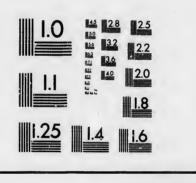


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503

GIM VIIII GENTLE CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE

CIHM/ICMH Microfiche Series.

CIHM/ICMH Collection de microfiches.



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques



(C) 1986

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

12X	16X	20X	24X		28X	32		
					1			
document est film	t the reduction i né au taux de ré 14X	ratio checked below/ duction indiqué ci-de 18X	ssous. 22X	26X	3	30X		
Additional com Commentaires	nments:/ supplémentaire	There are some cres:	ases in the middle of t	the pages.				
Il se peut que lors d'une rest	certaines pages auration apparai cela était possib	blanches ajoutées ssent dans le texte, le, Ces pages n'ont	etc., en	ies par un fo t été filmées la meilleure	à nouveau	de facon à		
appear within	dded during res the text. Whene itted from filmir	ver nossible these	ensure Les pag	wholly or pa ssues, atc., the best pos es totaleme	have been i sible image nt ou partie	refilmed to		
La re liure serre	ée peut causer d ong de la marge	le l'ombre ou de la intérieure		dition dispo				
Tight binding along interior	may cause shad	ows or distortion	Only ed	dition availal	ble/			
Bound with or Relié avec d'a	ther material/ utres document		Include Compr	Includes supplementary material/ Comprend du matériel supplémentaire				
	u illustrations er	n couleur	Qualité	inégale de	l'impression	n		
Coloured plate	s and/or illustra	ations/		of print va	ries/			
Coloured ink	(i.e. other than I eur (i.e. autre qu	blue or black)/ ue bleue ou noire)		hrough/ arence				
	phiques en cou	leur		detached/ détachées				
Coloured map		•	L Pages	décolorées,	tachetées	ou piquées		
Cover title mi	ssing/ uverture manqu		Pages	discoloured	, stained or	foxed/		
Couverture re	ed and/or lamin estaurée et/ou p	elliculée	Pages Pages	restored an restaurées d	d/or lamina	ated/ ulées		
Couverture e	ndommagée		Pages	damaged/ endommag	ées			
Covers dama				de couleur				
Colcured cov				red pages/				
reproduction, or w the usual method	thich may signif of filming, are c	icantly change hecked below.	modification	une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent mo modification dans la méthode normale de filn sont indiqués ci-dessous.				
The Institute has a original copy avail copy which may be which may alter a	able for filming. e bibliographics ny of the image	. Features of this ally unique, s in tha	L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les déta de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques d point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent mod					
71 1								

laire s détails ques du t modifier iger une s filmage

ées

errata d to

e pelure,

32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

Library of the Public Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CON-T!NUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:

L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

La bibilothèque des Archives publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exempiaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier piat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, seion le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telie empreinte.

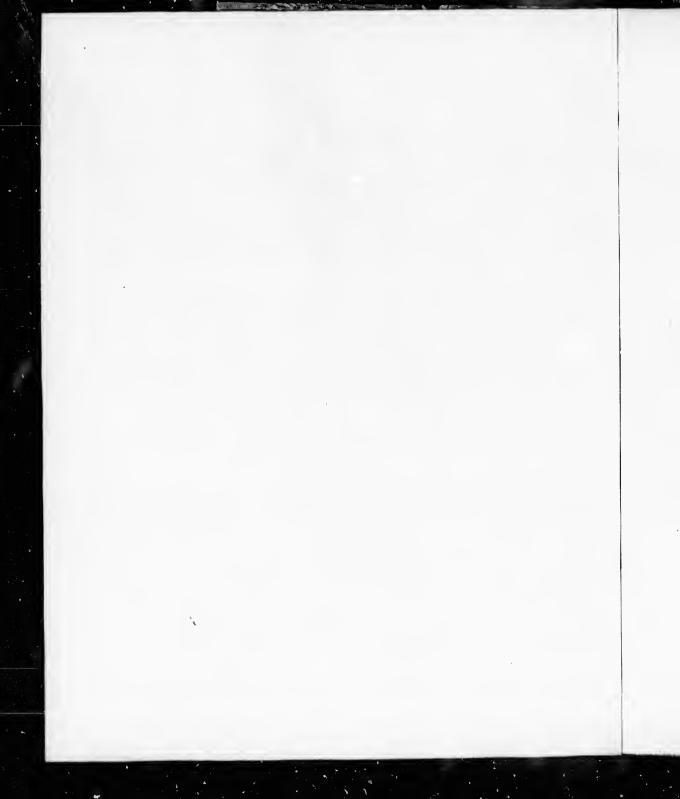
Un des symboles sulvants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FiN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents.
Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, li est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants liiustrent la méthode.

1	2	3
---	---	---

1	
2	
3	

1	2	3
4	5	6



ANNALS

OF

COMMERCE,

MANUFACTURES, FISHERIES, AND NAVIGATION,

WITH

BRIEF NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES CONNECTED WITH THEM.

CONTAINING THE

COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

BRITISH EMPIRE AND OTHER COUNTRIES,

FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS TO THE MEETING OF THE UNION PARLIAMENT IN JANUARY 1801;

AND COMPREHENDING THE MOST VALUABLE PART OF THE LATE MR. ANTERSON'S HINTORY OF COMMERCE, VIZ. FROM THE YEAR 160:
TO THE END OF THE REIGN OF GRONGE H, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

WITH A LARGE APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

CHRONOBOGICAL TABLES OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, TABLES OF THE ALTERATIONS OF MONEY IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, A CRRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE PRICES OF CORN, &C. aud A COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURAL GAZETTEER OF TRE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRPLAND;

WITH A GENERAL CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

The Antient Part composed from the most authentic Original Historians and U-blic Records, printed and in Manuscript; and the modern Part from Materials of unquestionable Authenticity (mostly unpublished) extracted from the Records of Parliament, the Accounts of the Custom-house, the Mint, the Board of Trade, the Post-office, the East-India Company, the Bank of England, &c. &c.

By DAVID MACPHERSON.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.

PRINTED FOR

NICHOLS AND SON, W. J. AND J. RICHARDSON, J. STOCKDALE, J. WALKER, WILKIE AND ROBINSON, SCATCHERD AND LETTERMAN, G. ROBINSON, WYNNE AND SON, DARTON AND HARVEY, CLARKE AND SONS, CADELLAND DAVIES. LACKINGTON ALLEN AND CO. J. MAWMAN, J. HARDING, BLACKS AND PARRY, J. BOOKER, AND J. ASPERNF, LONDON;

AND FOR MUNDELL AND SON, EDINBURGH.

1805.

EMINIMETERS

CARROLL STREET, AND COMMISSION OF THE STREET, AND COMMISSION OF TH

the transport of the first of the standard of the constitution of

Tempo 007 - E

PAAP HF 352

M17 N.4

EDINBURGE, PRINTED BY MUNDELL AND SUN.

THE FOURTH VOLUME CONTAINS

(THE CONTINUATION OF PART III)

The Commercial Transactions of the British Empire and other Countries, from the Beginning of the Year 1783 to the Meeting of the Union Parliament in January 1801: composed from Materials of unquestionable Authenticity (mostly unpublished) extracted from the Records of Parliament, the Accounts of the Custom-house, the Mint, the Board of Trade, the Post-office, the East-India Company, the Bank of England, &c. &c.

ALSO, A LARGE APPENDIX, CONTAINING

- 1) The Chronology of the principal Sovereigns of Europe after the $Y_{\rm car}$ 800.
- 11) Tables shewing at one View, how many Pounds, Shillings, and Pennies, have been coined out of a Pound of Silver at different Times in England and Scotland, and also the Degree of Fineness of the Standard, and the Times at which the several Alterations have taken place.
- III) A Chronological Table of the Prices of Corn, and several other necessary Articles, and also of Salaris, Wa ges, Marriage Portions, &c. in England and Scotland, by a Comparison of which with the Tables in No. II, the real Value of Money, through all the Stages of its Diminution and Depretiation, may be ascertained with tolerable Accuracy.
- IV) A Commercial and Manufactural Gazetteer of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

TOGETHER WITH

A copious general Chronological Index.

1,50 THE SECTION ASSESSMENT

ANNALS

OF

COMMERCE.

A. D. 1783.

THE first event demanding our attention in the year 1783 was a most auspicious and important one, the conclusion of the preliminary articles of peace, which was accomplished on the 20th day of January at Paris by Mr. Firzherbert with the comte de Vergennes for France, and with the conde de Aranda for Spain. The Dutch, as they were the last in getting into the war, were now as backward in getting out of it: they demanded advantages which could not be granted, and even set up a claim of indemnisication for the losses they had sustained. In consequence of such inadmissible pretensions, no preliminary treaty was concluded with them: but they were comprehended in the agreement for an immediate general cessation of hostilities: so that they were in fact at peace, though they seemed unwilling to acknowlege it.

It was ftipulated in the preliminary treaty, that all prizes, which should be taken in the Channel or the North sea within twelve days, in the Mediterranean or in the Ocean as far as the Canary islands within one month, beyond the Canaries as far as the Equinoctial line in two months, and in all more remote parts of the world in five months, should be freely restored.

Though the adjustment of the jarring and intricate interests of so many powers, as were engaged in this war, protracted the negotiations for the peace till the month of September, yet, as the ground-work of it was now concerted, and as all the parties henceforth acted in all respects as if the peace were definitively settled, I think it will scarcely be consider-

Vol. IV.

ed as an anticipation to give at once a brief abridgement of the treaties in this place.

By the treaty with France

Article 4) Great Britain was maintained in the possession of Newfoundland and the adjacent islands, agreeable to the thirteenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, except those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which were fully ceded to France.

5) In order to prevent the disputes inevitable in a concurrent fishery, it was agreed, that the French should enjoy the fishery on the coast of Newfoundland from Cape St. John in 50° north latitude to the north point of the island, and thence along the west side to Cape Raye, which is the fouth-west corner of it.

6) The French were also to enjoy the fishery in the Gulf of St. Laurence, as agreed on in the fifth article of the treaty of Paris in 1763.

7) In the West-Indies Great Britain restored to France the island of St. Lucia, and ceded the island of Tobago, stipulating that the protestant inhabitants of those islands should not be molested on account of their worship, and that all British subjects should retain their possessions. upon the same titles and conditions by which they had acquired them, or have liberty, within eighteen months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, to fell their estates (but only to French subjects) and remove from the islands, without any restraint upon their persons or property, unless on account of debt or criminal profecutions. For the greater fecurity of the inhabitants of Tobago the king of France agreed to abolish the droit d'aubaine in that island *.

8) France restored to Great Britain the islands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Christophers, Nevis, and Mont-

lation for the abolition of the droit d'aubaine in bchalf of the British inhabitants: and the neglect of it produced no fmall consternation among fuch of the proprietors of that island as were then in Britain, and the mortgagees, who had lent above half a million of money on the fecurity of estates in it: for, by the laws of France, the effects of all perfons, not subjects, dying in any of the French do-minions, were feized for the use of the king by virtue of the droit d'aulaine, without paying the smallest regard to the rights of alien heirs or cre-ditors. Those gentlemen being informed by the minister, that he could do nothing for them, next determined upon trying wha, could be done at the court of France, and requested of General Melville, lately the governor-general of the Ceded islands, of which Tobago was one, and Mr. Young (now Sir William Young) to undertake the folicitation of relief for them. It was a fortunate circumstance for them, that General Melville had been governor of the French island of

* In the preliminary treaty there was no flipu- Guadaloupe and its dependencies when in our poffession, and that his impartiality and benevolence to the French inhabitants on that occasion were so well known at the court of France as to have confiderable influence in obtaining a very favourable answer to his application, whereby the droit d'aubaine was abolished in Tobago, as it was alfo by the fame edict (dated in June 1783) in St. Lucia and French Guyenue. The king moreover gave a declaration, that all obligations contracted under the British laws should be held good, and that the courts of justice should be instructed to act accordingly; terms much more fa-vourable than those granted to the French inhabitants of Grenada, &c. at the peace of 1763, and which, moreover, show, that a liberal and benevolent conduct to a conquered enemy is much truer policy than rigorous treatment and cruel confifca-tions. And thus it was that the abolition of the droit d'aubaine came to be inscreted in the definitive

ferrat, with the same stipulations in favour of the French subjects settled in them, that were provided for the British subjects in St. Lucia and Tobago, by the preceding article.

9) On the coast of Africa Great Britain ceded to France the River Senegal, and its dependencies, with the forts of S'. Louis, Podor, Galam,

Arguin, and Portendic; and restored the island of Goree.

10, 11) And France guaranteed to Great Britain the possession of Fort James and the River Gambia, together with the enjoyment of the gum trade on the coast, extending from the River S. John to the Bay of Portendic, but without forming any permanent fettlement; and it was agreed, that commissaries, appointed on both sides, should fix the boundaries of the two nations.

12) Both nations were to have equal liberty of reforting to the rest

of the coast of Africa, as formerly.

13) In the East-Indies Great Britain restored to France all the settlements taken in the course of the war in Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, with the liberty of furrounding Chandernagore with a ditch for carrying off the waters, and engaged to secure to the subjects of France, whether in a company or as individuals, a fafe, free, and independent, trade on the coasts of Orissa, Coromandel, and Malabar, as it was carried on by the French East-India company.

14) Britain also restored to France Pondicherry and Karical, and engaged to secure the two districts of Velanour and Bahour to Pondicherry as an additional district, and also to Karical the four Magans bor-

dering upon it.

15) Mahe and the factory at Surat were also restored to the French, with liberty to conduct their trade on that fide of India, agreeable to

the principles established in the thirteenth article.

16) It was agreed, that, if the allies in India of either power should refuse to accede to the pacification after receiving four months notice, they should thenceforth have no further assistance on either side.

17) The article in the treaty of Utrecht relating to Dunkirk was en-

tirely given up.

18) It was agreed, that commissiaries should be appointed on both fides for fettling new arrangements of commerce between the two nations on the basis of reciprocity and mutual convenience, which should be concluded within two years after the xit of January 1784.

There are fix other articles, which relate to the time fixed for effecting

the restitutions, the decision of disputable prizes, &c.

To the treaty each of the fovereigns subjoined a declaration, expressive of his fincere defire to prevent all mitunderstandings respecting the Newfoundland fishery. The king of Great Britain engaged, that the French should meet with no interruption in the exercise of the temporary fifthery granted to them, or in cutting wood for repairing their feaf-

folds, huts, and fishing vessels; that their scaffolds should not be injured during their absence in the winter; and that the fixed settlements made by British subjects should be removed from that part of the coast allotted to the French, who should not, however, be at liberty to pass the winter upon the island. Both kings agreed, that the mid channel between Newfoundland and the islands of S'. Pierre and Miquelon should be the bour dary of the fishery of the two nations in that part; and that those two islands should be used only as a shelter for the French sisher-And the king of France engaged, that neither those islands nor the ditch of Chandernagore should ever give any cause of umbrage to the court of Great Britain. Both kings finally expressed their desire, that the commercial arrangements, to be adjusted according to the new flate of affairs, should be conducted in the spirit of conciliation, and be productive of reciprocal accommodation and advantage, and that all the commercial privileges, provided to the subjects of either by former treaties, should be preserved, and augmented if possible.

By the treaty with Spain

Articles 4, 5) Great Britain ceded to Spain the island of Minorca and he province of West Florida and also East Florida, the British inhabitants being allowed eighteen months after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty to fettle their affairs, and remove themselves and their effects, free of any restraint, unless on account of debts or criminal profecutions; and, if that time should be found insufficient, the king of

Spain promifed to grant them a reasonable prolongation of it.

6) The right of cutting and shipping logwood, building houses and magnzines (but no fortifications) together with a free fishery in the adjacent sea, was secured to the subjects of Great Britain on that part of the coast of the Bay of Honduras comprehended between the River Balize (or Wallis) on the fouth fide, and the Rio Nuevo and the Rio Hondo on the north fide, the fovereignty of the country still remaining to Spain. All the British settlers on every other part of the Spanish main, or the islands dependent upon it, were ordered to repair to the district allotted for them within eighteen months after the exchange of the ratifications, for which purpose the Spanish governors should be ordered to affift them with every possible convenience for their removal to the Bay of Honduras, or elfewhere.

7) Spain restored to Greac Britain New Providence and the rest of the Bahama islands, the Spanish subjects having the same indulgencewith respect to settling their affairs, which was stipulated for the British

subjects in Minorca and Florida.

The ninth article contains the same words, which are in the eighteenth article of the treaty with France; after which follow three other articles for fixing the terms of restitution, &c. and declarations were

also added on both sides, expressive of the desire of the sovereigns to establish commerce on the most favourable footing for both nations,

By the treaty with the United states of America

le

ic

d

ıt

r

0

w

e

d.

f

Article 1) His Britannic Majesty acknowleged the United states, viz, New Hampshire, Massachusets bay, Rhode island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerfey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be free, fovereign, and independent, states; and relinquished all claims

to the government, property, or territorial rights, of them.

2) The boundary was fixed to commence from the River St. Croix, and to proceed from the fource of it *, by feveral positions, which will be much better understood by a glance upon the map of the United flates than by verbal description, to the great lakes, through the middle of them, and west from them to the Lake of the Woods, whence the boundary joins the River Mississippi, and proceeds down the middle stream of it to 31° north latitude, whence it breaks off, in a line nearly east, to the head of the River S'. Marys, and proceeds down that river to the Atlantic ocean, which forms the eastern boundary, comprehending all islands within twenty leagues of the coast, except those belonging to the province of Nova Scotia.

3) It was agreed, that the people of the United fintes should continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Great bank, and on all the other banks, of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of St. Laurence, and all other parts of the fea, where they used to fish formerly; and also that they should have liberty to catch fish on those parts of the coast of Newfoundland used by British fishermen (but not to dry or cure them on that island) and also on the coasts of all other parts of the British dominions in America, with liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of Nova Scotia, Magdaler, islands, and Labrador, so long as the same remain unsettled, and

no longer, except by permission of the inhabitants †.

4) It was agreed, that the creditors on either fide should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in fterling money of all bona-fide debts.

5) It was agreed, that the congress should earnessly recommend it to the legislatures of the different states to restore all property taken from individuals for their attachment to the cause of Great Britain, they re-

^{*} Which of the feveral branches of this river was to be taken for the boundary, became a doubt-ful question, which required the appointment of conmissives on both sides to decide it. The Nile of Egypt is not the only river, which has puzzled

people to fay, where is its head?

† France did not intend, the American states should have a share of the Newfoundland sishery, which, it is faid, coming to the knowlege of the

American commissioners, they immediately, and

without the knowlege of the French ministers, and contrary to orders from Congress, fuddenly

figned the provisional articles with our negotiator, who (ignorant of the above circumstance, although known to many at Paris) had explained

that he was ready to fign on any terms, and readily gave up the Newfoundland fiftery."

[Lird Sheffeld's Observations on the commerce of America, p. 69, fixth ed.]

funding to the possessions of their estates the bona-side price (where any may have been given) which they may have paid for fuch lands.

6) It was declared, that no further confilcations should be made, or profecutions commenced against any person for the part taken by him in the war, and that those, who were in confinement on such charges, should be set at liberty.

7) The British forces were with all convenient speed to evacuate every post, place, and harbour, within the territories of the United states, without destroying or carrying off any property of the American inhabitants.

8) The navigation of the Mississippi, from its source to the Ocean, was declared to be free and open to the fubjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United states *

Thus was a period put to the flaughters and the defolations of war: thus were the enemies of Great Britain gratified with the accomplishment of their defires, the difinemberment of the British empire: and thus was Britain relieved from the burthen of the greatest part of her American colonies.

The terms of the pacification were, as usual, censured in parliament by those, who were not admitted to have any hand in it, and defended by the ministry. The treatment of the loyalists of America, who were left to the generofity, or mercy, of the feveral states, and the abandonment of the Indians, hitherto accustomed to look up to Britain as the greatest power upon earth, were loudly execrated. The boundaries of the United states with the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia were faid to be so settled, that the forts and passes, necessary for securing the fur trade, were unnecessarily given away. The navigation of the Miffiffippi, referved to us by the treaty, was represented as useless and abortive †. The cession of Florida, the restitution of S'. Lucia, and, in short, every fingle article in favour of the other powers in any quarter of the globe, were feverely reprehended; as if we had had it in our own power to recover all our losses in the war, and also to retain all our conquests. Dunkirk, that old bone of contention, was now represented as a port of the greatest consequence, capable of containing twenty or thirty ships of a formidable fize, of destroying our commerce, of controlling England in the Channel, and of attacking her in the very mouth of the Thames.

In defence of the peace the ministers observed, that the loyalists might be rendered easy and comfortable without any waste of blood, and at a trifling expense, if they should not be received into the bosom

on the figure to either of the paffage of any veffel, belonging to either of them, to or from the feet that the period acknowledged, that, as mult depend on the pleafure of the power, in whose dominions the entry of it lies.

of their own country. It was proper to avoid all harsh discussions with America, and to lay the foundations of an affection and unity, which would terminate in a grand commercial intercourse, and in a communication of mutual greatness and felicity, which might endure for ages to come. The retention of the forts in the back country would be attended with an enormous expense to no purpose, and would infallibly lay the foundation of new quarrels with America. It was alleged, that the whole province of Quebec was no object for the continuation of any war, much less such a one as we had been engaged in: the value of the goods imported from it was only about £50,000 a-year, while the government of it in fix years had cost almost fix millions. But the trade of the province was not given away: it was only divided in a manner advantageous to Britain. Rivalship would advance the spirit of commerce, which monopoly never can do *: and it must be remembered, that the fur of the beaver is vaftly more valuable in the northern, than in the fouthern, parts of the country. It was alleged, that the exclusion of the Americans from the Newfoundland fishery must be an endless source of animosity and contention, and was in fact imposfible to be accomplished. There are two feafons for the Newfoundland fishery. The first in February, which is less important, must be abandoned to the Americans; for no ships from Europe can be there so early †. And as to the fecond, and more important, fishery in May and June, it could not be refused to the Americans, who had formerly enjoyed it, without indicating the most rooted hostility to them; and for a liberty of fo little importance to Great Britain, it would be most abfurd to facrifice all our hopes of the benefits to be derived from the friendship of America ‡. As to the independence of America, which fome had denied the power of parliament to alienate, it was observed, that nothing was given to the Americans by the treaty, but what they had already enjoyed for feveral years.

The ceffion of West Florida, already in the possession of Spain, and the refignation of East Florida, were justified by the necessity of affairs, and the apprehension of contests with America upon their account, if we retained them: and it was afferted, that they were fully compensat-

ed by the reftoration of the Bahama islands.

But the monopoly of one nation against au-her, if such may be called a monopoly, is very foreign possessions and sisteries has been estimated other, if fuch may be called a monopoly, is very different from the monopoly of individuals or exclusive companies against a whole nation, of which they conflitute but a minute part.

m

es,

te

ed

ın

n,

ıe

h-

ιd

er

d

·e

-

e

ρf

e

(-

d

n

n

i But, granting that thips from Europe cannot be there in time, are not the people of Nova Scotia still nearer than those of the United states?

Does not the fame argument hold good for granting them every other privilege which they formerly enjoyed as British subjects? It is curious

according to the circumstances of the times. The great earl of Chatham had a very different opinion of the Newfoundland fithery, when he afferted, that the exclusive right to it was an object worthy of being contelled by the extremities of war.— And the now-flighted province of Quebec was trumpeted forth as of the greated value and importance in the preceding war.

It was affirmed, that the portion of the coast of Newfoundland, taken from the French by the treaty, was more valuable than the additional portion refigned to them on the west side; and that the fish are larger, more plentiful, and also more easily cured, on the coast marked out as the exclusive property of the British fishermen, than on the western coast, where the fogs are more prevalent. In the West-Indies the loss of Tobago was palitated by the confideration, that it was unhealthy; and the restoration of S. Lucia was well recompensed by the recovery of six sugar islands taken from us. Senegal and Goree were represented as exceedingly unhealthy, and as objects of little importance in respect of commerce *; and, as they previously belonged to the French, they had the best title to them. But the River Gambia being navigable for seweral hundred miles, and near the Gold coast, might lead to prospects of benefit: and the trade of all the rest of Africa was still open to Britain. The cessions to France in the East-Indies were vindicated by the situation of the British affairs in that part of the world, and still more by the diffressed state of the East-India company's finances both at home and abroad, which peace alone could restore to any degree of prosperity. The mortifying conditions with respect to Dunkirk, imposed upon France by former treaties, were truely argued to be of no use, but to exasperate a neighbour against us: and it was described as a port of no confequence, incapable of receiving large ships, but extremely well adapted for carrying on the English and Irish trade to the Low countries, a branch of commerce of acknowleged great importance.

Such were the principal heads of the parliamentary censures and de-

fences of the pacification.

At this time many people apprehended, that it would be impossible for Great Britain ever to recover from the distress brought upon her by the enormous accumulation of debt created by the war, and by the total privation of the American trade, which, it was supposed, would go entirely among the other nations of Europe, especially those who had been allied with America in the war †. Some went even so far as to forebode, that our commerce must soon be at an end, and consequently our maritime power be annihilated. But, from conjectures and melancholy apprehensions, let us turn our eyes to facts, the review of the pass being the only rule given to man for judging of the future. In the course of former hostilities, says Mr. Chalmers, in his judicious Estimate of the comparative strength of Great Britain, [p. 162, ed. 1794] we have seen our navigation and commerce pressed down to a certain point, whence both gradually rose, even before the return of peace removed the incumbent pressure. All this an accurate eye may per-

^{*} For a very different account of Senegal in the year 1763, fee V. iii, p. 375.
† We have already feen, that, even during the

ceive amid the commercial distresses of the last war. There was an ' evident tendency in our traffic to rise in 1779, till the Spanish war imposed an additional burden. There was a similar tendency in 1780. ' till the Dutch war added in 1781 no inconsiderable weight. And the year 1781, accordingly, marks the lowest degree of depression, both of our navigation and our commerce, during the war of our colonies. But, with the same vigorous spirit, they both equally rose in 1782, as they had rifen in former wars, to a superiority over our navigation and commerce during the year, wherein hostilities with France be-

It is perhaps not faying too much to affert, that, of all the European powers concerned in the war, Great Britain suffered the least in the event of it, especially in a commercial view. France, the chief of the confederacy, and the actuating foul of the whole, was obliged to facrifice, or at least suspend, her maritime commerce in order to man her navy, which, after all, never effected any thing very confiderable, and, in a few months after figning the preliminary articles, to withhold payment of the bills drawn by her commissaries in America. The commerce of the United states, an object, which inspired the French merchants with the most sanguine hopes, was found immediately upon the trial to be delusive and ruinous to the adventurers †. And though, even after the conclusion of the war, there remained some vestige of French trade in America, it was very languid, and was foon totally extinguished 1.

Spain, being fearcely to be regarded as a mercantile nation, need not be considered at all in a commercial view. What the effects may be of bringing the independent states of America to be the bordering neighbours of their own colonists, and of thereby setting the example of colonial independence close before their eyes, it is for the politicians of the most jealous mother-country in the world to consider.

The Dutch, by involving themselves in the war, threw up those advantages, which they might fairly have enjoyed as carriers of tolerated merchandize, and as factors, between the nations at war. Neither does it appear, that the commercial houses, they have established in various parts of America, have been very successful.

cen

nal

ger,

the

aft.

Γo-

re-

gar

ed-

mnad

fe-

ects

rit-

the

ore

me

ty.

on

to

no

rell

es,

ie-

ole

er

he

go

ad

to ly

nıst

he

li-

ve

in

ce

r-

ıp-

^{*} These observations may be illustrated by the I say nothing of the French revolution, the origin comparison of the annual tables of the imports and exports, shipping, &c. remembering that in such cales the effects are not inftantaneous, and therefor frequently appear more conspicuous in the accounts of the next following years, than of those which produced them.

⁺ See the account of the French trade to America by Raynal, a French writer. [Hift. philos. et politique, V. ix, p. 211, or above, V. iii, p. 591.] OL. IV.

of which fome people ascribe to the interference of France in the American war.

[†] The French traders, having neither the pre-vious knowlege, nor the opportunities, requifite for afforting their cargoes, carried many articles which were unfuitable, the lofs of which swallowed up any profits they made upon the proper articles of their

The American states, along with their independence, gained the freedom of trade with all nations, from which, as dependent colonies, they had been in a great measure debarred. It was, however, questioned by some eminent political writers, immediately after the peace, whether they would find the benefits arifing from their universal trade sufficient to counterbalance the loss of those advantages and immunities, which they abandoned, when by their independence they became foreigners in the ports of Great Britain, and were entirely excluded from those of the British colonies. But the territories of the United states are of fuch extent, and also so compact, and entirely free from the encumbrance of distant possessions; they are increasing so rapidly in population, productions, and resources, and are moreover favoured by Nature with fuch facilities for inland and foreign commercial navigation, that they will probably foon furmount every difficulty. At this time America exhibited to the admiring world the important and interesting spectacle of the first independent community of civilized people in the western hemisphere; of a confederacy of commonwealths rising into power and confequence, which in the nineteenth century may probably eclipfe many of the old established kingdoms and empires of the antient world.

The confequences, refulting to Great Britain from the independence of the American states, may with great truth be called advantages, however differently the exulting enemies, or the desponding friends. of this country may have prognofficated. A great and obvious advantage was the relief from the expense of governing and protecting them, and from the wars entered into on their account, the two last of which, besides the loss of lives, loaded this nation with above a hundred millions of additional debt, to fay nothing of the still greater debt superadded by the late contest. Among the leffer advantages may be reckoned the relief from the payment of bounties, which had been very liberally granted for the encouragement of many articles of American cultivation, that can now be imported without taxing the people of this country for the benefit of the American planters. And a very important advantage was the recovery of the valuable trade of ship-building *; which had in a great measure been, very impolitically, sacrificed to the zeal for promoting the prosperity of the colonies, infomuch that, notwithstanding the very great inferiority of the greatest part of the Ame-

* During the war the ship-yards in every port
Britain were full of employment; and confefor opulence and power,

of Britain were full of employment; and confe-quently new fhip-yards were fet up in places, where ships had never been built before. In the remote creeks of Wales vessels were built at from £6:10:0

The fame may be observed of many places of Scotland, where valuable forests of oak and fir had to f7:10:0 per tun, which is from 10 to 30f for a long fuccession of ages sourished and perish-lower than the price of building in the Thames; ed, neglected and unknown, which, by being con-whereby the excellent timber of that country was verted into the hulls and spars of vessels, now bebrought into use, the people were employed, and came profitable to their proprietors and the public.

rican oak, a large proportion of the vessels belonging to the different ports of Great Britain were built in America *.

free-

thev

d by

ether

cient

hich

gners

those

re of

cum-

pula-

ature

that

Ame-

fpec-

west-

ower

clipfe'

tient

dence how-

f this

e was from efides ns of d by d the erally ltivacounortant ing *;

to the

not- Ame_{\neg}

raged to

depends laces of

d fir had

d perifit

ing connow bee public.

It is true, that Britain no longer possessed the exclusive trade with America, as it was fecured by law. But the advantages of that trade, which were undoubtedly very confiderable, had, through ignorance or prejudice, been most enormously exaggerated, when the rage for colonization was in its full force. It was then the creed of our political speculators, that every man exported to America was as valuable to this country as two men remaining at home. About fixty years ago fome of them, still more languine and vinonary, infisted, that the labour of one man in the plantations was worth as much to this country as that of four men at home: and, having estimated the population of the province of Virginia at 500,000 fouls, of which 120,000 were faid to be whites, they took it for granted that every white man, woman, and child, in Virginia produced by the confumption of British produce and manufactures £12, or at a low valuation at least £10, a-year to this nation +; whence it followed, that the white people of that one colony were worth an annuity of at least £1,200,000 to Great Britain, besides about £150,000 for tools, &c. expended by the negroes. And, what crowned the whole, it was faid to be impossible, that the trade of Ame-

· How far the British-built vessels had already superfeded the American, will appear from the sollowing.

Comparative view of the shipping, employed in the foreign trade of Britain at the commencement, and at the end, of the late war, as they appear in the Registers of the underwriters at Lloyd's coffee-house, distinguishing the British from the American-built.

By the Register of 1775, comprehending the shipping of the three preceding years, and of part of 1775, there were	Vessels,	measuring in tunnage.
Eritifi-built American-built By the Register of 1783, comprehending the shipping of that and the two preceding years, there were	3,508 2,311 6,219	605,545 373,618 979,263
British-built American-built	3,848 1,334 5,182	708,346 225,439 933,785

Thus there appear to have been 1,037 veffels, measuring tuns, less, employed in the foreign trade of Britain at the conclusion of the war, than there were before the commencement of it. None of that deficiency was in the British shipping, which, though nominally decreased by 60 vessels, was in reality increased by 102,801 tuns; the tunnage, and not the number of vessels, being the real comparative measure of shipping: whereas the American shipping had fallen off 977 in number and 148,179 in tunuage. To compensate the deficiency of 45,478 tuns, it may be observed, that there were at this time about 1,000 vessels of private property employed by government as transports and in other branches of the public service; which, if we average them at only 100 tuns (and some of them measured above 500), would more than doubly make up the deficiency, when their discharge from the public service returned them to their proper employment in the fervice of commerce.

For this Comparative view and the other remarks I am indebted to the diligent relearch of Mr. Chalmers. [See his Opinions on American independence, p. 104.]

+ Is the annual labour of four men in Britain worth only Lio or Liz?

rica, which, it was (perhaps ignorantly) afferted, took off at least one balf of our manufactures *, should ever fail us, or that it should not continue to become more and more advantageous. An easy answer to these flourishes of rhetoric is furnished by the custom-house books, and by more authentic enumerations of the people of Virginia. By the former we find, that the merchandize, exported to Virginia and Maryland together, never amounted to £300,000 in any year before 1749, and was under £200,000 fo late as 1745 +; and about that time, it was very feldom that the exports to any other of the provinces equaled those to Virginia and Maryland. Now, if we take the exports to Virginia only to high as £200,000, and divide that fum by 120,000, the affumed number of white people, we shall find the consumpt of each of them to be only £1:13:4, reckoning nothing for the necroes; and to that amount, and no further (supposing the calculation not over-rated) each of those inhabitants of Virginia encouraged the productive industry of the inhabitants of Great Britain. The number of the people of Virginia in 1750 was reckoned to be 254,545 of all ages and colours; and even in the year 1782 they were estimated by the congress at only 400,000, though that number was apparently under the truth. So the importance ascribed to Virginia on account of its population must be reduced to about one half, and on account of the confumption of the individuals to one fixth. Great Britain, to be fure, enjoyed other advantages from the monopolized importation of the tobacco of Virginia, as also of the produce of the other colonics, especially the southern ones. in British vessels, and moreover by the remittances proceeding from the circuitous trade of the northern ones. But all these, rating them at the highest possible estimate, could never make the average value to this country of the labour of an individual in America equal to the average value of the labour of one man at home t.

* The decennial averages, firuck by Lord Sheffield, flow, that the exports from England to all the provinces, which now compose the United states, between the years 1740 and 1750 were only about £812,647 a-year. In those years the trade of Scotland to America was not near so great as it became before the revolution. But the exports to all North America, when at the highest, suppose the goods had cost nothing, and the amount had been all clear profit, were never equal to two per cent upon the capital of the debt incurred by the wars of 1739 and 1755, which were undertaken on account of America.

† The goods exported to those provinces were mostly of kinds not likely to be under-entered at the custom-house by the exporters.

1 · Had America been fettled by any other na-'tion, it is more than probable that Great Britain had been more populous and powerful; that her 'taxes had been much lighter, and her debt much

e lcfs. Had the emigrants been retained at home, whose progeny now (1784) form a people of nearly two millions, in a climate no ways superior, and in most parts inferior, to that of Britain and Ireland: had the lands at home, which still continue waste, been given them on condition of indivation, and bounties been added to encourage even products of agriculture; had they been planted on the banks of our rivers and our bays with a view to fisheries; they would have increased the people, and augmented the opulence, of Great Britain, in the same proportion as the colonists have for many years formed a balance to our population, and to our power. Nothing can be more impolitic, at least in a commercial nation, than a fondsels for foreign dominions, and a propensity to encourage distant colonization, rather than to promote domestic industry and population at home. The internal trade of Great Britain is much greater than its external commerce.

It was faid, and pretty generally believed to be firictly true, that Great Britain possessed the whole of the American trade before the revolt, with the exception of a few branches, wherein the Americans were favoured with a limited indulgence. But the prohibitions of laws enacted at the distance of four thousand miles, with the vigilance (not very firicly exerted) of a few revenue officers, were but poor fecurities for the monopoly of a trade, spread over a coast, so very extensive, and so peculiarly favourable to the operations of fmuggling, if that may be called fmuggling, in which there is little or no concealment. Nothing is more certain, than that monopolies are never enjoyed in their full extent; and that the advantages to the monopolizers are never equivalent to the disadvantages imposed upon those, who are restrained by them from their free agency; among which disadvantages the anxiety and discontent arising from a prohibition of following the calls of inclination or interest, according to the adventurer's own ideas of them, ought not to be omitted. It is well known, that before the war the Americans carried a confiderable proportion of their trade to other nations, contrary to law, and often, it may be presumed, merely for the pleasure of infringing the restrictive laws. Now they are at liberty to deal with other nations, or with Britain; and for that reason alone some of them will chuse to deal with Britain, while the more powerful motive of interest directs the great bulk of the trade into that channel, in which it can be most profitably conducted. In a word, experience has fully shown, that there was no real cause to apprehend any decay of the British commerce in consequence of the new order of things in America *: and moreover, what must effectually silence all controversy upon the subject, the official accounts of the custom-house (which may at least in a comparative view be deemed infallible evidence) demonstrate, that there has been a greater and more rapid increase in the general commerce of Great Britain, and especially of the commerce with America, fince the æra of American independence than ever there was in any preceding period.

After the peace was concluded upon in Europe, the Turks islands in

balf

nue

hefe

by

mer

to-

was

fel-

e to

nlv

ned

1 to

that

ach

of

Vir-

and

nly

the

be

the

ad-

nia,

les.

the

the

his

age

ome.

e of

itain

Aill n of rage

ant.

with

the

reat

eflin

po-

he

ion,

ther

ula-Brit-

rce. The

^{&#}x27; The best customers of the manufacturers of Britain are the people of Britain. Every emigrant consequently, from being the best customer, becomes the worst; and from being a soldier or failer, who may be brought forward on the day of danger, ceafes to be of any fervice to the state in any shape. Let considerations of advantage and protection hereafter go hand in hand together. In most cases the expense of protection and civil government is much greater than the prevention of competition is worth; a precention. The trade with America is conducted in a which is very feldom complete. The fuperior much fafer and more regular manner now, than it

require other means of monopoly than what their · fuperiority and cheapnels will give. If we have onot purchased our experience sufficiently dear, let s us derive a lesson of wildom from the misfortunes of other nations, who, like us, purfued the phan-tom of foreign conquest and distant colonization, and who, in the end, found themselves less po-pulous, opulent, and powerful.' [Lord Sheffield's Observations on the commerce of America, p. 299, fixth ed.]

⁴ flate of British manufactures in general does not was before the revolution.

the West-Indies were seized, fortified, and garrisoned, by French forces detached from S'. Domingo (February.)

March 14th—The following acts of parliament were continued for

limited times, viz.

The act for regulating the fees of custom-house officers in America,

continued till 1st August 1786.

The act for allowing the exportation of wheat, &c. in limited quantities to the fugar colonies, S. Helena, and the other fettlements of the East-India company, and of biscuit and peas to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, &c. continued till 1st May 1784.

The act for allowing the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay to the fugar

colonies in the West-Indies, continued till 24th June 1787.

The act for establishing reduced duties on the importation of the several species of ashes used in manufactures, continued till 31" May 1786. [23 Geo. III, c. 6.]

Rice, paddy, Indian corn, and the meal of it, were permitted to be imported free of duty, till 30th September 1783. [23 Geo. III, c. 9.]

The permission to import Italian organzined filk was prolonged till

25th March 1784. [23 Geo. III, c. 10.]

Some new regulations were enacted respecting the carriage of tobacco, in order to prevent smuggling. For the same reason currants were not allowed to be imported in packages of less than sive hundredweight; nor wine to be imported in casks smaller than hogsheads, the indulgence of admitting it, when for private use, having been found liable to be abused. The full duty was allowed to be drawn back upon all chocolate nuts exported. [23 Geo. III, c. 11.]

Neutral vessels, cleared out from foreign ports in Europe for the islands of S'. Christophers, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica, S'. Vincent, Grenada, and the Grenadines, before the 1" of April 1783, were allowed to land their cargoes in those islands; and also to import the produce of those islands, and of Tobago and S'. Lucia for a limited time upon payment of the British plantation duties. The goods imported from the islands, when posselsed by the French, were also allowed to be taken out of the warehouses on paying British plantation duties. [23]

Geo. III, c. 14.]

March 21. The act [12 Geo. III, c. 72] for rendering the payment of creditors in Scotland more equal being in some respects insufficient, several new regulations were made for putting all the creditors on an equal footing, and preventing unjust preferences and accumulation of expense, and for operating a more speedy distribution of the estates of bankrupts. The section of that act relating to bills and promissory notes being found of great benefit in Scotland, that part of the act was made perpetual. [23 Geo. III, c. 18.]

ces

for

ca,

an-

the

ova

gar

fe-

86.

till
co,
not
nt;
lgto
noche
nt,
wro-

ne

ed

be

23

ent

nt,

an

of

of

ry 7as The steady progressive increase of any branch of manufacture or commerce gives the best-sounded hopes of its prosperity being permanent. The wellwishers to the busy swarms of people, whose well-directed industry enlivens and enriches the west riding of York-shire, may enjoy the pleasure of observing an increase, almost regularly progressive, in the following extract from the authentic annual accounts of the fruits of their persevering dissence in the manufacture of woollen cloths. In the year 1725 the broad cloths, made in this district, were by act of parliament subjected to examination and register: in 1738 the same regulation was extended to the narrow cloths: and after 1768 the number of yards was also registered, the cloths being of unequal lengths. The account commences with the year ending 25th March 1727, being the first whole year of the register, and proceeds at intervals of five years till the commencement of the present reign, whence it is continued annually.

Years ending		of cloth.	Years	Broad cloths,	Narrow cloths.
March.		narrow.	March.	Broad cloths, Pieces, containing yards.	Pieces, containing yards.
1727	28,990		1769	92,522 2,771,667	87,762 2,144,019
1735	31,7441 41,441		1770	93,075 2,717,105	85.376 2 255 60 5
1745	50,453	58,620 63,423		92,782 2,966,224 112,370 3,223,913	89,920 2,235,625
1750	60,447	78,115		120,245 3,635,612	
1755 1760	57,125	76,295		87,201 2,587,364	88,323 2,133 509
1761	49,362	69,573 75,468		95,878 2,841,213	96.704 2 441 007
1762	48,621	72,940		99,733 2,975,389 107,750 3,153,891	
1763	48,0384	72,096		132,506 3,795,990	95,786 2,601,583
1764 1765	54,916	79,458	- 100	110,942 3,427,150	101,629 2,746,712 93,143 2,659,659
1766	54,660 72,575	77,419 78,893		94,025 2,802,671	87,309 2,571,324
	102,428	78,819		102,018 3,099,127 112,470 4,458,405	98,721 2,671,397
1768	90,036	74,480	1783	131,092 4,563,376	96,743 2,598,751 108,641 3,202,002

The quantity of the finer cloths, manufactured in the western parts of England, i not so well ascertained. But this view of the progress of one of the most considerable branches of the woollen manufacture, and the continuation of it, to be afterwards given, afford a very sufficient answer to those who say, that the manufacture is in a declining or ruinous condition. We see plainly, that it selt no interruption from the American non-importation agreement in 1765, and that the check occasioned by the American war was but temporary.

The following estimate of the annual produce and condition of the principal manufactures of Great Britain was published about this time, which I give as I find it, not knowing upon what principles it is founded.

Woollen		*	-	-	£16,800,000	Times Pico te ta tot
Leather Elax		-	-	-	10,500,000	declining.
LIAX	-		PF-01		1,750,000	rather declining.

Hemp .			- 800,000	stationary.
Glass -	•		- 630,000	rapidly increasing.
Paper		-		increasing.
Porcelain	-	-		rapidly increasing.
Silk -	-	-		increasing.
Cotton		-	960,000	mercums.
Lead				stationary.
Tin -			1,000,000	
Iron		-		rapidly increasing *.
Steel and	plating, &c.	-	3,400,000	aupidis mercaning .
			3.1	
			51,410,000	
Smaller m	anufactures,	, -	5,250,000	
			56,660,000	

April 3d-The American states being now acknowleded fovereign and independent, the king of Sweden entered into a treaty with them, to be in force for fifteen years, wherein each agreed to confider the fubjects of the other as the most favoured nation in commercial matters. In case of either of the parties being engaged in war, a free navigation was stipulated for the party remaining neutral, with the usual exception as to contraband goods; wherein, however, it may be observed, that all kinds of materials for the construction and equipment of ships (except arms, powder, and ball) are reckoned among free goods. This treaty, confifting of twenty-feven articles, befides five feparate ones, was figned at Paris by the Swedish ambassador and Dr. Franklin on the 3d of April. Russia about the same time, also entered into a commercial treaty

with the United states. April 18th The restoration of the Bahama islands to the British dominion was anticipated by Colonel Devaux, an American loyalist, who, being uninformed of the peace, collected a fmall handful of irregular volunteers, with whose help he obliged the Spaniards, though far superior in numbers, and strongly fortified, to surrender the islands to him.

April 17th For the encouragement of the linen and cotton manufactures, the following bounties were enacted to be paid, free of any fee or deduction whatfoever, upon exportation to Africa, America, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, or the East Indies, viz. for British and Irish buckrams, tilletings, and linens, and British calicoes, cottons, and cotton

The author of the estimate might surely have number of people employed in those manufactures stated the woollen as increasing, and the cotton as to be 5,250,000, was in the possession of the duke increasing with astonishing rapidity. It was also of Portland. But his Grace has authorized me to faid about this time, that an estimate, stating the fay, that he never had any such estimate.

mixed with linens printed, painted, stained, or dyed, in Great Britain, not less than 25 inches broad, if its value, independent of colour or figure, be under 5d per yard, one halfpenny; if 5d and under 6d, one penny; and if 6d and not exceeding 1/6, three halfpence; and to continue in force till 28th March 1784. [23 Geo. III, c. 21.]

To prevent every impediment to the immediate commencement of a commercial intercourse with the United states of America, the acts, which prohibited trade and intercourse with them, were all repealed.

[23 Geo. III, c. 26.]

eign

em,

նսb-

ers.

tion

tion

t all

cept

aty,

 \mathbf{ned}

oril.

aty

do-

ho,

ılar

pe-

m.

nu-

fee

iin,

ck-

ton

ures

luke c to

The claim of the people of Ireland to be governed only by their own laws was admitted by parliament in its fullest extent; and it was enacted, that no appeals from the courts in Ireland should henceforth be

made to any court in this kingdom. [23 Geo. III, c. 28.]

May 6th Twelve millions were raised for the public service by a loan, to which a lottery for the further fum of £480,000 was attached. For every £100 of the loan the subscribers received £100 in the three-percent consolidated fund, and £25 in the four-per-cent consolidated fund, together with a terminable annuity of 13/4 for seventy-seven years to be computed from 5th January 1782; and moreover four lottery tickets at £10 each for every £1,000 subscribed. [23 Geo. III, c. 35.]

The East-India company being in arrears to the public for duties, it became necessary to indemnify them for the default, and also to allow further time for the payments, and to authorize them to borrow £500,000 upon bonds, and to make a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per

annum. [23 Geo. III, c. 36.]

May 12th The new fituation of the United states of America in relation to Great Britain, in consequence of the acknowlegement of their independence, rendered new arrangements necessary with respect to a commercial intercourse with them. But the opinions upon that subject were so exceedingly opposite, that it was thought most expedient for the present only to remove, by a temporary act, the legal restraints, which prevented the intercourse between the two countries. It was therefor enacted, that no manifest, certificate, or other document, should be required for any vessels belonging to the United states on their arrival in, or clearing out from, the ports of Great Britain, for a limited time. And, in the meantime the king was invested with powers for regulating the commercial intercourse with the United states. [23 Geo. III, c. 39.]

May 14th—In confequence of this act a proclamation was immediately issued for the admission, till further order, of American, or British, ships, loaded with oil, or any unmanufactured commodities, the produce of the United states, into the ports of Great Britain, on paying the same duties which are paid on the importation of the same articles from the British possessions in America, without the usual certificates or documents here-

tofore required by law. The same drawbacks and bounties, allowed on goods exported to the British possessions in America, were also allowed on those exported to the United states: and all vessels belonging to the states, which had arrived in any port of Great Britain after the 20th of

Ianuary, were intitled to the benefit of this order.

The rancour, which the war had kept up between the inhabitants of this country and those of America, was now at an end. Sentiments of harmony and kindness, connections, interrupted indeed, but not quite broken off, by the war, and the ties of kindred and of former friendships, like springs long withheld from their natural direction, now refumed their original force: and the poet-laureat prophecied, that Great Britain and America would become

' The Tyre and Carthage of a wider sphere.'* The truth was, that Britain, instead of being ruined for want of commerce with America, as had been predicted, (and indeed, contrary to a received maxim, that a trade, once turned out of its channel, cannot be recovered again) was in danger of fuffering from the too great ardour of the merchants for forming new connections in that continent, many of which, as they found to their cost, were with people, who could never have obtained credit for a shilling from those among whom they residec' 1. With respect to the political arrangements for the commercial intercourse, many people in the zeal of their renewed friendship for America, went fo far as to propose, that the Americans, though as completely detached from any political connection with this country as the people of Turkey or Japan, should be admitted to the commercial privileges of British subjects \$\pm\$, and that the Navigation act, so long esteemed the Palladium of the naval power of Britain, thould be infringed by a free admission of their vessels into the ports of our West-India islands. The press teemed with pamphlets written in support of these new maxims of commercial policy; and some of the governors of the islands in reality acted, as if they thought the peace had placed the Americans precifely in the same condition they were in before the revolution, and freely admitted them into their ports. Many of the West-India planters also were induced to think, that the prosperity of the islands depended

" In the Ode for the new year 1784. † Many of those adventurers immediately upon their arrival in America converted their goods into ready money of any prices, and then shipped them-felves off for the comment of Europe, or hid themfelves in the boundless back countries of America under the new-affumed character of land-jobbers. It appears from Mr. Coxe's View of the United flates of America, [p. 34] that in the year 1787 the remains of the excellive importations of the four preceding years were conflantly offered for fale at prices lower than their cost in Europe, which was

a great injury to the fair importers and manufac-

turers in America. It is certain, that confiderable quantities of European goods were carried from America during those years to the West Indies, and fold, even there, under the European prices.

t Strange as it may feem to any one who reflects upon it, yet it is certain, that many people on both sides of the water and (those above the level of the unthinking mob too) actually forgot, that the citizens of the United states of America, by detaching themselves from the jurifdiction of Great Britain, renounced all the privileges peculiar to the fubjects of Great Britain.

d on

owed

o the

oth of

its of

its of

quite

end-

w re-

Great

com-

to a

ot be

dour

nany

ever ec't.

itei .

me-

om-

the

pri-

med

by a

nds.

new

ands

cans

and

ters

ided

erable

from ndies,

o reeople

e the

rgot,

erica, on of

culiar

cs.

upon allowing the independent citizens of the United states a free participation of the commerce of the West-Indies. In short, even the government was like to be carried away with the stream, and on the point of confirming by law those concessions with respect to the commerce of the West-Indies, which were hitherto granted by the midake, or connivance, of some servants of the crown, when Lord Sheffield published his Observations on the commerce of the American states, who was soon followed by Mr. Chalmers in his Opinions on interesting subjects of public law and commercial policy arising from American independence. Both these authors infifted strongly, that Britain and Ireland with the remaining continental colonies were fully sufficient to supply the British West-India islands with provisions and lumber, as they had done during the war, even if all the states of America should unite in refusing to fell those articles to our vessels, which was, however, by no means to be apprehended; and that the manufacturers and merchants of Britain could have nothing to dread from the menaced refusal of America to admit British goods, because goods must ever find their market in proportion to their quality and price, independent of all refolutions, and even

It was afferted by the advocates on the other fide, that the planters had been very scantily supplied with provisions and lumber during the war; that a confiderable part of their fupply was derived from intercepted cargoes, which were destined for the foreign islands, a resource which the peace put an end to, as it did also to the supplies from Florida, which was now yielded to Spain; and that they had been compelled by necessity to convert their land to provision grounds, and to draw off their flaves from their proper plantation employments to cultivate provisions and cut lumber; that the provisions and lumber procured either by importation, capture, or their own labour, were obtained at fuch an enormous expense, that nothing, but the hopes of foon feeing a change for the better, could support them under it; but that a long continuance of it must be absolutely ruinous. Lastly, they urged, as a proof of the bad consequence to Great Britain of turning their industry out of its proper channel, that in the year 1777, before any of our islands were taken by the enemy, the quantity of fugar imported into England was short of that in the year 1774 (when part of the fugars went to the American colonies) full 45,000 hogsheads, the value of which was nearly a million of money, the freight of which would have been £150,000, and the duties payable to the public above £100,000. It was afferted, that the rum, of which near eight millions of gallons were annually made in the West-India islands, and which, being an acceptable payment to the Americans, used to be the principal resource for the supply of plantation necessaries, must now become a dead stock in the hands of the planters, as the consumption of Great Britain did

not much exceed half a million of gallons *. With respect to a supply of corn from Canada, it was observed, that though that country had had plentiful harvests from the year 1772 to 1778, and particularly in 1774, yet these years of plenty were followed by such a succession of defective crops, that, from 1779 to 1782 inclusive, the exportation of corn and bread was prohibited, and the province even received fome supplies from other quarters: hence it was evident, that there could never be any dependence upon Canada for a regular fupply. As to Nova Scotia, it was not alleged, that it had ever been capable of raising corn for its own confumption.

May 24th Sir Roger Curtis, who was fent as ambassador to Morocco,

concluded a treaty with the fovereign of that country, whereby

Article 1) The English have liberty to enter the ports of Morocco, and to buy and fell, like other nations; and the merchants of Morocco are permitted to repair to the English ports.

3, 4, 5) The emperor of Morocco granted to the English two houses

at Tangier, and promised to build one for them at Marteen.

6) The English were allowed to load provisions and refreshments from all the ports of Morocco for one year from 1" April 1783 free of all duties; after which they were to pay stipulated duties on exporting oxen, sheep, and fowls, and the old-established duties on all other articles; except at the port of Mogadore, where they must pay the same duties as the merchants of other Christian nations. They were allowed to carry mules from all the ports of the empire, with an allowance of barley for their fupport, on paying a duty of ten cobs for each.

7) The provision vessels from Gibraltar were to pay stipulated duties according to their burthen; and vessels loading any other kinds of merchandize were to pay the same anchorage duties as the merchant vessels

of all other nations.

June-The government of France made a proposal to the court of Great Britain, that they should, in conjunction with the other powers of Europe, abolish all exclusive trade. The ministry declined giving any answer, till the return of a messenger they sent to the empress of Russia, in order to know her fentiments upon the fubject.

June 25th A public bank was opened in Dublin with an original capital of £600,000, which was lodged in the king's treasury at an interest of three per cent. By royal authority all taxes, duties, &c. were

ordered to be paid into this bank.

[.] We must make a considerable allowance for exaggeration here. The average quantity of rum imported in ten years from 1773 to 1782 was of which there were exported 2,062,842 gallons, 617,939 We must therefor suppose that were annually confumed in this country. The quantity of rum carried to all North America from the British West-India islands on an average of three years preceding the war was 2,900,000 gallons. What then became of the remaining three millions of gallons? [See Lord Sheffield's Objervations on American commerce, pp. 192, 205, fixth ed.]

June 24th The stamp-duties, imposed upon inland bills of exchange and promiffory notes by an act of the last session, [c. 33] were enlarged. and extended to foreign bills of exchange; and receipts for sums above forty shillings were also subjected to stamps. The notes and bills of the bank of England were exempted from the stamp-duties, the bank paying for that distinguishing indulgence an annual composition of £12,000. [23 Geo. III, c. 49.]

July 11th-16th—The importation of rice, &c, free of duty till 30th September 1783, having been permitted by an act [c. 9] of this fession, it was now enacted, for the encouragement of trade, that after that day a drawback of the full duties should be allowed on the exportation of rice from this kingdom. [23 Geo. III, c. 56.]

Among a variety of additional stamp-duties, there were new duties laid upon bills of loading, debentures for drawbacks, transfers of the stock of companies or corporations, contracts of bargains, &c. Geo. III, c. 58.]

Senegal being ceded to France by the treaty of peace, the River Gambia with Fort James, and all other fettlements, forts, or factories, on the coast of Africa between the port of Salee and Cape Rouge, except those ceded to France, were vested in the company of merchants trading to Africa for the protection and encouragement of the African trade; the trade being free and open to all British subjects, together with the use of the forts, warehouses, &c, agreeable to the former regulations. The fervants of the company fettled upon the coast were prohibited from exporting negroes upon their own account, and were required to transmit annually an account upon oath of the disposal of the goods and stores committed to their charge, on pain of dismission from the fervice. And the committee were enjoined to lay an annual account of the application of the money granted to them before the parliament. [23 Geo. III, c. 65.]

The high duties upon the importation of muslins, calicoes, and nankeens, operating as a premium for fmuggling them, it was found expedient to lower the duties by substituting instead of the former rates a duty of eighteen per cent on the fales of those goods by the India company; of which ten per cent should be allowed as drawback upon exportation. [23 Geo. III, c. 74.]

Many precautions were enacted against frauds practifed in removing foreign spirits and teas, in the process of distillation, in the carriage of wines, and by relanding fugars shipped for exportation upon the drawback *. [23 Gec. III, cc. 70, 76.]

pply

had

7745

ctive

and

plies

er be

otia,

r its

cço.

cco.

оссо

ufes

ents

e of

ting

ar-

me

wed

e of

ties

er-

Tels

t of

of

any

Tia,

nal

in-

ere:

mm ons,

ons

hat ican

besides several forseitures of goods, vessels, boats, an improper seizure.

In the act, c. 70 there are, one penalty of f.500, three of £200, eight of £100, one of £60, one of £30, one of £20, and one of one fhilling, to the revenue officers, when proved to have made.

The manufactures of flax and cotton, which give employment to great numbers of people, being much obstructed by the high duties on foap, flarch, and other necessary articles, a drawback of three farthings on every pound of hard or foft foap, and of three halfpence on every pound of ftarch, employed in finishing and preparing for sale any goods made of flax or cotton, excepting linens (for the bleaching of which drawbacks were already allowed) was allowed by parliament. And the whole duty of custom payable on the importation of brimstone and faltpetre was allowed to be repaid to the makers of oil of vitriol. [23 Geo. III, c. 77.]

The inland duties upon coffee and cocoa (rather cacao, or chocolate) nuts were reduced from one shilling and fix pence a pound to fix pence

with an addition of five per cent *. [23 Geo. III, c. 79.]

There being now no further expectations of obtaining any relief from the governments of the United states of America for those persons, who had become obnoxious to them on account of their attachment to Great Britain, commissioners were appointed to inquire into the losses they had fuffered in their rights, properties, and professions, in order to afcertain the amount of the indemnification, which, it was proposed to allow them from the public purse. [23 Geo. III, c. 80.]

The exportation of corn was prohibited till after the ensuing harvest,

[23 Geo. III, c. 81.]

At this time the East-India company were very much straitened for money, chiefly by reason of the great weight of the bills drawn upon them by their fervants in India. It was therefor again found expedient to grant them a further indulgence with respect to duties, &c. payable to the public; and also to empower the commissioners of the treasury to lend exchequer bills to the company to the amount of £300,000, bearing interest at four and three quarters per cent. The company were at the same time empowered to make a dividend to the proprietors at the rate of eight per cent per annum. A regulation, was also made respecting the debentures given to the exporters of East-India goods for drawbacks of duties, which were usually given in payments to the company instead of money, that they should henceforth be re-

* Before the war the planters were enabled by the export to America to carry on the cultivation of those articles, which a continuation of the heavy duties must have forced them to throw up.

Mr. Edwards rates the duties and excise on coffee previous to this act at 480 per cent on the marketable value, and the annual amount of them at £2,869. In the year 1784, the very first of the operation of the act, the duties rose to £7,200; an important proof, among others, how frequent-'ly heavy taxation defeats its own purpose!' yet with the reduced duty the import of coffee in Great Britain on an average of five years, 1783- V. ii, pp. 286, 295, 299, 306.]

1787, was under fix millions of pounds. In the French colony of St. Domingo the quantity of coffee exported has increased, from five millions of pounds in the year 1770, to above feventy-fix millions of pounds in the year 1789. The prodigious difference may in a great measure be accounted for from the now-universal use of tea in Britain, which is scarcely used at all in France.

About a century ago the chocolate nut was a principal article of export from Jamaica. Now, it is believed, there is not one plantation of it in that island. [Edwards's Hift. of the West-Indies,

ceived by the officers of the revenue in payment of any branch of duties owing by the company, and not, as heretofore, be restricted to the payment of duties on the particular species of goods, for which the drawback had been allowed; a rule, which had hitherto compelled the company to keep large sums lying dead in those debentures. [23 Geo. III, c. 83.]

great

foap;

gs on ound

made

lraw-

the

falt-

Geo.

late)

ence

from

who

reat

o al-

d, to

veft.

for

pon

i**e**nt able

lury

any riealfo dia ents ren the ty of milgious d for hich

vas a Vow,

it in

While this act was under the confideration of parliament, many fevere reflections were thrown out upon the conduct of the company and their fervants in India by some of the members; and it was also alleged, that it would be very improper to allow them to pay so large a dividend as eight per cent, while they acknowleged themselves to be in such a condition as to need the indulgences now required from the public. But the company, and also their servants in India, were ably defended by other members, who afferted, that their embarraffments were merely temporary; that their funds were abundantly ample; that their dividends had been on an average only £8:4:0 in time of peace, and £7:15:0 in time of war; that their losses by the war had been very great; and that the public had drawn much greater emoluments than the company from their commerce, and were therefor more deeply interested in their success than the proprietors of East-India stock. In support of these affertions, and for showing the amount of net profits realized from the territorial revenues, many accounts were laid before the house, from some of which the following are extracted.

An Account of the balances in favour of the East-India company in England refulting from the whole of their trade and territorial revenues in India from the 1" day of March 1774 to the 1" day of March 1781, distinguishing each year, and an abstract of such balances with the disposition of the same.

From 1" March 1774 to 1" March 1775

Received for the company's goods sol for customs on private trade for charges and profit on di for saltpetre sold to the boar ordinance for one year's interest of £4,200,000 received from government	-	43,003	By customs - 282 By freight and demurrage - 44 By bills of exchange on England and bullion exported - 1,00 By charges of merchandize - 22 By indemnity on tea to buyers By one year's interest on bonds By ditto on anmilies	By freight and demurrage 447,280 By goods and stores exported 446,352 By bills of exchange on England and bullion exported 1,022,223 By charges of merchandize 227,920 By indemnity on tea to buyers 15,500 By one year's interest on bonds	12 13 7 13 0	8 5 3 5 0		
	æ3	126,000	8		By ditto on annulties - 80,853 By ditto on annulties - 89,773 Balance in favour of England 440,492	4	0 6 2 11	
	-	, , , , , ,	-		£3,598,811	8	11	

In like manner proceed the accounts of the fix following years. But this may fuffice as a specimen; and I shall therefor proceed to the general abstract of the balances and the disposal of them.

Palaman afraid to to the man					
Balance of cash in hand 1st Ma		*		has Paid of sage . The sage .	
1774	£404,117	0	0		
Balance in favour of England in	the		_		
year ending 1st March 1775	440,492	0	0		
1776		ŏ	0	Gavernment and debt - 200,000 0	0
1777	1,000,357		0	Government on loan and interest 1,534,683 0	0
1778	838,977			Bonds paid off and cancelled 1,387,119 0	
1779	631,952	0	0	Dividends to proprietors, viz.	
. 1780		0	0	in the year ending 1st March	
	222,265	0	0	1775 at 0 per cent 191,644 16 0 . 4 11	
A balance of dividends on stock, and interest on annuities, which those intitled to them have neglected to re- ceive when they fell	758,5 84 57,703	0	0	1777 0 - 191,644 16 0 (1777 13‡ - 95,822 8 0 1777 13‡ - 111,792 16 0 1778 7 - 223,585 12 0 1779 8 - 255,526 8 0 1781 8 - 255,526 8 0	
				* 1,581,069, 12 0 1,581,069 4 Balance of cash 1" March 1781 767,218 7	
		-	-1	707,218 7	0
4	25,585,709	1	0	£5,585,709 11	0

Estimate of the losses, which the East-India company sustained by the war. Amount of payments in England, and loffes by fea, occasioned by the £2,290,666 Extraordinary charges in reight, demurrage, and bills of ex-

change, from 1" March 1783 to 1" March 1784, computed at

Extraordinary charge to be incurred for freight and demurrage after 1st March 1784, estimated at

740,000 £3,858,666

828,000

Account of customs and duties, and estimate of the excise, received by government on account of the company's trade for 15 years preceding the year 1766, and for 15 years after that period.

, ^ ^	Customs,	Excise on	pepper con- sumed in Eng-	Estimate of excise on tea and coffee, and indemnity on tea.	Customs on wine.	Totals,
15 years before	8,361,140	51, 0 82	100,695	6,426,893	849	14,940,659
15 years after	12,712,041	26,670	127,131	6,979,854	44,977	10,880,673

The revenue derived from the company's trade in the second period exceeds that in the first by £4,949,014.

^{*} The total of the dividends is carried out with an error of 8f by the clerk, who had better have continued, as he began, to drop the odd shillings and pence.

A Statement of the amount realized in England of the territories and revenue obtained in India.

A	
From September 1764 to September 1773. Cost in England of goods, stores, and bullion, sent to Iodia and China, with the expense of raising and transporting troops for the defence of the territories, together with other charges not relating to commerce, paid here from the season 1764 to the season 1777, both included Bills of exchange drawn from India and China on the directors from the season 1765 to the season 1778, both included Profits made in 14 years from sales of European goods and stores abroad (the last year by estimate), and applied to the purchase of investments for Europe Balance, being what the above articles are short of the investments, and is therefor the sum realized in	From March 1766 to March 1780. By amount of investments to England from India and China in the space of 14 years, reckoning from the arrivals in 1779, both included, according to their invoice cost Received in 1775 of government on account of Manila The imports of the above 14 years were brought to market, and sold in 14 years and a half, or to their full amount.
England from the revenues 3,622,969	
£21,749,847	Parada
N. D. Clin	€21,749,847

ar. the ,666

,000

,000

666

ern-

659

673

st by

have

N. B. The sum of £3,622,959, realized from the revenues in 141 years, is nearly equal to 77 per cent per annum on the capital.

The restoration of Dominica to the dominion of Great Britain was a happy event for the inhabitants of that island. The French nobleman, whom the marquis de Bouillé appointed to the government of it in the year 1778, was of a character widely different from his own, and acted diametrically opposite to the liberal and generous intentions of his worthy commander. His cowardly jealoufy and despotism crushed and oppressed the British colonists, who, according to the liberal terms of the capitulation, ought to have felt no other difference in their fituation, than having to pay freight and commission to foreigners instead of their own British correspondents. But they had not the satisfaction of having a regular intercourse with France, or even with any country: for during all the time of the French dominion in Dominica no vessels went between it and France; and the planters were obliged to confign their produce in neutral bottoms, at first to the Dutch merchants of S'. Eustathius, through whose agency it was reshipped for Britain, or else in Dutch vessels chartered by their correspondents at home, which carried it to Roterdam. When the war with Holland broke out, they, were exposed to still greater hardships in procuring freight for their produce, which they were obliged to fend under Imperial colours to Oftend, where their fugars were fold fo low as from £6 to £8 a hogfhead. To add to the mifery of the inhabitants, the town of Roseau (or Charlottetown) was set on fire in the night of Easter Sunday in the year 1781; not without strong suspicion of the conflagration being occasioned by the governor, who is accused, like Nero (and perhaps more justly), of enjoying the sight, and restraining the humanity of his soldiers from giving a sistence to the British inhabitants. Their losses in buildings and valuable goods were estimated at £200,000: and the town, thus reduced from about 1,000 houses to half the number, has never since recovered its former condition. Under these complicated distresses it is no wonder, that the island declined, and that about thirty sugar plantations were abandoned by the proprietors.

July 2^d—A proclamation by the king in council was iffued for permitting British subjects to carry in British vessels all kinds of naval stores, spars, and all kinds of lumber, horses and all other kinds of live stock, and all kinds of corn, slour, and bread, from the United states of America to the West-India islands; and to carry rum, sugar, melasses, coffee, chocolate nuts, ginger, and pimento from the islands to the United states, on paying the same duties, and conforming to the same regula-

tions, as if they were cleared out for a British colony.

This order was confidered by administration as an indulgence, both to the islands and to the United states: but it was not received as such by either of them. The West-India planters cried out, that the islands must inevitably be ruined, if there were not as free and unrestrained an intercourse between them and the continent, and as free admission of American vessels, as there was when the later was under the British dominion; and the Americans were so much offended by it, that the assemblies of three of the states actually made a requisition to the congress that they would prohibit all commercial intercourse with the British colonies.*

improving the arts, and finding employment for their idle poor, it would render them much firenger, much wealthier, and happier. This, I hope, will be our v 'om. And, perhaps, to remove as much as possible the occasions of making war, it might be better for us to abandon the ocean altogether, that being the element whereon we shall be principally exposed to jostle with other nations; to leave to other to bring what we hall be principally exposed to possible with other nations; to leave to other to bring what we hall want, and to carry [away] what we can spare. This would make us invulnerable to Europe, by offering none of our property to their prize, and would turn all our citizens to the cultivators of the earth; and, I repeat it again, cultivators of the earth are the most virtuous and independent citizens. It might be time enough to seek employment for them at sea, when the land no longer of offers it.' [Notes on Virginia, p. 289, cd. 1787.]

^{*} It is worth while to fee how very different were the featiments of Mr. Jefferson of Virginia, written in the year 1781, during the estrangement produced by the war. It should be our endeatour, says he, to cultivate the peace and friend. This of every nation, even of that which has injured us most, when we shall have carried our point against her. Our interest will be to throw open the doors of commerce, and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may chuse to heige into our ports, and asking the same in theirs. Never was so much falle arithmetic employed to persuade nations, that it is their intends to go to war. Were the money which it has cost to gain, at the close of a long war, the right to cut wood here, or to catch fish there, expended in improving what they already posses, in making roads, opening rivers, building ports,

u (or

year afion-

e just-

ldiers build-

town, never

reffes

fugar

r pertores,

flock,

Ameoffee,

nited

gula-

both

fuch

lands

ed an

on of

h do-

ne af-

con-

Brit-

ent for much

This,

aps, to

don the

hereon

e with

n spare.

pe, by

tion of

tors of

endent ek em-

o long-

It was not till the 2⁴ of September, that the tardy Dutch government could be brought to fettle the preliminaries of peace with Great Britain, of which, though not definitively concluded till the 20⁴ of May 1784, I shall here give the principal contents, as I have done of the other treaties in the beginning of this year.

By the second article it was agreed, that the honour of the flag and the salute at sea by the ships of the republic to those of his Britannic Majesty should be continued as formerly.

Art. 4) The states-general ceded Negapatnam with its dependencies to Great Britain. But the king promifed to listen afterwards to any reasonable proposal for a restoration of it by an exchange for some other territory.

5) Great Britain restored to the Dutch Trincomalee, and all other towns, forts, &c. taken from them during the war, either by the king's forces, or those of the East-India company.

6) The Dutch promifed not to obstruct the navigation of the British subjects in the Eastern seas.

7) It was agreed, that commissaries should be appointed on both sides to adjust all differences between the subjects of the two powers with respect to Apollonia, and any other debateable matters on the coast of Africa.

October 2d-The company of the caiffe d'escompte (bank of difcount) established at Paris in the year 1776, after extending the original plan of their business by issuing notes, went on with great regularity and success; and that new branch of their trade enabled them to make an annual dividend of fix per cent, though they never raifed their rate of discount upon bills above four per cent during the whole war, a circumstance, which, as Mr. Necker observes, was very favourable to the public funds of France. [Compte readu, p. 23.] They had continually in their coffers the whole value of their capital, either in gold and filver, or in bills at a short date, which together were equal to the whole amount of their emission of notes. Moreover in regulating their dividends they allowed a confiderable part of their profits to remain in the bank to augment their capital. In short, their flability was undoubted, and their flock fold confiderably above par. But, to the aftonishment of Europe, this company stopped payment on the 2d of October. It appeared very clearly afterwards, that the company were in good circumstances: and it was believed, that their present embarrassment proceeded from having fecretly lent a great fum to the government *, which also about the same time refused payment of the bills drawn for the fupport of their army in America.

^{*} They had not leat any money to the government when Mr. Necker made up his Compte rendu as

on By proclamations, iffued on the 6th of June and 5th of November, American tobacco was allowed to be imported into London, Briftol; Liverpook Cowes, Whitehaven; and Greenock, and to be warehoused under the cuffody of the revenue officers a By the first proclamation the importer was to pay down five per cent on the value in part of the duty; but that being found too great a hardship, the second proclamation allowed the whole duty to be bonded. These orders having expired, a new order by the king in council was iffued (26th December), comprehending, with fome variations, all the feveral regulations hitherto iffued. It permitted the importation of any unmanufactured goods, not prohibited by law (except oil), and pitch, tar, turpentine, indigo, masts, yards, and bowsprits, being the produce of the United states of America, either by British or American subjects, and either in British or American vessels, on paying the same duties as were payable on the importation of fuch goods from the British colonies by British subjects in British vessels; the preduction of the documents required by law being also dispensed with, and all drawbacks, exemptions, and bounties, on goods exported from Great Britain to the United states being allowed as fully as on fuch goods exported to the British colonies.

Tobacco, the produce of the United states, was allowed to be imported in the same manner into this kingdom, the importer, on paying down the duty called the old subsidy, being permitted to warehouse it under the king's locks, and to give bond for payment of the remaining duties within the time limited by law. The importers of tobacco in London, Bristol, Liverpool, Cowes, Whitehaven, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow, were indulged with the permission to give bond for the whole duties. and to have their bonds discharged on exporting the tobacco within the

limited time *.

With respect to the intercourse between the United states and the West-Indies, the regulation contained in the order of the 21 of July was

continued in force.

The city of New York, the last post occupied by the British troops in the territory of the United states of America, was completely evacuated by them on the 27th of November; an act, which may be confidered as finally clofing the long-continued hostility between Great Britain and America, which, it is earneftly to be hoped, will never again be renew-

time, by enforcing more strictly the laws against the cultivation of tobacco at home, the American planters enjoy a double monopoly of tobacco, as the British landholder cannot raise it on his own land, nor can the British consumer receive it from Spain or Portugal, the tobacco of those countries being loaded with duties amounting to a prohibition. [Opinions on American independence, p. 38.]

^{*} Mr. Chalmers observes, that in the year 1732 the affembly of Virginia folicited from parliament the liberty of having tobacco bonded in the man-ner now permitted; but their application was defeated, more by the interested opposition of the tobacco-factors than by the unwillingness of the legislature; and that the favour, refused to them when subjects, was thus spontaneously granted to them, when become foreigners; while at the fame

mber.

Briftol:

idufed

nation

of the

lama-

ng ex-

nber)

ither-

goods.

digo.

tes of

ritifh

n the

biects

w be-

s: on

ed as

port-

down

nder

uties

don,

gow,

ities.

ı the

the

was

s in

ated

d as

and

ew-

gainst

rican

o, as

from

atries

hibi-

ed. In the course of this year the several powers of Europe, who had not hitherto entered into treaties with the United states, chornacknowleged their independence, concluded commercial treaties with them as a sovereign nation. It is not unworthy of notice, that Spain, after entering into a war, the object of which was to effect the independence of America, was, notwithstanding, unwilling to acknowlege that independence, after it was finally confirmed and recognized by the power, from whom it was extorted in any tionnount at any 4 any 4 above the final transfer in the second several transfer in the second second several transfer in the second

November 18th Soon after the commencement of the fession of parliament Mr. Fox, then one of the secretaries of state, brought forward his two bills for regulating the affairs of the East-India company, both at home and in their territorial possessions in India. As they engaged, perhaps, more of the public attention, than ever was bestowed upon any, bills, which did not pass into laws, it may be proper here to give a brief abstract of them.

importate n t arch The bill for vefting the affairs of the East-India company in the bands of certain commissioners, for the benefit of the proprietors and the public, bolla gai began with observing, that great disorders prevailed in the management of the territorial possessions, revenues, and commerce, of this kingdom in India, and proposed, that the government of the directors and proprietors should be suspended, and their powers should be vested in seven noblemen and gentlemen named in the bill as commissioners or principal directors, who should immediately take possession of all lands, tenements, books, records, veffels, goods, money, and fecurities, in trust for the company; and that there should also be nine assistant directors, confifting of proprietors of £2,000 in the company's flock, also named in the bill, to be entirely subordinate to, and removeable by, the principal directors. The vacancies in the principal board were to be filled up by the king, and those in the board of affishants by the votes of the qualified proprietors of East-India stock, given openly, and not by ballot. The directors were also to give their votes openly, and, in case of difference of opinion to enter their reasons upon their journals. All persons concerned in mercantile transactions with the company, and persons charged with corruption or peculation in India, and not acquitted, were to be excluded from being directors or affiftant directors, as was also every person returned from the company's service in India till two years after his return. The directors were every fix months to lay their accounts before a general court of proprietors, and also submit them to the inspection of the treasury and parliament within twenty days after the commencement of every fession. They were vested with full power, to remove, or fuspend, from any station, civil or military, in the company's fervice: and they were enjoined to attend to every charge of peculation, usury, receipt of presents, oppression, or breach of orders; and, should they see reason to acquit the persons so charged, to enterthem in their journals, before they should permit any such person to sail for India. They were to decide upon all disserences between the governors and councils, or between the different governments in India, within three months, or enter the reasons of delay in their journals, and to give answers to any questions submitted to them from the presidencies in India also in three months. They were to take cognizance of all grievances of the native princes of India, and do them complete justice according to the existing treaties. Neither the directors nor afsistant directors were to hold any office in the company's service, or any place of prosit, during pleasure, from the crown; and they were to be removeable by the king on an address from either house of parliament. The directors were not to be disqualified from sitting in the house of commons; and the afsistant directors were to have salaries of £500 a-year from the company. The act was proposed to be in force for four years.

The bill for the better government of the territorial possessions and dependencies in India.

after observing that great disorders prevailed in the government of the British East-Indies, and that the fervants of the company had not paid due respect to the lawful authority of this kingdom, proceeded to define the limits of the powers entrusted to the governor-general and the prefidents and councils, and ordered that all their proceedings should be fair and open, and that they should fix up their ordinances, written in the languages of Persia and Hindoostan, in every provincial court of the territory to which they related. The governor-general was prohibited from invading the territory of any prince, unless a majority of the council should declare under their hands, that such prince was about to attack the territories of the company, and also from forming any alliance for the purpose of sharing any territory. The company's principal fervants were not allowed to hire out any farm or other thing to any fervant of any person in the civil service of the company: and all monopolies in India were to be annulled. Illegal prefents were to be recoverable at law by the giver or the company, or, failing them, by any person for his own benefit. All lands and tenements, not in the actual possession of the company or their farmers, were to be deemed the property of the native land-holders, on their paying the usual rents, unless legally dispossessed. The rights of the protected princes and their vasfal princes were carefully guarded; and the company's fervants were strictly prohibited from having any pecuniary transactions whatever with them, or receiving any mortgages of land from them. The commissioners were directed to examine and fettle the disputes between the nabob of Arcot and the rajah of Tanjore, and to transmit orders to the governorgeneral for adjusting the claims of British subjects upon those princes. No fervant of the company, nor agent of any protected prince, was to

£881,000

350,000

be eligible to a feat in the house of commons; but fuch as were now erfon to in parliament were to retain their feats till the diffolution of it. Percen the fons lately returned from the company's fervice in India, and persons India, against whom public profecutions were depending, were also declared als, and incapable of fitting in the house of commons. refiden-During the progress of the bills through the house of commons peance of tions were presented against them by the directors, by the proprietors ete jufof East-India stock, and by the lord mayor and common council of the r affiftor any

e to be

ament. ouse of

£500 or four dependof the ot paid define e preuld be ten in ourt of rohibof the out to y allincipal to any ll mobe rey any actual e prounless

vaffal

rictly

them, oners

ob of

rnor-

inces.

as to

city of London. The directors ... fo laid before the house the following

State of the affairs of the East-India company in England, 19" November 1783, and according to the latest advices from their settlements abroad.

Amount of East-India annuities bear-	Photo has management - del 1
mg akefest at 3 per cent	Due by government, with interest at 3
Dignal bearing interest	Other debts due by government, but
Ditto not bearing interest, being called	dienuted
in	
Custome	In noument for and
Due to the exchequer, last payment	Goods sold and and and and and and and and and an
IUI renewal of the charter	Goods sold and not paid for 553,258
Exchequer bills lent by parliament.	Wheether stack County Tolling
and interest on them	Floating stock from England 1,219,091
Bills of exchange unpaid	
Sundries on account of the trade, for	8 Advanced to owners of ships not ar-
reights, &c.	
tinelest on annuity bonds and stock.	
aue, but not demanded	Company's houses and buildings in
Half year's dividend on stock, due at	
Christmas 1783 - 100 co	surveyors, for 253,616
interest on military and contingent	
funds, more than applied - 72,63	Cargoes sent from Bengal to other
74,00	
Balance in 6	Balances of quick stock, viz.
Balance in favour of the company 3,968,48:	1,000,907
7, 0,900,43	2,0/8,0/8
	China 132,555
	Bencoolen - 189,036
	S'. Helena - 27,618
	No. of the latest and
*	4,266,265
	Balance against the company
	at Bombay - 967,085
	Net balance of quick stoct. 3,299,180
£14,311,173	
Defides at 1	£14,311,173

Besides the above balance, the company's forts, warehouses, &c. in India have cost

£7,000,000 The landed property, exclusive of the territorial revenue, produces annually

The territorial revenues on the coast of Coromandel and the northern circars, on which the public have no claim, produce, subject to charges of management, annually about

The territorial revenues of Bengal, Bahar, duce, subject to charges of management, Subjiy paid by the nabob of Oude, and traces		1,838,000
Revenue from falt in Bengal Revenue from customs in India, about Subsidy paid by the rajah of Tanjore, about Ditto by the nabob of Arcot, about	-	962,000 450,000 236,367 160,000
* /**/	" D V 1000	5,077,367

But Mr. Fox controverted fo many articles of the account, that he stated, instead of a favourable balance of near four millions, a deficiency of above nine cillions, upon the supposition that the company were to go on in their business; as some of the articles, for example the houses and buildings, could not be brought to account, unless the company were to be dissolved, and all property of every description to be sold off. To this great deficiency he moreover added £3,200,000, the amount of the company's capital flock; which must furely in any way of reckoning be allowed to be a part of their joint property, and by no means a debt upon themy to be deducted from it.

6-11 1 1 1 1 1 The supporters of the bills expatiated in parliament upon the cruelty and treachery of the servants of the company to the Indian sovereigns, from the Great mogul down to the zemindars and other petty princes. They observed, that the former conquerors of India had settled themfelves in the country, and made some amends for the desolations attending their invasions by their subsequent attention to the arts of peace and the works of magnificence. But they afferted, that our conquests there, after a possession of twenty years, were in as crude a state as on the first day. None of the company's servants went to India with an intention of remaining there: none of them cultivated any fociety with the natives, or showed any sympathy for them. The many millions of polished, industrious, and ingenious, agricultors and manufacturers, together with the opulent merchants, and even the princes of the country, were subjected to the dominion of a rapid succession of young men, new swarms of whom were continually pouring in, like migratory birds of prey, upon the devoted country, who, uniting the avarice of age with the impetuofity of youth, difregarded every confideration but the rapid accumulation of enormous fortunes, and were continually carrying off from the country as much wealth, as a spirit of rapacity, uncontrolled by conscience, could amass *. Neither did the commercial con-

^{*} To this unfavourable representation of the Major Rennell, who has the advantage of speak-

oppressed flate of India it will not be improper to ing from his own knowlege. He says, 'The oppose the account of the state of Bengal, &c. by 'Bengal provinces, which have been in our actual

duct of the company escape a severe animadver. Son. They were accused of improvidence with respect to the bills drawn upon them, and of having substituted for mercantile punctuality a new system of account upon honour. It was afferted, that East-India stock was now only purchased for the purposes of influence, and procuring lucrative situations in India for the fons and dependents of the stock-holders; and that the directors, instead of being the masters of the company's nominal servants in India, were in fact dependent upon them, and even chosen by their agents.

The chief objections to the bills were, that they would infringe, or rather annihilate, the company's charter, for which they had paid a valuable confideration to the public; and that they were calculated to create a new and unconstitutional influence, a fourth estate in the realin, and to throw such a weight of patronage into the hands of the commissioners, or rather mose of administration, as would completely fweep away our liberties and properties. As to the derangement of the company's finances, it was ascribed to the restrictions, which prevented them from employing with due efficacy the credit resulting from their great and flourishing situation, and from paying off the debts due to the public. It was observed, that the bill-holders were willing to extend the time of payment. And the parliament were called upon to remember, that the politics of the country had involved the company in an extensive and ruinous war, and that the conquests made by their forces had been given up at the peace to prevent the facrifice of more favourite possessions. Mr. Hastings, the governor-general, who had been the object of the fiercest attacks from the supporters of the bills, was highly praised by the opposers of it; and the vigour of his government, his regulations for the administration of justice in the provinces, and the

oposession near 23 years (that is from the year tance from our habitations. There are, doubt-1765 to the prefent time [1788]) have during that whole period enjoyed a greater thare of tranquillity than any other part of India; or indeed than those provinces had ever experienced indeed than those provinces had ever experienced ince the days of Aurungzebe. During the above period of 23 years no foreign enemy has made any incursion into any part of them, nor has any rebellion happened in any of the provinces, (the very inconfiderable one of the zemindar of Jungleterry in 1774 only excepted).
Previous to the establishment of our influence invasions were frequent, particularly by the Mahrattae: and one province or other was ever in rebellion; owing to a want of energy in the ruling power; an ill-paid, and mutinous, army; or an excess of delegated power. Those who know what miferies are brought on a country by its being the feat of war, will know how to finally enriching another appreciate the value of fuch a bleffing, as that mop of Hindooftan, p. cv.] of having the horrors of war remo. I to a dif-Vol. IV.

38,000

52.000

50,000 36,367

0,000

0,000

7,367

hat:he

ency of

go on

es and

ere to

of the

oning

debt

ruelty

eigns,

inces.

hem-

tend-

peace

uests

as on th an

with

ns of

, to-

ntry,

men,

birds

age

t the

arry-

con-

con-

fpeak-

The actual fession

To

· less, evils, that are inseparable from the condition of a tributary state, where the supreme rulcumference of the globe: but these are, I hope, amply balanced by the advantages of military protection: and it is a fact, not to be controverted, that the Bengal provinces have a better government, and are in a better state, as to agriculture and manufactures, than any other of the Afiatic countries, China alone excepted. But this state is, doubtless, very susceptible of improvement, even under a despotic government : though it unfortunately happens, that the grand object for which the Bengal provinces are held, militates against the ease and happiness of their inhabitants; for there can be no inducement to increase a national income for the purpose of smally enriching another nation. [Memoir of a

economical arrangements formed by him in the civil and military departments, were mentioned with great applaufe.

December 17th-Notwithstanding the violent opposition made to them, the bills were carried through the house of commons: but they

were rejected by the house of lords.

Such was the effect of the opinion, gone forth, of the company's funds being in a bad way, that their flock fold in November (when there was a dividend nearly due) fo low as 120, and fome even at 119. The government funds at the same time fell greatly below the prices they had been at in September. The fall in both may be, at least partly, afcribed to the great extension of our commerce after the peace, and the infufficiency of the circulating money to support the increased exportation, which obliged many people in trade to fell out of the funds *. Owing to the same causes there was also an extraordinary drain of cash from the bank, especially in the month of October +.

The king of Prussia is said to have expended two millions of crowns annually for twenty years past in improving his country, establishing manufactures, and encouraging commerce and navigation. An account, drawn up by one of his ministers ‡, fays, that the number of Prussian veffels, which paffed the Sound in the course of this year, and navigated the different seas of Europe as far as the Straits of Gibraltar, approached that of the five great maritime powers, and even surpassed the number of merchant ships of all the rest of Europe taken together. It will, perhaps, not be amifs to make fome allowance for exaggeration in

this ministerial account of the Prussian navigation.

The merchants of Glasgow, when their American trade was interrupted by the war, extended the West-India branch of their commerce, and refumed, or enlarged, their trade with the continent of Europe, which their convenient fituation for the trade with America had made them in some degree overlook for many years bypast. A confiderable number of them withd their capitals from foreign trade and shipping, in order to employ them in manufactures, the improvements of which, and the establishment of new ones, were with good reason thought to afford a prospect of more permanent, as well as more solid, prosperity than foreign trade. Some account will afterwards be given of the condition of the increased and new manufactures of Glasgow in a more advanced stage of their progress. I shall here only observe, that from about this time the quantity of manufactured goods, fent from Glafgow to Lon-

^{*} The Dutch merchants, upon refuming their the baron de Hertzberg, who for some time used

bank was lower in October 1783 than even in the expected to be the faithful vehicle of truth. week preceding the 26th of February 1797.

also sold out their property in the British funds, to publish an annual panegyric on the government of his sovereign in the Transactions of the academy + It appeared in evidence, that the cash of the of Berlin. But the language of panegyric is never

don and other parts of England, was greatly increased; and that, befides supplying the shopkeepers of London and other places *, great quantities of them are shipped by the merchants, and some of them to the fame countries, to which the merchants of Glasgow used to send goods of the same species, manufactured in England or in India fuch are the revolutions of trade! And hence the export trade of the west part of Scotland bears now a finaller proportion to the whole of the exports of Great Britain, than it formerly did, though the real amount of the capital employed in trade, and of the productive industry, in that part of the country has in fact been greatly increased.

It may be proper here also to observe another diminution of the export trade of Scotland, occasioned by the great demand for salmon and other fish in London, which has almost annihilated the exportation of falmon from Scotland to foreign countries.

The increase of manufactures in Glasgow and the adjacent country gave rife to the Chamber of commerce and manufactures of Glafgow, which was established this year. The object of the subscribers, who were merchants and manufacturers in Glafgow, Pasley, Greenock, &c. was to establish a fund, which should be employed, under the management of the directors, in promoting, protecting, and encouraging, trade and manufactures: and their exertions have in many inflances been of essential service +.

To the revolutions in the trade and manufactures of Scotland, already mentioned, I must here add another, which will, perhaps, be thought more extraordinary. Paris was formerly the place, where all those, who were ambitious of outflining their equals, used to purchase their coaches, till the more substantial work, and at least equal ingenuity, of the London coach-makers convinced the great and the opulent, that they might be better ferved by keeping their money at home. For many years past Edinburgh has also been celebrated for the manufacture of coaches, which have become an established article of exportation to the principal towns on the Baltic, and especially to Petersburg. But the exportation of Edinburgh-made coaches to France was an unexpected novelty reserved for this year, when a coach-maker in Edinburgh received an order from Paris itself for one thousand crane-necked carriages,

e to they

any's

vhen

119. rices

part-

and

ex-

ds *. cash

owns

hing

unt.

Man ated

achum-

--It

n in

ter-

erce.

ope,

nade

able

hip-

s of

ight

rity

conad-

oout

on-

r was

ufed

ment

Idems

nevér

^{*} So strong is the projudice in favour of town- mark their fnuss-boxes and other trinkets as made made goods, that the Glasgow ealico-printers are obliged, in compliance with the defire of their cultomers, to use the harmless deception of marking their goods, as if printed in London; the fight of the stamp fatisfying the ladies, that the patterns are much more elegant, and the colours more durable, than can be produced by any coun-try manufacturer. Just fo, when it was supposed, that no elegant toys could be made but in Paris, the manufacturers at Birmingham were obliged to

at Paris, adding a private mark, whereby they sould reclaim the credit of their ow., work.

[†] The first chairman of this Chamber of commerce was Mr. Colquhoun, who has fince rendered fuch important fervice to the great metropolis of the British empire by his excellent system of police for preventing the enormous plunder, which used to be regularly carried on upon the River Thames and the wharfs.

to be executed in three years. Creech's Letters in Sinclair's Statisfical

account of Scotland, V. vi, p. 593.]

In consequence of the peace great numbers of the inhabitants of New-York, and other loyalists, removed to Nova-Scotia; where vacant lands were allotted to them by government. In the month of May the foundation of a new town, called Shelburne, was laid at Port-Roseway near the fouthren extremity of the peninfula, the inhabitants of which, after the increase produced by the final evacuation of New-York, were computed to be about 0,000. They immediately applied to preparations for the fishing business, which was held out as the principal source of their prosperity, with such ardour, that above a hundred fishing shalops were to be seen at once on the stocks in this first winter after the foundation of the town; and they had very fanguine hopes of foon

rifing into great commercial importance.

Near to Shelburne another town was laid out, which was intended folely for the reception of the swarms of negroes, whom the war had delivered from flavery, and cast upon the British government for support. About 1,200 of those people were now fet down in this new settlement, and furnished with provisions, clothing, agricultural tools, &c. But the nature of the climate and agriculture of that country, so different from what they had been accustomed to, was sufficient, independent of the idle, habits they had acquired as followers of the army, to prevent them from having any fuccess in the line of sober agricultural industry. Many of them took opportunities of getting to London, where they fauntered about the streets as beggars, till government took compassion upon them, and shipped them off for Sierra Leona on the coast of Africa, Others of them, who were of a more active disposition, got to the West-Indies, where negro labour is in request, and there earned their bread as free labourers.

The loyalists of South Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas, went mostly to the West-India islands, the climate and productions of which were more adapted to their constitutions and former pursuits, and also fitter for their negro flaves, than those of Nova Scotia. Many of them became planters of cotton, an article of rapidly-increasing demand for the British manufactures: and great numbers of those who went to Jamaica applied to the cultivation of indigo, which they found more profitable there than on the continent, the quality being greatly fuperior.

The following view of the tobacco trade from the beginning of the year 1775 to the end of this year is inserted in order to show, how it was affected by the war in its extent, and also in the mode of conduct-

ing it.

tistical its of acant y the **feway** hich. were paraource fhing after foon folely

vered bout I furire of they abits havy of tered

upon frica. Veftad as went

hich alfo hem the aica able

the w it uct-

								175
		Impor	ted into	0 .		Exported fro	m	E,
	ENGLA		SCOTLAND.	Total,		SCOTLAND.		301 . 1
1775 1776 1777 1778 1779 1780 1781	1/ 233,722 655,124 4,365,115 7,354,405 5,131,639	pounds. 1,912,329 8,422,029 9,652,316 4,944,767 6,255,086	pounds, 45,863,154 7,423,363 294,896 2,884,374 3,138,464 5,125,638 1,952,243	11,961,527 11,961,527 17,155,895 17,424,810 13,338,968	pounds. 43,880,863 16,521,412 2,905,406 2,068,173 8,704,436 2,823,005 3,950,815	pounds. 30,324,301 23,701,378 5,515,677 2,374,608 2,468,672 3,127,171 1,788,057	Great Britain. 74/205/166 49,8225/90 4,442/7687 4,442/7687 5,473/1098 5,950/176 5,738,872	nem
1782 1783			2,624,807			mode i	d or bomq.	
Of	the above	quantit	est-Indies.IF	bacco im	ported,	here wer	e from	1 1.1

pounds. 491,256 101,337,361 1. 11 1 1 m 1 : 411 . C 14,698,400 2,000 361,394 167,224 1777 Neurus Sietburne um. 1,692,518 626,021 1779 3,321,043 4,146,167 40,944 In these years the rest of side Tot 299,130 91,463 289,402 from various parts of Europe. 286,047 11 2286,047 11 22 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 27 286,047 11 286,0 298,130 1780 985,273 10,247,272 1781 1,872,609 1782 5,070,633

The tobacco imported from the British West-Indies was partly prize, and partly carried thither from the neutral islands.

2,295,098

they but to entry who important radi The following authentic statement of the commerce of the principal ports of the Russian empire is compiled from extracts taken from the books of the custom-houses of the several ports.

	A. Ca			ETERSBURG.		1 11	11	RIGA.
,	years.	Drittish. Other nations. Potal. Total.	Value of exports, Rubles. *	Value of imports, † . Rubles.	Custom duties, Rubles.	Specie imported, Rubles.	Vessels- arrived.	Custom duties, Rubles.
	Four years 1776-1779			1	7,266,639 25	e1		A S
	1780 1781	282 272 554 465 318 783	10,941,128 58 12,954,440 62	3,056,379 45 }	4,965,019 92	viii ji	10	P -4
	1782	218 373 591 270 362 632	11,467,347 87	12,204,482 16	2,670,799 43 2,966,118 29	164,183	891 1208	628,081 820,832

The same documents enable me to give a more particular account of the trade for the year 1783 in the following ports.

considerably less than those of 1782 and 1783, there able degree in the two later.

* The value of the ruble in exchange with British is reason to believe, that they were not in fact any thing inferior; for in the two former years fmuggling was carried to an enormous height, but by the vigil-+ Though the imports of 1780 and 1781 are flated ance of the impector it was suppressed in a consider-

money is generally about 2/6. The ruble contains 100

-den-	ST. PET	ERSBURG.	RIG	Α.	ARCHANGEL	1 5
By merchants of	Value of ex- ports, Rubles.	Value of im- ports, Rubles.	Value of ex-	Value of im	Total value	
Russia Great Britain - Holland -	2,374,178 65 5,639,675 63 207,428 65	6,166,204 22 2,816,666 67	1,008,630 87	220,805 87	1,121,433 4	5
Lubeck - Hamburgh Denmark -	80,422 30 128,276 88 648,060 50	129,819 5 389,435 15	26,525 80	54,874 75 108,060 12	434,601 61	
Spain, - Portugal - France -	153,266 49 92,095 76 128,694 18	14,170 0	420,040 67 206,496 38	267,191 62 27,408 13	whereof	Vessels 131 whereof
Italy - Prussia - Switzerland -	109,948 68 8,850 25 7,658 94	104,220 93 91,936 65 61,300 50		7,5,	24 were British.	were British.
German empire Saxony - Sweden -	3,148 72 146,172 50 78,456 95	171,826 72 33,280 65	135,486 70	161,566 63		
Dantziek - Rostock - Sundries -	138,031 38 49,412 95	14,362 0 78,752 50 334,992 12	5,419 0 4,475 45	119,412 37 3,022 88 1,035 50		
Shipmasters - Bremen - North America	104,818 20	116,556 14	132,050 20 15,156 50	6,073 25 7,463 0		
Totals - 1	0,098,797 701	1,674,120 11 5	,864,816 181	,448,485 62		

Total value of exports, Rubles 614,100 and of imports 30,000.

It is to be observed, that a great part of the merchandize exported from Riga consists of the produce of the adjacent parts of Poland, which did not then as now, belong to the Russian empire.

It is also necessary to observe here once for all, that in the Russian custom-houses the accounts of the exports and imports are not classed according to the countries to or from which the goods are carried, but according to those to which the exporting or importing merchants belong; and that the trade, nominally carried on by Russian merchants, belongs in fact almost entirely to those of other nations, who, in order to evade the payment of alien duties, make their entries under the name of Russian partners assumed for that purpose only, or who have made themselves Russian subjects. But there are scarcely any natural-born Russian subjects who are really engaged in foreign commerce on their own account.

A new tariff, which was published by the court of St. Petersburg, and began to be in force on the 1th of January 1783, was exceedingly unfavourable, or rather hostile, to the manufactures and navigation of Great Britain. The duties upon most articles of British manufacture were now increased in the proportion of from 50 to 300 per cent above the former ones established by the tariff of the year 1767. Twenty rubles per hogshead, afterwards raised to forty rubles, were imposed on beer and ale, while the duties on wines were only from 4th to 15 rubles per hogshead, if imported directly from the place of their growth, in vessels belonging to Russian subjects, whereof at least half the seamen

NARVA. Total value of exports. Rubles 614,100 and of imports 30,000.

are Russian subjects, or to subjects of Spain or Portugal. But a quadruple duty (or 18 rubles) was imposed on the wines of Spain and Portugal, if imported in vessels not belonging to Russian *, Spanish, or Portuguese, subjects, or if not imported directly from Spain or Portugal, This article at once cut off the profitable carrying trade between Ruffia and the fouthern parts of Europe, hitherto enjoyed by British vessels. And several British merchants complained that it §, and many other articles of the tariff, were introduced by a declared enemy of the British commerce for the express purpose of distressing it.

There belonged this year to all the ports of England - 6,877 vessels of the reputed burthen of 589,668 tuns, and of Scotland 1,465 80,134 . Total 669,802

There were entered this year in all the ports of Great Britain, from and to foreign countries, including repeated voyages.

	Br	itish.	F	oreign.	1 .	Total.		
Inward - Outward -	Vessels. 7,698 7,329	Tuns. 81 2,960 870,270	Vessels. 2,741 1,543	Tuns. 312,714 168,775				

The net amount of the customs, including the West-India four-anda-half-per-cent duty, paid into the exchequer in the course of the year, was from the custom-house in London £2,768,320 and from the cuftom-house in Edinburgh 80,000 0 0

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £2,848,320 7

There were coined at the mint in the course of the year £4,860 pounds of gold, value £,227,083 10 0 and no filver.

* The law does not require the men to be na- who refided many years in Ruffia as fecretary of tural born subjects, nor the vessels to be built in Russia. It is therefor usual for the commanders of vessels belonging to Lubeck, Dantzick, Ham. burgh, &c. to take out papers of burghership in fome Russian town for themselves and half the number of their seamen, whereupon their vessels and themselves are considered as Russan in respect 10 duties, &c.

N. B. The statements of the Ri Sian commerce for this and feveral fubfequent years, together with a number of valuable observations upon the commercial connection between Ruffia and Great Britain, were obligingly communicated to me from his manufcript collections by William Eton Esquire,

the British mission.

f Candour must allow that Russia has as good a right as Great Britain to make navigation laws; and that the restrictions complained of are copied from our own famous navigation act, with a confiderable alleviation of the rigour of it. The same apology cannot, however, be offered for the injur-ious duties upon goods, which though bearing an appearance of impartiality as not particularizing any nation, are evidently leveled against the British trade, being peculiarly heavy upon those are ticles which are imported folcly, or principally, from Great Britain.

orted hich

sels

British

3 reof

ffian affed tacong; ongs vade

e of iade orn heir

and igly n of ure ove nty

on oles in ien

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain from Christmas 1782 to Christmas 1783 was as follows.

6.	Import	ed into	l Export	ed from
Countries, &c.	· ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		
Africa -	1 0	Journald.	ENGLAND.	SCOTTAND.
Canaries -	£47,860 12 9 4,362 2 0		£787,563 8 0	`
Denmark and Norway	100,929 0 5	£30,273 11 0	15,259 0 10 168,296 4 0	£13,511 18 10
North Faro	and the second	651 11 3		ac 10,011 10 10
East Country -	674,350 13 11	900	145,376 10 5	
East India - Flanders -	1,301,495 13 3		701,473 18 8	
France	1,038,914 18 8 84,639 18 11	73,552 18 11	975,587 12 4	15,840 3 1
Germany .	648,027 2 9	2;479 9 3 36,083 11 11	98,106 8 3	3,060 19 7
Greenland •	28,451 7 2	6,428 1 0	1,245,941 19 0 131 2 0	13,810 16 7
Holland -	404,840 12 1	80,544 0 1	655,333 6 5	97,187 12 6
Iceland -		135 8 4	,	16 13 4
Ireland - Mann -	1,499,228 13 9	112,675 6 4	2,147,363 17 6	283,108 18 0
Italy -	13,609 3 10 274,742 1 6	128 18 0	25,594 0 8	932 10 4
Madeira -	3,303 18 10	2,635 6 3	456,860 13 1	64 10 0
Poland -	0,000 10 10	53,965 17 8	26,919 8 9	288 12 7
Portugal -	309,092 13 3	13,454 17 2	612,151 16 6	2,532 15 10 952 16 6
Prussia -		102,111 16 8	012,131 10 0	4,592 2 9
Russia	1,066,096 13 8	254,670 4 5	206,795 19 3	13,063 15 11
Spain - Gibraltar -	419,462 4 1	3,024 1 3	589,887 13 6	4,158 5 10
Straits	56 6 1		76,238 5 8	1,151 0 10
Sweden .	211,160 14 8	20 767	118,001 15 16	
Turkey -	48,983 2 6	28,767 17 11	63,291 10 5	3,365 5 11
Venice - 1	50,125 7 5	,	42,666 10 0 26,655 5 3	
Guernsey, &c.	68,104 2 10	3,828 8 4	69,936 5 0	3,596 2 11
America in general		37,932 1 0	09,900 0 0	169,312 17 2
Hudson's bay	7,554 19 1		7,098 18 0	
Newfoundland - Quebec -	58,377 9 7	. 1	149,563 3 2	
Nova Scotia	81,136 6 10	4	370,319 15 6	
New England -	2,904 19 5 26,350 9 6		205,330 5 0	
New York -	83,412 16 3	1	199,558 1 10	
Pennsylvania	30,053 7 3		547,132 0 7	
Virginia and Maryland	93,888 4 5		239,462 5 11 199,657 2 4	
Carolina -	74,589 1 5	1	226,736 10 4	
Georgia -	5,764 17 6		22,682 10 5	
Florida -	25,638 10 8		25,356 16 4	
West Indies in general Anguilla	10.600 16 3	164,847 12 7		198,976 5 9
Antigua -	10,680 16 3 77,022 6 1			3,3,4 5 9
Barbados -	196,766 5 10		120,334 3 5	
Bermuda -			151,464 14 11	
Dominica -	7,446 6 9 80,701 7 5	,	86,019 15 0 42,830 12 3	
Grenada -	217,743 10 6	1		
Jamaica - Montserrat -	1,578,881 3 10		950,075 16 10	
Nevis -	39,166 15 6		13,686 11 10	
New Providence	35,564 13 1 1,356 7 2		11,013 16 1	
St. Christophers	211,849 4 9		2,527 17 8	
St. Lucia -	173,152 8 3		65,079 4 2 44,442 13 7	
St. Martin's -	1,071 14 9		31 15 0	
St. Thomas	8,713 19 8		57,526 1 5	
St. Vincents .	74,077 3 7	1	20,404 10 8	
Tobago - Tortola -	114,925 0 2	1	13,386 15 2	
Buenos Ayres -	112,772 5 6	1	41,149 8 0	
Cap François	6,509 19 8		3,921 5 0	
Demararay -	351 16 4	1		
Havanna -	2,072 4 3			
Bay of Honduras	677 18 6		3,490 14 2	
Northern fishery	163 18 6	1	5,190 17 2	
Southern fishery	2,106 0 0		33 6 O	
Prize goods -	463,362 14 4	1	725,665 10 5	
Imp. and exp. of England	12 114 614 9 9			
Imp. and exp. of Scotland		13	3,851,670 10 3	
- P. and eap of beddation	1,007,090 19 4 1,0	007,590 19 4	829,824 4 3	829,824 4 3
Total, Great Britain	13,122,235 8 0		1,681,494 14 6	
		114	1901)494 14 0	

THAND.

,511 18 10

840 3 1

,060 19 ,810 16

16 13

108 18 0

932 10 4 64 10 0

532 15 10

952 16 6 592 2

063 15 11

158 5 10 151 0 10

365 5 11

596 2 11 312 17 2

288 12

1784, January 14th At the commencement of the fession of parliament another bill, for the better government and management of the affairs of the East-India company, was brought in by Mr. Pitt, who had lately been appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. But, notwithstanding the support of administration, it was rejected by a majority of the house of commons on the second reading (January 234). As the same bill, with some triffing modifications, was afterwards carried through a new parliament in this same year, it is unnecessary to go into any particular account of it here.

The peace between Russia and Turkey in the year 1774 released the Crim Tartars, who inhabit the coasts of the sea of Asof, from their dependence upon the Turkish empire. But, though they thereby obtained a nominal independence, they in fact became subject to the empress of Russia, who, after two successive princes were set up by her influence, or authority, at last thought proper to accept a refignation of the fovereignty. The Turkish emperor did not view this usurpation unmoved; and his preparations for refenting it were supported by the courts of France and Spain, who declared they were determined, that no diffant power should send any hostile squadron into the Mediterranean to interrupt the trade of their subjects. It must have been exceedingly galling to the empress to see the principles of her own armed neutrality thus turned against herself, and that by the very powers who had been most benefited by it, but who now thought, they had as good a right to controul the navigation of the Mediterranean, as she and her neighbours had to controll that of the Baltic. The empress, however, by dint of management, carried her point, even without bloodfaed, and the Turkish emperor formally ceded his pretentions to all the countries on the north fide of the Black sea on the 9th day of January 1784. She lost no time in modeling her new territories, in which her leading principles were holding out invitations to the Greeks, whose ancestors she affected greatly to revere, to migrate from the Turkish dominions into her own, and doing every thing to attract a great and flourishing commerce to her new fea ports. In pursuance of the first of these objects, she gave Greek names to several places. The capital of the new province of Catherinoflaw was called Cherfor; the claffic name of Taurica was revived, and superfeded that of Crim; the antient name of Theodosia * was restored to Caffa, and Acht-air became Sebastopolis. For the accomplishment of the second object, which she had much at heart, she issued an edict (February 22d), wherein, after premifing, that it had ever been her wish to protect commerce in that entire freedom, which its various speculations and turns so indispensibly require, and that her late treaties with Turkey had removed the obstructions to the freedom of navigation upon

Theodofia in antient times was celebrated as a port capable of containing a hundred veffels. Strabo, L. vii, f. 475.] Vol. IV.

the Black sea, she announced her intentior of extending the same freedom of commerce to that sea, for which purpose she declared Cherson, Sebastopolis, and Theodosia, free ports, with all the privileges enjoyed at Petersburg and Archangel, for the admission of the vessels of all nations in amity with her to export the produce of Russia, and import the produce and manufactures of other countries. She also promised the fullest enjoyment of religious and civil liberty to all transient traders and permanent settlers, with entire freedom to carry on commerce and manufactures, the traders paying the duties established by the tariss, and the mausacturers paying such taxes as her other subjects pay, only that in case of leaving her dominions, they must pay taxes for three years to come.

March 5th—By an order of the king in council the business of the old board of trade and plantations, which was abolished in the year 1782, was revived, and their functions were transferred to a committee of the privy council appointed by the king for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

In the East-Indies the war was carried on with the greatest fierceness and obstinacy. But the events of it were such as make me rejoice,
that the plan of my work does not oblige me to enter into any detail
of them. At last Tippoo Saib, the son and successor of Hyder Ally, being deprived of the co-operation of his French allies by the arrival of
the intelligence of the conclusion of the peace in Europe, and apprehending that he might have the Mahrattas for enemies instead of
friends, consented, though not without reluctance, to make peace
(March 11th.)

By the treaty of perpetual peace and friendship between the honourable the English East-India company and the nabob Tippoo Sultaun, which was to be strictly and invariably observed as long as the sun and moon shall last,

Article 2) Tippoo engaged to evacuate the whole of the Carnatic, except the forts of Amboorgur and Satgur, and to set at liberty all prisoners, the company also liberating all prisoners detained by them.

3, 4, 5) The company reftored Onore, Carwar, Sadashevagada, &c. and the forts and districts of Caroor, Auracourchy, Daraparam, and Dindigul, to Tippoo, and some other forts and districts to his allies. And Tippoo promised, as soon as these restorations should be effected, to deliver Amboorgur and Satgur to the company, and thenceforth to make no claim whatever upon the Carnatic.

8, 9) The nabob Tippoo renewed and confirmed all the commercial privileges granted by his father to the company; and he promifed to restore to them the factory and privileges they formerly enjoyed at Calicut, and also Mount Dilly with its district, as it formerly belonged to the fettlement of Tellicherry.

The treaty was figned by the nabob, and by Messieurs Sadlier, Staunton, and Huddleston, at Mangulore (or Codial Bunder) on the 114 of March 1784.

It is pleafing to turn from the horrors of war, and the infincerity of treaties, to observe, that the ASIATIC SOCIETY was established at Calcutta in the beginning of this year by the learned and accomplished Sir William Jones, for the purpose of illustrating the history, antiquities, arts, and sciences, of Hindoostan, the antient inhabitants of which were, not improbably, in a great measure the teachers of the polite arts, of arithmetic, and of commerce, to those nations, from whom the Egyptians and Greeks acquired the knowlege, which Europe has revered them as the authors of *.

March—In consequence of the Irish post-office becoming independent of that of Great Britain, several regulations were enacted for the carriage of letters, newspapers, &c. between the two kingdoms, and for the settlement of accounts between the two post-offices. [24 Geo. III, fest. i, c. 6.]

The act of the last session [c. 49] for additional stamp duties was explained and amended, so that draughts on bankers, unless payable to the bearer, were subjected to the stamp duties; the receiver of the money was authorized to charge the expense of the stamp to the payer; and receipts for the purchase of the public sunds, or the stock of the Bank, East-India company, and South-sea company, or for the dividends of any of them, were exempted from stamp duties, as were also receipts for drawbacks and bounties, &c. [24 Geo. III, session in the state of the st

The act of last fession [c. 21] for bounties on the exportation of linear and cotton goods was now enacted to remain in force as long as the parliament of Ireland continues to give bounties on the exportation of the same articles. [24 Geo. III, fess. 1, c. 14.]

March 22⁴—The trustees for fisheries, manufactures, and improvements, in Scotland advertized five premiums, from £60 to £20, for the largest quantities of cod, ling, tusk, and sun (or fail) fish, caught upon the coast of Scotland, and properly cured; and seven premiums, from £15 to £3, for the greatest quantities of oil made from sun (or fail) fish; the highest premium to be given for the largest quantity.

June—The diffillation of ardent spirits from corn and melasses has unfortunately for the health, the morals, and the industry, of the people, become a plenteous source of revenue to the government, and a great and flourishing manufacture in every part of Great Britain, and especially in the metropolis, which together with its near neighbourhood pays about eleven twelfth parts of the whole duty collected in the unit ed kingdoms. At Edinburgh the populace, having conceived that the

herfon, enjoyed all naport the fed the traders rce and

y, only three the old 1782, of the

l mat-

tariffs.

fierceejoice, detail ly, beival of appreead of peace

nourltaun, n and natic, ty all

em.
, &c.
, and
allies.
effed,
th to

ercial ed to Ca-

^{*} I have already given some account of the state of the arts among the antient Hindoos in the early part of my work.

high price of bread was owing to the vast confumption of corn in the distilleries, riotously assembled, and attacked a large distillery at Canon-mills, and did considerable damage to 'it and some other distilleries in the neighbourhood of that city.

June 29th—While the affairs of the East-India company were under the consideration of parliament, it was necessary, that they should be enabled to make a dividend to the proprietors, for which purpose an act was now passed, authorizing them to pay a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum for Midsummer. [24 Geo. III, fest. 2, c. 2.]

July—The manufacturers being generally remifs, or unwilling to expose themselves individually to the revenge of the delinquents, in punishing breaches of the laws against frauds in the woollen manufacturers; twas enacted that a committee of fifteen, to be chosen at a general meeting of the manufacturers in the county of Suffolk, should superintend the inspectors, and enforce the laws against frauds and embezzlements, in a corporate capacity and at the expense of a common fund.

By feveral acts of the parliament of Scotland in the reign of King Charles II the proprietors of certain manufactures were exempted from paying customs and excise on the importation of their raw materials. But the act of union having equalized all privileges, as well as all restraints, on trade and manufactures in the united kingdoms, doubts and law suits had arisen between the officers of the revenue and two companies in Glasgow, established in the years 1674 and 1696 for manufacturing soap and cordage, concerning which the judges themselves were equally divided in opinion. It was therefor determined by parliament, in order to guard against the abuse of a privilege, which might be carried to an unlimited extent, and at the same time to do justice to the proprietors of the manufactures, to put an end to the exemption, and to give them a compensation in money, together with a discharge from all the claims of the revenue officers. 4 Geo. III, self.

In order to pay off a number of outstanding debts on account of the war, it was necessary to raise six millions by a loan, to which was attached a lottery for the further sum of £360,000. For every £100 of the loan the subscribers received £100 in the three-per cent consolidated fund, and £50 in the four-per-cent consolidated fund, together with a terminable annuity of 5/6 for seventy-sive years and a half; and moreover six lottery tickets at £10 for every £1,000 subscribed. [24]

An additional duty of one halfpenny per pound, with a further charge of five per cent on the amount, was imposed on all candles made in the kingdom or imported, except those made of wax or spermaceti. [24]

n in the

Canon-

leries in

e under

ould be

pofe an

rate of

c. 2.]

to ex-

n pun-

ctures.

general

perin-

bezzle-

fund.

King

from

terials.

all re-

ts and

com-

manu-

felves

y par-

might

ice to

ption,

dif-

, Seff.

nt of

h was

£100

nfoli-

ether

and

[24

narge n the

[24

The governor and company of the bank of Scotland (usually called the old bank) were authorized to increase their capital, with the same preference to the proprietors in the new fubfcription, and proportional augmentations of the qualifications, as were directed by the act 14 Geo. III, c. 32. [24 Geo. III, feff. 2, c. 12.]

Whereas feveral duties and restrictions, imposed by various acts of ' parliament upon merchandize, are, by the alteration of the trade now carried on between this kingdom and foreign states, in some cases be-' come an unneceffary burthen upon commerce; without producing any-' real advantage to the public revenue,' the duty called the petty custom, and all other additional duries upon the goods of aliens, or ftrangersborn *, over an l'above the duties payable by natural-born fubjects, were abolished; only that goods imported or exported in foreign veffels continue to pay as before, and no alteration is made upon any duties granted by charter to the city of London. A duty of one per cent on all trade in the Mediterranean sea beyond Malaga was also repealed: and the old fubfidy was allowed to be drawn back on European or Eaft-Indian goods carried to the British colonies in America. [24 Geo. III, [eff. 2, c. 16.]

Additional duties of excise were laid upon paper, pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard, made in Great Britain or imported, to be rated according to the fize and quality. [24 Geo. III, fest. 2, c. 18.]

The act [12 Geo. III, c. 50] for allowing oak bark to be imported on a low duty, when the price is £10 or more per load, which had been continued in the year 1777, was now further continued for five years; and feveral acts of parliament concerning manufactures of leather were extended to Scotland. [24 Geo. III, feff. 2, c. 19.]

In order to encourage the manufacture of hats, the exportation of the fkins or wool of hares and conies was prohibited, and the importation of Turkey goat's hair was permitted free of any duty. [24 Geo. III, [eff. 2, c. 21.]

August 13th for the better government and security of the terri-' torial possessions of this kingdom in the East-Indies,' it was enacted that his Majesty should be authorized to appoint one of the secretaries of state, the chancellor of the exchequer, and four other members of the privy council, to be commissioners, during pleasure, for the affairs of India, and that they should have the superintendence and controul over the civil and military government, and the revenues, of the territorial possessions in the East-Indies, and over the affairs of the East-India company, who, as subjected to their government and direction, should

This diffinction between the duties upon 'our own merchan's an advantage both in the aliens and those upon English merchants, which home and in the foreign market. [Smith's Wealth

was begun from ignorance, has been continued of nations, V. iii, p. 346, ed. 1793.]

be obliged to submit to their consideration all their minutes and accounts, and also all their letters and dispatches for India, which the commissioners are to return in fourteen days with their approbation, or disapprobation, together with their reasons for the later, under their hands, to the directors, who are to forward their letters, &c. fo amended, to their fervants in India. In case of the directors neglecting, for fourteen days after requisition being made by the commissioners, to lay before them their intended dispatches, the later are empowered to prepare orders or instructions for the governments and prefidencies in India, and to fend them to the directors, who are required to forward them to India, unless the board of commissioners shall, upon their representation, consent to make any alterations in them. The directors are also permitted, in case they think the commissioners are extending their authority to points not connected with the civil and military government or revenues, to petition the king in council, whose determination shall be final. But in cases, which in the opinion of the commissioners require fecrecy, they are empowered to fend their orders to a fecret committee of three, to be chosen out of the directors, who, without imparting them to the other directors, must transmit them to the governments or presidencies in India, and in like manner convey their answers from India, which must be addressed to the secret committee under seal, to the board of commissioners.—The board of commissioners have no power to appoint any of the servants of the company. The number of the members of the supreme council at Calcutta was directed to be reduced to three (the reduction only to take place on the death or removal of one of those now in office), and the commander in chief of the company's forces in India is to rank in the council next to the governor general.—The governments of Madrass and Bombay are thenceforth to be vested in a governor or president, with three members of council, at each, the commander of the forces in the prefidency being one, and possessing the rank next to the governor.-All persons holding any civil or military employment under the company are liable to be recalled or turned out of office by the king, or the directors .- The directors are to supply all offices in their service in India from their covenanted fervants there, except those of governors and commanders of the forces at Calcutta, Madrafs, and Bombay, to which offices they may appoint any persons whatever.-The office of governor, in case of vacancy by death or removal, devolves upon the fenior member of council, and not upon the commander of the forces, though next in rank to the governor, unless thereunto specially appointed by the court of directors. If the directors neglect for two months, after receiving notice of a vacancy, to fill it up, the king may appoint a proper person by his own authority; and the person so appointed has the advantage of not being liable to be recalled by any but the king. The directors may, if

they please, appoint eventual successors to the governor and commander of the forces at each fettlement. The orders and resolutions of the court of directors, if approved by the board of commissioners, are no longer liable to be reverled by a court of proprietors.—The governorgeneral and his council are invested with power to controul the other presidencies in matters relating to the native princes, and to war or peace, or in any other matters to be referred to them by the board of directors; except in matters, upon which the subordinate presidencies shall have received positive contrary orders from the court of directors or from the fecret committee.- And whereas to purfue schemes of ' conquest and extension of dominion in India are measures repugnant ' to the wish, the honour, and policy, of this nation,' the governorgeneral is prohibited from commencing hostilities, or entering into any treaty for making war, against any of the princes of the country, unless fuch prince shall have begun hostilities, or made preparations for hostilities, against the company, or any prince or state dependent upon, or under the guarantee of, the company. The governors of the subordinate fettlements are to transmit accounts of all their proceedings to the governor-general, as well as to the court of directors at home; and they are not to enter into any wars or treaties, except in cases of sudden emergency or imminent danger, without orders from him; and in case of disobedience he is empowered to suspend them and their councils. The court of directors are directed to inquire into the debts of the nabob of Arcot, and to give orders, in concert with him, for establishing proper funds for the discharge of such of them as are found to be justly due; to settle the claims and pretentions subfifting between the nabob of Arcot and the rajah of Tanjore, according to the principles of the treaty between them; and to do justice to the native landholders of various descriptions, who have complained of extortion or oppression. The directors are also required to make every possible retrenchment in the expenditure of their establishments in India; and they are restricted from fending out any greater number of writers and cadets, or persons in any other capacity, than may be necessary to keep up the proper complement of officers or servants upon the establishment, agreeable to the returns of vacancies received from India.—All promotions, civil or military, in India, under the degrees of counselors and commanders in chief, are in future to go on in the regular progression of seniority, unless the governor of the settlement sees urgent reasons to act otherways, which reasons, with all the circumstances of the case, must be entered in the minutes of confultation, and transmitted to the directors. Henceforth no person is to go out in the capacity of a writer or cadet, whose age is under fifteen, or above twenty-two years, except officers, who. have ferved at least one year in the army, the militia, or fencibles, who may be appointed, if not above twenty-five years of age. All British

and acich the
ion, or
or their
mendng, for
to lay
to pre-

India, lein to efentare alfo eir aunment n fhall

comnpartments
from
al, to
ye no
oer of

or reef of e goenceers of being

lding
to be
e dir cors of
may

vaounk to diotice

not not

fubjects, as well fervants of the company as others, are declared to be amenable to the proper courts of justice, either in India or Great Britain, for all crimes and offences committed in India, in the territories of any of the native princes, or against them or any of their subjects, as much as if the crimes had been committed in the company's own territories .- All persons, demanding or receiving presents, are declared guilty of extortion, and liable to be punished, and to forfeit the whole value of the present to the king: but persons in the profession of the law and physic, and clergymen, are allowed to accept their usual fees. The company are upon no account to release, or compound with, any person, on whom sentence or judgement has passed for any debt or penalty, or extortion or mildemeanour, nor to reftore any person, who has been removed from office by the fentence of a court.-The governors are required to secure any persons suspected of illicit correspondence, or of any action tending to infringe the peace or fafety of the fettlement, and to bring them to trial in India, or to fend them to England ._ ' And for the better preventing, or more eafily punishing, the ' misconduct of the servants of the said united company, employed in ' the fettlements or affairs of the faid company in India, by a discovery ' of their estates and property on their return to Great Britain,' all persons arriving from India, after the 1st of January 1787, are required to deliver upon oath in the court of exchequer within two months after their arrival, unless prevented by bad health, an inventory of their whole property (one copy to remain in the court of exchequer, and another to be kept by the East-India company), in order to be answerable to any complaints to be made within three years by the board of commissioners, the court of directors, or any ten proprietors holding conjunctly £10,000 of India flock; and any person, proved to have concealed any part of his property, to the amount of £2,000, shall forfeit his whole property, one half to the king, and the other to the company.-No person, having returned from India and resided five years in Europe, shall be capable of again acting in any capacity in the company's service, unless he has been detained by sickness, or unless he shall be re-appointed by the court of directors and three fourths of a general court of propeietors .- Persons, holding offices under the king or the company in India, accused of extortion or other misdemeanours, are to be tried by a court constituted on purpose, agreeable to rules prescribed at large in the act; and the depositions of witnesses taken in India may be produced in evidence *. [24 Geo. III, felf. 2, c. 25.]

August 19th-20th—This important act was accompanied by another, which indulged the company with permission to make payment of the

^{*} There were very keen debates in both houses of parliament, while this bill was depending: but as they threw no light upon the commercial history

duties owing to government by two inftalements at Midfummer and Christmas 1785; made arrangements for the bills already arrived, or expected, from India; and laid down rules for ascertaining the future dividends on a certain basis, so as to obviate the necessity of applying to parliament every half year upon that business. [24 Geo. III, fest. 2,

The excise duty of eight pence a pound upon wax candles being found to promote fmuggling in that article, it was lowered to three pence; and spermaceti candles were rated at the same duty. A duty of two pence a pound, with an addition of ten per cent upon the amount of it, was at the same time laid upon all wax imported. [24 Geo. III, seff. 2, c. 36.]

The rate of postage on letters carried by the general post was now increased: and in order to prevent frauds in franking letters, and also to circumscribe the privilege of franking within narrower bounds, the members of parliament, and others having right to fend letters free of postage, were required, not only to write the whole address (as by the act 4 Geo. III, c. 24), but also to add the name of the post town from which the letter is fent, and the date written in words, befides the member's own name; so that the letter, if put into the post-office on any other day, is charged with the postage *. [24 Geo. III, fess. 2, c. 37.]

The damage fustained by the fair dealer from the illicit trade carried on by fmuggling was now grown to fuch a height, especially in the importation of tea, that it was computed, that scarcely a third part of the quantity of that article, confumed in Great Britain, was fairly imported +. Tea, from the universal use of it in this country, the high premium for smuggling it, (high duties being the true premiums to smugglers ‡) and the convenient removal of it in fmall handy parcels, was

5,500,000

7,598,201

18,000,000

* This improvement upon franking was fuggefted by Mr. Palmer, whose excellent plan of employing mail coaches will be noticed prefently.

† Mr. Richardson, the accomptant of the East-India company, and author of the commutation plan, having stated the quantity of tea imported into all parts of the continent of Figure can as a made of the large for the into all parts of the continent of Europe, on an average of nine years, 1772-80 to be 13,198,201 lb. fays, that the belt information pro-

curable estimates the annual confumption of tea on the continent to be at most only

and therefor there must have been fmnggled into the British domi-

(See Raynal's estimate of the teas in the year 1766, above, V. iii, p. 454.)
He estimates the quantity of tea annually confumed in the British

dominions to be at least The quantity fold by the East-India company (exclusive of pri-Vol. IV.

12,257,536 pounds must have been fmuggled, or factitious tea made of the leaves of ash, floe, liquorice, &c.

t 'High taxes, fometimes by diminishing the confumption of the taxed commodities, and fometimes by enconraging fmnggling, frequently afford a finaller revenue to government, than what might be drawn from more moderate taxes.
When the diminution of revenue is the effect

of the diminution of confumption, there can be 6 but one remedy, and that is the lowering of the f tax.

When the diminution of the revenue is the effeet of the encouragement given to fmuggling, it may perhaps be remedied in two ways; either by diminishing the temptation to fininggle, or by increasing the difficulty of singular. The temptation to fininggle can be diminished only by the lowering of the tax.' [Smith's Wealth of nations, V. iii, p. 354, ed. 1793.]

tories of piects, as own terdeclared e whole of the ual fees. d with, debt or n, who goverespondthe fetto Engng, the yed in covery all perired to after f their nd annfwerpard of olding have all forcomyears come shall eneral or the are to efcrib-India other, of the

well my

ed to be

eat Brit-

perhaps of all others the most valuable article to the sinuggler; and it is certain, that an encouragement to fmuggle fuch a leading article operates at the same time as an encouragement to bring many others along with it, which would not be brought at all, except, as it were, in the train of a more capital, or more convenient, article. The defalcation of the revenue by imuggling, which the committee of the house of commons estimated at not less than two millions a-year, was also an object, which powerfully attracted the attention of administration. It was therefor thought adviseable to lower the duties on some of the articles, which composed the smugglers' cargoes, and especially on tea, which was justly considered as the basis of their whole trade. But, as it was uncertain, how far the increased consumption of tea legally imported would make up for the diminution of the rate of duty, it was proposed to raise at least £600,000, the estimated amount of the intended reduction from the former duties, by a duty upon houses, an object of taxation, which could not be fecreted from the collectors of the revenue, as a commutation for the deduction from the tea.

It was therefor enacted, that the existing duties upon tea should be repealed; and, instead of them, all teas, to be delivered from the warehouses of the East-India company after the 15th day of September 1784, should be charged with a duty of twelve and a half per cent computed upon the fale price, which the company are required to receive from the buyers, and to pay to the collector of the customs. Teas, exported to any place to which a drawback is allowed, may be shipped from the warehouses free of duty, or may draw back the whole duty, if it has been paid. And it being reasonable that the 'company should, in con-' fideration of the great benefit which may refult to their commerce ' from the reduction of duties hereby made, contribute their utmost ' endeavours for fecuring to the public the full benefit, which will arife ' from an immediate and permanent reduction of prices,' they were directed to make four fales of tea every year, and to put up at least 5,000,000 pounds at the first fale, 2,500,000 pounds at the second, and thereafter fuch quantities as may be judged fufficient for the demand. And that the company might take no advantage of the real monopoly of tea, which this act would throw into their hands, they were obliged to put up the teas at the four first sales to be made after passing this act at the following prices, viz.

Bohea tea - 1/7, Souchong and Singlo - 3/3, Congo - 2/5, Hyfon - - 4/11, and to fell them without referve, if but one penny per pound above these prices were offered. They were besides at all times to keep on hand a sufficient stock of teas for at least one year's consumption, and to put them up to auction at a price not exceeding the prime cost and charges, including freight and insurance, whereby their prosit was made to consist in the advance given by the buyers above the upset price.

; and it

cle oper-

rs along

e, in the

falcation

house of

o an ob-

articles,

, which

as it was

mported

proposed

d reduc-

of taxa-

enue, as

ould be

e ware-

er 1784,

mputed

ve from

xported.

rom the

it has

in con-

nmerce

utmost

ill arife

vere di-

at least

id, and

emand.

opoly of

iged to

s act at

3/3,

above

eep on n, and oft and made

ce.

It was

In consideration of the saving made to the consumers of tea, an additional duty was laid on all houses (except those exempted on account of poverty from paying to the church and poor) which is rated on the number of windows, and rifes by a progression similar to that in the former rates of the window duties.

At the same time the inland duties of excise upon coffee and chocolate nuts, which had been lowered last year, [Act 23 Geo. III, c. 79] were entirely abolished; and an additional custom was imposed upon them, viz.

Cocoa (or chocolate) nuts of the British plantations. 6d. Of foreign growth 1/6. Coffee British 6d, foreign 2/6, per pound, with an addition of ten per cent computed upon the amount; these duties to be paid on the goods, if confumed at home; but not to be paid at all, when they are intended for exportation, and are warehoused under the keys of the revenue officers. [24 Geo. III, [eff. 2, c. 38.]

This act conferred a most substantial benefit upon the East-India company: for the ingenuity of the British manufacturers was now making fuch rapid progress in muslins, calicoes, and other fabrics of cotton, filk goods, porcelain, &c. that there was a prospect of there being soon very little demand for any of those articles from the East. Tea has accordingly fince the year 1784 become the most important article of their commerce, and the fales of it have increased above threefold.

The company immediately fet about fecuring the advantages to be derived from the act; and in order, not only to increase their stock of tea in proportion to the enlarged demand, but also to cut off every opportunity of fmuggling *, they bought up all the teas they could find in every part of Europe; the importers of which, having provided them chiefly for the fupply of the finuggling trade to this country, were thereby relieved from what must have been in a great measure a dead stock in their hands, and could have no inducement to replace them by new importations from China +.

The commutation act was accompanied by another one, intended to fuppress all the other branches of smuggling, which, the preamble obferves, was now carried on by large armed veffels, and by numerous gangs of fmugglers on the land, who fet the laws and the officers of the revenue at defiance. Any vessel found at anchor, or hovering within the limits of any port, or within four leagues of the coast, unless com-

⁴ Under the year 1789 will be given a view of

^{*} It had been proposed, though not finally enacted, that in case the company should at any time take an unfair advantage of the public by raising the price of tea too high, the free importation of it from the continent should be allowed.

pelled by stress of weather, and having onboard any spiritous liquors in casks of less than fixty gallons (except for the use of the seamen, and that not exceeding two gallons for each), or having fix pounds of tea, or twenty pounds of coffee, or any goods liable to forfeiture on importation; and any vessel, not exceeding fixty tuns burthen, having onboard any wine in casks, are made liable to forseiture; unless, the quantity of fmuggled goods being very fmall, it can be proved, that they were put onboard without the knowlege of the owner or commander. All cutters, luggers, shalops, and wherries, owned in whole or in part by British fubjects, and built with clench work (or clinker-built), unless they are fquare-rigged, or, being floops, have flanding bowfprits, and all veffels, whose length exceeds three feet and a half for every foot in breadth (except lighters and barges for inland navigation), or carrying above two carriage guns, not exceeding four-pounders, and two mulkets for every ten men, are liable to forfeiture; unless they be in the service of the public offices, or upon voyages from the Mediterranean, America, Africa, or India, or have a licence from the admiralty. Tea and spirits, removed without permit, are liable to be seized by the officers of the customs, as well as by those of the excise: and any officer acting collusively, or taking a bribe, is liable to a fine of £500, and to be incapacitated; and the person offering a bribe is also liable to a fine of £500. [24 Geo. III, feff. 2, c. 47.]

There was an unfettled, or floating, debt in confequence of the war, due by the public, in navy and victualing bills and ordinance debentures to the amount of about fourteen millions, which were circulating at a heavy discount of from 15 to 20 per cent, and consequently depressed the whole of the funds, infomuch that the three-per-cent confols (the standard for all the others) which soon after the peace had got up to 693, had funk in January to 537, and were now about 56 *. It was therefor determined to fund those debts. But to avoid throwing in too great a quantity of new flock upon the market, which must have a bad effect upon the new loan, and upon the funds in general, the fum was divided; and those bills, which were made out before 30th June 1782, were now funded on the terms of £107:10:6 of a new joint fund, bearing an interest of five per cent, for every £100 +. [24 Geo.

III, seff. 2, c. 39.]

Additional duties were laid upon all linens, printed, painted, stained, or dyed, in Great Britain: and duties were laid upon all stuffs made of cotton, or of cotton and linen mixed, and on licences for bleaching or dying them. [24 Geo. III, feff. 2, c. 40.]

^{*} They continued still to fall, notwithstanding above fix millions being now taken from the float-count, thus received \$107:10:6, or an income

ang debt, till October 1784, when they were at 54\frac{1}{2}. After that they gradually rofe, and never of about 6\frac{1}{2} per cent. Or, it they fold their flock at par, they had a profit of above 34\frac{1}{2} per cent.

- A great variety of regulations were made for preventing imaggling in the process of distillation, and in the removal and sale of spiritous liquors. An exemption from the excise duties, granted to the lands of Ferintosh in Inverness-shire by the parliament of Scotland, was resumed on payment of an equivalent to the proprietors. And feveral additional duties laid upon rum of late years were suspended for two years.

[24 Geo. III, feff. 2, c. 46.]

Additional duties of 2/9 per pound of 24 ounces on raw filk, and of 2/ per pound of 16 ounces on thrown filk, payable upon importation, and of £1:1:0 per fodder or tun on lead, payable upon exportation, together with a further charge of ten per cent computed on the amount of those duties, were now imposed. At the same time various bounties, from 4d to 2/8 per pound weight, were allowed on the exportation of goods made of filk (except filk gauzes), or of filk mixed with other ar-

ticles. [24 Geo. III, feff. 2, c. 49.]

The estates in Scotland, which had been forfeited by the noblemen and gentlemen engaged in the rebellion in the year 1745, were now restored to their heirs, they repaying the sums which government had paid as debts upon them, when they were annexed to the crown. The money, to be thus paid, was destined to the patriotic purposes of completing the register office for the reception of all the public records and papers of Scotland, of completing the great canal between the Forth and the Clyde, and of facilitating intercourse in the Highlands by the construction of roads and pridges. For is register office £15,000 were allotted. £50,000 were added to the 23ck of the proprietors of the canal, who were restricted from making any dividends till all their debts are paid, including interest on their own advances as well as on this fum of £50,000; after which the dividends arising from it are appropriated to constitute the fund for the Highland roads and bridges. [24 Geo. III, feff. 2, c. 57.]

Four feveral acts were passed this year for temporary prolongations of the act [23 Geo. III, c. 39] for preventing certain instruments from being required from vessels belonging to the United states of America, and vefting the king with powers to regulate the commerce with them.

[24 Geo. III, feff. 1, c. 15; feff. 2, cc. 1, 23, 45.]

Notwithstanding the great improvements upon the roads, whereby the feveral stage coaches, diligences, carriage waggons, &c. had of late years been enabled greatly to augment their speed in conveying passengers and goods, the post still continued to follow the old routine; and instead of being, as it ought to be, the most expeditious and safest conveyance, it was almost the flowest and the most liable to be robbed. As a proof of this, it may be observed, that the diligences between Bath and London at this time ran the distance in about seventeen hours, while the post took forty hours; and on other roads the difference in

ll veffels, breadth g above skets for ervice of America, d spirits, rs of the g collufncapaciof £500.

iquors in

nen, and

is of tea,

importa-

onboard

antity of

were put

All cut-

y British

they are

the war. debentculating ntly deent conace had ut 56 *. rowing aft have the fum w joint

stained. nade of hing or

24 Geo.

r cent difin income an interest heir flock

their rate of traveling was nearly in the fame proportion. The natural confequence of fuch a difference in point of difpatch was, that a very great number of letters were fent by those conveyances, the law being easily evaded by giving them the form of small parcels.

Mr. Palmer, the comptroller-general of the post-office, observing that stage coaches were established to every part of the kingdom, conceived that a more expeditious and safer conveyance of the letters than the present very defective carriage of them might be obtained, and that even at a smaller expense, by contracting with the proprietors of the coaches for the carriage of the mail, and exempting them from paying any tolls on the roads, they obliging themselves to perform the journey punctually in a stipulated time, and carrying a guard all the way, who should be paid by the post-office.

Mr. Palmer's scheme, after encountering the obstructions usually thrown in the way of innovations, whether good or bad, was made trial of; and the first mail coach started from the post-office for Bristol on the evening of the 2^d of August. The superiority of the conveyance with respect to safety and dispatch soon became so evident, that the use of mail coaches has since been extended to every part of the three kingdoms; letters are dispatched to most places from the general post-office every day; and they are carried in half the time, and to some places in a quarter of the time, they used to be upon the road. The superior dispatch also enables the post-office to send out the letters early in the day, and the office, in consequence of that improvement, is shut at seven in the evening, instead of receiving letters till midnight.

Mr. Palmer was also the author of a number of judicious improvements in the internal economy of the post-office, in consequence of which the business is transacted with a degree of regularity and expedition formerly unknown.

In consequence of these important improvements the revenue of the post-office has been greatly advanced, and the public have been much better served.

A town had been founded for the reception of the American loyalists at the mouth of the River S'. John on the mainland of Nova Scotia, and on the west side of the Bay of Fundy, which was now not inferior to Shelburne (lately erected on the south point of the peninsula of Nova Scotia) in point of population and advancement. It being thought expedient by government to divide Nova Scotia into two provinces, this new foundation was appointed, by the name of the city of S'. John, to be the capital of New Brunswick, which was the appellation bestowed upon the western part of the country, the name of Nova Scotia being henceforth restricted to the peninsula.

The stoppage, or pause, of the caisse d'escompte in Paris having excited more of the attention of Europe, than may seem naturally due to the

importance of a banking company, whose original capital was but half a million sterling, it is proper now to observe, that the government of France interfered in their favour, and that that interference was not, as it sometimes happens in like cases, prejudicial, but of real service, to the affairs of the company, who, though embarraffed by their advances to government (which turned out to be the real and only cause of their diffress) had never been infolvent. The addition of about £125,000 sterling to their capital by a new subscription, together with some prudent regulations established by the proprietors, in a very short time restored their affairs, and raised them to so prosperous a condition, that in about ten months after their stoppage their stock rose to the astonishing price of 235 per cent, a price almost sufficient to make the public apprehensive of a repetition of the Mississippi scheme (14th August).

natural

a verv

v being

ng that

nceived

he pre-

at even

coaches

ay tolls

nctual-

ould be

ufually

le trial

on the

e with

use of

king-

-office

ces in

perior

in the

feven

prove-

ace of

rpedi-

f the

much

alists

, and

or to

Nova

t ex-

this

n, to

owed

eing

xcitthe

During the war the French had been driven by necessity to admit the entry of foreign vessels in their West-India islands, that they might take all their own seamen onboard their ships of war, and that their islands might not be starved by the total failure of the supplies, which ought to have been conveyed by their own merchant ships. And the Spaniards, in spite of their characteristic extraordinary jealousy, were obliged to adopt the same expedient. But the temporary advantage was productive of consequences permanently ruinous to their commerce, and to their naval power, which it was intended to support. The West-Indian produce, which ought to have gone home to France, was carried to America and other countries in return for provisions, lumber, and manufactures. The merchants of France, thus thrown out of their trade, became bankrupts in great numbers. The national r venue deeply felt the loss of the best branch of the national trade. And the navy, which at all times depended chiefly upon the West-India trade for a supply of seamen, must have been laid up, if the war had continued another year. The French and Spanish governments, fully sensible of the very great distress, and of the ruinous policy, to which the necessity of their affairs had driven them, immediately after the preliminaries of the peace were figned, began to take measures for abridging, and soon after totally abolishing, the liberty they had given to foreigners in their West-India ports. In March 1784 the French confined the Americans, who had hitherto been admitted in several ports of S'. Domingo, to the one harbour of Cap Nicholas Mole; and at the same time limited their exports to the two articles of melasses and rum (taffia*), and threatened to seize all vessels, which should be found in any other port of the island after the 10th day of April, or which should be found having onboard more

[•] In the French West-Indies the tassia was made Nicholas were very glad, when they could quietly

fo exceedingly bad, in confequence of the reftric-tions of the government, that the people of Cap Jamaica rum.

fugar, and coffee than would be necessary for their passage. In confequence of the monopoly thus given to the Mole, the two articles of tolcrated exportation immediately rose there to an extravagant price.

But these regulations were soon after set aside by a new arret, dated 30th August 1784, but not published till the 30th of November. By this order the Carenage at S'. Lucia was continued a free port; and new ones were opened at S'. Pierre in Martinique, Pointe a Pitre in Guádaloupe, and Cayes S'. Louis in S'. Domingo, Cap Nicholas Mole being thenceforth thut up. Foreign vessels, of at least fixty tuns *, loaded with timber of all kinds, dye-woods, coals, live stock, falt beef (but not falt pork) falt fish, rice, legumes, raw or tanned hides, peltry, rosin, pitch, and tar, were allowed to enter in those ports, and dispose of their cargoes. And all veffels fo loaded, or in ballaft, were permitted to take onboard only melasses and rum (taffia) and goods brought from France +, on paying the local duties, established, or to be established, in each colony, with a further duty of one per cent ad valorem on all imports and exports. A further duty of three livres was imposed upon every quintal (or hundredweight) of falt beef, cod, or other fish, in order to form a fund for premiums to be given on falt cod and other fish from the French fisheries; but salt meat, carried from France in French vessels, was exempted from those duties. In each free port commissaries, appointed by the resident French merchants and the French commanders of vessels, were empowered to watch over the strict observance of this order, and, at their pleasure, to visit all vessels at their arrival and departure.

It is evident from the whole tenor of this arret, that, while it professedly holds out liberty and advantage to foreigners, it in fact only allows the importation of articles, which the islands may be in need of, and the exportation of articles, which are of no kind of use to themselves, either in the West-Indies or at home; the sale of the goods imported being moreover entirely at the mercy of the refident French merchants by virtue of the controlling powers vested in their commissaries. A policy, founded on fuch narrow principles of monopoly and felf-accommodation, could not be expected to produce any permanent commercial intercourfe, which can only flourish by the reciprocation of advantages, and the enjoyment of every degree of liberty confiftent with the simplest and easiest commercial regulation.

The French, however, still allowed Dunkirk, L'Orient, Bayonne, and Marfeille, to remain open as free ports to allure the envied trade of America to their own country. And, in addition to the permission formerly granted to the citizens of the United states of America, of touch-

^{* &#}x27;Du port de foixante tonneaux 'au moins." Qu. if it should not rather be ou moins? and, if so, the translation is, not exceeding fixty tuns, the limitation of tunnage proposed by the advocates for the admission of American vessels into our islands.

by some of those who proposed to invest the Americans with thefull enjoyment of the rights of Brit-ish subjects in the West-Indies, as giving them full permission to take onboard every article of the produce of the French islands. How truely the read-# This arret was, perhaps ignorantly, explained er of it may eafily judge.

ing for provisions at Bourbon and the Isle of France in the Indian ocean... they now indulged them with the liberty of disposing of their cargoes of American produce at those islands, and loading with the commodities of the islands, or those of the East-Indies and China in return.

The arrival of a floop loaded with East-India goods at New York this fummer diffused great joy among the inhabitants of that city, who thought the importation of fuch articles, without the nediation of European merchants, a splendid commercial acquisition. The commander spoke highly of the civility of the Dutch at the Cape of Good hope. but complained that he had been very uncivilly treated at S'. Helena *: "

The rejoicing of the people of New York upon the arrival of an East-India cargo was not the only proof given by the inhabitants of the United states of their eagerness to assume the character of a great commercial nation, and to go largely into distant foreign trade, contrary to the judgement of some of the wisest of their fellow-citizens to the legislature of Connecticut about this time made a law, conferring several privileges upon every person, who should annually import goods from Europe, Asia, or Africa, of the value of not less than £3,000; without paying any attention to exportation, which in the politico-commercial arrangements of all other nations is constantly the favourite object. And the congress about the same time recommended to the legislatures of the different states a general resolution to prohibit for fifteen years the importation and exportation of every species of merchandize in any vessels belonging to foreign powers, not connected with the American states by treaties of commerce. Though this prohibition was principally leveled against Great Britain, yet the French and Spaniards, as we have just feen, were not more indulgent to the commerce of America with their West-India settlements.

The spirit of innovation, lately sprung up in Ireland, had already been productive of concessions to that country, infinitely greater than had been expected or hoped for. It is the nature of fuch popular ferments. to run beyond the original object. Such was the effect of them in America; and fuch it now appeared in Ireland ‡. The freedom of commerce had not hitherto been productive of fo many, or fo great, advantages as had, perhaps too fanguinely, been expected. Several of the Irish merchants, in their eagerness to enjoy the new-acquired advantages of

n confe-

s of tol-

et, dated

new ones

daloupe.

thence-

ith tim-

lt pork)

and tar,

. And

ard only

paying

with a

rts. A

undred-

for pre-

fheries;

d from

refident

ere em-

at their

professallows

of, and

nfelves.

ported

rchants A po-

nmodcial in-

ntages,

mplest

e, and

ade of

n fortouch-

he Ame-

of Brit-

hem full

the pro-

the read-

By this

ce.

^{*} Though I do not find when the first Ameri- Virginia, pp. 273-293, ed. 1787, or an extract in can voyage to India took place, there must have been at least one earlier than this, as Mr. Coxe says, that the Philadelphians 'commenced the American trade with India and China.' [View of the trade

United states, p. 488.]
† For the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, now (1801) president of the congress, see his Notes on Vol. IV.

tion, or jealoufy, of a preceding age, however. important, do not come within the plan of this.

foreign trade, feem almost to have forgot, that foreign trade can only be supplied from the redundance of capitals, commodities, and manufactures. over the demand for home confumption; and, facrificing the greater object to the lesser, precipitately pushed all kinds of goods to America and other countries *, and were much disappointed at finding their remittances flow and precarious. The confequence was, that the manufactures of the country, which, next to agriculture, ought to be the first object of attention, as the basis of all trade, were starved for want of capital; and the operative manufacturers, with the lower classes of the community in general, were in the greatest distress, and consequently discontented and riotous. While things were in this fituation, a great number of the people, misapprehending the cause of the distress, and not adverting that a retaliation on the part of Great Britain must inevitably ruin their linen manufacture, took it into their heads, that, if foreign manufactures, including British, could be entirely shut out by high duties. those of Ireland could not fail to flourish. The consequence was, that a general outcry was raised for protecting duties, as they were called, which was fucceeded by the adoption of non-importation agreements in every part of the country. So general was the voice of the people in favour of this expedient, that even the grand jury of the city of Dublin, who had usually been under the influence of the court, on this occasion gave their fanction to the popular agreement: and the parliament of Ireland, though they refused to enact the protecting duties, laid duties on British refined sugar, beer, wire, and printed calicoes, in order to give a preference to their own manufactures of those articles. It was, however, scarcely possible, that every one should resist the temptation of advantage to be reaped by breaking through the non-importation agreement. But those who ventured to transgress, as soon as they were discovered, were subjected by the populace to the American punishment of tarring and feathering +. A magnificent coach was also smeared over with tar, and covered with feathers, because it was made by Mr. Hatchet of London: and it was faid to have been in agitation to treat the lordlieutenant himself with a dress of this new species of Irish manufacture.

Great exertions were afterwards made by the parliaments of both kingdoms to produce a regular and permanent fystem of commercial regula-

fuch defective quality, owing to the infant state of most of the manufactures, that the character, and confequently the interest, of Irish manufactures and commerce were very much injured by their pre-mature appearance in foreign markets. [See Walker's Effay on the manufadures of Ireland, p. 77.]

ing the inventors of it. But its origin is at least as 379 b.]

^{*} Many of the Irish goods exported were of old as the expedition of Richard I to the Holy land. The dole, when administered according to the royal prefeription, was much more fevere than the modern democratic application; for King Richard ordered that thieves should have boiling pitch poured over their heads, and then be covered with feathers, as a mark to know them by; besides which they + I call it an American punishment in compliance with the general belief of the Americans bearing the first land to be seen afterwards. [Hoveden, inter Script. pgl Bedam, f.

tions upon the principle of reciprocal advantage to both countries, as will appear in the history of the following year. The information, which was laid before the parliament in the course of that business, has enabled me to make up the following retrospect of the commerce of Ireland from the commencement of the present reign down to the 25th of March * 1783, as extracted from the custom-house books of Ireland; the sums being of course in Irish currency.

an only be

nufactures.

greater ob-

nerica and

eir remit-

manufac-

ne first ob-

t of capitthe comuently difn, a great is, and not inevitably reign magh duties. was, that a re called, ements in people in of Dublin. s occasion iament of aid duties order to . It was, ptation of ion agreewere difshment of ared over . Hatchet the lordufacture. oth kingal regula-

to the Holy cording to the vere than the King Richard pitch poured with feathers,

nd to be feen

of Bedam, f.

IRELAND in the years ending	17	61	1762	176	1761	1765
exported to GREAT BRITAIN and imported from ditto		94,499 96,989	£1,649,29	3 £1,56.	2,400 £1,682,196	£1,693,10
exported to GREAT BRITAIN and imported from ditto -	£2,26		1770 £2,409,83 1,878,59			1773 £2,178,66
Instant exported to Irish produce and manufactures and foreign goods	-	£2,113	,850 st	243,218 16,784	Rest of the world. £444,976 10,682	Totals.
in the year ending 25th March	1774	The second second		260,002	454,758	£2,632,445
Irish produce and manufactures and foreign goods			340	247,141 19,569	492,055 4,414	
Irish produce and manufactures	1775	2,547	,461	266,710 253,839	496,469	3,143,037
and foreign goods	1776	2,551	,751	10,960 264,799	6,641	3,260,749
Irish produce and manufactures and foreign goods			,164	298,612 32,765	258,094 5,764	0,200,749
Inish muschess on I	1777	2,552		331,377	264,458	3,148,132
Irish produce and manufactures and foreign goods			654	273,730 27,286	239,359 4,280	
Irish produce and manufactures	1778	2,718		301,016	243;639	3,262,801
and foreign goods	1779		682	16,203	224,247 5,186	
Irish produce and manufactures and foreign goods	1//91	2,256, 2,381,	235 3	241,023	229,433 320,614	2,727,115
5 5	1780	2,384,	664 899 3	2,849 904,251	2,414 323,028	3,012,178
Irish produce and manufactures and foreign goods		2,180,: 7,	215 191	5,246	358,137 3,167	5,012,1/6
7-111	1781	2,187,	406	47,324	361,304	3,896,034
Irish produce and manufactures and foreign goods			041	44,279 4,271	331,588 10,694	4,00,004
	1782	2,700,7	767 3	48,550	342,282	3,400,500
Irish produce and manufactures and foreign goods		1,937,8 51,3	98	81,617	584,223	7.00,099
	1783	1,989,2	90 3	81,617	584,223	2,907,489

That is the day, to which the annual accounts are made up in the custom-house of Dublin. I have not obtained any satisfactory account of the exports in the years 1766-68.

H 2

JESLAND Imported from -	Great Britain B	rlt. Colonies. Res	t of the world.	Totale. 1
in the year ending 25th March 1774	£1,711,175	£147,384	€599,474	£2,458,033
1775		185,216	583,650	2,508,416
1770	1,875,526	167,341	611,692	2,654,550
1777	2,233,192	130,622	760,115	3,223,929
1778	2,076,461	81,700	678,642	2,836,803
1779	1,614,771	71,010	480,128	2,195,935
1780	1,576,636	35,142	515,802	2,127,580
1781	2,432,418	43,276	647,837	3,123,031
1782	2,357,946	67,130	569,189	2,994,265
178:1	2,214,337	118,145	679,289	3,011,771

Exports of the following articles from Ireland for the years ending 25th March

	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778
		20,560,754		20,599,178			20,205,087	20,502,587	19,714,638	21,945,729
Cambrick . barrels	205.368	208,260	201,010	200,829	215,191	187,494	192,452	203,685	168,578	190,695
Pork	40,039	43,947	42,519	44,713	51,112	52,328	50,367	72,714	72,931	77,612
Tallow cwt. Hides, raw, . n°.	49,089 80,062		46,843 98,616		39,921 62,142	41,350 67,044		50,549 71,297	48,502 57,438	38,450 51,714
tanned, -	23,994				57,836			37,277	26,953	27,819
		28,187		65,643	57,836		50,890	37,277	26,953	27,81

A view of the fifth trade of Ireland has been already given in V. iii, p. 725.

The trade of Ireland with America and the West-Indies does not appear to have hitherto become very confiderable. The following are the principal, or largest, articles of the

		Exports			.a	.and			Imports.			
	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784			1780	1761	1782	1783	1784
Beef barrels					43,279		. cwt.			18,681		
	42,205	29,470				Rum		332,489			29,074	153,592
Tallow cwt.	1,432	1,057	1,271	1,024		Cotton .	. cwt.		829	311	1,105	981
.Candles —	3,287	4,610	6,344	6,614		Cacao nuts	-				335	
Soap	1,219	1,416	1,536	2,018			. lb.					
Shoes pounds	2,114	17,819	8,3(1	12,695		Tobacco ,			325,942	295,834	789,087	3,076,824
Herrings . barrels	15,004	12,304	24,915	35,902		l'ar	barrels					653
Salmon tuns	35	76	73	70	63	Rice	. cwt.		100			
Drapery, new, yds.	2,472	44,047	30,429	125,226		Pot-ashes						226
old . —		2,300	3,851	24,588	28,450	Lint-seed	. hds.	1,775	927	868	160	21,184
Frize	- 1	1,195	800	84	2,738	Train oil .	. gal.	24,489	16,466	22,998	43,743	30,965
Flannel —		11,303	3,913	5,600	36,067	Barrel stave	s, . n'.	2,420	3,028	6,345	2,541	
Linen	234,648	347,707	225,195	032,159		Bullion .			109			

During these years Ireland had no concern in any trade with Africa.

Value of the goods of all kinds exported from Ireland to Great Britain in the

years ending 25th March		1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783
Linen & Linen yarn Wool	1,237,122 175,166 503	183,593	216,915	178,190		214,020	254,220		1,646,138 169,126 1,482	214,878
Worsted and bay varn	95,881 605,178			170,055 810,436			127,321 778,691			
Totals +	2,113,850	2,376,518	2,547,461	2,547,132	2,712,402	2,252,976	2,381,235	2,160,215	2,699,826	1,937,89

^{*} The real exportation of provitions from Ireland is very much increased in time of war by the demands for the navy, which do not appear in the custom-houte accounts. The unsteadiness of the provition trade is one of the many reasons, why it should not be considered as the most important article of Irish commerce.

A trifling excess or deficiency may be found in some of the totals, owing to the omission of the columns of shillings and pence in this abs-

tract.

36

Tarch

1777

19,714,638 21,945,729 168,578

190,695 77,612 38,450 51,714 27,819 258,145 72,931 48,502 57,438 20,953 264,181

1778

have hitherto be-

	1783	1784
Ì	33,869	27,492
1	29,074	153,592
ŀ	1,105	981
ı	335	
)	6,294	6,183
l	789,087	3,076,824
ı		653
i		226
3	160	21,184
	43,743	30,965
i	2.541	12.601

be

1782 1783 46,1381,014,198 69,126 1,482 100,016 25,732 607,769 57,346

699,8261,937,892

navy, which do not appear t be confidered as the most

lings and pence in this abf-

Quantities of the	be principal articles of	export from	Ireland to Great Britain
in the years endin	g 25' March 1 1780	1 1781	1702

Barley		0.73	411/6		CD	1780	1781	1	782	1783	1784
Beans Malt	Ü,		. '	quarters		933			948 844	15,728 353	4,083
Oats Peas Wheat	٠		1 4			93,679	47,946	i i	50 85,059 137	21,489	14,742
Hides, raw			•	number	•	63,788			29,595 57,190	2,954 54,789	324 42,744
Linen, plai	n	•	•	yards		363 18,298,815		24,6	02.9 92,072 767	62 15,212,968 2	
Beef Pork	•		•	barre!a		89,697	94,701	15	67,345	78,108	1131,807
Butter				cwt.		49,301 135,465	72,871 155,702		48,651	44,408	15,610
Wool	•		•	stones		2,163	1,104		2,965	2,063	147,028

Quantities of linen exported to all other countries.

Plain - yards	636,725 278,231 73,655	826,737
---------------	------------------------	---------

The following is a more particular account of the trade of Ireland with Great Britain in the year ending 25th March 1783.

IRELAND &	xported to	ENGLAND	and .	to 9	1 1 1 1		- 1
	-	Quantity		to Scor	LAND.		
Bacon hams and	flitclies		£4.586 H	Ama a		Quantity.	Value.
Reef .	barrels	68,491	102,737 Be		cwt.	0.00	£491
Butter .	cwt.	108,37			barrels	9,617	14,426
Barley .	quarters	14,758		llocks and cows	*	233	1,165
Oats .	- Tunne to to	15,742	70.01.40			376	2,256
Wheat .					cwt.	5,156	10,315
Peas and beans		2,054		rley .	quarters		1,008
Flour	cwt.	351		ts .		5,747	2,802
Herrings		6,146	-,0.000	t-meal	barrels	4,788	
Salmon .	barrels	823	0.7 17.10	ur .	CW1.	720	2,503
Glue	tuns	53		rrings .	barrels		540
	cv/t.	746	1,244 Ho	r's lard	cwt.	142	100
Hog's lard	cwt.	3,575	5,362 Hid	les, ranned	nº.	62	93
Hides, tanned	no,	335	558	raw .		47	78
raw,		50,204	66,938 Lin	an iaw	-	4,585	6,113
Kelp .	tuns	1,228	1.842 [1]	CII .	yards	990,261	66,017
Linen .	yards	14,222,707	948,180 Wo	en yarn .	cwt.	1,799	10,793
Linen yarn	cwt.	34,003	204,016 Por	rsted yarn	stones	259	129
Cotton yarn	pounds	2,436			rarrels	3,554	1,778
Worsted yarn	stones	66,418	Car	skins ,	dozens	3,992	500
Pork .	barrels	40,850		OW ,	cwt.	626	1,253
Rabbits fur	pounds	5,530	01,284 Art	cles of less valu			1,530
Rape seed	quarters	3,283	1,395			_	,000
Silk manufactures	nounda		5,335			-	123,897
Calf skins	dozens	229	1,145			IOC	120,03/
Lamb skins		17,881	20,116				
Goat and rabbit sk	cwt.	2,216	4,986				
Tallow "			390				
Wool :	cwt.	30,040	62,081				
	stones	20,064	1,632				
Articles of less val	ue, none)		- 4				
of them being	£1,000 J		10,072				
Total .			€1.865.303				

IRELAND imported from Englan			and from Sco	TLAND
Quantity	Value. Broug	th forward Value.	l l	Quantity4 Value, 1
Ale and beer bar. 54,175	£34,175	Quantity £1,178,310	Ale and beer barrels	318 €318
Arms .	1,039 Linen, British, yard	s 26,189 3,929	Books	• 677
Bark bar. 88,417	30,946 coloured kenting	- 6,853 1,371	Coaches, &c.	500
Battery . cwt. 1,159	8,401 kenting		Coals tuns	21,048 15,785
Books	2,414 Muslin		Wheat quarters	240 520
Bullion · ounces 19,540	6,513 Other linen drapery		Flour	868
Bottles doz. 38,755		- 179,851 10,491	Drapery yards	11,500 1,535
Candle wick cwt. 491	1,595 Lint-seed hlid	680 2,041	Dye stuffs	2,245
Chalk 2,241	2 241 Linen, cotton, and		Herrings . barrels	154 154
Cheese - 3,628	5,441 silk Brit. manu-		Ling . cwt.	281 1,266
Coaches, &c.	3,422 factures	118,921	Other fish	128
Coals . tuns 220,285	165,214 Millinery		Raw sugar cwt.	10,116 22,759
Coffee . cwt. 482	4,824 Printing stuffs		Loaf sugar	510 3.113
Copper plates, &c.	7,253 Paper		Threads . lbs.	11,750 3,744
Barley and malt qurs. 23,301	25,631 Pressing paper .	26,267	Horses no.	
Wheat . — 519	1,122 Pasteboard .	4,700		192 1,920 3,144 2,515
Oats, peas, beans, 1,360	1,372 Tin plates		Linen, British, yards	_,
Flour	1,821 Pot-ashes . cwt.	14,837 18,548	coloured -	5,903 938 4,035 985
Drapery, new yards 400,084	51,135 Ribands	7 707	coloured	
old 371,702	260, 192 Rock salt tuns	17,488 0,181	lawns	10,000
Drugs	9,121 White salt bush.		Other linen drapery	74 0 11,176
Alum . cwt. 2,572	1,672 Saltpetre cwt.		Canvass , yards	7 600
Dye stuffs of all kinds	38,862 Seeds, clover, &c.	0,007	Linen, cotton, and	7,638 441
Earthen ware, includ- ?	Silk goods	50.214	silk Brit, manu-	
ing china	19,434 Silk goods Raw silk . lbs.		factures .	
Herrings, barrels 1,030	1,030 Thrown silk		Millinery .	5,389
Flax lbs. 2.014	3,527 Rum . galls.	100,537 7,540	Dance .	1,714
Fustains .	3,889 Stockings, cotton, prs.	23,306 3,110	Salt, all sorts	1,018
Glass . "	7,413 Ditto, thread —			• 493
Currants cwt. 601	1,555 Ditto, worsted	38,377 4,797	seeds	425
Spicerics . 1bs. 78,060	7,636 D.tto, silk, &c. —		Silk goods .	9,020
Raw sugar cwt. 89,125		3,015 1,233		20,414 . 2,206
Loaf sugar — 0,353		281 1,407	Stockings, thread, prs.	22,233 2,779
Gun-powder — 396		2,048,918 319,059	Ditto, cotton, &c	519 82
Needles M. 4.085			Tobacco . lbs. 1,	152,496 28,812
Pins - 3,980	1,103 Tiles n°.		Upholstery .	1,930
(13)		7,973	l'imber, staves, &c.	806
	3,725 Upholstery		Cotton . cwt.	94 377
	2,935 French wine tuns	129 3,231	Articles of small amount	4,639
	1,670 Timber, planks, staves,			
Hardware . —— 11,354	56,768 Wire . cwt.	1,348 5,354	Total	£171,671
	21,758 Spanish wool	256 1,152		1 - 1 - 1 - 1
Iron cwt. 61,943	49,555 Beaver wool lbs.	1.977 1,779		
frommongery	37,265 Cotton . cwt.	2,611 10,440		
Lead in pigs cwt. 6,452	3,387 Mohair yarn lbs.	25,706 3,856		
	961 Other yarns —	6,198 675		
rcd and white 1,507	5,391 Articles of smaller amou	unt 44,567		
Carried forward &	1,178,319 Total .	€2,148,785		

Amount of imports Amount of exports	England. £2,148,785 1,865,393	Scotland. £171,671 123,897	Total. £2,320,456 1,989,290
the balance being against Ireland in the lance is more frequen	£ 283,392 trade with Great tly against Great	£ 47,774 t Britain this year : Britain.	£ 331,166 but the ba-

From this account, compared with those of the trade with other countries, it appears, that Great Britain is by far the best customer to Ireland, and that Ireland is also the best customer to Great Britain *.

The temporary depressions of the linen trade in the years ending 25th March 1781 and 1783 do not appear to have been at all owing to the American war; as we find the quantities during the other years of it not inferior to those of the preceding years of peace. The deficiency in the year ending 25th March 1781 was occasioned by the Irish non-importation agreement in 1779; and, as a long fast produces an extraordinary appetite, the demand of the following year for Great Britain rose beyond the level of any former one; and the flackened demand in the enfuing year was the natural and necessary consequence of that glut.

The view, which has been given of the progress of the woollen manufacture of York-shire, (see above, p. 15.) shows, that its prosperity advanced during the war: and at Manchester the manufactures were so far from declining in confequence of the war, that, in the opinion of some of the principal manufacturers, there was employment enough in the year 1780 for 10,000 hands more than could be found.

The linen manufacture of Scotland also continued to increase almost every year, as will appear from the following

Account of the quantity and value of linens stamped for fale in Scotland, in the years ending

1" November 1774				
	11,422,115 ya	rds	valu	e £492,055
1775	12,134,683	-	_	2,492,030
:776	13,571,048		_	561,527
1777		-	-	638,873
	14,793,888	-	-	710,634
1778	13,264,411	-	_	592,023
1779	12,867,238	_		
1780	13,410,934	7	-	551,148
1781		-	-	622,188
	15,177,800	-	-	738,483
1782	15,348,744			
1783	17,074,778	_		775,100
1784	TO 729 700	_	-	866,083
-/04	19,138,593		•	932,617

In making up this vie s of the Irish trade I have to acknowlege confiderable obligations to the industrious researches of Lord Sheffield, who publications researches of Lord Sheffield, who publicated the concentration of producing concentrations are sent to the concentration of producing concentrations and moderate sent the concentration of producing concentrations are sent to the concentration of the concentr lished his Observations on the manufactures, trade, and prefent flate of Ireland, while the Irish propositions were the general object of attention on both

OTLAND.

Quantity.

21,048

11,500

240

154

281

510

192

3,144

5,903

4,005

402

74 0

20,414

22,233

66

oa-

510 152,49

7,638

10,116

11,750

318

Value.

£318 677

15,785

500

520

868

1,535

2,245

1,266

22,759

3.113

3,744

1,920

2,515

938

985

15€

441

5,389 1,714

1,018 493

425

9,020

2,206

2,779

28,812 1,930 806 377 4,630 £171,671

40,235

11,176

154

128

and declamation, to the confideration of all con-

The following table for the year 1782 shows, in what districts of the country the chief branches of the linen manufacture are established.

Shires.	Yards.	Mediam price.	Value.
Forfar -	6,742,387		
Renfrew -	1,577,451	$2/1\frac{1}{3}$	£177,105
Lanerk -	1,571,798	2/1 1	165,578
Fife	2,360,740	9 1	90,304
Perth -	1,699,682	115	81,195
Edinburgh	180,120	3/	27,229
The other shires in the south part of Scotland	427,478		28,112
The other Lowland shires north of the Forth	432,516		26,470
The Highland shires including all the islands	356,572		12,470

15,348,100 £ 775,100 In some of the remote shires, e. g. Catness and Sutherland, the whole value of the linen stamped, would scarcely support the officer employed to flamp it, if his subfiftence depended upon it. On the other hand it may be observed, that a very large quantity of linen is woven from yarn fpun in families, which, not being for fale, is never stamped. The quantity of fuch household linen in the shires of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ayr, Bute, Argyle, Stirling, Clackmannan, Bamf, and some others, is probably not less than the half, and the value much more than the half, of the linen stamped in those shires.

This year no herrings appeared upon the coast of Sweden. But on the west coasts of Ireland and Scotland the abundance of those heavendirected visitors was inconceivably great. On the Irish coast the fishermen generally loaded their boats with a fingle haul of a net, and each boat cleared £54 in the three months of the summer fishing, though the herrings were fold during the first month (July) for about 10d. a thoufand, or from 4d. to 6d. for as many as a horse could carry; though millions were boiled down for oil, and millions were thrown away. On the coast of Scotland as many herrings were caught in one inlet of the sea, called Loch Urn in Inverness-shire, in seven or eight weeks, as, if they could have been brought to market, would have fold for £56,000 *; after which, the flock of falt and cask being expended, the people, who

that loch. In the years 1767 or 1768, and in fent flate of the Hebrides by Dottor Anderson, pp. 11, 1782, the loch was crammed so full of them, that 160.]

^{*} The computation was made by Mr. Macdonell those in the rear drove many millions of the foreof Barrifdale, jufficiary bailie of that diffrict. Such most ones, and along with them other fishes larger prodigious sholes of herrings are pretty frequent in than themselves, on shore. [See Account of the pre-

feem to have known nothing of the method of making oil of them, or were prevented by the want, or high price, of fuel, gave up the fishery. There are 'few years in which one or more of the lochs are not equally 'well stored with the herrings: but from the mode in which the fishing has been hitherto carried on, it feldom happens that great benefits 'result from it to the natives.'

According to an account laid before the committee of the house of commons the following were the numbers of foreign vessels and men employed in the herring fishery in the course of this summer *.

From various ports of Holland	166 vessels carryi	ng 2.26 c me
Emden (Pruffian)	44	616
Hamburgh and Áltona Dunkirk	29	406
Oftend and Newport (in Flanders)	7	70
The Panes had also	•	312
and t'. 2 Dutch	3 yaggers 2 store-ships	24
	2 More-mips	72

The lords of the treasury, in order to obtain information upon the important subject of the sishery on the west coast of Scotland, this summer appointed Doctor Anderson, a gentleman already distinguished by his various publications upon subjects of rural economy and the means of exciting a spirit of national industry, to make a survey of the coast, which he performed, and gave in his report of it; the substance of which, and of his evidence given before the committee of the house of commons for sucstance of the published in An account of the present state of the Hebrides and western coasts of Scotland.

In the course of the last twenty years a great number of journies to the same parts of the country, and for the same purpose, had been made by the patriotic Mr. John Knox[†], who devoted the fortune, he had acquired in business, to the improvement of his country in planning improvements upon the herring sishery, the establishment of towns upon the north-west coast of Scotland, and meliorating the condition of the

of the

d.

alue.

7,105

6,637 5,578

0,304

1,195

27,229 28,112 6,470 2,470

5,100

ruhole

oloved

and it

yarn

uant-

Ayr,

bably

of the

ut on

aven-

isher-

each

h the

thou-

ough On

f the

as, if

:*oo

who

ie fore-

larger

the pre-

pp. 11,

writer: but the numbers for this year, as taken from the parliamentary accounts, must be prefumed to be correct.

The author of a pamphlet, published this year, fays, 'There arrive annually in Brassa found [in Shetland] between two and three hundred Dutch Iceland ships of 80 tons; two or three hundred Dutch herring busses; thirty Dunkirk herring busses; thirty rom Ostend; about thirty Danish; twenty or thirty Prussas; see 'They pay nothing for anchoring ground, nor for the liberty of stihing on the British shore.' [General remarks on the British spiceries, by a North Briton, b. 30.] I am not enabled to fay, whether the numbers are generally so high as they are stated by this Vol. IV.

[†] This gentleman was for many years an eminent bookieller in the Strand. He explored the feveral coafts, which are the feenes of the fiftheries, no lefs than fixteen times between the years 1764 and 1787. He died in the year 1790. His book, though fomewhat loaded with extraneous matter, must be ever regarded by the friends of their country, and of humanity, as a noble monument of the public fpirit and philanthropy of an undiftinguished individual.

people. He also communicated his suggestions to the public in A view of the British empire, more especially Scotland, with some proposals for the improvement of that country, the extension of its fisheries, and the relief of the peo-

It is some satisfaction to say, that the exertions of these two friends of the country were not entirely in vain.

In consequence of the destruction of the plantane trees * in Jamaica by a dreadful hurricane on the 30th of July, the lieutenant governor was prevailed upon to iffue a proclamation on the 7th of August, permitting the free importation of provisions and lumber in foreign vessels for four months. But, the time being fo fhort, very few American veffels arrived, the fmall supplies they brought fold at enormous prices, and the inhabitants faw the horrors of famine approaching. Though the affembly carneftly and repeatedly urged the lieutenant-governor, in confideration of the very diffressed situation of the island, to prolong the free importation till the end of March 1785, when, it was hoped, the provisions then on the ground would be fit for use, he could not be brought to depart so far from his inftructions as to grant their request fully; but he ventured to enlarge the time till the end of January. The governors of some other British islands this year also found themselves under a necessity of granting fimilar indulgences to the provision trade of America.

This year the trade of all foreigners with China was in danger of being entirely cut off in consequence of a mere accident. On some occafion of ceremony the guns were fired onboard the Lady Hughes, a ship belonging to British subjects residing in India; and one of the guns being unfortunately shotted, struck a Chinese boat, and killed two of the people †. The viceroy of the province, who besides the national contempt for foreigners in general, had a very unfavourable opinion of the British, alleged it was a wilful murder, and demanded the commanding officer, or the gunner, to be delivered up in order to be put to death. In vain the supercargoes represented the innocence of the parties, and endeavoured to convince him that accidental death ought not to be punished as murder. The viceroy put a stop to all commerce with Europeans, and being refolved on having a victim, feized one of the chief supercargoes of the British factory. So violent a step alarmed all the Europeans in Canton, who immediately made a common cause of it. Their ships were numerous and strongly armed. They prepared for hoftilities: and the viceroy also collected a military force. In this crifis it was judged proper, in order to avoid extremities, and the probable total

+ So very cautious are the Chinese on such occites the greatest horror and execuation. cafions, that they point their guns perpendicularly

them; and therefor even the appearance of it ex-

an

^{*} Plantanes are used as a substitute for bread in up in the air. The crime of murder, except the the tropical countries, and conflitute the principal tolerated destruction of infants, is very rare among food of the negroes in the West-Indies.

abolition of all future trade with the Europeans *, to give up the unfortunate gunner (for the commanding officer could not be found) upon fome indirect assurance of fafety. But the innocent man was instantly put to death. So very precarious is the tenure of fo great an object as the trade with China, the ruling people of which, regardless of the vast quantity of bullion poured into their country by it, despise all traders, and hold the only foreigners known to them in a double degree of contempt, as traders, and as beings of an inferior nature to the Chinese.

There belonged this year to all the ports of England -7,462 vessels of the reputed burthen of 700,798 tuns, and of Scotland 92,349 Total

There were entered this year in all the ports of Great Britain, from and to foreign countries, including repeated voyages,

			•	7-8	009	
	-	ritish.	For	eign.	-	100
Inward Outward	Vessels. 8,750 10,450	Tuns. 1,003,274 932,219	Vellels.	Tuns. 212,428	7330	Tuns. I,215,702 I,050,487

The net amount of the customs, including the West-India four-and-ahalf-per-cent duty, paid into the exchequer in the course of this year, was and from the custom-house in Edinburgh £3,266,639 4 0 60,000 0 0

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £3,326,639 4

There were coined at the mint in the course of the year 17,595 pounds of gold, value and 65 pounds 4 ounces of filver, £822,126 202 10 11. £822,328 18 5

^{*} It could proceed from no diffidence of fuccess in a hostile conflict, that the Europeans succumbed beaten ship had set the whole Chinese power in Chinese could forget, that, about forty years

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1784 was as follows.

!	Importe				Exported t	from		
Countries, &c.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	**	BNGLAND.		1.	SCOTLAND.	
Denmark, &c.		1	British merchandize	Foreign merchandize. †	Total.	British merchandine	Foreign merchandlze }	I osal.
Russia -	80,805 19 9	36,929 5 11	142,648 15 0	99,778 13 2	242,427 8 2	18,327 3 1	1,244 0 5 1	0,571
Sweden -	1,253,102 19 5	275,933 6 8	147,388 16 3	64,171 18 11	211,560 15 2	14,863 19 g	36 5 11 1	4,900
Poland -)	174,201 15 2	39,800 9 0	29,208 10 7	20,275 0 7	49,483 11 2	1,662 17 11		1,662
Prussia -	515,249 16 1	\$ 57,739 2 8 84,348 3 6	44,397.14 10	20,727 13 2	65,125 8 0	{ 2,294 18 4 1,268 6 5		2,294
Germany -	491,460 9 0	12,810 10 2	588,248 14 2	645,943 19 0	1,234,192 10 2			1,268
Holland	399,795 10 5	122,382 0 4	561,132 15 2	597,918 0 0	1,159,050 15 2	78,377 13 3		1,245
Flanders	207,031 18 4	1,147 3 10		301,543 9 3	692,417 19 11		40,051 17 10 11	
France	139,787 0 11	1,781 2 7	143,748, 11, 11	150,021 15 11				2,015
Portugal -	350,181 14 5	20,353 8 5	479,036 11 5	12,769 17 1	293,770 7 10 491,800 8 6			4,229
Madeira -	2,445 2 4	-0,000 0 0	12,250 19 8			2,855 14 (916 3 5	3,771
Spain -	637,337 9 11	9,188 11 0	754,462 17 6	7,001 2 1 47,782 5 6	19,321 1 9 802,245 3 0	6,425 0 0	16.0	
Canaries -	4,840 0 11	9,,,,,,	5,101 0 5	49 6 6	5,150 6 11		16 13 7	6,444
Straits -	.,		206,663 19 3	-3	207,015 6 4	1		
Gibraltar -	1,421 12 6		50,339 8 9	351- 7 1 1.814 1 0	52,153 9 Q		416 3 0	0-0
Italy	660,789 3 2	2,335 13 4	402,778 8 4	20,092 15 11	472,811 3 5		5	686 1
Venice -	57,879 14 2	2,000 10 1	14,095 2 4	4,708 13 6	19,103 15 10	1,931 16 (1,931 1
Turkey -	75,167 17 1		35,338 3 10	7,714 9 10	43,052 13 8			
ireland . l	1,522,883 10 0	255,101 5 5	620,692 14 3	788,778 12 3	,	151,925 16 6		
Mann a	13,045 2 3	201 4 7	37,802 15 1	13,628 11 7	51,431 6 8			5,097
Guernsey, &c	35,331 18 0	1,958 7 4	68,821 14 0	15,621 7 3	84,443 1 3	228 18 C	2,514 17 6	2,743 1
Greenland -	54,050 0 7	7,980 0 0		,	01,110 1 0			
United states	701,189 3 2	48,140 3 10	3,128,417 1 0	231,447 5 6	3,359,864 6 6	300,540 5 4	10000 7 00	
	177,733 18 6	2,226 13 5	582,161 17 11	122,988 16 11	705,150 14 10	45,382 18 0		0,603
를 { British -	3,222,464 4 6	173,141 11 11		106,848 7 11		120,299 10 11	9,746 10 10 5	5,129
Foreign -	136,079 19 11		29,752 13 2	1,364 10 4		120,298 10 11	8,575 15 10 128	5,874
dast-Indies -	2,996,652 2 11		700,140 15 6	30,708 8 1	730,858 3 7			
Africa -	110,152 0 1	- 11	360,012 12 5	163,973 3 9	523,985 16 2			
Jorth". & south". fishery	4,746 11 5			179 17 7	179 17 7			
Prize goods -	83,643 11 7		, '	140,110 8 0	140,110 9 0			
otals -	14,119,369 16 6	1,153,507 4 5	10,496,001 18 1	3,674,687 17 8	14,171,589 15 9	758,155 2 5	171,746 10 5 020	0.901

Summary.

Imports of $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{England} & \text{\mathcal{L}14,119,369 16} & 6 \\ \text{Scotland} & \text{$1,153,507} & 4 & 5 \end{array} \right.$	Exports of $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} & England & Eritifs merchandize. & Foreign merchandize. &$
Totals . £15,272,877 0 11	£11,255,057 0 6 £3,846,434 8 1 £15,101,491 8 7

^{*} Under the title of British merchandize are comprehended alum, bark, cattle, coals, metals, corn, hops, fish, salt, and, in short, every kind of native production, together with all the manufactures of Great Britain of every kind.

† Foreign merchandize comprehends all goods imported from the British dominions in the East and West Indies, and even from Ireland, Guernsey, &c. as well at those brought from foreign nations.

‡ The Bahama and Bermuda islands in the West-Indies are still classed with the British continental colonies in the books of the custom-house.

was as follows.

1	Fereign mer 1,244	chan	_			
1	1,244		Aze	1 1		
1				100	al.	
4	26				3	6
9	30	5	11			8
1				1,662		11
5 0				2,294		4
5				1,268		5
여	3,170)
3	40,051	17	10	118,429		1
o				2,015		10
0	12,822		2			0
6	910	3	5	3,771	17	11
	- 0					
0	10	13	7	6,444	13	7
ı						1
o	416	3	_	606		
o	410	3	9	686		9
٦	,			1,931	10	9
1						1
6	73,171	0	- 1	225,097	5	
ŏ	2,514	17	6	2,743		1
1	-,	-/	-	2)/ 10	10	1
I						Ш
4	19,063	7	0	319,603	12	4
9	9,746		10	55,129	9	1
П	8,575	15	10	128,874	6	d
1			- 1			1
Ł						
ı						
1			ı			
Ĺ						
1	171,746	10	5	020.001	12 1	
1	171,746	10	5	020,001	12 1	9

14,171,589 15 929,901 12 10 15,101,491 8

ery kind of native production, toreland, Guernsey, &c. as well as

ustom-house.

1785, January—The winter herrings, instead of setting in, as usual, upon the north-west coast of Ireland in the middle of October, and remaining till January, did not make their appearance there this feafon till the 30th of December. Though there remained then but a few days of the usual fishing season, yet, by the Irish fishery being exempt from the many restrictions by which the British fishery was crushed down, 300 busses, with the help of 450 * boats belonging to that part of the country, in the course of a fortnight made their full cargoes of herrings; which, owing to the failure of the winter fishing on the coast of Scotland, and the total failure this year of the Swedish fishery+, came to an

After the ceffation of hostilities the fovereigns of Europe fet themfelves with the most earnest zeal to promote and extend the commerce of their dominions, the ardour of attention, which princes used formerly to bestow upon objects of superstition or aggrandizement of territory, being now transferred to, and almost engrossed by, this new pursuit. The natural confequence of such a prevailing spirit was a number of new commercial treaties. By one of these, entered into in the year 1784, the French were admitted to the rights of denizenship, of establishing factories and warehouses, and of carrying on a free trade in French or West-India goods, in Gottenburgh, which by the excellence of its harbour, and its position without the Sound, is the most valuable port of Sweden; and to export whatever they pleased; both imports and exports being, either in French or Swedish vessels, at their pleasure. In return for these savours France ceded to Sweden the island of S'. Bartholemew in the West-Indies: and the king of Sweden in the beginning of this year declared his new West-Indian territory a free port; which, indeed, is the only way it can be rendered of any use, as the island is small, destitute of a good harbour, the surface of it encumbered with rocks and barren fands, producing in some few spots a trifling quantity of cotton, and not even that in years of drought, there being neither spring nor river, nor a drop of fresh water, but what falls

March 7th The proprietors of the plate-glass manufactory in a petition to parliament fet forth, that their glass was now in all respects equal to that of France, where the manufacture is not only wholely exempted from duty, but also endowed with many privileges; while they are obliged to pay duty even upon the waste glass, which they offered to prove they had done to the amount of £7,000. They com-

rings, infusicient to prevent the importation of them, this year raifed it to 10%. But the high

The Irish fishers in the busses have their free option to make their cargoes as they can, either by catching the herrings themselves, or purchasing themselves, or purchasing premium to the amount of 200 on the falt collim-† The Irish parliament, finding the duty of 4f and they gave a variety of other premiums to a barrel, insposed in the year 1777 on Swedish herevery great amount for the encouragement of the ed in the fisher, from June 1784 to June 1785:

plained, that by this, and other hardships inseparable from a new undertaking, they had never yet been able to make any dividend, though they had expended £100,000; and they prayed, that they might at

least be relieved from paying duty upon the waste glass.

April-The following transaction, so honourable to the gentlemen concerned, ought not to be suppressed in a history of commerce. The merchants of Cork, understanding that the long continuance of easterly winds had reduced many veffels, which were then near the coast of Ireland, to great diffress for want of provisions, immediately set on foot a fubscription, which was instantly, and liberally, filled: and then they difpatched a confidential person in a fast-sailing cutter, loaded with beef, pork, bread, water, and fresh provisions, with instructions to cruise off Cape Clear, and to give relief to all vessels in diffress, whatever nation they might belong to. And he was particularly charged by no means to accept any thing in return, the pleasure of doing good being the sole gain his generous employers proposed to themselves from this voyage of philanthropy.

This spring the inhabitants of Nova Scotia were afflicted with a scarcity of provisions, approaching to a famine; and the magistrates of Shelburne repeatedly made urgent applications for relief. Such a fearcity, though only temporary, feems to prove, that there cannot, for fome time at least, be any dependence for a supply to our West-India islands upon that colony. The distress was, no doubt, augmented by the rapid influx of inhabitants, who had in the course of a year increased from twenty-fix, to fixty-fix, thousand; an augmentation of consumers, with which the increase in the cultivated produce of the country could not immediately keep pace. But it was not long before the tide of population began to ebb. The agricultural people from the fouthern, or middle, provinces were discouraged by the protracted rigours of a winter of seven months; and the other classes of inhabitants found the trade and fisheries less productive than they had expected; whence it followed, that people of all descriptions gradually left the province in onfiderable numbers.

March-When the fettlers upon the ifland of Newfoundland were in great distress for want of provisions in the beginning of the year 1784, fome British vessels brought them a supply from the United states of America. Admiral Campbell, the governor of Newfoundland, thereupon called a council to determine, whether provisions so imported might be admitted to entry in a British colony; and they decided that the provisions might be imported. But in order to avoid such uncer-

tainty in future,

An act was passed which allowed bread, flour, and live stock, and no other articles upon any pretence whatfoever, to be imported into Newfoundland and the adjacent islands from the United states of America under-

hough

ght at

lemen

afterly

of Ire-

foot a

ev dif-

beef.

ise off

nation

ans to

e fole

age of

vith a

ites of

ich a

t, for

-India

ed by

reafed

mers,

could

ide of

hern,

of a

d the

nce it

ce in

re in

784,

tes of

here-

orted

that

ncer-

d no

New-

erica

The

in British vessels, navigated according to law, and furnished with licences from the commissioners of the customs in Great Britain, which were to be in force during feven months. And, this act being temporary, or experimental, fuch licences were to be granted only till the 30th of June 1785. [25 Geo. III, c. 1.]

The acts for preventing certain inftruments from being required from vessels belonging to the United states of America, and for vesting the king with powers to regulate the commerce with them, were continued in force till the 5th of April 1786. [25 Geo. III, c. 5.]

May 13th—New regulations were enacted for the distillery in that part of Scotland, which lies north from the Firths of Clyde and Tay. [25 Geo. III, c. 22.] But they were foon superfeded by newer ones.

In the beginning of the year the manufacturers of Manchester and its neighbourhood gave in a memorial to the lords of the treasury, praying for a repeal of the act of last session imposing a duty on bleached and dyed cotton goods. There was also presented to the house of commons a strong petition, remonstrance, or memorial, by the operative weavers of Glasgow and its neighbourhood, 'for themselves and for ' the advantage of after ages,' against the same duties, which they called unpopular, unwife, and ruinous. They fet forth the toil and risk of establishing those manufactures, which, being yet in their infancy, had not in most cases paid the first cost of providing the machinery. They considered the duties as operating in favour of the East-India company, who bring their goods from a country producing the raw material and every article used in the manufacture, and where labour is exceedingly cheap; whereas here feveral of the raw materials are loaded with duties, and labour is already fo high, that any further burthens upon the manufacture must produce emigration and depopulation with all their usual attendant miscries; or the many thousands, depending upon the linen and cotton manufactures, must be reduced to a starving condition. And they called upon parliament, ' as Heaven's trustees for the nation,' and ' the stewards of the nation,' to redress grievances, and to do equal justice to all ranks and classes of mankind.

In compliance with these petitions, or for other reasons, parliament repealed the duties on stuffs made of cotton, or of cotton and linen mixed, and on licences for bleaching and dying them, impoled by the act c. 40 of last fession. [25 Geo. III, c. 24.]

As it might be doubtful, whether the term of eighteen months, allowed for the removal of British property from the islands ceded to France by the treaty of peace, was to extend to ships failing, but not arriving, within the limited time, it was enacted, that veffels cleared out from Tobago on or before the 31" of December 1785 should be admitted to import the produce of that island into this kingdom on paying the British plantation duties. [25 Geo. III, c. 25.]

June 13th—An annual tax, of from fix pence to two shillings in the pound of the rent, was imposed on all shops throughout Great Britain, from which baker's fliops, warehouses for wholesale only, and manufacturing shops were exempted, so that the tax fell entirely upon the retail shopkeepers *. [25 Geo. III, c. 30.]

The remainder of the navy bills, and other fuch floating public debts, were now funded, and added to the five-per-cent joint fund created last year by funding the first division of them. But the general price of the funds being lower now than then, the proprietors received £111:8:0

for every £100. [25 Geo. III, c. 32.]

Doctor Edward Bancroft, having discovered a method of applying certain vegetable substances of the growth of America to the purposes of dying, staining, printing, and painting, the parliament granted him the exclusive sale of them in England and Wales for fourteen years. [25 Geo. III, c. 38.] Such discoveries are of great consequence to commerce. The superiority of a colour is sufficient to secure an extensive fale to the goods dyed or printed with it.

The woollen manufacturers in the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon. Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, and the isle of Ely, being exposed to great damage by the fraudulent practices of the people employed by them, regulations, nearly fimilar to those enacted in the preceding fession [c. 3] for the county of Suffolk, were now enacted for

those counties +. [25 Geo. III, c. 40.]

July 4th—The earl of Dundonald, having made great improvements in the art of extracting tar, pitch, &c. from coals, had taken out a patent in the year 1781, and in order to carry on so important a business on a large scale, had taken some gentlemen of large capitals into partnership, and entered into extensive contracts and heavy expenses. But, his partners having failed to make good their engagements, he found himfelf involved in difficulties, which threatened to be ruinous to his paternal effate. Other gentlemen of property were defirous of being connected with him, if the exclusive patent could be enlarged, for which purpose a petition was presented to parliament on the 4th of March. And it being proved by the evidence of men of science, and of naval officers who had used Lord Dundonald's coal tar, that his process was a great improvement upon the method discovered in the year 1779, the parliament vested in him and his heirs, &c. the sole use and property of his method of extracting tar, pitch, effential oils, volatile alkali, mineral acids, falts, and cinders, from pit coal, throughout the whole of the Brit-

+ Both thefe acts contain much local and tech-

* The shop tax was most loudly complained of nical matter, the detail of which could only be interas oppreflive and partial, the greatest part of the esting, or indeed intelligible, to those concerned in tax for the whole kingdom being paid by the shops the manufactures, who consequently need no information upon the subject.

o London and Westminster.

ish dominions for twenty years. [25 Geo. III, c. 42.] This is a most valuable discovery to a maritime country, as it puts it out of the power of foreigners to extort such prices for naval stores in time of war, as they have formerly done. The earl of Dundonald also deserves the gratitude of his country for another important improvement in the method of purifying falt for the purposes of curing fish, meat, and butter, which he published in a pamphlet entitled Thoughts on the manufacture and trade of falt, on the berring fisheries, &c. If once we can rival the Dutch in the method of curing our herrings, we may be superior to them in every other advantage respecting that great national source of opulence and maritime power.

The practice of making infurances on vessels or merchandize without specifying the names of the parties, on whose account such insurances were made, being found productive of many evils and inconveniencies, it was strictly prohibited; and all such blank policies were declared to be null and void. [25 Geo. III, c. 44.]

In order to check fraudulent practices in making cordage, so dangerous to the lives of seamen and the property of merchants, several regulations were enacted for distinguishing the various qualities of cables and ropes, as also penalties on the commanders of vessels (excepting those from the East-Indies) neglecting to make entry of foreign cordage imported by them. [25 Geo. III, c. 56.]

The mail coaches, agreeable to Mr. Palmer's original plan, and also agreeable to the acts of parliament for fome particular roads, were now exempted from paying tolls on any road in Great Britain. [25 Geo. III,

The fishery of pilchards, which used to be an object of very considerable importance in the fouth-west part of England, having declined of late, the bounty was raised from 7 to 9 on every cask (measuring 50 gallons) of pilchards exported between the 25th of June 1785 and 25th June 1786. [25 Geo. III, c. 58.]

There was a lottery this year for 50,000 tickets, which were fold at £13 each, whereby government had a profit of £3 on each ticket, being in all £150,000. [25 Geo. III, c. 59.]

The abatement of duty, hitherto allowed as a compensation for the waste upon salt, being thought too great, it was now reduced. Rigorous penalties were inflicted upon persons convicted of smuggling salt. The permission to use foul salt as manure, on paying a low duty of four pence a bushel, was totally rescinded, as being liable to abuse. Fishcurers were prohibited from dealing in falt. And stricter regulations were made for preventing frauds in using falt for curing fish. [25 Geo.

Whereas the extending and improving of the British fishery hath ' been frequently declared by parliament to be of great importance to

debts. ted laft orice of 11:8:0

in the

Britain,

manu-

on the

pplying urpofes ed him years. o com*stenfive*

ingdon, lly, bepeople l in the Red for ements

patent ess on a nership. is parthimfelf paternal nnected purpofe And it officers a great

parliaof his nineral ie Brit-

y be interncerned in no informthis kingdom, inafmuch as it not only adds confiderably to the ' national wealth, but is moreover a fruitful nursery of able feamer for ' the public fervice;' feveral alterations were now made upon the fishery laws. Buffes or vessels above eighty tuns burthen which had hitherto been totally excluded from the bounty, were now allowed to receive bounty for eighty tuns. The fifthing veffels were row also relieved from the hardship of making a superfluous circuitous was lage merely for the purpose of mustering at a rendezvous, and were permitted to proceed directly to the fishery any time between the 1" of June and the 1st of October. They were permitted to employ the falt, thipped for curing herrings, in curing cod, ling, or hake; fuch cod, ling, or hake, however, not being entitled to any bounty on exportation, and to be diffinguished by part of the tail being cut off. The busses were now allowed to purchase fresh herrings, cod, ling, or hake, from any boats belonging to British subjects *; and also to ship their fish onboard other vessels, for the sake of obtaining the earliest sale for them, under certain regulations. But vessels, which do not bona fide catch their cargoes of herrings themselves, or which return into port in less than three months, computed from the time of first shooting their nets, with less than a full cargo, are not entitled to any bounty. ' And for reviving and encornaging the fisheries in the North sea,' and in the neighbourhood of Iceland, vessels bound to that fishery were allowed to have British falt free of duty, under the restrictions imposed upon other fishing vessels respecting falt; North-sea fish, however, not being entitled to any bounty on exportation. A vast multitude of restrictions and regulations are added for preventing impositions on the revenue by difposing of the falt for any other use than that of the fishery. [25 Geo.

The manufactures in iron and steel being objects of great importance, the exportation of any of the tools or engines used in them, or of models or plans of such, was prohibited under the penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of £200, besides forfeiture of the articles shipped, or proved to have been intended to be shipped. The same fine

* The act, which prohibited the buffes from bnying fish from the couetry boats, in fact paffed centence of starvation upon the poor Highlanders of the western coast, whose advantage, from the blessings so copiously offered them at their doors by the goodness of Providence, w... thereby restricted to the momentary supply of their own families, and, perhaps, that of the very few inhabitants of the banks of the short rivulet running into the head of each of the falt-water lochs; for the nearness of the great ridge of mountains, called Drumalban, to the west coast readers it impossible that there should be any considerable extent of habitable valley between them and the coast. And their want of falt and case, and of a market, which

in their present circumsances it is impossible for them to have, renders it impracticable for them to ourse any for sale. If people, born upon a coast, where it is impossible for them to plough the land (and all the mountains are only sit for passurage, an employment requiring very few hands) are undermitted to plough the ocean, and draw its proper fruits from it, they must of uccessive either lie down in deipondence and die, or rise up to emigrate from their native soil; and, whether they emigrate to other parts of the same kingdom, or to foreign countries, the country which has the prior, and natural, claim to the benefit of their industry, is equally abandoned to depopulation and ruin.

to the

mer for

pon the

rich had

owad to

ow alfo

: wallage

permit-

of June

it, fhip-

od, ling,

ion, and

les were

rom any

fish on-

or them.

de catch

t in less

g their

' And

d in the

owed to

on other

entitled

and re-

by dif-

[25 Geo.

ortance,

, or of

e year's

les ship-

me fine

possible for for them to

on a coast,

gh the land pasturage, ds) are not

aw its pro-

y either lie up to emiether they

dom, or to the prior,

ir industry,

d ruin.

was also inflicted upon the commander of any vessel knowingly receiving fuch articles onboard, and on custom-house officers permitting them to be shipped; such officers, and also commanders of the king's ships so offending, being moreover rendered for ever incapable of holding any office under his Majesty. But the exportation of the artificers themselves is more strictly prohibited. Any person enticing, or endeavouring to seduce, any one, who has wrought in the iron or steel manufactures, to go to a foreign country, is liable to one year's imprisonment and a penalty of £500 for every person he has enticed, or endeavoured to entice; and in case of committing the offence a second time, the imprisonment and fine are to be doubled. Nothing in this act, however, prevents workmen from removing to Ireland, or tools, &c. from being shipped for that kingdom. [25 Geo. III, c. 67.]

The duty on flasks imported with wine or oil from Tuscany was repealed .- Wines were allowed to be imported in casks smaller than hogsheads, for private use only.-The permission to export limited quantitics of wheat, &c. to the British sugar colonies was prolonged from 1" May 1785 to 1" May 1786; and Lancaster was added to the ports already licenced, and permitted to export a quantity not exceeding upon the whole 10,000 quarters.—As a complete remedy against the frauds practifed in obtaining drawbacks for fnuff exported, the drawback was totally suppressed.—The act permitting rum, the produce of the British sugar colonies, to be landed and warehoused without paying down the excise duties, on giving proper security, was continued from 29th September 1785 to 29th September 1792.—For the encouragement of the loyalists of East Florida, the turpentine, tar, and pitch, prepared by them previous to the final evacuation of that country, though the bounties allowed on the importation of fuch articles were already expired, were declared entitled to those bounties, if imported before the 25th of December 1785.—A bounty of two shillings per pound was allowed on the exportation of filk gauzes, which had been excepted from the goods entitled to bounty by the act c. 49 of last fession. - And the duty upon raw filk was allowed to be drawn back upon exportation to any part of Europe, except the islands of Mann and Faro or Ferro (or rather Foeræ.) [25 Geo. III, c. 69.]

The duties imposed last fession (c. 40) upon linen and cotton goods of British manufacture, to be printed, painted, or stained, were repealed: and new ones were imposed. New duties were also laid upon the importation of all fuch goods, printed, painted, &c. of foreign manufacture.

Petitions were presented to parliament by the merchants of London, Brislol, and Glasgow, praying, that the various duties upon tobacco might be confolidated into one specific charge, and also, that either the duties might be lowered, or more effectual means devised to prevent illicit practices in the tobacco trade. And it was now enacted that

tobacco should be imported in no vessels under seventy tuns burthen. nor in quantities smaller than 450 pounds, packed in one solid compact mass in each cask or package, and into no other ports of Great Britain, but London, Briftol, Liverpool, Lancaster, Cowes, Whitehaven, Hull. Port-Glasgow, and Greenock. Tobacco may be imported directly from the United states of America, either in American or British vessels navigated according to law. From any of the British colonies it must be imported in British vessels only, and they may bring from the British colonies any American tobacco, which has been carried from the United states to such British colony in British vessels. The importers have their option, either to pay down the duty, or to lodge the tobacco in the custom-house warehouse, and give bond for the whole duty payable in twenty months, which may be cancelled by exportation of the tobacco, or, if it should so happen, by its being destroyed by fire in the warehouse, while under the custody of the revenue officers. [25 Geo. III, c. 81.7

During this fession acts were passed for making two additional dry docks and piers in the harbour of Liverpool (c. 15); for improving the harbour of Sunderland and the navigation of the River Were (c. 26); for improving the harbour of Yarmouth and the navigation of the rivers running into it (c. 36); and for maintaining and improving the harbour of Cromarty (c. 30).

Several acts were also passed in the course of the session for canals, roads, and other improvements.

It has already been observed, that many people on both sides of the Atlantic forgot (or affected to forget) that the independence of the Americans necessarily placed them in the same situation with other foreign nations in respect to their intercourse with Great Britain, and confequently excluded them from the ports of the British colonies. The people of Boston, however, were highly offended by the exclusion from the ports of the West-Indies, by the high duties on rice, oil, and tobacco, and by the regulations for the British fisheries in the American feas. They were also greatly alarmed at the establishment of British factors in their country (a measure rendered necessary by the enormous deficiencies of some of those, who assumed the character of merchants in America immediately after the peace) and they prefented a petition (22d April 1785) to the congress for regulations to counteract those of Great Britain; which was foon followed by an act of the commonwealth of Massachusets (June 234) for the regulation of navigation and commerce, whereby they prohibited the exportation of any American produce or manufacture from their ports in veffels owned by British subjects after the 1st of August 1785, with a provisional exception in favour of those British settlements, whose governors should reverse their proclamations against the admission of American vessels in

their ports. They also enacted several extra duties to be paid by vefsels belonging to foreigners, and particularly by British subjects; with a permission, however, for new vessels, built in Massachusets, though partly or wholely owned by British subjects, to take in cargoes upon equal terms with the citizens of the United states, but only for their sirft

But how-much-soever the legislature and people of Massachusets might be induced by animosity and disappointment to point their resentment against Great Britain, there was another, and a very contemptible, power, who gave them much more serious cause of offence. The dey of Algier, that prince of pirates, who makes war upon all whom he believes too weak to punish him, supposing the Americans incapable of either bribing, or compelling, him to abstain from depredations, formally declared war against them this summer, and sitted out eight corfairs to cruise for their ships, which must have proved a very great check upon their trade to Spain and the Mediterranean.

In the meantime the Americans continued, with the ardour of new adventurers, to push their trade to every quarter of the globe. A vessel from Baltimore in Maryland displayed the American stag at Canton in China, whence she imported a cargo of teas, china ware, silks, &c. the whole of which was said to have been received in exchange for American produce.

The political convultions, which had for fome time past distracted the little commonwealth of Geneva, had driven many of the inhabitants to feek for settlements in other countries: and a part of them having turned their views towards Ireland, the government, and the people in general of that country, which has itself fent out fo many thousands of native emigrants, now offered to receive a colony; and the fum of £50,000 was granted by the parliament for defraying the expense of their removal, and building a town for them, to be called New Geneva. But the Genevans being refused some privileges, which they had demanded, the greatest number of the intended colonists altered their mind with respect to settling in Ireland, and those who did proceed to it, not finding things turn out to their expectation, foon left it again. Such was the event of a project, which for about four years had attracted a good deal of the public attention, and from which great advantages were predicted to accrue, both to the new adopted denizens, and to the country, which fo liberally received them.

In the early part of the eighteenth century an engine for spinning cotton was invented by Mr. Paul with the assistance of some others in London, who, having obtained a patent, made trial of it at Nottingham and elsewhere, to the great loss of all concerned. Other schemes for spinning cotton by machinery have since been tried, and proved equally abortive. About the year 1767 the discovery of this great desider-

onal dry ving the (c. 26); ne rivers the har-

ourthen.

compact

Britain.

n. Hull.

tly from

els navimust be

British

om the

nporters

tobacco

ity pay-

e in the

25 Geo.

canals,

of the h other in, and olonies. xclusion oil, and merican British ormous rchants petition those of mmonion and Amened by

excep-

fhould effels in

atum in mechanics and manufacture was attempted by three different persons. The first, I believe, was Mr. Hargrave of Blackwell in Lancathire, who constructed an engine capable of spinning 20 or 30 threads of cotton yarn fit for fuftians: but his machinery being destroyed by popular tumults, he removed to Nottingham, where his patent right was overthrown by an affociation formed against him; and he died in want. Mr. Hayes invented a spinning engine and cylindrical carding engines, but never brought them to perfection. Mr. Arkwright, for whom the accomplishment of this great object was referved, after many experiments finished his first engine in the year 1768; and in the following year he took out a patent. He still, however, continued to study new improvements upon his invention; and in the year 1775, having brought his original machinery to a greater degree or perfection, and having also invented machines for preparing the cotton for spinning, he obtained a fresh patent for his new invention. Hitherto he and his partners had reaped no profits from the undertaking: but now, proper buildings being erected at the expense of £30,000, and the machinery being made capable to be put in motion by the strength of cattle, water, steam, or any other regular moving power, it began, notwithstanding some losses from riots excited by envy or ignorant apprehension, to be productive to the proprietors, and an object of great importance to the whole nation.

Manufacturers and other men of property now wished to participate the benefit of Arkwright's invention; and several spinning mills were soon erected in various parts of the country, the proprietors of which contracted to pay him a certain annual rent for every spindle contained in their machinery. Several spinning mills, established in Lancashire, the west part of Scotland, and elsewhere, together with the general use of the jennies (engines for spinning the woof or west), produced such an abridgement of labour and improvement in the fabric, the yarn being spun upon truer principles than if done by the hand, that the prices of the goods were much reduced, and consequently the British manufactures of cotton goods of all kinds were greatly extended; and many thousands of people, including women and children of both sexes, were now instructed in the various operations of the business.

In the years 1782 and 1783 Mr. Arkwright petitioned the house of commons, in consideration of the great losses and expense incurred before his invention had begun to bring him any emolument, during which time the term of his patent was running out, to extend the duration of his exclusive privilege for the original machinery, so as it might expire along with the term granted by his second patent. But the object being now of such magnitude and established importance, counter-petitions came in from all quarters; and he was moreover attacked upon points of law, his antagonists alleging, that he was not the inventor of

the preparing machine, in answer to which Mr. Arkwright argued that a pirate, who stole the invention from another, would have appeared at once with his machinery in a perfect flate; whereas it was well known, that he was many years employed in experiments, before he brought it to the degree of perfection it had now attained. After long litigation the cause was determined in the court of common pleas (18th February 1785) in favour of Mr. Arkwright, and in the court of King's bench (27th June 1785) against him. And, as his first patent expired about the same time, the business became open to all.

It is proper to observe, that at least four spinning mills were already erected in Îreland; and two were established near Rouen in France under the able direction of Mr. Holker, an English manufacturer, who, with his partners, was patronized and affifted by the government. It was not long before Arkwright's machinery was even transported across

the Atlantic, and a spinning mill erected in Philadelphia. Mr. Arkwright continued the bufiness after he was deprived of the monopoly, and, probably, with fome advantages over his competitors, derived from his experience and established plan of conducting the business. If he made a great fortune, he certainly deserved it: for the advantages he conferred upon the nation were infinitely greater than those he acquired for himfelf, and far more folid and durable than a hundred conquests. Instead of depriving the working poor of employment by his great abridgement of labour, that very abridgement has created a vast deal of employment for more hands than were formerly employed: and it was computed, that half a million of people were this year employed in the cotton manufactures of Lancashire, Cheshire, Lerby, Nottingham, and Leicester. That computation was perhaps exaggerated *: but the numbers must have been very great, as we find by the Report of the committee of the house of commons this same year on the butiness of the commercial intercourse with Ireland, that 6,800 were employed by Mr. Peele, feveral thousands by Mr. Smith, and numbers proportionally great by other manufacturers of cotton. How many more, may we suppose, are now supported by the cotton manufacture in its vaftly extended flate? For that extension Great Britain is indebted to the ingenuity are perfevering patience of an originally-obscure individual. And it is but justice to the memory of Sir Richard Arkwright + to fay, that he was a questionably one of the greatest friends to the manufacturing and commercial interests of this country, and to the interest of the cotte, planters in almost all parts of the world, that ever existed;

ifferent

Lanca-

eads of

y pop-

ht was

want.

ngines,

om the

experi-

lowing

y new

rought

ıg alfo

ined a

rs had

gs be-

made

ım, or

loffes

uctive

le na-

cipate

were

which

ained

fhire,

al ufe

ch an

being

ces of

ufac-

many

were

ife of

d be-

aring

luranight

bject

petiapon or of

^{*} In the year 1787, when the cotton manufacture was greatly ex: ', the number employed at his feat in Derby-shire in 1792. in it in the whole kingdom was estimated only at

⁺ He was knighted in the year 1786, and died

and that his name ought to be transmitted to future ages along with those of the most distinguished real benefactors of mankind.

The manufacture of calicoes, which was begun in Lancashire in the year 1772, was now pretty generally established in several parts of England and Scotland. The manufacture of muslins in England was begun in the year 1781, and was rapidly increasing. In the year 1783 there were above a thousand looms set up in Glasgow for that most beneficial article, in which the skill and labour of the mechanic raise the raw material to twenty times the value it was of, when imported *. Bengal, which for some thousands of years stood unequaled in the fabric of muslins, figured calicoes, and other fine cotton goods, is rivaled in leveral parts of Great Britain: and now those articles, which used to drain vast sums of money out of this country, help to swell the profitable balance of the British commerce.

The progress of the Irish in the same line of industry must not be overlooked; and the laudable and spirited exertions of Captain Robert Brooke deferve to be more particularly noticed. In the year 1780 that gentleman established a cotton manufacture on his lands situated on the great canal about eighteen miles west from Dublin. In 1782 the government of Ireland, understanding, that some of the manufacturers of Manchester intended to remove to America and carry their machinery with them. found means to perfuade them to go to Ireland, and gave Captain Brooke about £3,000 for fettling them in houses on his lands: and they afterwards advanced him £32,000 upon interest and fecurity, that he might give employment to a great number of weavers, who were then starving and riotous for want of employment in Dublin +, at his fettlement, where, it was hoped, they would behave industriously and quietly, being at a diffance from the contagion of the metropolis. By means of these, and other, acquisitions of inhabitants, the manufacturing village, which was called by the auspicious name of Prosperous. confisted now of several hundred houses, erected on a spot, where in the year 1780 there stood one single but; and the manufacture gave employment to about three thousand people, men, women, and children.

Besides Captain Brooke's, which was the principal one, there were at this time several other manufactures of cotton established in various

multiplies the value much more: but it does not pav the women employed in making it fo well for the time fpent upon it; and, what is worfe, it desirroys their eye-fight. I was told by a gentleman well acquainted with Flanders, that they are generally almost blind, before they are thirty years of age. Is fuch a frivolous manufacture, is even a valuable manufacture, worthy of being purchased at fuch a price?

[†] The labouring poor of Dublin were at that

^{*} I know that flax made into very fine lace time reduced to a most deplorable condition. Mr. Warren, the shirref and member for that city, declared in parliament, that he had feen fometimes nine or ten naked perfons huddled together in roofless out houses and damp cellars in the most rigorous scason of the year. It is no wonder if people in such extremity of distress, and moreover impressed, as they were, with the idea that the legillature had determined to do nothing to alleviate their calamities, should commit some enormities.

ng with

e in the of Engs begun
3 there
eneficial
aw maBengal,
bric of

o drain

ble bae over-Brooke tleman t canal neut of chefter them, aptain s: and y, that o were at his fly and s. By facturperous.

in the e emdren. e were various

on. Mr. city, deometimes ether in the most wonder if moreover at the lealleviate unities. parts of Ireland in the last three or four years by the spirited exertions of individuals, and the liberal encouragement of the parliament *.

The rapid increase in the number of spinning engines, which took place in consequence of the expiration of Arkwright's patent, forms a new æra, not only in manufactures and commerce, but also in the dress of both fexes. The common use of filk, if it were only to be worn, while it retains its lustre, is proper only for ladies of ample fortune. And yet women of almost all ranks affected to wear it: and many in the lower classes of the middle ranks of fociety distressed their hufbands, parents, and brothers, to procure that expensive finery. Neither was a handsome cotton gown attainable by women in humble circumstances; and thence the cottons were mixed with linen yarn to reduce their price. But now cotton yarn is cheaper than linen yarn; and cotton goods are very much used in place of cambrics, lawns, and other expensive fabrics of flax; and they have almost totally superfeded the filks. Women of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, are clothed in British manufactures of cotton, from the muslin cap on the crown of the head to the cotton stocking under the sole of the foot. The ingenuity of the calico-printers has kept pace with the ingenuity of the weavers and others concerned in the preceding stages of the manufacture, and produced patterns of printed goods, which for elegance of drawing exceed every thing that ever was imported, and for durability of colour generally stand the washing so well, as to appear fresh and new every time they are washed, and give an air of neatness and cleanliness to the wearer beyond the elegance of filk in the first freshness of its transitory lustre. But even the most elegant prints are excelled by the superior beauty and virgin purity of the muslins, the growth and the manufacture of the British dominions.

With the gentlemen cotton fluffs for waiftcoats have almost superfeded woollen cloths, and silk stuffs, I believe entirely: and they have the advantage, like the ladies' gowns, of having a new and fresh appearance every time they are washed. Cotton stockings have also become very general for summer wear, and have gained ground very much upon silk stockings, which are too thin for our climate, and too expensive for common wear for people of middling circumstances.

April 14th—We have feen the East-India trade of France laid open in August 1769, and the company reduced in January 1770 to a set of mere holders of government funds. A new company was again established, and vested with the privilege of an exclusive trade to all countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, except the Isle of France and its dependencies, for seven years, in which term years of war were not to be

^{*} One person in Dublin within three years [Freeding 1784] made 95 carding machines, Sheffield on the manufactures of Ireland, 9. 197, third Vol. IV.

reckoned. The French merchants having still the liberty of sending their vessels to the Isle of France and establishing commercial houses in it, that island, from being a thinly-settled agricultural colony, immediately became a populous commercial entrepot, the center of a vigorous and extensive commerce.

The tide of fashion, which in this country had run so long and so strongly in favour of French goods, especially those depending upon fancy, had now fet as strongly in the contrary direction; and English manufactures of almost all kinds were in such request in France, that the shop-keepers used to write over their doors, 'Warehouse for Eng-' lish goods.' The king of France, in a decree issued on the 10th of July, very liberally declared, that nothing could be more agreeable to his own principles than a general liberty of trade, which should permit the free circulation of the produce and manufactures of all nations, making them all, as it were, but one nation in point of trade. But, unless such a liberal system could be universally and reciprocally established, he must consult the interest of his kingdom by prohibiting the importation of white calicoes, stuffs of cotton and linen mixed, handkerchefs, dimities, and nankeens, except those imported by the India company or veffels licenced by a late decree. Foreign printed calicoes, whether imported from India or Europe, were ordered to be exported: and all muslins, gauzes, and lawns, of foreign manufacture were strictly forbidden to be fold in the kingdom. But he allowed his subjects till the 10th of August 1786 to dispose of the goods already in their possesfion, and also fix weeks to receive goods already ordered from foreign countries. And he excepted from the prohibition blue linens, checks, &c. fit for the Guinea trade.

July 17th—In a few days this decree was followed by a fecond one. the preamble of which states, that the industry of the country was difcouraged by the demand for foreign goods, ' and chiefly English ones, ' which from fashion and fancy have obtained a preference,' which was the more intolerable, as French goods were rigorously prohibited in England. Therefor the king strictly prohibited the importation of English fadlery, hofiery, woollen cloths, hardware, and all other English goods, except those allowed by a decree of the year 1601, whereof a list was annexed. All polished steel wares (except tools and instruments for the fervice of the arts and sciences) and glass and chrystal of foreign manufacture, were also strictly prohibited. Those who carried on no trade were permitted, upon obtaining a special licence, to import small quantities of foreign goods for their own use only: but, that the enjoyers of luxuries might be obliged to contribute to the general utility, they were to pay a duty of above thirty per cent on the value, to be applied for the encouragement of the national manufacture, and upon no account to be remitted to any person of whatever rank or quality.

It was faid, that above a hundred looms in Spitalfields, in the gauze branch only, were stopped by the countermanding orders fent over in consequence of these decrees.

July-A combination of the ship-owners and others concerned in the coal trade to er ance the price of that necessary article was defeated by the proper attention of the lord mayor, and an intimation to them of his determination to enforce the law against them, if they persisted in

their illegal purposes.

For feveral months the attention of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the public in general, had been fixed on the arrangements proposed for the equalization of commercial liberties and advantages in both kingdoms. This important object was first introduced in the parliament of Ireland (7th February 1785) by Mr. Orde, fecretary to the lord lieutenant (and consequently prime minister of that kingdom) in the form of propositions for regulating the trade with the colonies, and that between the two kingdoms, together with an offer of a compensation for the concessions to be made by Great Britain. These were passed through both the houses of the Irish parliament in a few days: and they were laid before the British house of commons (22d February) by Mr. Pitt, the first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, who earnestly recommended the establishment of a permanent system of commercial intercourse between the two countries on a firm and liberal foundation, as the furest means of removing all jealoufies and discontents, and promoting the real prosperity of both kingdoms. As an answer to the objections, which, he foresaw, would be raifed against the proposal for equalizing the duties on produce and manufactures, he observed, that the manufacturers of Great Britain possessing ed fuch a decided fuperiority in capital, in skill, and in workmanship and establishments of machinery, that there could be no just apprehension of any formidable competition; and that the price of labour, at prefent the greatest advantage in favour of the manufactures of Ireland, would gradually advance along with the increase of capital and employment. We ought by no means, he added, to regard Ireland with an eye of jealouty; as the prosperity of that country, instead of detracting from, must ever augment the prosperity of, this, not only by giving us a rich customer instead of a poor one, but also by contributing to the protection of the empire a fum, the amount of which would increase in exact proportion to the increased prosperity of that kingdom.

The principal manufacturers of this kingdom were called upon by the committee of the privy council for trade to give their opinions as to the probable confequences of the ratification of the propositions upon their feveral branches of manufacture. And they generally agreed, that the manufacturers of this country would be obliged to transfer their capitals and their works to Ireland on account of the lighter

mmediigorous and fo g upon

fending

oufes in

English ce, that or Eng-10th of eable to permit nations, . But,

y estabing the andkeria comcalicoes, ported:

ftrictly ects till poslefforeign. checks,

nd one. was difth ones, ich was in Eng-English goods, list was for the manuo trade quant-

yers of ey were lied for ccount

taxes, and confequently lower price of labour, in that country, notwith-flanding the proposed countervailing duties. Nevertheless, though the manufacturers throughout the whole kingdom were most dreadfully alarmed; and above fixty petitions against the propositions were prefented to the house of commons while the affair was depending, and though they were violently opposed in parliament, the propositions, with very important alterations and large additions, were passed in the house of commons on the 12th, or rather at eight o'clock in the morning of the 13th, of May; after which it remained for the parliament of Ireland to judge of the propriety and equity of the conditions, and to ratify them by their acceptance, or to reject them.

Without attempting to give any detail of the arguments for and against the proposed arrangement, which might entertain the reader with hopes and apprehensions (both in some degree imaginary) in a work appropriated to the narration of facts, I here lay before him in one view complete copies of the several propositions, as they were agreed to in each of the parliaments.

Plan of commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the parliament of Ireland.

I) Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is highly important to the general interest of the British empire, that thetradebetween Great Britain and Ireland be encouraged and extended as much as poffible, and for that purpose, that the intercourse and commerce be finally fettled and regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries.

II) Refolved, That, towards carrying into

Plan of commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, as finally passed by the bouse of commons of Great Britain.

I) That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the intercourse and commerce between Great Britain and Ireland should be finally regulated on permanent and equitable principles, for the mutual benefit of both countries.

II) That a full participation of commercial advantages should be permanently secured to Ireland, whenever a provision, equally permanent and secure, shall be made by the parliament of that kingdom towards defraying in proportion to its growing prosperity, the necessary expenses in time of peace, of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire.

III) That towards carrying into full effect fo defirable a fettlement, it is fit and proper, that all articles, not the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, except those of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to the Straits of Magellan, should be imported in-

otwithugh the
eadfully
ere preng, and
ofitions,
in the
emornment of
and to

for and
reader
f) in a
him in

n Great be bouse

agreed

general e inter-Britain on perne mu-

nercial red to ermanament proporceffary ng the

fect for, that ure of the of the pe, to ed in-

effect so desirable a settlement, it is fit and proper, that all articles, not the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, should be imported into each kingdom from the other reciprocally, under the fame regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they are liable, when imported directly from the place of their growth, product, or manufacture; and that allduties originallypaid on the importation into either country refpectively, shall be fully drawn back on exportation to the other.

III) Refolved, That for the same purpose it is proper, that no prohibition should exist in either country against the importation, use, or fale, of any article, the growth, product, or manufacture, of the other; and that the duty on the importation of every fuch article, if subject to duty in either country, should be precisely the same in the one country as in the other, except where an addition may be necessary in either country, in

to each kingdom from the other reciprocally, under the same regulations, and at the same duties (if subject to duties) to which they would be liable, when imported directly from the country or place from whence the fame may have been imported into Great Britain or Ireland respectively, as the case may be; and that all duties originally paid on importation into either country respectively, except on arrack and foreign brandy, and on rum, and all forts of strong waters not imported from the British colonies in the West-Indies, shall be fully drawn back on exportation to the other. But, nevertheless, that the duties shall continue to be protected and guarded, as at prefent, by withholding the drawback, until a certificate from the proper officers of the revenue in the kingdom to which the export may be made, shall be returned and compared with the entry outwards.

IV) That it is highly important to the general interests of the British empire, that the laws for regulating trade and navigation should be the same in Great Britain and Ireland; and therefore that it is effential, towards carrying into effect the present settlement, that all laws which have been made, or shall be made, in Great Britain, for fecuring exclusive privileges to the ships and mariners of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies and plantations, and for regulating and restraining the trade of the British colonies and plantations, such laws imposing the same restraints, and conferring the same benefits on the subjects of both kingdoms, should be in force in Ireland by laws to be passed by the parliament of that kingdom for the fame time, and in the fame manner, as in Great Britain.

V) That it is farther essential to this settlement, that all goods and commodities of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of British or foreign colonies in America or the West-Indies, and the British or foreign settlements on the coast of Africa, imported into Ireland, should on importation be subject to the same duties and re-

consequence of an internal duty on any such article of its own consumption.

IV) Refolved, That in all cases where the duties on articles of the growth, product, or manufacture, of either country are different on the importation into the other, it would be expedient that they should be reduced in the kingdom, where they are the highest, to the amount payable in the other; and that all fuch articles should be exportable from the kingdom into which they shall be imported, as free from duty as the fimilar commodities or home manufactures of the fame kingdom.

V) Resolved, That for the same purpose it is also proper, that in all cases where either kingdom shall charge articles of its own confumption with an internal duty on the manufacture, or a duty on the material, the fame manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a further duty on importation to the same amount as the internal duty on the manufacgulations, as the like goods are, or from time to time shall be, subject to upon importation into Great Britain; or, if prohibited from being imported into Great Britain, shall in like manner be prohibited from being imported into Ireland.

VI) That in order to prevent illicit practices, injurious to the revenue and commerce of both kingdoms, it is expedient, that all goods, whether of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any foreign country, which shall hereafter be imported into Great Britain from Ireland, or into Ireland from Great Britain, should be put, by laws to be passed in the parliaments of the two kingdoms, under the same regulations with respect to bonds, cockets, and other instruments, to which the like goods are now subject in passing from one port of Great Britain to another.

VII) That for the like purpose it is also expedient, that when any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the British West-India islands, or any other of the British colonies or plantations, shall be shipped from Ireland for Great Britain, they should be accompanied with fuch original certificates of the revenue officers of the faid colonies as shall be required by the law on importation into Great Britain; and that when the whole quantity included in one certificate shall not be shipped at any one time, the original certificate, properly indorfed as to quantity, should be sent with the first parcel; and to identify the remainder, if shipped at any future period, new certificates should be granted by the principal officers of the ports in Ireland, extracted from a register of the original documents, specifying the quantities before shipped from thence, by what vessels, and to what ports.

VIII) That it is effential for carrying into effect the prefent fettlement, that all goods exported from Ireland to the British colonies in the West-Indies or in America, or to the British fettlements on the coast of Africa, should from

om time ortation from bein like orted in-

ractices, of both ds, whenfacture, foreign ted into Ireland laws to vo king-respect eents, to passing ier. also ex-

th, proin Westh colonlreland
mpanied
revenue
equired
Britain;
uded in
any one
ndorsed
he first
if ships should
he ports

into efoods exonies in British

the ori-

ties be-

ture, or to an amount r dequate to countervail the duty on the material, and shall be entitled to fuch drawbacks or bounties on exportation, as may leave the same subject to no heavier burdens than the home-made manufacture; fuch farther duty to continue fo long only as the internal confumption shall be charged with the duty or duties, to balance which it shall be imposed, or until the manufacture coming from the other kingdom shall be subjected there to an equal burden, not drawn back, or compensated on exportation.

VI) Refolved, that, in order to give permanency to the fettlement now intended to be established, it is neceffary, that no prohibition, or new or additional duties, should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom on the importation of any article of the growth, product, or manufacture, of the other, except fuch additional duties as may be requifite to balance duties on internal confumption, purfuant to the foregoing refolution.

time to time be made liable to fuch duties and drawbacks, and put under fuch regulations, as may be necessary, in order that the same may not be exported with less incumbrance of duties or imposition than the like goods shall be burdened with when exported from Great Britain.

IX) That it is effential to the general commercial interests of the empire, that, fo long as the parliament of this kingdom shall think it advisable, that the commerce to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope shall be carried on folely by an exclusive company, having liberty to import into the port of London only, no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope should be importable into Ireland from any foreign country, or from any fettlement in the East-Indies belonging to any fuch foreign country; and that no goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the faid countries, fhould be allowed to be imported into Ireland, but through Great Britain; and it shall be lawful to export fuch goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan from Great Britain to Ireland, with the fame duties retained thereon as are now retained on their being exported to that kingdom; but that an account shall be kept of the duties retained, and the net drawback on the faid goods imported to Ireland; and that the amount thereof shall be remitted by the receiver-general of his Majesty's customs in Great Britain to the proper officer of the revenue in Ireland, to be placed to the account of his Majesty's revenue there, subject to the disposal of the parliament of that kingdom; and that, whenever the commerce to the faid countries shall cease to be carried on by an exclusive company in the goods of the produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, the goods fliould be importable into Ireland from countries from which they may be importable to Great Britain and no other; and that no veffel should be cleared out from Ireland for



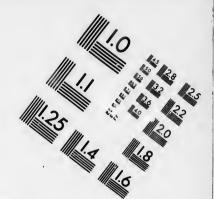
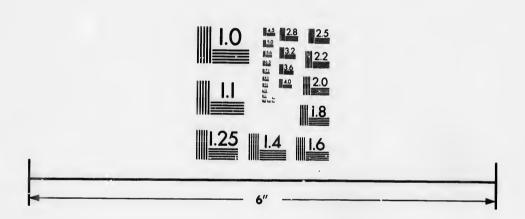


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503 STATE OF THE STATE



VII) Refolved, That, for the same purpose, it is necessary, farther, that no prohibitions. or new or additional duties, should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom on the exportation of any article of native growth, product, or manufacture, from thence to the other, except fuch as either kingdom may deem expedient, from timetotime, uponcorn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuit; and also, except where there now exists any prohibition, which is not reciprocal, or any duty, which is not equal in both kingdoms: in every fuch case the prohibition may be made reciprocal, or the duties raifed, fo as to make them equal.

VIII) Refolved, That, for the fame purpose, it is necessary, that no bounties whatever should be paid or payable in either kingdom on the exportation of anyarticle to the other, except fuch as relate to corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits; and such as are in the nature of drawbacks, or compenfations for duties and that no paid;

any part of the countries from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, but fuch as shall be freighted in Ireland by the said exclusive company, and shall have sailed from the port of London; and that the ships, going from Great Britain to any of the said countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, should not be restrained from touching at any of the ports in Ireland, and taking onboard there any of the goods of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of that kingdom.

X) That no prohibition should exist in either country against the importation, use, or sale, of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the other; except fuch as either kingdom may judge expedient from time to time upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and bifcuits; and except fuch qualified prohibitions, at prefent contained in any act of the British or Irish parliament, as do not absolutely prevent the importation of goods or manufactures, or materials of manufactures, but only regulate the weight, the fize, the packages, or other particular circumstances, or prescribe the built, or country, and dimensions, of the ship importing the same; and also, except on ammunition, arms, gunpowder, and other utenfils of war, importable only by virtue of his Majesty's licence; and that the duty on the importation of every fuch article (if subject to duty in either country) should be precisely the same in the one country as in the other, except where an addition may be necessary in either country in consequence of an internal duty on any such article of its own consumption, or in consequence of internal bounties in the country where fuch article is grown, produced, or manufactured, and except fuch duties as either kingdom may judge expedient from time to time upon corn, meal, malt, flour, and biscuits.

XI) That in all cases where the duties on articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of either country are different on the importation into the other, it is expedient that they

bounty should be granted in this kingdom on the exportation of any article imported from the British plantations, or any manufacture made of fuch article, unless in cases where a fimilar bounty is payable in Britain on exportation from thence, or where fuch bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback, or compensation of or for duties paid over and above any duties paid thereon in Britain.

cape of

ut fuch

aid ex-

om the

g from

ies be-

not be

orts in

of the

acture.

either

fale, of

nufac-

king-

o time

s; and

refent

h par-

ne im-

ateri-

e the

rticu-

ilt, or

orting

ition,

r, im-

ence;

every

coun-

e one

addi-

con-

rticle

ice of

ch ar-

, and

judge

meal,

n ar-

Aure,

port-

they

IX) Refolved, That it is expedient for the general benefit of the British empire, that the importation of articles from foreign states should be regulated from time to time in each kingdom, on fuch terms as may afford an effectual preference to the importation of fimilar articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the other.

X) Refolved, That it is essential to the commercial interests of this country to prevent, as much as possible, an accumulation of national debt; that therefor it is highly expedient, that the annual revenue of this king-

VOL. IV.

should be reduced in the kingdom, where they are highest, to an amount not exceeding the amount payable in the other; fo that the fame shall not be less than ten and a half per cent, where any article was charged with a duty on importation into Ireland of ten and a half per cent or upwards, previous to the 17th day of May 1782; and that all fuch articles should be exportable from the kingdom, into which they shall be imported, as free from duty as the fimilar commodities or home manufactures of the same kingdom.

XII) That it is also proper, that in all cases where the articles of the confumption of either kingdom shall be charged with an internal duty on the manufacture, the faid manufacture, when imported from the other, may be charged with a farther duty on importation, adequate to countervail the internal duty on the manufacture as far as relates to the duties now charged thereon; fuch farther duty to continue fo long only as the internal confumption shall be charged with the duty or duties, to balance which it shall be imposed; and that, where there is a duty on the importation of the raw material of any manufacture in one kingdom, greater than the like duty on raw materials in the other, fuch manufacture may, on its importation into the other kingdom, be charged with fuch a countervailing duty as may be sufficient to subject the same, so imported, to burdens adequate to those, which the manufacture composed of the like raw material is fubject to, in confequence of duties on the importation of fuch material in the kingdom, into which fuch manufacture is fo imported; and the faid manufacture, fo imported, shall be entitled to such drawbacks or bounties on exportation, as may leave the fame fubject to no heavier burden than the home-made manufacture.

XIII) That, in order to give permanency to the fettlement now intended to be established, it is necessary, that no new or additional duties should be hereafter imposed in either kingdom

dom should be made cqual to its annual ex-

penfe.

XI) Refolved, that, for the better protection of trade, whatever fum the gross hereditary revenue of this kingdom (after deducting all drawbacks, repayments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks) shall produce over and above the fum of fix hundred and fifty-fix thousand pounds in each year of peace, wherein the annual revenue shall equal the annual expense, and in each year of war, without regard to fuch equality, should be appropriated towards the support of the naval force of the empire. in fuch manner as the parliament of this kingdom shall direct.

on the importation of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other; except fuch additional duties as may be requisite to balance the duties on internal confumption, pursuant to the foregoing resolution, or in confequence of bounties remaining on such articles, when exported from the other kingdom.

XIV) That for the same purpose it is necessary farther, that no prohibition, or new or additional duties, shall be hereaster imposed in either kingdom, on the exportation of any article of native growth, produce, or manusacture, from the one kingdom to the other, except such as either kingdom may deem expedient from time to time upon corn, meal, malt,

flour, and biscuits.

XV) That for the same purpose it is necessary, that no bounties whatsoever should be paid or payable in either kingdom on the exportation of any article to the other, except such as relate to corn, meal, malt, slour, and biscuits, and except also the bounties at present given by Great Britain on beer and spirits distilled from corn; and such as are in the nature of drawbacks or compensations for duties paid; and that no bounty should be payable on the exportation of any article to any British colonies or plantations, or to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or on the exportation of any article imported from the British plantations, or from the British settlements on the

coast of Africa, or British settlements in the East-Indies; or any manufacture made of such article, unless in cases where a similar bounty is payable in Great Britain on exportation from thence, or where such bounty is merely in the nature of a drawback or compensation of or for duties paid, over and above any duties paid thereon in Britain; and where any internal bounty shall be given in either kingdom on any goods manufactured therein, and shall remain on such goods when exported, a countervailing duty adequate thereto may be laid upon the importation of the said goods into the other kingdom.

XVI) That it is expedient for the general benefit of the British empire, that the importation of articles from foreign countries should be regulated from time to time in each kingdom on such terms as may effectually favour the importation of similar articles of the growth,

product, or manufacture, of the other; except in the case of materials of manufactures, which are, or hereafter may be, allowed to be imported from foreign countries duty free; and that in all cases where any articles are, or may be, subject to higher duties on importation into this kingdom from the countries belonging to any of the states of North America, than the like goods are, or may be subject to, when imported as the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the British colonies and plantations, or as the produce of the fisheries carried on by British subjects, such articles shall be subject to the same duties on importation into Ireland from the countries belonging to any of the states of North America as the same are, or may be, subject to on importation from the faid countries into this kingdom.

XVII) That it is expedient, that measures should be taken to prevent disputes touching the exercise of the right of the inhabitants of each kingdom to fish on the coast of any part of the British dominions.

XVIII) That it is expedient, that fuch privileges of printing and vending books, as are, or may be, legally possessed within Great Britain under the grant of the crown or otherwise, and the copy-rights of the authors and booksellers of Great Britain, should continue to be protected, in the manner they are at present, by the laws of Great Britain; and that it is just, that measures should be taken by the parliament of Ireland for giving the like protection to the copy-rights of the authors and bookfellers of that kingdom.

XIX) That it is expedient, that regulations should be adopted with respect to patents, to be hereafter granted for the encouragement of new inventions, fo that the rights, privileges, and restrictions, thereon granted and contained, shall be of equal duration and force throughout Great

XX) That the appropriation of whatever fum the gross hereditary revenue of the kingdom of Ireland (the due collection thereof being fecured by permanent provisions) shall produce, after deducting all drawbacks, repayments, or bounties granted in the nature of drawbacks, over and above the fum of fix hundred and fifty-fix thousand pounds in each year, towards the support of the naval force of the empire, to be applied in fuch manner as the parliament of Ireland shall direct by an act to be passed for that purpose, will be a satisfactory provision, proportioned to the growing prosperity of that kingdom, towards defraying in time of peace the necessary expenses of protecting the trade and general interests of the empire.

Though these propositions were generally disliked on this side of the water, as conferring too great advantages on the trade of Ireland, they had not the good fortune to meet with a better reception in that country, where they were considered by most of the people as facrificing the

aption, n conh artidom. necefor ad-

rowth.

except

fite to

fed in my arnufacer, exxpedi-

malt.

necefild be he ext fuch fcuits. ven by fromdraw-

; and he exlonies nts on on of lantan the

nanuounty fuch of or ; and any.

en exn the em-

hould ns as owth,

manufactures and the commerce, and annihilating the honour and independence, of the kingdom; and petitions against the propositions sent over by the British parliament were presented to the parliament of Ireland by the merchants of Dublin and Cork, and most of the communities in the country. The business was again opened in the parliament of Ireland by Mr. Orde, (12th August) and very ably and keenly debated on both fides, the fourth proposition (of the British plan) being particularly reprobated by the opposition. But when it was put to the vote, and there appeared a majority of only 19 in favour of the question, fo fmall a majority was confidered, and felt by administration, as a defeat. Mr. Orde afterwards proposed, that the bill should be printed, and that nothing further should be done, till the people at large, having examined and understood it, should call upon parliament to resume and accomplish the business. The defeat of the propositions was celebrated by a general illumination of the city of Dublin on the enfuing day: and the people of Ireland never called upon parliament to refume the bufiness.

September 27th—The proportion of opulence, and in some degree that of population, in the several United states of America, may be estimated from the quota, imposed upon each state by the grand committee of congress for raising the supplies for the service of the year, viz.

New Hampshire Massachusets Rhode-island and Providence	105,416 dollars. 448,854 64,636	Pennfylvania Delaware Maryland	410,378 dollars. 44,886 283,034
Connecticut New York New Jersey	264,182 256,486 166,117	Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia	512,974 218,012 192,366 32,060

The rage for emigration, for depopulating Scooland and Ireland, and filling up the waste lands of America, revived with the peace, and went on in spite of the innumerable hardships, which the poor people suffered, partly owing to their owr ignorance of the nature of the country they were going to, and parti to the brutality of those who undertook to convey them across the ocean *.

In the year 1648 the illustrious commercial city of Antwerp was cut

^{*} In September 1784 the master of a ship from Greenock robbed his passengers, who had paid sive grants; and on the 24th of the same month anguineas each for their passage, of their chests and other vessel arrived at Philadelphia with upwards provisions, and set 100 of them on shore on the island of Rathlin near the north coast of Ireland. [Knox's View of the British empire, p. 622.] This year a great number of emigrants from Ireland were wrecked on the shore of America to the southward of Delaware bay, and about two hundred men, women, and children perified.—An American newf-paper relates, that 'The fhip Paca, Captain Kelly, 'from Belfail, arrived at Baltimore in Maryland

of 600 1 more ships with the same commodity were dayly expected at the later place. As connected with this subject, I will here observe, that in January 1788 a Bahamian veffel delivered 76 emigrants from the horrid fate of starving in a defert island, where they had been turned on shore by the master of a brig from Dunleary in Ireland, who had engaged to earry them to Charlestown.

off from having any communication with the fea by a stipulation in a treaty between Holland and Spain, that no large faip should be allowed to fail up to it. The citizens, though deprived of their foreign commerce, still continued to carry on some branches of manufacture with great reputation, and in some degree kept up the importance of the place by the great extent of their dealings in banking and exchange; while the ingenuity of the painters and jewelers confers a new celebrity upon Antwerp, and the admirable industry of the Flemish farmers still makes the whole of the adjacent country a garden. But many of the citizens have carried their capitals and their trade to other countries, and the city is not half filled with inhabitants. The emperor of Germany, defirous of restoring this antient commercial capital to its former eminence, demanded of the Dutch, that the navigation of the River Scheldt should be free and uninterrupted as far as Sastingen, a measure which could not fail of restoring to Antwerp the trade which Amsterdam had acquired in consequence of that city being deprived of the enjoyment of its natural advantages as a port.

November 8th After many memorials and counter-memorials, and fome petty hostilities, the contending parties concluded a treaty whereby the States general acknowleged the emperor's fovereignty over allparts of the river as far as Saftingen, and renounced the right of levying any toll on that part of the river, or of interrupting the navigation of the emperor's subjects; they still retaining, however, the sovereignty of the rest of the river, and of the canals of the Sas, the Swin, &c. They also agreed to evacuate the fort of Lillo, beyond which they used to allow no vessel to sail, and some other forts and places of less note. And the emperor in return made feveral concessions and renunciations of pre-

The debts, contracted during the late war, being now all either funded or otherways fatisfied, it may be proper to give a concise view of the state of the national debt:

In the year 1764 (as has been already stated, V. iii, p. 408) the capital of the national debt amounted to £139,561,807 2 4

During the peace near eleven millions were paid off, by raifing the land tax for some years to 4f in the pound, by fums received from the East-India company and the bank, and by the very languid operation of the finking fund. Nevertheless there ftill remained a capital debt of

~ , the annual interest on which amounted to - 135,943,051 4,480,821

This year, after all the floating debts were funded, the ational debt confisted of the following capital sums with their annexed annual pay-

d, and

d inde-

ns fent

of Ire-

mmuni-

liament

debat-

g parti-

ie vote,

tion, fo

defeat.

nd that

xamin-

accom-

d by a

and the

finefs.

degree

be ef-

mmit-

dollars.

viz.

d went fufferountry ertook

vas cut

460 eminonth an. dity were connected migrants ert ifland, he master had en-

20 A 6	Capitals.)	Annuities		
Due to the South-sea company £24	,065,084	13	112		721,052	10	9
Due to the bank of England 11.	,686,800	0	0			3	5
Due to the East-India company 4	,200,000	0	0				o
	,000,000	0	0		30,000		-
Three-per-cent 1751, payable at)	,919,600		0		57,588	0	0
The state of the s			11		0,,000	U	U
Three-per-cent consolidated fund 107		. 5	14		3,221,990	17	9
Three-per-cent reduced 37	,340,073	16	4		1,120,202	4	3
Four-per-cent consolidated 32	,750,000	0			1,310,000	0	o
	,869,993				693,499	13	5.
Total of redeemable annuities £238, Besides the above there were ter-	,231,248	5	21		7,837,735	9	7:
minable Long annuities, which will expire 5th January 1860		• • • •	,	•••	680,375	O	o
and Short annuities to 5th January 1808				***	404,331	8	5
Total of annuities payable half-yearly at the	bank of E	ngla	nd,&	c.	8,922,441	18	01
There were also annuities, some for lives, terms of years, payable at the excheque	, and some r, amount	e for	to	3	212,485	16	3
Total deam to C HILL I III					-		

Total of annuities of all kinds payable to the national ereditors * 9,134,927 14 3; There was moreover a capital debt of £1,991,000:0:0 confifting of fums granted by parliament as compensations to the loyalists of Ame-

rica for their loffes by the war.

The annuities cost the public a further charge for paying and keeping the accounts, which, with some few exceptions, amounted to £562:10:0 upon every million of capital, (whether of a three, a four, or a five, per cent annuity) reckoning every £40,000 of the terminable annuities payable at the bank equivalent to a million of capital †: and there was also an expense in fees for issuing the money from the exchequer to the bank, South-sea house, and India house, at the rate of £100 for every million 1.

The debts, incurred by the United states of America on account of the war, have been variously estimated from nine to eighteen millions sterling: but fifteen millions, as stated by Mr. Coxe of Philadelphia, is probably nearest to the truth.

The war expenses of the other belligerent powers, according to an estimate made by a foreign writer upon finance, were as follows.

1 See the Eleventh report of the commissioners for examining the public accounts.

^{*} This statement of the national debt is extracted from the account of it as it flood on the 5th of in confideration of the great increase of the na-January 1787, contained in the act of parliament tonal debt, agreed to take £450 per million, in-27 Geo. 111, e. 13, as being the most authentic. flead of the former allowances, for the management 27 Geo. III, e. 13, as being the most authentic. No alteration had then taken place in the amount of the debt or payments, unless, perhaps, some of the exchequer life annuities fallen in, which could make an difference much participation in the could make no difference worth noticing in fo fhort a time upon an account of fuch magnitude.

⁺ In March 1786 the proprietors of the bank, of the business.

France, about feventy Spain, about forty millions sterling. Holland, about ten [Observations sur les principes de la finance par Van der Hey, p. 103.]

0

17

0 0

13 5.

18 04

16 3

14 3%

sting ot

f Ame-

ceeping

::10:0

ve, per

es pay-

vas alfo

to the

r every

ount of

nillions

ohia, is

to an

the bank,

f the naillion, in-

nagement

Tioners for

This year Mr. Cort of Gosport invented a method of converting pig iron into bar iron, which was fuperior to the Swedish bar iron; an improvement in that most important branch of manufacture, which, if it could be fufficiently extended, would render this country independent of Sweden for the supply of an article so indispensibly necessary, and of which about three fourths of the quantity used in the iron manufactures of this country is imported. But, as a counterpoise to the beneficial effects of this improvement, I am obliged to relate, that, in confequence of the fcarcity and high price of fuel, and of the high price of labour, some English proprietors of iron works about this time transferred their capitals from England to Russia, where they erected extensive works for rolling and slitting iron, and for tinning sheet iron. So true is it, that heavy taxes, the principal cause of the high price of labour, will devour themselves by diminishing the number of contributors to them. Nor is that the whole of the evil: foreigners are thereby instructed in the process of manufactures, the superiority of which has made Great Britain the first commercial nation in the world.

The art of dying the beautiful colour, called Turkey red, upon cotton was introduced this year in Glasgow by Mr. Charles Mackintosh, by means of an artist from Rouen in France. It was soon brought to such perfection, that cotton pulicate handkerchefs were dyed with colours equal in beauty and fastness to those of India: and in five or six years thereafter 1,500 looms were employed in that one article. So important a matter is the excellence of colour in manufactures depending upon faney. Glafgow claims the honour of having, first of any place in Great Britain, acquired the art of dying Turkey red. But it is difputed by Manchester in favour of Messieurs Borells, who got a premium of £2,500 from parliament as the introducers of the art. It is certain, that Mr. Wilson, an eminent dyer of that town, also obtained from the Greek dyers of Smyrna the fecret of this curious dye, which he applied chiefly upon velvets and velverets; but I do not find in what year he

Europe seems to have been inspired at this time with a general spirit of improvement, which may perhaps in some degree have been the effect of the war, which brings people of different nations of those classes, who do not move from home in time of peace, to mix together, whereby they have opportunities of remarking the improvements and advantages, unknown, but attainable, in their own countries.

In the year 1784 a canal was begun in Spain, which was intended to effect a communication between the Bay of Bifcay and the Mediterranean

fea through a tract of country much more extensive than that interfected by the grand canal of Languedoc *, and also on a much grander scale, having nine feet depth of water, with a rise of 3,000 feet, and a length of 420 miles. Two thousand soldiers and as many peasants are employed as labourers upon this great national improvement, which, even in countries the most advanced in civilization and the progress of useful science, might be reckoned a stupendous undertaking. In May 1785 the bank offered to defray the whole expense of this great work; which, it was supposed may be finished in about thirty years (reckoning from the commencement of it) provided Spain might enjoy peace fo long; a bleffing, not to be expected in the presen system of Europe. When it is perfected, the productions of the various parts of that great, and once flourishing, country, which the impossibility of carriage at present renders useless in many places to the proprietors, will find their proper value; and the access to new markets will rouse the people to industrious exertion.

In the beginning of the year 1785 the king of Spain established the Royal Philippine company. Their capital was about £1,300,000 sterling. They have the charge of dispatching the ships for South America, other ships, also under their direction, being appointed to carry on the trade between Acapulco (on the west coast of America) and the Philippine islands, the inhabitants of which subscribed a tenth part of the company's capital stock. The king of Spain also, for the surther encouragement of trade, opened the ports of the Philippine islands to all nations †. In general, Spain may be said to have made considerable efforts to shake off the torpor, which had for some centuries sunk that since country beneath its due place in the scale of Europe. The empire of superstition began to lose ground: learning and the useful arts were cultivated; and a spirit of liberality and improvement was generally diffused.

In the opposite extremity of Europe the Russians were making large strides to emulate, in point of enterprise and improvement, the other nations, who had got the start of them in civilization. The empress ordered an expedition by land for exploring the remote parts of her dominions: and she sent another by sea from the River Anadir to coast

^{*} The canal of Languedoc carries only fix feet of water; its greatest height is 600 feet; and its length about 220 miles.

Notwithstanding all these apparent advantages, if we may judge from the opinion of the liberal and enlightened Perouse, formed upon his observations when he was at Manila, there is but little prospect of any very extensive or advantageous commerce being carried on in that most fertile and excellent country.

¹ It will not be impertinent to remark, as an in-

stance of the spirit of scientific research prevaient at this time in Spain, that among the prize subjects proposed by the Economical society of Madrid were he two following questions.—What is the true spirit of a legislation favourable to the agriculture, arts, industry, and commerce, of a great kingdom?—and, What are the evils arising from a perpetual entail of sunded debt, and the best means to check and repair those evils without producing greater evils?

inter-

rander

and a

nts are which,

gress of

n May

work :

koning

eace, fo

urope.

great,

lage at

ople to

ed the

nerica.

on the

Philipof the

er en-

to all

erable.

k that

mpire

s were

erally

large

other

npress

f her

coaft

revaient

rize fub-

Madrid

t is the he agria great from a it means oducing

along the unknown shores of her own vast empire. A canal was made between the Twertz, a branch of the Wolga, and the Mista, which, by the help of the great lakes, opens a passage to the Neva, and thereby completes an inland navigation of 1,434 miles (chiefly indeed upon rivers and lakes) between the Caspian and the Baltic seas.

In Denmark a very capital, though a short, canal which was begun in the year 1777, was opened for use in the month of May this year, and made free to all nations, on paying the proper lock dues, for fix years. It is only about twenty miles in length, though it goes quite across the peninsula of Yutland, and sea vessels drawing not above ten seet of water may pass through it from the Ocean to the Baltic sea. It cost about £200,000 sterling, and, though the greatest height of the ground is only about twenty-sive seet, it is a very grand national work.

Even in Turkey the light of science began to shine out. A printing press, the vehicle of all knowlege, was established; and a history of the Turkish empire was published. The French Encyclopedie was translated by authority of the government, in order to be printed with all the illustrative place. And the priess in vain opposed the illumination of the empire, as a dengerous encroachment upon the antient established refages.

Early in the summer of the year 1785 the East-India company of Ostend and Trieste, a favourite object of the emperor's attention, became bankrupt for twenty millions of French livres; and the principal director absconded. Thus the whole project of becoming great in the East-India trade sell to the ground. The German trade on the Danube and the Black sea, the freedom of which had been extorted from the Turk in the day of his distress, was not much more successful than the India trade. It ought not to be forgotten, that the emperor, whose active mind was continually conceiving new plans of improvement, or at least alteration, after having laid such heavy duties on British manufactures as almost amounted to a prohibition, proceeded in December to command a total prohibition of the importation of British manufactures in every part of his dominions.

A new gold mine was discovered this year in the province of New Andalusia in South America.

The following account was published this year as the average of the imports of the principal articles from the French islands in the West-Indies.

Sugar, 130,000 cafks, valued at Coffee 60,000,000 pounds - 2,000,000 pounds - 1,500,000 pounds - 3,000,000 pounds			90,000,000 livres 45,000,000 18,000,000 1,000,000
---	--	--	--

The duties on these commodities, including those paid on the sugar N

refined in France, amounted to 18,323,500 livres. And the thips employed in carrying them home to France are estimated at 600, and to average 300 tuns burthen, and the seamen at 15,000.

About the end of this year there was a new coinage of louis d'or in France to the value of twenty-seven millions sterling. The standard of the gold in the new money was 21 \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{3} carats: and the proportion of silver to gold was fixed at sisteen for one.

The duty on coaches in Great Britain amounted this year to £163,988; a proof of the prosperity, as well as of the luxury, of the country.

If the estimated amount of the poor's rate in the years 1750 and 1774 viz. three millions, was nearly correct, [see above, V. iii, p. 560] it must have fallen much lower afterwards, even in time of war, which is rather improbable. From the returns made by each parish to parliament it appears, that the net expense of the poor in England and Wales for the year 1776 was

£1,529,780 0 1 that the moneyraised by assessment in the year 1783 was 2,132,486 12 2

1784 2,185,889 7 8 1785 2,184,904 18 11

and the net money annually paid for the use of the poor upon the average of these three years was - 2,004,238 5 11 the remainder of the money collected being expended upon vagrants, militia, bridges, gaols, churches, roads, minister's salaries, attendance on magistrates, entertainments, law suits, &c.

The parishes of England and Wales appeared from returns also made to parliament, to possess, in addition to the contributions of the inhabitants, funds in land amounting annually to

48,243 10 5

£258,710 19 3

The following authentic account of the value of the merchandize exported from, and imported into, Petersburg in the course of this year, shows, that the British merchants took off above two-thirds of the goods shipped at that port, while they brought only about one quarter of those imported; whence it appears, that Russia receives from Great Britain the money necessary to pay for the goods taken from other countries.

			6		,		
	Value of ex-	Value of im			Walue of ex-	Value of im-	Onties levis
By merchants of	Ports, Rubles.	Ports,	etlat Peteri- burg and	By merchants of	Ports,		ed at Peteri- burg and
Russia .	2,556,307	6,077,938	Cronitadt,	Dantzik .	1,501		
Great Britain	9,035,846			Hamburgh	113.861		
Holland .	194,196	275,902		Switzerland	2,062		
Lubeck .	72,122	88,451		Armenia .	1,380		
Denmark .	541,976	241,511		Rostock .		32,499	
Spain .	166,248			Saxony .		11,482	
Portugal .	121,935	129,479		Germany .	1,344	60,287	
France .	328,265	42,811		Sundry places	14,840	136,075	
Italy .	278,295	84,521	1	By captains of vessels	30,166	141,065	
Prussia .	1,005	20,150	- 1				
Sweden .	45,688	42,550	- 1	Totals .	13,497,637	10,033,776	3,082,608

^{*} For particular accounts of the expences of the poor in each county, &c. fee the Parliamentary register, V. xxxix, p. 438, or Eden's State of the poor, V. i, p. 370.

The office

Countries, &c.	-
nmark, &c.	- 14
mia	1,
eden	
and -	}] .
usia	1
many	3
lland	1 3
nders	
	_ 2
tugal -	. 4
deira -	4
tugal - deira - in - aries -	6
aries -	
its -	1
raltar -	
y	6
nice	11 (
key	14
and	1,60
nn	1
rmsey, &c	4
nland -	6
ted states, America	77
ish colonies, ditto	20
erica in general .	1
ish West-Indies	4.05
ign ditto -	6
-Indies -	2,70
ca	41
thern fishery -	
hern fishery	
e goods -	34
otals	14,890
	,095

Imports of {
Totals

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1785 was as follows.

Countries, &c.	Imports ENGLAND. 2º^4,313,16 4 1,258,314 6 9 164,378 10 10 431,087 6 9	**COTLAND. **C33,141 15 6 318,374 0 4 39,387 4 9		dine.	ENGLA Foreign men				1		8C0:	CT. A N	D.			-
nia	1,268,314 6 9 164,378 10 10	318,374 0 4 39,387 4 9	£139,640 1 151,440	9 H		THE WATER THE										
nden	1,268,314 6 9 164,378 10 10	318,374 0 4 39,387 4 9	151,440	9 4		DUNET!	e Total		Reissin me	chands.	e Foreign			-	_	
nden	164,378 10 10	39,387 4 9			143,371	3	5 283,21		33,799	E DIENG!	2 FOREIGN					
and - }				1 5	04,097	13	8 316.13	7 15 11	17,352		3 5,39		11	39,183		
	431,087 6 9		25,523	9: 4	35,760	16.	5 61,28	C. 5 . 0	2,634		-	14	1	17,860		
usia J		{ 24,062 3 9	65,915 13	2 0			1 . 1	40.3		15	1 1,36		7	4,022		
many	540,113 3 4	28.336 5 2	,		29,529	1	7 , 95,44	15 3	{1,751		0 60		- 1	1,817	19	
lland		19,064 14 8	674,855 10	0	699,126	0	7 1,373,983	0 1	326	0 1	-370			521		10
nders - •	337,465 6 9	, 130,656 0 2	612,027 10	3		4 . 1 /	0 1,364,431		5,927	4	0 24,070		9	29,998	2	-
	127,360 4 2	593 16 O		0 4					87,353	6	8 54,510		8	141 972		
nce	. 208,331 4 1	. 3,460 2 1	243,609 9	- 7	313,834		-9-1		2,733	9 :	2 30,992	4	5	35,725		7
tugal -	401,898 1 10	26,166 18 1	784,733 14		10,404	44 1	557,444		41,198	9 10			9	46,860		1
deira -	2,873 14 2	1 . 6 6 0	40,665 18		10,491	14	795,225		2,462	4 (512		4	2,979		
in	665,333 2 5	12,379 12 4			4,312		44,978				1		7	4,979	9	- 1
arries -	4,457 15 11	1 C 7 T 1 7 77 1			54,656		777,537	14 2	10,334	14	10,191	14	-	10 -00		
its -	1 2000000		15,809 2	0	1,225		17,034		1		10,191	14	9	10,526	8	4
raltar -	2,616 9.11	. "	305,487 7	9	540	16 3	306,028	3 0					- 1			
	684,510 15 3	0011.0	57,677 16	10	27,739	4 1	85,417		532	• • •						
nice	69,194 12 4	2,644 16 9	401,924 5	. 50	105,927	13 1	- 510,851				257	13	6	790		7
key	146,906 1 3	411 17 1	10,737 1	- 0	9,557		20,294		2,319	8 (7			2,319	8	0
and	1 604 4	and Charles	52,096 13	11	30,352		82,449		11		1.		- 1			
no -	1,694,497 9 8	317.791 6 2	740,152 6	1/1		0 2	1,902,525				1					
	8,201 6 6	188 10 0	17,392 5	7	13,314	5 0	30,7.6		54,345		135,739	17	4	286,085	9	1
imsey, &c.	45,220 11 4	3,362 14 11	63,923 0	8		2 10				10 1				1,161		1
enland -	63,727 12 10	10,512 11 11		7	913 1		93,93	3 . 0	372	0 0				372	0	1
ted states, America	775,890 13 44		,944,058 12	9				13 10						3/2	U	9
ish colonies, ditto	204,009 17. 2	4,522 9 3	455,576 7	7		9 4	2,078,743	2 -01	99,788	0 3	29,491	9	0	000 000		
erica in general -	18,623 13 3	,,,,,		2		5 6		13 3	32,165	7 10				229,280		q
ish West-Indies	4,052,974 16 6	287,130 5 0	975,980 10	3	743 1	1 10	31,863	13 1	4	,	7,007	9	9	40,052	17	7
ign ditto -	60,851 3 6			2	103,084 1	2 10	1,079,015	3 di	06,988	5 10	11.000					-1
-Indies -	2,703,940 14 1	7.11	61 + 13	0		2 10	653	5 10	. 0,900	. 19	11,207	3	3	118,195	9	15
ca	48,535 12 0		,074,275 13	4	79,257	1 5	1,153,532									-1
thern fishery -	1,554 2 5	1.01	412,656 15	0	174,539 1.	5 2	587,196			1						ı
hern fishery	8,483-12 111		-				50, 1.30	. 4								
e goods -		1 1	1,800 10	1	602 1	0 0	2,403	9 10								- 1
	34,076 17 0			1	30,941 1		30,941			- 1						1
Juli 14	1,899,942 15 71,3	79,476 5 11 10	422,264 6	04.0	087,268 n	-							1			1
			,,,,,,	9/1/0	70/1208 I	3 1	5,109,533	0 11 6	9,540) 11	48,080	3	31.0	007,635 1	2	-1

Summary.

Imports of England £14,899,942 15 7 Scotland 1,379,476 5 11 £16,279,419 1 6	Exports of England Boltz British merchandist. Forcion merchandist. Total. Exports of Scotland England 659,546 9 11 Elisabet 659,546 9 11
---	---

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1785 was as follows.

501

Countries Sea	Import	ed into	Exported from	
Countries, &c.	ENGLAND.	SCOPLAND.	ENGLAND CCATLAND	
omark, &c. via eden nd sia many lland oders oce tugal in	€°4,313,16 4 1,268,314 6 9 164,378 10 10 431,067 6 9 540,113 4 4 337,463 6 9 127,360 4 2 206,331 4 1 401,898 1 10 2,873 14 2 655,333 2 5	233,141 15 (318,374 0		7644. 39,183 12 2 17,860 16 0 4,022 19 8 1,817 19 4 521 0 10 29,998 2 9 141 772 10 4 35,723 13 7 46,869 14 7 2,979 9 4
earies - eits - eraltar -	2,616 9.11	. 00 4.5 21.	15,809 2 6 1,225 16 8 17,7334 19 2 10,334 14 4 10,191 14 0 305,487 7 6 540 16 31 306,008 3	10,526 8 4
nice key	684,510 15 3 1 69,194 12 4 146,906 1 3 1,694,497 9 8	2,644 16 9	57,677 16 10 27,739 4 5 85,417 1 3 532 10 1 257 13 6 10,737 1 0 9,557 12 7 20,294 18 7 52,096 13 11 30,332 16 5 82,440 10 4	790 12 7 2,319 8 0
nn ernsey, &c. enland ted states, America	8,201 6 6 45,220 11 4 63,727 12 10 775,890 13 4	189 10 0 3,362 14 11 10,512 11 11 117,704 12 4	740,132* 0 11,142,376 0 71 1,002,025 75 5157,345 11 9135,739 17 4 17,392 5 7, 13,314* 5 0 30,706 12 1,161 10 1 63,923 0 8 30,008 2 10 93,93* 3 0 872 0 0 1,044,053 12 8 13,45 60 10 10 10 13 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	286,085 9 1 1,161 10 1 372 0 0
ish colonies, ditto erica in general ish West-Indies	204,009 17 2 18,623 13 3	4,522 9 3 287,130 5 9	455,576 7 9 195,659 5 6 651,235 13 3 32,165 7 10 7,887 9 9	229,280 0 0 40,052 17 7
ign ditto -	60,851 3 6 2,703,940 14 1 48,535 12 0	110	975,930 10 2 103,084 12 10 1,079,015 3 0106,988 5 10 11,207 3 3 1,074,275 13 4 79,257 1 5 1,153,532 14 9	118,195 9 1

of England 7,926 veilels of the reputed burthen of 751,626 tuns and of Scotland 1,827 - 107,980

Totals 9,753 859,606

There were entered this year in all the ports of Great Britain, from and to foreign countries, including repeated voyages,

1 1 2 2 66	British	Foreign #	· Tet	tal.
Inward 1	Veffels, Tuns. 10,118 1,077,681 11,293 1,115,022	Veficls. Tuns.	Vettels.	Tuns. 1,241,761
Outward -	11,293 1,115,022	1,022 121,197	12,609	1,182,479

The net amount of the customs, including the West India four-and-a-half-per-cent duty, paid into the exchequer in the course of the year, was from the custom-house in London - £4,472,091 13 3 and from the custom-house in Edinburgh - 120,000 0 0

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain * £4.592,091 13 3

There were coined at the mint in the course of this year 53,250 pounds of gold, value - £2,488,106 5 and no filver.

1786, March 3^d—The permission to import bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, from the United states to Newfoundland and the adjacent islands in British vessels, furnished with licences for that especial purpose, was extended to the 30th of sune 1787. [26 Geo. III, c. 1.]

March 24th—The taxes upon retail shops in houses of less rent than

thirty pounds a-year were lowered. [26 Geo. III, c. 9.]

The rapid increase of the flourishing commercial town of Liverpool calling for several new accommodations and improvements, an act was passed for additional market places, for making new streets and widening old ones, supplying the town with wholesome water, regulating hackney coachmen, porters, carters, &c. [26 Geo. III, c. 12.]

May 22⁴—As the act [15 Geo. III, c. 31] for the encouragement of the Newfoundland fishery was soon to expire, it was thought expedient to renew it with increased bounties. It was therefor now enacted, that during ten years after the 1" of January 1787 the first two hundred vessels, which should land upon the coast of Newfoundland, a cargo of at least 10,000 fish from each vessel, caught entirely by the crew of the vessels on or before the 15th of July in each year, and proceed again to the fishing banks, and so return to the island with a second cargo of fish, should receive the following bounties, viz.

^{*} The confiderable increase of the customs this year was in a great measure owing to arrears paid up by the East-Iudia company, which were due upon their imports of 1782 and 1783.

751,626 tuns 107,980

859,606 Britain, from

Total.

til 1,241,761 109 1,182,479 dia four-and-af the year, was 172,091 13 3 20,000 0 0 192,091 13 3

88,106 5 0

r, Indian corn, nd the adjacent pecial purpose,

less rent than

n of Liverpool nts, an act was ets and widener, regulating 12.]

buragement of the expedient to renacted, that two hundred dland, a cargo by the crew of proceed again fecond cargo

owing to arrears paid 1 1783.

in the second of	carrying	12ormoremen,	carrying	from 7 to 11 men,
Each of the first hundred vessels Each of the second hundred vessels The vessels must be Reight	on wages	wholely on shares.	on wages	wholely on shares.

ls must be British built, and wholely owned by British subjects residing in Great Britain or Ireland, or the islands in Europe subject to the British crown; and the master, and at least three fourths of the crew, must be British subjects: but there is no limitation of the tunnage of the vessels in this act, as in the former one. The precautions against the desertion of the men, and their refusal to do their duty, were repeated with fome improvements. The mafter of every vessel importing oil, blubber, or feal skins, is required to make oath, that they are the produce of fish or marine animals caught on, or near to, the coasts of Newfoundland by British subjects carrying on the fishery from Europe, in order to get them admitted to entry free of duty. To prevent the destruction of small cods, nets with meshes of less than four inches were prohibited to be used in that fishery under a penalty of £100. The fishermen and the inhabitants of Newfoundland were firially prohibited from felling veffels or any thing belonging to them, fishing tackle of any kind, bait for fishing, or any produce of the island or of the fisheries, to any foreigners; and from purchasing any thing whatever from foreigners, with the exception of provisions under the restrictione chacted in the first act of this fession. The importers of foreign falt into this kingdom are permitted to give bond for the duties, which may be cancelled by the exportation of the falt within twelve months [26 Geo. III, c. 26.]

May 26th—The several provisions hitherto made for the reduction of to alter the national debt, by a finking fund had been rendered ineffectual by the liberties frequently taken of diverting the money to other purposes. And as the fund itself was also of an uncertain amount, it is not to be wondered at, that the operation of it had been languid, and the reduction effected by it inconfiderable. It was now determined to make a certain, permanent, and unalienable, provision for that necessary purpose, to confist of an annual million to be paid quarterly, and of all the annuities for lives or for limited terms of years, as they should expire, the taxes appropriated for the payment of them still continuing to be levied upon the people. And the SINKING FUND, thus secured, was vested in fix commissioners of high rank and character, for the purpose of paying off any branch of the debt, which may be above par (parliament previously taking the necessary steps to enable them) and buying, from those who offer them for sale, any branches of it, which are below par *,

^{*} Lioo is the par price of an annuity of L5. It has also been stated as the par price of one of L3 by most writers on the snances.

or, failing them, and no provision being made by parliament, such funds as they may think most eligible, though above par. And all dividends arifing from fuch purchases are also to be immediately invested in the same manner. The commissioners are directed to make their purchases, in fums nearly equal, on every day of the week except Monday and Saturday, on which days they purchase none. The commissioners may subfcribe a fum, not exceeding their annual income, in any new loan bearing interest at the same rate with some of the existing branches of the funds. And, laftly, whenever the annual income, including the annual million, as well as the dividends arising from the purchases, shall amount altogether to four millions, ' the dividends due on such part of the principal or capital stock as shall thenceforth be paid off by the ' faid commissioners, and the monies payable on such annuities for lives or years as may afterwards cease and determine, shall no longer be ' issued at the receipt of his Majesty's exchequer, but shall be considered ' as redeemed by parliament, and shall remain to be disposed of as par-' liament shall direct.' [26 Geo. III, c. 31.]

It is evident that a fund, possessing so many copious sources of accumulation, and having no outlet of expenditure*, must soon increase to a prodigious amount. And indeed the measure has been of very important service, not only to the public in a corporate capacity, but also to the vast number of individuals, who have property in the public funds, and to such landholders as have occasion to bring their estates to market. In so far as it keeps the interest to be gotten by buying into the public funds from getting up to a very extravagant height, it is also of great benefit to the commercial world. Some political writers have amplified the advantages slowing from this permanent sinking fund to an incalculable extent. But the merits of it need no exaggeration.

The abatement of duty, allowed on falt carried to the illand of Mann, was leffened. The quantity of refined and baftard fugar, to be annually carried to the fame ifland, was limited to four hundred-weight of the former, and ten hundred-weight of the later, to be shipped only at Liverpool in British vessels, and to be landed only at Douglas: and the people of Mann are not allowed to export any part of it. The liberty of importing foreign fish in Mann was rescinded, except upon a failure of the sishery on the coasts of the island, in which case the magistrates, called the keys of Mann, are authorized to permit the importation of foreign herrings, not exceeding ten thousand barrels, for the consumption of the island. [26 Geo. III, c. 36.]

The flourishing commercial town of Newcastle upon Tine obtained an act for various improvements, pretty much similar to that obtained in this same session by Liverpool. [26 Geo. III, c. 39.]

^{*} There is a trifling expense of about £1,600 of all the various branches of income being exactly a year for the secretary, broker, &c. but it does not appear to be borne by the fund, the amount

funds June 13th-For some time the attention of government had been very idends much turned to the suppression of every branch of smuggling. The e fame commutation act, and the fmuggling act, had already in a great measure abolished the trade of those who made smuggling their sole pursuit: fes. in Saturbut there remained a very confiderable smuggling business, carried on y fubby vessels in regular trade upon their arrival on the coast; and great loan impositions upon the revenue were committed by fraudulently relandhes of ing goods shipped for exportation upon bounties and drawbacks. In g the order to remedy these evils, it was now enacted, that the commander of , fhall every British vessel, taking onboard goods for any British port, should part of make out a manifest, signed by himself, and containing the name, burby the then, and description, of the vessel, the port to which she belongs, and r lives the commander's name, together with an exact account of every article ger be of the cargo, with the marks, numbers, and description, of the packages, idered and the place, or places, of shipping. The commander, before he sails s parfrom any port in the foreign dominions of Great Britain, must deliver his manifest to the principal officer of the customs, or, failing such accuofficer, to the chief magistrate of the place, who is directed to take a e to a copy of it, and to return the original, with an indorfation of the time aportwhen it was presented, and to transmit his duplicate to the collector of alfo to the port in Great Britain, to which the vessel is consigned. The comfunds. manders of vessels, failing from ports belonging to foreign powers, must marverify the contents of their manifests by oath taken before the British to the conful, or other chief British officer, at or near the port of shipping. ılfo of On his arrival within four leagues of the British coast the commander have is required to deliver a copy of the manifest to the first officer of the customs who shall board him; and on arriving within the limits of his port of confignment, he must deliver a second copy to the first officer who shall board him: and both officers are to acknowlege such delivery, with the date, &c. on the back of the original manifest, and to transmit their copies to the collector or comptroller of the port of confignment. The commander and chief mate of every veffel breaking bulk, or delivering any goods whatever, before permission to unload is duely obtained, unless in cases of absolute necessity, are made liable to fines of £200 each. The certificates, required by former acts on the importation of particular goods, still continue to be required. The commander and chief mate of every vessel outward bound must give bond with fecurity for £200 each, that they will not allow any goods to be delivered illegally, nor give any obstruction to the officers of the revenue in the execution of their duty. To prevent frauds in receiving bounties or drawbacks, the packers or their foremen are required to make oath to the contents of all bales packed by them; and debentures are to be made out in the names of the real owners of the goods. With respect to goods exported to Ireland, Guernsey, or Jersey, the bounties or draw-

ind to Mann. nually

f the at Lid the berty ailure

rates. on of ump-

ained ained

exactly

backs are not payable, till a certificate is received of the arrival of the goods. Commanders of vessels, neglecting to bring to at the usual places to receive onboard, or to land, the revenue officers, are made liable to a penalty of £100; and revenue officers are empowered to demand access to every part of any vessels, and forcibly to open any chest or box, the key of which is withheld from them. Commanders of ships of war, and inferior officers authorized by them, are empowered to seize any vessel or goods subject to forseiture, without any deputation from the commissioners of the revenue. The act contains a multitude of other regulations all tending to render it next to impossible to smuggle the smallest article from onboard a vessel, and also laying restraints upon the inland carriage of East-India goods. [26 Geo. III. c. 40.]

June 13th—The act for giving a bounty on the Greenland whale fishery being almost expired, a bounty of thirty shillings per tun, to continue for five years after the 25th of December 1786, was now allowed on every voyage to Greenland or Davis's straits to all British vessels properly qualified, of which the mafters and three fourths of the crews are British subjects, and failing from Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, or Mann, on or before the 10th of April in every year for the purpose of catching whales and other marine animals. Ships of 200 tuns must carry 40 harpoon irons and 40 lines, 4 boats, and 30 men, including the master and surgeon: and ships from 200 to 400 tuns must carry 10 harpoon irons, 10 lines, 1 boat, and 6 men for every 50 tuns of their measurement above 200. Vessels of 150 tuns are now entitled to the bounty, their number of men, &c. being in proportion: and after the 25th of December 1786 no vessel is entitled to bounty for more than 300 tuns, unless the has been already employed in the same fishery. Every thip must keep a regular log-book, which must be produced to the commander of any British ship of war they may meet with at fea, and to the British conful at any port they may put into, who are required to note upon it the time it was produced. And they must keep the Greenland seas, the southern limit of which is declared to be the parallel of 50° 30 north latitude, till the 10th day of August, unless they may have fooner obtained a cargo of at least 10 tuns of oil, or instead of it 15 tuns of blubber, and one half tun of whale fins, for every 100 tuns of their vessel's burthen, the produce of whales or other marine animals caught by the crew in those seas.—The oil, blubber, and fins, of whales, the oil and skins of seals, and in general the produce of marine animals caught in the Greenland feas by British vessels conforming to all the regulations of this act, are admitted to entry free of duty.—And vessels fitted out from Ireland, agreeable to the regulations of this act; are also entitled to the same bounty. [26 Geo. III, c. 41.]

Parliament laid an additional duty of one halfpenny on every batten, and of two pence on every deal, imported in Great Britain. [26 Geo.

III, c. 42.]

The bounty of 7/, and the additional bounty of 2/, on every hogfhead, containing 50 gallons, of falted pilchards exported, which were allowed by former acts, were continued till the 24th of June 1791; with a condition, that, when more than 20,000 hogsheads are exported in any one year, the additional bounty of 2/shall be allowed only for 20,000 hogsheads, and that sum shall be divided among the whole exporters in proportion to the quantity exported by each. [26 Geo. III, c. 45.]

June 16th For the encouragement of the Southern whale fishery, the following premiums were enacted to be paid for ten years to twen y vessels profecuting that fishery according to the regulations prescribed,

of the

e ufual

e made

to de-

y chest

of thips

o feize

n from

tude of

nuggle

fraints).]

whale

o con-

llowed

els prows are

ley, or pose of

s must

luding

TTY IO

their

to the

ter the

e than

ishery.

roduc-

t with

o, who

y must

to be

unless

or in-

every

narine

d fins,

narine

ing to

-And

is act;

patten,

6 Geo.

For fifteen veffels, which should fail between the 1" of May and the 1st of September in each year, and having proceeded to the fouthward of 7° north latitude, and carried on the fishery for whales and other marine animals, should return to Great Britain before the 1" of July in the subse-

each of three ships having the greatest quantity of pure oil or

each of the three having the next greatest quantities £500 each of the three having the next greatest quantities 400 each of the three having the next greatest quantities 300 each of the three having the next greatest quantities 200

For five vessels, failing as above, and proceeding beyond 36° fouth latitude, and returning not fooner than eighteen months, nor later than twenty-eight months, after the 1st of May in the year of their departure, premiums of £700, £600, £500, £400, and £300, according to the

quantity of oil and head-matter.

No premium is allowed to any vessel having less than twenty tuns of oil and head-matter, and the whole must be the produce of whales or other marine animals really caught by the crews of the vessels. The vessels must be British-built, and owned by persons residing in Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or Mann; and the commanders and three fourths of the crews must be British subjects: but vessels clearing out from Great Britain may carry foreign protestants, who have been formerly employed in fuch fisheries, on their making oath that they intend to fettle in Great Britain as fubjects. Each vessel must have one apprentice, bound for three years, for every fifty tuns of her measurement. The vessels may clear out from any port of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, or Mann. A regular log-book must be kept, which must be produced to the commander of every British ship of war met with at fea, and to the British conful, if any, in every port the ship may touch at, and finally must be delivered, with attestation upon oath of the truth of the contents, to the collector of the customs at the port of arrival. Veffels engaged in these fishing voyages are allowed, upon

taking out a licence from the East-India company for every voyage, to proceed 15° to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and as far north in the indian ocean as 30° fouth latitude; and, on taking a licence from the South-sea company, to proceed 50° to the westward of Cape Horn, and as far north in the Pacific ocean as the Equinoctial line: but they must neither carry out, nor import, any other goods than the materials for their fishery, and the preduce of it. Foreigners, accustomed to this sishery, after having been employed in it during five years out of British ports, and having settled their families in Great Britain, become entitled to the privileges of British subjects; and vessels belonging to such foreigners, after having been five years employed in the fishery, may be licenced as British vessels. [26 Geo. III, c. 50.]

An act was passed to prevent the fraudulent removal of tobacco; and for fixing the duty upon tobacco, the produce of the British colonies or the United states of America, at $1/2\frac{7}{8}$ per pound-weight; and discontinuing the discount that used to be allowed on paying the bonds; and also establishing some other regulations for the security of the revenue arising from that article. [26 Geo. III. c. 52.]

The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times, viz.

The act for the importation of lumber from the British colonies in America free of duty, continued till 29th September 1792.

The act for granting an allowance upon the exportation of British-made gun-powder, continued till 29th September 1702.

The act for encouraging the manufacture of British sail-cloth, and for securing the duties on the importation of foreign sail-cloth, continued till 29th September 1792.

The act for carrying British sugars from the place of their growth in British-built vessels, navigated according to law, directly to foreign parts, continued till 29th September 1792.

The act for importing falt from Europe into the province of Quebec, continued till 24th June 1790.

The act for the free importation of tallow, hog's lard, and greafe, continued till 25th March 1788.

The act for permitting the free importation of raw goat skins, continued till 20th June 1790.

The act for altering the duties on the importation of the feveral species of ashes used in the manufactures, continued till 31" March 1789.

The act for registering the prices of corn fold in Great Britain, and the quantities of corn imported and exported, prolonged for feven years.

The act for allowing drawlesses on prescript of the control of the contr

The act for allowing drawbacks on materials used in the manufactures of flax and cotton, continued till 1" January 1788.

The allowance of drawback of the duties on rum shipped as stores onboard merchant vessels, continued in force till 1" April 1788.

The act for a bounty on the importation of hemp and undressed flax from the British colonies in America, continued till 24th June 1806. [26 Geo. III, c. 53.]

In an act for amending the India regulating act [24 Geo. III, c. 25] new rules were laid down for conducting trials for offences committed in India: the fection, compelling the fervants of the company returning from India to deliver inventories of their property, was repealed: and the governors and judicatures in India were empowered to feize the persons and property of interlopers, and to proceed to judgement upon them. [26 Geo. III, c. 57.]

June 27th Several of the duties, payable upon the importation of foreign wines, were now repealed. In addition to the tunnage, poundage, and other fubfidies, &c. not repealed by this act, £35:14:0 per tun on French wines, and £17:17:0 per tun on all other wines, were imposed: and these duties were put under the management of the commissioners of excise. From these duties there were allowed drawbacks on exportation,

on French wine exported on other wine exported

A multitude of other wine exported is a multitude of other wine exported in the Eafl-Indies of the Eafl-

A multitude of other regulations were at the fame time enacted to prevent frauds upon the revenue in the wine trade. [26 Geo. III, c. 59.]

For the encouragement of British shipping it was enacted, that after the 1" day of August 1786 no vessel should be accounted British, unless she were built in the British dominions, or taken as a prize. Every decked vessel of the burthen of fifteen tuns or more must have her burthen (or measurement) accurately ascertained according to a prescribed rule for determining the length of the keel, which multiplied by the breadth, and the product by half the breadth, all in feet, and that product divided by 94, gives the legal number of tuns. Her name, with that of the port the belongs to, must be conspicuously painted upon her stern. And a register must be taken out for her, wherein must be described very accurately her dimensions, burthen, built, rig, the port she belongs to, the names of the owners, who must all reside in the British dominions (unless some of them are members of British factories, or partners in British mercantile houses, residing abroad, and actually trading with Great Britain or Ireland) the name of the commander, together with every other distinguishing particular, the most minute. The name of a veffel must upon no account be altered; and every change of the property, or of the commander, must be indorfed upon the certificate of registry, and also entered in the book of registers kept at the port flie belongs to. If veffels are raifed upon, or lengthened, new certificates must be obtained. The proper officer at every port is directed to fend a copy of every register to the custom-house at London or Edin-

north e from Horn, ut they aterials

British entitled ich fonay be

o; and onies or difconis; and evenue

times,

Britishand for atinued

owth in n parts,

Quebec, greafe,

s, conral fpe-

ral fpe-1789. in, and a years. factures

s stores

burgh.—Vessels belonging to, and duely registered in, Ireland, enjoy all the privileges of British ships.—Vessels belonging to any of the royal family, and crast used solely for inland navigation, are not subjected to the regulations of this act. [26 Geo. III, c. 60.]

July 5th—The East-India company were empowered, for the further extension of their commerce, to borrow a sum of money at an interest of three per cent.*, the whole annual interest not exceeding £30,226:16:0, which together with £89,773:4:0, the interest payable on £2,992,440:5:0 borrowed by them in virtue of a former act, [23 Geo. II, c. 22] are equal to the annual sum of £126,000, payable to the company by the public, as interest at three per cent on £4,200,000 advanced at various times by the company, the debt of the public to the company being a collateral security to the holders of the annuities. The company were also empowered to add to their stock the sum of £800,000, at the rate of £160 to be paid for every £100 of stock subscribed for, and the present proprietors of stock were entitled to a preference in subscribing, as far as 50 per cent upon the stock held by them. This addition makes the whole capital stock of the company £4,000,000. [26 Geo. III, c. 62.]

New regulations were again enacted this year for the Scottish distilleries. [26 Geo. III, c. 64.] But there is no end of the variations of the distillery and fishery laws.

There was a lottery this year for 50,000 tickets, on which government had a profit of £188,750. [26 Geo. III, c. 65.]

New regulations were also made for the English distilleries: and some of the duties on British West-India rum were repealed, which, it was hoped, would give a further check to the business of smuggling. [26 Geo. III, c. 73.]

For the encouragement of the importation of foreign wines, an additional duty of 6/ per barrel, with 15 per cent on the amount of it, was laid upon all made wines, fweets, or British wines, made for sale. [26 Geo. III, c. 74.]

Wool cards, or flock cards, not above 4/ per pair, and spinner's cards not above 1/6 per pair, in value, were allowed to be exported. [26 Geo. III, c. 76.]

Many regulations were enacted for fecuring the duties on a variety of articles subject to excise, and to prevent frauds on the revenue in the exportation of such articles. [26 Geo. III, cc. 77, 78.]

By a new act 'for the more effectual encouragement of the British 'fisheries,' an annual bounty of twenty shillings per tun, to continue for seven years after the 1" of June 1787, was granted to every decked ves-

^{*} It does not follow, that they were to receive purchase money as they could for a transferable three per cent imports. They were to obtain such

fel of fifteen tuns burthen or more, built in Great Britain after the 1" of January 1780, and carrying five men for fifteen tuns, and one man for every five tuns, above fifteen, of her burthen. She must also have onboard twelve bushels of falt for every last of herrings she is capable of carrying, and as many new barrels, made of staves half an inch in thickness, and full bound, as the can stow; also 250 square yards of net (of any dimension most convenient) with proper appendages, for every tun of her burthen: and she must fail between the " of June and the r" of October directly to the fishing station, and there continue fishing for three months, reckoning from the day of wetting the nets, unless fhe shall have fooner obtained a full cargo, wholely caught by the crew. A further bounty is allowed of 4 for every barrel of repacked herrings landed at the port of arrival, as far as a proportion of the barrels and a half for every tun of the veffel's burthen, and of if for every barrel beyond that proportion. But the barrels are counted at landing, when they are in the condition of fea-steeks (herrings salted and barreied at fea), and four barrels in that condition are reckoned for three barrels of repacked. As some encouragement to the boat fishery a bounty of if per barrel was allowed for herrings, properly falted and cured, landed from open boats. All casks entitled to bounty must have a distinguishing mark, and also the curer's name, branded upon them, on penalty of forfeiture.

For the further encouragement of the deep-fea filbery on the north and north-east coasts of this kingdom, premiums of 80, 60, 40, and 20, guineas were allotted to be paid, in addition to the tunnage and barrel bounties, to the four vessels, having the greatest quantities of herrings, caught by their own crews, landed between the 1st day of June and the last day of November + in each of the seven years...

In order to extend the fale of fish, and to provide a cheap and wholefome article of food, the duties hitherto payable on the carriage of fish caught by British subjects for home con amption were now abolished, except in the case of fish carried from Scotland to England, on which a duty is laid for equalizing the falt duties. The bounty of 5/ per tun, given by an act of 5 Geo. I, on particular kinds of cured fish, was now reduced to 3s. Some efforts were made by this act to lighten the intolerable grievances of the falt bonds; and the revenue officers were prohibited from taking any fees.

The bounty of 1 per barrel was allowed on herrings caught by boats on the coast of Mann, and landed on that island: and the duties on the

joy all

royal

cled to

e fur-

at an

eeding

ft pay-

er act,

ble to

00,000

blic to

uities.

um of

k fub-

a pre-

eld by

npany

distill-

ons of

vern-

fome

it was

[26

an ad-

of it,

r fale.

cards

ariety

in the

British

ue for d vef-

sferable

[26

^{*} Mr. Irving's official account, given in to the land having received any thing during the whole committee of the house of commons in the year continuance of the act; and not one veffel belong-

committee of the notic of commons in the year 1798, hows that in 1787 one welfel of 27 times heloaging to Ilfracombe received a bounty of $\pounds 27$ in wirtue of this act, no other welfel belonging to Eng-

importation of herrings thence to Great Britain were repealed. [2 Geo. 111. c. 81.1 1 . 3

The bounty on the exportation of British-made cordage, enacted by act 6 Geo. III, c. 45, and continued by feveral others, was now further continued for four years more. But no quantity under three tuns is entitled to bounty; nor any quantity, unless the exporting veffel appears, upon inspection, to have a sufficient store of cordage for her own use during the voyage. [26 Geo. III, c. 85.] of the party of of a

It being thought too great a hardship upon the owners of vessels to be liable to the shippers for the full amount of all damage, however great, done to property onboard their vessels by robbery, fire, &c. it was now enacted, that no owner should be liable to makelgood any damage to a greater amount than the value of the vessel and the freight. nor should be liable at all for any losses occasioned by fire happening onboard vessels, nor for gold, filver, watches, or jewels, unless the proprietor of them shall have shipped them as such, and described them

properly in the bills of loading. [26 Geo. III, c. 86.]

Commissioners were appointed for erecting a lighthouse on Kinaird head in Aberdeen-shire, another on South Ronaldsay, one of the Orkney islands, a third on the Point of Scalpa adjacent to Herries, and a fourth on the Mull of Kentire. They were vefted with the usual powers for purchasing lands, &c. and empowered to levy a duty of one penny per tun on all British vessels, and two pence per tun on all foreign vesfels, passing the whole, or any, of the light-houses; except open boats, veffels belonging to the navy and the revenue, and veffels going to, or coming from, the Greenland fishery and Archangel. [26 Geo. III, c.

101.7

A number of noblemen and gentlemen were incorporated by the stile of The BRITISH SOCIETY for extending the fisheries and improving the sea coasts of this kingdom. The end and purpose of their incorporation is declared to be the erection of free towns and villages, harbours, and fishing flations, in the Highlands and islands of North Britain, for the improvement of fisheries, agriculture, manufactures, and other ufeful objects of industry, in that part of the kingdom, where the dispersed fituation of the inhabitants has hitherto impeded their exertions; it being hoped, that the towns will become nurferies of feamen for the defence of the kingdom, and put a ftop to the dangerous spirit of emigration. The company are invested with the usual privileges and powers of a joint-stock company; and persons who may be incapacitated by entails, minority, &c. are empowered to fell lands to them. Their flock is divided into shares of £50 each, and no one is permitted to hold above ten shares. It is transferable by purchase, gift, &c: but the subscribers were reftrained from making any fales of flock before the 10th of August 1789. [26 Geo. III, c. 106.]

July 14th It had been agreed upon by the fixth article of the late treaty of peace with Spain, that the British settlers were totally to evacuate e ery part of the main-land of America, whereof the fovereignty is claimed by Spain, except a district allotted for them on the west coast of the Bay of Honduras. It was now more expressly concluded upon, that the British settlers, scattered along the Musquito shore and on the adjacent islands, should entirely abandon their possessions. And the king of Spain. in order to accommodate them, enlarged the diffrict, allowed to the British logwood-cutters on the Bay of Honduras, by adding to it the tract of land extending from the River Balize fouth to the River Sibun: and he confirmed to them the right of cutting and shipping dye-woods, mahogany, and all other kinds of wood, and every other spontaneous production of the soil. But it was expressly provided, that no plantation of fugar, coffee, cacao, or other fuch articles, nor any manufactures, nor any mills or other machinery, should be established, save only faw-mills for preparing the wood for shipping. He also gave them liberty to fettle on a small island near the coast, called Cayo Casina, or St. George's key. But they were nowhere to erect any fortifications, or plant any artillery : and every possible precaution against smuggling was to be observed.

The small handful of British subjects, whose settlement among the Musquito Indians so powerfully excited the jealousy of Spain, were not wood-cutters, but cotton-planters: and, I believe, when they left their little plantations in confequence of this convention, not one of them

went to the country allotted for them by it.

It was now (and, strange to tell, not till now) discovered, that France was capable of being a most valuable commercial connection to Great Britain, and that a trade with twenty-four millions of people, possessing many valuable commodities which we fland in need of, and wanting many valuable articles which we manufacture, and having moreover a currency of near ninety millions sterling of real gold and filver money, was likely to be an object of greater importance to a manufacturing and commercial people, than a trade with any nation of inferior population and opulence. Besides, France is a near and certain market, with a quick, and comparatively fure, return. And the confequence of legitimating a direct intercourse with that country must be, that the demand for our goods, which found their way into France in spite of prohibitory duties and forfeitures, must be prodigiously increased, when they can be carried fairly and openly as articles of lawful commerce: and on the other hand, those articles of French produce, which we cannot, or at least will not, want, will be brought by a direct and cheap, instead of a circuitous and expensive, conveyance; and the profits of the trade will be transferred from the smuggler to the fair and respectable trader, to the great

d. f2 cted by further

ee tuns ffel aper own

flels to

owever &cc. it y damfreight. pening he prod them

Cinaird e Orkand a powers penny m vef-

boats. to, or III, c. ne stile the fea

is ded fishne imul obfituabeing efence

ation. of a ntails, is diabove

ribers f Auadvantage of the community in general, and the vast increase of the re-

Actuated by the fense of these reciprocal advantages, and by the liberality of principles now generally gaining ground throughout the world, both courts appointed plenipotentiaries, viz. Mr. Eden (now Lord Aukland) on the part of Great Britain, and Mr. de Reyneval on the part of France, who met at Verfailles, (September 26th) and concluded

A treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and France, whereby (Article 1") a perfect liberty of commerce and navigation is mutually granted to the fubjects of both powers in their European dominions.

2) In case of hostilities the subjects of either power, settled in the dominions of the other, are to be permitted to remain and continue their trade undisturbed, unless their conduct shall render them suspected; and even in that case they are to be allowed twelve months to settle their affairs, provided they do nothing contrary to the established laws.

3) The subjects or either power are to abstain from all acts of hostility against the subjects of the other, and not upon any account to accept commissions for fitting out privateers from any prince or state at war with either of the contracting powers.

4, 5, 12) The subjects of either power may freely import in their own vessels into the European dominions of the other every kind of merchandize, not particularly prohibited. They and their families may refide as long as they please, either as house-holders or lodgers, free from every restraint with respect to religion, and from any exaction under the name of head money or argent du chef, and under no other obligation than duely conforming to the established laws of the land. They may travel throughout the country without needing licences or passports; and they may depart when they think proper. They may buy all lawful kinds of merchandize from manufacturers or others, and they may dispose of their own goods in their warehouses or elsewhere, at

^{*} It was objected to the treaty, that the voy- the term natural enemy? Is it next neighbour? If ages to France would not fo effectually form a body of scamen for manuing the navy as more diftant voyages; as if commerce were to be carried on for no other purpose but to prepare men for war, the definition of commerce. Upon that principle we ought to give up the trade to Holland, Germany, and even Portugal, the favour object of the oppofers of the commercial creaty with France, and only profecute voyages to India, China, New Holland, and the north-west coalt of America. But the strongest objections seem to have been founded on the vile and illiberal idea (to call it no worse) that France is the natural chemy of this country .- What is the meaning of

fo, England and Scotland must in former times have been continually natural enemies. But it is certain, that these two bordering kingdoms lived in great harmony, without any national quarrels, and without any warfare, except fome trifling battles in favour of parties in England, for two centuries, before the inordinate ambition of Edward I lightup a war, which continued, with intervals of infincere pacification, to defolate both kingdoms, till their crowns were united upon one head. The happy fitnation of united Great Britain renders it impossible for any neighbour to quarrel with us upon the subject of dispeted boundaries.

theirethe liout the n (now eval on ncluded France, etion is ean do-

e domiie their ed; and le their

offility accept at war

ir own merchlay ree from under oblig-They r paffy buy d they

bour ? If er times But it is lived in rels, and battles enturies, I lightervals of ngdoms, nders it with us

ere, at

fuch times, and in fuch manner, as they may think most for their interest, only paying the duties payable by the inhabitants of the place, or those established by this present treaty.

6) It is agreed, that the wines of France, imported directly from that kingdom, shall pay no higher duties in Great Britain than those now paid by the wines of Portugal, and no higher duties in Ireland than they already pay in that country. The duty on French vinegar in Britain is reduced from £67:5:311 to £32:18:1916 fterling per tun, and on brandy from 9/613 to 7/ per gallon of English measure Oil of olives direct from France to pay the same duties that are paid on that article from the most favoured nation.

Beer to pay reciprocally a duty of Hardware, cutlery, cabinet-ware, turnery, and all works of iron, steel, copper, and brass, to be classed, and the highest duty on them not to exceed

All forts of cotton manufactures and woollen manufactures, in-IO cluding hofiery, to pay in either country an import duty of excepting those mixed with filk, which are prohibited on both fides.

Cambrics and lawns to pay in either country an import duty of of sterling, or 6 livres Tournois, per half piece of 71 yards: and linens, made of flax or hemp in the dominions of either power, to pay no higher duties in either country, than Dutch or Flemish linens now pay on importation into Great Britain: and fuch linens, made in France of Ireland, to pay reciprocally no higher duties than Dutch linens now pay in Ireland.

Sadlery to pay 15 Gauzes 10 Made-up millinery per cent ad valorem reci-12 Porcelain, eartlen-ware, and pottery procaliv. 12 Plate glass, and glass-ware in general 12

A right of imposing duties, sufficient to countervail the internal duties on the manufactures, or those on the importation of the raw materials, upon linens, printed or stained cottons, beer, glass-ware, plate glass, and iron, was referved by Britain; and a fimilar right with respect to cottons, iron, and beer, was referved by France.

7) Goods not specified are to pay such duties as are paid by the most favoured European nation in the country where the import or export takes place: and the fubjects and veffels of either nation are to be treated by the other with all the kir dness shown to the most favoured, and also to be immediately admitted to a participation of such further advantages, as may afterwards be granted to any European nation; without prejudice, however, to the Family compact (figned in the year 1761) on the one fide, nor to the treaty with Portugal (figned in 1703) on the other.

Vol. IV.

8). No goods are to be liable to confication on pretence of fraud or defect in making them: but the buyers and fellers are to be left to their own free liberty in fixing fuch prices as they can agree.

9) Goods are not to be charged with duties for the weight of the casks, chests, &c.: but the fair tare shall be allowed for the weight of every

package.

nistake in entering the cargo, if there is no manifest appearance of fraud, neither vessel nor cargo shall be forfeited; but the mistake may be rectified without any penalty, unless when goods are landed without

making the due declaration.

11) If either party shall establish prohibitions, or augment the import duties upon the commodities of the other, not specified in the tarisf, such prohibitions or augmentation shall in like manner affect the like goods of the other most favoured European nations: and any revocation of prohibition, or diminution of duties on the articles of any other European nation shall also be reciprocally extended to the similar articles produced or manufactured in France or Great Britain.

13) Each party referves a power of adding to the duties, imposed by this treaty, in consequence of bounties being granted by the other upon the exportation of any particular article; but not in consequence of

drawbacks, or restitutions, of duties, allowed upon exportation.

14) The advantages, granted to British subjects in virtue of this treaty, are to take effect, as soon as the legislatures of Great Britain and Ireland pass laws for securing the reciprocal advantages granted to the subjects of France *.

15) It is agreed, that British vessels shall not pay freight duty, or any other such duty, in the ports of France: and French vessels shall be exempted from the duty of 5s, and every similar charge, in the British

ports.

16) Foreign privateers, belonging to any prince or state at war with either of the contracting powers, shall not be permitted to sit out in the ports of either kingdom, nor to sell their prizes, nor even to purchase victuals, except merely what may be necessary to carry them to the

nearest port of their own country.

17) Seamen belonging to one country are not to be permitted to defert their vessels, when in the ports of the other, on account of disputes with their commanders: but the magistrates of the place shall require the person accused to give the accuser a declaration in writing, binding himself to appear before a competent judge in his own country, which writing the magistrate shall witness.—The merchants are at liberty to keep their books as they think proper, and to write their letters in any

^{*} The commercial treaty was confirmed in the British parliament by the act 27 Geo. III, c. 13, passed 25th April 1787

casks, every

or de-

their

ce any ace of e-may ithout

mport tariff, e like evocaother arti-

ed by upon ice of

reaty, eland bjects

r any e ex-British

with n the chase the t

o deputes quire iding vhich ty to any

3, paff-

language they chuse. In case of books being brought into court as evidence, the judge shall have liberty to examine only the accounts relating to the matter in dispute, with as much more as may serve to verify the books: and they shall upon no account be detained from the merchant, unless in case of bankruptcy. British subjects in France are not obliged to write their accounts, &c. upon stamped paper, except their day book, which in order to have validity must be indorsed and attested gratis by the judge.

18) British merchants and commanders of vessels have full liberty to manage their own business in the ports of France, or to employ whom they think proper, without any obligation to pay any thing to interpreters or brokers, unless they chuse to employ them. Neither are they obliged to employ the people appointed by public authority to load and unload vessels; but may do ther work by their own people, or by any others they may chuse to employ: nor shall they be forced to unload into other vessels, nor to receive any merchandize into their own, nor to wait for their loading longer than they please. And the subjects of France are to enjoy equal privileges and liberties in the British ports.

19) In case of a loaded vessel belonging to either country being forced by a fform into a port in the other, she shall not be obliged to unload her cargo, or to pay any duties, unless it be necessary to fell a part of the cargo to pay the expense of refitting, or to purchase necessaries; whereupon, leave being obtained from the proper officer, a part of the cargo may be landed, and duties are to be paid for that part only.

20, 21, 22) The subjects of either power have full liberty to navigate to and from the ports, and also from port to port, in the dominions of any princes or flates at war with the other, and to carry all kinds of goods, the property of any person or nation, except those which are hereby declared to be contraband, viz. 'arms, cannon, harquebusses, ' mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, faucisses, carcasses, carriages for cannon, musket-rests, bandoleers, gun-powder, match, saltpetre, ball, pikes, swords, head-pieces, helmets, cuirasses, halberds, javelins, holsters, belts, horses and harness, and all other like kinds of arms and ' warlike implements fit for the use of troops,' and ' soldiers, actually ' in the service of the enemies, and on their voyage for the purpose of ' being employed in a military capacity.'

23) All other goods, not comprehended in the preceding enumeration, and even naval flores, masts, yards, and timber, and all other stores for building or fitting out ships, are accounted free, and may be carried to or from any port, belonging to the enemies of one of the contracting powers, by the fubjects of the other, except only fuch ports as are be-

^{*} The articles from the 24th to the 36th inclus- ations for the examination of veffels at fea, for reive, and fome of the following ones, contain regul. captures, &c. in case of one of the powers being

37) Every affiftance shall be given to the fufferers by shipwreck upon either coast, by faving as much as possible of the vessel and goods, which shall be restored to the owners on paying the salvage according to a rate fettled on both fides.

38) The subjects of both powers are at full liberty to employ such advocates, attornies, &c. as they may think fit.

39) Both fovereigns promife to suppress and punish pirates, and to reftore all property, found in the possession of such, to the real owners.

43) Both kings have the right of appointing confuls to refide in each other's countries, who shall enjoy all the privileges usually annexed to their office.

44) The subjects of both powers are to enjoy as great indulgences in loading and unloading vessels, in the safety of their property, the succession to personal estates *, and the protection and personal liberty of individuals, as the subjects of the most favoured nation.

45) Any infractions of this treaty shall not interrupt the mutual friendship; but proper means shall be used to redress any inconveniencies that may appear.

46) It is agreed, that this treaty is to continue in force twelve years: after the expiration of which fuch alterations may be made as the commercial interests of both nations shall be found to require.

This might be faid to be the age of treaties of commerce. The French foon after concluded a commercial treaty for a fimilar term of twelve years with Ruslia +. Another was entered into between the United states of America and Prussia. Another between Russia and Austria. whereby the subjects of the later are exempted from duties in the port of Riga, and enjoy the privileges of natives, and a mutual reduction of duties is agreed upon. And yet, with all this attention to the commercial interests of her subjects, the empress of Russia allowed the commercial treaty with Great Britain to expire on the 20th of June this year: though the English were the very first civilized commercial people, who found their way by fea to the coasts of Russia, and though the trade with Britain is more than equal to all the other foreign trade of Ruffia.

The Dutch East-India company, heretofore so flourishing and powerful, who domineered in the Indian feas, and made the native fovereigns of the rich Oriental islands their slaves, were now so much distressed as to be preserved from bankruptcy only by great loans advanced by the state, in consequence of petitions presented by them in the beginning of this year.

ceeding events have fully cancelled.

* This article annuls the droit d'aubaine with † The treaty respect to all British subjects. Those of the kings merely political.

engaged in war, while the other is at peace; re- of Spain and the Two Sicilies were exempted from gulations unconnected with commercial affairs, not it in the year 1761 by the 23d article of the Fa-likely ever to have come into use, and which suc-mily compact. And it was totally abolished in mily compact. And it was totally abolished in March 1787.

† The treaty between France and Holland was

ck upon

s. which

to a rate

fuch ad-

d to re-

in each

nexed to

ences in

the fuc-

berty of

friend-

cies that

e years;

he com-

e. The

term of

ie Unit-

Austria,

he port

ction of

e com-

ie com-

is year;

le, who

de with

power-

ereigns effed as

by the

ginning

pted from

of the Fa-

olithed in

lland was

1.

ners.

The Danish East-India company, though they minded nothing but their commerce, were now in such distressed circumstances, that they requested the king to accept a surrender of their charter privileges, and flock, on such terms as he should be pleased to prescribe; with which.

Thus was our East-India company left almost without a rival in the trade of Afia.

Count Benyowsky, a Polish nobleman, having offered his services to France for establishing a colony on the great island of Madagascar, arrived in February 1774 at the Bay of Antongil on the east coast of that island. The natives of the country are considerably advanced in civilization; they understand the cultivation and manufacture of cotton, indigo, and fugar; are expert workers in gold, iron, and feel; and they are not ignorant of navigation. The count, having purchased lands from the princes of the country, and having happily conciliated the affections of the natives, established his colony; and made great progress in planting, which was his principal object, and in which he was affifted by the labour of the natives, whom he honestly paid for their work: for flavery was contrary to the plan of his institution. In December 1776 the count left his colony in a very flourishing condition, and failed for France. But there he had the mortification to find, that, notwithflanding his successful exertions in their service, the French ministry, apparently influenced by a jealoufy in the government of the Isle de France, had withdrawn their support from him and his colony. Disappointed in Europe, he addressed himself to the state of Maryland in America; and being more favourably received there, he failed from Baltimore to form an American fettlement in Madagascar, where he arrived in the year 1784. In May 1786 he was attacked by a French military force detached from the Isle de France, and killed, while bravely defending a redoubt, wherein he had with him only two white men, and thirty of the natives. And thus fell, a facrifice to mean jealoufy and crooked politics, a man, who, if he had lived in the early ages of the world, would have been ranked among the most eminent founders of nations, and been deified as a benevolent friend and improver of the human.

Notwithstanding the inconsistency of their conduct with respect to the colony so happily established by Benyowsky, it is certain, that the government of France were at this time actuated by the most liberal spirit for encouraging commerce and all the arts and sciences connected : with it, and held out invitations to artists and manufacturers from all. countries to fettle in France, where, along with other advantages, they were affured of entire freedom with respect to religion, and exemption from the droit d'aubaine *. One consequence of these invitations was

^{*} The droit d'aubaine was entirely abolified by an edict, which was regillered in the parliament of Paris on the 31st of March 1787, after which the

Inc

to (

the

per

wh

and

forr for ftor pen

of I and Tot

and

Ta-ha was and Tota
T 23,7 and.

the arrival at Dunkirk of a colony of New-England whalers from Nautucket with their families in fourteen vessels.

The state of Pennsylvania set the example of a more liberal, and at the same time more prudent, commercial policy than that of their northern brethren in Boston, by repealing the laws, enacted by a spirit of animosity, which imposed extra charges upon the shipping belonging to British subjects: and it was declared, that vessels of all countries should be admitted, upon equal terms with those of the United states, in the port of Philadelphia.

The following was the amount of the revenue of the East-India com-

any in India in the year 1786, as given by M	Iajor Rennell.
Land revenue of Bengal and Bahar £2,800,	,000
	,000-
	,000
Customs, mint, &c. clear of charges - 120,	,000.
Salt revenue, ditto - 430,	,000-
	000
	4,210,000
Charges of collection, nabob's stipend, &c. Military charges of the company and the	,000/
nabob 1,410.	
Civii establishment, marine, and fortifications : 390	,000:
•	2,540,000
	1,670,000
Talle ICACIDE OF TARREST OF THE PARTY OF THE	,000
Subsidy from the Carnatic 160	,000
Ditto from Ta jore - 160	,000
Customs, &c 25	,000
	1,070,000
Military charges of the company and the	
nabob - 770	,000
	,000
	,000
Civil Combinisticity 10	985,000
	85,000
Total net revenue of Bengal and Madras At Bombay the disbursements exceed the receipts, b	- 1,755,000 by ahout 300,000
At Bencoolen (in Sumatra) the annual charges are	about 50,000.
, , ,	350,000
Total net revenue in India, in sterling money	- £1,405,000

The company's military establishment in India in time of peace is about 10,000 Europeans, and 52,000 regular sepoy infantry *.

The accommodations gran this year by parliament to the East-

^{*} See Major Rennell's Memoir of a map of Hindooftan, p. exiv.

India company turned out so beneficial to them, that they were enabled to discharge a great part of their debts, and to reduce the interest on the bonds, held by such as declined receiving payment, from five to four per cent.

The tranquillity of the island of Dominica was disturbed during the years 1785 and 1786 by a harassing petty warfare against the negroes, who had escaped from the plantations on which they had been slaves, and maintained themselves in independence among the woods in the interior part of the island, partly by the easy cultivation of the soil in a tropical climate, and partly by depredations upon the property of their former masters. The peace and safety of the colony were at length restored by the suppression of those dangerous domestic enemies, at an expense of near £20,000.

There belonged this year to all the ports of England 8,465 vessels of the reputed burthen of 804,105 tuns, and of Scotland 1,917 - 127,913

Total - 10,382 - 932,018

There were entered this year in all the ports of Great Britain, from and to foreign countries, including repeated voyages.

| Total: | T

The net amount of the customs, including the West-India sour-and-a-half-per-cent duty, paid into the exchequer in the course of this year, was from the custom-house in London

£4,006,91 i 10 7
70,000 0 0

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £4,076,911 10 7

There were coined at the mint in the couse of the year 23,700 pounds of gold, value 51,107,382 10 c

00 is

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year year 1786 was as follows.

Countries, &c.	Importe	ed into the fu		2 .41	l	1.		s*		orted from		- 1	, 00 111	45 4	5 10110	ws.	
Countries, &c.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.		2.5	ENGLA					-			1/ SCOTL	AND		_	-
Denmark, &c.	£108,464 19 6	£30,363 ·1 11	British mereband €121.042 12		Foreign mere			Total.		Britisome	reban	dine.	Foreign me	rchana	ize 3	otal.	-
Russia -	1,160,304 5 2	259,285 2 4	197,084 0		152,695			£273,738		5 25,535	14		2,256		9 27,7	92 6	3 1
Sweden -	199,963 16 8				87,446		4	284,530		9 12,004		. 8	1,491	12	0 13,4	95 18	3 1
Poland - 7			31,494 9	10	20,855	10	8	52,350	0	6 3,021	3	-3	for a	~~	3,0	21 3	3 1
Prussia - }	439,625 14 3	46,410, 14 ,7	1 58,873 18	6	40,784	10	2	99,658	8.	6 1,090	9	2	-	٧	1,0	9 0 g	
Germany -	430,427 11 1	22,918 2 5	622,512 14	A	658,318	3	0	1,280,830			_						
Holland -	383,700 12 8	113,981 7 2	686,986 5		491,988					4 8,180			18,597	0	8 26,7	77 12	1 10
Flanders -	97,697 19 7	56 10 3	441,880 3		393,813		3	1,178,974 835,604	2	1 121,855		14	:43,547	3	9 165,4		
France -	262,370 16 5	3,754 5 3	341,940 18		231,586			573,527		0 2,681	2	9	12,351		3 15,0		
Portugal -	473,077 8 11	17,564 9 1	599,917 12		17,919		2	617,836		8 1,766		9	87,226			2 14	
Madeira -	1,753 3 2	18 15 0	30,604 12		1,950	à ·	0	32,554		1,371	5	4	- 162	, O	0 1,5	33 5	, 4
Spain -	558,916 8 6	13,377 11 '6	617,672 15		54,392		8	672,045		5 4,220		~	1 - 1.		40		
Canaries -	5,149 15 3		4,950 1	7	161		6	5,111		1 4,229	11	9			4,2	29 11	. 6
Straits -	1,151 15 6		261,465 1	2	450		8	261,915		أأم			7		1		
Gibraltar	2,098 15 8		45,699 11	1	18,490		2	64,199	9	3,460	10	2	53	0	5 3.5	3 10	
Italy - Venice -	715,217 19 4	5,958 12 9	529,968 13	2	121,160		3	651,138		7,933		10	1,424	5			
Turkey -	56,464 6 0		19,170 9	10	10,413		0	29,584		7,900	120	19	1,424	3	0 9,0	7 18	3
Ireland -	121,954 14 4		77,937 8	o	35,382		8	113,320	3	8							
Mann -	1,905,047 1 11	265,917 4 2	872,301 8	8	848,928		10	1,721,229		150,590	8	7	89,770	0	0240.3	in o	
Guernsey, &c.	9,294 18 4	763 19 2	38,252 1	5	14,412	4 1	10	52,664		3,762		10	1,874	8		6 17	
Greenland -	41,497 11 1	112 17 1	78,483 14	4	19,435	4	4	97,918	18	3 11		0	-,0, 1	0		1 15	
t. (United states	128,754 18 0	24,297 4 2		- 1	2,290	6	7	2,290	0	7						. 10	U
British colonies	743,643 10 11	99,476 1 1	1,266,283 0	10	164,971	2	8	1,431,254	3	139,283	6	7	32,928	16	8 172,2	1 17	2
British -	197,258 6 4	4,374 2 7	485,191 9	9	263,060	8	5		18	24,267		á	22,024		7 46,20		4
Foreign	3,178,922 13 9	235,762 10 10	986,105 10	6	139,349	8	0	1,125,454	18	127,270	1	5	11,897		6139,10		11
Asia -	113,033 0 7	1	38,530 3	5	5,409	2	9	43.039	6	822	18	o	,-91	- 4:		2 18	
New Holland	3,156,687 0 7		2,152,021 9	0	90,016		1	2,242,038	6	1					\ °	m 10	٧
Africa -	117 600 1 1		1,652 19	1	3,541		0	5,194	17 1	1							
	117,683 1 1 4,610,162 4 7 1	100	583,052 12	_7	305,685	10	3	888,738	2 1								
Totals	4,610,162 4 7 1	,175,910 2 10	11,191,055 19	5 1	,194,931	3	91.	5,385,987	3	639,139	0	3	275,604	9	0914,74	3 0	-3

Summary.

Imports of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \operatorname{England} \\ \operatorname{Scotland} \end{array} \right.$	£14,610,162 4 7	Exports of England £11,191,055 Sqotland 639,139	2e. Foreign merchand. 19 5 £4,194,931 3	Total.
Totals .	£15,766,072 7 5	£11,830,194	19 8 £4,470,535 12	0 914,743 9 3 $0 \cancel{\cancel{2}} \cancel{\cancel{2}} $

6 was as follows.

OTLAND.	ill edit
ign merchandi	Ed Total.
256 11	9 27,792 6 8
491:12	0 13,495 18 8
200	3,021 3 3
10 Oat	1,090 9 2
597 0	8 26,777 12 10
	9 165,402 12 1
351 12	3 15,032 14 9
	0 38,992 14 0
162 0	0 1,533 5 4
1.	4,229 11 9
53 O	5 3,513 10 7
	5 9,357 18 3
770 0	0,240,360 8 7
	0 5,636 17 10
-	11 15 0
928 16	8 172,211 17 3
	7 46,292 2 4
	6 139,167 12 11
	822 18 0
604 9	0914,743 9 3

,997 3 2 743

1787-Jamaica had been remarkably afflicted by hurricanes for some years past. No sooner were the provision grounds somewhat recovered from the desolation of the hurricane of the year 1784, than they were again laid waste by a fourth visitation in August 1785; and the defiruction of the western part of the island was completed by a fifth hurricane on the 20th of October 1786. As no importation of provisions in American yessels was allowed upon these occasions, and the vessels belonging to the island were too few to import a sufficient supply, the real want suffered in the year 1786 proved fatal to great numbers of the miserable flaves. A report of the affembly states, that fifteen thousand negroes perished by famine, or the diseases contracted by scanty and unwholesome diet, between the later end of the year 1780 and the beginning of

January 15th A supplementary treaty, called a convention, was settled between Great Britain and France for explaining certain articles of the commercial treaty. By the first article the duties on cabinet ware and turnery of all forts, including musical instruments, are fixed at 10 per cent ad valorem; on all articles of iron and steel, either unmixed or mixed with other substances, not exceeding in value 50 sterling (or 60 livres) per quintal, at 5 per cent; and on all other hardware and cutlery at 10 per cent. Iron, steel, copper, and brass, in the state of raw materials, are not included in this regulation. And it is agreed, that if these articles shall at any time be admitted from any other country on lower duties, the above duties shall immediately be reciprocally reduced

to a level with the lowest.

2) To prevent frauds in rating the goods ad valorem, the revenue officer, if he is not fatisfied with the valuation contained in the deciaration, or invoice, produced by the importer, may take them for the customhouse on paying an advance of 10 per cent upon the declared price. 3) In order to prevent the introduction of East-India, or other foreign, calicoes, instead of the manufactures of Great Britain or France, the calicoes manufactured in either country for exportation to the other, are to have a certain mark woven in at each end; and, till that can be

effected, they must be accompanied with satisfactory certificates. 4) It is agreed, that cambrics shall not exceed seven-eighths of a yard, nor lawns one yard and a quarter, English measure, in breadth. 7) The subjects of either power have full liberty to sue for debts in

the territories of the other.

Along with the zeal for commerce, now fo generally prevalent in France, there fprung up an itch for stockjobbing, that species of gambling which has some degree of connection with commerce: and the caisse d'escompte (or bank of discount) of Paris, though not immediately concerned in that unwarrantable kind of speculation, was in consequence of the effects of it brought almost to the verge of bankruptcy.

The directors had imprudently got so largely connected with a set of gamblers, who were carrying on vast projects in the national funds, the stock of the new East-India company, &c. that the credit of the bank was believed to be involved in the operations of the stocks market, and to depend upon the success of the speculators. It being, moreover, a general opinion, that, if the bank should stop payment, the national credit must be very materially affected by it, the French ministry found themselves under a necessity of supporting the credit of this bank and some other bankers at Paris by an advance of £500,000 sterling, one half in cash, and the other in treasury bills.

Connected with the zeal of the French for commerce is their improvement upon the construction of light houses. It is effected by large reflectors, which magnify the mass of the light; and a rotatory motion of the lantern (or place containing the light), introduced in some of the light-houses, produces a vicissitude of stashes of sight and momentary darkness, which serves to give a different character to the lights, and thereby more effectually distinguishes one light from another upon the same coast; an object of the utmost importance to vessels coming in

upon the land in hazy weather or short days.

February 23⁴—An act was passed for enforcing more rigorously the laws against unlicenced dealers in lottery tickets, lottery insurances, and other schemes or projects grafted upon the state lottery. Proprietors of whole tickets, however, were permitted to insure them for the whole remaining term of the drawing, but not from day to day: and to prevent multiplied insurances on the same tickets, they must immediately after making the insurance be deposited in the stamp-office. [27 Geo.

III, c. 1.]

There being a great number of convicts under fentence of transportation, and the king, in consequence of the power vested in him by law, having appointed the east coast of New South Wales, or some of the islands near it, for the place of their exile, it was thought necessary, that a colony, and a civil government, with a court of criminal jurisdiction, should be established in the country: and the king was therefor empowered to commission a governor, lieutenant-governor, a court of judicature, &c. for the intended colony of New South Wales. [27 Geo. III, c. 2.]

In consequence of this act, Captain Arthur Phillip of the navy, appointed governor of New South Wales, with the other officers of government, and a military force consisting of marines, sailed in a ship of war, a tender, and nine transports and store ships, carrying 600 men and 250 women, banished from this country for their crimes, and destined to be the original founders of the projected colony, together with an ample supply of provisions, plantation tools, and stores of every kind for their comfortable settlement in their new country.

The temporary acts, formerly passed for regulating the commercial

intercourse with the United states of America, were continued in force. The importation of flour, bread, rice, wheat, and other grains, and lumber, from the foreign West-India islands to the British West-India islands (including the Bahama and Bermuda islands *) was prohibited; unless in cases of emergency or distress, when the governor and council of any island might allow the importation for a limited time. All produce of the United states imported contrary to law, or to the orders of the king in council, was to be forfeited together with the vessel importing it. The duration of this act was only till the 5th of April 1788. [27 Geo.

For the accommodation of the trade with Ireland, post-office packets were established between Milford-haven and Waterford. [27 Geo. III,

April 5th. The act of the last session for the encouragement of the fishery having limited the bounty to decked vessels of not less than fifteen tuns burthen, built after the i" of January 1780, it was now extended to all vessels whatsoever, built in Great Britain, and employed in the fishery, according to the directions of the act. The act having left it doubtful, what is to be understood by a full cargo, it was declared to mean at least four barrels of sea steeks, or three barrels of repacked herrings completely cured, for every tun of the vessel's burthen. Every decked vessel built in Great Britain, of not less than fifteen tuns burthen, having caught, by fishing in the deep sea between the 1" of January and the 31" of December, fix barrels of herrings completely cured, either as white or red, for every tun of her burthen, is entitled to the tunnage bounty of 20s, and the further bounty of 1s for every barrel of herrings, though she may not have carried the prescribed quantity of nets, falt, and barrels. The chief officer of the port is directed to take an account of the quantity of herrings delivered from each vessel not furnished with the requisite quantity of nets, &c. No more than fifty vessels fitted out from any one port, with less than the requisite quantity of nets, &c. are entitled to bounty in one year; and, when there are more veffels, the fifty having the greatest quantity of herrings are to have the bounty +. [27 Geo. III, c. 10.]

April 25th The many additions of customs to customs, excise to excise,

a fet of

nds, the

ank was

vand to

a gen-

al credit

d them-

nd fome

half in

nprove-

arge re-

motion e of the

mentary'

its, and

pon the

ning in

ufly the

ces, and

etors of

e whole

to pre-

ediately

27 Geo.

infport-

by law.

of the

ry, that

diction,

or em-

f judic-

Geo. III;

vy, ap-

govern-

of war,

nd 250 d to be

ample

or their

mercial

^{*} When all America north of the Gulf of Mexi- in all England, received this bounty, which in these co belonged to Great Britain, these islands, in the geography of the custom bouse, were a part of that

[†] It appears by Mr. Irving's official account presented to the committee of the house of commons, that in the course of ten years (1787-1796) only 251 vessels belonging to Yarmouth, and 42 belonging to Deal, Dover, Rye, and Southwold, (reckoning repeated voyages, for the greatest number of veffels in any one year was 56) and no others bounty only upon paper.

ten years amounted to £17,904:10:6. The Scottish vessels being sharp built, and much more ocottin veners being marp pount, and much more lumbered with boats and provisions for a longer voyage, it was not possible for them even to force fix barrels for every tun of their burthen: and, accordingly not one of them received a penny of the lumber bald out has discovered as penny of the bounty held out by this act, which the adventurers in the fiftery from Campbelltown and Rothfay appear to have been well warranted in calling a

and flamps to flamps; had altogether accumulated to fuch a mass of duties. that merchants; and other individuals, finding it impossible to obtain the knowlege of the amount, or even the number, of the duties they had to pay, were obliged to leave it entirely to those clerks of the custom-house or excise-office, who by constant practice had acquired a dexterity in it. to determine the amount of the duties payable. The separation of every branch of the duties in the office accounts, owing to each of them having been originally appropriated for paying the interest of some particular branch of the national debt, was also found productive of great perplexity. As a remedy to these evils, parliament at once repealed all the existing duties and drawbacks, and substituted for them a set of new duties and drawbacks, confifting of the old ones confolidated into one specific sum, or rate upon the value or quantity of each article. The duties of package, scavage, balliage, portage, &c. payable to the city of London, or to any other corporation, prifage of wines, butlerage, and the duty of one shilling on every chaldron of coals exported from Newcastle, were allowed to remain as they were. Wines imported at the out-ports, if brought to London, or within twenty miles of it, in quantities exceeding ten gallons, or thirty-fix bottles, must pay the difference of duty, which London pays more than the out-ports. The value of goods paying duty ad valorem is to be declared by the proprietor, the revenue officers having a power, if they think them undervalued, to take them upon paying the declared price with an advance of to per cent." The deduction hitherto allowed to commanders of veilels under the name of portage was rescinded.

The commercial treaty with France (see above p. 112) was confirmed by authority of parliament; and consequently the laws against wearing French cambries and lawns were repealed: but the importation of them was restricted to vessels of at least fixty tuns burthen, and to packages of at least 100 whole pieces, of 200 half pieces, of cambrie or lawn; and no smaller quantity of wine than three dozen of bottles was allowed

to be imported.

Fresh fish of every kind, caught by British vessels, are allowed to be imported free of any duty; as are also turbots and lobsters, caught and

imported in any vessels whatever.

The whole duties of every kind, being now united in one general account, form the confolidated fund, out of which are paid all the annuities or interests upon the various branches of the national debt, and the annual million vested in the commissioners for the reduction of it, the whole national income being moreover engaged as an additional security to the creditors of the public. Lastly, the lords of the treasury are required annually to lay before parliament at the beginning of every session an account of the produce of the duties of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents, for the year.

To the act there is subjoined a fet of schedules or tables of the simplified daties and drawbacks, forming of itself a pretty sizeable volume, which every merchant engaged in general business must have in his discarded, and, generally the nearest integral numbers above them are taken, which small augmentation produces an increase of from twenty to twenty-six thousand pounds a-year in the revenue. In the schedule 7/ was the duty stipulated in the commercial treaty with France. The duties upon most species of drugs were also lowered. And by these reductions it was expected that the trade would be taken out of the hard of the smugglers, and put into those of the fair trader. [27 Geo: III, c. Man, T.

May... The temporary acts [15 Geo. III, c. 51, and 17 Geo. III, c. 30] for regulating notes under five pounds were now made perpetual. [27]

It was enacted, that vessels, registered in Ireland agreeable to an act of the parliament of that kingdom, should enjoy all the privileges of British vessels.-Perfons, who have had occasion to take an oath for the sole purpose of acquiring the rights of a citizen or a burgher in any foreign city or town in Europe, are not thereby disqualified from being owners of British vessels. The secretary or other person, deputed from the East-India company and other corporate bodies, may make oath of a vessel being the property of the company. Fresh security must be given on every change of the commander of a vellel.-Vellels not exceeding thirty tuns burthen, and not having a whole deck, employed in the coasting and sishing businesses in Newfoundland, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Branswick north of Gape Canso, or in the adjacent islands, are not obliged to be registered. And vessels built upon those coasts for European owners may be registered there upon the oaths of their agents: but upon their arrival in Great Britain they must be registered anew upon the oaths of the religious owners.—All vessels, not registered agreeable to law, though owned y British subjects, are declared. to be, to all intents and purpofes, alien veilels. [27 Geo. III, c. 19.]

Wool, cotton, indigo, eachineal, drugs of all forts, cocoa (or chocolate aut), logwood, fuffic, and all forts of dye-woods, hides, fkins, tallow, beaver, all other kinds of fur, turtle-shell, hard wood or mill timber, mahogany and all other woods for cabinet ware, horses, assessmeles, and cattle, being the produce of any colony in America belonging to any European power, and also coin, bullion, and pretious stones, were seventy tuns burthen, after the 1" of September 1787, into the ports of Kingson, Savanna-la-mar, Montego-bay, and S. Lucca, in Jamaica, S. Georges in Grenada, Roseau in Dominica, and Nassau in New Providence:

of duties, btain the by had to mi-house ity in it, of every eth havne partiof great ealed all it of new litto one

e. The

confirmft wearation of to packor lawn: allowed

be imght and neral acnnuities the an-

the anfit, the fecurifury are f every flamps, and vessels importing any other articles are to be forfeited. Foreign vessels, belonging to the colonies of any European power, may carry from those ports rum the produce of any British island, negroes who have been imported in British vessels according to law, and all other goods legally imported; except mass, yards, bowsprits, pitch, tar, turpentine, tobacco, and iron brought from the British colonies in America.—Wool, cotton, indigo, and the other articles above enumerated, may be carried from the above-mentioned ports of Kingston, &c. to Great Britain and Ireland under the regulations prescribed to the Navigation act and other subsequent acts respecting shipping.—The exportation of European or East-India goods from Grenada, Dominica, and New Providence, to any other British colony is expressly prohibited on penalty of forfeiture of the goods and the vessel carrying them.—To encourage the resort of foreigners, the revenue officers are ordered to take no fees whatever for the entry of their vessels or cargoes * [27 Geo. III, c. 27.]

Duties payable upon the importation of the various kinds of French glass were enacted: and several alterations took place in the duties charged upon the manufacture of glass in Great Britain. [27 Geo. III, c. 28.]

In consequence of the general reduction of the duties on wines in virtue of the French commercial treaty, parliament ordered repayment to be made to the dealers of the difference of the duty on their stock of wines on hand. At the same time a vast multiplicity of new regulations for securing the excise duties on a great variety of articles and manusactures were enacted. [27 Geo. III, c. 31.]

All vessels having bowsprits, whether standing or running, longer than two thirds of their extreme length, were ordered to be seized, if found within four leagues of the coast.—All boats, whether belonging to vessels or not, must have their names and their master's names painted upon them.—Vessels having licences from the admiralty for particular trades, if found out of their limits, are seizable, unless driven out of their course by stress of weather.—The exemption from duty, granted to slasks containing wine and oil from Tuscany, was extended to all slasks containing wine and oil.—The same act contains a great multitude of regulations for securing the duties of the customs.—It also allows the importation of ebony directly from Africa in British vessels free of any duty. [27 Geo. III, c. 32.]

The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times, viz.

The act for the free importation of raw hides and skins from Ireland, continued till 1" June 1791.

With submission, I cannot help observing, that it would be much better policy to let at least some of them come and go without any extry at above, V. iii, p. 356.

Foreign

irry from

vho have er goods

rpentine;

-Wool.

e carried

itain and

nd other

opean or e, to any

eiture of refort of

tever for

French

e duties Geo. III,

in virtue

nt to be of wines

s for fe-

ifactures

, longer

eized, if

longing

s paintparticu-

a out of

granted

d to all

ultitude ows the

of any

times,

reland,

the fatal

natters fee

The act for permitting the exportation of limited quantities of wheat, &c. to the British colonies, continued only so are as respects the exportation from Lancaster, till 1" May 1788.

The act explaining that which prohibits the exportation of tools used in the manufactures of iron and steel, continued till the end of the next sellion.

The act for granting bounties on the exportation of British and Irish linens, and admitting linen yarn free of duty, continued till 24th June 1788. [27 Geo. III, c. 36.]

In order to encourage the art of designing original patterns for printing upon liners, calicoes, cottons, and muslins, the proprietors were vested with the sole right of vending their goods, printed with original patterns, for two months after the day of publishing the sole. [27 Geo. III, c. 38.]

There was raised by a lottery this year the sum of £756,875, whereof £256,875 remained a clear profit to the public over paying the prizes.

Commissioners were empowered to levy duties from vessels, boats, and goods, in the port of Margate for improving the harbour, the town, and its police. [27 Geo. III, c. 45.]

The prosperous trading town of Newcastle upon Tine obtained a licence for a theatre. [27 Geo. III, c. 50.]

May 6th—As foon as the parliamentary confirmation of the commercial treaty could be known in France, the king iffued an arret, containing a number of regulations to be observed in the commercial intercourse with Great Britain. He appointed particular offices for the entry of British goods at the ports of Calais, Boulogne, Havre, Rouen, St. Malo, Nantes, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, and Cette, in order to prevent all confusion between them and the productions of other countries, which were liable to higher duties, and were to be entered at the other offices. He established a tariff of the duties to be paid agreeable to the treaty on every kind of goods, and minutely specified every charge for stamps, &c.; all which being for the use of traders in his own dominions, could be but little interesting to a British reader, even if succeeding events had not so soon annualled them.

Great numbers of the negroes, whom the war had delivered from flavery on the continent of America, were fwarming in the ftreets of London, unemployed, and confequently a nuifance to the place. A fociety of benevolent gentlemen formed themselves into a committee for their relief, and suggested to government the propriety of establishing them on the coast of Africa; the native country of themselves or their ancestors. Transports were accordingly appointed to carry them to Sierra Leona, where it was proposed to settle them as a free and independent colony, and to give them a stock of provisions, arms, and plantation tools,

to begin the world with. Of 700 negroes, who offered themselves, only 411 sailed from Plymouth in April, the rest having deserted, been discharged for mutinous behaviour, or died onboard the transports by intemperance and consinement. Along with the negroes there were shipped about 60 white people most of whom were women of abandoned character. In May they arrived at their destined port; and Captain Thompson, the commander of the ship of war which convoyed them, made a purchase of land from the king of the country for their settlement. But those negroes, perhaps originally not very sond of labour, had acquired such a habit of dislipation in their military life, which was rendered still more inveterate by their begging life in London, that not even their own preservation could induce them to work for themselves upon the construction of houses and the cultivation of ground, which were declared to be their own property.

This year the French began to import cotton and indigo from their fettlement at Goree on the coast of Africa: and English dyers, who have used the indigo, have pronounced it equal to that of Guatimala, and superior to all other West-India indigo. If the Europeans would encourage the Africans to cultivate the valuable productions of their own excellent soil, there seems no reason to doubt, that every article of produce imported from Asia and America might also be imported from that hitherto-neglected quarter of the world, which is nearer to us than either of the others, is even now more populous than America, and would be infinitely more so, if a trade in produce were established instead of a trade in human creatures: and much greater profits would accrue to a manufacturing nation from the voluntary industry of free men living happily in their own country, than can ever be derived from the exterted abour of slaves forcibly dragged away from all that is near and dear to them.

The king of Almamy, a district near the mouth of the River Senegal, having in his youth received a better exaction than most other African princes, encouraged his subjects to cuttivate their lands, raise cattle, and practise several branches of industry. He entirely prohibited the slave trade throughout his territory; and he redeemed his subjects, when they were seized by the Moors. He rejected with distain the presents, offered to him by the slave-dealers in order to corrupt his virtue; and this year he refused to allow them to drive their slaves through his country. If the other Negro princes would follow his example, there would be no occasion for European legislators to deliberate upon the justice or expediency of tolerating, or suppressing, the slave trade.

About the beginning of the year 1784 some of the merchants of Montreal, in order to put an end to the competitions and squabbles of their agents employed in the trade with the Indians, united their stock and trade in one considerable partnership, which was increased by the

es, only

een dif-

s by in-

ere thipandoned

Captain

d them,

r settle-

labour,

which

on, that

r them-

ground,

m their

rs, who

itimala,

-would

f their

ticle of

d from

us than

a, and

ed in-

would

of free dfrom

is near Seneother , raife nibited bjects, e preirtue;

gh his

there

n the

its of

oles of

flock

y the

union of a rival company in July 1787; and they have ever fince been 129 known by the name, or firm, of the North-west company. Without any exclusive privilege, or any advantages, but what they derive from their capital, credit, and knowlege of the business, their prudent regulations, and judicious liberality to their clerks and fervants of all kinds, they have carried that branch of commerce to a height never before attained. Their goods, properly prepared in Montreal for the Indian market, are conveyed by the River Altawa (which falls into the S'. Lawrence near Montreal) and by other rivers, and by portages, to Lake Nipiffing, Lake Huron, Lake Superior, and thence, by several chains of great and fmall lakes and rivers, to Lake Winipeg, Athabasca or Arathapescow lake, and the Great Slave lake, which are within a few hundred miles of the western coast of America, and of the sea, which apparently forms the northern boundary of that continent.

In this vast range of their trade the company have established about 2,000 people as their agents and fervants at their numerous posts dispersed all over the country, who conduct the business, and cultivate the friendship of the Indians, among whom they constantly reside. Those agents have fometimes fallen in with the fervants of the Hudson's-bay company, by whom they have been threatened with a profecution for infringing their charter: but their threats have never been carried into effect.

Though the fur and peltry trade is very far from being the great national object it has on some occasions been represented to be, yet, as it is very lucrative to those concerned in it (though they complain that the tedious returns make it a very heavy business) and as it constitutes the greatest part of the exports from Canada, I shall here lay before the

A particular account of the various kinds of skins exported from Canada in

Beavers 1786 *.			mus of Jein	is export	ted from (Janada in
Otters	•	116,623	Raccone			
Foxes	, -	23,084	Wild cate	-	-	10,854
Minks	-	0,213	Elks	-	•	5,970
Weasels	-	5,950	Wolves	-	-	7,555
Bears	-	3,958	Whelps	-	-	12,923
Deer in the hair	-	19,372	Tigera	•	44	506
Castors	-	120,079	Squirrels		~	64
The value of the	whole of	202,719	Seals		**	480
	WILLIAM CHILL	HOPO olivin		_	en .	

The value of the whole of these skins, as rated in the books of the custom-house in Canada, was The other exports of the province this year consisted of

£225,977 103,824 bushels, value Flour 10,476 barrels 20,764 9,317 hundredweights

^{*} The quantities of skins exported from this province in the years 1764-66 have already been given, V. iii, p. 453.

Oats			40151						
Peas	-	-	4,015 l		-	- £516			
Potatoes	-	-	304 -			• - 63			
	•	~	-	-		- 55			
Onions	-		No.			300			
Pork and beef			-	-		_ 586			
Flax-seed	-	- 1	10,171 b	oushels	-	- 2,034			
Pot-ashes			-	-		1,724			
Horses	-	-	67	_		- 670			
Timber, masts,	staves, pl	anks, shir	eles, casks			- 4,484			
Salmon	-	-		/	_	828			
Train oil			_	_		3,700			
Salt fish and pe	eltry from	Labrador	Bay Chale	ur and G	oena				
Other articles	city nom	Labrador	, Day Chale	ur, and G	aspe	60,000			
Other articles	-		-	•	-	- 2,886			
Total *	•				-	£343,214			
						30,000			
The goods imported into Canada this year were									
Rum, to the va	alue of		,	_	-	£63,032			
Melasses						21,380			
Sugar	_	_	_	_		5,260			
Spanish wine	_			_	3	31,288			
Salt				_		2,912			
Other merchan	dina of all	latin da	-	-	-				
Other merchan	dize of all	Kinds	•	• .	-	201,235			
Total	-					£325,116			

There were also imported on government account 6,709 barrels of pork, and 1,754 firkins of butter, for the use of the garrisons.

It has been remarked, as a fingular circumstance, that the collections of skins from so vast an extent of country, though subject to be affected by accidents of weather, the caprice of the Indians, and the conduct of the traders, have continued very nearly the same for several years after 1786.

The governments of Great Britain and France appear to have been at this time very fincerely disposed to prevent any collision of commercial interests from interrupting the harmony between the two kingdoms. In addition to the arrangements already made for promoting a friendly intercourse in Europe, they now, by a particular convention, cleared up fome difficulties, which had arisen in the East-Indies relative to the meaning and extent of the thirteenth article of the treaty of peace.

By the first article 'a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the French East-India company, was secured to the fubjects of France, ' whether they exercise it individually or as a company,' as well in the nabobship of Arcot, and in Madura and Tanjore,

* I have enumerated fome very minute articles to spare. Even this year, though pork be exof provisions, &c. produced by the agricultural ported, pork and butter are in ported for the

industry of Canada this year, because it is not army. every year that that province has any provisions

£516

63

55 300

586 2,034

670 4,484

828

3,700

2,886

60,000

2343,214

£63,032

21,380 5,269

31,288

201,235

£325,116

arrels of

llections

affected nduct of

ars after

been at

mercial

ngdoms.

friendly

eared up

to the

as was

to the

a com-

Canjore,

ork be exd for the

ce.

2,912

1,724

as in Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa *, in the northern circars, and in general in all the British possessions on the coasts of Orixa, Coromandel, and

2) The French were restricted from importing more than 200,000 maunds of falt annually, which is to be delivered to them at a place appointed by the government of Bengal at the fixed price of 120 rupees

3) 18,000 maunds of faltpetre and 300 chests of opium are to be delivered annually for the commerce of the French on the demand of their agent in Bengal at the price established before the late war.

4) The fix antient factories of Chandernagore, Cossimbazar, Dacca, Jugdea, Balasore, and Patna, with the territories belonging to them, are acknowleged to be under the protection of the French flag, and subject to French jurisdiction.

5, 6, 7, 8) The antient houses of Soopere, Keerpoy, Cannicole, Mohunpore, Serampore, and Chittagong, as well as the dependencies on Soopore, viz, Gautjurat, Allende, Chintzabad, Patorcha, Monepore, and Dolobody, were also secured to France, together with the faculty of establishing new houses of commerce; but without any jurisdiction, or exemption from the ordinary justice of the country exercised over British subjects. The French without the limits of those factories were entitled to an imparcial administration of justice in all cases: and delinquents flying from justice, whether Europeans or natives, were to be

9) The restitution of Yanam, already delivered to the French, is con-

Notwithstanding all these friendly communications in this and the preceding year, the two countries were at the point of plunging into a war on account of a contest between the Dutch and their stadtholder. France marched an army towards Holland; Great Britain engaged for a body of 12,000 men to be furnished by the prince of Hesse-Cassel; and both nations actually put their fleets in a condition for action. But happily the threatening fform blew over; and the ambaffadors on both fides figned pacific declarations, (27th October.)

In the new conflitution of the United states of America, which was confirmed by the deputies of the feveral flates affembled at New York on the 17th of September, the following are the articles affecting their commercial fystem.

By article I, § 8, the congress are vested with authority to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excites, which must be uniform throughout all the United states; to regulate commerce with foreign

^{*} So the name is fpelled in this treaty; it is also spelled Orifla; and the later, I see, is pre-ferred by Major Rennell in his Map of Hindoostan.

nations, among the feveral states, and with the Indian tribes; to coin money, and regulate the value of it; and to fix the standard of weights and measures.

§ 9) The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states may think proper to admit, is not to be prohibited by congress prior to the year 1808; but a duty, not exceeding ten dollars, may be imposed on each person so imported *.

No duties shall be laid on articles exported from any state; nor shall any preference be given to the ports of one state over those of another.

\$ 10) No state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and filver coin a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. No state shall, without the confent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing the inspection laws; and the net proceeds of fuch imposts or duties must be paid into the treasury of the United states.

It was estimated, that for several years after the commencement of the present reign the whole annual value of the cotton manufactures of this kingdom was under £200,000; and that not above 50,000 spindles were employed in spinning cotton yarn. At this time the spindles employed were estimated to be above 2,000,000, and muslins were made in the British looms which rivaled those of India. The following is believed to be a pretty correct

View of the progress of the cotton manufacture from the year 1781, when muslins were first made in this kingdom.

Cotton uled in	Britain.					ated value of G	the cott	ton manufactures of
5,101,920	pounds	in	the	year	1781	_	-	£2,000,000
11,200,810	-		-		1782	-	_	3,900,000
9,546,179	-		-		1783	-	-	3,200,000
11,280,238	-		-		1784	-	_	3,950,000
17,992,888 19,151,867	-		~		1785	_	-	6,000,000
19,151,807	-		-		1786	-	-	6,500,000

22,600,000 (say 22,176,887 †) 1787 7,500,000 A writer, who investigated the subject of the cotton manufactures at this time, estimates the supply and the expenditure of cotton in the year 1787 in the following proportions.

tioned, this regulation points only to them.

[†] This is the quantity in 1787 according to the cultom house report presented to the house of commons, which the writer of An important crifis in the calico and muslin manufactory in Great Britain explained, from whom most of the information con-

^{*} Though Negro flaves be not expressly men-oned, this regulation points only to them. tained !in this paragraph is derived, could not obtain at the time (1788) when he wrote. The importation of cotton continued to increase, as will appear from a flatement of the quantity of raw materials used in the principal manufactures of Great Britain, to be given in a subsequent part of this work,

the flates s prior to imposed nor shall

; to coin of weights

another. iny thing any law the cons, except on laws; into the

ement of ctures of fpindles **spindles** ns were The fol-

I, when

,000 ,000 ,000

ires of

ne year. could not

te. The crease, as antity of ufactures nent part

Imported from British West-Indies *	pounds.	Worked up in	133
French and Spanish colonies Dutch ditto Portuguese ditto	6,600,000 6,000,000 1,700,000 2,500,000	Candle wicks Hosiery Cotton goods mixed or linen	1,500,000 1,500,000 with silk
East-India, procured from Ostend Smyrna or Turkey	100,000	Fustians Calicoes and muslins	- 2,000,000 - 6,000,000 - 11,600,000
	22.600.000		

At this time the number of water mills, or machines, for fpinning twist cotton yarn for warps, as near as intelligence could be obtained,

Derby-shire 2 Nottingham-	The rest of England 6	Lanerk-shire - 4 Renfrew-shire - 4
shire - 1 York-shire 1 Cheshire		Perth-shire 3 Edinburgh-shire 2 The rest of Scotland 6
Stafford-shire Westmoreland	In all England and Wales 123	In all Scotland - 19

ing 143, the cost of which was estimated at There were at the same time 550 mule jennies, or machines of 90 spindles each +, and 20,700 hand jennies of 80 spindles each, for spinning yarn for the shute or west, the cost of which, and of the auxiliary machinery, together with that of the buildings, is stated to have been

285,000

£715,000

the total expenditure being at least These establishments, when in full employment, were estimated to produce as much cotton yarn as could be spun by a million of persons upon fingle wheels; and, instead of diminishing the employment of the people, as was apprehended, they called vast numbers from idleness to comfortable independence. At this time they were supposed to employ

26,000 31,000 53,000 110,000 in the operations of spinning, and 133,000 59,000 48,000 240,000 in the subsequent stages of the manu-- facture, there being in all

159,000 90,000 101,000 350,000 perfons employed in this most beneficial manufacture, and nearly one half of them in the calico and muslin branches, wherein the value of the raw material is advanced, by industry

^{*} It appears from the Report of the committee a deduction of what he fin poled the quantity of the privy council upon the flave trade, that the foreign cottons imported from the British West. cotton, imported from Jamaico, Grenada, and cotton, imported from Jamaico, Grenada, and Barbados, in the year 1787, exceeded the quantity here flated as imported from all the British West-Indies. The author of this estimate made [ditin's Description of Manchester, p. 263.]

foreign cottons imported from the British West-

and ingenuity acting upon capital and machinery, to from ten to fifty times the value of it, when purchased by the manufacturer *. Such are the powers of machinery; and fuch are the benefits conferred upon this nation by the inventive genius of Sir Riehard Arkwright.

It happened unfortunately, in the first instance, for the British manufacturers, that the East-India company had at this time a very great flock of piece goods in their warehouses, and the competition between them and the British fabrics very much depressed the prices of both. The manufacturers took the alarm, and prefented to the committee of the privy council for trade a memorial, charging the company with having purposely augmented the quantity of the goods, and lowered the prices, in order to ruin them, and destroy British industry, in favour of their own subjects in Hindoostan and their own commerce. The subflance of the accufation being transmitted by the committee of the privy council to the company, it was fo completely answered, that the committee were fully convinced that any restrictions upon the company's fales would be prejudicial to the manufacturers themselves, throw the trade into the hands of foreigners, and open a door to very extensive finuggling for home confumption †. And, indeed, when we confider, that all East-India goods are fold by public sale, it is evident that the demand must entirely regulate the price, which is fixed by the buyers themselves: for no one can suppose that the company refused to take as good a price as they could get. Neither was the glut of goods, which now came into the marke, and preffed fo hard upon the manufacturers at the time, permanently hurtful to them, but rather highly beneficial: for it called into employment a vast number of hawkers of muslins, &c. who, by dint of low prices, diffused a taste for those goods in the remoteft villages of the kingdom, where they had fearcely ever been feen before, and thereby paved the way to a greatly-extended demand for the productions of the British as well as the India looms, by which the regular fales of both are augmented at least a hundred-fold.

Meslieurs Kendrew and Porthouse of Darlington in York-shire, invented mills and machinery for fpinning flax, which had been believed incapable of being drawn out and ducly twined by any mechanic powers, and took out a patent for their invention.

The following is believed to be a pretty accurate estimate of the annual amount of the French Levant trade about this time.

of gold and filver.

† A committee of the principal buyers of piece goods drew up a memorial, expecting their conviction that fuch would be the cafe.

If we take into confideration the value in all : a degree of ductility far furpaffing that of added to muslin by tambouring, we may any, that the finelt wood, and perhaps only interior to that a pound of cotton is thereby brought up to the value of about £15, or above a hundred times the original value. A pound of Demararay cotton has been foun by the machinery to the extent of 356 hanks, meafuring 540 yards each, or 169 miles

		•	1
Places. Constantinople Salonica Morea Candia Smyrna Syria Egypt Barbary Add for caravans		Exports from France. Livres 4,000,000 2,300,000 250,000 6,000,000 5,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000	1,000,000 3,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 8,000,000 6,000,900 3,500,000
and smuggled goods The trade carried of	-	150,000 1,500,000 *24,000,000	2,000,000

The trade carried on by France with Russia, in virtue of the com-· mercial treaty concluded in the preceding year, was not very extensive, the exports from Russia being this year only to the amount of £50,000. The French, however, imported into Russia merchandize far exceeding that amount, which were partly carried direct from France by fea. But rich stuffs, jewels, and other articles of luxury, used to be conveyed either wholely by land carriage, or by the medium of the German ports on the Baltic fea, whence they found their way into Russia, a confiderable part of them being generally finuggled.

The whole value of the merchandize imported into Petersburg this year was 15,564,533 rubles. The principal articles were woollen, corton, and filk, goods; wines of France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Greece; beer and ale (4,791 hogsheads); herrings (19.979 barrels of Swedish and northern, and only 741 of British and Dutch); sugar; coffee; and tea. There were also imported gold in ingots to the value of 9,830 rubles, and filver in bars to the value of

A botanic garden was established in Bengal under the directions of Colonel Kydd. The East-India company, expecting great benefit from it, especially by the propagation of cinnamon and sago trees, sent out orders to withhold no proper expenses for the advancement of fo useful

There belonged this year to all the ports 8,711 vessels of the afcertained burthen of 954,829 tuns, and of Scotland 1,700 133,045

Total 10,411

n to fifty r *. Such erred upon itish manvery great n between s of both. nmittee of pany with wered the favour of

The fub-

f the privy

the comcompany's

throw the

extensive

confider,

that the

he buyers

ed to take

ds, which

ufacturers

eneficial: ıslins, &c.

he remot-

i feen bend for the

ch the re-

fhire, in-

believed mechanic

of the an-

affing that of

erior to that

ivers of piece

g their con-

imports of Petersburg is from the private collec-

1,087,874

^{*} About one million flerling money. In the account of the French and Ruffian trade I have followed Mr. Eton. [Survey of the Turkifb empire, p. 417.] The account of the

All these vessels were measured and registered agreeable to the act 26 Geo. III, c. 60. The returns from the other parts of the British dominions were not received in time to be included in this year's account of British shipping.

There were entered this year in all the ports of Great Britain, from and to foreign countries, including repeated voyages,

	British.		F	oreign.	l Total.		
Inward - Outward -	Vessels. 9,969 11,762	Tuns. 1,058,368 1,211,199	Vessels. 2,181 1,462	Tuns. 258,133 138,220	Vessels. 12,150 13,224	Tuns. 1,316,501 1,349,410	

The net amount of the customs, including the West-India four-anda-half-per-cent duty, paid into the exchequer in the course of this

from the custom-house in London £3,603,807 4 11 and from the custom-house in Edinburgh 70,000 0 0

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £3,673,807 4 11

There were coined at the mint in the course of this year 60,975 pounds of gold, value £2,849,056 17 and 17,890 pounds of filver *. 55,459 0 0 £2,904,515 17 6

Denmark, &c Russia Sweden Poland Prussia Germany Holland Flanders France Portugal Madeira Spain Canaries Straits Gibraltar Italy Venice Turkey Ireland

Africa Totals

Asia New Holland

Mann

Guernsey, &c, Greenland

United state

British Foreign

Import

Tot

Vol. IV.

Though the coinage of filver this year was pretty confiderable (being, indeed, the largeft in any one year fince the early part of the eighteenth century) not a fingle fhilling or fixpence of it is now to be found in circulation, nor, indeed, of any filter coincil in the confine rains. Some of any filver coined in the prefent reign. Some

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1787 was as follows.

	Impor	ted into	1			8	ne yea	17	87 was	as f	ollows.	
Countries, &c.	ENOLAND,	SCOTLAND.			Exp	orted f	rom					
Guemsey, &c, Greenland United states Br. colonies Freeign Asia New Holland Africa	17,240 12 4 41,020 1 8 180,766 14 6 780,445 2 4 241,073 18 10 3,456,061 17 10 2 71,310 8 1 3,430,868 0 6	24,003 9 10 346,607 2 0 38,900 1 8 80,482 7 3 24,378 13 6 99,506 14 8 3,716 12 9 14,424 1 9 25,401 0 1 168. 16 11 15,793 5 11 9 5 11 13,453 13 2 337,505 7 4 1,710 18 1 210 8 1 34,520 9 9 113,192 13 9 1 1,557 5 5 193,385 19 6 1	202,029 4 9 37,403 3 7 52,037 11 0 633,889 17 4 626,970 10 2 429,624 13 3 708,667 0 10 551,298 1 9 20,136 12 9 470,496 9 1 1 20,421 13 9 278,146 18 9 58,489 7 10 581,869 15 1 5,297 6 9 67,403 11 3 957,806 16 01 19,548 11 2 575,9119 16 8 617,457 8 7 253,496 19 4 10,780 15 7 583 2 1 461,629 3 4 2	99,286 12 2 27,127 9 3 39,746 15 6 664,134 3 2 267,454 8 0 25,536 9 3 5,058 17 8 60,915 11 11 394 11 5 436 6 0 0 23,084 12 4 134,433 16 16 8,096 10 1 32,366 9 4 066,132 12 6 13,11.4 15 6 15,867 7 1 1,176 16 8 219,094 4 5 233,001 19 1 178,030 5 7 3,403 9 5 65,037 17 11 945 16 5 66,004 15 3	8 £252,089 3 301,315 64,530 91,804 1,129,8,024 1,113,108 804,012 976,061 576,534 25,195 537,412 20,816 278,583 81,574 716,303 1 13,303 1 199,772	0 7 0 12 10 6 9 0 6 1.11 7 0 0 10 5 5 2 4 9 0 2 11 1 0 0 7 11 1 0 0 7 6 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	13,085 4,534 5,207 1,465 13,424 85,525 1,127 4,839 1,618 16,7*0 627 1 9,115 1 78,599 2,027 302 1 31,740 18 17,7093 1 17,7093 1 17,7093 1 17,7093 1	0 10 10 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11 10 11 11	1,084 6,283 95,753 27,903 6,005 115 325 212 140,005 1,104 3,904 38,156 125,704 19,861	rebandin 7 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 & £15,728 3 6,244 5,207 4 2,546 2 19,707 5 181,278 29,031 10,845 1,618 16,825 953 9,327 318,604 3,131 4,206 219,897 62,798	3 13 13 13 15 11 17 11 1

Summary.

Imports of England	1 £16,335,096 11 9 Exports of { Eng	and &11,309,540 13 7 &4,445,114 3 3 &15,754,654 16 ;	1
Totals _	£17,804,024 16. 1].	### 744,359 9 10 370,774 19 10 1,115,134 9 ### £12,053,900 3 5 £4,815,889 3 1 £16,869,780 6	6273

Vol. IV.

1788, January—Captain Arthur Phillip of the navy, appointed governor of the intended colony in New South Wales, arrived at Botany bay in that country with his fleet of transports and his colonists, together with a flock of horses, cows, sheep, goats, rabbits, and poultry, in January 1788. But not liking the harbour nor the appearance of the country around it, he removed to Port-Jackson, the next harbour to the northward, where he found a foil generally good, and a country thinly inhabited by a race of black people in the lowest state of savage life: and there he established his colony, consisting chiefly of convicts, whose descendents, when purified from the vicious habits of the sirft settlers, may perhaps make an important figure in the historic page of

the nineteenth century.

Connected with the commencement of this extraordinary colony was the last intelligence received in Eurore concerning the illustrious French navigator, Mr. De la Perouse, who arrived in Botany bay a few days after Governor Phillip. Two frigates, called the Bouffole and the Aftrolable *; failed from Brest on the 1" of August 1785 under the command of Commodore De la Perouse and Captain De Langle, who were accompanied by men of the first abilities in every suitable department of science and the arts. The important object of their voyage was to supply whatever was wanting, and to afcertain whatever was doubtful, in the discoveries of preceding navigators, so as to render the geography of the vaole world full and complete; and also to disperse useful vegetables throughout the innumerable islands of the South sea for the benevolent purposes of adding to the comforts of the natives, and furnishing refreshments to the navigators of succeeding ages. Neither was any thing omitted in the king's inftructions to the commander, which could tend to promote the interests of the French commerce and policy, or of general science. The commodore, having made the west coast of North America at Mount S'. Elias in about 60° north latitude, traced that c ... of which Captain Cook had for the most part only a transient view, as far as Monterey, a Spanish settlement in California, and constructed a chart of it, which, from the number of accurate observers, and the goodness of the instruments +, employed in ascertaining the positions, he recommends with an honest consciousness of diligence and abilities, to the confidence of navigators and the learned ±. The navigators afterwards

* Bouffole fignifies the compair. Aftrolabe is the name of an inftrument formerly used for taking the height of the sun and other objects, and for folving many problems in aftronomy.

* Bouffole fignifies the compair. Aftrolabe and every chart and paper that could be of fervice the name of an infrument formerly used for tak-

⁺ It is pleasing to relate, that the British admiralty, mindful of the attention of the French government to Captain Cook's ships, when returning from a similar voyage, presented to Mr. De la Peronse the chronometer and the azimuth compass, that had been used by that great navigator,

¹ With respect to particular points and bays, much was added by the succeeding surveys of our westless engaged in the fur trade. But all preceding charts of this coast must be superfeded, whether we consider the accuracy or the minute detail, by that which was constructed by Captain Vancouver from a constant close examination of the numerous channels, mostly performed in his boats in the years 1792-1794.

ppointed gored at Botany colonists, toand poultry, appearance of xt harbour to nd a country te of favage y of convicts. s of the first toric page of

ry colony was trious French a few days nd the Astrohe command who were aclepartment of ge was to supdoubtful, in ne geography useful vegetfor the beand furnishither was any which could policy, or of oaft of North ced that call ient view, as constructed a ind the goodfitions, lie reoilities, to the ors afterwards

could be of fervice

ar points and bays, ding furveys of our But all preced-uperfeded, whether e minute detail, by Captain Vancouver on of the numerous his boats in the

coasted along the eastern shores of China, Corea, and Tartary, ascertaining the hitherto-unknown positions of the principal points of those countries, and of fome large islands lying to the northward of Japan, which were very erroneously laid down in all our charts; and then they proceeded to the port of S'. Peter and S'. Paul in Kamtschatka, the worthy inhabitants of which, from the knowlege of their characters obtained by the perusal of Cook's third voyage, they considered as old known friends, who on their part received them with the same warmth of hospitality, which they had sliewn to our British navigators. From that hospitable extremity of the world they proceeded to explore the Pacific ocean, and arrived at Botany bay on the the 26th of January 1788, when Governor Phillips was getting under fail for Port-Jackson.

When Mr. De la Perouse was at Chili, he remarked the wonderful abundance of corn, vines, flocks, and herds; the later in particular, which are commonly killed merely for the fake of the tallow and hides, there being no fufficient number of confumers for the flesh. But though the produce of that country, if duely cultivated and encouraged, would, he fays, be fufficient to maintain the half of Europe, and its wool would supply all the manufactures of France and England, the bleffings of nature are counteracted by the errors of government; the people are poor in the midst of plenty; and the whole commerce of the place is conducted by four or five small vessels, which arrive once a-year from

His observations at Manila are nearly similar. The fruits of the earth are abundant: but trade is so fettered by impositions and restrictions, that what is over ferving the wants of the cultivators is almost of no value. Sugar has been fold at less than a penny a-pound, and rice has been left on the ground uncut. The people are not permitted to raife tobacco, of which they are distractedly fond, but are compelled by an army of revenue officers and a military force to buy it from the government at the enormous price of half a dollar a pound. With a profusion of the richest tropical productions, and ten gatherings of filk in the year, they are miserable, and consequently discontented. And this most delightful country, capable from its fituation and its fertility of becoming one of the most important settlements in the world under a wise and moderate government, is of no advantage to Spain; and, to use Perouse's own words, ' the most charming country in the universe is certainly the ' last, which a lover of liberty would chuse for his residence *.' The Philippine company, lately established with the most oppressive exclufions and prejudices, have engroffed the trade with America, and are at

These pictures of misery in the midst of redundant plenty, and poverty in countries which soll down gold in their rivers, are selected as a lighted by science and philosophy.

the same time obliged to buy the manufactures of India and Europe in the port of Manila, where pretended Moorish, Armenian, and Portuguese, vessels from Goa import only English goods.

He thinks that Macao in China, which nominally belongs to the Portuguese, if it were made a free port, and were under a government of proper energy, might be one of the most flourishing towns in Asia.

Perouse made it an invariable rule to give every island or country in his charts its proper indigenous name, if he could obtain it; if not, he retained the name given by the first European discoverers, giving new names only to such places as, he had reason to believe, were first discovered by himself *. Indeed, he was so far from arrogating to himself the honours due to other distinguished navigators, that he was ever ready to give them all due praise, and in particular embraced every opportunity to express the greatest respect for the memory of the immortal Cook, whom he called the greatest of navigators, and of whom he was a most worthy follower †.

This enlightened navigator, all his philosophical associates, and the crews of both ships, were, most probably, swallowed up in the ocean, so nothing was ever heard of them after their departure from Botany bay on the 11th of March 1788. Had they been spared to return to Europe, the world would have been greatly enriched by the stores collected in almost every branch of science by so many men, each of whom was eminently qualified to execute the task he had taken upon himself. What we possess of the fruits of their labour and research was fortunately sent home, as they sound opportunities, and chiefly from Kamtschatka ‡.

The progress and general diffusion of science have humanized the manners of mankind, and softened that serocity which disgraced former ages. One of the consequences of this improvement in the moral sentiments and feelings of mankind is, that the justice of carrying the natives of Africa into slavery has been questioned by most people, who are unconnected with the slave trade or property in slaves, and absolutely denied by many. At the beginning of this session of parliament soft, Mr. Wilberforce gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill respecting the slave trade: Mr. Fox also signified, that he proposed to call the

Future geographers, and navigators (who, to be mafters of their own art, must be geographers) will be fully fensible of the important advantages refulling from such a line of conduct.

[†] To the many inflances of respect contained in his account of his own voyage may be added what he faid to Lieutenau. King at Botany hay.

'In short, Mr. Cook has done so much, that has left nothing for me to do but to admire his actions.' [Hunter's Voyage to New South Wales, p. 292.]

[†] The national affembly of France ordered a fplendid edition of the Voyage to be executed at the public expense, and directed, that, after the king should have taken some copies for his own use or disposal, the whole of the impression should be fent to the widow of the lamented commander; and they ordered that she should receive her husband's pay till the return of the two ships, which were fent out in hopes of finding him.

f The fellion began on the 27th of November 1787.

attention of parliament to that subject: and it was supposed, that Mr. Pitt, the prime minister, was also a friend to the measure. In consequence of these favourable appearances, and of the discussion which the question had undergone throughout the whole country, one hundred and three petitions were presented to the house of commons by the friends of the unfortunate Africans, among whom were the corporation of London, and most of the other principal corporations and communities in England and Scotland, praying for an abolition of the flave trade *. On the other fide, when the parliament took up the business, petitions from Liverpool, from London, from the agent for Jamaica, and from a proprietor of a brass manufactory, prayed for continuing the trade as it was +.

February 11th-The king in council directed the committee of council for trade and plantations to inquire into the state of that part of Africa whence the flaves are brought, the manner of obtaining them, the transportation and sale of them, and the effects of the slave trade upon the colonies and the general commerce of the kingdom. And the committee, having accordingly made inquiries of every one they could find, acquainted with the circumstances of the slave trade, and having also got answers from the governors, assemblies, &c. in the West-Indies concerning the state of slavery, and of the produce and trade of the islands, &c. next year drew up a large report, which they addressed to the king. From this copious fource I am enabled to lay before the reader the following authenic information upon those interesting sub-

The Negroes are generally described by those, who may be presumed to be most impartial, as a mild and inoffensive race §, where they have no intercourse with Europeans. They have great abundance of rice of a quality superior to that of Carolina , corn of various kinds, pep-

rope in

uguele.

e Port-

rent of

ntry in

not, he

ng new

eft dif-

o him-

as ever

ery op-

nmort-

he was

nd the

ocean,

Botany

urn to

es col-

whom

imfelf.

unate-

tschat-

d the

form-

moral

ng the

who olute-

ienc s. fpect-

all the

rdered a cuted at

fter the

1 should

nander:

her huf-

, which

vember

ia.

[†] A flave-merchant appeared at the bar of the house of lords; with his eyes full of tears, and a countenance fraught with horror, and faid, My lords, I am ruined, if you pass this bill. I have risked thirty thousand pounds upon the trade risked thirty thousand pounds upon the trade this year. It is all I have been able to gain by my industry, and, if I lose it, I must go to the hospital. —Could this miserable man not employ his thirty thousand pounds in some more un-exceptionable line of business? Could he not live taceptonate into orderings; Could be not the upon fuch a fortune without any buffiness? I fay nothing of the inconfillency of fuch a man being confidered as an object of compaffion by those, who could feel their hearts against feeling for the mifery brought upon the unoffending Africans by this very man in the profecution of the trade, which was the object of confideration.

[‡] Though the Report was not completed till

^{*} Among those petitions there was one from the 28th of March 1789, yet, as the facts contain-Briftol, though that city, as well as London, is ed in it (excepting one table of imports from the Well-Indies) are brought no lower than the beginning of the year 1788, this appears to he the proper place for introducing them.

This character of the Negroes has the support of, apparently, the father of history, [See V. i, p. 55] of Leo Africanus, who traveled through a great part of Africa about the year 1506, of Mr. Park, who lately explored the banks of the River Niger, and many others.

Several of the gentlemen examined by the committee afferted, that the African rice was the best they had ever feen. It grows on dry ground, and is more hearty or fubstantial than the swamp rice of America and the Oriental countries. At Sierra Leona from 700 to 1,000 tuns of it used to be purchased annually for the shipping and factories at prices varying from 2f to 10f a hundreds

per *, and valuable gums. They raise tobacco of an inferior quality for their own use: and it may be presumed, that they might as easily raise the best; if the seed were introduced among them. They have cotton of several qualities and colours. The country is covered with a great variety of valuable woods; and gold, ivory, and wax, are found in it. Sugar-canes, and indigo of a superior quality, grow spontaneously; and there can be no doubt, that every production of the tropical countries might be cultivated to advantage, though I have only selected a few, which are articles of established commerce †. If the Europeans would conduct their intercourse with the Negroes so as to persuade them that they had their interest at heart, they would be easily induced to apply to the cultivation of valuable articles for trade. 'But the flave-trade' naturally has a tendency to make both the natives and the people em-

' ployed in it ferocious 1."

In most parts of the country the kings are absolute. They make war upon their neighbours for the purpose of getting prisoners. Of these the handsomest of the women are reserved for domestic slaves or concubines; and the men and the rest of the women are fold to the slavetraders. It is also afferted, that flaves are bred up for sale, as cattle are in other countries. Formerly murder was punished by death, and other crimes by fines of cattle, &c. paid to the party injured; but now, in order to flock the flave market, all crimes, from murder to the most petty offence, real or imaginary, are punished by foreign flavery . Accufations of adulter and witchcraft are often procured against obnoxious persons; and i r such crimes, or the pretence of them, not only the supposed criminal, but also his whole family are condemned to flavery. Many are also made flaves for debt. When the demand for flaves is brisk, the kings, chiefs, and black traders, make no scruple of panyaring (feizing and carrying off) the inhabitants of whole villages, against whom no offence is alleged; and armed men go out fingly, or in small parties, to waylay and seize desenceless stragglers. The European flave-traders are charged with encouraging these enormities: and, I fear, it cannot be denied, that the flaving captains have frequently been guilty of the fame atrocities, for which the Negroes have fome-

* Some pepper of the produce of Africa was found fo good, that the East India company were alarmed, and objected to the importation of it.

† Before the Europeans reforted to Africa for flaves, the people of Guinea fold their cotton to the merchants of Barbary; they were tolerably expert in the useful arts; commerce flourished in some degree among them; and they lived in opulence and abundance. The king of Tombuto (or Tombuctoo) was even a patron of literature. These facts are extracted from the Account of Africa written by John Leo Africanus in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

|| Domeftic flavery among the Negroes is comparatively a mild state of subordination.

[†] The reader, who wishes to have a more copions account of the productions of Africa (which are in fact the same with those of the Eatl and Weti Indies) than my limits will admit of, may consolt the Report, part i, under the brad of produce; Mr. Afzelius's account of the natural productions of Sierra Leona, in Washfron's Essay on colonisation, p. 272;—the several Accounts of the proceedings of the association for discovering the interior parts of Africa;—Park's Travels;—Browne's Travels, &c.

times taken a severe, but just, revenge. In the year 1787 three English vessels were cut off by the natives in the River Gambia, and almost all their crews put to death, in revenge for one of them failing away with some free Negroes. And, nor long after, five captains of slave vessels were seized in Camaroon's river by the natives, who were so moderate as only to keep them in confinement till the return of one of their veffels, which they fent to the West-Indies to bring back thirty free Ncgroes, the fons and daughters of the principal people of the place, flolen by another flaving captain; by which spirited conduct, and the proper exertion of Governor Parry of Barbados, the kidnapped Negroes were restored to their friends.

Such are the means, according to the accounts of the greatest number of the gentlemen examined by the committee, whereby Negroes become flaves. But feveral flave-merchants and flaving captains declared, that the criminal trials in Africa are conducted in the most equitable manner, so that none are condemned to slavery without having deserved punishment; and that there is no such thing as breaking up villages for the fake of making the people flaves, except in cases of rebellion or refistance against the king. It may, however, be presumed, that the king himself is the only judge of the crimes of rebellion and resistance, and that the arrival of a slave ship has a powerful influence upon his decision. Some of these gentlemen, indeed, acknowleged, that whole families are enflaved on the pretence of one individual being guilty of the imaginary crime of witchcraft. And they argued, that it was not too much to suppose that the whole of the slaves carried off from Africa: were condemned criminals, feeing that this comparatively fmall country produces about two thousand criminals annually*...

Sir George Yonge, a captain in the navy, and Mr. Poplett, an officer in the African corps, were of opinion that an European colony, prudently established on the coast of Africa, would in time induce the natives to cultivate produce for sale. And Mr. Gustavus Vassa, late commissary for the African settlement, in a letter to Lord Hawkesbury, fays, that Africa, if the flave trade were abolished, would become a market for British manufactures superior to all Europe. ' Europe' he observes, ' contains one hundred and twenty millions of inhabitants. Query, how many millions doth Africa contain? Supposing the Africans, collectively and individually, to expend five pounds a head in raiment and furniture yearly when civilized, &c .- an immensity be-

tain, the number of criminals would turn out a vast Great Britain, as the rest of Great Britain is more tain, the number of trimmals would turn out a value deal more than 2,000. The calculator might fay, if London furnishes 2,675 criminals in a year, [fee than London, the general rendezvous of a Colquboun's Treatife on the police, Table at p. 437, in the kingdom.

iake war of these or conie flaveattle are th, and ut now, he most Acobnoxi-

ality for

fily raife

otton of

reat var-

nd in it.

fly; and

countries

a few.

is would

em that

to apply

ve-trade

ple em-

nned to nand for ruple of villages, ngly, or Europes: and, quently.

not only

Africa for cotton to lerably expurified in ed in opulmbuto (or literature. Account of

e fome-

in the bees is com-

^{*} If this mode of calculation (which is taken from Long's Hiftory of Jamaica) were adopted in a Britain furnish!—There is great reason to believe, that Africa is as much more free from crimes than

yond the reach of imagination. This I conceive to be a theory founded upon facts; and therefor an infallible one. If the blacks were permitted to remain in their own country, they would double themselves every fifteen years; in proportion to such increase would

be the demand for manufactures *.'

Captain Hills of the navy, Captain Heatly in the flave trade, and Mr. Dalzell, chief governor of the settlements under the direction of the African committee, were of opinion, that a colony could never introduce habits of industry among the natives, who are incurably indolent, and have no idea of property in the foil. But Mr. Devaynes, formerly a governor of one of the African forts and at this time a director of the East-India company, gave it as his opinion, that 'They have capacity · and natural parts enough to learn whatever might be taught them, ' and would become industrious, if properly encouraged. They have ' many virtues, and great courage and attachment to their masters and benefactors. They are healthy and robust people. It has been an object of European policy to prevent the Africans from arriving at perfection in these articles from a fear of interfering with established branches of com-' merce elsewhere t.' 'At present the Africans have no knowlege of the methods of preparing cotton, tobacco, fugar, indigo, and other dying plants, so as to make them fit for exportation. If the African company were to give directions to their fervants there, and to give them a little encouragement, they might certainly induce them to under-' take the preparing some of these articles for exportation, particularly cotton and indigo.

The flaves are brought down to the coast, some of them from a diftance of feveral months' journey, by the traveling traders, who fell them, either to the refident traders, or directly to the flaving captains. The payments are made partly in gold, but chiefly in British and East-

* I apprehend, this gentleman is rather two be industrious; as their dayly food, which constifanguine in his calculations. But admit that the Negrocs in Africa may double their numbers only in thirty years (for which there is room enough, as it is supposed that not a fiftieth part of the country is at prefent cultivated) and that Great Britain may fupply only one tenth part of the demand, at one pound, instead of five pounds, per head, receiving the returns in raw materials for manufactures, which can be brought feveral hundred miles from the interior country by the great rivers, the prospect is prodigiously great, and presents advantages far superior to those of a hundred colonies in flands: and fuch a commerce would cost nothing for protecting it, as no enemy can take poffession of a great continent.

† Are there no inflances in this country of people indulging in indolence, who are not obliged to labour? It ought to be confidered, that the Negroes have no incentive, and fearcely any need, to

tutes almost their only want, can be obtained from fo fertile a foil with feareely any labour. They are active enough, when they are going upon the infamous errand of kidnapping their brethren for the white traders.

1 ' A fugar plantation was established o English miles from the fort of Butra in the year 1707, but was discouraged by the slave trade. The . Dutch were once inclined to establish fugar plantations on the coast of Guinea, and actually began to clear the land with 200 Negroes; but being foon aware that this undertaking would be hurtful to the flave trade, and to the trade in gold dust, they abandoned it? [Rosk's Descrip-tion of the coast of Guines, p. 46.—Nordenskiele's Treatise on commerce and colonization, p. 25—both quoted in Wadfirom's Effay on colonization, pp. 325,

India goods, among which guns and other articles of wrought iron, copper, and brass, gun-powder and balls, rum and other spirits, woollen, cotton, and linen, goods, constitute the principal articles.

When the flaves are received onboard the veffels, the men are chained, two and two together, the right ancle of the one being fastened to the left ancle of the other, but the women and children are not chained. The proportion of flaves taken onboard was at this time from two to three for every tun of the vessels burthen; about two thirds of the cargo being males, and their ages not under fixteen nor above thirty, if they could be so obtained. The tweendecks is fitted up for their reception. with bulkheads (or partitions) dividing it into rooms, the first of which, in a ship, reaches from the head to the fore part of the main hatch, and is allotted to the men slaves: the second bulkhead, abaft the main mast and the pumps, incloses a short room for the boys: the third, which is placed abaft the mizen mast, and is common to all ships, divides the women, who are before it, from the girls, who are in the cabin *. A platform, or shelf, of the breadth of about six feet is moreover ranged along each fide at the mid height between the upper and the lower deck; on which a fecond tire of flaves is laid. None of the flaves, who are flowed upon, or under, the platform, except small children, can vary their position so far as to sit up, unless the ship has a very extraordinary height between the decks +. The whole of the apartments allotted for the flaves are generally planed smooth, and painted. And it was afferted, that very great improvements had been made in point of accommodation in the flave vessels within twenty years past. Every morning in good weather the flaves are brought upon deck, where they are walhed and fed, and afterwards made to jump about for exercise ‡: and in the meantime the failors are employed in cleaning their rooms, and when the weather requires it, fumigating them with the finoke of tobacco or frankincense. In bad weather they must remain almost constantly in .

In frigate-built ships the women's room reaches quite to the flern; and the girls with some of the maller boys are kept in the cabin, which is all above the main deck, there being thus four tires of flaves in the after parts of the ship.

† The space allowed upon the deck or platform for each full grown flave was 16 inches, for the boys 14 inches, and for the girls 12 inches. But they were often stowed much closer, fo that they absolutely lay upon one-another. The ship Brooks, as measured by Captain Parrey, who was fent by government to Liverpool in order to inspect the have ships, measured 100 feet, by 25 feet 4 inches where broadest, on the lower deck; and the height of her tweendecks was 5 feet 8 inches. Her no-pinal tunnage 297, her supposed tunnage by meabut the actually took onboard 6c9, as Captain one of their country drums beating all the while.

and in the year 1786 the actually carried 620 flaves into Kingston, of whom 608 survived till the fale. The average height of the tweendecks in nine veffels measured by Captain Parrey was 5 feet 2 inches. One of them was only 4 feet 2 inches; and even that one had a platform, which, allowing for its own thickness, could be only 2 feet from the decks above and below it. [Defeription of a flave hip, at the end of Wadfrom's Flay on colonication.] ation .- Report on the Slave trade, Part iii, Sheet S. p. 4. - See also the all of parliament, 37 Geo. 111,

The fong and dance are encouraged and promoted,' fays one evidence. Another evidence fays, that the women and children are drivformer 320 times. By the above allowance of pace for the flaves, she should have carried 482:

Catofinic tails. They are also compelled to sing.

theory blacks

double

e would

nd Mr.

of the

r intro-

lolent†,

rmerly

of the

apacity

them,

ey have

ers and

n an ob-

erfection

of comof the

r dying

n com-

e them

under-

cularly

n a dif-

ho fell

ptains.

d Eastch confti-

ined from

r. They

upon the

thren for

9 English ear 1707,

gar plant-

tually be-

roes; but

would be

trade in s Deferip

denskield's

25-both 111. 325: confinement below, with fcarcely any fresh air, and consequently the

mortality at fuch times is very great.

Mr. Dalzell, who had been a furgeon and captain in the flave trade. estimated the mortality, allowing two slaves for every tun of the vessel's burthen, at from three to ten per cent*, according to the different parts of the coast, where they are taken in. But he mentioned two voyages made by himself, in one of which he lost about a fourth, and in the other near a third, of his cargo of flaves: and he ascribes the great mortality on these voyages to being long detained upon the coast, before he could complete his cargo; a circumstance, which clearly points out a great advantage in employing small vessels, which may foon be filled. in fuch a trade t. It is evident, that a tedious passage, whether occasioned by calms (during which the air in the tweenderks must be suffocating) or by bad weather, must also prove very destructive to the flaves.

On their arrival in the West-Indies the slaves are carefully made up for fale by the furgeon of the ship, by rubbing their skins with oil, and closing their wounds and scars by mercurial ointments and repellent drugs, in consequence of which their diseases break out afterwards with redoubled virulence, whereby vast numbers of those devoted victims perish soon after their arrival in the islands. As soon as they are made fit for exhibition, they are forted into classes, containing-1) the healthy and prime flaves; 2) the weak and puny with those under age and the superannuated; and 3) the refuse, consisting of the emaciated, and those whom no art can dress up to appear passable; and of these the largest ships have generally the largest proportion. A Guinea factor, to whom the cargo is configned, then advertises the fale, and disposes of them to the best advantage, the payments being generally made in bills of exchange upon England. The refuse Negroes are often fold so

their report, that out of 7,873 flaves, configned to Mr. Lindo, a Guinea factor, in the years 1786-1788, and reported at the culloin-house as arrived, 363 perished in the harbour of Kingston before the fales; and of the whole number of Negroes brought to Jamaica from the year 1655 to 1787 inclusive, being 676,276 who were reported at the customhouse, 31,181 had died in the harbour. The extraoidinary mortality in that concluding part of passage must, apparently, be imputed to the noxious quality of the drugs employed in making them up for fale. [Report on the flave trade, part iii, Sheet R.]

+ Mr. Dalzell gave in evidence, that he made one voyage in a veffel of only 50 tuns, wherein, though he packed 106 flaves into her, he loft only three. And Mr. Edwards observes, that a schooner (which could not be a large veffel) carried a cargo of Negroes to Jamaica without lefing one. [Hist. of

^{*} According to a statement given in to the board of trade by the African company, the numbers of Negroes, delivered between the years 1679 and 1688, were short of the numbers shipped, from 14 to 29 per cent. [Report on the flave trade, part iv, No. 5.] The advanced price of flaves, and the advanced experience of the dealers, have produced better methods of managing the cargoes of human flesh: for in fix voyages made by Captain Penny, between the years 1775 and 1786, he flated his lofs to be 110 out of 2,576; and in five voyages made by Captain Noris (1769-1777) his lofs was only 78 out of 2,175. But there feems reason to believe, that these gentlemen and Captain Dalzell have, in their accounts of the mortality of their flaves, omitted the deaths in harbour after their arrival; for the lofs in that fhort flage of the husiness appears to have amounted to four and five eighths per cent, nearest, in Jamaica. The committee of the assembly of that island stated in the West Indies, V. ii, p. 123.]

uently the ave trade.

he vessel's rent parts o voyages nd in the the great aft. before points out

be filled, er occasibe fuffove to the

made up h oil, and repellent ards with d victims are made e healthy age and ated, and these the ea factor, d disposes y made in en fold fo

configned to years 1786ule as arrived, ton before the groes brought 787 inclutive, t the cuftomur. The exiding part of I to the noximeking them rade, part iii,

that he made uns, wherein, r, he loft only hat a schooner arried a cargo ne. [Hift. of

low as a dollar a head; and most of them die in a very short time. And even among the better classes the mortality is so great, that it is thought in famaica, that, if fifteen out of twenty new Negroes are alive at the end of three years the purchaser is very lucky *.

The most of the Negroes are bought by the planters for the service of their plantations. But confiderable numbers of them, especially of the inferior classes, are also bought by a new set of slave-merchants, who reship them, and dispose of them in the foreign settlements in the West-

In the fugar islands, when a parcel of new Negroes arrive upon their purchaser's plantation, they are generally distributed among the most trusty experienced slaves, especially those of their own nation, whom they affift in the work of their houses and provision grounds, and from whom they learn the English language, such as it is spoken by the Negroes +, and the nature of the plantation work. The men are clothed with a shirt and trousers of osnaburg and a hat, and the women with a shift and petticoat of osnaburg and a hat ‡. In Jamaica, when the new Negroes have acquired some knowlege of the nature of the country and of the labour required of them, they get, what may be called, their establishment, that is to say, a small house, and a bit of mountain ground, in which they plant provisions for their own account: and from that their subsistence is derived, their owners furnishing them only n w and then a few falt herrings or cod. In the smaller lands, where there is not so much waste land, the owners are obliged to find their flaves the greater part of their provisions, which confift chiefly of Indian corn, rice, beans, &c. mostly imported from America, together with herrings, cod, or other falted provision.

The Negroes work from fun-rife to fun-fet, with intermissions for

+ It is a jargon composed of English, strangely corrupted, and mixed with fome Portuguele words, and others, which, I suppose, are African.

upon revising and amending their laws respecting Negroes, the refult of which has generally been favourable to the caufe of humanity. The affem-bly of Jamaica (29th November 1787) were affiduoufly employed in framing a confolidated flave law, which was intended to change in many respects the former fystem of regulations. A council of protection is established in each parish, and a variety of humane provisions introduced for rendering of numane provisions introduced for rendering their condition as easy and happy as possible.—
It is made filong evisions benefit of clargy in the first inflance to murder a flave: 'a claude, which, to the great honour of the house, passed without a single diffenting voice.'—The unanimity seems to be noted as fomething extraordinary, and more than could have been expected. True it is, that by the former law (enacted in the year 1751) the murder of a flave was punishable only by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, and as much fhorter as the judges pleafed to make it.

See Reckford's Descriptive account of Jamaica, V. ii, p. 343.—He describes a fourth clais of the new-imported Negroes, the refuse of the refuse, whom nobody will buy, who are feen lying about the streets, without clothing, without food, and without compassion. N. B. He wrote so late as 1790, when the flave trade was comparatively hu-

Principal Negroes get fome additional clothing of a better quality : and the law, at least in Jamaica, enjoins the mailers to give woollen clothing, which is necessary to a Negro in the cool of the which is necessary to a vegto in the coor of the night. Perhaps this law has been better observed, of late than formerly. It may here be observed, that the philanthropic efforts in favour of the Negroes on this side of the water have also had the good effect of fetting the legislatures of the islands and especially of Jamaica, Grenada, and Dominica,

breakfast on the field and dinner at their own houses. In crop time. which lasts about five months, they also work half the night, being divided into two spells, or watches, who relieve each other at noon and midnight, as the operation of boiling the fugar is never interrupted throughout the week.

The Negroes are tried for capital, or heinous, crimes by two justices of the peace affifted by three freeholders *. And they are punished by whipping for fmaller crimes, neglect of their work, &c. of which the overfeer or manager, to whom the proprietor commits the charge of the plantation, is judge; and not only he, but also the inexperienced young men who are retained, under the misapplied name of book-keepers, as his affiftants, and even the black drivers +. When the overfeer happens to be a man of humanity (and on this occasion it was afferted that overfeers were now much more humane and enlightened than they used to be formerly t) the punishments are perhaps not more frequent or fevere than may be necessary to compell flaves to perform work, in the fuccess of which they have no interest. Negroes, who are bred to trades, especially if they are good workmen, meet with better encouragement : and house flaves, particularly the handsome wenches, are frequently spoiled by excessive indulgence. The health of plantation slaves is taken care of by a surgeon, who is retained by the year at a fixed rate per head, with additional payment for extraordinary cases, as innoculation, &c: and a house or hospital, called the hot-house, is allotted for the reception of the fick Negroes upon every plantation.

The advocates for the flave trade infifted, that it was impossible to keep up the stock of Negroes without continual importation from Africa. It is, indeed, very evident, that, as long as the importation is continued, and two thirds of the flaves imported are men, the fucceeding generation, in the most favourable circumstances, cannot be more numerous than if there had been only half as many men; or, in other words, at least half the men may be said, with respect to population, to die without leaving any posterity. If that inequality cannot be rectified by an extra importation of women (and the flave-merchants fay, they are not to be had () a stoppage of importation would of itself correct the evil in

^{*} So it is in Jamaica: but the law, or custom, in general men of much better abilities than forvaries in the different islands. In Antigua three justices, and fix freeholders or householders, are required to constitute a court for the total of Negroes. In Grenada and St. Christophers two justices are

⁺ Thefe are a kind of officers, generally well experienced in the duty of the plantation, whom the overfeer appoints to fee that the other flaves

do not neglect their work.

† Mr. Long also observes [History of Jamaica, V. ii, p. 435] that the overfeers are now (1774)

merly. Mr. Beckford fays nearly the fame in his Deforitive account of Jamaica, V. i, p. 384. And the fame observation was made by the committee of the affembly of Jamaica in the year 1792. [Ed. ward's Hift. of the West. Instance, V. ii, p. 502.]

§ If there is a fearcity of women in the slave-markets on the medical of Control of the state of the stat

markets on the west coast of Africa, it appears to be quite the re erfe on the east fide of it. Mr. Ledyard was at Cairo in Egypt in the year 1788, he faw 200 Negro flaves brought from Darfoor, a country in the heart of Africa (now better

the course of one generation; after which, there can be no doubt, that the numbers of the vegroes would continue undiminished; and, as better care would then of necessity be taken of them, they would undoubtedly increase in a climate congenial to that, from which their ancestors were brought. Of this there are instances on some plantations *; and if they increase on some, there can apparently be no good reason, why they should not increase on all, which would be a prodigious great advantage, to the proprietors of West-India estates. Another great advantage, resulting from the abolition of importation, would be, that in the next generation there would be no obea men +: there would be an end of that credulity and superstition, to be found only among the Negroes imported from Africa, to which one fingle planter in Jamaica ascribed the loss of about one hundred of his flaves in fifteen years, and which is supposed to have been the instigation to all the insurrections of the Negroes in that island. The creole Negroes would be attached to the country, in which they were born, and also to their masters, unless their conduct should be such as to provoke them to hatred and resentment.

The increase of Negroes by the natural means, the complete abolition of national diffinctions among them, together with the fuperior docility and knowlege of flaves bred up from their infancy to the work they are destined to perform, would facilitate the gradual improvement of every inch of practicable waste land in the islands. And then, in-

known by the travels of Mr. Browne) of whom very few were men, and they were mostly young women; just such a cargo as the West-India planters should wish for, if they must have new Negroes. See Proceedings of the African affociation, 1791, pp.

op time,

t, being

oon and

errupted

iuftices

ished by

hich the

harge of

erienced

keepers.

eer hap-

ted that

an they

requent

ork, in

bred to

courage-

are fre-

n flaves

a fixed

as innoallotted

flible to

Africa.

itinued.

generamerous

ords, at

e with-

d by an

are not

evil in

than for-

ame in his

8.1. And

committee

)2. [Ed-

502.] the flave-

appears to

the year

rom Dar-

ow better

known

\$0, 53.]

* Mr. Long observes, that a stoppage of importation, by obliging the owners to be more careful in preserving the lives and healths of their pretent flock of flaves, would render recruits lefs neceffary. And he fays, he has known the Negroes on plantations, where they are moderately worked, not only keep up their numbers without importation, but also increase; and that on most of the old-settled estates the number of births and deaths is pretty equal, but that Africans die faster than creole (West-India-born) Negroes. But the numbers may well be expected to fall off rapidly upon plantations, where there are five men to one woman (and Mr. Long afferts, that there are fuch) or where the overfeer forces the flaves to labour beyond their powers in order to establish his bour beyond their powers in order to entanin anso own character as a great planter, at the expense of the lives of the Negroes, and "be productly find finded employer.—In the year 17, the assembly of Janaica made laws to check the importation of Negroes. But the remonstrances of the slave-merchants of this country prevailed, and their inten-High. of Jamaica, V. i, pp. 401, 460, ; V. ii, pp.

406, 432, 436, 437—See also above, V. iii, p. 574.] The increase in numbers, and the other advantages, consequent upon the good treatment of the Negroes on two plantations in Barbados, are pointed out by Mr. Senhouse in a letter to Mr. Sharp, which is printed in the Report, part iii, speet E e, p. 3.—It is also worthy of observation, that in the island of St. Helena the tenth part of the Negroes died annually, till the East-India company established regulations for the treatment of them, and probibited the importation of new Negroes. Since that time the numbers have increased; and the free Negroes, formerly mifrepresented as idle and burthensome

to the community, are all employed. [Staunton's Embaffy to China V. iii, p. 456, fecond edition]

† Obea or obi is a pretended supernatural knowlege (but in fact rather an acquired skill in the nature and effects of plants) which makes fuch a powerful impression on the imaginations of the Negroes, especially the Africans, that vall numbers of them have languished and died, when they believed themselves bewitched by the professors of obi. Mr. Braithwaite, agent for Barbados, gave in evidence, that the Negroes in that island, being mostly natives, are more civilized and better informed now than when there was a greater proportion of Africans, and confequently are not so easily de-luded by the professors of obi. And Mr. Hutchinfon gave nearly the fame account of those in An-

stead of rapid settlements, precipitately pushed forward by the force of British capitals, frequently to the ruin of the adventurers and of those concerned with them, we might reasonably expect to see a slow, but fure; progress in increasing the number and the extent of plantations. which will infure more real and permanent prosperity to the proprietors, and to the West-Indies and the British empire in general *.

Having now attended the Negroes from their feizure, or condemnation, and their embarkation as flaves in their own country, to their final fettlement in the West-Indies, and indulged in the prospect of the happy effects which may be expected to refult from an abolition of the importation of flaves, it is proper to take a view of the effects of the flave trade upon the feamen, who are employed in transporting those miserable creatures across the Atlantic ocean, and of the extent of the trade.

The whole of the habitable part of the veffel being, as deferibed above, affigned to the flaves, the feamen had no place to lodge in during the passage from Africa to the West-Indies, commonly called the middle passage, and were obliged to sleep upon the booms, under the booms, in the boats, in the tops, or wherever they could find any spare room above deck, where, if they had not an awning, they were exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, and frequently to torrents of rain. There were many complaints of bad and scanty provisions and water +, and of

means to perfuade most of the planters to make a common interest with them in opposing the abolition of the flave trade, wherein they act contrary to. the fense of the assembly of Jamaica in the year 1774, and the opinion and proofs adduced by Mr. Long in his History of Jamaica, quoted in the last note but one: That importation is not necessary for keeping up the flock, is proved by the example of North America, a country less congenial to the constitution of the Negroes than the West-Indies, where, notwithstanding the destruction and desertion of the flaves occasioned by the war, the number of Negroes, though perhaps not of flaves, has greatly increased—because fince the war they have imported very few, and of late years none at all, except in the southern states. The small communications ity of the Bermudians affords an example still nearer to themselves in every respect : and there the flock of Negroes, though the men, being mostly failors, are continually exposed to the danger of the feas, and moreover to slaughter and captivity in time of war, has at least been kept up, though there does not appear to have been any importation from Africa, but one confifting of only 90 Negroes, from the year 1744 till 1788, and probably none fince that. Above all let them attend to the dreadful example of the confequence of having too many Negroes in the destruction of the noble colony of St. Domingo, where they had increased about 180,000 fince the year 1775; upon which

* The flave-merchants have fomehow found I shall quote the words of Mr. Edwards, a Jamaica planter, who was formerly rather an advocate ca planter, with was formerly rather an autocate for the flave trade, in the conclusion of his Hijfory of St. Domingo.— To the resident planters I add these myself with still greater solicitude; and, if it were in my power, would exhort them, with more than mortal voice, to rife above the foggy atmofphere of local prejudices, and by a generous furrender of temporary advantages, do that which the parliament of Great Britain, in the pride and plentitude of imperial dominion, cannot effect, and ought not to attempt. I call on them, with the fineerity and affection of a brother, of them-felves to reftrain, limit, and finally abolish, the further introduction of enflaved men from Africa; onot indeed by measures of sudden violence and ininflice, difregarding the many weighty and complicated interests, which are involved in the iffue; but by means which, though, flow and gradual in their operation, will be fure and certain in their effect. The colonial legislatures, by their situation and local knowlege, are alone competent to this great and glorious talk: and this example of St. Domingo, and the dictates of felf-preferva-tion, like the hand-writing against the wall, warn them no longer to delay it

+ Mr. Dalzell observed to the committee, that Mr. Gullan, a furgeon, and afterwards a captain from the port of Briftol, preserved 300 slaves for the fortnight, that immediately preceded their ' arrival at Barbados, by diftilled fea water .- Mark

cruel treatment in the middle passage, for the purpose, as was alleged, of provoking the seamen to desert from their vessels in the West-Indies, that their wages might be forfeited to the owners. They were, moreover, curtailed of part of their wages by a custom of paying them money on account in the West-Indies, where they gave them the colonial currency instead of sterling money. And it was alleged that the captains took many finister courses to get rid of their men in the West-Indies, especially those who were sickly. The loss of seamen by this trade may be judged of from the following

Summary of the muster-rolls of 88 slave vessels, that returned to Liverpool in the year 1786, and to September in 1787.

Slave vessels.	Men shipped.	Men died, or were loft.	Deferted, or dif-	Brought home in
88	3,170	642	1,100	the veffels.

If we suppose the loss confined to the men reported as dead or lost, it amounts to about 71 on each vessel on the average, or about 2014 per cent; above one fifth of the seamen, who sail in that trade lost to the nation almost annually. But the loss is in reality much greater, as will presently appear from

A comparative view of the loss of scamen in several trades.

		J-		63.
Vessels. 24 in the slave trade 24 West-Indies	Men shipped.	Men died, or were loft.	Deferted or difcharged. 239	Brought home in the veffels. '455
24 Petersburg 24 Newfoundland 24 Greenland * 24 East-Indies 10 in the wood trade to Africa 7 frigates on the coast of Africa	3,327 164 1,300	2 2 5 201 20		

For a fair comparison of the mortality in the above fix lots of 24 vessels, they must be equalized as to number of men and duration of

force of

of those

w. but

tations.

proprie-

demna-

eir final

happy:

import-

ve trade iferable e. fcribed' during

e middle

booms,

e room

ofed to

There

and of a Tamaiadvocate his Hiftory ters I adand, if it with more ggy atmoerous furhat which pride and not effect. hem, with , of them-

h, the fur-

n Africa; ice and inand com-

the iffue :

gradual in n in their

heir fitua-

npetent to

xample of

f-preferva-

wall, warn

ittee, that

a captain

flaves for

ded their r .- Mark ' duced a LIND and a Cook.

Mr. Dalzell, who, like Mr. Gullan, was formerly a furgeon, and afterwards a captain, of a flave veffel, and is at prefent governor in chief of the forts on the coast of Africa under the direction of the African committee, strongly recommended, that every veffel should carry a still-head, adapted to her boiler, with a worm, for the distillation of fea water, as is now practifed onboard the India-

taining in a concile manner the observations of Doctor Lind, Captain Cook, and other ingenious men, on the distillation of fea water, and the best methods of preferving the health of feamen. He also advised, that the provisions of seamen should be regulated by law, and that they should be entitled to short-allowance money in the merchants' fervice, as well as in the navy. This later part of his advice has fince been adopted in the laws for

regulating the flave trade.

The first five lots are of vessels fitted out from

the conduct of another captain under the like cirmen and many other ships; and also a book concumflances—From the dread of wanting water he threw part of his negroes overboard—This story is a stain in the annals of a nation that has pro-

voyage, the flave veffels being taken as the flandard, whose loss was 216

CCS 1 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A			may whole I	015 Was 210.
The loss of the West-India ships	s would be		2. 11. 1	
Petersburg ships		•		217
Newfoundland		1 4.	•	10
Greenland	W.			10 > 67
East-India	•	40		0
The Atlanta		•	not	quite 27

Taking the loss on the flave ships no higher than the number reported dead or loft on their muster-rolls, it follows undeniably, that almost three times as many seamen are lost in them as in all the other examples, which comprehend the most fatiguing voyages that British scamen are employed in. But of the much larger number of discharged or deferted men, it is a melancholy truth, that a great proportion die in mifery in the West-Indies, or are otherways lost to their country *; and that, even of those, who return home; many are rendered uscless to the community by blindness, ulcerated legs, and other discases, to which, according to the evidence of the furgeons, they are peculiarly exposed by working in the water, when wooding and watering in the rivers on the coast of Africa, in those baneful voyages: and frequently a whole ship's company is cut off by the Negroes, whereof no official return is made. So that the flave trade, which the advocates for it, on the pretence that the vessels must fail very strong-handed, call a great nursery for feamen, appears to be the very farthest of all trades from being able to keep up its own numbers, and has therefor with more justice been called the grave of the British marine.

The delegates from Liverpool gave in to the committee an estimate of the numbers of Negroes annually exported from the west coast of Africa, as follows.

By the British slave ships			
French		• ')	38,000
Portuguese	-	· ,	20,000
Dutch			10,000
Danish		•	4,000
	-		2,000
,			
			1

As a curious article in the history of man, as well as in the history of commerce, I have thought it proper to infert the following

^{*} Among many other proofs of the lofs of seamen, which might be adduced, perhaps the most undeniable is the letter from Governor Parry of vi, p. 87.] It is evident, that it must vary in different conditions the proof of the first of the proofs of port on the flave trade, partin, feet E e, p. 4.

Barbados to Lord Sydney, inserted in the Re- ent years, and that such estimates must in a great measure rest upon conjecture.

Chronological account of the average prices of Negro slaves on the coast of . Africa and in the West-Indies *.

Years.	· Average cost in sterling money.	Average price in steris, money.	Where fold.
1676 to 1679	£ 3:	£15	Barbados Leeward islands.
1669 to 1688 1698 to 1707	3. 8 to 12	13 to 16	Jamaica. Islands in general:
1752	15, factory slaves. 12, trade slaves.	· 10 to 41	Ditto,
1753	12, trade slaves.	1	7
1755	12		
1757		35 14 3	lamaica:
1758, 1759	10 for young men.		- Transcap
1763 to 1788	7 to 14		
4	8 to 22	28 to 35 I	slands in general.

Account of veffels which cleared out from Great Britain for Africa fince the year 1700, with the value of their co

	,,,,,,,,,	with the val	ue of their	carmone :	a A!	107	zyrica ju	ice th
	Years, Vestel	Tuns. Brit. mer	chandina	cargoes !	n jieriing	money +.		
	1 1 1/01 104	83,28				rchandiva		
	1708	40.50				3 7 5	TOTALS.	
	\$1712	24,79		********	15 48		133,954 1	7}
	[1720 65		U ()		12,71	6 11 8	55,093 16	75
	\$ 1721 . 54		5 7		69,42		37,507 18	11}
	2 1725		3 1		77,148		130,350 14	113
	\$ 1738	1	3 10		102,75	. ']	126,056 3	5)
	7 1740	140,004	5 9		156,36	12 0	284,024 15	10}
	£ 1745	40,563	19 2		69,979		77,248 5	2)
	1748	26,665	4 9		- 095979		110. 43 15	031
	£ 1757 74	107;136			44,734		71,000 11	0)
	1760 138	7,856 111,725	19 4		126,534		233,6,1	- 1
	1761 138	15,647 243,542	18 9		42,772	3 4	154,498	- 1
	762 123	15,689 246,720	1 5		102,005	1 41 1	345,548 0	1 3
	- m Cul	14,469 209,677	9 4		78,587	0 6 3	PIR TICE	1
	1	18,939 346,242	8 3		63,450	9 3 2	73,127 18	
	1001	17,802 324,820	19 3		117,576	1 1 4	03,818 9	7 1
	1	18,754 333,647	9 6		140,057	15 11 4	64,878 14	- 1
		15,665 364,180	6 9		135,387	4 10 4	Go and	2
	1767 158	10,799 398,066	3 1		132,600		NG MOO	4
	1768 134	13,471 416,207	9 11		159,996	2 7 5		0
	1769 146	14,743 387,177	15 2		190,094	19 0 6		8
	1770 156 1	16,211 347,252	4 8				12,392 9	8
	1771 192 2	20,296 449,487		*********	223,750		25,180 5 1	1
ı	1772 175 1	19,021 564,013		9,340 11 9	94,710	//	71,003 6	9
	1773 151 1	5 606 ALC 0		7,727 15 10	114 653	1 5 86	12,538 7	4
J	1774 167 1	M One		0,403 8 1	127,780	13 2 68	6,394 11	3
J	1775 152 1			3,095 17 8	135,096		8,110 10 11	
1		2.000	0	7,731 3 7	100	9 9 84	6,525 12 5	5 '
1	1 1000		1 3/4	329 13 1	73,825	9 10 78	6,168 2 8	
ı	1 2 2 2 2 2 2			,647 14 3			0,770 1 1	
l	1.000.1	1 0000 1	9 8 34	154 8 8	21.044	9 9 23	9,218 3 0	
İ	1 1 1 1	3,475 00,183 1	3 11 46	,012 12 3	24,240 1		4,086 1 10	
l	17. 1	7,355 121,288	1 5 56	627 17 0	14,021 1		9,217 10 7	
	1 - 001	0,730 208,055 10	0 72	591 9 8	17,991 1	5 7 193	5,907 14 0	- 1
		3311 253,250 11	81 71	254 18 0		1 3 312	2,822 7 10	
	200	0,077 573,245 18	2 153,		27,229	3 (351	,734 18 5	
	00 111	,383 360,012 12	5 122		60,699 1	8 71 785	Pale	
	1.0	,064 412,656 15	0 116,		41,348 16		000	
	1786 1.16 21	,483 583,052 12			58,106		1 2/2	1
_	1787 1137 22	,263 401,593 15	1) 1/0,		129,609 1	10 888	ATT LOCAL TOP AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	1
+	* Report sant in		100,	258 16 9	80,403 1		255 11 4	

eportat aler exfh feanarged die in try *; less to

which,

pofed ers on whole urn is e preurferv g able been

imate aft of

ry of

kes the pol. V. differgreat

^{*} Report, part iv, no. 25.

† K fort, part iv, no. 1. The account is very imperfect with respect to the number of vessels before the year 1761. I have selected the highest Vol. IV.

**Report, part iv, no. 25.

**and the lowest value of the cargoes exported in each period of ten years preceding the year 1761.

**To state the complete the period of ten years preceding the year 1761.

**Di these 137 vessels there were 80 belonging to Liverpool, and 30 to Bristol.

Before the year 1771 the India goods were included in the foreign merchandize.

' It appears from the account furnished by the proper officers, that ' there is no trade carried on from North Britain or Ireland * to Africa'. The flave veffels are very feldom employed in bringing home the produce of the West-Indies to Great Britain.

The principal articles of the exports to Africa in the year 1787, which may ferve as a fufficient specimen for all the others, were the following.

		PRIC TO	JALUI	VILLE
Wrought course		2006	10	0
vv rought copper	1	a ntin	10	-
Iron ware, including guns †, cutlasses, &c.	1	2,209	10	0
Bar iron (foreign)	4	3,515	0	0
Bar iron (foreign)	1	0,947	3	2
Cotton goods, plain, checked, and printed ‡	5	1,636	6	0
Addition Difficult differ them, Digith, Cheeker and carl closts		0 000	10	2
Lancies, foreign, nicluding part of the frish	1	2012	10	1.1
Guil-powdel	2	7 000	10	10
Lead shot		1,923	10	
British spirits, 290,542 gallons		1,408	5	6
Rum 64.584 gallons	20	0,417		6
Rum 64,584 gallons	I	9,400	8	0
vy conch goods of various kinds	131	2 220	11	1
Angles	16	2016	1.1	6
Bengal goods	186	5.865	5	6
		,000	J	0

Some veffels return home direct from Africa without having any con--cern in the flave trade. Of thefe the greatest number in any one year fince 1760 was 71 vessels measuring 8,037 tuns in the year 1775, and the smallest number was 8 measuring 1,180 tuns in 1782. The greateft and leaft values of the homeward cargoes in the same period were £,119,152 in 1784, and £12,201 in 1761. In 1787 there were

46 vessels, 6,630 tuns, with cargoes amounting to£117,817 of which the chief articles were	16 10,
C 1 1: 1 02	

Gum Arabic, value £6,388	-0	2	Elephantsteeth, orivory £15,335	17	0
Com Seneral 5 104	10		()	* /	9
Outil Schegal 5,184	12	0	Ostrich feathers401	1.4	0
Cam would 1 and			5	1.4	U
Cam-wood 1,088	()	3	Bees' way 3,819	10	
Ebony		_	200 11011111111111111111111111111111111	19	9
.E. 1.402	0	5	Cotton (ancarantly with the a	-	
D. 1 1	-		Cotton (apparently with the	3	
Mcd-wood	1	0	Cotton (apparently with the 3 seeds in it) 40 pounds	- 3	- 14
2,200		9	secus in it) 40 pounds		

The last article, now fo infignificant, might probably with due en-

Dublin, declaring their abhorrence of the flave trade, ment to between four and five thousand persons. and expressing their satisfaction at sinding, that the traffic in the human species had never been carried don for the abolition of the flave trade.

A fimilar refolution was also transmitted to the fame fociety by the gild of merchants in Dublin.
[Report part i, sheet X, p. 3.]

t It was faid, that the manufacture of Birming-

^{*} A resolution of the chamber of commerce of ham guns for the African market gives employ-

The Mancheller manufacturers represented to the committee, that the goods supplied from Manon from Ireland, was transmitted to Granville chefter and its neighbourhood for the African Sharpe Esquire, chairman of the society in Lon-trade amounted annually to about \(\int 200,000, \) and gave employment to about 18,000 men, women, and children.—17 fo, the labour of each individual produced goods only to the amount of about fix on the average.

foreign ers, that Africa'. ome the

which llowing. 10 0

11

1 5 ny conne year 5, and

greatd were 16 10,

17 14 0

19 5 3 4

lue en-

employerfons. fented to om Man-African coo, and women, of about

couragement become a great object. The trade is upon the whole but trifling; because, being considered as of inserior consequence to the flave trade, the British traders resident upon the coast pay no great attention to it, and the flaving captains generally carry off what articles they do collect. Hence the vessels in the wood and ivory trade are obliged to collect the articles as they can from the Negroes, generally by trusting them with goods, which they barter in the interior country for ivory and other things wanted, which occasions a prodigious loss of time. Most of the articles hitherto imported are of such a nature, that a much larger importation of them could not find a market. *.

An Account of the number of Negroes imported into, and exported from, each of the following British West India islands, and of the Shipping employed in the importation from the beginning of 1783 to the end of 1787 +.

			Impor	ted.)ı	Fananta)	
	Year				Negroes.	Il to foreign	Exported.	s.l
	1783	21	3,070	771	0 644		of America	. Tota!
JAMAICA	1784	1	6,460	1,438 854	15,468	4,463		4,46
	1786	16	2,170			4.194 3,334	393	4,58
PY1	1787	16	2,696	403		1,751	309	3,64
TORTOLA	1783		1,755 273			404	29	1,78
	(1784	5	410	55 45	143 785			10
St. CHRISTOPHES	18 2 1785			-110	78	99	149 68	24
	1780	3	300	50	675	128	00	128
NEVIS	\$ 1784	10	645 1,425	201	1,003	185		185
	1787		-,,,,,,	201	2,126 45			
	1793	4	630	111	1,581	141	200	
ANTIGUA	1784	8	995	163	1,750	68	39	341 167
	1786	3	200	20 47	300 462	58	5	63
	1787	5	388	80	562	116	10 25	126
DOMINICA	\int_{1785}^{1784}		2,205	460	5,200	13	23	102
DOMINICA	1786		,895 ,445	53g	6,254	117		117
	(1787		,640	548	8,407 5,700	189		189
G: **	(1784	4	030	80	1,340	400	130	2,018
St. VINCENTS	1785	6	580 690	107	1,240	91		400
	1737		767	133 252	1,360 3,361	50		50
	(1784	9 1	,170	184	1,881	660	16	660
GRENADA	1785		630		2,531	90	10	31
	Li787	7 13 1.	782 943		2,005			90
Ď	(1785		145	312	3,713 146	536		530
BARBADOS	1786		483	74	606	163	18	
	(1787)	7	831	102	713	85	13	181

^{*} Report, part i, Sheet R; part is, no. 2 .- l'here are some articles in the account of greater amount than those I have specified, such as bitter and sweet abbonds, oil. &c. But, I apprehend, they are productions of the Moorish states (all Africa being 4. And similar differences occur in the other identity). house books) and it is only the country of the Negroes we are at prefent concerned with.

⁺ Report, part iv, nr. 4.

An Account of the number of white people, free people of colour, and Negro flaves, in each government in the British West-Indies, according to the latest returns; and also of the patented lands in each, and the estimated value of the whole *.

	Date of latest re- turn.		Free cople of colour.	Negro	patented	Value of land and erections, of slaves and perfonal pro-
Jamaica † Virgin islands S. Christophers Nevis Antigna Montserrat Dominica S' Vincents Grenada 1783 and Barbados † 1783 and Bahamas § Bermuda	1787 1774 1788 1788 1774 1774 1788 1787 1787	23,000 1,200 1,912 1,514 2,590 1,300 1,236 1,45c 996 16,167 2,052 5,462	.,-5-	9,000 20,435 8,420 37,908 10,000 14,967 11,853	1,860,000 25,000 43,726 30,000 69,277 38,400 100,000 25,000 89,000	pertv. 22,953,333 605,000 1,308,497 599,067 2,362,812 725,333 1,298,240
1		58,879	# 1	461,684	2,418,873	36.810.305

In this estimate the patented lands with the erections upon them are valued at £5 sterling per acre, the slaves at £40, and the personal property as equal to one third of the value of the slaves, in all the sugar islands and the Bahamas. But in Bermuda the lands with the erections are valued at £10, and the slaves at £45.

It was thought proper, because it exhibits the subject in another light, to estimate the property in the British West-Indies in the following manner.

The inercantile value of the produce exported from the £5,389,054 17 7 islands in the year 1787 was......£64,668,658 11 0

The West-India planters and merchants estimated the value of the property in the British sugar colonies, as follows.

45,000 Negroes at £50 sterling per head£22,500,000 Land, buildings, utensils, cattle, mules, &c. double the value of the £15,000,000 Negroes.

Houses, &c. in the towns (those in Kingston and Spanishtown in Jamaica being worth £1,428,521 sterling) with the trading and coasting vessels, and their crews

* Report, part iv, no. 15, 17, 18. By the direction of the committee for trade, the ellimates were prepared by Mr. Chalmers from the best informa-

tion that could be obtained.

† The number of Negroes in Jamaica is taken from the tax rolls, in which the returns from many properties are fupposed to be much under the truth. And, as it is also customary to exempt from taxation all proprietors of sewer than six slaves, (the numbers of whom, especially in the towns, must be very great) the whole number of slaves in the island must be several thousands more than are here stated. Mr. Edwards says that the Negroes in Kingston are in fact 16,650, and only 6,162 by the tax rolls. [History of the West Indies, V. i, p. 224.]

† An account, transmitted in 1788, makes the number of flaves in Barbados 64,465. But I have retained the number in the table, from which the value is calculated.

Total . . . £70,000,000

5 By the return from the earl of Dunmore, governor of the Baliamas, [Report, part iii, //iii.4 4 C] it is evident, that no approach to probability could be made in estimating the quantity of patented land, or the number of any description of the people.

|| The free people of colour are neglected in the returns from feveral of the islands.—And the island of Barbuda is entirely omitted, as is also the fettlement upon the Bay of Honduras.

The following statement of the population of the French sugar colonies in the West-Indies is given by Mr. Necker in his work on the administration of the finances *.

S ^t . Domingo by enumeration in 1779 Martinique by ditto 1776 Guadaloupe . by ditto 1779 S ^t . Lucie by ditto 1776 Tobago (estimated equal to S ^t . Lucie) Cayenne	32,650 11,619 13,261 2,397 2,397 1,358	2,892 1,382 1,050 1,050	Sigace"	85,770
Totals	63.682	13 420	127 726	F1404

The following View of the trade of the British West-Indies with all the award in the year 1787 is extracted from the very voluminous tables compiled by the committee of the privy council for trade, in order to illustrate the importance of that part of the British empire.

The West-Indies in general imported from

1	
Great Britain £1,441,048 £23,570 £174,085 British goods. £11,441,048 £23,570 £174,085 British goods. £11,60	0,160

^{*} Accounts of the quantity and value of the produce of the French West-Indies, imported into France in the years 1775 and 1785 have already been given, V. iii, p. 584; V. iv, p. 97.

em are al proe fugar ections

d Negro

latest re-

ue of the

light, lowing

00,000

00,000

akes the it I have hich the

ect 4 C]
ty could
patented
the pro-

d in the ne island ne settleAccount of the export trade of the British West-Indies to all parts 3f the world, and of the shipping employed in it, in the year 1787.

	V LILLIS.	Shipping,	Mca.	Sugar,	Rum, gal.	Melaffes, gal.	Corton, Ib.	Indigo,	Coffee, Cowt.	Cacao, Pintento, cvt. lb.	nto, Gir	inger, E	Dyc. Hz woods, m	Hard weeds, mahegany,	Hides,	Ginger, Dye- Hard woods, Hides, Forel value of cwr. woods, mahegany, n., exports, includ-
JAMAICA to Great Britain	242	63,471		324,706		2,316	2,3161,899,967 27,223 3,707	27,223	3,707	83 605,				5,831	4,060	4,060,£2,022,814
United states of America.		13,041	893	6,167		1,800	O)crc	3	2,566	0. 12	6,450	330		Sh '	291	60,096
Foreign West-Indies.	22 -	1,903	155	2,822	207,660	2,300	000,1		- 2		200	4 (4)		0		356
	474	85,8800	,344	840,548	840,5482,588,025	6,410	6,4101,006,467 27,623	27,623	6,396	83 010,444	11	1,817	9,005	5,98.7	4,411	2,130,412
Great Britain	25	5,137	344	78,740	517	2,011	287,577		-				521	949		164,129
United states of America. British colonies in America		372		363	13											1,499
Foreign West-Indies	20	581				- 1					-			8		101
Account	9	0,310	430	79,203	21,417	2,011	7,00,087		=	-	-	Ť	521	570		100,000
Great Britain	2	310	18	2,130	100		100,407	301				-	13	#3		12,053
S'. CHRISTOPHERS to Great Britain	53	11 000	264	231 200	70.900	0 154	184 610	318	8		-		354	358	- 6	430,170
Ireland	3 60	350	300	3,000	8,500								5	3		6,035
United states of America.	21	2,457		380	167,740						-	-				15,513
Foreign West-Indies	10.1	7,155	546	010	15,070									55		1,490
	200	23,1551,590	1,590	235,529	334,600	8,154	484,040	318	:98		-		354	443	9	510.014
MONTSERRAT and NEVISTO		£ 34.1		100 001	4 406	Ħ		1.40		_	-		48	15		185.700
United states of America.	40	1,850		138 1,895	122,710	51641	7616	140					•	1		13,962
British colonies in America	1	379		64	21,300		50C					,				2,054
Africa (from Nevis)	7.7	102	8		140,000							1				
	122	10,787	5 06.	110,284	289 076	1,313	92.472	140				_	48	15		214,142
Great Britain	65	65 13,806	00	254,575	128,036	3,510	131,010	26				1	991	46		484,484
Ireland.	9.	1,900	159	22,295				-					9	200		50,769
United states of America.		8,281		6,770	375,150				16							44,680
British colonies in America	3.4	2,127	177	84	109,320	700			316							1,632
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	234	28,703	2,002	28,7032,062284,526	716,546	5.010	160,510	26		1			200	303		592,597
DOMESTICA TO Great Britain	56		0.	TI .	E .	8	0	11,250	17,38-	,127	-	101	602	35	117	271,473
Inited states of America	Ç, <u>D</u>		-	11,163	62.6				543	00 TV						7,164
desgn West indies.	100	5.200	520		1,300	1,300	7500		212	13						4,203

Sugar, Ram, Melaffes, Corron, Indian, Coffee, Caran Primens, Consecuence, Consecuen

The second second	1000	17.CHA	15531 67351	-	A 24 8 CO.	Man John	A CAMPAGNA								
	4	-	-		1	Section 1 to 1 to 1	100000	B.Co. Acta 61762-14164	B.Co. Acker	46.4.154.24	27 1 ACKA	A	1 Mar 2 20's	*****	
202	-	-	_		-			-		1,300		520	5,200	637	Farcign West Indies
4.205	_	-	_	_	15	215	()-cu		7,380	25,400	406	06	1,000	की अप	Pertial colonies in America
7,104		_		-	45	543		_		31,600	1,000	147	2,003	202	Almited states of America .
		•			0			30.00		2000	11,100	00	25020		
10,000					Q			0.750		3.000	11.163	5.0	3.046	C	reland
111/1 2/12/13	CC	200	101		1,127	1,38.	057,11	9,323 901,000,11,250,17,38,11,127	9.123	1,492	900 28,000	006	8,082	200	Creat Britain
								-	-				-	7	
		_					_		-				_		DOM: KICA TO
	1				THE REAL PROPERTY.	-		The second second	-	The state of the s	STATE OF TAXABLE PARTY.	-	THE PERSON	-	
592,597	303	200	_			330	92	5,010 160,510	5,010	716.546	281.526	2.062	234 28.7032	7,34	
200,1						248				5,740	33	250	2,540	47	Foreign's est-ladies
. 60		_	-				_			10950	0	1//	7717	20.2	ASSESSED CONCINCTION CALIFORNIA
1.032	_	_						_	00	1000000	0	-	4000	200	British colonias in America
44,046						16			1,700	375,150	6.770	552	8,281	7.1	United states of America.
		~	-		_		_		-		_	1-4	3		COULD OF EUROPE.
		7					7		0	•	•	BV 4	B/S/A	11	SOUTH AND THE PARTY OF THE PART

	Hides ports, including	cularized.	9,019	100 163	2011-6	535,223	24.507	21,469	30	614.008		486,570	11,522	23,218	18,080	207	0	530,060	070 904
-	lides			T		5			9	000	3	307				_	100	100	_
Hard wood.	Dye. makogany, roods, &c. F	H				150	`	74	400	236	-6	0			_		100	5	0 360
H	Dye. m	7.		1	3	2			240	340		247	9		7		030	25.3	1361
	Indigu, Coffice, Cacao, Pimento, Ginger, woods, lb. cwt. tuns.				-	5 -			1	//	407	3,43/	5	-	1 1		4 461	0.001	
	Pimento,									-									
-	Cacao,	00.4.3	ñ	193	9615	20	30	91	4120	23/10		c	4		_		10	1	45
-	Coffee,	632	9	002	156 8 550 2 615			218	8.819	2,000			1					-	-
	Indiga,				951	1,250			1.406				1			_	Ī	I	
-	Catton, Ib.	760,380		171,446 9,650 702,130	2.030.177	32,250			175,548 670,300 4,3002,092,427 1,406 8,819 9 716		1.0802.640.725	65,250		T		_	,705,075		200
_	Melaffes.	9,636		0,650				4,300	4.300				200	11.700		_	3,4802		-
_	Rum, galls	15,760 51,300 83,180	- 1	171,446	102,500	86,100	272,080	70%07	670,360	-	28,680	25,200	213,400	146,100		100	415,489 13,4802,705,075		
	Sugar	64,440 579 872		006'50	172,680	1,248	200	Deret	175,548		130,242	2,114	2,668	2,742			137,766		
1	Mca.	463 174 74	332	1,043	696	50	410	192	1.824		833	28	379	237	458	7	1,942		137
- Shipping.	Tens	6,056 2,587 910	- 1	13,555	13,	771	2.610	2,734	25,764	-	11,221	317	6,416	3,182	5,694	8,7	26,917		3,200
	Velola	8 2 4	7.	130	65	1	30	30	188		99	n	54	4	28		243		14
	K. VIVEBUIS to	Great Britain United states of America British colonies in America	Foreign West-Indies		Great Britain	Tretand	British colonies in America	Foreign West-Indies		BARBADOS to	Great Britain	Freedond	United states of America.	BIMESI COLOMICS IN AMERICA	roreign west-Indies	Partical	-1	CAT OF HONDURAS to	Street Dilidin

A general fummary of the export trade of each of the British West-India colonies in the year 1787 t.

	-	Shipping,								•	•	•			,	
					£				_	_		-	-	-	_	I ofal walue of ex-
				Sagar,	Rum,	Melaffin	Cotten.	Indian.	Coffee	25.30		G. B. C.		Flardwood,		ports from each
	Veffela	Tuns ?	Men.	CWt.	gall.	gall.		15.	CWt.	CWL,	l'imento,	CWt.	tuns.	manogany.	nous.	no articles not rare.
						,		_						611610		cularized
Jamaica	474	85,885	0.344	840.545	7 500 000	64161		000 200	6000	000	5.00			4	•	
Tortola	46	6316	436	00000	20,000			27,023	0550	23	83 010,444	4,817	9,006	5,0324,4	1,411	aC2,136,442
Anguilla	0	210	000	19,203	21,417	7,011	289,077		_	_		_	521	576		160.000
Ct Christonhom	4 0	210	10	2,130	100		100,407	301	_	_		_	1.0	10	_	10 /4.4
continuopiicis	700	23,155	1,590	235,520	334.600	8.154	484 640	010	190			_	1 4	CT	7	12,593
Montserrat and Nevis	122	10.787	004	110.001	940 000		0100	0	0	_	_		334	4	٥	\$10,014
Antions	024	00 260	0000	107001	239,0/0	1,513	92,472	140	-	_		-	48	12		214,142
Dominica		1	2,007	284,520	710,546	5,910	160,510	26	330	-		_	906	203	_	500 507
Cli TT	102	_	1,814	71,302	63.302		070.816	11 250 11	8 150	102	_	181	9	200	1	160,460
Co. vincents	136	13,555	1.043	65.000	171 116		200		0000	200		107	3	33	///	302,987
Grenada	188	25.764	1 82.1	240	044,11	0006	102,130			193	-	_	~	1	_	192,162
Barbados	9.13	2601	1000	1/3,343	020,300	4,3002,	,002,427	1,400	8,812	2,710		1	340	236	603	.614,008
Hay of Honduras	2 -	1665	75.	137,700	415,489	13,4802	,705,975			67		5,561	250	0	30.	530,606
	1.4	3,200	137			-	000	-	-	45			1001	000		0000
Total of each species.	1815	1815 249 781		000	1		3			7			1,000,1	9,300		100,243
4		10/17	05/17/05/05/14	,02,730	0,770,490	08,052	2,0,490 08,052 0,544,121 41,0	5	34,446	4,234 6	4,234 516,444 10,546 12,726	10,546 1	2,720	10,9205	,531	£5,380,054

* 10,750 tuns of wood, besides cotton and caeao, carried in 3,200 tuns of shipping!

† This and the preceding account are compiled from the accounts n°. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 21, 22, in part iv of Report on the slave trade. The amount of the exports, compared with those of the year 17,70 (see above, V. iii, p. 500) shows the increased cultivation of the islands. It may be observed, that the great quantity of cotton produced in Barbados proceeds from a number of sugar plantations being turned to the culture of cotton after the hurricane in the year 1750.

The value of the produce in these accounts was calculated by the infpector-general of imports and exports in sterling money, agreeable to the prices current in London at the time. The old-established custom-house prices are considerably lower; for example, the imports from Jamaica to Great Britain, here valued at £2,022,814, are by the custom-house valuation only £1,580,230.

There appear no returns from the Bahamas and Bermuda. The loyalifts from North America had just begun to bring the cotton of the former into confideration: and the inhabitants of the later were endeavouring to follow their example as far as the narrow limits of their island would permit.

An Account of the principal articles imported into Great Britain from the British West-Indies in the year 1787, with their value as rated in the custom-bouse books, and the amount of the duties paid upon them to the revenue*

	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Sngarcwt	1,926,121	£2,634,686	£1,187,775
Rumgal.			
Melassesgal.	37,472		
Cotton	9,396,921	327,599	
Indigolb.	39,414	2,634	free
Coffee cwt.	30,365	212,277	5,314
Cacao cwt.	3,954	9,885	247
Pimentolb.	606,994	15,211	7,587
Gingercwt.			
Dye woodstuns			
Hard woods, mahogany, &c tuns		65,565	free
Hidesno.	5,180	2,004	free

The whole imports were valued in the custom-house books at

£3,749.447:17:4: and the whole duties of customs were £1,257,615 2 5 and those of excise - $\frac{357,074}{6}$ 6 3 making together - £1,614,689 8 8

In this trade there were employed 573 vessels measuring 131,934 tuns. The principal articles imported into Ireland from the British West-Indies in 1787 †.

Sugar cwt. Rum gal. Cotton cwt	26,182 209,264 1,259	£58,909 15,695	Duties on an average of five years.
Total value of articles imported in 64 vessels measuring 8,287		88,870	£57,396

The exports from Great Britain to the foreign West-India colonies \$, which amounted in the year 1782 to £363,778 4 6, fell in the following year 102,000 10 10, in 12,026 2 0, and in 1785 to 653 They amounted in 1786 to 2 6. and in .. 1787 to 4,675

^{*} Report, part iv, no. 7, wherein the article melasses is a nitted; as are also the whole imports from the Bahamas, Bermuda, and the Bay of Honduras.

⁺ Report, part iv, no. 9. ‡ Report part iv, no. 19, 20.

d by the inagreeable to fhed cuftommports from the custom-

muda. The cotton of the er viere ennits of their

tain from the in the customevenue *

775 902

57,615 2 5 57,074 6 3 14,689 8 8 31,934 tuns. West-Indies in

96

nies t. 63,778 4 6, 02,000 10 10, 12,926 2 9, 653 5 8.

8,774 2 6, 4,675 7 4, hole imports from

Vol. IV.

There is no account of the imports from the United states.

The imports from the same colonies into Great Britain, which in the year 1763, when we possessed the Havanna and several other French and Spanish settlements, amounted to varied afterwards from £80,753 in 1765 to £729 in 1774, £1,014,249 16 1, till the year 1783, when they amounted to from which they sunk every year, being in 1787 only 189,621 12 11.

The principal articles of these imports in the years 1785 and 1786, and the value of the whole, were as follow.

St. Lucie in - 1785 St. Thomas 1785 Tobago 1 - 1786	8,393 379		5,56¢		4,413	Woods, tuns.		1786
New Orleans St. Martins - 1786 Curaçoa - 1786 Cuba - 1786 Demararay - 1786		4,081	656,54¢	1,800 11,000		61 160 414	40,774 727	£5,487
Trinidad - 1786 S. Eustathius 1786 Totals - 1786	22,059	4,681	45,540 2,881 826,079	12,800	4,417	25 318 1,488	61,578:	4,422 31 1,750 3.053

An Account of the export trade from the British West-India colonies to the United flates of America, from the peace till the end of year I

	, 4		000 01866	year 1	727 *
Sugar	1783	1784	1785	1 1786	, ,
Sugarcwt. Rumgal.		47,595	46.142	9.5 004	1787
AVACINSSES	679,760	2,742,277	2,188,000	1,399,040	19,333
Cotton	45,000	5,800	43,800	1,800	1,620,205 4,200
Conce	444	36,250	,,, 00,		3,000
Cacao	55	74	1,202 154	2,0/2	3,246
Guiger	57,400	169,500	54 300	186 1 6, 900	124
WOOUS, A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	143	1,116	1,362	487	6,450 339
	3,500	6,316	60	pieces 370	009
Beef and pork bar. Negroes n°.	8511	120	19,022	1,330	2,304
a	200	203	468	337	72

Besides these there were some mahogany, hides, tobacco, soap, candles, limes, &c. No value is specified in the account, n°. 21, whence this abstract is taken: but the account inserted above in p. 158, shows that the exports for the year 1787 amounted to £196,461 sterling, exclusive of the falt, provisions, and negroes. The falt was shipped from Antigua, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Christophers, Tortola, and Barbados: and there is no account of any shipped from Turk's islands, of which it is the

An ACCOUNT of the export trade from the British West-Indies to the British colonies in North America, from the peace till the end of the year 1787*.

-	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787
Sugar cwt.	6,761	14,744	12,214	18,836	9,891
Rum gal.		888,170	677,412	953,743	874,580
Melasses gal.	135,636	54,730	86,400	95,260	26,380
Cotton lb	23,750	22,250	1,250	3,750	1,750
Coffee cwt.	556	454	786	1,426	. 576
Cacao cwt.	136	24	133	80	81
Pimento lb	7,100		1,000		200
Ginger cwt.	6 6	46	273	83	4
Dye-woods - tuns	7	61	12	9	
Salt bushels	24,168	3,537	383	4,170	4,260
Negroes n°.	149	240	109	77	181
Beef and pork - bar.	2,0401	5,544	259	319	113
Bread and flour - bar.	2,1781		130	1,542	238
Corn bushels		160	72	1	858

Besides these there were also some logs and planks of mahogany, some ebony and lignum-vitæ, limes, rice, soap, candles, hides, tobacco, and Madeira wine.

There is no account of imports from the northern British colonies, except that of the fish from Newfoundland, already noted, (p. 157.)

An Account of the export trade from the British West-India colonies to those of foreign powers, from the peace till the end of the year 1787*.

	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787
Shipping employed { vessels tuns	161	241	371	485	507
Snipping employed tuns	8,564	7,660	14,141	23,113	32,954
Sugar - cwt.	164	541	60	169	57
Rum gal.	23,800	163,240	203,030	302,640	188,170
Coffee - cwt.	82	430	12		250
Salt bushels	1,664	1,000	960	1,185	1,410
Fish fdry - quint.	888	808	992	2,356	3,160
wet - bar.	448	703	1,101	954	1,726
Beef and pork bar. Butter firking Bread and flour bar.	622	1,765	2,337	4,327	3,5841
Butter firking	226	1,106	1,948	3,228	5,447
g Bread and flour - bar.	588	3,150		2,447	1,852
Corn bushels	2,224	247	965	400	584
Rice tierces	,			67	513
Cattle, sheep, hogs - no.	98		9	15	122
Negroes - n°.	609	1,046	1,114	837	1,611
Lime hhd.		802	526	1,036	649
Pitch and tar bar.		93	18		
(Staves - nº.	6,000		8,000		
	3,500		22,900	1,500	
Hoops - n°. Shingles - n°. Lumber - feet		135,000		2,000	37,000
Lumber - feet	282,000		24,000	53,600	2,000
Shaken casks - n°.		41	112	453	20

There were also fome mahogany, oil, tobacco, foap, candles, pitch, tar, &c.

^{*} Report, part iv, no. 13.

⁺ Report, part iv, no. 12.

An Account of the import trade from the foreign West-India colonies to those of Great Britain, from the peace till the end of the year 1787.

lies to the

ar 1787 *.

any, fome pacco, and colonies,

es, pitch,

colonies to

					-		1 - 1 -
			1783	1784	1785	1786	1787
Shipping	-	vessels			821	936	837
Sugar		tuns hhd.	6,454	/	26,943	35,198	5,270
Melasses		- gal.	13,400	3074	1,222		
Cotton	-	- lb.		17,930 1,135,750	47,755	60,152	11,280
Indigo	-	- casks	202	714	1,398,500	1,346,386	1,158,000
Coffee	-	- bags	1,069	416	200± 1,700	4	24
Cacao	-	- bags	157	673	771	101	
Dye-woods		\footnote{\text{tuns}}	242	389	1,793	677 3,660	1,308
•		L pieces		726	25,943	10,375	1,364‡ 120
Mahogany hard wood	and L	{ tuns	236	162	86	120	1864
Horses and	mulas	t pieces	915	6,710	6,909	3,504	5,960
Negroes	mucs	n°.	18	708	749	653	682
	-	(casks	202	23	78	15	45
Tobacco.	•	- { lb.	202	21		16	9
Turtle shell		(casks			10,250		
		{1b.			1	- 1	
Sarsaparilla	-	- bundles			50	32	
				•	00 1	2 1	

An Account of foreign vessels and their cargoes entered inwards in the free ports of Jamaica, under the sanction of the free-port acts, in the follow-ing years †.

- 112	1784	1785	1786	1787
Shipping {vessels	20/	206	254	
Cotton - 1b	12,735	7,444	8,914	7.538
Indigo - 1b.	2,169,000	1,573,280		1,943,000
Cacao - 1b.		133,275	00,250	4,663
Dye-woods - tune		11,400	68,700	64,750
Mahogany a planka	3/0	562	1,237	1,351
Hides - no	13,147	13,214	6,006	9,993
Horses, asses, mules - no	1,088	4,114	2,761	4,537
Oxen	915	973	841	861
oneep	59	125	112	243
Bread and flour - bar	70	415	38	98
Indian corn - bushels	4,925 6,508	780	220	10
Cod dry and pickled quint	948	809	2,005	1,482
neer and pork - har	940	150		
Butter - firking	1	- 1		11
Rice - tierces	905	20	11	
	95,597	33	325	411
Staves no.	67,800	47,000 36,000	10,500	
E Hoops	0,,600	30,000	1,000	
Collingies — — — — —	711,000	303,000	4,900	
Dollars - n°.	,,000	000,000	191,000	6,000
word alf- f		,	17,400	53,850

There were also some coffee, gum-guiacum and other drugs, pitch and tar, and turtle shell.

^{*} Report, part iv, no. 23.

The lumber, rice, and other articles of provision, were imported prior to the commencement of the last free-port act, which took effect in September 1787; and it is to be observed, that these articles were imported from the River Mississippi.'

An ACCOUNT of foreign vessels and their cargoes cleared out from the free ports of Jamaica, under the function of the free-port acts, in the following years *.

	7		1784	1785	1786	1787
Shipping -		§ vessels		-9-	249	194
		Ltuns	11,780			
Negroes -		n°.	4,014	3,436	3,143	1,659
Bread and flour		bar.	2,894		3,024	
Beef and pork	-	bar.	1,311	235	652	2,627
Fish dry -	-	quint.	272	160		80
	-4	bar.	1,383	92		84
Butter		firkins	110	128	190	2,007

From the manner of making up the accounts it was impossible to afcertain the quantity and value, or even the species, of British manufactures exposted in this trade, though they were undoubtedly very considerable. We may also very well believe, that in both the kinds of trade carried on with foreign settlements, there was much more business done, than came under the cognizance of the custom-house officers.

From these accounts we find, that, however some particular islands may at times have been distressed for provisions, the British West-Indies, taken generally, had for the most part a redundance for the supply of other countries.

The committee of council for trade added to their Report a view of the information obtained concerning the trade of other European nations to Africa, of which I shall give a very concise abstract.

The number of flaves exported by each of the European nations en-

gaged in the trade has already been given.

The Portuguese, the first of the modern nations who sound the way to the coast inhabited by the Negroes, besides the slaves carried from the west coast of Africa to Brazil estimated at about 20,000 annually, carry about 4,000 from Mozambique to their settlements in India. It appears that the slaves are collected by sactors resident upon the coast, and ready for shipping, whereby their vessels are enabled to make two voyages in the year between Africa and Brazil. They carry Negro seamen, the very sight of whom, even if they cannot understand their language, is a great comfort to the slaves: and all the seamen are interested in the preservation of the slaves by means of a premium allowed for every one who arrives safe. They do not crowd their vessels now so much as formerly, and consequently carry more of their slaves alive to a market.

^{*} Report, part iv, no. 24. The accounts of the free-port trade in Dominica and Granada include only the later half of the year 1787; and there is no account from New Providence in the Report.

from the following

mported ok effect

cles were

Mible to th mandly very kinds of business cers. r iflands

-Indies. apply of view of ean na-

ions en-

the way ed from mually. dia. At e coast, ake two eamen, nguage, l in the ery one

et. da include Report.

s form-

The Dutch flave trade, which before the war employed about forty vessels, did not now employ above fifteen, the cargoes of which amounted to about 4,000 flaves. The planters of Berbice, Essequebo, and Demararay, petitioned, that the government, in confideration of the great scaroity of slaves, and for the interest of the national trade, whose profperity ' depends on the fuccess of agriculture in the colonies, which cannot be supported without a plentiful supply of slaves at reasonable rates,' would allow ' a free flave trade' to the vessels of all nations, the importation of Negroes at moderate prices being 'the barometer of ' cultivation in the colonies.' The states of Holland and West Friseland, though they did not grant a free flave trade to foreign veffels, resolved to remove all obstructions to the national slave trade, and do every thing in their power to revive it.

The French government, in order to encourage the flave trade, in the year 1784 gave a bounty of 40 livres upon every tun of the burthen (' continence') of the vessels employed in the slave trade *, to be paid for every voyage, and moreover a premium of 60 livres for every Negro carried to Guadaloupe and Martinique, and 100 livres each for those carried to the fouth fide of S'. Domingo, to Cayenne, Tobago, and S'. Lucie; and they, of course, repealed a duty of 10 livres a head, which had been imposed in the year 1767.

Though no contract was entered into with the French government for flaves, several vessels, fitted out in Britain, sailed to the ports of France, and there took in French officers and feamen, and cargoes, and proceeded to the coast of Africa, whence they carried Negroes to the French West-Indies. Besides the premiums on the tunnage of the vessels and on the slaves, they got much higher prices for the slaves than in the British colonies, and they also got freights of produce to France †. And by these advantages some of the British slave-merchants were induced to turn their trade into the French channel.

Besides the trade now mentioned, owners of French vessels made contracts with British slave-dealers for the delivery of slaves upon the coast of Africa, as the practice was before the war; and the prices they offered were little inferior to what the flaves would fetch in the British sugar

British vessels loaded with slaves were at this time admitted under British colours into all the French West-India colonies, except St. Domingo, on paying a duty of fix livres for every flave.

From the year 1769 till 1779 the Spanish colonies were supplied with: Negroes by a royay affiento, under which a company of merchants in

^{*} This bounty, by the difference of measurement, was supposed equal to 80 livres on the tun of British shipping. Mr. Edwards ascribes the calamities of St. Domingo to the vast importation

* The British slave ships, it has been already observed, bring home very little produce from the West-Indica.

Spain held an exclusive privilege. The whole was under the direction of an agent-general established in the Havanna, who sent Spanish vessels in fearch of flaves to the foreign islands, and particularly to Jamaica, whence at least three fourths of the Negroes were supplied. The number annually imported into the Havanna was from 2,500 to 3,000; and about half that number were fent to Carthagena and Porto Bello, whence fome of them were marched over land to Panama, where they were reshipped for Peru. &c. The company had the privilege of importing three barrels of flour for every Negro; and both flour and Negroes were exempted from duty. In the year 1779, when the affiento expired, a general licence was granted to all Spanish subjects to carry flaves to the Havanna, either in Spanish or neutral vessels, paying a duty from 26 to 40 dollars per head according to the fize, and 91 per cent on the money carried away. On the termination of the war the trade was restricted to Spanish vessels, and the duties lowered to o dollars per head, and 6 per cent on the money carried away. In the year 1734 Messieurs Baker and Dawson of Liverpool contracted with the government of Spain to fupply Trinidad and the province of Caracas, with 4,000 flaves, to be picked from different cargoes, at 150 dollars per head clear of every duty. In 1786 they made another contract to supply Caracas and the Havanna with flaves, not less than 5,000 nor more than 6,000, on the same terms. Of the proceeds a small part was brought home in hides and other raw materials, and the rest in specie to the amount of near half a million of dollars annually. At one time a ministerial order was fent out to receive no female flaves; but the merchants obtained an alteration of this order, and then two thirds males, and one third females, were accepted *. In February 1788 a third contract was negotiated for not fewer than 3,000, but as many more as they could deliver. two thirds to be males, and one third females, at the prices of 200 dollars for men, 190 for women, 175 for boys, and 145 for girls. This contract, when ready for the king's fignature, was put back, on the proposal for abolishing the slave trade in this country being heard of in Spain. And some Spanish merchants at Cadiz endeavoured to entice

turies, diftinguished themselves by a difregard (to call it by the mildelt name) of the lives of their fellow creatures of a different race from themselves. Witness the extermination of the original inhabitants of the West-Indies. Witness the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. And thence it follows, that, with the posselfish of territories and advantages, which would have placed an industrious and intelligent people in the very first rank among the nations of Europe, they have funk into the character of drivers of the slaves destined to dig the pretious metals for the use of the manufacturing and trading nations.

tra

met

Ind

Bot

fuga

peop

^{*} The order of the Spanish government for the exclusion, or disproportioned number, of women shows, that they prefer the extirpation of their slaves and replacing them by new importations, to the natural increase hy propagation; that they prefer the extorted lahour of indignant captive exiles to the comparatively-willing services of slaves born and bred up under their protection, whom they may have a thousand opportunities of attaching to themselves and to their country; and that, with great professions of religion, they set themselves in direct opposition to the first command of the bountiful Creator, to increase and multiply. But the Spaniards have, for at least three cen-

the English captains and furgeons into their employment, that they might engage in the flave trade, in which for many years they have not had a fingle vessel. Messieurs Baker and Dawson, however, proceeded as if the contract had been completed, trusting to the honour of the court of Spain for fulfilling the terms of it.

About this time many of the Spaniards appear to have been very eager to get into the flave trade. In march 1788 fome planters and merchants from the Havanna and Hispaniola visited Manchester and Liverpool in order to fee the goods prepared for the African trade and learn their prices, and to pick up what knowlege they could by inspecting the flave ships, and inquiring into the method of conducting the trade: and they also wished to engage some commanders, surgeons, &c. experienced in the trade, to enter into their fervice, and fail from Cadiz. Even the Spanish government proposed to go into the trade, and fit out ships on their king's account. But, whether this plan of a royal slave trade was carried into execution or not, I have not learned.

The Philippine company of Spain obtained a privilege to fupply South America with flaves. They employed an agent in England, who, it was faid, engaged fix ships of about 300 tuns at London, Bristol, and Liverpool, to carry flaves from the coast of Africa to Buenos Ayres, and to return to England with hides and horns. Their outward cargoes, which were laid in at the ports whence they failed, were immediately paid for by the agent, the intention of the company being, that the money arising from the sales of the slaves should be ready at Buenos Ayres for their East-India ships to take it onboard there on their outward passage by their new route round the Cape of Good hope. These vessels failed under British colours *.

* The committee at the conclusion of their Report inferted fuch accounts as they could obtain of the trade in the interior parts of Africa, which is now better known from the communications of the affociation for promoting the difcovery of that country, and other publications of late travelers in

ion

icls

ica.

ımand

nce

re-

rcc

ex-

en-

the

26

the

re-

ead.

urs

of

ves. of

and

on

in

t of der

lan

fe-

go-

ver.

200

irls.

the

fin tice

1 (to

their

clves.

abit-

llion

lows, vant-

s and

g the

char-

g the

uring

Before I take leave of the Report on the flave trade, which has furnished fo much valuable information, I ought to give a brief sketch of the normation, I ought to give a brief sketch of spe-method of conducting a fugar plantation in the Eafl-Indies, communicated to the committee by Mr. Botham, who was two years in the British and French West-Indies, and afterwards conducted fugar-works at Bencoolen in Sumatra. The operations of ploughing, (not digging with hoes) planting, weeding, moulding, cutting, boiling, claying, and packing for the market, are all performed by people hired for the occasion at an agreed rate for the quantity; fo that the owner very nearly knows, what his fugar will cost him. By this distribution of labour, and the use of the plough in preparing the ground, and also in weeding and moulding,

fugar, and the spirit made from the skimmings andmelasses, are produced of qualities superior to those of the West-Indies, and at far inferior prices, the former being fold by the planters of Java at about 18/ sterling per pecul (133\frac{1}{2}\) ib.) and the later about 8d a gallon. [Report, part iii, steets 4 \, \text{T}, \, \text{K}.] The superiority of the Oriental manusacture of fugar by free men over that of the West by flaves is fo little known in Europe, that it has confidently been afferted to be impossible, though described, not only by Mr. Botham, but also by Mr. Fitzmaurice in a printed Letter to the directors of the East-India company, and Mr. Le Poivre in Observations sur les arts en Asie, &c. Mr. Botham's method is nearly transcribed in Wadstrom's Essay on colonization, p. 250.—Sir George Staunton [ia-his Embaffy to China, V. iii, p. 292, second edition] describes the practice of jobbers in China with traveling fugar-works grinding and boiling the canes of many fmall plantations; which, however, can only be effected in a country everywhere in-terfected by canals, upon which the moveable fugar-works are easily transported. See also-the

February—An attempt was made to reduce the interest of money in Ireland from fix to five per cent; and a bill for that purpose was carried through the house of commons, but rejected by the peers, of that kingdom.

March 19th—A general court of the proprietors of the bank of England declared the enfuing dividends upon their capital flock to be at the rate of feven per cent per annum; and it still continues at that rate.

April 15th—A treaty of alliance was concluded between Great Britain and the states-general of the United province, which, though both the contracting parties rank to high in commercial pre-eminence, contains only one article connected with commerce, whereby it is agreed, that, until the two powers should conclude a treaty of commerce, the subjects of each should be treated in the ports of the other as the most savoured nation. But it was expressly provided, that no diminution should take place in the duties on linens.

February 21. An additional duty of fixpence per gillon was imposed on all spiritous liquors distilled in Scotland, and carried to England, by way of equalizing the duties, which are levied in different manners on the distilleries in the two united kingdoms. [28 Geo. III, c. 4.]

March 10th The parliament, thinking that the experience of five years had now proved that British vessels were competent to the supply of the West-India islands with the produce of America, enacted a permanent law, instead of the temporary regulations, hitherto generally renewed every year, whereby the importation of tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp, flax, mafts, yards, bowsprits, lumber of every kind, horses, cattle and other live stock, bread, flour, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, and other grain, the produce of the United states, into the West-Indies in British vessels, legally navigated, was authorized: and all other articles were prohibited on penalty of forfeiture of the veffel and cargo. Goods or produce, which may be lawfully exported from the West-Indies to any foreign country in Europe, may be carried to the United states, as may also sugar *, melasses, coffee, pimento, cacoa (chocolate nuts), and ginger; the two later articles paying the fame duty, as when carried to the British colonies in America. Both imports and exports must be only in British vessels navigated according to law. But veffels belonging to the United states, arriving in ballast at the Turk's islands, are permitted to load with falt, and no other article, on paying a duty of 2/6 per tun (payable in dollars at 5/6 per ounce) their mea-

fame work, V. i, ***, 388, 427, for the method of reiming fugar in Cochin-China by layers of the porous and humid trunk of the plantane tree, which is more cleanly; and also more effectual, than the West-India process by moistened clay. This fugar fells for about three halfpence a pound; still cheaper than that of Java; and the Abbé Rochon, in his Voyage to Madagasear, and the Indica, says,

fame work, V. i, pp. 388, 427, for the method of retining fugar in Cochin-China by layers of the porous and humid trunk of the plantane tree, which is more cleanly, and ulfo more effectual, than the translation.]

Voyages, V. i, p. 139 of English is more cleanly, and ulfo more effectual, than the

th

in

th

* Quere. Is rum forgotten, or defignedly omitted? It conflitutes by far the most important article in the exports from the West-Indies to the United states.

y in

rried

ing-

Eng-

e at

ite.

itain

the

tains

that.

iects

ured

take

ofed

by s on

five

pply

per-

re-

tur-

rfes,

icat,

into

zed:

the

rted

ried

, ca-

ame

orts

law.

ırk's

ying

nea-

Sta-

aking

nedly

ortant

to the

furement being determined by a proper officer. Neither can any other article than falt be exported from Turk's islands to any British colony in America or the West-Indies; nor can any goods be exported from them to Great Britain and Ireland, but falt and fuch articles as may be imported from all countries free of duty.—Such articles, as are allowed to be imported from the United states to the British West-Indies, must not be imported from any foreign West-India island; except in cases of distress, when the governor and council of any island may permit the importation of them in British vessels for a limited time. No goods whatever are allowed to be imported from the United states into Nova Scotia, New Brunfwick, Cape Breton, St. John's, Newfoundland, and their dependencies; except in cases of distress, when the governor and council of any of the provinces may allow timber and lumber, horses, cattle and other live stock, bread, potatoes, and grain of all kinds, to be imported in British vessels for a limited time. No goods are allowed to be carried by fea from the United states to the province of Quebec upon any account whatever. But nothing in this act is intended to repeal the act of last year respecting the free ports of Kingston, Savanna-la-mar,

March 20th Doubts having arisen, whether the East-India company were liable to bear the expense of troops sent to India, without being requested by them, the commissioners for the affairs of India (generally called the board of controul) were declared by parliament to be fully empowered to order the expense of raising, transporting, and maintaining, his Majesty's forces, not exceeding the number of 8,045 men including officers, or of the European forces of the East-India company, not exceeding 12,000 men including officers, to be defrayed out of the territorial revenues of India. The commissioners are prohibited from augmenting the falary of any person in India, or giving any gratuity, unless such augmentation or gratuity be propoted by the directors, and also submitted, together with the reasons for it, to both houses of parlia-The directors of the East-India company are required to lay before parliament an annual account of the revenues and expenditure of each of their presidencies and settlements in India, together with a statement of the debts due by them at each of them. [c. 8.]

May 8th The variety of reels used in the manufacture of ounce threads having been productive of many frauds, all manufacturers of fuch threads were required to use uniform standard reels of 36 inches in circumference: to put 30 threads, or rounds of the reel, in each hank; and to make up their threads in hanks, ounces, quarter-pounds, and pounds, avoirdupois weight, every ounce in the pound containing the same number of hanks, more or fewer according to the quality. [c. 17.]

June 11th-The times, prescribed by the act, 25 Geo. III, c. 50, for the departure and arrival of fifteen vessels engaged in the Southern whald

fishery, and entitled to premiums according to the terms of the act, were altered to between the I" of January and the I" of November for the departure, and to any time before the 1st of September in the next enfuing year for the arrival. The five vessels, entitled to another class of premiums by the same act, were in future to fail within the time now prescribed for the sifteen, and to return before the last day of the year subsequent to that in which they sailed, but so as not to be less than fourteen months out. Additional premiums of £800, £700, and £600, were allowed to three of the twenty vessels above mentioned, which should employ four months in fishing to the westward of Cape Horn, and return on or before the 1" of December in the second year after failing, so as not to be less than eighteen months out, with the greatest quantities of pure oil or head-matter, being not less than thirty tuns at the leaft.-Veffels paffing the Cape of Good Hope were now permitted to go north as far as the Equinoctial, and east as far as 51° east from London: and vessels passing Cape Horn may proceed north to the Equinoctial and west to 180° west from London. They must be provided with licences, agreeable to the former act, from the East-India company and the South-sea company, and must give bond to the former that no goods shall be taken onboard, except stores and necessaries for the vessels and crews, and also submit to be searched when they call at S'. Helena. Vessels of not less than 200 tuns burthen, intending to pass either of the Capes, may be armed for their defence, on obtaining a licence from the admiralty. Foreigners, formerly employed in the whale fishery, who might be defirous of settling with their families in this kingdom for the purpose of carrying on such fishery, were allowed till the 1" of January 1790 to bring their vessels, if built befor the 1" of January 1788, not exceeding forty in all, and each carrying at leaft twelve men accustomed to the fishery, and to have licences for using them in the whale fishery only, and to import the oil, &c. free of duty; but not to be entitled to the premiums. Such foreigners, after refiding in Britain and carrying on the whale fishery for five years, become entitled, on taking the oaths of allegiance, to the privileges of British subjects, and to registers for their vessels, which thenceforth are entitled to the premiums.—For the greater encouragement to such foreigners to establish themselves in this country, each of the eleven first vessels which should arrive were permitted to import 70 tuns of oil or head-matter, the produce of marine animals caught by the crews, for which the first fix were to pay no duty, the next two £5 per tun, and the remaining three £ 10 per tun, on the owners giving bond with fecurity to fettle themselves and their crews in Great Britain. [c. 20.]

June 11th—There was raised by a lottery this year the sum of £750,600, whereof £270,600 remained a clear profit to the public over

paying the prizes. [c. 21.]

The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times, viz. Several claufes of the act 5 Geo. I, c. 11, against claudestine running of uncustomed goods, which have been frequently continued, were further continued till 29th September 1795. tung vear for the and the

act were

for the

next en-

r class of

ime now

the year

less than

id £600,

d, which e Horn,

ear after

greatest

y tuns at ermitted

aft from

n to the

be proast-India

he form-

ecessaries

en they

ntending

obtain-

loyed in

milies in

allewed

or the 1"

at least

or ufing of duty;

refiding

ome en-

tish sub-

titled to

igners to

ls which

-matter,

the first

maining

to lettle

fum of

olic over

The act for encouraging the cultivation of coffee was continued till 24th June 1795. that we tay make that their than

The act for punishing persons going armed in defiance of the revenue laws, continued till 29th September 1795.

The act for encouraging the manufactures of flax and cotton, continued till 1" January 1790.

So much of the act for permitting the exportation of limited quantities of wheat, &c. to the British colonies, as relates to the sugar colonies, and to the exportation from Lancaster, continued till 1" May 1789.

The permission to export tobacco-pipe clay to the British sugar colonies was continued till 24th June 1792.

The act prohibiting the exportation of tools used in the iron manufactures, continued till the end of the next fession of parliament. [10]

The act for granting bounties on certain species of British and Irish linens exported, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign yarn made of flax, continued till 24th June 1790.

The act to prevent frauds being committed by bankrupts, continued till 1st June 1793.

Some other acts of less commercial consequence were continued at the fame time. [cc. 23, 24.]

The duties for supporting the light-houses, directed to be built by the act 26 Geo. III, c. 101, being found inadequate to the expense, they were raifed to three halfpence per tun upon British, and three pence on foreign, vessels. [c. 25.]

In consequence of a treaty of alliance entered into with the statesgeneral of the United provinces, all goods, the produce or manufacture of their dominions in Europe, except linens, were permitted to be imported upon the lowest duties now payable by any foreign European nation.

The East-India company having presented a petition to parliament, wherein they fet forth, that, in consequence of the arrears of the war, of the government's claim upon them for £500,000, of the debt incurred in China, and of the advances necessary for the China trade, they stood in need of a large sum of money, which they prayed that they might be authorized to borrow, they were accordingly empowered to borrow £1,200,000 upon bonds under their common feal *. [c. 29.]

The duties of customs and excise on wines, which are not the pro-

^{*} The glut of India bonds, produced in virtue of this act, funk the premium on them from 600 and 755 to 326. But in two or three months they go up fully as high as before.

duce of Hungary, Germany, France, Spain or the Spanish dominions, Portugal or the Portuguese dominions, were lowered, and put on a level with the wines of France.—The excise duty payable on French glass bottles imported was transferred to the customs.—Carriages from this country being admitted in France, under the denomination of sadlery, on a duty of 15 per cent, the duty on the importation of French carriages hither was lowered from $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 per cent.—The duty of 5/6 per piece, payable on the exportation of white cloths, was explained to be chargeable only on white cloths exported in an unfinished state. [c. 33.]

In order to prevent the difagreeable confequences of fquabbles and contests between the British and French sishermen on the coast of Newfoundland, the king was invested with a power to give from time to time proper instructions to the governor of Newfoundland to remove all British vessels and sishing apparatus from that part of the coast assigned to the French sishermen, and to act in every respect so as to sulfill the conditions of the treaty of peace on the most liberal construction. [c. 35.]

June 25th—The custom duty on buck and deer skins, undressed, or Indian-half-dressed, was reduced to 2d, and on elk skins to 4d, per skin; and the excise duty on buck, deer, and elk, skins, dressed in oil, was raised to 1f per pound.—Printed stuffs, not comprehended in the schedule of excise duties annexed to the act 27 Geo. III, c. 13, were now subjected to the duties paid upon other printed goods.—And a great variety of regulations were enacted for securing the excise duties. [c. 37.]

A great clamour was raifed by the woolen manufacturers, who alleged that no less than 13,000 packs of wool were clandestinely exported every year to the continent, and loudly cried out for more rigorous laws against the smugglers of that important raw material. On the other hand, Sir Joseph Banks the president of the royal fociety, and Mr. Arthur Young, well known for his extensive observations, and his writings, on agricultural and rural affairs, appeared to prove, that the average exportation for five years back had been only 1,100 packs, and fince the commercial treaty with France only 480. The manufacturers prevailed: and all the existing laws against the exportation of wool were repealed to make way for a new act, whereby the exportation of live . theep (except wethers for fea flock upon special licence) was prohibited under penalty of forfeiture of the sheep and the vessel carrying them. together with £3 for every theep, and also three months solitary impriforment to be inflicted on every perfor concerned or affifting, for the first offence, and heavier fines and punishments for repeated transgressions. Any person concerned directly or indirectly in exporting wool, wool-fells, mortlings, fhortlings, &c. or tobacco-pipe clay (except to the West-Indies), is liable to a penalty of 3/ for every pound, or £50 in the whole, whichever the profecutor thall prefer, and also to folitary imprisonment for three months for the first offence, and fix months for

the second, besides forfeiture of vessels, boats, waggons, carts, horses, &c. -The act contains a multitude of restrictions upon the carriage of wool from one port to another within the kingdom, and from place to place upon the land. Nor can even the rural occupation of sheep-shearing be carried on, if within five miles of the fea, without the superintendence of a revenue officer; nor sheep or wool be carried between the main land and the islands of Scotland, or across any tide river or inlet of the fea, without bond being given, that they shall not be exported. The exportation of wool to Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, was limited to 6,600 tods (of 32 pounds each) to be shipped, only at Southampton, onboard veffels belonging to the islands, and under the most vigilant precautions.—The penalty on deceitful winding of wool was increased from 6d to 2 per sleece. [c. 38.]

For the encouragement of commercial intercourse between the province of Quebec and the West-Indies, vessels carrying cargoes of lumber, provisions of any kind, horses, or cattle, were permitted to import rum into the province, of value equal to that of the outward cargo, already carried, or engaged under proper fecurity to be carried, free of any duty. For adjusting the value of the flour, bread, grain, potatoes, beef, pork, flock, lumber, &c. to be exported from Quebec, and of the rum to be imported, a schedule is annexed to the act. [c. 39.]

A very copious fet of new duties and new regulations was enacted for the distillers in both the united kingdoms, and for the carriage of spiritous liquors from the one to the other. [c. 46.] But fuch regulations are fo complex, and fo short-lived, that to give any detail of them would only be wasting time in writing what no one will bestow time to

A number of coal-buyers having 'formed themselves into a society, " and held private meetings at the coal-exchange in the city of London, ' professing to make regulations for the purpose of carrying on the trade in coals, which regulations have a tendency to prevent the faid trade ' from being free and open,' any fuch affociation, confifting of more than five persons, was declared by parliament to be liable to the punishments due to combinations *. [c. 53.]

Parliament adopted the measure of a temporary act for regulating the transportation of Negroes from Africa to the West-Indies. The vessels were permitted to carry only five slaves for every three tuns of their registered burthen as far as 201 mg, and one for every tun beyond that burthen; or to carry male flaves above 4 feet 4 inches in height in the proportion of one for every tun as far as 201 tuns, and

inions.

a level

ch glass

m this

sadlery,

ch car-

of 5/6

ned to

[0.33.]

les and

f New-

ime to

nove all

ifligned

Ifill the

[c. 35.]

fled, or

r fkin;

s raised

dule of

bjected

riety of

vho al-

export-

igorous

On the y, and

and his

nat the

cs, and

cturers

ol were

hibited

them,

mpri-

for the

igrest-

wool, to the

£50 in olitary

ths for

of live .

^{*} This act does not prohibit the combination ing against the public. Mr. Hawkes, a cool-buyer, of the coal-factors, a lefs numerous body than the faced the number of factors to be only 12 or 14.

buyers, and confequently more capable of combin- [Report on the cool trade, 1800, p. 67.].

three for every five tuns above that burthen *. Five flaves, measuring under 4 feet 4 inches, were allowed to be packed in the room allotted for four of a larger growth.—The whole of the tweendecks must be allotted for the flaves, and also the upper cabin .- On his arrival at the port of discharge in the West-Indies the commander is required to declare upon oath the burthen of his vessel, and the number of slaves onboard, before the chief officer of the customs, who is to order the veffel to be fearched, and an account to be taken of the flaves .- Every vessel sitted out for a slaving voyage must be entered for it at clearing out, and must carry a surgeon regularly bred (as must appear by his certificate), who is to give bond, that he will keep a journal of the flaves shipped, and of the deaths of the slaves and of the crew, which he is to deliver to the revenue officer at the port of discharge, who is to return him a duplicate of it, and to fend copies of it to the commissioners of the customs in London. As an inducement to the commander and the furgeon to be careful of the lives of the Negroes in their charge, the parliament directed premiums of £100 to the former and £50 to the later, to be paid on producing certificates from the chief officer at the port of discharge, that the mortality of the Negroes previous to their arrival does not exceed two per cent, and half those sums, if the mortality does not exceed three per cent †.—On the supposition, that some cases might occur, wherein it would be equitable that compensation should be made to individuals for the losses they might fustain in consequence of the regulations, Messieurs Brook Watson, Samuel Beachcroft, and William Roe, were appointed commissioners for examining and reporting to parliament fuch losses sustained by any person, who should apply to them before the 1" of September 1788. [c. 54.]

For the protection of the property of manufacturers in the hofiery branch, the retention, or fraudulent fales, of their frames by their journeymen, and the destruction of them, or any mills or other machinery, or of any hofiery work in the frames, were made punishable by fine,

imprisonment, and transportation. [c. 55.]

* According to these rule	s the following	fhould	be the cargoes of two veffels of 300 and	201, tung.
		Slaves		Slaves
201 tuns at 5 for every three		335	201 tuns at 1 for every tun .	- 201
99 I for every tun		99	100 3 for every 5 tuns -	- 60
		Deliconomic States		-
300 tuns to carry -		434	301 tuns to carry full-grown flaves	- 261
But in reality the tunnage	, which depen-	ds in a o	rreat meafure on the depth of the hal	1.1 1
little concern with the quant	ity of air conta	ined bet	ween the decks, the only part of the vel	Tel in which
the carea of flavor is flavord	,		and are and the only part of the ver	ici in which

The mortality in the harbour, after the ar- whereby the mortality in the later part of the pastrival, but before the delivery, is not taken into the account, and that alone appears to be four and five eighths per cent: (See the note in p. 146) and means are fallen upon to elude the intention of this bounty almost entirely hy calling at S. Vincents or some other of the Windward islands, and taking up certificates of the flate of the cargo of Negroes,

age down to the island where the fale is made, is kept out of fight; and it is in the later part of the pallage, especially if it is a tedious one, that the deaths are most frequent. [See Sir William Young's Tour in the West Indies, in Edwards's Hist. of the Weft Indies, V. iii, p. 253, 8vo. ed.]

The act [25 Geo. III, c. 44] against blank infurances not proving fufficient to prevent many mischiefs and inconveniencies, it was now enacted, that every policy upon any vessel or goods should contain the names of the persons interested as configners or confignees, or of the perions giving orders to make the infurance. [c. 56.]

The lord provoft and magistrates of Edinburgh were empowered to borrow money for enlarging, deepening, and otherways improving, their harbour of Leith, making a new basin, quay, &c. and improving the roads to the harbour *. [c. 58.]

In consequence of this act the bridge at the head of the harbour was pulled down; and instead of it there was erected a new one with a draw-bridge in the middle, which permits small vessels to go near a quarter of a mile farther up the river, whereby room is made in the deeper part of the harbour for the larger vessels.

The act for improving the harbour of Whitehaven, and the roads leading to it, was continued. [c. 61.]

Three acts were also passed for regulating the shipping, trade, wharfs, quays, &c. and improving the police, of the commercial city of Bristol.

furing

llotted

be al-

at the

to de-

res on-

he vef-

-Every

learing

by his

e flaves

e is to

return

ners of

nd the

ge, the

to the

at the

eir arortality

cafes

should

quence t, and

eport-

apply

ofiery

r jour-

inery,

y fine,

I. tuns.

Slaves

- 60

has very

in which

the paff-

made, is rt of the

that the

Young's

261

Mr. Granville Sharp, the generous and philanthropic friend of the Africans, chartered a vessel to carry out fifty of them to the settlement of free Negroes, established at Sierra Leona in the preceding year, and fupplied them with provisions, tools, arms, and a fum of money to buy live flock upon the coast +. His benevolence was disappointed, partly by the worthlesiness of some of the objects of it, eleven of whom deferted before the veffel failed, and partly by the cruel avarice of the master of the vessel. But, before they arrived at Sierra Leona, the colony was almost entirely deferted; and even the few white people settled in it had migrated to the flave factories.

July 25th In confequence of the complaints made by the merchants trading between the dominions of the East-India company and those of

* In the beginning of the year 1771 Mr. Thomas then ripe for conceiving the utility of such improvements. In the year 1786 the want of such a foourland, made a visit to Edinburgh, his native city, and carried with him a model, neatly executed in maliogany and brass, for enlarging and improving the harbour of Leith by means of a draw-bridge, and for keeping the vessels assoat, and feouring out, or deepening, the harbour and the bar by means of gates. But, when he prefented his model and plan, the effect of his amor pairies, to the magif-trates of Edinburgh, he was civilly told, that, though they greatly approved of his plan, they could not undertake the execution of it. He also planned a harbour for finall crast in the boggy valley between the old and the new town, where there had been for feveral ages a dirty flagmant pond. But it appears that Edinburgh was not

ments. In the year 1786 the want of fuch a fcouring power, as was recommended by Mr. Catanach, was unfortunately experienced by many veffels getting aground on the bar, which was then raifed higher than usual by a continuation of easterly winds.—I find the want of the seouring power, and the easy acquisition, as also the neglect, of it at Ayr and Leith have likewise been observed by Mr. Gray of Gerard street, London, in his Refledions intended to promote the success of the Scotch

† This outlit cost above Loos, of which government furnished £200, and a friend of Mr. Sharp's 150 guineas, all the rest being out of Mr. Sharp's own pocket.

the nabob of Oude, of losses and hardships proceeding from the heavy duties and the mode of collecting them, a treaty was concluded between Earl Cornwallis, governor-general of India, and the nabob, whereby it was agreed, that all duties should be paid agreeable to the tenor of custom-house passes, certifying the quantity or value, which should be given to all persons conveying goods from the one territory to the other. The rates of duties on the various species of goods were condescended upon and penalties of deable duties were denounced against metchants attempting to evade payment, and much more rigorous penalties against revenue officers guilty of oppression.

September—Captain Read, the commander of an American ship in the East-India trade, arrived at Philadelphia from a voyage to China, wherein he had performed the outward passage by stretching from the Cape of Good Hope to the south part of New Holland*, and along the east side of that vast island. The officers of the European ships at Canton were much surprised to see a ship arrive in December, and expressed great satisfaction, when he showed them the track of his new

route.

About the same time a filver mine was discovered near Esopus in the state of New York, and another at Conway in Massachuset's bay.

It is worthy of observation that orders were sent from Paris to Mr. Wilkinson, a gentleman of great eminence in the iron manusacture, for iron pipes to the extent of no less than forty miles, to be used in supply-

ing that capital with water.

The knowlege of the furs of the sea-otter, and of the great profits to be made by them, obtained by means of Captain Cook's last voyage, excited a spirit for sending vessels to the north-west coast of America, the country where those pretious surs are to be found. In the year 1781 Mr. Bolts, whom I have already had occasion to mention as the conductor of an Austrian project of colonization on the east coast of Africa, sitted out the Cobenzel, an armed ship of 700 tuns, for that trade, to sail from Trieste under Imperial colours. This capital ship was to be accompanied by a tender, and to carry out men of eminence in every department of science: and the favour of the various maritime powers of Europe was promised to the navigators, who were to engage in a voyage of scientistic, as well as commercial, pursuits. But the expedition, so promising in every respect, except perhaps in the too great size of the ship, was frustrated by means of some interested manceuvres at the court of Vienna.

After this abortive attempt, the first vessel, that actually accomplished a voyage in that trade, was a small brig, fitted out from Canton by the

The land, which was then called the fouth tween it and the main land, which, from the name part of New Holland, is now (1800) known to of the gentleman who furveyed it, is called Baffe's te a confiderable island with a roomy channel be-

British merchants settled there in the year 1785 under the command of Captain Hanna *, whose success encouraged the gentlemen concerned to fit him out again with a larger vessel: but the proceeds of this more expensive undertaking were inferior to that of the preceding one. These attempts, however, excited the emulation f other British merchants in Bengal and Bombay, from each of which two ships were this year dispatched on the fur trade: and even the Portuguese in India were roufed from their slumber of two centuries to attempt a participation of

It was also in 1785 that Mr. Etches and some other merchants in London formed themselves into a partnership, under the name of the St. George's found company, for carrying on a fur trade from the northwest coast of America to China, and sent out their two first vessels under the command of Captain Portlock and Captain Dixon, having procured licences from the South-fea company, and the East-India company, who engaged to freight their vessels homeward from China. Both these commanders had circumnavigated the globe under the immortal Cook, and they now again made the circuit of it in this commercial

From the account of the voyage published by Captain Dixon we have ine following summary of the proceeds of the furs, procured in the several voyages in that trade, at Canton in China down to the

Years.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Furs.	down to the		: 1788. Imount to
1786 Brig 1787 Ship F Ship A	Astrolabe _	Hanna De la Perouse De Langle	560		S	panish ollars. 20,600
Snow Snow Snow	Sea-otter Captain Cook Experiment	Hanna Lorie Guise }	-	ers and 300 pieces	5 -	† 10,000 8,000
Snow (ling George Queen Charlotte Nootka	Portlock Dixon }	2,552 and other		-	24,000 ‡ 54,875
1788 S	Ship Imporial and	Meares § Berkley	267 from 5 to 50 prime at and sundry	01	40	14,242
Span	ere were sent from C	alifornia by the	800 valued at	d when Portlock : on left China.	ind	30,000

in it is flated in the introductory part of seek and Dixon's voyage; but I observe, that ew annual register for 1785 says, that Capture Portlock, in the conclusion of his active and the first state of the server of the of the Portlock and Dixon's voyage; but I observe, that the New annual register for 1785 says, that Captain Richardson in the Bellona had sailed in the year 1784 on a voyage to Malacca and China, whence he was to proceed to the coalt of America in pursuance of the plan proposed by Captain King in pursuance with Captain Cook.

The account of first belonging to these two French ships, erroneously stated by Dixon, is corrected from Peron e himself. They were left at Macao to be fold, not, as Captain Dixon supposed, for account of the two captains, but for the benefit of the whole crews of the two frigates. Mr. De la Perouse observes, that the price was

count of the voyage, fays, that the skins fold fo low in confequence of the sales being, by agreement at home, put into the hands of the Eatl-India company's inpercargnes, whereby they averaged less than 20 dollars each, though prime skins fold from 80 to 90 dollars, when they arrived at

§ Some farther account will be given of Captain Meares's voyage.

|| In September 1786, when Mr. De la Peronfe was at Monterey in California, an agent, or comnow reduced 10 a teath of what it was, when order to fettle a treaty or correspondence respectmillioner, was preparing to fee out for China, in M flicurs Gore and King brought the first speci-

alled Baffe's

e heavy

between

ereby it

r of cuf-

be given

er. The

d upon:

ants ats against

thip in

China.

rom the

d along

fhips at

and ex-

his new

is in the

s to Mr.

ture, for fupplyprofits to voyage, America, the year n as the coaft of for that oital ship minence naritime

engage

t the exoo great

nœuvres

nplished

n by the

m the name

The Russians have also engaged in this trade, in which they have advantages over all other European adventurers: but they never carry

their furs to Canton, and the quantity is unknown.

From the above account it appears, that, though the value at Canton, the only market to all nations except the Russians, be very high, when compared with the cost of the articles given in exchange for the furs to the American Indians, yet the whole amount of the sales is scarcely adequate to the expense of the outsits, especially from Britain, and that it will probably never be any great object to individuals, and far less a great national object.

Some further account of this trade, and of the quarrel it almost engaged us in with the court of Spain, with the subsequent negotiations,

will be given hereafter.

About this time a number of new experiments were made upon the materials and the construction of vessels, both for inland and ocean navigation. In the preceding year Mr. Wilkinson, the proprietor of a very extensive iron work, constructed a barge for the Birmingham canal navigation of 70 feet long and 6 feet 81 inches wide, of iron plates, which could fwim in 8 or 9 inches of water, and carry 32 tuns of goods: and this year a fimilar barge was conftructed at Shrewfbury. A veffel with a bottom entirely of copper, without any plank, was built last year, and another of the same metal in the year 1789. At Leith a vessel was built with two bottoms; or rather two very narrow vessels were joined together by the beams of the lower and upper decks. She had five masts, and was furnished with five wheels, under the lower deck and between the two bottoms, which were intended to make way in a calm, or against the wind; and it was expected, that the double hold fhe had of the water would enable her to carry an extraordinary quantity of canvass with very little heeling. But in a passage, which she made to Petersburg, the two bottoms were found to act as levers against each-other, not merely in keeping her stiff (or upright), but also in ftraining the whole frame, whereby the was to much injured, that nobody cared to venture home in her, and the was left in Ruffia *.

^{*} A flight sketch of this double ship may be seen in the Gentleman's magazine, 1788, p. 1069.

have adver carry

t Canton, gh, when he furs to arcely adnd that it far less a

lmost enotiations,

upon the ocean naietor of a

am canal on plates, of goods: A veffel built last t Leith a ow vessels cks. She wer deck way in a uble hold ary quanwhich she rs against it alfo in that no-

р. 1069.

By defire of the committee of the privy council for trade, the inspector-general of imports and exports laid before them

A comparative view of the produce imported into Great Britain from the British West-India islands and settlements in the years 1787 and 1788 *.

		-		2		of ana	1788 T.
Imports in 1787 from	Sugar, cwt.	Rum,	Cotton, lb.	Coffee,	Ginger,	loun, value.	Total value o
Jamaica	824,700 78,740 2,130		287,57	7 ii	3,554	& sterling.	each colony, £ sterling. 1,585,662
S'. Christophers Nevis. Montserrat Antigua.	231,398 72,475 35,850	78,290 2,884 1,522	484,646 22,486 69,486	6 80 6		231 12,169 1,41	6,701 352,192 102,038
Dominica S'. Vincents Grenada.	254,575 58,665 64,449 172,880	1,492 15,766	961,066 760,386	17,388 632	161	260 6,907 12,769 2,931	51,924 374,097 246,375 122,736
Barbados	130,242			1	5,437	14,804 4,701 79,761 15,206	394,265 288,327 79,767
Totals in 1787 †	,926,121	2,251,343	9,397,141	30,365	9,159	358,606	3,749,447
Imports in 1788 from Jamaica 1 Tortola Anguilla S', Christophers	,124,017 2 84,514 3,725 187,379	1,484 107 171,658	3,500,272 125,937 296,362	6,917	3,893	178,363 12,260 1,267 6,924	2,141,284 132,920 6,402 288,989
Montserrat Antigua. Dominica S'. Vincents Grenada. Barbados Bay of Honduras Musquito shore	47,610 76,635 193,783 110,955	229,577 28,697	23,114 138,617 153,363 970,362 1,172,483 2,875,043 2,362,829	14,998 784 9,584	174 53 4 5,523	1,715 209 10,027 10,422 1,992 13,042 10,681 217,582 1,838	288,989 44,893 40,336 287,944 212,777 152,385 471,211 255,316 217,582 1,838
Totals in 1788 2,0	05,700 3.0	546,442 11	,618,382	32,283	9,647 4	166,322	4,253,879

The value is here rated at custom-house valuation. The real selling prices are considerably higher.

A navigable communication was made between Donnington-wood canal and the River Severn in Shrop-shire. The chief reason of mentioning it, is that the barges on it are raised to 455 feet of perpendicular ascent, not by a great number of locks, but by means of three inclined planes, whereof

the upper one has 122 feet of ascent with 960 feet in length,

the middle one

1758, and the lower one 207 900.

Upon these planes the vessels are towed up by the power of fire engines: and this method is found more economical than the elevation by locks.

+ Some triffing differences may be found be- omitted in this extract.

This account was added to the Keport upon the flave trade, part iv, n°. 26, after the other accounts were printed off.

tween the totals and the patternars, which proceed from the odd pounds, &c. in the quantities, and the fhillings and pence in the valuations, being

This account was added to the Report upon tween the totals and the particulars, which pro-

The following is a continuation of the view of the flipping employed in the Greenland whale fifthery, and of the fums expended in bounties for the encouragement of it after the year 1770. (See V. iii, p. 511).

	From F	NGLAND.			1			From Sc	OTLAND.		
Veffels.	Tues	Hounty	paid		Ye	ara	Veffels	Tuns.	llounty	paid.	
50	14,700	£27,891	7	6	ᄧ	1771	9	2,797	£5,595	0	0
50	15,378	20,039	12	13	Bount	1772	9	2,797	5,595	0	0
5.5	16 732	31 231	1.1	9	14.5	1773	10	3,016	6,044	0	0
6.5	19.770	37 603	2	(i	E H	1774	9	2,773	5,547	0	0
96	20,3311	54,978	1:1	10	108	1775		2 77.1	4,501	0	()+
911	27,017	52,028	3	- 1	8	1770	7	2,251	4,50.1	0	0
77	23,917	30 942	.5	3		1777	7	2,251	2,880	15	0
71	20,201	20,280	8	-1	40	177H	- 5	1,587	1,921	1.5	0
59	16.907	25,201	16	1	30g	1779	3	957	1,4:15	15	0
52	14,000	21,581	12	-1		1780	4	1,282	1,921	15	0
311	0,839	14,179	12	4		1781	. 5	1,459	2,189	5	0
38	11,122	23 156	'2	2		(1782	U	1,701	2,190	0	0
47	14 268	27,017	12	6	,te	1783	4	1.005	2 190	0	0
80	27,224	51,102	2	1	\$	1784	7	2,017	4.004	10	0
130	11.741	84,122	ti	2		1785	1.1	3,805	7,729	16	0
162	49,126	103,996	4	()		1786	2.1	6.997	13,993	19	-1
219	61,280	95,008	17	1	305	1787	31	9 037	13,154	19	6
	61,399	91,708	0	9	3.	1788	3.	8,910	13,230	3	G

War appears to have had a confiderable effect in diminishing the number of the British whale-fithing vessels. But the whale sishery of the Dutch, when they are at war with Great Britain, is totally fufpended, or carried on under neutral flags.

The following view of the progress of the Southern whale fishery of England from its commencement flows the number and tunnage of the veilels employed, the quantity of oil, &c. produced by it, and also the bounties paid for the encouragement of it. Till the year 1781 all the vellels belonged to London. No vellels have ever been fitted out from Scotland for this fifthery.

Years.	Vessels	Tuns.	Bounty	pai	d.	Sperm	a-cet	ail, l	Wha	de fu	15,	Seal skins,
						tuns	bhd	gal.	cwt.	qr.	16	number.
1776	12	1.077				50	0	0	1.5	o	0	1
1777	1.1	2,103	£2,400	0	0	314	()	()	100	0	()	
1778	10	3,038	1,500	0	0							
1770	1	407	500	0	0	400	0	0	120	0	0	
1750	7	771	2,000	0	0	98	0	0				
1781	0	7.37	1,400	()	0	315	0	()	7	0	()	
1782	- 6	010	1,400	0	0	71	()	()				
1783	9	1,040				102	O	0				
1781	0	4,070	3,000	0	()	1,050	0	0	56	()	0	
1785	11	1,800	1,700	()	0	626		-11	37	1	11	
1786	()	0	2,400	0	0	1,113	0	7	357	2	0	772
1787	28	5,030	5,500	0	0	2,184	- 1	2.5	1,389	- 1	38	14,280
1788	42	8.037	3,000	0	0	3,270	1	33	1.840	.3	2	61,256

bounty on the Scottilli veffels does not correspond with the tunnage; and the reason is, that some of Describer 1,86, thenceforth received bounty only the veffels were lott in the Greenland feas, one was for 300. taken, and one forfeited the bounty by not failing

* In this and fome of the following years the in due time. And velfels above 300 tuns, which

mployed bounties . 511).

hing the ifhery of suspended,

ifhery of ge of the alfo the I all the out from

skins, ber.

,256 tuns, which ithery before bounty only

,280

The vessels employed in these two branches of the whale sishery, and the official value of their acquifitions, after this year will be found in the annual general accounts of shipping and imports.

The following is an account of the veffels belonging to the British dominions *, with their registered tunnage, and usual number of men,

on the 30th of September 1788.

England Scotland	Vessels. Tuns. 9,358 1,055,299 1,864 149,185	Men. 79,859
Colonies Guernsey, Jersey, &c Mann	1,016 60,777 1,368 84,426 158 11,641 63 2,160	6,055 7,442 1,073 260
Of these there were so that shipping employed in the co	13,827 1,363,488 27 3,736 13,8001,359,752	employed by government,

employed in the commerce of the British empire.

There were entered this year in all the ports of Great Britain, from and to foreign countries, including repeated voyages,

			itish	Fore	ign	Total		
Inward Outward -	-	11,121	Tuns, 1,328,041 1,411,689	1,830	230,131	Vessels,		

The net revenue of the customs, including the West-India four-and-a-half-percent duty, paid into the exchequer in the course of this year, was from the enstom-house in London £3,720,770 5 3 and from the custom-house in Edinburgh 60,000 0 0

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain

There were coined at the mint, in the course of the year, 78,420 pounds of gold, value £3,664,174 10 0 and no silver.

£3,780,770 5 3

^{*} The veffels belonging to British subjects in India are not included in this account, and they are not permitted, unless under particular circumstance and with sources to come on this containing the property of the the property fide of the Cape of Good Hope; though, in the Dundar's Letter to a committee of the Phipbuilders, words of a great flacefinan, the British territories 1st July 1797-] in India are under the fovereignty of Great Brit-

flances and with express licences, to come on this other foreign dependencies of the empire. [Mr.



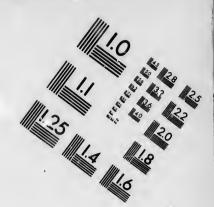
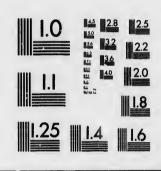


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503 STATE OF THE STATE



A. D. 1788.

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1788 was as follows.

				5 2	12 6	1 2		9 5	, ,	9 0		3 7		0 4	,		18 3	0 6		,	4 1	9 0)	ວ - າ -	4		0 9		1	15 11
٠			Total.	20.030	20.064	2.887	3 530	51 479	219 370	11.146	14.650	207	1.688	6,436			657 1	11,954		030 400	327,909	1 050,1	7	176.214	50.454	256.431				1,189,078 1
		SCOTLAND.	erchandiz	3 17 6			5 17 1	0 0	5 13 10		3 4 0	7 9 6	109 13 0		_	_		2 10 11		11011			13 6	٠.	17	0		_		0
		SCOT	Britis Imerebandine. Foreign merebandin.	8 3,323	5 1,280	4. 10	4 335	0 42.600	5 114,805	7 9,896	1 12,063	1	10 10	9			3	2,005		5 151 041	201701	5 6	-	26.752	7 15,774	21,260				1 11 401,716 14
_			erebandin	2 9		2 16	3	~		11 0	6 17	9 14	9 4	4 12			_	7		7 10			,	111	111		91 0			- 14
Exported from					7 28,383	2,782	3,20	8,863	97,483	1,250	2,586	149	1,57	6,37		,	057	9,929		176.007	1.535			149,461	43,67	235,162	640			4 787,362
Expo				7 10	0	00	10	80	9	_		9	7	13		0	0;	10 01	5 0	14 6	8	4	7 6	- 0	7	8	10 11	3 4		- 1
			Total.	240,935	328,621	59,163	142,588	1,421,836	1,083,839	856,944	1,245,022	088,550	31,301	004,868	7,000	20,47,93	710 000	14 710	47.838	2,096,930	31,501	77,425	2,427	1,709,928	835,939	1,442,459	27,520	735,447		410,283,159 12
	6	1	10 0	0 -	3 0	0	19 11	4	4	3	2 2	2 6	3 6	1 0	9 0	0 0		0 11	3 4	12 11	60	7	0 0	43	4		0.	- 6		- 1
	ENGLAND		124 206 10 0	02,450	_			738,449	419,702 1		203,503			145 1			128.765			_	15,920	14,469 1	2,297	176,801	199,363		2,834 13	235,837 18	34 5001 16	-
		-	ď	01	7	2 4	71	-	01	00	5 -	- 1	-	20	1	1.	2	10	0	10	6,	-	0	4	0	0.	7 0	2	15	
		British merchanding	12.639	214 648	38 636	00,00	302 70E	790,000	004,130	10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	050.870	26,0,0	605 530	6.860	254,530 15	44.301 4	589.307	7,985 2	26,522 17	245,360 1		02,955 13	_ '		020,545 10	2,518 2	354 486 9	99,609	811.037.357 15 104.345 901	in land
		Br	4	Ĉ.			-	- 1	76			00		40			0	1		3 1,2	5		5	ر در .	-	1,7	-	4	11.0	
	AND.			6		200			, v			۰.		13			9						_		2 5	2 -	4		1	
Imported into	SCOTLAND		24,503	286.546	37.421	63.308	20 207	121 687	1 843	16.351	26,401	1,150	17.868	4			9,937			322,537	1,199	230	405,504	3.470	3.47 213	8.120	2		71,476,115 13.	
nporte			11 10	4 11	13 7	0	0	-	15.0	3	13 5	4 8	15 1	10 0	14 2	4 10	01 0	18 0	600	50	0 0	0 0	1	1 4	17 10	8 10	3	1 3	7 7	
II	BNGLAND.		102,661	1,629,675			426.136	264.012				7,320				4,140			183,335	7	•			•		306.540		690'06	16,551,054	
	Countries, &c.		&c.	1		d Prussia	4	ł				,	,	,	,			4	. ,		A.C.		d states	British colonies	-	E				•
	Count		Denmark, &c.	Kussia	Sweden	Poland and	Germany	Holland	Flanders	France	Portugal	Madeira	Spain	Canaries	Straits	Gibraltar	Italy -	Turkon	Ireland	Mann	You.	Greenland	E. Chited state	Es / British	E & British	Foreign	Asia	Africa	Totals.	

Summary.

Imports of England 2016,551,054 7 7 Exports of England 2011,937,357 :5 10,264,345,901 16 6,216,283,159 12 4	612,724,719 17 9,64,747,518 10 6,217,472,238 8 3
Exports of England 211,937	£12,724
100	m
d æ16,551,054 7 1,476,115 13	£18,027,170 1 3
England Scotland	•
Imports of	

f fi

1789—Hitherto the tea, purchased for our East-India company at Canton in China, was chiefly paid for in silver, carried from this country or from Bengal; while the Dutch made a very prositable trade of carrying tin to the same port from their settlement of Palambang on the east side of Sumatra. The directors of our East-India company now resolved to participate with the Dutch in the sale of an article, which was the chief staple of the very first commerce of the British islands: and in about a year from the commencement of this new trade 2,000 tuns of tin, valued at £120,000, were shipped by them for China.

The illwill engendered by the American war was now turned into friendship and harmony between Great Britain and the American states, the influence of which extended to the most distant British possessions. Earl Cornwallis, governor-general of India, about the beginning of this year, or the end of the last, gave orders, that American vessels should be treated at the company's settlements in all respects as the most favoured foreigners. The ship Chessapeak, the first American that was allowed to trade, or to show her colours, in the River Ganges, was moreover favoured by the supreme council of Bengal with an exemption from the government customs, which all foreign vessels are bound to pay.

The art of multiplying and perpetuating the productions of the pencil by prints from engraved copper-plates, ' the most secure depository ' for after ages,' as Sir Robert Strange very juftly observes, ' of what-' ever is truely great, elegant, or beautiful,' was long confined to the continent, and flourished chiefly in France and the Netherlands. Mr. Anderson, after quoting Guicciardini's account of the flourishing state of the arts and manufactures in the Netherlands about the year 1410, adds, that France still possesses a pre-eminence in the art of engraving. And indeed, when Anderson wrote, the business of the principal dealers in prints in this country was to procure prints from the continent, not only for the collections of men of tafte, but even for ornamental furniture, our native productions for the later being chiefly mezotintos, which, with a few exceptions, were of a very inferior degree of ment. But in the few years, which have elapsed fince Anderson finished his work, a change has been produced in the state of the art of engraving, which renders it an object of commercial history.

The first successful efforts to raise British engravings to well-merited fame were made by Sir Robert Strange, whose works, chiefly copied

13.7

Imports of England £16,551,054 (Scotland 1,476,115

£12,724,719 17

The Dutch at Palambang receive the tin from Banca, a confiderable island adjacent to that fettlement. According to Raynal they get annually 1.500,000 lb. of it from that island. [History bill, et pol. V. i. p. 273, ed. 1782.] It is probable that the competition of our company has lessened the demand.

[†] This was apparently the revival of an old branch of trade. In a publication of the year 1677, quoted by Mr. Anderson, we find that tin then formed a part of the company's exports. The reader may recollect, that in antient times the Egyptian-Greek subjects of Rome carried tin (most probably British) from Egypt to Arabia and India.

from those of the most illustrious painters of Italy, are universally known and admired *. But his meritorious exertions were confined to the labours of his own hands: and several years elapsed, before the productions of our engravers came to be in general estimation, either at home or in foreign countries. It was reserved for the spirit and persevering zeal of Alderman Boydell to turn the balance of chalcographic same, and of the consequent commercial advantages, in favour of Great Britain.

That gentleman, who bega business as an importer of foreign prints, chiefly from France, made it the great object of his unceasing endeavours to call into action, and into view, the talents of the most promising painters and engravers of this country; in short, to create a BRITISH SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL PAINTING, and a BRITISH SCHOOL OF ENGRAVING. His patriotic zeal and attention, and his liberal patronage of rising genius, have been crowned with the deserved success: and he has had the fatisfaction to fee British artists elevated from humiliating inferiority to acknowleged superiority over the rival artists of the continent, and British prints fought for in every part of the globe enlivened by any rays of taste and science +. With respect to the trade with foreign nations in the article of prints, the imports, which used to be confiderable, are now fo small, and the exports fo great, that the value of the later is estimated to be to that of the former as five hundred to one; a circum flance, which, if we confider fine prints merely as a manufacture, is of confiderable importance in a commercial view. And confequences vastly more important may be expected to flow from it: for if a country fo far abounds with the works of art as to attract the vifits of foreigners. the money expended by them during their refidence becomes the smallest part of the national advantages derived from such visits: they acquire a taste for the manufactures, and carry home to their own countries the choicest specimens of them, whereby they acquire more extensive celebrity, and confequently a greater fale, than they could otherways have had. But, independent of every confideration of profit, the honour conferred upon the country by fo remarkable a reflux in the business of fine prints must give real pleasure to every well-wisher to the prosperity of Great Britain.

Mr. Boydell, having published several capital prints, and collections

fro

The the year 1761 Mr. Strange's own merit procured him the interest of Prince Rezzonico, who prevailed on his uncle, the pope, to permit him to creek feasfolding in order to copy the paintings of Rafael, though an edick was then in force against the crection of any feasfolding. By the fight of his works he also furmounted similar obstructions to the progress of his studies at Naples. And both the pope and the king of Naples assigned handsome apartments in their own palaces to our British artist.

[†] As one article makes way for anothe, it is worthy of observation, that the gentlemen of the embassy to China in the year 1792 found the shops in Rio Janiero filled with British manufactures, among which even the caricature prints, which here live but a few days, were exposed for sale along with other British prints of more value. [Staunton's Embassy to China, V. i, p. 177.]

of prints, with increasing satisfaction, honour, and advantage, to himfelf and the artists, and being defirous of obviating a reflection of foreigners, that the talents of our best artists were entirely thrown away upon portraits, conceived the great defign of creeting a gallery for the deposit of a magnificent collection of historical pictures, the subjects of which should be taken from the principal scenes of Shakspeare, to be painted by the first artists of the kingdom. It is worthy of remark, that these pictures are entirely free from that uniformity which marks the works of the Roman, the Venetian, or the Flemish, schools, every one of the painters having chosen his own distinct road to same *. And it is no finall fatisfaction to be able to fay, that the affemblage of paintings, already executed in pursuance of this plan, has been pronounced by connoisseurs not inferior to many of the celebrated collections of

Connected with this temple, dedicated to the memory of the great father of the English theatre, was Mr. Boydell's plan of publishing, in conjunction with his nephew Mr. Josiah Boydell and Mr. Nicol his majesty's bookseller, an edition of Shakspeare, which should combine the utmost possible excellence of the paper-maker's, the letter-founder's, and the printer's, arts with the most perfect specimens of historical engraving comprised in an appropriate set of prints, executed by the most eminent engravere; a monument to the honour of the immortal bard, capable of conveying his fame, together with that of the undertakers, of the several artists, and of the British nation, to the remotest corners

Thus have a few private individvals in this commercial nation, relying on the well-merited support of the public, accomplished, in comparatively a few years, what in other countries has only been effected by the continued munificence of fuccessive sovereign princes command ing the treasures of their dominions.

May 19th—The tax imposed upon shops by the act 25 Geo. III, c. 30, against which the shopkeepers had never ceased to remonstrate, and for the repeal of which Mr. Fox had regularly made an annual motion, was now totally repealed. [29 Geo. III, c. 9.]

The king was empowered to permit, by an order in council, the importation of bread, flour, Indian corn, and live flock, in British vessels from the United states for the supply of the province of Quebec, and the countries adjacent to the Gulf of St. Laurence, in times of scarcity, notwithstanding the absolute prohibition respecting the province of Quebec in the act (c. 6) of last fession †. [c. 16.]

rfally

ed to

pro-

er at

erfe-

phic

Freat

rints.

idea-

mif

ITISH

ING. g ge-

I the

ty to

Brit-

rays

tions

are

s ef-

unı

is of

vasty fo ners.

nallac-

oun-

enf-

herthe

the

the

ions

it is of the

fhops

tures, which r fale

value.

^{*} This remark was made by the late Sir Joshua of permitting the importation of corn, bread, &c.

f Such was the fearcity in Quebec, that Lord Dorchester, the governor, was under the necessity Vol. IV.

from the United states by his own authority. [See Ad 30 Geo. Ill, c. 1.]

The act, 27 Geo. III, c. 38, for vesting the exclusive sale of new patterns of printed linens, calicoes, &c. in the proprietors for a limited time, was continued in force till 1" July 1794. [c. 19.]

June 24th—A number of gentlemen having formed themselves into a society for the promotion of the sisheries under the name of the North-umberland sishery society, they were now incorporated, and empowered to subscribe a capital joint stock, with the usual privileges. [c. 25.]

July 13th—There was raised by a lottery this year the sum of £771,562:10:0, whereof £271,562:10:0 became a clear profit to the public over paying the prizes. [c. 33.]

The fum of £187,000 was also raised for the public service upon the sale of terminable annuities of £7:9:9 for every £100 subscribed, to continue for 18½ years after the 10th of October 1789. [c. 37.]

Another fum of £1,002,500 was raised for the public service by way of tontine, every subscriber to which, for the sum of £100:5:0, was to be entitled to an annuity upon the life of his nominee at a rate, proportioned to the age of the person, of from £4:3:0 to £5:12:0, with benefit of increase arising from survivorship, till the annuity upon the original share should amount to £1,000 a-year, the excess then falling in to the public. [c. 41.]

The gentlemen, who contracted with government for the whole of the tontine, not being able to get it disposed of in time, an option was afterwards given to the subscribers to convert it into terminable annuities for fixty-nine years.

The powers, given to the magistrates of the thriving port of Greenock by the act 13 Geo. III, c. 28, for the purposes of enlarging and improving the harbour, and amending the police of the town, were altered and enlarged. [c. 43.]

Doubts having arisen, whether the several acts, which inflicted the punishment of death on such as wilfully burn or destroy ships; or woolen, silk, linen, or cotton, goods in the looms, &c; or the tools and machines used in the fabrication of them, extended to Scotland, it was declared by act of parliament, that the perpetrators of such crimes were equally liable to be punished with death in either of the united kingdoms. [c. 46.]

The commissioners, appointed, by the act 26 Geo. III, c. 101, for erecting four light-houses on various parts of the north coast, having completed them; and the one at the place called the Merchants on the south-west point of Kentire, though very useful to vessels coming from the west, being found to be of no service to those approaching the Firth of Clyde from the south, they were now directed to build a light-house, either upon the south end of the island of Arran, or upon the adjacent small island of Plada, as should be found most convenient. They were also empowered to erect other light-houses, where necessary on the Scot-

v pat-

mited

into a

Jorth-

wered

m of

ofit to

n the

ed, to

y way

, was

, pro-

, with

on the

alling

ole of

n was

annu-

reen-

d im-

alter-

d the wool-

d ma-

as de-

were

king-

I, for

aving

n the

from

Firth

houfe,

acent

were

Scot-

.1

tish coasts, when the funds arising from the duties, already imposed upon vessels, shall enable them to defray the expenses. [c. 52.]

A new set of regulations for the fisheries was enacted. The liberty of drying fish upon the coast of Newfoundland was restricted to vessels failing from the British dominions in Europe.—Vessels employed in the whale fishery in the Greenland seas and Davis's straits, and failing on or before the 10th of April, are declared capable of receiving the bounty, though they do not remain in those seas longer than fixteen weeks after the day of their failing from the ports at which they cleared out, and though they may not have obtained the quantity of oil, &c. required by the former act.—The three vessels entitled to premiums by the act, c. 20 of last session, for fishing for whales, &c. to the westward of Cape Horn, were not in future to be obliged to remain out longer than fixteen months. [c. 53.]

The bounties on the exportation of linens, cotton goods, &c. granted by acts 23 Geo. III, c. 21 and 24 Geo. III, fess, i, c. 14, were continued till 25th March 1793. [c. 54.]

The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times, viz.

The act for encouraging the manufacture of fail-cloth in Great Britain, continued till 29th September 1795.

So much of the act 8 Geo. I, c. 15, as relates to the encouragement of the filk manufacture, and to taking off several duties on merchandize exported, continued till 24th June 1795.

The act for the free importation of cochineal and indigo, continued till 29th September 1795.

The act for prohibiting the importation of books, reprinted abroad from books originally printed in Great Britain, continued till 29th Sep-

The act for fecuring the duties on foreign-made fail-cloth, continued till 24th June 1795.

The act for prohibiting the importation of foreign-made filks and velvets, continued till 14th June 1795.

The act fuspending the duties upon the importation of tallow, hogs? lard, and greafe, continued till 25th March 1791.

The act prohibiting the exportation of tools used in the iron and steel manufactures, continued till the end of the next fession of parliament.

The act for establishing Clarke's hydrometer as the standard for trying the strength of spiritous liquors, continued till the end of the next fession of parliament. [c. 55.]

The act c. 6 of last fession having permitted the importation of several articles, therein enumerated, from the foreign West-India islands into the British West-India islands in cases of urgent necessity, and merely for the fupply of the particular islands into which they are imported,

the re-exportation of any fuch articles was prohibited under the penalty of forfeiture of the veffel and goods: and exporters of fimilar articles were required to make oath that they were not fo imported. [c. 56.]

The corn-factors in London and the fuburbs were required to give weekly accounts to the inspector of corn returns of the corn brought by fea into the River Thames, and fold by them, with the value, and the names of the purchasers; from which he is to compute the average price of each species for London, Eslex, Kent, and Sussex. And when the price of any kind is above the rates specified in the act [13 Geo. III. c. 43] for regulating the corn trade, fuch corn may be imported into the ports of London, Effex, and Kent, on payment of the duties known by the name of the low duties: and the exportation, or prohibition of exportation, of British corn, and the bounties thereon, are regulated in the same manner. All the other maritime counties of England and Wales were divided into eleven diffricts for the purpose of determining, in consequence of returns made from them to the inspectors of corn returns, the places in each district, where foreign corn may be imported on payment of the low duties, or British corn may be exported .-For the benefit of the Newfoundland fisheries, 150 tuns of bifcuit and 100 quarters of peas are allowed to be exported from Greenock in any one year under the regulations of the act 14 Geo. III, c. 5. Starch is alfo allowed to be exported to all places, whatever the price may be. For the support of the British settlers on the Bay of Honduras, limited quantities of flour, bread, peas, oatmeal, and barley, may be carried thither from any port of England under licences from the commissioners of the customs. In consideration of the scarcity in the province of Quebec, 2,000 quarters of wheat, 2,000 facks of flour, and 8,000 quarters of peas, were permitted to be carried to that province, whatever price they might be at.—The duty upon the importation of rape feed from Ireland being regulated by the price, the corn-factors and importers of grain were directed to include the fales of British rape feed in their weekly accounts transinitted to the receiver of corn returns in London; and the importation of it, and warehousing it without payment of duty. were put under the fame regulations as corn. [c. 58.]

August 11th.—The same drawbacks, which are allowed upon the exportation of tea to Ireland and the British colonies in America, were allowed on the exportation of it to Jersey, Guernsey, Gibraltar, and any place on the continent of Europe, where a British consul resides, and

alfo to Africa. [c. 59.]

The East-India company were empowered to add $\mathcal{L}_{1,000,000}$ to their capital flock by new subscriptions, the present proprietors being entitled to a preference; and also to pay the same dividends on the additional, as on the former, stock. [c. 65] The company's stock by this addition was augmented to five millions.

th

The temporary act of last fession for regulating the slave trade was renewed for another year (till 1" August 1790); and some additions were made in order to prevent the abuse of turning off the seamen in the West-Indies, or treating them barbarously and starving them, in order to force them to defert their vessels and forfeit their wages; one of which was, that the wages due to deferters should not, as formerly, fink into the pockets of the owners, but be paid to Greenwich hospital. A form of the prescribed articles and muster-roll were annexed to the act. The former contained an obligation to pay the wages in sterling value *, a table of the provisions and liquor to be served to every man onboard, a stipulation for a compensation in money in case of a necesfity for the crew to go upon short allowance, and an obligation upon the commander to hire the natives to procure wood and water for his veffel on the coast of Africa +, and to have proper awnings to protect the men from the weather. Also, in order to prevent the ship from running away from fuch of the men as may happen to be on shore in the West-Indies, the commander is obliged to loose the fore top-sail and fire a gun, as a fignal for failing, four-and-twenty hours before he actually gets under way ‡. [c. 66] This act, with the articles and muster-rolls, was renewed annually till the year 1799, when a permanent act, with fome new regulations, apparently established the slave trade as a regular and lawful branch of commerce.

The acts of parliament for preventing the fraudulent trade in tobacco had been attended with little juccess: but it was expected, that that trade, which was now the principal object and dependence of the fmugglers §, would be thrown entirely into the hands of the fair traders, if the manufacture of it were subjected to the visitation of the officers of excise. The consolidated duties upon tobacco and fnuff were therefor divided, and the greatest part put under the management of the commissioners of excise. It was enacted that the goods might be lodged in warehouses immediately on their importation, and the whole of the duties might remain unpaid, till they should be taken out. As a further curb upon fmuggling, tobacco and articles manufactured from it, are not permitted to be imported from any part of the world but America (with an exception in favour of tobacco the produce of Spain, Portugal, and Ireland), nor in veffels of less than 120 tuns burthen, nor in pack-

nalty

ticles

ought

, and

erage when

. III. into

nown

on of

ed in

and

ning,

corn port-

d.—

and any

ch is y be.

nited thi-

ners

Que-

rters rice

rom

rs of

heir

lon; luty,

ex-

e alany

and

heir

itled

nal,

ddi-

56.7 give

^{*} It was but a poor excuse to fay, that payment in the provincial curreacy, instead of sterthe men had even read, or heard, the articles, many of them did not know the difference between flerling money and provincial currency.-Forms of the old articles may be feen in the Report of the privy council on the flave trade.

the scamen in that murderous trade.

[‡] It is necessary for the reader to remember, that flave thips carry out more than twice as many men as are necessary to work them on the homeward passage.

[†] It appeared on the evidence of the furgeons, mully fmuggled into this country to be about that thefe fervices, requiring the men to be up to feven millions of pound.

ages containing less than 450 pounds in an entire undivided mass: and the importation of tobacco stalks, tobacco-stalk flour, and snuff work, was totally prohibited. Any veffel found hovering, or at anchor, within four leagues of the coast, and having tobacco or snuff onboard, weighing altogether more than 100 pounds over the allowance of 5 pounds for each man onboard, is liable to seizure and condemnation. American tobacco must be imported direct from the place of its growth, either in British vessels navigated according to law, or in vessels belonging to the United states, whereof the commander and three fourths of the crew are subjects of the states. Tobacco, lawfully imported in British vessels from the United states into the British West-India islands, may be imported thence into Great Britain, the names of the vessels and their commanders, by whom it was carried to the West-Indies, being expressed in the manifest of the vessel which brings it home. No tobacco or snuff is allowed to be imported into any other ports of Great Britain than London, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, Cowes, Falmouth, Whitehaven, Hull, Port-Glasgow, Greenock, and Leith, on pain of forfeiture of vessel and cargo. But vessels loaded entirely with tobacco may enter the ports of Cowes and Falmouth, and there remain fourteen days waiting for orders, without being subject to the regulations of this act. Damaged tobacco, which the importer is unwilling to pay the duties upon, or to export, must be burnt.

The act, which confifts of 173 fections, contains a vast multiplicity of precautions, penalties, and regulations, to prevent frauds in landing, reshipping, and manufacturing, tobacco and snuff, and also to prevent the adulteration of them; all the minutiæ of which must be known to those concerned; but they would be little interesting to others. The drawbacks of custom and excise, allowed upon exportation, are also specified. [c. 68.]

There feems to be fufficient proof, that there is a very excellent fishing bank running, apparently, parallel with the west coast of Ireland, and thence stretching northward on the outside of the Western islands by Hirta (erroneously called S'. Kilda) and Rona to Shetland, and perhaps to Færoe and Iceland. About two centuries ago Admiral Sir William Monson caught great quantities of the best cod and ling upon this bank, which he describes in his Naval tracts; and he observes, that it had been neglected for above a hundred years *. The southern extremity of this bank, lying off the south-west part of Ireland, is regularly resorted to by sishing vessels from Kinsale. But the position of the rest of it is not alcertained with sufficient precision to enable the sishermen to steer for it, though several vessels in the American trade have streck soundings upon it, and Mr. Bachop of Londonderry about the year

^{*} Is there any other authority than this observation of his for its having been known or frequented too years before his time?

1756 caught cod upon it, about 22 leagues north-west of Tory island. Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, when making his maritime furvey of the coast of Ireland in the year 1769, fell in with it off the coast of Mayo, and caught cod, ling, and holly, as fast as the lines could be let down. Captain Huddart, when employed on a similar survey in the year 1777, fell in with the bank to the westward of Ilay, where he found the cod as plentiful, and as good, as at Newfoundland: and from his observations in that, and a subsequent survey made this year, that gentleman gave it as his opinion to the committee of the house of commons, that cod may be caught in great abundance between the Western islands and S'. Kilda (Hirta) and the coast of Ireland; that in many other places on the west coast the ground is very favourable for catching cod, and that those caught in 30 or 40 fathoms of water are in season and fit for curing from May till November. Captain Huddart upon this occasion drew a chart of the Western islands with the adjacent coasts of Scotland and Ireland, which must be very useful to the sishermen and navigators among those islands.

Some of the gentlemen engaged in the fishery at Yarmouth began in the year 1787 to fit out vessels for prosecuting the herring fishery, agreeable to the act 26 Geo. III, c. 81. Their fishermen proceeded to Shetland, and fometimes so far beyond it, that they fell in with floating ice. They followed the Dutch method of shooting the " nets in deep water from the vessels, and not in lochs or bays from their boats, as the British buss-fishers do. In the second and third years of their fishing they believed their herrings to be nothing inferior to those of the Dutch in respect to curing; and they sent the most of them to Hamburgh, where, happening to be the first that arrived, they brought a price equal to that of the early Dutch herrings, and, after the arrival of the Dutch, they were still able to stand the competition with them. This year some of the Yarmouth pickled herrings were fent even to Roterdam; and the owners had no reason to complain of their sales. But the expense of this mode of fishing, though it had hitherto been attended with such auspicious prospects, being greater than the usual returns could indemnify, and the adventurers being disappointed in obtaining the bounties they thought themselves entitled to, they gave it up *.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the antients and the wishes of the moderns, the whole interior of the vast ontinent of Africa still remained unknown to the people of Europe. A few noblemen and gentlemen, defirous of rescuing the age from a charge of ignorance, which in other

and

ork,

vith-

igh-

s for

ican

er in

the

are

rom

rted

and-

the

s al-

on-

Iull.

and

s of

or-

to-

ex-

y of

re-

the

nose

aw-

ied.

fifh-

ınd,

ınds

per-

Vil-

this

it it

em-

ret of

1 to

uck

rear

ented

Mr. Barker, the author of the information 'fea; fecond, they are fuller of flesh, in more perrespecting this short-lived distant sistery, observed,

That the deep-sea sisting has the following ad
and the deep-sea sistery the same of a country and the her
can be carried on every year, although the her
can be carried on every year, although the her-'s art the deep-rea hining has the following au'vantages, although the expense of carrying it on 'rings do not every season come near the particus 's lar shores or bays, where they are usually expected,' season come near the particus 's greater than sissing by boats near the shore; 'lar shores or bays, where they are usually expected.' [Report on the British sissing the state of the state o

respects belongs so little to its character, formed themselves (9th June 1788) into an association for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa by persons properly qualified. Of the two first missionaries sent out by them, Mr. Ledyard, a man whose zeal and capacity marked him as born for such enterprises, unfortunately died at Cairo in Egypt, when just ready to enter upon the unknown regions to the westward of that country: the other, Mr. Lucas, was prevented by a war in the country from proceeding to Fezzan, and returned to England. Mindful, however, of the object of his mission, he had procured considerable information from the traders concerning the state of the several countries, and

of their commerce.

Such information will at present be at least amusing: and it may, perhaps, hereafter be really useful to know the nature of the trade carried on in the heart of Africa, which Mr. Beaufoy (who drew up the account of the proceedings of the affociation), fearcely less fanguine than Mr. Vasla, (see above, p. 143) considers as capable of adding a hundred millions of confumers to the trade of this country; for he thinks, that, where the mcrchants of Fezzan can make a profit on the fale of European goods, which they must buy at a very advanced price at Tripoli, British traders may have such advantages 'as few commercial adven-' tures have ever yet been found to yield.' Nor need they doubt of a kind reception, as the Negroes reckon 'the merchant the general friend of mankind.' In consequence of such a trade, 'and by means as peaceable as the purposes are just, the conveniencies of civil life, the bene-' fits of the mechanic and manufacturing arts, the attainments of fci-' ence, the energies of the cultivated mind, and the elevation of the human character, may in some degree be imparted to nations hither-' to configned to hopeless barbarism and uniform contempt.'

Ferzan is a district lying to the fouthward of Tripoli, inclosed by a circular range of mountains, which separate it from the surrounding defert. The people, a mixed race of Arabs and Negroes, in whom the Negro blood predominates, are strict Mohamedans, and mostly employed in agriculture and pasturage. Their merchants, whose commercial spirit no distance nor difficulties can discourage, form the bond of connection between all the nations of the north and middle parts of Africa. About the end of October, when the heat begins to moderate, the caravans for Tripoli, Bornou, Cashna, and the nations beyond the River Niger, take their departure from Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan.

CC

D

th

ke

me

ferv:

tra

deal

The caravans for Tripoli carry trona *, fena, gold dust, and slaves, the produce of their trade to the fouthward: and in return they get cutlery ware; woolen, linen, and filk, goods; raw filk; copper, and brass; and

^{*} Trona is a species of alkali found on the surface, and on the banks, of the smoking lakes in Fezzan, which is employed in colouring Morocco leather, and in other operations of dying.

European goods in general; together with a balance paid in Imperial

To Bornou they carry copper and brass, which are worth about 4f sterling per pound in that country; woolen goods; linens; raw filk; filk goods; fabres; cutlery; looking-glasses; beads, &c. all obtained in their trade to the northward: and their returns are flaves, gold dust,

The caravan for the great empire of Cashna take with them cowries, a kind of shells used for small money; brass; horses; and the same manufactured goods as those carried to Bornou. Their returns are gold dust; slaves, valued in Cashna at from £2:6:8 to £5 sterling each; cotton cloths manufactured in the country; red and yellow goat fins; ox and buffalo hides; sena of the best quality, the produce of Agadez, a province of Cashna; and civet.

The packs for the countries on the fouth fide of the Niger confift of fabres; cutlery; carpets; brass; looking-glasses, and other toys; civet; and Imperial dollars: in exchange they receive gold dust; slaves; goo-

The merchants often find ivory lying on the ground, which they difpose of to the traders bound for the European settlements on the west coast. In every principal town, to which they trade, they have agents, with whom they deposit their slave; that kind of ' commodity, that ' can transport itself *,' constituting a very considerable proportion of

From this very brief view of their trade we see that the merchants of Fezzan, by their knowlege of the wants and redundancies of their neighbours, supply some of them with articles brought from countries nearer to the confumers than to Fezzan; that their trade is entirely a carrying one, and very little supported by the produce of their own country; whence they have been with confiderable propriety called the

The North-west company of Montreal being informed by one of their remotest agents, that the Indians had told him of a river running into a fea, which was at no great distance to the northward, Mr. Mackenzie, one of the partners, left Montreal in the beginning of the fummer, in order to afcertain the veracity of a communication fo interesting to science and commerce. Attended by a few Indians, he traversed

une

5 06 out

as as

hen

hat

itry ow-

m-

and.

ay,

car-

the ian

red

at,

opoli,

en-

of a

d of

ceneſci-

the

er-

y a

ing the

oycial

on-

ca.

ra-

ver

the

ery

nd

s in

^{*} Major Rennell, from whom I borrow this observation, thinks the difficulty of carriage in the iervation, chinks the unneutry of carriage in the interior part of Africa may have given rife to this 'traff' in men.' [Proceedings of the African affociation, p. 315.] For the same reason they might deal in cattle, if they were equally in request among the more civilized nations.

people of Fezzan in the end of the fifteenth century. But the circumstances of the country are much improved fince his time; for he says, corn and flesh were very scarce, whereas they are now in great abundance. See Proceedings of the African officiation, p. 130; from which work, it may be observed, the view of the trade of Fezzan, and the † Leo Africanus notices the opulence of the account of the affociation, are entirely to em.

in canoes, and partly by walking, the great extent of wilderness, in which their posts are established, and proceeded beyond them down a considerable river running north, till he actually arrived at the Frozen ocean, in which he saw some small whales among fields of ice, and observed the rise and fall of the tide. On an island at the mouth of his river, to which he gave the name of Whale island, he erected a post near some very old deserted huts, and engraved on it his name, the number of persons with him, the time they remained there, and the latitude, 69° 14 *.

This journey, or voyage, of discovery, and also that of Mr. Hearne in the year 1771, (see V. iii, p. 527) having stretched across all the unfrequented regions of America, ought surely to be sufficient to prove the utter impossibility of the existence of a navigable communication in any temperate part of that continent: and we might reasonably expect to have no more conjectures or speculations upon that subject †.

The conveyance of goods between London and Bristol being very expensive by land, and very tedious and dangerous, especially in time of war, by sea, an inland navigable communication, for uniting the Thames with the Severn by an artificial channel of about 40 miles, was projected in the reign of Charles II. But the execution of it, and of some other canals projected in that reign, was reserved for the present more enlightened and scientific age. In the year 1783 some individuals, mostly merchants in London, obtained an act for executing the canal, which was planned and executed by Mr. Whitworth. It extends in a

* Mr. Mackenzie observed in 69° 14' and 69° 7' on the 13th and 15th of July. He has not told us which of the latitudes he engraved on his political and I have retained 69° 14' from the first account I obtained of his discovery. See his *Poyages throngh North America*, pp. 63, 66.

† It must be acknowleged, however, that, in spite of demonstration, some attempts have been made to revive fuch conjectures; and a story has heen brought forward, which was told to Sir John Macpherson at the Cape of Good Hope in the year 1787 by fome Spaniards, who faid, that a passage had lately been found in the latitude of 47° 45' on the west side of North America, which conveyed a veffel in twenty-feven days 'almost to Hudson's bay.-Whether those Spaniards were the authors, or only the reporters, of the story, it would be idle to dwell on the abfurdity of any navigator stopping short, when he had almost accomplished such a grand desideratum in discovery, or to prove that a veilel could not possibly fail across the rivers or land, which Mr. Mackenzie paddled or walked upon. Another circumstance, on which great stress has been laid by the advocates for a north-west passage, is, that whales have been found in the Pacific ocean with European harpoons flicking in their flesh, wherewith they must have been wounded in the Green and feas. It is indeed

very probable, that there is a continuation of fea between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, by which whales and other fishes may make a passage under the ice; neither should it be absolutely denied, that passages may possibly have been made between the Pacific and the Atlantic Brough Bering's straits, or perhaps some other straits now unknown in the north-west extremity of America, by Maldonado, Urdanietta, Loario, &c. But granting a few fuch paffages to have been fuccefsfully effected in the course of two centuries, though they are all almost as doubtful as the story of Juan de Fuca, (of which the flory of the Spaniards at the Cape feems a new edition) it does not follow, that passages can be regularly made in such frozen feas. Nor is it probable, that, though the route were discovered, any adventurers will now be found willing to risk their lives, or even their property, in the profecution of a voyage fo very dangerons, which no experience can ever bring to be generally u^ceful. Indeed, the idea of a practicable north-well passage, though a reward is still held out by parliament for the discovery of it, is now as completely given up by all thinking people as that of the imaginary Terra australia, which for many ages made to confpicuous a figure in the maps, and in the writings, of geographers.

of

Th

, 111

m a

zen

ob-

his

post

the

the

e in

un-

ove

n in

pect

ery.

ime

the

was

of

lent

als.

nal,

n a

of sea

s, by

flage

y demade

ough

now But

ccefs-

ough Juan

de at

llow,

ozen route ound erty, rous, enercable held W as nany and

winding course from Stroud water, a navigable branch of the Severn, to the head of the navigable water in the Thames near Lechlade; and at Sapperton it goes under a hill in a tunnel of two miles long, part of which is hewn out of the folid rock. This canal, which carries barges of 70 tuns with 4 feet draught of water, was completed on the 19th of November 1789, when a barge from the Severn passed into the Thames.

The Dutch colony at Demararay had a very narrow escape from extermination by the hands of the Negro flaves. About a thousand of them had entered into a conspiracy to put every white man to deatl, which was actually carried into execution upon one plantation by miftake on the day preceding the concerted one, whereby the whole plot The ringleaders of the Negroes submitted to the tortures inflicted upon them with unshaken fortitude.

In Bengal Earl Cornwallis issued orders, in the different languages of the country, for abolishing the flave trade: and he held out rewards for the delivery of any person unjustly detained in slavery, as well as for the discovery of offenders.

The East-India company entered into a contract with the Spanish Philippine company to supply them, to a large amount, with the produce and manufactures of Bengal and Madras, to be delivered at Manila, and to be paid for in dollars.

December 2d—The directors also gave public notice, that, in order to give every encouragement to the British manufactures, they had refolved to make an augmentation of above 2,500 tuns in their exports for this feafon. They also gave leave to the commanders and officers of their ships to fill up all outward tunnage, unoccupied by the company's goods, freight-free: and they allowed their fervants, and the merchants refiding under their protection in India, to fill up fuch homeward tunnage, as may be unoccupied by the company, at a reasonable freight.

In consequence of this indulgence, 245 tuns of merchandize, over and above the former privileged quantities, were carried out this feafon, mostly by the captains.

The following account of ships belonging to the western parts of the world, which were at Canton in China this year, shews the proportions

The Portuguese, who once and	ntries	with that	emn	iro '	P.	opor	LIU
The Portuguese, who once engross	sed the	whole of	Cinp	II.C.			
The Portuguese, who once engross The Dutch	sect tile	whole of	the C	mental	trade,	had	3
The French	-				-		5
The Danes	-,	•		-			4
The United states of America		-		-			1
The British East-India company	-		-		-		15
British subjects residing in India		-	200				
armon subjects residing in India		-	0				21
[M		•			•	1	10
[Meares's Voyage, p. lxxxvii.]						-	-
			T) 1			8	86

B b 2

Thus of 86 vessels there are 61 belonging to British subjects, of which number the 21 in the service of the company are the largest and best appointed merchant ships that swim upon the Ocean; and of the 40, called country ships, many are very little inserior to the company's ships. Of the remaining 25 vessels, 15 belong to the descendents of Britons settled in America; and it is not improbable, that some of them are partly sitted out by British capitals, as is also known to be sometimes the case with other foreign East-India ships *.

The cultivation of coffee in the French part of S'. Domingo was fo furprifingly increased in a few years, that instead of five millions of pounds, the quantity exported in the year 1770, the exports of that article this year amounted to no less than feventy-fix millions of pounds, which at £4:10 per hundredweight was worth £3,420,000. [Edwards's

Hift. of the West-Indies, V. ii, p. 299.]

The following account shows the number of sugar plantations in each of the parishes of Jamaica, and of the Negroes belonging to them, agreeable to the returns on the 28th of March 1789.

Counties.	f- Parishes.	Sugar plantations.	Negroes.
	S'. Mary's	63	12,065
	S'. Anne's	30	4,908
	S'. John's	21	3,713
Middlesex.	⟨ S¹. Dorothy's	12	1,776
	St. Thomas in the Vale	33.	5,327
	Clarendon	56.	10,150
	Vere	26	5,279
	LS'. Catherine's	3	408
		244	43,626
	S'. Andrews'	24	3,540
	S'. George's	14	2,795
	Portland	23	2,968
Surrey		. 3	358
•	S'. David's	12 . s	1,890
	S'. Thomas in the east	83 -	15,786
	Kingston	0	0
		159	27,337
	(Trelawney	83	15,692
	S'. James's	67	12,482
Cornwall	} Hanover	69	13,330
	Westmoreland	62	11,210
	S'. Elizabeth's	26	5,112
		307"	57,835
Total plan	tations and slaves upon them	710	

The town of Kingston, the commercial capital (though not the seat of government) of Jamaica, contained at this time about 1,670 houses, besides warehouses and negro huts. The inhabitants consisted of near 7,000 white people, above 3,000 free people of colour, and near 17,000 slaves.

^{*} In the year 1791 veffels under Genoese colours began to trade to China. When Lord veffel under Genoese colours, but chiefly manned Macartney's squadron was on the coast of Cochinby Englishmen.

The following is an account of the veffels belonging to the British dominions*, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1789.

England -	Vessels.		Men.	1		3
Scotland -	9,558	1,078,374	80,299			
Ireland -	1,938	-,-,-,	13,043			
Colonies -	1,080	64,364	6,231			
	1,511	87,351	8,116			
Guernsey, Jersey, &c	157	11,676	1,012			
Iviann	66	2,137	261			-
Of these there were	14,310	1,395,172	108,962			
	33	4,340		employed b		
so that	14,277	1,390,823		Were the	governin	ent,
shipping employed by the c	ommerce	of the Brit	ish empir	were the re	ai quantit	y of

There were built and registered in the several ports of the British dominions, in the course of this year,

827 vessels measuring 71,090 tuns.

The net revenue of the customs, including the West-India four-and-a-half per cent duty, paid into the exchequer in the course of the year, was from the custom-house in London & £3,670,343 5 5 40,000 0 0

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain & £3,710,343 5 5

There were coined at the mint, in the course of this year, 32,760 pounds of gold, value & £1,530,711 0 0

* The veffels belonging to the British subjects raltar, are not brought under the cognizance of residing at the settlements to the eastward of the the register-general of shipping.

feat ifes, near

nich

beft

40, nips. tons are mes so fo art-nds, rds's

ree-

by a unned

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1789 was as follows.

			l	0 10	10	00		•	† t		00	3	5	10	11	10	, ,	,	07 9	0	ž.		1	6	1	9	œ .	-	6	-			į .	-
			tal.	35 12	33 18		-			90	10	7	5	2	200	8 14				5 14			9 1	9 5	3	4 12	1 12	0 18	es es	8			(5
	•		Te	£34,635 15	17.20	6.072	11.16	557	72 000	770,07	20,00	09,532	37,105	2,602	2,063	11,278			1,786	8,635			272,189	1,029	5,583	174	88,891	72,00	247,893	1,23		,	311170076	(0,0)
			ŀ	10	2	1	.0	0	2	2 4	* 0	7 (O	-	0	0	_	-	9	11			7	0	4) t		0 11		_	_	7	1:	1 1
		AND	chand	က	9	11	14	1	2	30	2 5	3	-	,	9	œ				2	-		4			7 .	7 :	2 5	*	2			1	1
	1	SCOTLAND	oreignmer chanding	180	143	130	87	201	613	73.455	000	200	3	1	3	161			28	837		4.5	211	143	300	17	21 201	200	100	. 533			888	
	1		-		_	_	7.6	_	-	73	3.5	3 6	10	_	-							40	107	•	ř	Č	4 5	20,200	3				4360.388	
			oritish merebandine	7	8	12	15 6	10 10	3	6 . 4	2 1	1 .	2,0	0 :	11 1	2	,		9.4			1	2	ء د د	1		10	1 4	r (2			2 4	
		1	merch			932 1		266 1	308				•	2 4							. 1			0 0		2.4	2,5	ט וני	9	0				1
-	110		ratisb.	00,400	7,150	4,9	11,0	ñ	12,20	92,188	5.851	53.804	200	1	100	3	ď	·	1,/37	4,00		1 0 P	100	500	3,	64 484	100	222.515	000	33			0,500,688	1
Funored from	7	+	1	- 1	_	2	0	10	2	=	-	œ		5	1	. 0	5. 0	20 0) u	2	5 0	0	1	20 00	0	9	00	122	9	1	. 00	00	18	
400			2		77	20		10	18	00	7	00	2	4	. 4	, ,	9 0	y a	0 (9 0	9 9	8	9	9	13	91	7	4	C	15	œ	16	8	
ļi			144	100	4776 182	4.50	50,238	04,175	01,536	419	930	990	724	20.414	081	11.030	70.4	463	858	23.554	207	372	45.681	112,281	313	404	180	572	30,132	177	1,548	712	172	
		1	P269 144		2, 1	5,6	200	3,	60,	470,419	095,930	253.066	608,724	20	654.081	=	792 704	194	607.858	23	136.207	042,372	45	112		336,407	800,084	448,572	30	957,177	-	669,712	7 10 18,170,472	
		-	-	}	5 4	0	0	0	2	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	7	9,1	,	Ö		47	_		or or	0		2	1	0	0	- 6	_	1,		3	_	_	18,	
		Porcion merchanisms	4	0	0 0	•	_	22	0	· .	0	_	_	17 16	10	18	15	13	18		14	101	13,	9	8	12 1	3	7	5 10	80		1 1	7 10	
	ANI	Leri tru	51 1	50				_	20	8	13	38 1	00						00							1 269,		7	10	2		3 17		
	ENGLAND	107 87	132,651	5.50	30,000	100	30,701	7,817	55,302	2,00	3,0	422,688	24,100	7,023	59,385		1	20.714	089.00	10.055	50,675	963,735	22.4	45,380	ä	9,60	26,283	80,144	5,0	20,00		245,593	25,200,654	
	-	1 101	-						-	1	<u>چ</u> ,	4	.,							_	-	6		4.		10	22	37		0		27	5,20	
		dize.	5	7) c	0 1	\ \ I	6	0	о 2	0 2	2 10	0	9 #	4	0	2	0 2	. 0	6	3	*	3	5 10	1~	7	3.4	8	4	3	7		
		British merchandize.	3					_ '	-	0	1	7 1	#	Q	5 1	.0	5 12	8		0 10	201	6 18	1 13	2 0		0	=		2 13	1 1	8	8 19	8 0	
		15 D PTC	9,40	05.649	37.314	,	13,41/	000	540,234	708,410	402,887	830,377	674,624	. 22,300	585,595	10,863	222.005	46,748	598,177	12,500	76,532	78,636	13,251	6,892	œ	36,710	582,801	268,427	25,082	890,537	1,548	124,118	18,6	
		Brit	£129,403	10	3 61	, -	- 4	3 6	n i	2	40	83	67	,	58	-	22	4	50	-	1	1,07	21	9		2,13	58	1,26	21	1,89		42	1 12,969,818	
-	-	_	n	co	C	=		1	20,5	0	0	3	co	_	1	-			7		* *	6	11	0	6	7	11	10	7	-	-		-	
	ND.		7	14	9	7		1		000		17		바	6				12			-	c1						13				14	
	SCUTLAND.		22,159	87,236	36.152	21.5	50.669	10 220	000	99,330	305	13,904	33,441	300	934				5,991			35,946	1,101	136	25,127	150,893	10,598	260	478			j	002	
into	SC		22,	187	36	2.1	200	100	20 6	30	3	3	8		16,				15,			335,	_		25,	150,	1,5	344,097	3				6 1,413,062 14	
Imported into	-		61	0.	4	9	0	0.8	. 10	0 0	7	7 (0	0	=	6	7		11	3	=	C1	0	9	0	0	0 1	0 1	-	, CI	5	77	61,	
odu			18	19	7	12	1 1/2		2	5.5	7 ;	7	c)	œ	0	7	œ	91	1-	S	19		10	0	٥.	4	2	+ 1	-	- (n ;	15	91	
Н	ANE			710	1.15	948	900	277	405	3, 6	500	001	500	8,217	3	2,021	2.4	2,438	20-1	314	124	070	212	8.	77	603	750	200	2	5 1	3,397	2	339	
	ENGLAND.		€91,298	254,014	239,445	76,048	285,506	418.677	310.405	56.60	3, 9	0-12,150	004,005	'n	54,803	2,	24,154	4	67,504	06,314	23,424	,008,540	20,212	50,000	770,07	595,305	220,544	5052,403	737/30	359,148	3,0	02,513	16,408,039 16	
			18				.,	_					_		.,						6.4	e1				υ •		ار ي	.4	33			16,4	
			Way							•											1			•	6	3,000	2011		Ī		-		a	
	Countries, &c.	1	President and Indiway																						C I Tritted ctates	British colonies	2000			'			1	
	ries,	-	and		•		,		'	'	•				•					t	1			, 60 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	itor!	tich.	British	Foreign	.2.	Pario	1	1	•	
	onn	-	Lark	7	en.	0	13	lany	nd	ers	9	0.00	1	110		5011	0	ntar		9 }	1	1 -	1 0	lase y	L I Tan	Z Z	Rei	Fo	,	31		4	'n	
3		-	Jenn J	Tesm.	weden	olan	russia	rerman	Holland	Tanders	France	Portugal	Vadoira	2000	pain	Commission	CHI CHICA	TIDE	ranjoo	Pariton	Iroland Iroland	Mann	1100	Greenland		201.	1 83	ibn	1.5	Now	Africa		Fotals	
			- C	- 0	26	-	pared 1	0	pin	1	july	(final	1	. 0	3 6	0	20	-	7		-	4 12	10		, "	****	v ~{	· A		4 /	1	4	[md	

Summary.

01/10
8612
. 200
547
6,00
9,3
8 E
0 0 1-
3 7 7 3
4 4 8 7 7 7 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1
59,38
5 30 Se
For
0 4 12
fixe.
bam
818
British mer. £12,969,811 809,658
Brit 8,9
611
ਰ ਦ
land
Eng
تبت
s of
ort
. dx
0 4 0
14
022
0,00
413
16,
8 8
und and
otla otla
E S
Sy Jo
115
otal
E F

The following is an Account of the number of veficls with their tunnage, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1789.

ENGLAND.

Inward.

SCOTLAND.

Summary.

The following is an Account of the number of veficls with their tunnage, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1789.

ENGLAND.

-	ard.	Foreign.	Vestels Tuns.	19041		150	1 350					-	-		20		,		10	,	14 2,030					
SCOTLAND.	Outward.	British.	Tunt. Tunt.	U	60 4,850	28 4,308	5 669	1	10: 10,488	55 4,174		20 1,792	3 450	2 802			246 60 300	3	28 7,846	,	33 5,089		1 103			
		Foreign.	Vench. Tva. 95 8.443	1		2 287	4 272		5 253	t 4	1.0	7. 260	1			17 g.	1 +133 1.2	-	1	4	2,100	, (°)				
	· Inward	British.		2 194	91 5,905	106 27,903	69 5,613	Ĩro.	10 899	38 3,365	20 2001	17660 5- 1	d. 41	13 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1 i j	100 E	805 93,329	3 921	.27 7,573	54 0 116	19 2,760	2 266				329 91E 1990
	Countries, &c.		Denmark and Norway	Livonia	Sw		ڻ	Ħ	0.0		Sp	Canaries and City	Italy	Jeghorn	Sicily	Venice '. Turkey	Ireland -	Guernsey, &c.	Greenland Southern fishery.	rish Ush	Florida		Asia New Holbert	Africa. Barbarv	Cape Verde	
Inward. Ontward	Foreign	Vessels Tuns.	. 133		1 480	43 8,188	30 7,000	142 10,828	31 2,136	9 . 777	35 3,159		1 190	,e	75 -1	vIII.			3>.1	160 26,917	g ¹	, ,		•		802 99,900
	British.	Vessels. Tuns.	217 45,453 177 47,096			0 1,029	2		382 41,963	199 26,485	203 21,441	52 7,145	96 12,459	9 1,407	250	, '	127 5,070	344 18,047		281 58,717		479 123,800	26 22,223	12 1,384	361	
	Foreign	Vaseds, Tame. P	405 74,826 6 2,804	4 1,279	5 1,740	'			v, cy	5 420	39 3,357	.0	. 38	2		0,4	Ť	1 240		178 29,189 2		300				H. C.
	British.	T.m.	77.	2,574	=	1,160	1,043	7		34.	2,37,965	4,068	5,892	4,604	8008	4,336	•	42,463	8,998	0)	10.508	129,472	27,695	7,264	9 0841,182.703 1,4151178 730	-
		Vessels.	442	16.5	17	103	10	792	1,355	127	2+2	. 28	3		200	2,310	111	146	42	199	45.3	524	36	0,0	9 0841,1	Control of the last

* The Scottish vessels, and in subsequent years both English and Scottish vessels, employed in the home fishery, were not brought into this account, being classed as coasters. 2,832 215,030 127 11,037 2,114 171,470 20 3,797

n

r

ti

tr

gı

pł

tic

1,0

uſ

fru

Soo

for

wh

Cor

Mr faile

ino

the

of th

had

port

ufti

justis

erno

him

provi

perm

excep

luppo

* W

is comn whence

very far bread fru VOI

F

1700 February 25th—In the year 1784 General Roy, a gentleman of great mathematical and geographical science, by his Majesty's command made a very accurate measurement of a base on Honslow heath, preparatory to a furvey to be made by a feries of triangles extending to the east coast of Kent, and thence to the coast of France, for the purpose of ascertaining precisely the relative situations of the royal observatories of Greenwich and Paris, whereby the maps and charts of the two countries may be rendered reciprocally more useful than they have hitherto been. A most capital instrument, which the general, in his description of it. favs, ' may be called a great theodoler,' having been made by Mr. Ramsden expressly for the survey, and a correspondence opened with the academy of sciences at Paris respecting the co-operation expected on their part, that learned body appointed the comte de Caffini *, with Messieurs Mechain and Le Gendre, to concert with the general and Doctor Blagden the operations to be performed on each coast. On the 23d of September 1787 these ambuffadors of science met at Dover, and immediately adjusted their plan. By the help of white lights, used on the preconcerted nights, they were enabled ' to establish forever the ' triangular connection between the two countries:' and the other triangles were taken with unparalleled exactness in the summers of 1787 and 1788. The general now laid before the royal fociety a memoir. containing an account of his operations; and he recommended, ' that ' the trigonometrical operation, so successfully begun, should be con-' tinued, and gradually extended over the whole island,' and, by means of white lights, also to Ireland, by which means only we can obtain good maps of the British islands.

It is proper to add, that his advice has been followed; that the furvey is still going on under the direction of eminent geographers, who have been appointed to the superintendence of this great national work, since death deprived the country of the valuable services of General Roy; and that we may hope to see the day, when it shall no longer be said that British navigators find the coasts of their own country less accurately laid down in their charts than those of almost any other coun-

try they have occasion to visit.

The British government in India and Tippoo Saib, the sultan of Myfore, had never been cordially reconciled: and in March 1790 their mutual animosities upon a very trisling occasion broke out in hostilities, of which it is fortunately not my province to enter into any narrative.

The planters and merchants interested in the West-India islands having represented to government, that the bread-fruit of the South-sea islands would be a valuable acquisition to the West-Indies as a security against the famines, which have sometimes made such dreadful havock

^{*} The author of the great map of France on a scale of two miles to an inch.

among the flaves, a ship was fitted out under the command of Lieutenant Bligh, to proceed to Otaheite in order to bring a supply of those valuable plants, whereof one half were to be deposited in the public botanic garden at S'. Vincents for the benefit of the Windward islands, and the remainder at Jamaica. Sir Joseph Banks, whose botanic knowlege and zeal for the public good are well known, directed the arrangements necessary for the reception and transportation of the plants, and recommended two careful and skilful botanists (one of whom had already failed with Cook in the same capacity) to attend to their preservation, and to collect other valuable plants, supposed capable of being transported to our tropical possessions, and particularly the rice, which grows upon a dry foil in Java and fome other East-India islands *; and in return to impart to the natives of the South-sea islands such valuable plants as their foil and climate were thought favourable to the production of, and they were in want of. At Otaheite they took onboard 1,015 plants of the bread-fruit, and a number of other species of plants useful for food or in dying. But this voyage, undertaken, and hitherto happily conducted, for the mutual benefit of both hemispheres, was frustrated by a conspiracy of the majority of the ship's company, who, foon after they failed from Otaheite, took possession of the ship, and forced the principal officers and a few of the feamen into a boat, in which, after fuffering prodigious hardships, they made their way to Coupang, a Dutch fettlement in the island of Timor in the East-Indies. Mr. Bligh arrived in England in March 1790, above two years after he sailed from it, and about a year after he was turned adrift by the mut-

February 25th The act of last session (c. 58) for the regulation of the corn trade not having been duely carried into effect in some parts of the kingdom, a scarcity was apprehended; and the king and council had been under a necessity of issuing feveral orders respecting the importation and exportation of corn. Therefor those orders, not being ustifiable by law, were now, in consideration of their eminent utility, justified by an express act of parliament. The earl of Dorchester, governor of Canada, was at the same time indemnified for orders issued by him for the importation of corn, &c. from the United states into the provinces under his command. No corn of any kind, nor bread, was permitted to be put onboard any vessel in any port of Great Britain, except to be carried coastways, or for the provision of vessels, for the support of the inhabitants of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Mann, Gib-

n of

and

pre-

the

e of

s of

tries

een.

it.

Mr.

vith

on

with

and

the

and

on

the

tri-

787

oir.

that.

on-

ans

tain

fur-

vho

rk.

eral

be

ac-

un-

Iy-

ieir

ies.

av-

fea

itv ock

e.

^{*} We have already feen that this species of the second on the Negro countries in Africa, whence the transit to the Welt-Indies is short and casy. This is not the only inflance of going History of Mauritius, (p. 34) by the Viscount de Vaux, a native of the sile of France.

raltar, S'. Helena, the factories in Africa, Newfoundland, Hudsons bay, and the bay of Honduras. The ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow, were authorized to export limited quantities of grain and flour to the sugar colonies on the terms prescribed by former acts; the proportion to be shipped from each port, and to each of the colonies, being under the direction of the committee of council for trade. Foreign corn and flour, which had been warehoused, were permitted to be exported directly from the warehouses *. [30 Geo. III, c. 1.]

April 1"—To encourage the exportation of tin, the East-India company were exempted from paying any duty of custom on unwrought tin exported by them to any country beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

[c. 4.]

The governor of Quebec was authorized to admit the importation of live flock of all kinds, corn of all kinds, bread, and potatoes, from the United states in British vessels, in cases of emergency. And the act (28 Geo. III, c. 39) for allowing rum, equivalent to the outward cargoes, to be imported free from duty into the province of Quebec, was explained so, that the provisions, live stock, and lumber (except white-oak staves) exported, must be the genuine produce of the province of Quebec. [c. 8.]

April 28th—As it was thought ' for the advantage of trade, and to ' the honour of this kingdom,' to continue to hold out rewards to perfons making discoveries for finding the longitude at sea, the commissioners of the navy were empowered to give rewards, not exceeding on the whole the sum of £5,000, to such as the board of longitude should at any time certify to have made any useful discovery in the science of the longitude, or any other improvement in navigation. [c. 14.]

fr

A

du

na

otl

wa

mi

def

Liv

For

into

firtl

The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times, viz. The act for encouraging the manufacture of leather by lowering the duty upon bark, when it exceeds a certain price, continued for five

vears

The act prohibiting the exportation of tools used in the iron and steel manufactories, &c. continued to the end of the next session.

The act establishing Clark's hydrometer as the standard for proving

spirits, continued to the end of the next session. [c. 18.]

For the encouragement of the British settlement on the coast of Yucatan +, all merchandize imported from it, and sold by auction, was exempted from the excise duty upon auctions; and all exporters of goods to it were entitled to receive the same bounties as if they were exported to the British colonies in America. [c. 26.]

June 9th—An invitation was held out to the inhabitants of the United states to emigrate to the Bahama and Bermuda islands, and the British provinces in North America, by permitting them to carry their flaves,

* This act was continued by an act of the next fellion, c. 4.

⁺ It is better known, though rather improperly, by the name of the Bay of Honduras.

their household furniture, their utenfils of husbandry, and clothing, in British vessels, free from duty, limiting, however, the value of furniture to £50 for every white person, and £2 for every negro. [c. 27.]

The gum of the cashew tree being found useful in several manufactures, the importation of it from the West-Indies was permitted on paying the duty charged on the importation of gum senega. [c. 28.]

The act (27 Geo. III, c. 27) permitting the importation in certain ports of the British West-Indies of foreign American produce in singledecked vessels not exceeding seventy tuns burthen, belonging to any European power, was so far altered, that there should no longer be any limitation of the burthen of the vessels, which were, however, still required to have only a fingle deck. Goods or commodities brought by land, or by inland navigation, into the province of Quebec, according to the laws of that province, were permitted to be imported into Great Britain on the same terms as if they were the real produce of that province. [c. 29.]

June 10th—The fum of £790,937: 10 was raised for the public service by a lottery, upon which the public had a clear profit of £290,937 10/. [c. 30.]

New regulations for the distillery, and for the dealers in spiritous liquors, were enacted. [cc. 37, 38, 39.]

Some amendments were made in the tobacco act, c. 68 of last session, chiefly respecting the manufacture. [c. 40.]

The importation of rape feeds and other feeds, used in making oil, from the British colonies in America was permitted on the same terms as from Ireland, viz. on paying a duty of one shilling per last, when the price is above £17: 10 per last. Rape cakes for manure were admitted free from duty. And the feeds, whether from Ireland or the British American colonies, were allowed to be warehoused without paying any duty, in the same manner as corn. [c. 41.]

A number o acts were passed in the course of this session for inland navigations, draining marsh lands, making roads, improving towns, and other purposes of improvement and police.

July 12th The aqueduct across the River Tame near Birmingham was finished: and the Coventry canal, with the grand trunk, and Birmingham and Fazely navigations, were completed; whereby the longdefired communication by inland navigation between London, Briftol, Liverpool, and Hull, was opened.

July 28th—About the same time another long-desired and very important communication was completed. When the canal between the Forth and the Clyde was supported by the public subscribing £50,000 into its flock from the funds of the forfeited estates, the work was refumed with great spirit, and on the 28th of July the union of the two firths was celebrated by Mr. Spiers, prefident of the committee of man-

ught ope. n of

bay,

ool.

and

the

nies.

For-

o be

om-

the (28 s, to lain--oak Que-

d to perlionthe ld at f the

mes. g the five fteel

ving Yus exoods orted

rited itifh aves, agement, and Mr. Whitworth, the engineer, accompanied by the committee and the magistrates of Glasgow, by launching a hogshead of the water of the Forth into the CLYDE; a ceremony of much more propriety and meaning than the annual marriage of the dukes of Venice

with the Adriatic fea.

Thus, after the labour of twenty-two years (or at least twenty-two vears after the commencement of it) was finished the most arduous undertaking of the kind in Great Britain; a canal, which communicates with the tides of two opposite seas, and elevates vessels, capable of navigating the Ocean, to the height of 156 feet above the level of the fea, and in one of the aqueducts to the height of 65 feet above the natural river. affording a fafe and commodious paffage for veffels between Ireland, or the west side of Great Britain, and the east side of the country, or the

continent of Europe +.

From many facts, related in the first volume, the reader has already feen the high estimation in which the wool of England was held, and the avidity wherewith it was fought after, by the manufacturers of other countries, especially those of the Netherlands, Italy, and Spain, which last country is now univerfally acknowleged to possess the finest wool in Europe. Guicciardini, a respectable Italian historian of the sixteenth century, describes the wool of England as superior to that of Spain, which he ranks next to it ‡. He also repeatedly mentions the wool of Scotland, as in great request in the Netherlands in his time; and we know that it was a chief article of the exports of Scotland § till the year

* This aqueduct over the river Kelvin greatly exceeds that on the duke of Bridgewater's canal (which even a professional engineer ridiculed the boldness of Brindley's genius for conceiving the idea of, and contemptuously called a castle in the air) being 83 feet high from the bed of the river to the top of the bridge, and is said by Phillips, in his History of canala, to be superior to every thing of the kind in Europe.

Mr. Knox in the year 1785 faid, that ' this can-'al, when finished, will be one of the greatest works in Britain fince the time of the Romans,' [View of the British empire, p. 407.] Are we not apt to be dazzled beyond the bounds of reason by the works of the Romans, which we have read of in our youth, the age of admiration? Which of the Roman works in Britain, or indeed in the whole extent of the Roman world, can be juflly compared, for grandeur of defign or execution, to a lofty aqueduct, fustaining a weight of water fusficient to float a veffel capable of croffing the Ocean, or to a fubterraneous tunnel navigation? Can any of them come in competition with even

one of the locks of a large canal?

† In August 1790 the sloop Agues of above eighty times, built at Leith for the herring starry, arrived at Greenock, being the first sea vessel which

passed from the one firth to the other. In May 1791 the Experiment failed in four days from Dunder to Liverpool. And in the beginning of the year 1702 the brig George of North Queens-ferry furnished an inflance of a voyage, fo distant as to Madeira, being accomplished by passing out-ward and homeward through the canal. Thus do we see the interconse of dislant nations promoted by a canal, occupying nearly the fame ground, on which the barbarous Romans erected their unavailing fence to obfiruct the intercourse of breth-

b

b

to

I That the proofs of the superiority of English wool might rest chiefly on the unquestionable records referred to in the first volume and on foreign authority, I have omitted the praises of it, contained in the instructions to feveral Euglishmen refiding in foreign countries in the fixteenth century; the tellimony of Thomas Edwards, agent for the Russia company, in the year 1568; and many detached notices of the superiority of English wool, to be found in Hakluyt's Voiages.

. I fay nothing of the high praifes of Scottish wool by fuch foreign compilers as Munster, Ub-aldini, &c. The passage of Ubaldini upon that fubject is a mere translation from Hector Boyle, a

writer never to be trufted.

1581, when the exportation of it was strictly prohibited by parliament. [Acts, Jac. VI, c. 113.] It is also worthy of notice, that in Camden's time the wool of Leominster was the glory of Hereford-shire (as it is at this day) and that it was preferred all-over Europe to every other wool, except the Apulian and Tarentine. [Britannia, p. 472, ed. 1607.] The Spanish is not even mentioned by him.

As it thus plainly appears, that Spanish wool has not attained the superiority over other European wools till lately *, and that British wool was univerfally esteemed the very best in Europe as late as the beginning of the seventeenth century +, it may be asked, what has now become of the breed of the sheep, which produced wool of such superior quality? The answer must be, that they have evidently degenerated: and it is the opinion of some who have studied the subject, that the laws which prevent the exportation of wool, though intended for the benefit of the manufacturer, have, by turning the attention of the farmer to the weight of carcase rather than the quality of wool, been the real cause of the degeneracy of the sheep, and consequently of the importation of fine wool. The Hereford-shire breed still retain a considerable degree of that superiority of wool, for which their progenitors were celebrated by a poet quoted by Henry of Huntingdon [f. 171 a] and afterwards by Camden; and they are probably the least adulterated remains of the antient flock of British sheep, now existing in the main land of Britain. But their wool is greatly inferior to that of the finewooled sheep of Shetland, which, by the advantage of their remote infular fituation, have perhaps remained uncontaminated by any mixture with inferior breeds, and are apparently the most genuine offspring of the antient British race of fine-wooled sheep now existing.

About this time many patriot c gentlemen in different parts of the kingdom, impressed with a due sense of the great importance of a native flock of fine wool, turned their attention to the improvement of the breed of fine-wooled sheep.

At an anniversary meeting of the Bath society for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce, which was more fully attended than usual, a number of sheep of various kinds were inspected by competent judges with a view to afcertain, which is the most advantageous breed for general stock in respect to carcase and wool: and the fmall-boned Leicester, and the South-down, breeds were declared the most profitable.

The attention of the Highland fociety was more especially directed to the recovery of the superior quality of the wool; an object, which

om-

the

pro-

nice

two

un-

ates

avi-

and

er#,

, or

the

ady

and

ther

nich

rool

nth

ain,

l of

we

ear

May

from ng of

cens-

iftant out-

us do

noted

d, on un-

reth-

iglish

reign

conhmen

cen-

agent and

Eng-

ottifh

Ub-

that

rfe, a

^{*} The Spaniards themselves ascribe the imation of English sheep to Spain, see above, V. i, pp. provement of their wool to a stock of rams obtained from the Arabs of Africa by Cardinal Ximenes

[†] In the year 1622 we find King James comin the early part of the fixteenth century. [Camp-planing, that the wool of England had fallen off bell's Pol. furvey, V. ii, p. 151.] For the export-from its wonted value. [Fadera, V. xvii, p. 411.]

can be be better attended to in remote districts than near the metropolis, where the high price of the mutton engages the principal attention of the farmer. The Report of their committee (published this year) states, that there appear to be two kinds of fine-wooled sheep in the Shetland islands, of which that called the kindly sheep is almost entirely covered with wool of a most excellent quality, and worth at least 5 per pound; the other species having the sine wool only about the neck and some other parts of the body. But so desicient are the people, who posses this most pretious wool, in the management of it, and especially in sorting it, that they work up the sinest along with the coarse wool of inferior sheep in knitting stockings, which they sell from 3d to 3f a-pair, (stockings made entirely of the sinest wool sell as high as two guineas) whence it frequently happens that some of them contain as much sine wool as is worth more in a raw state than the price of the manufactured stockings.

The fociety strongly recommended it to the proprietors of small islands to pay attention to the breed of their sheep, which such search passures can best preserve from being debased by mixing with sheep of inferior quality; to be careful to obtain the best kinds for breeding from, especially the rams; to breed only the best species; and to extirpate the inferior kinds as soon as possible †.

If the antient superiority of the British wool shall ever be recovered, it is apparently from the remote islands, that that blessing must be spread over the kingdom; a blessing certainly attainable, under the favour of the Almighty disposer of all events, by judicious and persevering efforts. The societies who shall succeed in their most meritorious endeavours to render Great Britain entirely independent of foreigners for the materials of so important a manufacture, will surely deserve the very highest praise and gratitude and the most distinguished honours from their country.

The profecution of the trade in icn-otter furs on the west coast of America (of the commencement of which some account has already been given) involved us in a contest with the court of Spain. In the beginning of the year 1786 some British merchants residing in India sitted out two vessels, called the Nootka and the Sea-otter, under the command of Captain Meares, for the fur trade on the west coast of America. The later vessel was unfortunately lost; and the former, after suffering prodigious hardships and losing many of the people by wintering on the American coast, returned to China in the end of the year

C

^{*} For an experiment, the committee got fome of the flockings decomposed, or reduced to the flate of wood, which, after being carded, was put into the hands of Mr. Lett, hat-maker in Edinburgh, who found it capable of being worked into very

[†] From the communications of the minifers of feveral of the illands, for Sir John Sinclair's Statistical account of Scalands, it appears that they already poffers a breed of sheep producing wood of a very sine quality, though not equal to the best Shetland wook.

lis.

of

tes.

and

red

nd:

me

fless

ing

rior

ck-

nce

las

ck-

nds

ares

rior

om.

pate

red.

be

the

ver-

ious

ners

the

ours

t of

ady

the

ndia

the

t of

fter

ter-

year

crs of Stat-

ol of

: belt

America in the ship Felice, having under his direction the Iphigenia commanded by Captain Douglas. The vessels were sitted out at Macao, a port in an island near Canton in China, and navigated under Portuguese colours. In Nootka sound Captain Meares built a house upon ground purchased from the natives; and from thence he ranged along the shore in search of sea-otter skins, while a part of his people, remaining at the new settlement, were employed in building a schooner of about forty tuns with the timber of the country, which was launched by the name of the North-west America, as being the first vessel ever built on that coast. About the end of the year 1788 Captain Meares arrived in China with a cargo of surs, having left the lphigenia and the North-west America to prosecute the trade on the coast.

About the same time (December 1788) the Prince of Wales and Princefs-royal, belonging to Messieurs Etches and Company of London, arrived at Canton from a trading voyage on the west coast of America. The merchants refiding in India being defirous of avoiding a competition of interests, an agreement of partnership was entered into, in virtue of which the merchants of London, by their supercargo Mr. John Etches, and the merchants refiding in India, threw their vessels and other property engaged in the trade into a joint flock. In consequence of this new arrangement the Prince of Wales was dispatched to London with a cargo of tea; and the Argonaut, a hip built at Calcutta and now bought for the trade, together with the Princess-royal, were fent to the coast of America, under the command of Captain Colnett, in the spring of the year 1789, with a flock of articles sufficient for a trade of three years †. These vessels also carried several artificers and about seventy natives of China, who intended to become fettlers on the American coast under the auspices of the associated company.

The Spanish government, still keeping up their antient pretensions to the sovercigaty of the whole continent of America, sent two ships of war to soize every vessel they could find upon the coast. They arrived at Nootka sound in April 1789, took possession of the house erected by Captain Meares, seized the Iphigeria, and treated the officers and people with great rigour. After detaining the vessel some time, and stripping her of her merchandize, stores, charts, instruments, &c. the Spanish commander permitted her to depart, and she arrived in China in October 1780.

In June the North-west America unfortunately arrived with a cargo of furs in Nootka sound, and was immediately seized and sent on a trading voyage, by the Spanish commander. In the same month the Princess-

^{*} For the proceeds of this voyage, fee above, p. 177. † The East-India company confidered this out-fit in China as contrary to the terms of their licence to Mr. Etches.

royal also arrived in Nootka sound, and was allowed to depart by the Spanlard, who then put onboard her the furs taken out of the schooner, except twelve of the best of them. In the beginning of July the Argonaut arrived, and, Captain Colnett unfortunately trusting to the fair speeches of the Spanish commander, not only his own ship, but also the Princess-royal, which returned for instructions from him, were seized, and sent to S. Blas, a Spanish port on the west coast of Mexico.

While the British vessels were thus seized, and their officers and crews treated with cruelty and insult by the Spanish commander, the Columbia and the Washington, two American vessels under the command of Captain Kendrick*, which were then also in Nootka sound upon the same business of collecting sea-otter surs, were savourably treated by him, and were employed to carry the British seamen, and such part of the furs as he thought proper to restore, to China, for which, by his order, they were to have the extravagant allowance of thirty per cent on the amount of the sales in the name of freight.

This affair produced remonstrances from both courts. The Spaniards made the first complaint, and required, that British vessels might be ordered to abstain from trading or fishing on the west coast of America. in refpect to the exclusive right of fovereignty, navigation, and commerce, in that part of the world, belonging to the crown of Spain. In answer to this demand, the British ministry required, that, previous to any confideration of the matter of right, Spain should make atonement for the infult offered to the British flag, and the depredations committed on the property of British subjects. Mr. Fitzherbert, the British amballador extraordinary to the court of Spain, infifted, not only on reparation for the losses and satisfaction for the insult, but also on an acknowlegement of the right to trade, and to establish settlements, with the confent of the natives, on those parts of the coasts of America where no European nation had previously made any fettlements. And the Spanish court, without, however, giving up any part of their claim of fovereignty, consented to make full reparation to the parties injured (July 24th).

15

pr

th

ric

occ

bra

tho

We

In the meantime a powerful fleet was fitted out by Great Britain in order to give effect to the negotiation, or to be ready for hostilities, if the negotiation should fail. The Spanish court, appearing sincerely inclined to pacific measures, agreed to every thing that was demanded; and a convention was signed by Mr. Fitzherbert and the conde de Florida Blanca (October 28th), whereby

Aricles 1th, 2th Spain agreed to restore the buildings and tract of land

^{*} Captain Kendrick, apparently with a view to veffels, the first which carried the flag of the Unitof land, 240 miles square, from the native. These Boston. [Wadstrom on colonization, p. 363.]

taken from the British subjects on the north-west coast of America in April 1789, and to make reparation for all subsequent acts of violence *. 3) The right of navigating and fishing in the Pacific ocean, and of landing and making fettlements for the fake of carrying on their commerce, was equally fecured to both nations, under the following restric-

4) British subjects must not make the navigation and fishery in the Pacific a pretext for carrying on an illicit trade with the Spanish settlements, and must therefor not approach within ten sea leagues of any part of the coast occupied by the Spaniards †.

5) The Spanish and British subjects have equal liberty to trade at Nootka, and in all parts of the north-west coast of America, and the islands adjacent, fituated to the northward of the fettlements already occupied by Spain, without any hinderance from any fettlement made, or to be made, by either nation after April 1789.

6) No settlement is to be made by either nation on the east or west coasts of South America to the fouthward of the settlements already made by Spain; both nations having the liberty of landing in the prosecution of their fisheries, and of erecting temporary huts, &c. for their

7) In case of any infraction of this convention the officers of either power must refrain from violence, and content themselves with reprefenting the affair to their court, that it may be amicably adjusted.

Thus was this dispute, which for some time was supposed to have a very threatening afpect, terminated without a war: and henceforth our adventurers in those seas know better upon what ground they stand. It is to be lamented, however, that the expense of the armament provided on this occasion was above three millions, a fum, which even the gross proceeds of the trade in difpute will most probably never be equal to

The manufacture of fugar from the juice of a species of maple tree, which grows fpontaneously in many of the uncultivated parts of America, was faid to have now become an object of confiderable importance. It appears to have been first attempted about the year 1752: and it was occasionally attended to by some of the farmers of New England as a branch of rural economy, but upon fo contracted a scale, that it was thought a great matter, when one man made about 600 pounds of it in the year 1765. During the American war the difficulty of procuring West-India sugar turned the attention of a greater number of people to

the

ner,

rgo-

fair

the and 1 1

rews

um-

d of

the

by

t of

or-

on

irds

br-

ica. m-

Tn

s to

ent

nit-

tish

re-

ac-

ith

ere the

of

red

in

, if

in-

d;

or-

nd.

nit-

rom

^{*} The business was not finally fettled till the 12th of February 1793, when Sir Ralph Wood-lord and Don Manuel de las Heras figned a convention at Whitehall, whereby the fum to be paid

[†] It may be asked, whether our commanders are furnished with a complete list of the Spanish settlements, the knowlege of their position, and the means of measuring thirty miles of cast-and-west by Spain, befides the reflitution of the veffels, was dilance from a coast unknown to them, and per-

that species of manufacture. And since the peace many, especially in the northern states, who disapproved of Negro slavery, have thought it meritorious to promote the manufacture and confumption of a fugar, which can be provided without the labour of flaves. This manufacture has the extraordinary advantages over that of the West-India sugar, that the tree grows without requiring any attention to its culture, and continues feveral years to yield the facharine juice, and that the feafon for making fugar is chiefly in February and March, frost being necessary to make the liquor run from the trees, when many other branches of rural industry are suspended by the extreme rigour of the season in a great part of America: and it grows rather more plentifully in the northern regions, where the great length of the winter renders it almost impoffible for the farmer to maintain the number of fervants requifite to perform the work necessary to be done in the few weeks of summer. Hence the manufacture of fugar becomes an important object to fill up the induftry of the farmers of Canada and Nova Scotia, whose labours hitherto have been rather unprofitable for about half the year: and the country people bring fugar to market at Quebec, Halifax, &c. as regular as other country produce.

Though the people in the middle states of America had been accustomed to make small quantities of maple sugar, it was not till the year 1790, that they began to pay any considerable attention to that branch of husbandry. It was then taken up as an important national object: and some refined maple sugar was sold in Philadelphia, which was pronounced equal to any loaf sugar made from West-India muscovado su-

gar.

The quantity of sugar imported into Philadelphia on an average of five years 1785—1789 was - - - pounds 5,692,848

Loat sugar in the same time - 4,480 and 543,900 gallons of melasses, considered as equal to - 2,719,500 Total quantity of sugar annually consumed in Philadelphia and the

country supplied from it

In proportion to this quantity, afcertained by official document, the sugar necessary for the whole of the United states was estimated to be about forty-two millions of pounds, which quantity, it is supposed, may be preduced from 263,000 acres of land bearing the sugar maple: and it is afferted that there are eight counties in New York and Pennsylvania, any one of which is more than sufficient to supply the whole of that large quantity, with scarcely any interruption to the other avocations of the farmer, as two men, one woman, and a child of ten years of age, are capable of performing all the labour necessary in producing 1,000 pounds of sugar in the two months of February and March.*

^{*} In the family of one planter in Teneffee 1,000 the juice of about 90 trees. He estimates one pounds of sugar were made by his children in five pound of sugar to be the produce of eight gallons boilers (3 of 16, 1 of 30, and 1 of 10 gallons) from of juice, (nearly the same as the proportion of fall obtained

If New York and Pennsylvania are capable of supplying the whole of the United states with fugar, and that apparently very profitable branch of industry shall become an object of general attention, the West-India planters may meet with formidable rivals in the European mar-

A very confiderable improvement, which unites the opposite advantages of flat and sharp-built vessels, was introduced by Captain Schank of the royal navy. It consists in making three wells, or water-tight openings, from the bottom up to the deck in the middle of the vessel, wherein frames of plank, fitted to act as moveable partial keels, are let down under the level of the bottom as occasion requires. When the vessel is on a wind, all the three are let down; and they may be lowered more or less, according to the judgement of the commander, in order to affift the helm, or gain the wind; when she is tacking, or lying to, only the headmost is let down; when wearing, or scudding in a gale of wind, only the after one: and the whole are hove close up, when she goes before the wind, or has occasion to go over a shoal. These keels are of eminent use in going about, as the vessel loses no way: and she may be steered by them very correctly without the use of the rudder; a matter of prodigious importance, when the rudder happens to be carried away. Captain Schank having tried the principle of his fliding, or dropping, keels upon boats, in the year 1774 at Boston in New England, and in 1789 at Deptford, a cutter of twelve guns was now built under his direction, which was found fully to possess all the advantages expected from it; and many vessels have since been built for government upon the same principle *. It is the opinion of good judges, that the same principle, if applied in building vessels for the merchant service, would be of very great utility, especially to coasters, which have occasion to be much in shallow water, and to go over shoals, and also to vessels carrying grain and other cargoes liable to shift. Such vessels would also be of great service in navigating the deeper canals, which

The French trade to the East-Indies was again laid open to the whole

ohtained from fea water) whence it is evident, that effected by the three keels, have been found to act there must be a very great consumption of such to evaporate about 200 of the liquor; a circumstance which renders fuch a process practicable only, where suel is to be had for the cutting.

ly in

ght it

ugar, cture

, that con-

n for

ry to

rural

great

thern npof-

per-**Hence**

ne in-

ithercoun-

lar as

iccufyear

ranch bject:

prolo fu-

e years 2,848

4,480

19,500

16,828 he fu-

about ay be

: and

ıfylva-

ole of

avoca-

years

ucing

ates one

t gallous

on of falt obtained

h *.

Perhaps the cutting of the fuel is not taken into these accounts of the labour requisite to produce 1,000 pounds of fugar.

The maple fugar is described by Raynal, who The mapie rugar is determed by Akaynai, who have 20 pounds of fugure produce a pound of fugures. [High. phil. et pol. V. ix, p. 92.]

* It is proper to observe, that some vessels have

been built with only two keels, one at each end, which, inflead of answering the beneficial purposes

as levers in straining the vessel, when going upon a wind, and have brought the improvement into fome diferedit with those, who do not diffinguish between vessels built upon the principle, and those built in opposition to the principle, of the invent-

I have thought it necessary to be rather particular in deferibing the polition and management of the fliding keels, because they have been supposed by many to be three parallel keels, somewhat of the nature of the Dutch lee-boards, or the three keels of an ice-boat.

nation by the national affembly. They also abolished the pernicious and partial tax upon falt, which had for ages oppressed the people, and provoked desperate smuggling and frequent tumults, together with the taxes upon oil, foap, flarch, leather, and iron; and they also abolished the heavy tax upon tobacco. And instead of them a light tax was imposed upon fixed property, and also a rate per cent upon personal property and annuities, a duty upon patents, and stamp duties upon contracts and other writings. In confequence of these alterations, salt and tobacco became for the first time considerable articles of general commerce in France. The affembly reftored the property of the protestants, which had been feized on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to their descendents; and they relieved the Jews from the heavy extra tax levied npon them. They also ordered, that justice should be administered gratuitoufly to all the people: and they established a board of conciliation in every district, to which the parties were to be summoned, and proper means used to bring them to an amicable adjustment of their differences *.

December 29th The following additional duties of excise were im-

posed upon foreign spiritous inquors, viz.

Rum of the British colonies to pay upon importation, or when delivered out, if already archoused \$\ 8d\$. and if above proof \$1/3\$ pergallon. Brandy, and other foreign spirits, single \$-10d\$. and above proof \$1/8\$

Spirits of the British plantations may be warehoused without paying the dut; and this additional duty is allowed to be drawn back on

spirits shipped for stores.

Additional duties were also laid upon home-made spirits. And it was declared, that all these duties should cease, as soon as £800,000, to be now raised by exchaquer bills, should be paid off. [31 Geo. III, c. 1.]

Additional duties of excise were also laid on malt, and an addition of ten per cent on several other taxes, for the same purpose; which were

also to cease, when that purpose should be effected. [c. 2.]

In confequence of the permission contained in the act 28 Geo. III, c. 6, there were imported this year from the United states into Nova Scotia 40,000 barrels of bread and meal, and 80,000 bushels of grain: and also 54,000 staves and heading, 16,000 hoops, 924.980 feet of boards, and 285,000 shingles. This importation affords a clear proof, after a trial of seven years, that Nova Scotia is very far indeed from being able to supply the West-Indies with provisions; and, what is more surprising in an uncultivated country covered with trees, that it even stands in need of lumber for building houses, and making casks for the fish, which are likely to continue the principal article of its trade.

The French planters in S'. Domingo found a method of refining fugar with the juice of limes and other acid fruits. This year Mr. Millet, a refiner S'. Domingo, removed to Jamaica, where he carried on his

an

ical

[•] With the merits or demerits of the revolution in France this work has no concern. But the author might be accused of neglect, if such imports

business with great success. Mr. Edwards, from whom I borrow this information, saw sugar refined by him with no other material than the juice of limes and Seville oranges, (which grow wild, and cost only the trouble of the negro children to gather them) which for transparency and elegance surpassed the finest triple-refined sugar of the London refiners. [Hist. of the West-Indies, V. ii, p. 474.]

A vessel arrived at Leith with a cargo of marble from the Western islands of Scotland, where it is very plentiful. It proved so beautiful, Italy, or any other foreign country *. Many other valuable minerals mineralogy, in those sequestered islands, which have during several centuries, been so much neglected and unknown.

Mines of copper and iron were begun this year to be worked in Shetland, which were faid to be very productive.

The fishery of pilchards on the coast of Cornwall was uncommonly abundant this year. The little town of Mevagisley cured 10,000 hogf-the high price of salt, whereof six bushels are required to every hogf-the did not carry off the greatest part of the proceeds.

The following is an account of the vessels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the

beptember 1790.	_			DCI OF H
England		Vessels.	Tuns.	Men. 1
England	٠.	10,053	1,134,531	83,325
Scotland		2,007	152,584	13.041
Ireland Colonics		1,136	68,483	6,738
			90,590	8,106
- del tisely, Jersey, Arc		160		
Mann		_ 73		-,0,0
Total		15,015	1,400,823	112.556

cent duty, paid into the exchequer in the course of the year, was from the custom-house in London £3,732,822-18 10

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain

There were coined at the mint, in the course of this year, and no silver. $50,000 \quad 0 \quad 0$ £3,782,822 18 10

*We learn from Mr. Frafer, the minister of Kilmain in Invernetis-filire, that a great part of Ben
Nevis confils of very beautiful marble. [Statijsical account of Scotland, V. viii, p. 419.] Ben Nevis, believed to be the highest mountain in Great
Britain, is close to a navigable arm of the fea.
When the Crinan canal is completed, it will be very
cafy to transport the marble, ready cut in proper convenient pieces, at a moderate expense to
Glasgow; and, by the help of the great canal,
asso to Edinburgh, and even to London, where it

ious

and

the

hed

im-

oro-

on-

and

om-

nts.

heir

vied

gra-

tion

per

es *.

im-

allon.

was be]

III,

co-

and

rds.

er a

ble

ing

eed

are

gar

his

that

might be afforded cheap enough, as marble and lime-flone are now exempted from the duties haid on flone carried coaftways, to induce those who build on their own ground, or on perpetual lease-holds, to crech houses of folid marble and good lime with roofs of the best slate. As London in its present slate will be all rebuilt in the course of a few years, the patriot, if any such shall ever arise, who shall accomplish so noble a change, may, if he lives to old age, repeat the famous saying of Augustus, that he found a city of bricks, and left a city of marble.

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1790 was as follows.

٠																																
		I	1	1	6	a	0	C	0) u	2	1	x	4	-	•		C	3	1		1	-	n	0	-1	-	0	0 01	1		1 4
				0			10	10	-=	4 00	2	2	00	o cc	=			15	18			17	14	19	17	O	3	3	2	1		C.
		17		77	249	4,612	37	991	730	103	360	25.458	314	2,301	4.018			137	13.064			230	175	468	212	7	73,690	298	303	3		100
				£ 11,122	77	4			2	208 197	20,	25	2	2	4			4	13.			328,230	4.	4	64	73,5	73,0	01.6	(4)	,		,235,405
		_	_	1	_	0	0	-	4			1	. TC	,	_			_	1		_	ল		2	0	1 6				_	_	01,2
	ė	14	,	٠.	٠,	7	2	63	2	-	15.1	•	=			,			11					0	17 (7					8
	SCOTLAND	1	3	7:	=	20	9	87	55	2 5					71				0 1	,		4 14										
	5007		200	2007	1,0	2,1	Г	•	1.265	6.552	8.2	4.730				•			3,310			114,234		63	212	13,370	3,18	1.74	9)		370,054
	"	For	9		-	9-H	<u> </u>	76	700	13	2	-	-	-	_	_	_	_		_		=	_				ñ	d	-			370
		British morrhanding Foreign man La Li			2	00	4	3	8	9	2	91	91	3	80			15 (019			3		3		5 10	3 1	0				1
_		acres.			7		_						_	=										6 19				6 13				0
From		tich .	Do soo	2,4	/UC(12	2,503	5	574	0.474	01.575	1,148	10,718	2,210	2,301	1.847			437	0,645			3,000	475	4		60,171	45,508	277,126	238			864,451
Exported from		Bei		-	4							=			4				=			213				200	45	277				86
tpor									5			2	10	11	1	0	6	1	10	00	-	01	=	=	П	0	Ξ	0	.5	80	co	10
μű		_	1.0						17		13			7	9	15				91 /	17	0		19	4		_	00	10	00	4	1
		Total	£251 m	431 710	76 76	29,720	4	61,213	683,782	195,218	871,363	846,865	525,610	36,078	635,214	080	125,778	77,858	859,460	17,977	13,179	37,538	30,930	89,669	1,171	258,237	266,983	575,344	38,655	386,320	203	04,828,082 18 1018,884,716
			1261	431	5 5	5	51	10	683	195	871	918	525	36	635	27	125	77	859	17	113	937	9	80	~	258	200	575,	38	386	929,203	884,
		_	-		2 (70	-	_	-	1,		A		10	<u>~</u>	-	_	~	(2)	~		-î		_		ຕົ	_		_	2,		18,
	٥.	Foreign merchandine.	10	_	3		9	101	-	15 10	15 7	9	5	9	5	4	0	9	14 (9	m .	4	7	6	_		_	= 6	01 #	8	5 10	3 10
	ENGLAND	reban	3 1	_				<u> </u>	5 1	_	_	0	4 15	8 18	2 15	0 14			_	69	33			5 19		_		f 19	4.	2 10		3 18
	NG	TH BLC	110.123	87.299	2 .	10/4	17,723	1,17	301,655	559,146	568,974	322,300	22,664	6,648	80,262	30	8	15,261	76,522	29,	42,653	476	12,904	7,045	1,171	239,813	88,721	55,314	1,94	88,167	319,382	,08
	"	Foreig	Ξ	ά	0	0	-	6	8	550	566	32	Ċ?	_	æ			ä	7		4	0		17		230	186	155	4	88	319	,828
			2	Œ	0	57	3	10	5	9	7	ড	10	Ö	10	ci	3,	3	4	3	0	0 1	0	2			=	_	/	0	5	0
		British merchandize.	P131,808 12		90	ı a	2	4	9	4	17	12	18	6	2	-	13	7	-	7	es :	0	6	0		13	0	œ	S	18	18	6
		merch	808	244.41%	3	100,12	3,	40,036	127	071	388	595	945	29,429	951	669	869	597	938	3	70,520	14,092	18,031	77077	1	53	502	8	11	52	022	333
١		itish	131.	244	2	3	ę,	40	782,127	336,07	302,388	524,555	502,945	29,	554,951	26,099	125,698	62,597	782,938	10,301	6	1 1	r c	7.7		3,018,423	578,202	,420,029	33,711	2,298,152	609,820	56,6
		Br	di								.,,	Ĺ			٠,		_		•		-	7				3,6	3	1,4		2,7	9	0 14,056,633
			9	0	9	0	4	-	-	0		10	40	Ξ	6				5		-	- 4	0	4 (0	0	0	7	က	Control of the Contro		0
	SCOTLAND			9	-	3 6	,	2		80				_	00						9				_	20 0		_	Ŋ			4
	OTL		£28,173	.73	48.124	9	20060	1,293	72,906	55,098		5,543	31,637	1,131	6,95				10,834		049040	5	, ,	142	4,000	47,083	9,478	50,905	6,059		- (337
in	SC		£28	300	48	-		ō .	7	155		15	31	-	10			,	9		0 * 0	2/2			4	147,	ō,	350,	16,			988
mported into	_	-	5	0		5 4	5	2	0	10	4	30	4	7	00	ব	N	8	Ċ.	0	0 :	7	+ 1	-	0	0 4	0	0	0	4	10	91,688,337
mpc	.d.		15	18	-	٠,		4	13	1	1	1	~	17	4	5	3	11	15		4 .	2 0	9 (9	5	g .	_ 0	0	4	14	15	0
-	ENGLAND.		98	34	2	5,0	3 5	07	01	8	20	58	85	05	14	17		4,000							# 3	20.00		-	11			- 1
	ENG		£121,686	1.400.634	959 204	3 6	99,000	512,907	530,301	559,600	145,950	589,828	704,885	9,205	712,314	9,217	32,7	4,0	850,700	09,252	249,187	10 911	760	07000	2,084	143,388	7.76,507	7,2	213,041	149,870	1,800	2,54
			P	1.4	0	1		S	S	10	Ä	5	7		1		.,		30	٠,	7 6	۲. د		., .		<u> </u>	7	3,497,298	5	3,14	-	17,442,549
	_			_	_	_	-	_						_	_	_	_		_	-	_	_			-	-			-			=1
														•			,		•					•		20	nies	•				
	Se.		ç	•	•			•					•		•	•					•	•	,			State	colo				•	٠
	Countries, &c.		k, 8						A									_	0					3	ים י	red	ISD (ISD.	ugn			
	Con		Denmark, &c.	Sia	den	Pu		PIS	Germany	Holland	landers	e e	ngal	eira		anaries	ts.	ribraltar		9	2 2	,	1	135	11.1	United states	pritish colonic	pritish	LForeign		^{FG}	S
			Den	Russia	Sweden	Poland	Denterio		5:	HOLE	Flan	rrance	Fortugal	Madeira	Spain	Can	Straits	dio.	141	Chice	reland	Mann		Greenisey, &c.	2715	lea.	~ `	עוני	Τ.	Asia	Africa	Totals
			-		-2		-	, •	- "	- 1	~ *	7 6		4 6	-	•	-4	-	7 1	5	,,,	-	, 0			1500	V	· W	AL	4	4	H

Summary.

	10	6.5
	7	17
Totals.	£18,884,716 7	£20,120,121
4	0 0	IN
merz	38 8	1
Foreign mercha	£4,828,082 18 10 370,954 8 9	5,199,037
-	01/	13
dize.	60	6
British merchandize. Forcign mercha	0 9 Exports of England £14,056,633 9 0,£4,828,082 18 10 £18,884,716 7 10 84,528,082 18 10 £18,884,716 7 10	214,921,084 9 7 25,199,037 7 7 220,120,121 17 3
-	Sc	
	Exports of	
	200	0
(0 #	6 5
0.00	Scotland #17,442,549 0	£19,130,886
-	Scotk	
	Imports of	

t

The following is an Account of the number of veffels with their tunnage, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1790.

ENGLAND.

Inward.

SCOTLAND.

Exports of England	
00	8
0 4	5
England £17,442,549 Scotland 1,688,337	£19,130,886
Imports of	

Exports of England 214,036,633 9 05C4,828,082 18 10 218,884,716 7 10 804,451 0 7 370,954 8 9 1,235,405 9 4 8014,921,094 9 7,25,199,037 7 7,220,120,121 17 2		10	4	6.5
Exports of England 214,056,633 9 0 224,829,082 18 10,218,884,716 864,451 0 7 370,954 8 9 1,335,405 3213,094,094 9 7,425,199,037 7 7,420,129,121		1	6	7
Exports of England 2014,056,633 9 0204,828,082 18 10 20 020 020 020 020 020 020 020 020 0	Totals.	218,884,716	1,235,405	20,120,121
Exports of England 214,056,633 9 0 224,828,082 18 10 864,451 0 7 370,954 8 1	_	A	-	3
Exports of England 2214,056,633 9 0224,528,082 18	3	ĭ	٥,	1
Exports of England 214,056,633 9 0224,828,082 864,451 0 7 370,954 201,024 9 7,425,199,037	Indi	18	00	7
Exports of England 2014,056,633 9 0 Scotland 2014,056,633 9 0 Scotland 864,431 0 7 % 11,921,054 9 7	Foreign mercha	£4,828,082	370,954	25,199,037
Exports of England 2214,056,683 9 864,451 0 eC14,921,084 9		0	-	15
Exports of England 214,056,633 Scotland 2214,054.63 864.451 e£14,921,084	dize	6	0	6
Exports of Scouland	British merchan	£14,056,633	804.451	£14,921,084
Exports of		England	- Scotland	
Exports o		4	_	•
	_	Exports o		

The following is an Account of the number of veffels with their tunnage, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1790.

1		E.	Tuni.	1,526		118	100		186	790	\$ 2						_				200	670"			`		-
	ard.	Foreign.	Vessus.	14		- 61	-		-	c	4				-						1						_
	Outward.	British.	Tunt.	9,177		6,889	7,026	9,353	9,340	196	2,024	099	130	1,282				901,17	419	6,295	000001	4,854	466	16,260			
-		. Bri	7	35.55			35	102	8	23	17	18	-	10				1,297 7	= -	. 23		31.	7				_
		Foreign.	Tuni.	9,332		408	440	124	316	140	4							187 1			3.160		-				-
and	ard.	For	7	8		cı	4	-	4	-	-	_						-			30						
Inward	MOT	British.	Twn.	21,006	100	3,318	32,311	6,630	11,287	1,577	3,561	1,484		2,021			_	3,307	100	5,898	8,182	348	159	3240			_
	,	Bri	Vanele	38	13	46	282	5	133	107	33	15	9	2				2,013 103,307	5	22	43			2 2			
	Countries,	rom and to.	ark and Non	onia	ırland		tzik	ny	- P		es		and Gibralt	a. om	es				V, &c.	fishery	lited states	itish coloni orida	onduras	ush.			er de
	T	4	1 Denr		Sw			9	3,803 Flanders				1,078 Straits and Gibraltar.		-, •,	Sicily Venice	371 Turkey Egypt	Ireland	Guernsey, &c.	Southern fishers	~	Fritish colonies.	Honduras.	We E Foreign	Asia	Barbary	
ard.	Foreign. Countries.	1	174 34,261	12 2,343	Sw	320	4,184	2,572			230				115			Mann	Guernsey, &c		36,918	\sim	Honduras	See Foreign	Asia	Barbary	
Outward.	Foreign.	Tuns. Vessels Tim	47,222 174 34,261	55,911 12 2,343	10,808 3 351 Sw	27,924 73 14,675	17 4,184	17 2,572	3,803	251 9,026	230	2,766	3 1,078	1 86	1 115	500	371		17,251 Guernsey, &c		~	merio	v :	n.w		Barbary	
Outward.	T	Westele Trans	263 47,222 174 34,261	217 55,911 12 2,343 21 4,410	75 10,808 3 351 Sw	111 27,924 73 14,625	101 30 571 17 4,184	15 1,912 17 2,572	310 36,236 36 3,803	208 28.059 10 1 025	4,514 2 230	19,590 54 5,766	3 1,078	1 86	1 115	5 50	45,000	4,595		7,252	201 36,918	507	V	314 Weff	26,921	Barbary	
	Foreign.	Tuns. Vessels. Tuns. Vessels T	87,521 263 47,222 174 34,261	55,911 12 2,343	75 10,808 3 351 Sw	43,753 111 27,924 73 14,675	16,535 101 30 871 60 10 10	2,162 15 1,912 17 2,572	1,600 310 36,236 36 3,803	474 208 28.052 10 1.026	4 083	7 040 54 5,766	9,565 3 1,078 15,968 13 1,917	1 86	1 115	1,100	371	106 4,595	17,251	33 7,252	362 14 156 201 36,918	507	110.312	314 Weff	26,921	Barbary	
TIMENT.	Foreign. British. Foreign.	Vesidi. Tuns. Vesiels. Tuns. Vesiele Ton.	475 87,521 263 47,222 174 34,261	14 4,402 217 55,911 12 2,343 21 4,410	13 2,553 75 10,808 3 351 Sw	350 43,753 111 27,924 73 14,675	230 16,535 101 30 671 17 4,184	11 2,162 15 1,912 17 2,572	91 1,500 310 36,236 36 3,803	344 :1,820 1,167 91,733 251 9,026 5 474 208 28,059 10 1,025	50 4 (683 1 162 1 2 230	7 040 54 5,766	1 75 51 9,565 3 1,078 122 15,968 13 1,017	3 445 1 86	2 250	9 1,100	17 2 200 4 200 4 371	106 4,595	03 26 02	33 7,252	367 145,005 367 14 155 201 36,918	1 100 3 507 Frid	1 150 438 110.312	2 - C	156, 26,021	Barbary	
TIMAIN	British. Foreign.	Iuns. Vessels. Tuns. Vessels. Tuns. Vessels Tun.	87,521 263 47,222 174 34,261	2.225 1 402 217 55,911 12 2,343 2.225 1 40 21	30,153 13 2,553 75 10,808 3 351 Sw	133,146 350 43,753 1111 27,924 73 14,675	15,547 230 16,535 101 30 871 60 10 10	2,162 15 1,912 17 2,572	36,587 9 1,600 310 36,236 36 3,803	54,835 5 474 208 28.059 10 1.026	4 083	1,673	51 9,565 3 1,078 122 15,968 13 1,017	3 445 1 86	1 115	9 1,100	371	106 4,595	03 26 03	33 7,252	362 14 156 201 36,918	1 100 3 507 Frid	1 150 438 110.312	314 Weff	156, 26,021	Barbary	9,077/1,196,039 2,287/263,430/10,5551 938,1429 1 color verde

as and beans . .

us and beans . . . dian com ar and bear meal

s and beans r and bear meai

VOL. IV.

The following Account of the quantities of corn exported and imported, from the year 1780 to the end of 1790, is a continuation of the account already given, which began with the commencement of the corn register.

						1	anapos (c	d into	
				80	OTLAND.	EN	GLAND.	\$CO	TLAND.
			Bounties and			Ouganam	Duties received.		- Charles
(Wheat					drawbacks paid		£ 1. C	Quarters.	Duties rectine
Wheat meal and				1		143,772		-	L. L.
flour }	80,045	3,530		9,336		15,024		00	
Rve	2.550	150						99	
Barley			se 40 9 2			10,743			
Malt			bounties	5.040	hounties	56	1000		
Oats	7,992	18,215					4,275 4 9		>
			, ,	5,660	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	00,002		53,576	
	18,974	720		550					447 6
and bear and bear				15.860		1,1,52			
Biscuit.									
Wheat	6.407	1.0403				1		43	
Wheat meal and						76,0797			
flour }	123,495	2,332		11,235		3.700		1	
1	2 004	40				3,700		250	
Barley			55 7 1						
Malt		3 (l bounding	7 060 1	bounties	11,954	2,270 2 7	1.639	
Oats		7.018			5,633 3 5	1		1,000	79 14 (
Oatmeal		40	42,201 3 11			33,758		3,929	
Peas and beans	24,626	1,086						875	
Barley and bear						8,172	-	386	
Barley meal		1		28		j		- 1	
Wheat				4,860 7		194 021		5	
Rve							7		
Barley					1				
Malt.		1,321		1,383					
Oats		2 405		100			17.062 0	7,000	
Oatmeal		2,100	13,117 9 31		179 15 5	166,222		51,504	3,547 4 3
Peas and beans		27				9	1	1,207	0,01/ 1 3
Rye flour				"	1		1	3,093	
Indian corn							1		
Barley meal		_ 1		47		2)			
Wheat flour				3,003	1	160.810			
Rve				2,877	i i		4		
Barley			255 3 5						
		2,/4/	1	50		43,729	3		
Oats		1.087	hounties	1 000			1	,,,,,	1
Oatmeal		2,007					7,400 13 37	8,962	2,522 15 1
	10,056	731	22,009 10 3						
Bear		,				30,902	1	4,854	- 4
1771	1	j		2,7,10		46			
1371 17				5607	1				- 1
0				911			1		
3. 1			drawbacks	274	ı				
A to		108			bounties	63,666			1,119 1 8
Dats		1 605			3,849 8 10	}	1	>,504	119 1 8
Patmeal			22,405 17 0		1:		0,249 15 6 3	7,681	
eas and beans			1			4,431			
Bear	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,009		4,770		16,091		722	
ndian corn									
	Rye Barley Malt Oats Oatmeal Peas and beans Barley and bear and barley meal Biscuit, cwt. Wheat Wheat meal and flour All Barley Malt Oats Oatmeal Peas and beans Barley Malt Oats Oatmeal Peas and beans Barley and bear Barley Malt Oats Oatmeal Peas and beans Barley meal Wheat Wheat flour Rye Barley Malt Oats Oatmeal Peas and beans Barley Malt Oats Oatmeal Peas and beans Barley Malt Oats Oatmeal Peas and beans Barley Malt Oats Wheat Oatmeal Peas and beans Bear Indian corn Wheat Wheat Wheat Wheat Wheat Oatmeal Peas and beans Bear Jundian corn Wheat Wheat Wheat Wheat Oatmeal Peas and beans Bear Jundian corn Wheat Wheat Wheat Dats Datmeal Peas and beans	Wheat Continued Continue	Wheat Second British Quarters Quarters Quarters 1,726" Second 1,726" Second Seco	Wheat meal and flour Continue Continue	Wheat meal and flour Section S	Wheat meal and flour Section S	Wheat	British Foreign quarters quarters	Wheat Brinsk Foreign Bounties and glavarers Grawbacks paid Gra

2	Y	×

21

fron	m the	Ya		,		מודר מודינו		A. 1	D. 1790.					2.	2
hich	began	y ear			1	rmalines	Exported fro				4,	·. [2 .	ना ने म	.7
	208ar	MIII					Exported fro	75 6,	1 4 10011	243 17(1 19.5 2	10 Ag	Import	ed into	n sit s c	10
					Britis		1		COTLAND.	JE TEN	GLAND.	277 6 4		OTLAND.	-
into			o Vheat		quorter	a. quarters	drawbacks paid	d. quarter.	Bounties and drawbacks pai		Duties	received.	Quarters.	Duties receive	ed.
8C0	TLAND.		Wheat flour	7	. 64,83	55 1,303		798]	47,961	J - 6.	to d		£. 1.	ď
arters.	Duties		lye		5,40		79 19			3,502	1020 5				
	C.	L L	Malt		79,65		1.	9,437	bounties	50,143	37,10		10.001		
		1	Dats		12,21		50,973 18	6 2,300	2,830 1	10	5.55	6 2 9	12,231		
99			Oatmeal				00,973 48	2,113	10,	405,334	1 0,00	2 2 9	43,056	714 -8 3 6 - 12 N	
			leas and be			7 574		478		35,520	100	5	23,320	497.871	
			Wheat			335	J * *	10,235	7	33,329	1351	6' 1	180		
	>		Wheat flour		43,94	6 95	drawbacks	794	, .	46,973	*	-0.1	9,876-		
576			arley		12,68		9 5 1	1 /94	37.00	2,435		1	55	0.7	
	447	6 3	Malt		111,01		h	1,588	bounties	2,702 17,783		1 6.25	4,352		
			ats		11,15		bounties 55,882 17	1,276	1,097 1	4	5,061	12 0	25,461	1,564 7	7
			Datmeal		1,107	7	-5,002 1,	5 1,258 1,460		394,186	, 0,001	14 4	73,241		
43 } 666 ጎ			leas and bear	15	16,49	1,217		558	15-	1,793		1	42,784	7 1	
- 1			dian corn				·	3,620		39,180		1 ,	3,705		
250			Wheat		49,769			1 1		28 J			111	£	-
			wheat flour .		24,208			384		116,936		1	25,111		-
338 J	. 79 1	4.6	MCV MIGHT.		30,920		1 1			6,302		615 (8)	361	57	-
آ ۔	. 19	7 0	latley		62,187		bounties 44,206 1 11	291	bounties			1 8 .0	1 .	5 1	
929		- 1	lalt		146,280	}		3,287	976 10	10,685	5,3.14	3 4	794	1,821 11	
386		- 10	otmeal		11,443 619	907	1	1,081		331,053				1984 114	'
		ш	eas and bean		13,453	1,060	1	3/3	1	2,086	3(*		18,804	15 C 48E	1
3		ш	dian corn		,100	1,000	*	622	•	10,282	4	1	619	tick at the	
78		ш	ear and bear i		GG on a	}	161111	2,250	f r	17		1000	1	18 17 7	
06			heat flour		66,820	6,983		3,289		72,3797		1000		1 1 1	-
30		- 1	ye		37,089	3,310 2,718	M	2,346		16,172	" pd . 4	4 4	9,722		>
i04 i			ley	1	90,197	360	bounties	139	B	14,844	1063	1	3,220	. (20	
07	3,547	1 3	ult		25,049		76,551 16 1		bounties 5,999 5 0	8,749	1 01 1		2,378	M. ()	
93			ameal		23,997	1,434		1,402	-1999 0 0	359,754	4,814	3 7	Jan.	1,334 1 0	
			has and beans		23,305	4,364	1	5,118	1	6,213		124	3,754	Prayard Per	
12 5			ar and bear r				1	11,033		261			130	Rye ft at	
09			eat		111	j		1,000		54			1	Francis i	
45					-	742]	95.00	1,2967	-	174,534		. 2	5,041	1. 1. W	
57			heat flour	2	23,503 13		PTO I	1.004	(1)	cwts.	10/-		3041	11/ A 185.1-77	
53			e		47		1 1	1,094	150 1	55,862	* 1		333	41H	
62	2,522 15	3	alt		18,829	, 55	bounties	216	bounties	21,683		2 . 1		19,33,65	~9
23		1	ts	1	1,233	1,368	10,173 15 2	369	464 13 10		0,856 1		,850	2 6 1 6	11
54		п	tmeal		1 033	8		387 246		014,708		87	996	1,630 6 2	
			and beans.		5,936	1,259		382	(34.7)	7,798		24	,611	Pegs us but	
77]			mats			5,496	14			10,546			192	Dio into colu	
12			Vol. IV.			J	1 "	10	111]		5.2.0		1691 17 1	
23	1.110				1		24 Artis		1111	1,000		50, 6	. ,	13641 1. 51 77	
64	1,119 1					4	5 T		= 11	71	1	12 40		Hariet	
81						.1	31 ' 44	4 Mg 2		Innor !	1	y1,04		Mak	76
58									195 i 1 2	1 22 362 1	200,1	11 8.		4 54	
22									(±6-		80 111	
										1	0 %	Light	s Let	2,1	

1791, March 25th—The house of commons gave notice to the East-India company, that on the 31th of March 1794 the capital or debt of £4,200,000 owing to them by the public, together with all interest due upon it, should be paid off, that parliament might be at liberty, agreeable to the terms of the contrast between the public and the company, which requires three years' notice, to lay the trade to India open. And from some subsequent investigations it appears to have been really in contemplation to admit the vessels of private individuals to a participation of the commerce of India.

In consequence of an act of the legislature of the United states of America, passed in March 1790, an enumeration of the whole inhabitants was made between August 1790 and April 1791; and the numbers in each state were found to be as follows.

	Free people.	Slaves.	Total.
Vermont contained	85,523	16	85,530
New Hampshire	141,027	158	141,185
Maine	96,540 no	one	96,540
Massachusets	378,787 10	one	378,787
Rhode island	67,877	948	68,825
Connecticut	235,182	2,764	237,946
New York	318,796	21,324	340,120
New Jersey	172,686	11,453	184,130
Penusylvania	430,636	3,737	434,373
Delaware	50,207	8,887	59,094
Maryland		103,036	319,728
Virginia	454,983	292,627	747,610
Kentucky	61,247	12,430	73,677
North Carolina	293,179	100,572	393,751
South Carolina			249,073
Georgia	53,284	29,264	82,548
South-west territory	32,274	3,417	35,691
Total ·		1	3,928,626

besides the North-west territory, the population of which, exclusive of the military, was supposed to be only a few thousands; whence the whole number of people, of a lisurts, then in the territories of the United states, appears to have been very near FOUR MILLIONS.

Two American writers of distinguished merit and eminence have entertained very opposite opinions respecting the policy of pushing forward the population of America beyond the natural increase, by holding out invitations to European emigrants. Mr. Jefferson, author of Notes on Virginia, apprehended dangerous consequences from too rapid an influx, and too great a proportion of foreign-born people, many of them bred up under arbitrary governments, and either infected with their principles, or, if disgusted with tyranny and oppression, apt to run into the extremes of licentiousness, who, in virtue of their citizenship, must be admitted to a participation of legislative authority, whence there must

W

mei

aft-

of

due

ree-

ny,

and

in.

pa-

of

bir-

oers

30

85

40

87 25

46

20

39

73

94

28

10

51 73

48

01

20

en-

or-

ng

012 ux,

'ed in-

he

be

uft

proceed a pernicious mixture of heterogeneous and contradictory manners, languages, and principles. He however excepted useful artificers, to obtain whom every encouragement should be held out.

On the other hand Mr. Coxe, in his View of the United flates, has employed three chapters in fetting forth the advantages, which foreigners may expect from purchasing and settling lands, or establishing manufactures, in America: and he confiders the increase of population, which, indeed, has been wonderfully great and rapid, as a very important ad-

April 11th An additional duty of 2/8 per hundredweight was imposed upon sugar, which like some other duties imposed in the beginning of this session, was intended for paying off exchequer bills, and to cease when that object should be accomplished. [31 Geo. III, c. 15.] June-For the same purpose additional duties were also laid on re-

ceipts, bills of exchange, &c. But they were made permanent. [c. 25.] The skins of seals, caught by British vessels in the Southern fishery, and cured with falt taken in at the Cape de Verde islands, were allowed to be imported free of any duty, the commander making oath, that the skins were obtained according to the regulations of the act 26 Geo. III, c. 50, and that the falt was not carried from Great Britain. And moreover, any superfluous salt or brine, found among the skins, must be defroyed. [c. 26.]

An additional custom duty of 15/per dozen was imposed on the importation of tanned goat and slicep ikins. The excise duties paid by the tanners on goat skins tanned with shomack, or 'tanned for roans (being ' after the nature of Spanish leather)' were repealed, and new duties, to be reckoned by the number, were substituted for the former ones reckoned by the weight. [c. 27.]

The corn laws were confolidated into one act, which, it was hoped, would protect the interests of the cultivator and the confumer It was declared lawful to buy corn to fell again, and to lay it up in granaries, whatever the price might be. In order to encourage agriculture it was enacted, that, whenever it appears by the methods prefcribed for afcers, that wheat is under 44%, barley, bear, or bigg, under 22f, and oats under 14f, per quarter, the following bounties shall be paid on the exportation of them, viz.

per quarter. per hundredweight. Wheat 5/ Wheat meal 1/3; wheat flour and biscuit 1/6. 3/ Rye meal and flour 91. 2/ Oatmeal 1/.

No boun y to be allowed on bifcuit, unless proved by oath to be made of British wheat, nor on any quantity less than two tuns, shipped as merchandize, befides the quantity necessary for the vessel's stores.

When the price of wheat rifes to 46%, rye, peas, and beans, to 30% barley, bear, and bigg, to 23/, and oats to 15/, the exportation of them. or of flour, meal, malt, or bread, made of them, is prohibited on penalty of forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, with a fine of 20 for every bushel of grain or flour, and if for every pound of bread. From this prohibition are exempted—grain necessary for the subsistence of ships of war and garrifons, beans carried to the coast of Africa for the slave trade, and limited allowances of the feveral species to be shipped from certain ports for Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Mann, the East-India company's fettlements, the forts in Africa, the West-Indies, the Bay of Honduras, Hudfon's bay, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Bay Chaleur, and Labrador. Liberty is also given to export bear or bigg from Orl ney to Portugal or elsewhere, under the direction of the committee of the privy council for trade.—Corn, flour, &c. may be exported to Ireland, when there is an embargo on the exportation of them from that kingdom.—In time of war the king is empowered to authorize an increased exportation to a limited amount.

Three feveral rates of duties, varying according to circumstances, from 6d to 24/3 on wheat, and in proportion on the other species, according to the market prices, were made payable on importation from foreign countries: and the importation of all kinds of malt, and of meal or flour, made from rye, peas, beans, barley, bear, bigg, and Indian corn, was totally prohibited.—A similar set of duties was enacted for the importation from Ireland and the British colonies in North America.

'In order to promote and extend the commerce of the merchants of this kingdom in foreign corn, and to provide flores, which may be always ready for the relief of his Majesty's subjects in times of dearth,' it was enacted, that foreign corn might be warehoused without paying

ir

th

fo

th

th

the

ve:

mı

ilia

me

agr

era

nat

and

any duty till it should be delivered out for home consumption.

The act contains a multiplicity of regulations for the coasting carriage of corn, and for carrying it upon the canal between the Forth and the Clyde; and it also contains a new distribution of the maritime parts of Great Britain into districts for the purpose of regulating the imports and exports of corn, and the various rates of duties; and a list of the places, which by their market prices are to regulate the trade in each district. And it moreover contains rules to be observed by the inspector of corn returns, the corn factors and dealers, and the receiver of corn returns, who is directed to publish the average prices of every week in the London gazette. [c. 30.]

The conflitation of the province of Quebec being thought in many respects inapplicable to the present condition of it, it was thought expedient to divide it into two provinces, to be called Upper Canada and Lower Canada; and to establish a legislative council for each, (the members of which are appointed for life, some of them being moreover distinguished by hereditary titles and legislative authority) and also a house

10/,

em.

en-

ery

this

ips

ave

om

aft-

the

ha-

om

ttee

to

om

an

ces,

ord-

for-

neal

orn,

im-

s of

al-

th,

ing

car-

and

arts

orts

the

ach

ctor

orn

s in

any

ed-

and

em-

dif-

oufe

of assembly, the speaker of which is nominated by the governor, together with a court of civil jurisdiction, and every other requisite of a colonial government. [c. 31.]

The dividends due upon the public funds, which lay unclaimed in the possession of the bank of England had accumulated to £660,000. There can be no doubt, that a fum, which the creditor neglects to call for, must remain with the debtor, and by no means with his agent or banker: and therefor Mr. Pitt, the chancellor of the exchequer, proposed, that £500,000 of that dormant money should be applied to the public service. But the motion was opposed by the directors of the bank, as dangerous to public credit; and the matter was compromised by the nation accepting that sum as a loan from the bank without interest, on condition that a balance of the public money not less than £600,000 (reckoning this loan of £50,000 as part of it) should at all times remain in the hands of the bank, and that the annual allowance to the bank for the management of the public debt should continue at the rate of £450 for every million of the capital. [c. 23.]

The importation of filk crapes and tiffanies of the manufacture of Italy from any other country than Italy was prohibited: and no drawback was thenceforth allowed on re-exporting them. [c. 37.]

The importation of provisions, live stock, lumber, &c. into the British West-Indies by British vessels was permitted from the United States of America; but strictly prohibited from the West-India islands belonging to any foreign European power, by the act 28 Geo. III, c. 6; and the prohibition was now extended to the foreign colonies in South America, the governors of the British West-India islands having still the same dispensing power to permit importation in British vessels in cases of absolute necessary.

Though regulations had been established for the government of seamen in vessels trading to foreign countries, ever since the beginning of the reign of King George II, which had been sound very beneficial to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, no law had yet been passed the coasting trade. It was now enacted, that the commander of every vessel of 100 tens burthen, or upwards, which soes out to the open sea, must enter into articles with his seamen, excepting apprentices, which shall express the wages payable to each man together with the other points of their contract, and be signed by himself and each of the seamen: and in case of disputes the commander is bound to produce the agreement. [c. 39.]

New powers were conferred on the earl of Cornwallis, governor-general of India, whereby he was authorized to make treaties with the native princes in his own name, and to iffue orders to the governors and councils of Madras and Bombay, and also to the other fervants of

the company, without previously communicating them to the respective governors and councils. The same powers were to devolve on his successor, revokable, however, by the court of directors with the approba-

tion of the board of controul. [c. 40.]

The king in council having iffued an order authorizing the importation of 1,000 tuns of faltpetre from any country, on fecurity being given by the importer to pay fuch duty as parliament should determine. and to dispose of it in the manner prescribed, all persons acting under that order were indemnified by act of parliament; and the duty payable on the faltpetre imported by them was fixed at 7/9 per hundredweight. As the manufacturers alleged, that the quantity of faltpetre in the kingdom was still insufficient, the king in council was authorized to permit 1.000 tuns more to be imported from any country before the 24th of June 1792 at the same duty of 7/9. As several manufacturers required a more ample supply of saltpetre, the duties on it were lowered to 3d per hundredweight after the 1" of September 1701, excepting such as should be imported by virtue of the orders of the king in council. For the same reason the East-India company were required to put up at their fales every half year 5,000 bags more than the quantity of that article fold by them on the average of their four last sales, at the price of 31f per hundredweight in time of peace, and 40/ in time of war, and also to deliver annually 500 tuns of faltpetre into the king's flores at the average of their upfet price for the year: and on failure of either of these requisitions, the king in council may authorize the importation of the necessary quantity from any country at the low duty of 3d .- The bounty allowed on the exportation of gun-powder by act 4 Geo. III, c. 29, and the drawback allowed on faltpetre used in making oil of vitriol, were now withdrawn. [c. 42.]

3

ir

ag

te

ci

tic

in

to po

the

WOL

obler

paffag

arrival averag

bers in

The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times,

viz.

The act for you ing bounties on the exportation of certain species of British and Irish linens, and permitting the importation of yarn, continued till 24th June 1792.

The act for importing falt from Europe into Quebec, continued till

24th June 1795.

The act for allowing a bounty on the exportation of British-made

cordage, continued for the term of four years.

The acts for encouraging and regulating the fishery in the Greenland feas and Davis's straits, continued till 25th December 1792.—The harpooneers, line-managers, and boat-steerers, belonging to the Greenland and Davis's-straits vessels were exempted from being impressed, while stilling in coasting vessels during the intervals between their whaling voyages; as were also seamen for the current season after being regularly shipped.

The act prohibiting the exportation of tools, &c. used in the manufactures of iron and fleel, was continued till the end of the next fession of parliament.

And the act permitting the free importation of raw goat-skins was made perpetual. [c. 43.]

A still further additional bounty of 1/6 per cask of 50 gallons was granted to encourage the exportation of pilchards. [c. 44.]

The port of Newcastle upon Tine was added to the list of those in which tobacco and fnuff may be imported. [c. 47.]

There was raised by lottery for the public service the sum of £806,250; whereof £302,250 remained a clear profit after paying off the prizes.

There was a renovation, now become annual, of the act for regulating the slave trade; and there is no further mention of commissioners for estimating the losses, supposed to be suffered by the slave-merchants in consequence of the gentle controll upon their trade *. [c. 54.]

Of a very different stamp was the next act. It incorporated, for thirty-one years, Granville Sharpe Esquire, Samuel Whitbread Esquire, and a number of other benevolent gentlemen, who believed, that the trade in slaves was an insuperable obstacle to the civilization and cultivation of Africa; and that if these objects were duely attended to and encouraged, Africa might foon become an inexhaustible source of raw materials, a vast market for British manufactures, and the theatre of a most extensive trade, founded upon the folid and permanent principles of reciprocal advantage. This fociety, under the name of the Sierra-Leona company, were invested with the usual powers, privileges, and obligations of a joint-stock company: and they were upon no account to deal in flaves, or to keep any person in flavery. The king was empowered to give the company a grant of the peninfula + of Sierra Leona, or a power to purchase lands from the proprietors of that part of the coast of Africa. The company are directed to publish an account of the state of their funds in the month of April every year in the London Gazette.

Notwithstanding the several acts, passed in the last and in the present reigns, to prevent frauds in the manufactures of combing wool and worsted yarn, the manufacturers of Norwich and the neighbourhood of

clive

fuc-

oba-

port-

eing

nine.

nder

able

ight.

ing-

rmit th of

iired

0 3d

ch as

For

their

ticle

31/

alfo

t the

er of

on of

The.

I. c.

riol,

mes.

es of con-

l till

nade

land

har-

land

while

aling

ular-

^{*} As a proof of the beneficial effects of the re-parliament in 1792, probably fuiled before the gulating acts upon the flave trade, it is proper to commencement of the regulations. grading acts upon the have trade, it is proper to observe that a Liverpool ship, which took in no fewer than 515 slaves, lost only one in the middle pallage this year; and that the mortality in the harbours of the West-Indies between the day of state which the state of the which of the state of the stat arrival and the day of fale, which used to be on average 41 per cent, was now rather under 1 per cent. The veffels which toft the very great num-bers in 1788, mentioned by Mr Wilberforce in

⁺ The boundaries are—the River Sierra Leona on the north, the River Bunch on the ead, (but its course is from east to west according to the maps) the River Camaranea on the fouth, and the Ocean on the west. The tract included within thefe boundaries cannot, however, with any degree of propriety be called a peninfula-

that city still found themselves grievously distressed by abuses and embezzlements in the process of their business: and therefor several regulations were enacted for the inspection of yarn, and for preventing salfe reeling and other frauds in that branch of manufacture in the county of Norsolk. [c. 56.]

An act was passed for repairing, enlarging, and preserving, the har-

bour of Swanfea in South Wales: [c. 83.]

A variety of acts were passed for making navigable canals, improving the navigation of rivers, building bridges, making roads, and other

local improvements.

August + The Spanish government having issued an order that all foreigners residing in Spain should be divided into two classes, viz. transsent and domiciliated, Messieurs Keith and Macdonald, two British merchants in Alicant, who had chosen the later class, were ordered to leave Alicant within sifteen days, and to take an oath of implicit obedience to the Spanish laws during that time. For neglecting to comply with this order, which must have had ruinous consequences, the governor of Alicant shut them up in the castle. The Spanish ministry immediately disavowed the governor's conduct, and put an order for the release of the two gentlemen into the hands of Lord S'. Helens, the British ambassador at Madrid, adding that, unless the governor could make good his charge against Messieurs Keith and Macdonald, he should be compelled to make them ample satisfaction; and that circular letters were forwarded to prevent similar oppressions.

The following account of the fettlements in the French colony of S'. Domingo, and of the exports from it to France, &c. is taken from the accounts drawn up by order of the legislative assembly of France.

	Number.	Value of lands, buildings, &c.	Value of negroes, &c.	Total value.
Plantations of clayed sugar	451 341 2,810 705 3,097	21,150,000 92,910,000		
Other smaller establishments Negroes of all kinds Houses and mules Horned cattle Total value of lands, buildings, &c. Total value of negroes, horses, &c.	619 455,000 16,000 12,000		1,137,500,000 6,400,000 1,440,000	342,500,000 1,145,340,000
Total capital employed in plantations, &c			1 2	1,487,940,000

Exports from S'. Domingo to France from 1" January to 31" December 1791.

Clayed sugar. 70,227,706 pounds Brown sugar 93,177,512 pounds Coffee 93,177,512 pounds Gotton 6,256,126 pounds Indigo 930,016 pounds Cacao, 930,016 pounds Cacao, 930,016 pounds Tafis, or rum 29,502 hogsheads Tafis, or rum 30 berrels Tanned hides 7,887 sides Tanned hides 7,887 sides Tanned hides 5,186 Turtle-shell 5,166 Turtle-shell 5,000 pounds Lignum-vitz, Campeachy, and other woods	Duties. 2,528,197 1,677,105 1,226,720 785,766 405,008 221,275 1,621 10,377 7,807	Value when fold in France. 65,142,664 48,264,372 50,664,028 16,786,486 10,410,112 120,000 1,723,857 19,995 68,493 85,541 50,000 40,000
Totals	6,924,166	193,377,408

The following information, concerning the trade of St. Domingo in the year 1788, is not from the same authority, but was collected by Mr. Edwards, when he was at Cap François in the year 1791.

The trade of the colony with France employed 678 vessels, whereof 580 measuring 189,679 tuns (on an average 327 each) were from France direct, 224 of them being from Bourdeaux, 129 from Nantes, 90 from Marseille, and 80 from Havre de Grace. These 580 vessels carried out linens, woolens, filks, cotton goods, wine and other liquors, flour, bread, falted provisions, &c. to the amount of 86,414,040 livres. The other 98 vessels went by the way of Africa, whence they carried to S'. Domingo 29,506 negro flaves, who were fold for 61,936,190 livres, being about £60 sterling each.

The Spanish colonists in 259 vessels, measuring 15,417 tuns, imported, chiefly in bullion, to the amount of and exported in negroes and European manufactures This is exclusive of the inland trade with the Spaniards living on the same island,

of which there is no account.

The trade with the North-Americans and other foreigners was carried on in 763 vessels measuring 55,745 tuns. They imported goods to the amount 6,821,707 and exported to the amount of

There were also 45 French vessels, measuring 3,475 tuns, employed in the trade with North America. They imported to the value of and exported the produce of the colony to the value of

Such was the flourishing state of this, by far the most important of the European colonies in the West-Indies, and there was every appearance of continuing and progressive improvement and prosperity. But this noble colony, in confequence of the convultions produced by the French revolution, and of some inconsistent acts and improper interference of the national affemblies, was now doomed to suffer a dreadful reverse, and to

Vol. IV.

* This account of the trade of St. Domingo the currency of St. Domingo, three livres of which are equal to two of French money, or thirty-fix about equivalent to one pound fterling.

in the وجروان ما he harroving other

nd em-

eral re-

venting

all forransient rchants ve Alience to ith this mor of ediately lease of ish am-

St. Domccounts

e good

e com-

rs were

tal value.

2,500,000 5,340,000 7,840,000

may be compared with that already given of its exports to France in the year 1775.

N. B. All the sums in these statements are in

become a scene of carnage and desolation, from the effects of which it will require the repose and prosperity of many years to recover it.

In all the West-India colonies there are three classes of people, whose conditions in the community are marked by strong lines of distinction. The first comprehends the white people of all ranks, who enjoy all kinds of political rights according to the constitution of the colony.—The fecond comists of the free people of colour, some of them black, but mostly of a mixed breed of all the gradations between white and black. In the French West-Indies the people of this class are allowed to possess property of every kind, and some of them are very opulent. Being much more numerous in the French, than in the British, islands in proportion to the whites *, the hatred of the later is rendered more inveterate by jealoufy and apprehension, and they are treated with great. and, I may fay, authorized, contempt by the very lowest of the whites. In the British islands the child of a mestee by a white (being the fourth in descent from a negro ancestor) enjoys every privilege of a white perfon: but the laws of the French colonies continued the stigma and difqualifications of the negro blood to the remotest posterity, subjected them to many grievous hardships and labours, and absolutely excluded them from every office, profession, or employment, proper for a gentleman, except that of a planter: so that these unfortunate people enjoyed very few of the natural, or civil, rights of free men. But they accounted themselves very much superior to the flaves, upon whom they retaliated (if I may be permitted the expression) the insults and oppresfions they fuffered from the whites .- The third, and by far the most numerous, class comprehends all the flaves, whether negroes or of mixed blood, who are the absolute property of their masters as much as their fellow-labourers, the mules and oxen, and cannot be faid to poffefs any political rights whatfoever.—No harmony could at any time be expected to fublift among people with fuch jarring interests and so many fources of exasperation. It is not surprising then, that the accounts they received of the political state of France served to increase the animolities among those classes in the French West-Indies. In S'. Domingo the white people, displeased with the conduct of the national assembly of France, whom they thought inclined to be too favourable to the other classes, elected a colonial assembly by their own authority and proposed to open their ports to all nations, and even to transfer their allegiance to the crown of Great Britain. The free people of colour, encouraged by a decree of the national affembly, which was afterwards repealed, claimed an equal participation of rights and privileges with the whites. And the flaves thought, that the commotions in the colony presented a favourable opportunity for them also to affert their claim to liberty, and made a most formidable insurrection at Cap François

E

τĺ

tl

pe

CC

tai

th

wł

the

bra

fto

hool

In S. Domingo the whites were estimated at 3c,coo, and the free people of colour at 24,000, whereof 4,700 were capable of bearing arms. In See above, V. iv, p. 156.

will

nose

ion. inds

The

but

ack.

Tefs

eing

pro-

ineat.

ites.

irth.

per-

dif-

cted

ded tle-

yed

ac-

hey

rei-

nost

nix-

h as

-loo

be

any ints

ani-

ngo

bly

the

oroleg-

enırds

rith

ony

to

çois our is

rites.

(August 234). The horrors, massacres, and desolations, which ensued, I am happily exempted from entering upon any relation of, further than to observe; that vast numbers of the negroes established themselves as a free community in the interior mountainous districts, where they subfifted in a state of favage independence and continual hostility against the cultivated part of the illand; that in the outfet of this horrid warfare, wherein many thousands of people of all colours perished, about 190 fugar plantations, and 1,196 plantations of indigo, cotton, and coffee, were destroyed, the desiciency of the year's crop being estimated in November at confiderably above two millions sterling; and that the exportation of coffee, which fince the year 1789 had been in all about 76,000,000 pounds annually, and was expected to amount to 80,000,000 in the year 1792, was prodigiously reduced.

Mr. Edwards observes, that the mountain lands in Jamaica are very proper for producing coffee, that the cultivation of the inland grounds is facilitated by the island being now intersected by roads in every direction, and that the time is exceedingly favourable for pushing forward a very extensive cultivation of coffee. And, from the returns of the negroes employed in that branch of cultivation, he estimates that 16,000,000 pounds of coffee might be produced in the year 1797 in Jamaica, which, during the heavy duties previous to the year 1783 never exported 1,000,000 *. [Edwards's Hist. of S'. Domingo. Edwards's Hift. of West-Indies, V. ii, p. 301.]

A commencement of a fishery for spermaceti whales on the coast of New South Wales was made by Captain Melville, commander of the Britannia, a ship belonging to Messieurs Enderby and Sons, the first British merchants who adventured in the southern whale fishery. Having discovered, in his passage to Port Jackson with a load of convicts, that the spermaceti whales are more abundant in the seas adjacent to that country than near the coasts of South America, he failed from that port on a whaling expedition; and he was followed by feveral other vessels, which, like his own, were fitted for the whale fishery, and, according to the original destination of their voyages, were to have stretched across the Pacific ocean to the coast of Peru upor that pursuit. Captain Melville got only one whale out of four that he killed, nor were the other vessels more successful, owing to the very tempestuous weather while they were out. But they were sufficiently encouraged to consider those seas as very favourable for the prosecution of the most valuable branch of the whale fishery.

Mr. Hill, a carpenter in the navy, invented an improved method of stopping shot-holes, and even greater openings, in the bottoms of ships

ped before the hur-1,493,282 ricane 735,392 1,783,740 [Hift. of the Wost-Indies, V. i, p. 241.] Ff2

^{*} Mr. Edwards gives the following account of coffee shipped from Jamaica, extracted from the 654,700 pounds. 1,780 the crop being ship-1,035,368 pounds.: 1780

with the greatest expedition: and he also invented an improvement in the construction of chain-pumps.

In New England a very fimple method was discovered of preserving timber from being destroyed by the worm, which consisted only in

foaking it well in oil.

Several improvements were also made in the manufactures of cotton, linen, &c. One was an invention in Ireland of a loom, which weaves two webs of cotton or linen at once, more perfectly and more expeditiously than a single web can be made in a common loom. Another was a new method of bleaching, whereby a piece of cotton may be bleached in the most complete manner in about five hours, or a piece of linen in about forty-eight hours, without exposing them to the sun or air, or doing the smallest injury to the sabric of the goods. Mr. Locket of Donnington in Berk-shire also discovered a method of making cloth of the stalks of hops.

The following statement of the British vessels employed in the slave trade, and of the number of negroes imported into, and exported from, the British colonies in the West-Indies, is extracted from the official account made up for the use of the house of commons by Mr. Irving, in-

spector-general of the imports and exports of Great Britain *.

Ye	ars.	Vestels.	Tuns.	Men.	Negrocs imported.	
. (17	80	39	7,820	1,044	9,898	2,030
JAMAICA 317		57	10,431	1,217	14,063	1,970
L ₁₇		58	12,422	1,241	15,303	2,915
TORTOLA 17	91					44
St. CHRISTOPHERS 17	89	1	.79	5	67	332
MONTSERRAT 17	90					1
ANTIGUA		1	205	16	311	140
117	91	.1	205	27	268	
(17	89	18	2,391	329	3,312	2,357
DOMINICA 17	90	13	1,746	200	2,142	1,690
L17	91	11	1,931	216	2,352	2,099
(17	189	4	561	72	903	58
S'. VINCENTS 17	90	8,	1,169	162	,1,552	611
L17	91 1	14	2,222		2,963	1,346
(17	189	27	4,642	582		3,440
GRENADA 17	90	18	2,963	356	3,921	3,143
L17	791	41	6,936	766	9,283	6,362
(17	789	3	259	44	444	399
BARBADOS 17	790	,1	81	12	126	72
Liż	791	2	268	30	382	100
Ванамаз 12	791	1	57	8	212	1
	789	92	16,157	2,092	21,425	8,764
Totals in	790	97	16,469	1,954	21,889	7,542
	791	128	24,041	2,57C	30,763	1,427

^{*} The number of flaves, who died on the paffage, is returned by a few of the veffels, but generally neglected. The greatest number of deaths appearing is 170 in a vessel of 284 tuns, which delivered 220 slaves in the year 1789. In the arrivals at Grenada one vessel of 179 tuns is marked as bringing no negroes in the year 1789, (Did the whole cargo perish on the passage?) and another of 200 tims is marked as bringing fix negroes in the year 1790.—Mr. Irving thought it necessary

to observe, that 'the very imperfect returns from 'the West-Indies put it out of his power to make up a complete account.' Such as it is, a comparison of it with that inserted in p. 155 will show that the importation of negroes was considerably lessened in some of the islands, and that the exertions of the advocates for the abolition of the slave trade have not been entirely in vain.

† The Christmas quarter of 1791 for St. Vin-

cents is wanting.

١ - رادا ا

The numbers of vessels belonging to different nations, which passed the Sound in the course of this year, were as follows.

Vessels	belonging to		Woods told (1) (1)
Denmark 3	5	1,394	Hamburgh Vessels belonging to
Russia		34	Rostock
Dantzik jan		230	Courland 1 1 1 1 2 2 318
Papenberg		125	Portugal
Germany		46	France
Lubeck	165	86	United states of America
Oldenberg Prussia	•	46	Spain 2 28 7
Sweden	- ter	430	Venice,
Holland	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,816	Great Britain (above one
Bremen	• ()	1,736	third of the whole) 3,720
1 2	3 7 1	135	4,305
A M M T	1 1	6,087	6,087
1 1 1 1 1 1		LI III	10.450

The following is an Account of the vessels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1791.

Product Singles	Vessels,	Tuns.	Men.
England Scotland	10,422	1,168,478	m 2 1 1
Scotland	2,104	161,490	
Colonies	1 600	, 3,	-,000
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	174	0 7 20	-1-00
Iviann	84	2,895	
Total	15.645	1.511.411	112:044

There were built and registered in the several ports of the British dominions, in the course of this year,

766 vessels measuring 68,940 tuns.

The net revenue of the customs, including the West-Ind- cent duty, paid into the exchequer in the course of the year from the custom-house in London	ia four-and-a-h	alf-p	er-
from the custom-house in Edinburgh	£3,877,507 75,000	15 .0	4
+ Hole were comed at the mint in 41.	£3,952,507	15	4
52,575 pounds of gold, value and no silver.	£2,456,566	17	6

or a supple state of the state

rns from to make a comvill show siderably e exertithe slave

t in ving y in tton, s two oufly new hout g the on in hops. flave from,

al ac-

g, in-

St. Vin-

The following is an Account of the number of vessels with their tunnage, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1791

	Γ	ign.	T. ser.	2,530			246		544	1.11	8	٠	1	1	6		-		_	_		_	_		_	_	3.203			_	15		_
	and.	Foreign.	Veuch.	18				1	700	-	PR /	1		1	i		V.	7	1.	-1:		-S-1	3	12	1)		010	7	4. }		279	_	_
	Outward.	British	Tues.	_	5,450	8,787	5 000	0.005	7.810		1,183	2,584	Slowe -	464	1,117		1	103		. 1	1,		77,005	777	6306	and .	11,820	6,449		225	16,455		
SCOTLAND.		Bri	Pasch.	113	9 5	5) 5)	36	0	3		10	25	3	4	6					_	19	-	1,337	17	. 23	i.	61	30		-	75		
SCOT		Foreign.	Tues.	130 13,047	-	372	1,103	25.	372	1,589	152		.,	ds.							_			0	2.50	0-1	3,367						
	Inward.	For	Ferrals.				~	10		17	1		1	-1	70										1		- 21	-					
	Mal	British.	Tuns.	15,895	7 255	6.121	25,040	8,375		291	1,184	7,570	C Color		2,253				200				108,219	37	6.120	2	8,377	3,696	*	36,	14,676		
		Bri	Penels-	191	101	63	107	8	118	co	0	1 7			15				-			-	2,010	5=	22		46	20	C	2	28		
	E	Countries,	The street	Denmark and Norway	- 0	,			ī			Spain .		S	4	Genoa	Nanies	Sardinia	Sicily	Venice	Turkey	Egypt	Mann	Guernsev. & c.	Greenland	Southern fishery	CUnited states	British colonies	- Florida.	Nootka	_	Asia Poreign	New Holland
		Foreign.		38,970	4.753	480	-				13,018			136	199		4										52,603					-	
	ard.	Fo	7	261	31	2		7	_	555	1/7	30	4	7	et	11.75	``	. 17	4	- 1	1		i	11	1 =		272						
	Outward.	British.	TERE.	60.66	5,836	1,577	30,462	46,973	127,556	33,703	٠.		520	7,840	21,946	200	2,106	.		1,942	9,021	400 301	6.041	17,797	27,596	16,927	43,506	49,319	4.803	541	111,142	54,109	4,377 32,590
AND.		Brit	Vands.	230	_		122	307	888	319	-		4	55	169	0.30	12			13	200	5 103		319	93		-	300	, 10	900	459		0.55
ENGLAND		Foreign.	Twar.	4.484	15,787	2,069	45,774	21,200	32,282	17 255	860	5,620			3,				1			2.140		516	1		58,886				070	2	60
		For	Vestels.	15	105		363	179	514	400	300	54					-					18	1	. 5			297						
	Inward	British.	Tuni.	167,745	16,540	7,625	95,455	23,669	109,282	31,837	64.500	32,465	930	2,963	7,271	4.874	1,592	150	2,013	2,045	575	182,170	9669	15,480	27,534	7,717	44,725	30,495	-5,158		129.557	25,530	8,512
		Bri	Vanda.	655	112	4	535	001	779	1.430	200	288	~	13	25	28.0	111	_	5,5	7 0	3 00	2,233	160	287	92	3 5	707	3 6	3		532	31	- 213

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1791 was as follows.

Countries, &c.

Exported from

ENGLAND. SCOTLAND.

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the ye

Fortigation of the control of the co

532 129.557 13 2,884 31 25,539 2 8,891

258

older Dritain during the year 1791 was as follows.	Exported from		SCOTLAND.	pandize-	10 6.820 10 5 6 6.737 12 0 221,321	11 0 2,008 3 7 4 672 15	18 6 5 16 3 283 14	10 0	3 7119,230 13 5 707 000	7 10 35,	9 2,247 2 6 441 0 5,50	5 7 1,530 1 5 14,474	1.	1	00 -	6 15,090 0 0 5 10 0 15,095 1	ים ני	11 175,495 3 4 92,251, 4 3 267,746	9 1,164 2 1 22	55.16 6 70	19 2 29,538 4 10 68,370	4 26,017 1 10	3 3/0 / 9 099 18 6 1,070	07		8 913,794 11 10 382,741 3 01,206,535 15 7	
de de la company		ENGLAND.	andize.	£333,300	1 9 290,788 19 1 565,211	18 3	14 10 28,889 19 9	4 10 1,8		14 3 1,119,227	50,330 0 5 3,470 2 0 617,501	10 2 87,438	17,050 12 9 363 12 9 18,014 5	18 8 16.841 4 0 11.5.340 1	1 1 108,548 1	9 23,158 1	5 2 907,416 8 7 2.207 717	8 9		3,733,552 13 .2 280,863 9 7 4,014,	1,971,608 3 3 195,912	51,080 10 10 4,265 17 4	10 5 3,270 13 5 2,268,769	13 1 321,350	9 15,896,224 4 6 5,530,735 7 7		
Imported into	ENGLAND. SCOTT AND		£126,803 6 8 Prs 227 1	1,192,572 2 10	12 8	556.954 7 9 35,316 12	16 10 1	12 11 159,653 10	15	9 .3 48,625 1	8	21.0	8,562 19 4	0.4.760 5 7 72 1 3	-	8 10	2,101,039 4 5 377,640 1 11	15 10	1,011,366 6 0 182,866 10 2	16 10 17,036	170,613 17 0 18,60 1 3	13 0 13,209 3	20101	13,10+ 14 0	17,685,151 19 101,981,630 13 9		
	Countries, &c.		Denmark & Norway	Kussia	Poland	Prussia	Germany	Flanders	France	Portugal -	Spain	Canaries	Gibraltar -	Italy	Venice -	I urkey -		Guernsey, &c.	E. S United states 1	Shitish colonies	Foreign 5	Asia 3	Africa -		10rats - 117,		Granita and

Summary.

,
0010
0 1
7 00 0
3 5 5 Q
31 90
21,43 1,290 22,731
4 4
Forign meribandar, 25,539,235 7 2,221,435,439 11 382,741 3 9 1,296,335 15 5,021,976 10 11 (222,731,995 7
3 3 10
29,235 7 82,741° 3
39,23
Foreign 25,53 38; 38; 55,021
A 45.
9014
8-iilió merchandiar. Freig 5,896,224 4 6,65,55, 913,794 11 10 38, 5,810,018 16 4,£5,93
75 1 18 1
3,72
916
215
Britis weredondize. Britis weredondize. \$\alpha\$ 11.05.539,3 \$\alpha\$ 11.10 \$\alpha\$ 215,810,018 16 \$\alpha\$ 15,913,9
Britis ac ngland (£15,896,22 colland (10, 913,75 æ16,810,01
100 mg
o s
ort
EX.
-0
,688,151 19 10 ,981,630 13 9 ,669,782 13 7
19 13
151
99,
9,6
6 10
99
rlan tlan
Scor
ts of { England & 1,688,183 19 10 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
3 0
Port
E
J 2

1792, February, March—The increasing consumption of sugar in this country *, owing in a great measure to the reduction of the price of tea by the commutation act, and the increased demand for it abroad, owing to the desiciency of the French importation from S'. Domingo, had raised that article to a price far above what had ever been known, since the extensive cultivation of it in the West-Indies had brought it into general use.

Sugar may be obtained from the East-Indies in any quantity that all Europe can require, even with the disadvantage of the freight being so much heavier than from the West-Indies, provided the East-India company were placed upon the same footing with respect to duties and draw-backs as the West-India planters †.

The confumers upon the continent could not continue to buy British fugars at their very advanced price; and vessels from various parts of Europe, and also from the United states of America, were getting into the trade of importing East-India fugars for the European market. There being thus reason to apprehend the loss of the sugar trade, together with the carrying trade and the other advantages to the commerce and revenue of Great Britain attached to it, the public had for some years past looked to the East-India company for assistance; in consequence of which the directors had ordered fome finall parcels of fugar home from Bengal t, by way of experiment; and they had repeatedly applied to government for an equalization of the duties upon fugars produced in the British territories in the East-Indies with those paid upon the produce of the British territories in the West-Indies 6. But, though it is evident that the great difference in the freight must give a decisive and permanent superiority to the West-India sugars, without the addition of a prohibitory duty, the government did not think proper to comply with their request |.

It was computed in 1792 at two hundred millions of pounds annually. Since 1792 the confumption of tea, notwithfunding the augmented prices, has increased very much; and consequently the confumption of fugar has also increased.

ly the confumption of fugar has also increased.

† The duty spon Estl-India sugars was not fixed with any prohibitory view; for sugar not being imported by the company at the time of establishing the present taris, it was not even named, and is therefore classed with manufactured goods non-enumerated at £37:16:3 per £100 ad valorem; a duty, which will generally operate as a prohibition.

‡ In the course of the year 1791 four parcels of sugar from Bengal came to hand. They were generally very sair and dry, so as even to serve instead of loas sugar for tea; and, partly owing to the scarcity, and partly because some people who wished for the abolition of the slave trade were eager to have sugar made by free people, they sold at from 88/6 to 156/6 per hundredweight: yet,

notwith fam. g fuch prodigious prices, the company, in confequence of paying the heavy duty, lost money upon the first parcel, and upon the total of the four they waited only about fix ner cent.

C

m

tic

of the four they gained only about fix per cent.
§ In February 1792 the directors upon the
committee of warehouses drew up a very judicious
report, containing a history of the sugar trade in
the East and the West, and recommending the
importation of sugar from Bengal as the means of
drawing back to this cocasty a large portion of
that foreign trade which it formerly enjoyed,
whereby Bengal may be benefited above half a million annually.

If is proper to observe, in favour of the West-India sugars, that they are paid for chichy in British merchandize, and that the balance appearing due to the islands is mostly expended by the proprietors of the plantations residing in Green Britain and Ireland, or paid to British capitalists as interest for the use of their money.

this

f tea

OW-

had

fince

into

at all

ng fo

com-

Iraw-

ritish

rts of

into

irket.

toge-

nerce

fome

onfe-

fugar tedly

ugars

upon

ough

cifive

addi-

er to

he com-

y duty, he total

cent.

pon the

udicious trade in

ing the

ortion of njoyed,' lf a mil-

e Weft-

nicfly in

appear-

apitalids

April 5th The parliament granted the sum of £400,000 from the supplies of the year 1792 to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, to be applied by them agreeable to the directions contained in the act 26 Geo. III, c. 31. 1 [32 Geo. III, c. 12.] 1 11 11

April 904-The acts for encouraging and regulating the Greenland tishery [26 Geo. III, c. 41 3 29 Geo. III, c. 53] were continued in force till the 25th of December 1798, with the following alterations. The bounty was reduced to 25f per tun, to continue at that rate from 25th December 1792 to 25th December 1795; and thenceforth till the expiration of this act to 20 per tun. A limited number of harpooners, line-managers, boat-steerers, and seamen, belonging to vessels employed in the whale fishery, are exempted from being impressed in the intervals of their voyages. The owners of whaling vessels are required to lay up their whale-boats when at home; they being of a construction fitted for the purposes of finuggling. [c. 22.] 1 /11 1 2 1

The governor and company of the bank of Scotland were empowered to increase their capital stock from £300,000 to £600,000. [c. 25.] In the preceding year (1791) the shares of the stock of this bank, originally £83:6:8, fold at £180.000

There was raifed this year by a lottery the fum of £812,500, whereof there remained a clear profit of £312,500 after paying the prizes.

May 8th The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times, viz. Whe care I am I am I be to the Sal 18

The act permitting the importation of tallow, hog's lard, and greafe, free from duty; continued till 25th March 1794.

The act permitting the free importation of raw hides from Ireland and the British colonies in America, continued till 1" June 1796; 12 m.

The act prohibiting the exportation of tools and utenfils used in the iron and feel manufactures, and the seduction of artificers, continued till the end of the next fession of parliament.

The act for regulating pilots conducting vessels up the River Thames, continued till 25th March 1806.

The act establishing Clark's hydrometer as the legal standard of the ftrength of spirits, continued till the end of the next session of parlia-

The act allowing the importation of feal, fkins cured with foreign falt, free from duty, continued till 14th June 1798. [c. 36.]

The freedom of importation into the ports of Kingston, Savanna-lamar, Montego bay, and S'. Lucea, in Jamaica, S'. George in Grenada, and Naslau in New Providence, under certain regulations and restrictions, agreeable to the acts 27 Geo. III, c. 27, and 30 Geo. III, c. 29, was made perperual for 37. July 12 140.

June_The universal use of tea having brought sugar to be consider-

ed as one of the necessaries of life, it became necessary to guard against the excessive exportation of it, somewhat upon the same principles with those on which the exportation of corn is regulated. The clerk of the company of grocers of London is required to obtain an account of the quantities and prices of fugars fold in London every week from the importers (who are directed to give in the fame upon oath) and to publish the average price of the week in the London gazette; and also to publish in the months of February, June, and October, an average of the prices during the preceding fix weeks. It was enacted; that, if the average price of mufcovado fugar in July 1792 should exceed 60% or in October 1702 should exceed 55% or thereafter should exceed 50 per hundredweight e clufive of duties, the drawback allowed upon the exportation of mufcovado fugar, and the bounty upon the exportation of refined fugar, should be discontinued, till lower prices should again render the allowance of them expedient. The exportation of fugars to Ireland and some other parts of the British dominions was however excepted from the operation of this act; but the quantities to be carried to the iflands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Mann, during the fuspension of drawbacks and bounties, are limited. The commisfioners of the customs are also prohibited to grant licences for carrying fugars from the places of their growth to foreign ports in Europe (as permitted by the acts 12 Geo. II, c. 30, and 15 Geo. II, c. 33) during the suspension of drawbacks and bounties, a cost of and a real and

Sugar and coffee, the produce of foreign colonies, were also permitted to be imported in British-built vessels, owned and navigated according to law, from any port not in Europe into the ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster, Glasgow, and Leith, and to be warehoused at the expense of the importer, and to the satisfaction of the officers of the revenue, without paying any duty. Such sugar and coffee may also be re-shipped for exportation without paying any duties. But if they are intended for home consumption, they must pay the duties, which may be legally due at the time on the importation of such goods.

t

e

a

il

fe

pa

eis

the

wh

bo

ho

up.

gra

Mr

Sugar and coffee, the produce of foreign plantations, were permitted to be imported in foreign vessels into the Bahama and Bermuda islands, subject to the regulations contained in the acts 27 Geo. III, ic. 27, and 30 Geo. III, c. 29. And such sugar and coffee, if carried from those islands to any other part of the British dominions, must pay such duties as shall at the time be payable on foreign sugar and coffee.

The powers, wherewith the magistrates were invested (by the act 13 Geo. III) c. 68) for settling the wages of workmen employed in the silk manufacture, were now extended to the manufactures of silk mixed with other materials. And the sellers of embezzled silk; and the buyers or receivers of silk from work-people employed in the silk manufactures,

ina

ith the

the

lifh

ub-

er4

uin per

the

ion

ain s to

ex-

ried

ing

ing

(as

ing

nit-

ord-

lon.

ıfed

s of alfo

hey

nich

ted

nds,

and nofe

ities

nil

61k

vith

s or

were made liable to fuch punishment as the courts may think proper to inflict we [c. 44.] or i ad good indivented in to designed with a designed or all a second in the designed or the second or the

'For the better administration of justice in the island of Newfound-land and the islands adjacent,' a court of criminal and civil jurisdiction was established with powers to take cognizance of all crimes committed in Newfoundland, or on the islands and seas resorted to for the fishery, and also of all civil causes.

bark, and red-mangrove bark, were permitted to be imported in casks containing not less than 150 pounds net weight, on paying a duty of two pence per hundredweight. [c. 40.]

The coasting trade was relieved from the necessity of taking out coquets and giving bonds of security; except in cases of goods prohibited to be exported, and goods liable to dury, return of premium, &c. Commanders of coasting vessels must give a bond (which needs no stamp) to law. The bond, called the Isle-of-Mann bond, was abolished. Corn, malt, meal, and flour, are permitted to be shifted from coasting vessels in the Rivers Forth and Clyde into lighters, and to be conveyed by the Forth-and-Clyde canal to any port or creek upon the canal or upon either of the rivers, under certain regulations. [c. 50]

The act respecting stamp duties upon written agreements was explained so that letters sent by the post, containing agreements between merchants or other persons upon business, shall be binding upon the contracting parties; provided they usually reside, and are actually at the time of making the agreement, at the distance of sifty miles from each other.

In the course of this session five bundred and nineteen petitions were presented to parliament by civil, religious, and learned, communicies in England and Scotland, praying for an abolition of the slave trade; and the annual continuation of the act for regulating the slave trade was passed, as usual. [c. 52.]

The laws for fecuring the duties payable on the importation of foreign printed or stained paper hangings being thought insufficient, the revenue officers were directed to put upon each piece a stamp certifying the quantity and the payment of the duty.

The finking fund established in the year 1786 had already been productive beyond expectation, informuch that on the 5th of April this year, when its operation for fix years was complete; the commissioners had bought in £9.441,850 of the capital of the national debt. It was now, however, thought proper, that, besides that general provision for buying up the national debt, there should be a particular provision made for the gradual extinction of any suture debts to be created. For that purpose Mr. Pitt, the first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Gg:

wifely availed himself of the plan proposed many years before by Doctor Price, but hitherto neglected by all the ministers, who had had the administration of the finances fince he wrote. It confifts in establishing, along with the funds necessary for paying the interest of any debt to be created, an additional annual fund of one bundredth part of the capital created. This plan was fanctioned by the authority of parliament the funds appropriated for it being placed under the management of the fame commissioners who have the charge of the annual million; and they improving the proceeds of it in the same manner. And it was enacted, that, when the income of the fund should arise to three millions annually exclusive of the sums paid in from the exchequer, the dividends should no longer be issued, and the capital to that amount should be confidered as redeemed. [c. 55.] being a second survey association

This is by far the most judicious, and the most powerful, dissolver of the national debt ever yet invented, and it has the peculiar advantage of bringing the antidote along with the difeafe. This finking fund, and that established in the year 1786, have made a silent, but a rapid, progress in reducing the debt in the fairest possible way by buying at the current price from those who are desirous of felling. There need no longer be any of the tumult, vexation, and diffress, which have been produced by the violent, not to fay cruel and unjust; measure of compelling any of the national creditors to receive payment, or to fubmit to a reduction of their income, which ought furely to be as facred to the proprietors of five-per-cents and four-per-cents as to those of threeper-cents, as they must be equally prefumed to have acquired their property by fair purchases *. And surely a compulsion to accept lower interest (for if the creditor knows of no other opportunity to employ the money, the option of payment or reduction of interest is a compulsion) cannot be deliberately defended by any man of integrity, who will allow some regard for the individuals, who compose the nation, to have its due weight in the scale with his zeal for the interest of the nation in its corporate capacity.

It is also a great beauty of this plan, that the higher the interest of money is, or, in other words, the lower the prices of the funds are, the quicker is the progress made in extinguishing the national debt, or of transferring the dividends from the fellers to the national purse, for the purpose of annihilating in time a portion of the taxes, which press so

t.

C.

fi

ly

C

CI

na

fei

pe

ev

gr

the

wh

COL

pre

Bri

of.

wh

ity

wh.

it h

pira

his

had

that

it p

the

he f

per thar

of o out, forei

It

funds, not knowing what to do with the money if (not to leffen, but) to annihilate the receives it, and fearful of trufting it in any fituation of inferior fecurity, is compelled to actual to the nation to fo cruel a dilemma.

Without an absolute breach of faith the re- cept the reduced interest, to retrench her expenses, duction of interest can only be effected by an offer and fink in the scale of society : or else the venof paying off the debt, or, in the option of the creditor, keeping it on at a lower interest. The creditor, perhaps an infant, or a helpless widow, whose fole dependence is on her property in the funds, whereby the commissioners are enabled (not to leffen, but) to annihilate the interest, there can be no necessity of subjecting any creditor of

to:

ng,

tal he

he nd

m-

ns id-

ald

of

of

nd

he

no

en

m-

nit

to

ee-

0-

n-

he

n

al-

ve

in

of

he

of he

fo

fcs,

en-

rere y in

oled

r of

hard upon the community. And a great advantage to all proprietors of the national debt (and their number is fo prodigiously great, that their interest well merits consideration) is, that the constant and large purchases made by the commissioners keep the value of their property considerably higher than it could be, if such large fums were not thus taken entirely out of the market; and thence also the nation, corporately considered; has a great advantage, by thus keeping up the price of the funds, in negotiating new loans on more favourable terms than could otherways be obtained.

By buying only from those creditors who are desirous of selling; no creditor is distressed by being compelled, as the creditors of some other nations are, to accept an annual payment of one or two per cent; which, being too trissing to be re-invested, or employed to any useful purpose, serves only to wither away the capital in the hands of the creditor, and perhaps to work his ruin. By avoiding that oppressive measure, while every purpose proposed by it is obtained, this admirable plan has the great advantage of reconciling the interests of all parties.

Mr. James Turner had obtained a patent for the discovery of a method of making a yellow colour for painting in oil or water, and also white lead, and at the same time separating the mineral alkaline from common falt, the whole being performed in one single processin Herrepresented to parliament, that his yellow colour, composed entirely of British materials, not only superseded the use of the yellow paints (some of them very prejudicial to the workmen by their poilonous qualities) which used to be imported from foreign countries, by its superior quality and lower price, but was also exported to all parts of the world, by which, and the great confumption of common falt in the manufacture, it had become an object of importance to the commerce and revenue of the country; but that his privilege had been so much invaded and pirated by people, who stole the method of preparing the colour from his own specification enrolled in the court of chancery, that his patent had hitherto been of no real fervice to himself. He therefor prayed, that the period of his patent might be prolonged, and the privilege of it protected and rendered valid. A prolongation of eleven years from the 24th of June 1792 was accordingly granted him, on condition that he shall fell the colour in wholesale at a price not exceeding five guineas per hundredweight, and shall not assign shares of the patent to more than five persons. [c. 72.]

It was apparently in order to guard against such surreptitious methods of obtaining the knowlege of inventions, for which patents are taken out, and to prevent copies of the specification from being carried to foreign countries, that the parliament permitted Mr. Joseph Booth * to

^{*} Mr. Booth is probably better known to the public as the author of the polygraphic method of painting, or multiplying pictures in oil colours, so as to produce cheap copies.

deliver the specification of his invention of a machine and certain chymreal compositions, for the purpose of making various kinds of woolen cloth and other articles, to the lord chancellor, who is required to deliver the fame to two persons under oaths of secrecy to be examined by them! and afterwards to lodge it in a cover under his (the chancellor's) feal in the office of one of the masters in chancery. [c. 73.77111

Acts were passed for improving the harbours of Ramigate. Whitehaven, Boston in Lincoln-shire, Broadstairs in Kent, and Beer in Devonthire; and also for feveral navigable canals, roads, bridges, and other improvements for the advancement of the commerce and general proand almosed in establishing for our of an east of sperity of the country.

The war in India was terminated by a treaty of peace to be binding as long as the fun and the moon endure.' sat said

Tippoo Sultaun of Myfore confirmed to the East-India company all the privileges and immunities of trade, granted to them by his father Hyder Ally in the year 1770. He also consented to cede to the company and their allies the half of his dominions, to confift of fuch diffricts as they should think most convenient to be annexed to their respective possessions, and moreover to pay them a large sum of money for And he gave two of his fons as hoftages for the performance of his engagements. This treaty was figned in the camp near Seringapatam; the capital of Tippoo's dominions by Earl Cornwallis, governor-general of the com-Bullama, a territories in India (March 18th). p oit to hopite short a semalust

The king of Denmark issued an ordinance (March 20th), which permits the flave trade to be carried on by his subjects till the year 1803, after which it is no longer to be tolerated in any of his colonies. The Danish West-India merchants expressed no dissatisfaction on the publication of this order, and a content of the area of the and a content and a content of the content

The directors of the Sierra Leona company fent out five ships to their fettlement on the coast of Africa, with a governor, council, and other officers, a mineralogist, and a botanist, together with a small military establishment for the protection of the settlers. They gave the natives to understand, that their establishment was for the purpose of exchanging British goods for African produce, and that they would have no concern, nor would permit any person in their service to have any concern, in the flave trade; that they would carefully avoid having any quarrel with the natives, and would establish seminaries of education to which they should be permitted to fend their children; that the chief intention of the establishment of the colony was to stimulate the industry of the natives, and to point it to useful objects \(\frac{1}{2}\).

T

tł

m

at

B

fo

ifl

ad

ve

th

th

cle

dw

ter

fev

the

bo

lab

cer

of

Lativ rapp

^{. *} The amount is, not expressed in the treaty. But I find it elfewhere flated at forty lacks of pagodus (22 600,000 fterling); the territory ced-ed to the company being valued at £240,000 fter-that they are even confidered as necessary to their ling of annual revenue.

⁺ The first of them arrived in February 1792. I The slave trade having already rendered the comfort, it was thought reasonable to believe that

...The principal population of this colony confided of the 131 free Ne groes, who had been fettled in Nova Scotia at the conclusion of the last war, but, finding the climate unfurtable to, their conflictutions, had petitioned for other fettlements: and they were accordingly conveyed in fixteen vellels, at the expense of government , to Sierra Leona, where they arrived in March, 1792. Thefe, added to the black people already carried from London, formed a village, which got the name of Freetown; and by the constitution of the colony the white and the black inhabitants were entitled to enjoy equal rights and privileges. how a suffi

According to the Report of the directors, the expenses now incurred at home and abroad in establishing the colony amounted to The purchase of the land, cost of public buildings, roads, &c. 1 (11 10 W 24,685 The capital invested in shipping, merchandize, and debts

705, 18 will a Mytor confirmed to the Fail-India company a. Remaining capital, placed at interest, or in the public funds Total of, the company's stock grounding is - to the land of with rind: £242,890

The Sierra Leona company were not the only affociation formed for the purpose of introducing cultivation and fair commerce among the natives of Africa. About the end of the year 1791 a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a society (without any act of incorporation or any protection from government) for establishing a colony on Bulama, a fertile island at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and near to fome other great navigable rivers, or, failing that, upon some other island or district on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of cultivating the tropical productions by the hired labour of the free natives of the adjacent country. Above two hundred intended fettlers failed/in three vellels: and, after an unfortunate skirmish with the natives, owing to the want of an interpreter, wherein some lives were loft, they purchased the island and a part of the adjacent main land, which they fee about clearing and planting. But by a combination of misfortunes the colony dwindled away; and in the end of the year 1793 Mr. Beaver, a lieutenant of the navy, after having with great spirit and unremitting perfeverance kept together the small desponding remains of the colony till then, and having baffled the repeated attempts of a treacherous neight bouring prince to furprife him, was obliged to abandon the fruits of his labours. Such was the event of an attempt to establish a colony, which certainly possessed many of the advantages, and was exempted from many of the difadvantages, usually attending such undertakings. To destinate duffry of the maires and en point is a let is of

the defire of acquiring them will be a powerful Rimulus to the laudable and useful industry of the purpose. [33 Geo. III] c.72:] the standard for that rapping their brethren are taken from them.

vm-

olen

de-

by

or's)

ite-

on-

ther

pro-

12624

ling

all ther

om-

ricts

Rive d he

ents.

lof

om-Bull

per-

803, The

lica-

1150

to

and

mithe

le of

have

any any

n to

chief in-

792. ed the groes,

e that

papones (21 fc.) Chering the control of controls to my series with

tag or sugar re quit

The following account shows the trade of IRELAND with the WEST-

Indies in					1	
the years ending 25th March	179	0	179	I	170)2
IRELAND exported	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value!
Beof barrels	35,957	62,925	30,491	53,342	39,030	68,302
Butter cwt.	22,897	48,656	27,000	57,375	30,481	64,772
Candles cwt.	2,073	3,870	3,234	6,037	4,745	8,858
Flour cwt.			3,836	3,197	758	1,011
Oatsbarrels	3,821	1,433	3,719	1,395	4,211	. 1,579
New drapery yards	16,086	2,011	35,898	4,487		
Old drapery yards	4				3,001	1,000
Herrings barrels	7,170	7,170	1,258	1,258	4,068	4,068
Linen, cotton, and silk, goods value		6,137		6,324		13,593
Linen, plain yards	1,021,821	68,121		116,931		108,852
coloured yards	71,661	5,822	76,201	6,191	62,706	5,095
Cambrick yards					7,620	1,905
Porkbarrels	19,888	29,832	18,077	27,115	16,111	24,166
Shoes pounds	5,409	1,352	8,120	2,030		4.933
Soapcwt.	1,063	1,770	2,964	4,940	3,144	
Tongues dozens	2,237	1,398	1,891	1,181	2,198	1,374
Tanned hides numb.			612	1,222		
Horsesnumb.	-		253	1,518	281	1,681
Articles amounting to less than £1,000}		9,548		11,677		10,366
Tetals of exports to the West-Indies	DC .	250,045	1	306,220	H .	326,795

	179	0	179	I	179)2
IRELAND imported Sugar	033,251	Value. 79,319 63,325	439,384	Value. 125,568 43,938	Quantity. 66,524 381,034 853	Value; 149,680 38,103 1,280
Coffice cwt. Cotton cwt. Logwood cwt. Fustic cwt. Wooden ware value	3,083 1,538	3,940 12,333 3,460 2,296	408 4,720 3,520 1,880	4,086 18,882 7,920 1,316 12,558	663 1,470 4,155 3,490	
Wine tuns Tanned hides numb. Articlesamounting to less than £1,000 each.	`	4,890		4,321	55; - 746	1,320 1,492 - 3,600
Totals of imports from the West-Ind-		169,563		218,589		225,775

The enterprifing spirit and successful exertions of the merchants of Liverpool having already placed their port in the fecond rank among those of Great Britain, they became defirous of emulating London itfelf by having an East-India trade.

They had formerly made an application to the East-India company to have a limited number of their thips fitted out and loaded at Liverpool †; which, though it met with fome attention from the company,

th fu m pr er ifl pr in the in

' E

cha

in

the

any

nor

ground that porce Count

^{*} For this view of the Irish trade with the West-Indies I am indebted to Mr. Edwards, [Hist. in Great Britain.

of the West-Ind. V. ii, p. 512] who had it from Mr. Forbes, a member of the Irish parliament; and

EST-

Talue 13 8,302

4,772

8,858 1,011

1,579 1.000

4.068

3,593

8,852 5,005

1,905

4,166 4,933

5,240

1,374

1,681

0,366

26,795

Value,

19,680

8,103 1,280

6,636

5,880 9,349

2,443

5,992

1,320 1,492

3,600

25,775

ts of

nong.

n it-

pany

iver-

any,

y pub-

Briftol.

object.

finally miscarried. But now, observing, that the company's charter was nearly expired, and that there was a probability of the flave trade being abolished, in which event a part of the capital of Liverpool would be turned out of its accustomed channel of employment, many of the merchants feriously turned their thoughts to a free participation of the trade with India, in consequence of which a public meeting of the merchants and inhabitants was held at the exchange, wherein it was re-

That commerce ought to be free of all restraints, and regulated only by mutual interests.—That monopolies destroy those principles by sacrificing the interests of the producer and consumer to that of the monopolist. That the East-India company have exchanged the character of merchants for those of warriors and politicians, and have become the fovereigns of twenty millions of people, with whom they ought to have no other connection than as traders.-That, to maintain their dominion, they keep up vast civil and military establishments, the expense of which is a cruel and useless burthen on the people of India and Great Britain.—That a free and open trade will probably put an end to the wars, which have defolated India, and drained the blood and treafure of Great Britain.-That, if the trade were free, the exports of our manufactures to the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope would probably be increased twenty fold, as the adventurous spirit of our traders would carry them to all parts of the aft coast of Africa, the great island of Madagascar, the Red sea, the in sian gulf, and the innumerable rich islands scattered throughout the Indian ocean.-That the oppressive monopoly and commanding capital of the company have put it in their power, by facrificing their profits on articles with which any of the m nufactures of this country come in competition, to crush them in their infancy; 'a power that more than once has destroyed the manufacture of British porcelain, and that was employed to oppose and bear down the manufacture of cotton, now rifen to such national importance *.'-That even the interest of the company is facrificed to that of individuals in the practice of chartering large ships upon overcharged freights.—That, whatever reason there might be for a monopoly in the infancy of the trade, neither the distance, nor the greatness of the capital required, afford any reasons for confining it to a company in the present state of things; as no part of the globe is too distant, nor any voyage too arduous, for the skill and enterprise of our navigators, nor is any commercial undertaking too great for the capitals of our

^{*} The British porcelain has, however, stood its prodigious capital sunk in machinery and buildings, ground, and has attained fuch fuperior elegance, that it is shipped for America, where the Chinese porcelain can be had much cheaper than in this country; and it is even carried to China itself. That the cotton manufacture, notwithstanding the Vol. IV.

the alleged opposition of the East-India company, and the calamities which ensued in the end of the year 1792 and beginning of 1793, has raifed its head, and become exceedingly flourishing, is known to every one.

merchants.—That it is evident, that monopoly is not necessary to the fuccessful profecution of the trade with India, from the example of the Portuguese, who carried it on without any exclusivec harter above a century, and still more from that of the North-American merchants, who with comparatively inconfiderable capitals, make fuccessful voyages in thips of moderate fize, to every part of the Indian and Pacific oceans. ' from which the British merchants, with prior claims, superior skill, ' and irrefiftible capital, is by a false policy excluded.' That, it being the nature of trade to force channels for itself, when obstructed in its natural course. a clandestine trade is carried on between Great Britain and India through America and Oftend, which cannot be checked without having recourse to such rigorous measures as the occasion will not instify.—That, considering the difficulties attending the overthrow of a false system long established, and having a due regard to the interests of the company, they wish the public at large to see the full extent of the evil, and the legislature to consider deliberately the means of removing it confiftently with true policy and juffice, for which purpose they propose to present a petition to parliament.—That a committee correspond with other towns to defire their co-operation, and that their resolutions be made fufficiently public by means of the newspapers.

The committee inclosed a copy of these resolutions to every member of the house of commons, and entered into correspondence with committees, or principal perfons, in Manchester, Birmingham, Exeter, Norwich, Glasgow, Pasley, and most of the other trading towns in England

and Scotland.

This scheme, wherein the interests of Great Britain and India were involved, after attracting confiderable and very general attention, was blown afide by the political contests which now agitated the country, but more especially by the approach of war, and by the mercantile convulfions in the enfuing winter and fpring, which gave a fevere shock to all perfons concerned in commerce, and in which the merchants of Liverpool had their full share.

Some reports drawn up by a felect committee, appointed by the directors of the East-India company, in compliance with feveral requisitions of the committee of the privy council for trade, though antecedent in point of time *, might almost be thought to have been composed for the purpose of controverting the arguments, and contradicting the affertions, of the Liverpool refolutions. And as the commercial facts contained in them are brought down as near as possible to the time now

* They were dated 1" and 7" September 1791. participation of the commerce of India, when the 29th December 1791, and 11th and 18th January company's term should expire, which would be in the year 1794 I have endeavoured to comprefs d

t

iı

g

cl

rl:

an

wl

tai

the

ing

ma

the

he

rui

ed,

unc

011

OCC

frei

ven

thoi

packa

their

nor ev

^{1792,} and laid before the committee of privy council for trade, and before the house of comcouncil for trade, and before the house of com-mons. It will appear afterwards, that government tained in the three reports, which eccupy twentyland it in contemplation to admit individuals to a fix sheets of paper.

under our confideration, the present seems, on a double account, a proper time for introducing the substance of them.

The committee state, that, in order to give the greatest encouragement to the principal and favourite manufacture of England, the company have continually exported woolen goods in such abundance, that, though the fales that were made were almost continually at a very confiderable loss, large quantities of them have every year remained unfold in their warehouses in India. Notwithstanding these discouragements, they have persevered in their exports, in consideration of the distress the manufacturers must suffer, if deprived of their usual sales to the company. But it can never be possible to make any considerable increase of the exports of manufactures to a country, possessing in the greatest abundance raw materials for manufactures better adapted to the climate than those of Great Britain (which are moreover forbidden by the rules of some of the religious sects) and containing millions of ingenious and industrious workmen, who work for a fifth part of the wages given in England. And if the fales to the natives cannot be increased, those to the resident Europeans, who are but a handful of people, can never be an object of competition for the company with individuals and foreigners.

It is evident that no commercial intercourse is practicable in India, which is not guarded by treaties with the native princes, or by a military force; and that the numerous establishments of the company give them, and all those who are under their protection, advantages in buying and felling, which no unconnected individuals, nor even foreign companies, can possibly enjoy. In every part of the Ea'. the company's mark on the outfide of a bale is a sufficient pledge to the buyer, that the quantity and quality of its contents are agreeable to the invoice. An individual cannot expect that implicit confidence—and perhaps he he may fometimes fail to deserve it *. From such consequences the ruinous effect to the trade may be easily foreseen.

All the foreign companies, except the Dutch, have either totally failed, or are in a very declining state. Their trade can no longer come under the description of commercial adventure: it depends chiefly upon conveying to Europe the fortunes of British individuals; on which occasion the owner of the vessel endeavours to charge nearly the whole freight on his employer's homeward cargo, fo as to have his outward adventure almost free of freight. Such ships are generally fitted out in those ports where many British merchants are settled, and a great pro-

to the of the

cent-

who.

ges in

ceans.

skill. being

in its

ritain

with-

ll not

of a

efts of

of the

oving

pro-

fpond

itions

mber

com-Nor-

gland

were

, was

intry,

con-

ck to

its of

e di-

quifi-

edent

pofed

g the

facts

now hen the

ld be in

ompress

er con-

wenty-

^{*} The French counterfeited the company's packages and marks, and for fome time imposed their cloths upon the Chinefe, who, fince they nor even a fingle piece, from them without a ferup- in spite of such frauds.

ulous examination. In like manner, it is faid, lead cased over with tin was sent from Europe, and imposed upon the Chinese for tin. But the credit have detected the imposition, will sot take a bale, of the company's mark still remains unimpeached

portion of the goods carried out confifts of British manufactures. Of all the foreign companies the Swedish was established on the soundest principles, and their progress was so rapid, that they must soon have engrossed the whole of the China trade, if the commutation act had not given them a check by abolishing the business of smuggling tea into this country.

The emergencies of government, or a prudent facrifice to popular prejudice, may at times have favoured the views of private adventurers. But they only 'bought at a high price, from the poverty of the state, or the venality of its members, a permission to ruin themselves.'

'What has happened' to those adventurers, and also 'to foreign companies, must be the sate of individuals at home, should they be admitted to a participation in the commerce with India. The phrenzy of sharing in the trade to India will ensure unwary persons, whose rage for adventure will be productive of their ruin, before they discover their error.' In such a state of the trade the company cannot be expected to continue their exports as formerly, and the distress of the woolen manufacturers in particular must be very great.

If individuals are permitted to range uncontrouled through every part of India, they may embroil us with the native princes; they may enter into foreign fervice; or they may become permanent fettlers, which will be exceedingly injurious to this country and to India; for 'the 'energy of the European character becomes impaired in the first gen-

e

f

t]

e

Ί

ſe

fr

fc

te

ĥ

' eration, and is foon totally extinct.'

Before the commutation act the few goods exported from this country to China were received with great difficulty and reluctance in part of payment by the merchants of Canton; and there is reason to believe, that the export of manufactures by other nations was very triffing. But the company's supercargoes have at last accomplished the very arduous task of convincing the Chinese merchants, that they may make a profit on the British goods imported as well as on the Chinese goods exported, and that the increased quantity of teas could not be received, unless they would encourage the fale of British goods. It is a certain fact. that, from whatever cause it may proceed, the Chinese merchants have of late fought after woolen goods with increasing eagerness, whence the exports of them have been confiderably augmented, and they may in time afford a profit; though the company, facrificing their own interest to the benefit of the manufactures of Great Britain, have hitherto persevered in selling them at a loss in order to establish the use of them, it being very certain, that, if their own interest only is attended to, the export of bullion is the most beneficial for carrying on a trade with China. But their export of bullion has decreased rapidly, and they trust, that ' the period is not very distant, when the whole of the ' company's investment from China may be purchased with a very trist-' ing export of filver from Europe.'

In confequence of the arbitrary nature of the Chinese government, very heavy occasional losses are often sustained, which, though the company are able to support them, must be utterly ruinous to any individual.

Of

adeft

have

l not

into

pular

irers.

state.

reign

y be

enzy

phofe

dif-

nnot

f the

part

enter

hich

the the

gen-

intry irt of

ieve,

But

luous

profit

rted,

nless

fact.

have

ence

may

n in-

ther-

fe of

nded

trade

and

f the

trifl-

As a proof of the bad effect of competition, it was observed, that in former times, when the company sent each ship under separate management, European goods sell, and those of China advanced. And since the independence of America, ginseng, an article on which the company's officers used formerly to get enormous profits, has been carried to China in such quantities by American vessels unconnected with each other, that the Chinese allege it has no virtue, and actually resuse to

The company's committee supposing, that the committee of trade entertained a suspicion, that the company are not sufficiently attentive in exploring new channels of commerce or supporting the old ones, affirmed, that their ships have long ago explored every place to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope with a view to trade, and they are convinced, that the settlements at present established by them are fully sufficient for the trade of all India.

The trade to Japan was profecuted about the beginning of the feventeenth century: but the company, finding it could not be carried on without lofs, abandoned it in the year 1623. Since that time only one effort was made to revive it in 1673, which was unfuccessful. Neither can it possibly be rendered advantageous in a national point of view, even if it could be made profitable to the adventurer, the only articles of import from it being copper and camphire. The various attempts to establish a trade with Japan have cost the company near £50,000.

Persia, though by nature so happily situated for commerce, has long been in fuch a convulfed state, that no trade can be carried on with fafety. The company still have a fettlement at Bushire, established at the request of Kerim Khan, and another at Bussora (or Bassora) situated on the Arab river (or Euphrates) at the head of the Persian gulf. The fales have been fo trifling, that the whole proceeds, taking both settlements together, are not equal to the expense of the factories, the freight from Bombay, and the supplies furnished to the Bombay cruisers for the protection of the trade from pirates. If individuals are permitted to attempt the trade, they also must have residents at a great expense; an expense which the company support, merely in the distant hope that Arabia and Persia may in time have well-regulated governments; for till then there can be no increase in the exports of British productions or manufactures to Perfia. Nor is it at all improbable, that Russia and France may then be enabled to supply Persia with European goods easier than Great Britain.

About the year 1700 the company had near eighty factories from the Red fea to China, in which empire they had then five.

In support of their affertions the committee added a variety of accounts of their sales, &c. for a number of years back, compendious abstracts of which I here insert as being illustrative of the nature and progress of the commerce with India *.

Account	of the	fales	of	European	goods	in	BENGAL	+.
2.400011.11	1 0.00	10000	41	THE PARTY	20043		DENVINE	

	21ccount of	ine fair	3 0 11	aropean	goods	in B	ENGAL	- -
Scalon	Species of goods.	Cost	Sales in India,	Charges of import warehouse	Profit.	Loss.	Net profit.	Net loss.
	Woolens -	30,74	26,661			4,88	5	
7	Copper -	63,73				1,00	1	
1783-4	Lead	4,31				23	9	
1	Iron -	6,48				63.		
	Total -	-	105,883	3,175		-	_ '	2,572
	(Woolens -	80,400	64,301	1,931		18,03		
10	Copper -	107,020	99,003	2,970		10,996		
1784-5	Lead -	4,26		100		1,028		
18	Iron -	3,176	2,471	7-4		779)	1
~	Steel -	657	488	15		188	3	
	[Total -	195,615	169,688	5,000		31,017		31,017
	(Woolens -	50,004	54,923	1,047		3,328	3	
(0	Copper -	89,762	88,839	2,665		3,587	*	
2	Lead -	1,043	822	25		246	5	
1785-6	Iron -	3,050	2,010	60		1,101		
-	Steel -	171	138	4		37		
	Total -	150,630	146,732	4,401		8,200		8,200
	Woolens -	31,725	29,270	878	1	3,333		
	Copper -	32,819	35,850	1,075	1,956			
1786-7	Lead -	871	582	18		306		
8	Iron -	1,484	1,070	32		446		
-	Steel -	236	177	5		64		
	Total -	67,134	66,940	2,008	1,950	4,149		2,193
1	Woolens -	29,332	30,590	917	347			
	Copper -	26,530			18,945			
1787-8	Lead -	1,654	1,392	41	4	313		
00	Iron -	2,580	1,990	60		656		
=	Steel -	191	157	5	-	42		
1	Total -	00,302	81,013	2,429	19,292	1,011	18,281	
-	Woolens -	30,013	34,410	1,030	2,707			
1	Copper plates	18,061	19,306	676	566			
ion	Do. manufactured	19,763	22,976	687	2,526			
\$ 06-6941	Do. Japan -	7,290	7,935	237	408			
91	Lead -	8,562	8,203	240		599		
30	Iron -	6,397	5,667	180		910		
-	Steel -	5,588	5,235	.150		503		
	Total -		103,732	3,200	6,267	2.012	4,254	
Tota	l of costs, sales,							
ne	et profit, and net	d 75,2 37	673,997			22,535	22,535	44,081 22,535
	loss in 6 years							
Met	uss in o years	-	-	- 1		- 1		21,540

* All the numbers in these accounts are pounds sterling.
† In Bengal accounts are kept in rupees, valued in these accounts at a/sterling.
‡ The cost here stated consprehends

prime coft, charges in England per cent, two years' interest at infurance in time of peace two years' intereff at 4 per cent,
infurance in time of peace 3 per cent,
infurance in time of peace 5 per cent,
and freight in do. Lo per tun.
The denomination of woolens in all these accounts includes several manufactures of cotton, and even some of silk.

The denomination of woolens in all these accounts includes several manufactures or cotton, and even \$ 30 it is dated in two different places of the report. Qu. Were there no fales in the season 1783-9?

Account of fales of European goods at MADRAS *.

ibro-

Scratcher 1	Specie	es of goods.	Cost.	Bales in India.	Charges of import	Profit.	Loss	Net profit	Net
	Woolen	s , -	25,02 40,82	2 26,983 7 45,537	warehouse 1,34 2,27	9 611		prost	7.36
783-4	Lead		1,69 7,51	0 1,473	7	4	29-		1.10
_	Steel	- - 1-	. 8	8 + 93		5		Libra	121:
	{ Total	- '30	75,15			3,044	PROGRAMMENT AND ADDRESS OF	1,700	
	Copper		21,52 41,36						1
10	Lead ,	•	1,66				2,153 264		
1784-5	Iron Steel	•	2,88		12		460		200
,	Total	- 2	68,04		20		28		117
	Woolens		And the owner, the own		-	1,489	2,905	1	1,410
10	Copper		24,108 77,708		1,296				
1785-6	Lead		100		3,851		4,533		
178	Iron	•	1,530	1,251	62		342		
	Steel Total	•	238		12		13		
	(Woolens	•		104,599	5,220	470	4,912		4,443
	Copper	•	18,563		977		2		
1	Lead		20,321 854	20,126	1,000		1,201		
1786-7	Iron		1,683		71		116 336		
=	Steel Sheet lead		1,043		46		162		
	Total		37	39	2				
			42,501	42,825	2,141		1,817		1,817
	Woolens Copper		20,084	22,974	1,148	1,142			
φ	Lead	-1	28,263 677	29,733	1,487		17	1	
1787-8	Iron		2,130	1,844	36 92		96		
-	Steel		61	78	4	12	377		
(Total -	-	51,815	55,241	2,761	1,154	490	664	
	Woolens	-	19,696	21,610	1,070	844	===	-	-
	Lead Sheet lead		835	722	36		149		1
6	Copper pla	tes >	364	357	17		2.1	1	10
1	Do. manuf Do. japan	actured		44,945	2,237	8,850			
	Iron Steel		4,509	4,137	201		577		
	Total		753	725	36		63		
	of costs, s	alas .		72,490	3,600 9	,694	813 8	3,881	-
net pi	rofit and ne	t loss	101;335,4	20,191			===	,248 7	675
Net	profit in 6 y	ears					7	675	,010
1.	, J		-					,573	

^{*} Exchange with sterling at 8/ per pagoda.

Account of fales of European goods at BOMBAY *.

Season	Species of goods.	Cost.	Sales in India.	Charges of import wa schouse.	Profit.	Loss	Net profit.	Met loss.
	Woolens -	10,906	8,832	176		2,249		
	Lead -	1,430		17		605		1
10	Iron	3,475		39		1,538		
1784-5	Steel -	507		6		208		
78	Copper plates -	6,622		- 183	2,330	200		
100	Do. fine -	9,912		220	861			
	Do. japan -	453	489	10	27			
	Total -	33,313	32,582	651	3,218	4,600		1,382
	(Woolens -	69,694	59,905	1,198	-	10,987	-	-
	Lead -	2,315		18		1,440		
0	Iron -	1,200		. 6		901		1
1785-6	Steel -	1,528		30		67		
78	Copper plates	6,227	6,911	138	545	-,		
~	Do. fine -	17,534	15,228	305	- 10	2,610		
	Do. japan	2,904	2,663	53		294		
	Total -	101,409	87,401	1,748	545	16,299		15,754
	Woolens -	34,733	37,585	752	2,100	.,,,,		10,70
	Lead -	2,548	2,172	43	2,100	420		
	Iron -	2.795	1,990	40		845		
1786-7	Steel -	1,002	978	19		42		l
78	Copper plates	18,971	22,285	496	2,818			
-	Do. fine -	40,295	42,830	859	1,676			1
	Do. japan -	4,298	4,561	91	172			
	Total -	104,642	112,401	2,300	6,760	1,307	5,450	
-	Woolens -	60,797	59,035	1,181	-1,700	2,943	0,400	-
	Lead •	2,319	1,684	34		669		
	Iron -	2,328	1,546	31		813		
1787-8	Steel -	3,166		46		905		
8/8	Copper plates	22,806		544	3,868	900		
7	Do. fine -	18,070	18,874	377	427			
	Do. japan -	1,632	1,948	39	277			
(Total -	111,118	112,612	2,152	4,572	5,330		750
	Woolens -	11,062	10,281		-110/2		-	758
1	Lead -	5,070	4,327	205		986 830		1
	Iron -	10,052	6,948	87		3,243		1
1788-9	Steel -	195	158	139		41		
86	Copper plates	29,263	38,930	779	8,888	41		
7	Do fine -	10,831	11,897	238	828			
	Do. japan -	3,390	4,250	85	776			
	Tin -	360	322	6	//-	45		
1	Total	70,223	77,113	1,542	10,492		5,347	
	Woolens			The state of the s	10,492	THE REAL PROPERTY.	0,34/	
	Lead -	19,734	18,899	378		812		
_	Iron -	4,504	3,605	72		971		
6	Steel -	4,217	2,738	55		1,534		
06-69/1	Copper, fine	8,850 10,638	7,303	146		1,699		
17	Do. plates -		10,545	211	0.000	304		
	Do. japan -	14,599	17,150	343	2,208			
		3,192	3,524	70	261			
m	Total	65,740	63,764	1,275	2,469	5,320		2,851
Tot	al of costs, sales, ?	480,444	485,873				10,800	
	profit and net loss 5							10,806
Ne	t loss in 6 years	1						9,939

^{*} Exchange with fterling at 2/3 per Bombay rupee.

Account of fales of European goods at CANTON *

Species of goods	Cost. 59,514	Sales in China.	Charge of ware house.	Profit	Loss,	Net profit.	Net loss.
Total	10,436		3:		4,069		
	69,970	00,207	120				
9			1.20	3 240	4,069		3,820
E Lead .	4,017	3,781	3;	,	273		273
Woolens .	245,153	236,200	100				-,-
E Lead	26,725	20 217	192		9,135		
	271,878	256,426	362		6,678		
Woolens Lead Total	212,041	304,717	-	100	15,813		15,813
Lead .	17,399	13,019	111		7,433		
	220.4.10	217,736	114		4,493		
Woolens -	193,710	The second name of the local n	225	-	11,928		11,928
Lead .	39,892	192,456 28,160	104	1	3,367		-
	235,011	220,0161	204		11,935	- 1	
Woolens Lead Total	258,151		308		15,302	1	15,302
& Lead	65,257	247,370	132		10,913		14,00
	324,409	45,144	381		20,494		
φ (Woolens	211,120 1	292,514	513		31,407		31,407
Copper -	2.337	200,359	120		4,881		01,407
Copper Lead	55,460	2,406 38,519	9	60	60		
Total .	268,926	247,284	303		17.253		
Woolens -	386,675		432	60	22,134		22,074
Copper Lead	2,252	2,632	180		17,720	1	55,0/4
Lead .	58,520	39,316	.9	371			
'lotal' _	447,147	411,089	314		19,518	- 1	
- (Woolens -	330,902		500	371	37,238		36,867
Copper Lead Tin	19,357	321,132	105		15,995		00,007
S Lead . A	54,948	18,131 32,917	46		1,272		
Tin -	5,099	4,777	275		22,306		
LTotal .	410,306	376,957	19		340	1	
Woolens	400,830 [398,027	504		39,913		39,913
Copper Lead Tin	26,239	25,174	197		9,000		
& Lead -	52,322	41,446	54		1,119		
Tin .	67,755	72.602	288 163	4	8,164		
[l'otal	553,146	540,339	702	4,773	P-0-		
Total of costs, sales, and 1	0 401 000		/4/2	4,773	18,083		13,510
net loss in 10 years	2,821,208 2	,633,009		1			
	•	,			1	1 1	90,916

Exchange with sterling at 6/8 per tale, tael, or tahel.
† Though there is a loss every year on woolens in general, yet camlets have yielded a profit in every one of these years, as have also some simalier articles classed under the

general denomination of woolens. It is but of late that our manufacturers have got into the method of making the kind of camlets, which are acceptable in Chins, equal to those made by the Dutch.

Account of fales of woolen goods in Persia, which are carried thither from Rombay *.

i		Sales	at Bussora	1		Sales at Bushire.				
Season.	Cost.	Sales.	Bombay warehouse charge.	Net profit.	Net loss	Cost.	Sales.	Bombay warehouse charge.	Net profit.	Net loss
1780-1	2,235	1,347	*** * 27	-	915	7,937	7,224	144		857
1781-2	9,819	8,940	179	i	1,058	3,663	3,542	71		192
782-3						1,900	1,977	39	32	
1783-4	7,600	6,652	133		1,087					
1784-5		11,526	230		1,965	7,060	7,022	140		17
785-6		3,583	72		1,172					
786-7						3,133	3,378			1
787-8		8,223	164		1,458	87	93	2		
788-0					1,711	3,007	2,845	57		21
1789-0	7,598	5,672	112		2,039					
		50,471	1,008		11,305	26,793	26,081	521	214	1,44
								1		1.1
										. 1 8
										.0ن، ا
1	Net l	oss on t	he two fac	torie	s in Pers	ia in 10	vears		,	12,

Account of the value of the European goods remaining unfold at each of the presidencies in India.

		Beng	AL.	MAI	DRAS.	Вомі	MY.
1782-3	Woolens Metals			22,3747 15,7125	38,086		
1783-4	{ Woolens Metals	104,343	213,325	30,960 78,552}	109,512	12,225 } 7,179 }	19,404
1784-5	Woolens Metals	70,8 647 90,170\$	161,034	34,043 ¿ 58,239 S	92,282	12,958 } 41,595 }	54,553
1785-6	Woolens Metals	51,306	80,529	37,322 8,928}	46,250	11,801 40,478}	52,279
1786-7	Woolens Metals	40,011 } 31,302 }	71,313	39,718 }	50,227	15,910 7,423}	23,333
1787-8	{ Woolens Metals	27,125 39,583	66,708	44,925 7,790 }	52,715	42,300 2,230}	44,530
1788-9	Woolens Metals	40,270 r 5,773 s	46,043	39,413 8,363	47,776	64,511 11,695	76,209
1789-90	Woolens Metals	53,593 2 2,963 5	56,556			74,754 156}	74,910

Hence it appears that the value of the goods remaining in the ware-houses frequently exceeded that of the year's sales.

As a proof that the company, notwithstanding the facrifice of their property in their sales, had almost constantly made their exports to China larger than the quantities indented for by their supercargoes at Canton, their committee produced the following

^{*} The accounts are kept in Bombay currency, viz. the rupce equal to 2/3 sterling.

Account of tin, lead, and woolens, indented for, and exported to, China from 1785 to 1791 inclusive.

Tin,	tuns,	Lead,	tuns,	Cloth,	pieces,	Long clls,	picces	Camlese	n!
1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791	none 55 783 1,200 1,200	1	exp. 2,046 1,836 1,720 1,590 1,610 700 710	3,503 3,501 3,750 2,860 3,093 5,869	4,534 3,491 3,879 4,122 4,608 6,303	ind.	60,000 60,000 107,000 107,000 112,526	ind. none. 400 600 800	exp. 332 200 none. 740 1,200
1,187	3,238		10,200	28,987	33,483	660,200	24,380	4,840	6.600

The committee drew the following comparison between the company's exports in the last century, and in the eleven last years, and they selected the period, when the greatest clamour was raised against their exclusive commerce, which government found it necessary to confirm, notwithstanding the enormous proportion of bullion exported in those

In 1652-53-54 the value of the exports was only 1653-56 the trade was open. The company exported nothin 1657 the company began again under a joint stock, and export 1658-59-60 the exports were Total of merchandize and bullion exported in nine years Do, exported in four ways 1656-60.	eg. ted	Produce and manufactures. 2 3,278 2,114 23,763	Bullion. € 8,441 74,235 227,820
Do, exported in four years 1671-72-73-74	. 1	29,155	310,496

Amount of modern exports * in eleven years to

	Merchandize	INDIA		and	CHIN	NA.	
Season. 1781	or manufact- ures. £ 200,808	Metals.	Stores.	Merchandize or manufact- ures.	Metals.	Stores.	Bullion.
1782 1783	123,834 95,261		163,878 133,773 77,237	94,992	€ 10,349 9,416	1,717	
784 785 786	92,205 74,683 122,700	93,806 80,152	55,256 104,226	146,741 224,612	4,579 27,835 37,989	1,743 2,904 7,503	0 4040
787	108,358 119,449	97,899 137,194 99,028	95 179 153,603 152,587	323,107	36,535 38,046	6,972 7,289	724,3 749,8 646,7
789 790 791	80,184 75,141 86,680	273,104 191,944 124,880	100,435 120,525	354,717 431,385	59,208 107,995 105,707	6,598 7,769 4,081	480,19 787,07 532,70
	1,170.342		1,255,250	2,842,904	99,448	4,000	422,00

ther

areheir s to es at

^{*} The private trade, allowed to the officers of the company's fhips, makes an addition to the amount of the exports, which in the years 1784 to 1790 was estimated to their officers from 87 to 92 tuns in each ship.

As a supplement to these accounts, I shall here add

The amount of the commercial charges at the several presidencies, factories, &c. belonging to the East-India company, for several years *.

	1788-9	1789-90	1790-1	1791-2
Bengal and subordinate factories	£120,021	£148,643	£125,780	£1,261,403
Madras and subordinate factories -	14,124	11,944	11,717	13,279
Bombay and subordinate factories	3,003	5,041	4,782	7,734
Fort Marlburgh and dependencies	48,640	52,340	43,692	
St. Helena	27,108	26,423		
Canton	49,808	41,350	45,381	
(The factory charges at Canton are	262,704	285,741		
added to the cost of the goods invoiced				
for Europe).		j	l	!

Account of the prime cost and amount of sales of goods sold by the East-India company between the 1" of March 1791 and the 1" March 1792.

	Quantity.	Prime cost.	Sales.
Tea lb.	16,209,854	£1,265,317	€2,403,338
China raw silklb.	217,297	151,685	236,179
China ware		28,975	40,049
Nankeenspieces	50,769	12,000	19,972
Bengal raw silk qr. lb.	236,188	210,261	320,395
Bengal piece goodspieces	709,045	523,444	1,285,696
Coast piece goods pieces	144,699	144,832	341,209
Surat piece goods pieces	57,080	23,965	44,383
Saltpetre and red-wood ewt.	42,934	20,456	87,971
Pepperlb.	2,263,141	60,025	153,132
Coffee cwt.	6,140	26,343	46,096
Drugs, &c		63,612	140,891
Raw Sugarcwt.	4,017	4,663	22,221
		2,535,578	5,141,532
The sales of India goods amounted to deduct customs £556,510 freight £249,738 charges of merchandize 146,519 Net proceeds The sales of China goods amounted to deduct customs 7	£2,441,994 2,699,528	€952,737 - • 686,833	£1,489,227
Net proceeds			2,012,730
Total of sales, charges, and net proceeds	5,141,532	1,639,575	3,501,957
There were also goods belonging to \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	709,455		

^{*} This and the following accounts are extracted from purers prefented to the house of commons in March 1792.

+ It must be remembered, that the customs on tea are paid by the purchasers.

th to wi ed tha eac ho age era can the

at ai last a At B A. B

I shall conclude this arithmetical detail with the following

Account of the East-India company's stock by computation on the 1" of March 1702.

	- 9	1744700 1792.	
Due to annuitants Bonds Bills drawn in India and China Customs on goods Due to the bank on mortgage Interest on do. Freight and demurrage Supercargo's commissions Due to owners of private trade Alms-houses at Poplar Interest on military and contingent Warrants unpaid Due in department of shipping Due for exports of former years Due for f is returned by buyers Due to co	#2,992,440 3,209,042 2,820,318 - 597,456 - 300,000 8,000 291,340 - 72,970 246,870 - 246,870 - 90,400 - 71,958 298,942 - 5,944 - 13,214 55,774 72,585 57,336 - 5,000,000 nst	Debt due by government Cash New stock Goods sold not paid for Goods in England unsold Customs receivable on tea returner Net balances of quick stock, 'at Madras at Bencoolen (or Marlburgh) Balance at S'. Helena Do. at Canton Cargoes afloat for India and China Goods for exports paid for Silver do. do. Advanced to owners of ships Value of East-India house, &c. Do. of vessels employed in England Do. of dead stock or in India Expense of French prisoners in do. Do. of expedition to Manila Do. of the king's troops in India	1,831,589 - 142,355 - 49,103 - 550,205 1,485,001 395,991 395,597 - 96,970 - 329,300 1 38,560
The above			19,007,137

The above accounts, all extracted from the East-India company's own official vouchers, furnish a pretty good stock of information concerning their affairs, as represented to the committee of council for trade, and to parliament. We may observe from them the decline of the trade with India, and the great increase of that with China, which is supported by the prodigious demand for tea in this country.

The accounts of fales in India do not show the company's trade to that country fo great and important as most people, I believe, judging by the vast extent of their concerns, are apt to suppose it, the sales at each presidency being not greater than those of many merchants, ware-housemen, and other wholesale dealers, in this country, which are managed at a trifling expense: so that, even, if they were attended with tolerable profits, but with also a certainty that no new channels of trade can possibly be opened, they would not exhibit any enviable prospect of the exportation trade to India. But, with such a dreadful statement of

ies.

idia

ea are

Madras and its subordinate factories 1,600,110 Ecmbay and do. 1,726,393

At Fort Marlburgh and do. S. Helena	126,384 77,658
	77,038

It is curious that slaves are comprehended under the denomination of dead stock,

^{*} Though the dead stock is here valued only at ££400,000, the whole money expended on fortifications and other local property, was by the last advices as follows.

At Bengal

almost continual loss, and with charges of trade fometimes exceeding the whole amount of the sales, they surely hold out no temptation to any person to engage in that branch of commerce, especially if he considers, that most of the sine manufactures; which from the most remote antiquity have been peculiar to India and China, are now made in great

perfection at home *.

It is proper here to observe, that the East-India company had at this time, besides the botanic garden at Calcutta, (already noticed, V. iv, p. 135) botanical establishments at Madras and S'. Helena. They represented to the committee of privy council for trade, that they had increased the culture of silk and cotton to a very great extent; that they had made experiments with almost every article which India affords, or which could be procured from the more eastern countries; and that they had great considence in their recent attempts with regard to sugar.

November 9th—A number of veffels, loaded with corn for France, were obliged to land it, and others were prohibited from taking in corn for that country, by an order of the king in council. This measure being confessedly contrary to law, the advisers of it were indemnified

by a subsequent act of parliament.

In the month of November this year there were no fewer than one bundred and five bankruptcies. There were very few months in all the years preceding 1792, wherein the gazette, that doleful register of commercial miscarriage, has exhibited above the half of that number †.

The West-India planters were much alarmed by the act of this year for regulating the allowance of drawback and bounty on the exportation of sugars from Great Britain, &c. which they considered as bearing hard upon themselves in a limitation of the price of their principal staple.

Soon after the act was received in Jamaica, the affeinbly of that ifland appointed a committee to inquire into the flate of the fugar trade, and the probable effect of the act upon it, who gave in a report to the house containing much valuable information upon the progress of cultivation in that important island, and of the changes in the prices of fugar. In a comparative view of the flate of the cultivation, exports, and proceeds, of fugars during two periods of four years each, which were exempted from wars and hurricanes, they flated the following facts, which I have reduced as much as possible to the comprehensive form of a cable ‡.

ter into any degree of competition. And the other countries of Europe have not hitherto rivaled the British manufactures.

Ex

the

The

for

fun

the

of (

Arr

liun

the A

veffels

+ The highest number before this November was 83 in November 1778, as appears in the table made up by Mr. Chalmers in his Estimate, p. xlvi,

ed. 1794.

[&]quot;Though the importation of manufactured goods is by no means profitable to the East-India company, (for heavy charges and duties fivallow up the great apparent advance of price) the merchants of the United states of America find their account in importing the piece goods of India and the porcelain of China; because the moderate expense of substitutes exhibit their goods at prices with which the enormous expense of living in this country renders it impossible for our manufacturers, with all their wonderful improvements in machinery, to cu-

[†] For the information contained in this report I am indebted to Mr. Edwards, who has given an abridgement of it in his valuable Hydory of the Wyll Indies, V. ii, p. 493.

		2 55
The quantity of sugar imported into Great Britals	In the years 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775	In the years 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791.
from Jamaica during each period was cwt and from the other islands. Shipping cleared out from Jamaica in the year 1787	3,762,804	5,130,085 2,563,228
and in the year 1791 (increase 52,361) Average price of slaves †		138,149
Hire of labourers per day		in 1792 59 2 9
Irish salted becf advanced advanced		37 22!
Herrings Heirings imported during and		10 per cent.
Great Britain	980,436	169,051 1,282,514
missions, &c. and value of the	£1 14 8	. 2 18 7
estates. Net proceeds at the disposal of the	16 3 4	1 6 5
Annual exports of sugar to America	900,775 11 6	1 12 2
A 179 3	408 775	whereof 47
Annual average of taxes raised in the island	£27,855 10 '2	are new-settled. £102,328 4 92
Singar estates require on an average an annual supply expense of which, and the taxes (whereof two sugar-planters) reduce the above net proceeds to a income of 775 singar estates. That sum was income of	2726,002:2:4 for the	45,000 0 0 The planters have begun to pay their
of the planters and their families, and the payme thence in the curse of twenty years there were sol	ent of their debts; and	debts, and have got into better credit.
and remaining now (1792) in the hands of creditors. The sugars were boiled	55 92	

with imported coals on many

The committee apprehend, that the uncertainty of drawbacks being allowed, or not, must prevent foreigners from applying to Great Britain for fugars, whereby they are in danger of being confined to the confumption of Great Britain and Ireland, the confequence of which must replunge the planters into the state of bankruptey and ruin, from which they are beginning to emerge. They affert, that West-India produce is as much a part of the national wealth, as if it were raifed in any part of Great Britain: and they observe, from an account published by Mr. Arnould, that France, previous to the revolution, received annually one hundred and twenty millions of livres for fugar and coffee exported to Italy, Holland, Germany, and the Baltic, which fum of itself turned the

the anv ers, ntireat this ív, reinhey or hat gar. nce, orn ure fied one the omear ion ard

and

and

oufe

tion

In

eds,

oted

ave

other

d the

ember

table

. xlvi,

report

e West

upon the plantations.

^{*} Though the American war began in 1775, the American privateers did not feize West-India veffels till the beginning of 1776.

⁺ All the fums mentioned in this report are

flerling money.

The weight here fixed is what the fugare weighed when landed in Great Britain.

balance of trade in favour of that kingdom. They therefor recommend to the house to instruct Mr. Fuller, their agent, to petition parliament for a repeal of that part of the act, which regulates the exportation of sugars from Great Britain to foreign markets.

After fully confidering the state of the sugar trade, the committee turn their attention to the consequences of an abolition of the slave trade, which they predict to be the total depopulation and utter ruin of the island. They then observe the late increase of cossee plantations. During the whole of the first period of their inquiry the exports of that article were only 2,114,842 pounds, and they were annually decreasing. During the second period, in consequence of the reduction of the excise duty in 1783 to 6d a pound, the exports have annually increased; and in 1791 they amounted to 2,999,874 pounds. They state the number of cossee estates to be now 607, and the negroes employed upon them to be 21,011. These estates being mostly new-settled, and the coffeetrees requiring sive years to come into full bearing, the exports of cossee may be expected in a few years to be an object of great importance to the commerce of Great Britain.

This year the city of Washington, or the Fæderal city, intended for the seat of the general government of the United states of America, was founded on the north bank of the River Potowmack, having a district annexed to it on both sides of the river, which is detached from Virginia and Maryland, and is under the jurisdiction of the city. The situation unites all the advantages desireable for a city destined to be the commercial, as well as the legislative, capital of the United states, being nearly at equal distances from both ends of that extensive confederacy of republics, having easy access to and from the Ocean for the largest merchant ships by the great river Potowmack and the noble Bay of Chessapeak, both remarkably clear of shoals and dangers, and commun-

wc

to:

and

hea

lini

offic

and

Bri

Bye

Brit

Rve

Boa Briti Briti Bye Boat Vo

^{*} They 's fuppose a planter settling with a gang of one hundred African slaves, all bought in the prime of life. Out of this gang he will be able at first to work, on an average, from eighty to ninety labourers. The committee will further suppose, that they increase in number; yet in the course of twenty years this gang will be fo far reduced in point of strength, that he will not be able to work more than from thirty to forty. It will, therefor, require a supply of sifty new negroes to keep up his estate; and that not owing to any cruelty, or want of good management, on his part; on the contrary, the more humane he is, the greater number of old people and young children he will have on his estate. This decrease of culture will be gradual, and will not at first be materially selt; but in the course of time it will reduce the quantity of sugars and cossee exported to Great Britain by her own colonies so much,

that she will be obliged to purchase, instead of felling, those articles at foreign markets, to the great benefit of other nations, who will not follow her example, but who will, on the contrary, encourage their sugar colonies, and extend their cultivation.

With fubmission, it may be asked, if people become superannuated in twenty years after being in the prime of life, and if the children of these superannuated people are all in a state of insancy? If one half of the slaves are women (as they ought to be, if the planter looks to futurity), will not those fifty women in twenty years lave, besides younger children, at least one hundred grown up to young men and women, capable of partaking the labout of their parents, and replacing their loss by superannuation or death, as has been the case with the working people in all other parts of the world from the creation to this day?

icating, by canals and improvements of the natural navigation of the rivers, with a back country of prodigious extent and rapidly-improving population and importance.

end

ent

a of

ttee

lave

nof

ons.

that

ing.

cife

and

ber

iem

fee-

cof-

nce

for

was.

trict

Vir

e fi-

the

eing

racy

gest y of unad of to the ot foltrary, their le being in uper-y ? If ht to those unger young abour Superth the from

The following brief notices concerning canals are worthy of attention. This year Mr. Templer of Stover-lodge made a cut from Teignmouth to the neighbourhood of Ashburton (both in Devon-shire) at his own expense: the only example, I believe, besides the duke of Bridgewater's, of such a work being undertaken and accomplished by an individual.

The canal, leading from the coal-works at Wednesbury to Birmingham, was begun in 1769 with a capital confissing of 500 shares of £140 each. The price of coals was thereby reduced from 13 f a tun to 8/4; and the value of the shares in the canal rose in the year 1782 to £370, and this year to £1,170.

The shares of the Birmingham canal, originally £100, were this year worth above £1,000.

Such are the benefits conferred by inland navigations, when judiciously planned, on their proprietors, and on all the country around.

A very simple method of preserving water at sea was communicated to the patriotic society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. It consists merely in siring the inside of the cask, (the heading as well as the staves) so much as to produce a thin crust, or lining, of charcoal on the whole inside surface of it. The casks so prepared never become musty when empty.

The following Account of the fishery and trade of Newfoundland, from the re-establishment of peace till the end of this season, is extracted from the official returns, made to the committee of the privy council for trade and plantations, by the admirals commanding on that station.

,	,			minim	aing o	n that	station.	•
In the year 1784	Vessels.	Tunk	Seamen and passengers.	Quintals of	Tuns of train	Tierces of salmon ex. ported.	Seal oil; and oil, skins, and teeth of sea. cows; value.	Furs obtain. ed by hunt- ing and trade, 12lue.
British fishing vessels . British sack vessels	236 60			131,65	0 679			
British colony vessels .	50				1			
Boats of the inhabitants	344 1,068	1,100	2,606			725	£3,382	£54• ·
British fishing vessels British sack vessels British colony vessels	292 85 58	26,528 9,202	7,215 800	170,372	771			
Bye boats	540 1,434	6,260	2,887	111,994 202,570	429 1,433	2,341	4,292	1,660
British fishing vessels British sack vessels British colony vessels	280 173 34	23,201 16,838 2,861	8,582 1,426 281	212,415	830	0.500	2	
Boats of the inhabitants	413 1,152	,,,,,	5,326	99,180 257,547	526 1,035	2,596	6,071	2,800
British fishing vessels . British sack vessels . British colony vessels .	107	30,892 22,434	9,112 1,157	276,215	602			
Boats of the inhabitants	37 451 1,709	4,339	330 3,625	114,180 341,620	585 1,562	3,865	5,435	2,093
Vol. IV.				,,	,,	K k	,	

In the year 1768	1	!			1 1	1
British fishing vessels	380	38,846	10,508	412,580	688 T	
British sack vessels	150	20,572	1,423			
British colony vessels	28	3,048	232		3,736	£7,126 £1,901
Bye boats	317	,	2,397	79,285	415	56,7555
Boats of the inhabitants	2,090			457,105	1,744	
1789				.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,	
British fishing vessels	304	27,500	7,831	326,300	638)	
British saek vessels	168	23,359	1,464			
British colony vessels	70	6,787	511		345 > 2,327	11,688 13,768
Bye boats	533		7,323	100,000	452	
Boats of the inhabitants	1,456			339,260		
1790				0,		
British fishing vessels	250	20,654	4,234	262,240	638)	
British sack vessels	143	9,981	1,496			
British colony vessels	69		1,209		324 2,990	3,190 4,970
Bye boats	387		6,749	83,870	226	5.
Boats of the inhabitants	1,414			302,974	1,261	
1791				,,,,		
British fishing vessels	245	21,422	5,753	183,494	464)	
British saek vessels	151	20,107	1,332		0.	
British colony vessels	76	8,392	561		243 3,585	3,190 2,505
Bye boats	584		6,061	123,023	570	.,.,
Boats of the inhabitants.	1,259			229,770	883	
1792				0711		
British fishing vessels	276	18,838	6,607	156,360	343 }	
British sack vessels	161	21,275	1,319			
British eolony vessels	57	6,250	327		275 4,598	11,920 2,330
Bye boats			7,138	000000		.5
Boats of the inhabitants	1,997			395,900	19/-1/	

In the years 1784, 1787, and 1788, there appears to have been no trade with the natives; but in 1789 it amounted to £12,728, and in 1790 to £4,080, comprehending in these years the greatest part of the furs, &c.

The number of people residing throughout the winter in the island was 10,701 in the year 1784. In 1789 they were increased to 19,106; and in 1791 they were reduced to 16,097. The greatest quantity of land in cultivation Juring this period was 8,034 acres in the year 1785, when only 10,244 people wintered on the island; and only 4,299 in 1789 when the population was at the highest.

From the returns, made by the naval officer to the office of the committee of the privy council for trade, I have extracted, as a specimen,

Tota

fiai

aba the tha

trade

ly at

An Account of the exports from Newfoundland, between 1" October 1790 and 10% October 1791.

0 000000 1/91.						
	Great Britain, Ireland, Jer- scy Guernfey.	igus, stary,	The West- Indies.	Canada, N. Scotia, N. Brunsk.	United States.	Totals,
Dry eod fish quint.	29,717	664,402	57,177			754,296
Core fish quint.	20,825					20,825
Salmon tierees	3	4,694	158	194		5,046
Herrings barrels	20	93	1,244	362		1,725
Oil tuns .		5.4	8			2,122
Seal skins no	28,964				1	28,904
Planks and boards feet .	40,544	1				40,544
Shinglesn°			29,000			29,000
Staves nº	16,948	1		i	1	16,948
The shipping cleared out	-					
ward, were	1	1			1	
Vessels	140	1.83	-17	35	13	
, Tuns	10,151	36,671	5,158	4,354	1,780	
Men		2,468	300	294	111	4,289

It may be here observed that the year ending with October 1788 exceeded the above, and also all preceding years, in the number and tunnage of shipping, and in the quantity of fish exported.

The following Account of the flate of the French filbery at Newfoundland, during feveral years, is also taken from the returns of the British admirals, who commanded on that flation.

	Vessels.	Tuns	Boats.	Men.	Quintals of fish	Tuns of oil.
In the year 1786		22,640	1,532	7,850	cured. 426,400	1.050
1787	73	15,090	1,342	6,402	128,500	323
1788 1789	86 58	20,130	1,500	7,433	241,262	603
1791	43	10,417	628	5,895	239,000 40,580	
* 1792		9,180		3,307		

The following is an authentic flatement of the commerce of Petersburg during this year.

		Value of exp Rubles.	orts,	Value of imp Rubles,	orts,	Cronftudt,
By mierchants of	Russia	13,579,337	F 100	10 000 000		Rubles.
	Great Britain			18,228,855	32	
	Deumark	7,378,319	16	-101	60	
	Gormany	201,726	58	435,399	0	
	Germany	27,336	91	133,489	50	
	Sweden			3,700	50	
	Holland	134,330	26	227,473	50	
	Lubeck	8,547	0	8,135	0	
	France	417,800	11	414,983	92	
	Italy	3.510	0	4,390	92	
	Hamburgh		٦	6,631	-1	
	Switzerland				50	
	Portugal	170.298	Go	6,728	50	
	Spain		63	125,444	45	
	Meckleuburg	179,458	50	248,689	0	
	Mecklenburg			34,124	50	
Ry cantains of	sundry nations	23,001	58	123,421	60	
by captains of t	essels	100,656	28	182,002	60	
Cutala						
Totals		22,224,331	58	22,114,025	58	1,100,074 36

A great proportion of those, who were classed in this account as Rusfian merchants, were in fact British subjects, who made themselves citizens of Petersburg, or some other Ruslian town, in order to obtain the abatement of duties allowed to the fubjects of Russia; and hence we fee the amount of the nominal Ruslian exports and imports this year exceed that of the British.

768

070

505

330

rade o to kc. land 06: y of 785, o in om-

790

tuns burthen, the crews of which, together with the inhabitants of the island, employed 640 flats carrying two men each; they had from 110 to

^{*} Mr. Waldron, a merchant engaged in the there were 40 brigs and ships, averaging about 150 trade to Newfoundland, and who had for ten years acted as naval officer for the district of Fortune bay in Newfoundland, which is near to the French is the boule of commons in the year 1793, that he tent an officer every year to St. Pierre, generally at the request of the Broades of the Broades of the St. Pierre, generally at the request of the furrogates, to examine the effect of the English St. Pierre, generally at the request of the furrogates, to examine the effect of the English St. Pierre, generally at the request of the English St. Pierre at the Pierre at fiate of the French fishery; that in August 1792

In the course of the season 996 vessels arrived, whereof 609 were British, 83 Danish, 59 Dutch, 50 of Rostock, 51 Russian, 36 Swedish, 24 of the United states of America, 20 of Lubeck, 19 Spanish, and 15 of Hamburgh.

There failed 971 vessels, whereof 606 belonged to Great Britain and Ireland, viz.

London Hull Liverpool Bristol Newcastle	156 110 72 17 17	for Leith Grangemouth Dundee Port Glasgow and Greenock	10	for Dublin 5 other ports in Ireland }	20 19	for Jersey for several ports on the contin- ent of Europe.	28
43 other ports in England	400	in Scotland	75		30	,	20

Of the 24 veffels belonging to the United states of America, 3 sailed for New York, 1 for Philadelphia, and the rest for Boston and other ports in New England.

The principal articles of the exports by the British vessels were iron, hemp and flax of all kinds, tallow, pot-ash, linens, timber and deals, lintleed, and furs of various kinds.

The following is an Account of the vessels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1792.

	Vessels.	Tuns.	Men. I
England	10,633	1,186,610	87,560
Scotland	2,143	162,274	13,401
Ireland	1,193	69,567	
Colonies	1,745	103,310	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c	188	13,001	
Mann	177		866
Total	16.070	1,540,145	118,286

There were built and registered in the several ports of the British dominions, in the course of this year,

821 vessels measuring 78,120 tuns.

The net revenue of the customs, paid into the exchequer in the course of the year, was from the custom-house in London

from the custom-house in London - 23,957,486 1 10 from the custom-house in Edinburgh - 31,04 0 0 the West-India duty of four and a half per cent - 38,640 0 0 Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain

There were coined at the mint, in the course of this year, 25,080 pounds of gold, value - - £1,171,863 and 83 lb. 1 oz. 17 dwt. 15 gr. of silver, value - 274

£1,172,137 8 3

0 - 0

8 3

vovages, which entered

The following is an Account of the number of veffels with their tunnage and men, including their repeated inward, and cleared outward, in the norse of Come Parising their repeated

6 609 were 6 Swedish, sh, and 15

Britain and

eral ports e contin-f Europe, 28

32 a, 3 failed and other

were iron, and deals,

the British f men, on

dominions,

363 0 0 271 8 3 37 8 3

urse of the 1 10 0 0

The following is an Account of the number of veffels with their tunnage and men, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Creat Britain, during the year 1792.

		1 6	Men	8,7		51				9		11					-	-	-		-		9	2	-				-
		Foreign	Ver. Tues.	91,710		683				354	75	179										-						-	_
	Į,		1/4			4				Ç4	-	-	- 1	_								_	202.250						
	Outward.		Men	355		511	212	540	04.9	67	81	153	130	C	0					,000	26	0,0		4411	32	1,038			_
	0	British.	Tuns.	9,921		260	3,958	8,640	0000	1,003	1,390	2,267	2,020	000	805		-			71,529 5		5,487	0,512	7,230		16,281 1,			
SCOTTAND.			Vends.	2,7	8	3,00	22	- B			33	23	22	7	0					_	31	20 5,		36.		92 16,			
	_		Men.	879	-	2		_	-		-	_		_				-		1,2				.,		O)			
		Foreign.			160	2			126		-												184				_	_	
	j.	Fo	Va. 2	913119111 _x 505	er.				ci	_		_											3,691						
	Inward		Men. 1	9131	50	222	22/5	463	862	3	3	273	300		86	7				8,130	12.	oso	361 22	ر ا م	30	5 5	_		_
		British.		14,978 25,006 1	7,473		30,299 1	2,803	14,623	10.0	1,202	4,308	3,502		1,696	10								-	-				
		Bri																		94,93-1		2000	6,110	3,927	450	1961			
			4	154		300	. y.	81	156		4	07	801		=	-				1,752	21	0	33	2	61 5	-			
	Countries 8-0	from and to.	0.1	Russia Courland	Livonia	Poland	Dantzik	Germany	Holland	Flanders	Portugal	Azores	Spain	Straits and Gibraltar	Genoa	Leghorn	Sardinia	Venice.	Egypt	Ireland	Guernsey, &c	Southern fishery	United states	Florida	British	oreign	New Holland	Africa	Barbary Care Vorde
								9	Ξ.					Str	S S	iz	S	Ven	E	Irela	Gue	Sont		,13 11V	'e - I	hai .	New	Afric	<u> </u>
	1				432	3 17	180	513 107 1	1,055 H		175 Por		250 Spa	Str	OI CI	AZ	Sa	Ven	E	Irela	Gue		~	,13 HV	'* " I	out.	New	Afric	<u> </u>
	Ofeion		11,803			3 17		513 107 1	Ξ.	996		-		Str	=	ÄZ	S. S.	Ven	E E	Irela	Gue		~	,13 11.7	'* - I	Sai.	New	Afric	<u> </u>
	Foreign	T. C. C.	35,8741,803		432	10,409, 747	180	3,055 107	1,055 H	8,340 990	173	677	250	Str	101		S. S.	Ven		Irela	Gne	9. 9.	59,100,2,863	,13 1tV	'* *V-	Jail .	New	Afric	- C
The same of the sa	Foreign	Vand.	167 35,8741,893	2 210 17	46 6,703 432	79 10,409 747	14 3,909 180	25 3,055 107	100 14,2221,055 H	105 8,340 990	10 2,050 175	011	55 5740+ 250		1 200 10			505 Veni		N			202,304,305						
Curwald.	-	Mes Vand.	2 108 167 35,874 1,803	2.910 1 380 15 101 2 210 17	430 46 6,703 432	1,148 79 10,409 747	2.685 (5 11.95)	116 25 3,055 107	7,220 100 14,2221,055 H	7,531 105 8,340 990	32 7 775 7	11 510 00	15 5,404 250	1,341	60 1 200 10 IE	7.5		50,5	100	672 N	2,5007	9 100, 067 58 160	3,524	3.40	7,16	J. 3. 5.	22	5,012	45
Caraman C.	British. Foreign	Tuni. Men V	42,232 2 138 167 35,8741,803	1,803 101 2 210 17 4,721 241	7,015 430 46 6,703 432	24,509 1,148 79 10,409 747	50,500 2,685	1,029 110 25 3,055 107 G	61,175 4.050 42 4.01	100,431 7,531 105 8,340 990	430 2,394 10 2,050 175	218 14	200 1319 33 3,404 250	22,751 1,341	1.105 60 1 200 10 IE	1,316 75	292	952 50 11,180 505	436.5 (3.54.523)	7,581 672	21 4.06 2.997	9.544 810	18,08; 3,524	4,706 2.40	122,204 7,10	J. 3. 5.	22	5,012	45
	-	Veuelt. Tues. Men V	233 42,232 2 108 167 35,8741,803	255 02,577 2,910 1 350 15 15 1,503 101 2 210 17	55 7,015 430 46 6,703 432	102 24,509 1,148 79 10,409 747	315 50.500 2.685 6- 11 350	11 1,029 116 25 3,055 167 G	572 61,175 4,050 40 4,001	1,304 105,431 7,531 165 8,340 990	5 430 32 7 75	11 510 00	2001 15 550 5,404 250	22,751 1,341	60 1 200 10 IE	1,316 75	292	952 50 0 11,180 505	5,122 436,51304 523	672 N	21 4.06 2.997	9.544 810	3,524	3.40	122,204 7,10	27.6.5 43.5	22	16, 31, 160	45
	British.	Men. Venelt, ques, Men V	5,362 233 42,262 2 108 167 35,8741,803	16 15 1,509 101 2 210 17 4.721 2.010 17	1,255. 55 7,015 430 46 6,703 432 93 13 2,294 111 5 1,645	1,647 102 24,509 1,148 79 10,409 747	505 315 50.500 2.685 6.7 11.35	12 11 1,029 110 25 3,055 107 G	10 572 61,175 4,050 4.9 4.01	2.19: 1,304 105,431 7,531 165 8,340 990	61 5 430 2,394 10 2,050 178	218 14	200 1319 33 3,404 250	22,751 1,341	1.105 60 1 200 10 IE	1,316 75	292	952 50 11,180 505	436.5 (3.54.523)	7,581 672	21 4.06 2.997	170 41 4.1 9 10, 967 56 16.	347 48,087 3,524	4,706 2.40	122,204 7,10	27.6.5 4 3.5	1.132	16, 31, 160	34 5
	British.	Men. Venelt, ques, Men V	5,362 233 42,262 2 108 167 35,8741,803	16 15 1,509 101 2 210 17 4.721 2.010 17	1,262 55 7,015 430 46 6,703 432	1,647 102 24,509 1,148 79 10,409 747	50.5 315 50.500 2.685 6.7 11.35	12 11 1,029 110 25 3,055 107 G	10 572 61,175 4,050 4.9 4.01	2.192 1,304 100,431 7,531 105 8,340 990	5 430 32 7 75	22.00	200 1319 33 3,404 250	22,751 1,341	1.105 60 1 200 10 IE	1,316 75	292	952 50 11,180 505	13-4 5,122 436,51354 533	7,581 672	21 4.06 2.997	2,054 170 41 1 9 10, 967 56 56	347 48,087 3,524	4,706 2.40	122,204 7,10	27.6.5 4 3.5	1.132	16, 31, 160	34 5
	-	riel. Tun. Min. Veieli, Quas. Men V	5,362 233 42,262 2108 167 35,8741,803	270 16 23 02.577 2.910 1 350 15 15 1,803 101 2 2.10 17	21,031 1,252 58 7,015 430 46 6,703 432	37,413 1,647 102 24,509 1,148 79 16,409 747	11,3 1, 503 315 50,509 2,685 65 11 350	12 11 1,029 110 25 3,055 107 G	1,08, 10, 572 61,175 4,080 43 401	1.165 84 269 103,431 7,531 165 8,340 990	61 5 430 2,394 10 2,050 178	31 240 20 577 521	200 1319 33 3,404 250	22,751 1,341	1.105 60 1 200 10 IE	1,316 75	292	952 50 11,180 505	5,122 436,51304 523	75.81 67.0 M	21 4.06 2.997	01 60,344 2,054 170 41 1.1 9 10, 065 66 160	347 48,087 3,524	4,706 240	122,204 7,10	27.6.5 4 3.5	1.132	16, 31, 160	34 5
	Foreign. British.	Veisels, Tuni. Min. Veisels, Juni. Men Vical. "	51 92,388 5,362 233 42,262 2 168 167 35,8741,803	2 270 16 1350 15 15 15 10 1 2 150 17 27 4721 211 2 210 17	13. 21,031 1,262. 58 7,015 430 46 6,703 432	31. 37,413 1,647 102 24,509 1,148 79 16,409 747	6, 11,3 50,3 315, 50,500, 2,684, 67, 11,343	51 33 410 1.51 1.01 1.020 1.10 25 3,055 107 6	1, 1,085 10 572 61,175 4,050 42 4.01	53. 12.302 2.105 1.304 1003.431 7.531 105 8,340 990	555 61 5 430 32 7 775 775	4. 4324 31 240 20 57 1 14	2 2001 151 55 5, 5,404 256	105 22,751 1,341	15 3.429 170 10 10	5 1,315 75	292	952 50 11,180 505	15 2,025 134 5,122 436,513 54 533	1 10 4 207 7,881 672	73 21 4.00 2,997	9 2.01 60,334 2,054 170 41 4 1 3 180 365 56 160	347 48,087 3,524	1. 4.706 24	497 122,221 7,10	35 27.6.5 33.5	935 C. C.	14 1-(-) 10	30 5
	Foreign. British.	Men. Penel. Tuni. Min. Veneli, Tuni. Men Vind.	7.031 3 653 5,362 233 42,262 2.158 167 35,8741,803	207 2 270 16 13 1509 101 2 210 17	1,370 13 21,031 1,265, 58 7,015 430 46 6,703 432	520 1. 4.377 2001 1.02 24,509 1,148 79 16,409 747	1,231 6 11,3 50 315 50.500 2,685 (2 11 3,909 180	6,277 51 33 410 1.51 1.61 1.629 110 23 3,055 167	1,050 10 572 61,175 4,050 4.9 4.01	3.9.7 (1.16) 84 969 2.00	5 430 332 775 775	2,10, 4. 4,324 31 240 20 577, 572	17.1	455 10b 22,751 1,341	365 1.105 60 1 200 10 Its	C 1,316 75	55 202 17	3(1) 31 11 180 505	2,298 15 2,020 134 5,122 436,513,64 523	1,191 1 16 4 25, 5,581 67.	73 21 450 2,907	1,570 2,41 60,334 2,054 170 41 1.1 9.10, 967 56.50	347 48,087 3,524	9.13.2	203	2,541	851	14 14, 11, 110	30 5
	british. Foreign. British.	Two Men. Venel., Twn. Min. Venels, Twa. Men V. vel.	174,070 7,081 3 660 9.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13. 21,031 1,262. 58 7,015 430 46 6,703 432	22,238 520 1. 4,377 200 0, 24,509 1,148 79 16,409 747	6, 11,3 50,3 315, 50,500, 2,684, 67, 11,343	115,635 6,277 51 33 410 1.51 1.029 110 23 3,055 107	57,370 4,774 1: 1,085 10 572 61,175 4,030 43 4.01	3.927 (1.167 2.195 1.304 105,431 7.531 165 8,340 990	555 61 5 430 32 7 775 775	40,84 2,10, 4 4,324 31 240 00.57	711	455 10b 22,751 1,341	365 1.105 60 1 200 10 Its	10 0	55 202 17	952 50 11,180 505	2,298 15 2,020 134 5,122 436,513,64 523	1,191 1 16 4 25, 5,581 67.	73 21 450 2,907	1,570 2,41 60,334 2,054 170 41 1.1 9.10, 967 56.50	347 48,087 3,524	1. 4.706 24	203	2,541	935 C. C.	14 14, 11, 110	30 30 3

A. D. 1792.

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1792 was as follows.

			10	Ξ	9	0	10	a	6	10	80	¢1	11	80			10	3			1	6	0	1	90	10	0	10				-	9
			00	5	16	17	17	19	3	12	10	63	3	c			n	19			13	19	17	15	CI	CI	0	-					7
		7 otal.	£12.637	20,060	5,201			61,003	175,743	19,950	16,570	5,753	4,47.2	14,886			1,780	16,672			229,362	1,915	556	87	196416	64,161	364,210	5,585					8 11 344,645 15 11 1,250,884
		-	-		1		5	77	15	2	90	0	0	1		-	0	5	_		cl	_	_	1	0	3	men Ad	7.	~0.0	r -ma	mdown	_	-1
	ND.	andre	0	300	10)	15	_	10	1	Ć,	5	+	15			9	0			귝			10	C.		01	71					5 1
	SCOTLAND	serch	9	0				1 6	8	过	-	33					45	2			55			87 1	9			7					5 1
	800	British merehandize Fareira merehandiz	£3.026	1,000	33		2,343	38,269		18,164	8,811	2,403	7	1,400			4	4,433			103,405			•	15,826	25,	32,031	Cuti.					344,6
		12120		(m	11	0	5	10	S	0	0	CI	11	1			-Ju	10			10	0			G.	c)	1	¢1					=
		reban	10	17				-	00	10	4	17	0.	1			17	18			о	19			2	2	0 1						
ш		om qu	019	28,280	1,072	17	1,366	22,794	91,673	1,816	7,759	3,259	4,025	3,470			1,734	12,249			25,957	1,915	556		180,589	38,677	331,288	,154					238
d fro		Briti	0190	20	4		-	22	91,	1,	15	n	च	13,			***	5			125,	-			180,	တ်	331,	च्य					7886,238
orte			-	-	7	4	7	7	10	30	TT.	3	4	11	D	0,	to	0	0	S	3	11	3)	0	15	3	11	2	1	11	0	4	1.
Exported from			2	17	38	Ö	11	a	4	10	13	13	-	æ	6	-	0	13	14	17	-fe	1	0	œ	9	0	00	11	1	n	4	19	18
		To'a.	53	81	820	66,907	30,253	17	10	113	569	208	930	515	27.7	157	149	117	2	182	100	35,612	274	909	00	930	901	338	147	9	105	153	723,674,315 18
		7	£300,083	770,781	113,078	60,0	600	2,078,047	,340,707	211,112,	,211,595	703,507	40,530	779,215	17,277	73,957	121,387	329,447	17,112	273,785	143,504	35,6	91,574	0	075,002	,055,830	2,420,100	101,038	2,425,947	11,940	347,465	20,453	Ť
			£3	1-	T			2,0	1,3	0,1	1,2	1-		1			-	G		CI	2,1				4,0	0,1	र्च टर्ग	~	2,4		L		3,6
		3	0	CI	3	5	S)	21	n	3,	2	0	3	٥	-	-	11	4	21	5	11	C	7	5	C.A.	Œ	6	1	6	de	5		1 6
	9	dud.	15	œ	11	1	30	THE	0,	_	ŝ	1.7	١,	¢1	-		12	10	63	17	1-	i,	2	00	0	Ξ	10	16	15	14	0		0
	ENGLAND	Foreign merchandize.	@131,014	1.	60,038	17	130	101	173	M1	476,074	9	7,531	357	28		17,384	105	4,300	1758	217	199	396	909	580,764	80,403	200,744	9,467	93,774	2,752	12		3
	ENG	cign	31,0	370,25	60,0	34,174	41,120	89,701	947,173	131,641	76,0	29,200	10	55,057			17,5	76,405	4	74,824	56,617	12,561	12,896	1	80%	80	00,	9	93,	લ	85,843		23,
		For	6	3				1,	0	0	マ									_	-			I.	CI		61				.l.		c 6,223,703
		3	-	11	10	l'o	۵.	C)	3	11	_	3	10	5		Ç,	-4	J.	2	es -	7	00	4		5		2	[7	-	9	T	
		band		30	9	200	1-	18	Ξ	15	90		13	· 0	80			7	_		_		1			17	18	1.5	Ξ	6.		16	18
		1. A. M	16	00,193	52,440	32,823	55,133	88,345	93,533	79,470 15	35,521	74,007	32,908	0,00,258	17,240	73,957	04,002	53,043	12,903	98,961	988'98	23,051	,677		94,238	F09,427	,323	91,570 15	17.	9,187	861,620	20,453	613
		British werbandize.	£168,168	90	52	32	55	788	500	379	735	170	33	8	17	33	5	753	5	86	380	23	18		16	, S	219,355 18	6	2,332,172 11	0	861	30	150
-		B			Section 1		-	-	nget	N.	on.		-		_		ri que				ť.			-	3	3	ຕົ	1	લ			11	017,450,612 18
			10	6.	T	0	10		0	0	•		2	30			7	S			23		3	T			0					1	
	SCOTLAND.		115				_	-1					13	12			_	5				1 12		17		3 15		53					G.
	OTL		£33,705	281,210	40,003	14,192	56,230	57.69±	102	1,456	12,022	55,207	2,196	200,81			-	14,370			300,709	1,00,1	224	8,076	84,505	7,553	308,550	15,882					,65,
into	SC		653	187	10	7-	5	0	16.	-	100	5.5	21	18				1.4			300	-		œ	Ė	1-	308	15					761
Imported into		-	3	i.		1	٠,	10	3	17	:1	L	15	10	マ	-	-	સ	-	_	٥	=	57	15	-	ক	-	0,	5,	40	0	-	71,761,657
odu	р.			91	1.7	15	6	14	61	11	¢.	er,	65	6	<u>-</u>	13	101	19	13	١,	9	15	13	15	#	r.	~	s	0	00	1		[
1	N						:2					Q								0.					11	+	22	22	23	*	2		0
	ENGLAND.		£132,943	,427,454	289,626	128	125,433	562,742	033,760	30,833	501,979	011,2:40	9,156	870,172	10,222	3,270	9.876	816666	65,331	290,599	,223,023	25,051	58,628	55,101	154,141	248,244	3,729,107	234,602	,701,433	114	82,912		21 002,708,71
	3		613	1,4	28	10	÷	56	83	13	5	9		8	-1			86	0	29	2,23	CI	5	5	65	24	3,72	33	2,70		8		98,
	_		_	_	-					_	_	-	a w			-		_		-	-		_	_		-	-			_	_	_	1
	,	*	Denmark and Norway						1				ı					1					1	,	10	103	1	,				1	
	Commission 200	3	No	1	1		ı	•		1		1		1	1	1	b			3		,	. •		United states	British colonies		ĺ			1		1
	1	2	and						1														S.C.	den	s pa	h cc	4	Es	1	land		500	
	31311	7000	ark		r.	_	-	uny	-	13	45	12	1.8		63		tar		4)	20.	_		sey.	land	nite	ntis	f British	{ Foreign		Holl		rec	
	Ú		mu	Ressia	Sweden	Poland	Prusia	rermany	Holland	Flanders	rance	Portugal	acei	pain	anaries	Straits	ribraltar	taly	enice,	Inrkey	reland	Mann	suernsey.	Greenland			S. B.	بلتا لهم	A. sia	New Holland	Africa	Sierra Leona	Fotals.
			ñ	11	S	G.	T.	Ĕ.	-	Ē	1	2	7	ŝ	ؾ	ŝ	. ئ		> 1	=	LTC	7	5	G	-83	in h	-6	SA7 DEL	4.4	Z	V	T.	F

| Pright of Second of 17,897,700 17 | Exports of Second of 17,910,012 18 0 (203,703 0 7,223,713 18 7 8 8 8 8 9 11 1,330,884 4 10

Summary.

1793, January 8th The king was empowered to prohibit, by proclamation or order in council, the exportation of pig iron, but iron, hemp, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, anchors, cables, cordage, mass, yards, bowsprits, oars, oakum, oker, sheet copper, and other naval stores, on penalty of forfeiture of vessel and cargo. Saltpetre, gun-powder, arms, and ammunition, when prohibited to be carried coastways by the king in council, were also made liable to forfeiture, together with the vessel carrying them, if shipped for coasting carriage. [33 Geo. III, c. 2.]

The advisers of the order of council of 9th November 1792 were sheltered from profecution by an act of indemnity. The same act moreover prohibited the exportation of wheat, flour, or bread, before the 1" of March 1793, with the exception of foreign wheat and flour imported and warehoused for exportation, and the quantities permitted to be exported to certain countries by the act 31 Geo. III, c. 30. The king was also vested with a general power to stop the exportation, and permit the importation, of corn, flour, and bread, by an order in council, during the continuance of the current fession of parliament; and to permit potatoes to be carried coastways, or to Ireland, or as ship's stores. [c. 3.]

Some plants of the genuine cinnamon, the mango, and feveral other valuable productions of the East-Indies and South-sea islands, were found in a thriving flate onboard a French ship, which was conveying them from the Isle of France to S'. Domingo, when she was taken in the year 1782 by Captain Marshall of the Flora, one of Admiral Roduey's squadron, who deposited them in the magnificent garden belonging to Mr. East at the foot of the Liguanea mountains in Jamaica. Some samples of the cinnamon, brought home from Mr. East's garden, have sufficiently proved, that it is the true Ceylon species: and, as it has been also cultivated to some extent in several other parts of Janaica, one gentleman having fet out 50,000 plants of it in his own grounds, there feeins good reason to expect, that it may become an important article in trade.

By the death of Mr. East, which happened in January 1792, his noble garden having become the property of his nephew Mr. East, a gentleman refiding in England, he liberally offered it to the affembly of the itland at their own price, who thankfully accepted his offer; and thenceforth it became the principal public botanic institution of the island *.

But a more capital, and effentially important, addition to the vegetable productions of the West-Indies was happily accomplished, after some unsuccessful attempts, by the arrival of Captain Bligh in the Pro-

(23,674,315

0.46,223,703 0

Imports of Fingland (17,507,700 17 7 Exports of England (17,450,612 18

^{*} The lovers of hotany may enjoy the catalogue of the rare plants, growing in Mr. Eaft's garden at the time of his death, in the appendix to the in dvolume of the Hislary of the Wish India around the base of arts, manufactures, and commerce. Edwards, from whon this brief account of the

vidence, and Captain Portlock in the Affiftant, from the South fea at S'. Vincents with a cargo of feveral hundred living plants of the EREAD-PRUIT TREE, that pretious gift of the bountiful Author of nature, which may be faid to enable the natives of the happy islands of the South sea to eat their bread without the sweat of their brows. A number of them were immediately planted in the public garden of S'. Vincents; and the rest were carried down to Jamaica, where the thriving condition of them before the expiration of the year 1793 encouraged the friends of the West-Indies to hope that they will in future be exempted from the horrors of famine, which, when the imported supplies of provisions happened to fail, has sometimes carried off many thousands of the unhappy negroes, whereby (independent of what humanity must feel for the miserable sate of those poor unossending creatures) the whole system of the British commerce with the West-Indies was endangered.

G

by

pa

for

fio

pe

ref

inf

Fre

hil

oth

ma

ed,

fro.

infi

fon

Cui

ton

iflai

org

fub

expe

In August 1792 Lord Gower, the British ambassador at Paris, was recalled. Mr. Chauvelin, the French ambassador, still remained in London; but, after the deposition of the king of France, he was no longer acknowleged by the British court in the character of a public minister; and on the 24th of January he was ordered to leave the country. On the 28th the king announced to the parliament a necessity of augmenting his forces by sea and land: and on the 1sh of February the French government issued a proclamation, wherein they complain of the insult offered to their ambassador, and of the stoppage of the corn shipped for France, while the exportation of it to other countries was free: they also complain of similar injurious treatment from the Dutch government; and therefor they declare, that they 'are at war with the king of England and the stadtholder of the United provinces.' The events of the war, except as they affected commerce or the commercial settlements abroad, do not belong to this work.

The funds immediately felt the shock. The three-per-cents, which had been at $97\frac{1}{8}$ in March 1792, and had been gradually depressed by the apprehension of war, now, on the certainty of it, fell almost instantaneously from $79\frac{7}{8}$ to $70\frac{1}{2}$. But they rose again as soon as April to 81; and, though they never afterwards came near to 80, yet they kept for a long time at prices rather higher than could be expected, owing to the men of property on the continent pouring their money into our funds, which they thought the most secure deposit in Europe.

March 25th—The commercial treaty, concluded between Great Britain and Russia in the year 1766, had been allowed to expire, the Russian government having thought it too favourable to the British subjects. It was now, however, apparently on account of the different aspect of the politics of Europe, renewed for the term of fix years.

The first enterprise of the British forces in the West-Indies was di-

rected against the island of Tobago, which surrendered to Admiral Laforey and General Cuyler, April 15th. By this event the British planters, whose industry and capital had brought the island from the state of an uninhabited wilderness, when ceded to Great Britain at the peace of 1763, to be a valuable productive colony, again became subjects of Great Britain, after having lived under the dominion of France frace the year 1781.

April 30th—The fum of £200,000 was granted by parliament to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, in addition to the annual million appropriated by the act 26 Geo. III, c. 31, to be applied by them agreeable to the directions contained in that act. [33 Geo. III,

c. 22.

at

AD-

ich

ſea

of

ts;

di-

he .

ted

ro-

of

uſŧ he

ın-

re-

nger

er; nC

nt-

ch

ult

for

ey

n-

ng

nts

le-

clı

by

ıt-

· a

he

ds,

it-

ıſ-

1)-

nt

li-

It is sufficient to observe here once for all, that the same addition to the finking fund has ever fince been regularly granted every year by

particular acts of parliament.

As the commencement of hostilities would take vast numbers of seamen from the merchant vessels, they were, as usual, permitted to have foreign feamen for three fourths of their complement: and the permiffion, instead of being annually renewed, as in former wars, was made permanent during the whole continuance of the war. [c. 26.]

By an act for preventing traitorous correspondence with, and affiftance being given to, his Majesty's enemies during the war, all persons refiding in Great Britain were prohibited from making, or procuring, insurance on any vessels or goods belonging to any person living in the French dominions, on any voyage whatloever. Infurance was also prohibited upon arms, ordnance stores, masts, timber, fail-cloth, cordage or other naval flores, coals, faltpetre, iron, lead, or copper, and all things made of those metals, gold or silver in bullion or in coin of any kind, hay, straw, corn of any kind whole or ground, provisions fresh or falted, leather, fadlery, boots, shoes, or any other thing made of leather, from any part of the world to any part of the French territories. All infurances made contrary to this act were declared void; and all perfons concerned in making them were made liable to imprisonment. Cutlery ware, not being of the description of arms of any fort, and buttons, buckles, needles, japanned wares, toys, and trinkets, were exempted from the proliibition of this act: as were also the produce of the island of Tobago, (not then known to be under the British dominion) or goods going to that island, being at the time the property of British fubjects. [c. 27.]

The fum of £4,500,000 was raifed for defraying the extraordinary expenses of the year by a loan, the subscribers to which received £100 in the three-per-cent confolidated fund for every £72 paid in by them. [c. 28.] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £6,250,000.

Of the wealth, accumulated in nine peaceful years of fucceisful com-

0 d

I

ar th

th

Bo

Bo

co

pe

Pit

fer

fer

wh

que

of

tisf

cafl

gen

mu

in t

neis

cial

pay

ren

wor

the

like

were

mitt

cant were

fales

not co

tec, th

in the

N

merce, a very confiderable proportion was invested in machinery and inland navigations; objects, which, though generally very productive in due time, require a very heavy advance of capital, and depend for their productiveness entirely upon the general prosperity of the trade of the country. At this time also the concerns of both merchants and manufacturers were much more widely extended, and were much greater, than at any former period; a natural effect of increasing prosperity, and fometimes a cause of ensuing calamity. From the operation of causes, which I shall not pretend to explain *, the unprecedented number of bankruptcies in November 1792 was prodigiously exceeded in number and amount by those, which took place in the spring and summer of this year; 105 in March, 188 in April, 209 in May, 158 in June, and 108 in July. Many houses of the most extensive dealings, and most established credit, failed; and their fall involved vast numbers of their correspondents and connections in all parts of the country. Houses of great respectability and undoubted solidity, possessing ample funds, which actually did in a fhort time enable them to pay every shilling of their debts, were obliged to stop payment: and some bankers, who almost immediately, on recovering from the first panic, resumed the regularity of their payments, were obliged to make a paufe. Many whom the temporary affiftance of even a moderate fum of money would have enabled to furmount their difficulties, could not obtain any accommodation; for, in the general diffress and dismay, every one looked upon his neighbour with caution, if not with fuspicion. It was impossible to raife any money upon the fecurity of machinery or shares of canals; for the value of fuch property feemed to be annihilated in the gloomy apprehensions of the finking state of the country, its commerce, and manufactures: and those, who had any money, not knowing where they could place it with fafety, kept it unemployed, and locked up in their coffers. Amidst the general calamity the country banks, which were multiplied greatly beyond the demand of the country for circulating paper currency, (there being about two hundred and eighty, or, according to other accounts, above four hundred, of them in England and Wales †) and whose eagerness to push their notes into circulation had laid the foundation of their own misfortunes, were among the greatest fufferers, and confequently the greatest spreaders of diffress and ruin among those connected with them: and they were also the chief cause

* The writers of the times differ fo very widely made up at the time. The smaller is from the evidence of Mr. Eilifon before the committee of fecrefy, appointed by the house of lords to inquire into the far f the bank of England in the year 1797. 2. Liftfon flated the number of country banks remaining in the year 1797 in England and Wales to be about 230.

in the can'es they aflign for the commercial diftreffes of the year 1793, that it feems better to leave them to the determination of a future age, when impartial documents, not now attainable, may be brought forward : for fometimes Truth cannot tread very closely upon the heels of Time.

⁺ The larger number is taken from the accounts

of the great drain of cash from the bank of England, exceeding every demand of the kind for about ten years back. Of these banks above 100 failed, whereof there were 12 in York-shire, 7 in Northumberland, 7 in Lincoln-shire, 6 in Sussex, 5 in Lancashire, 4 in Northampton-shire, 4 in Somerset-shire, &cc.

In consequence of an interview of several of the principal merchants and traders with Mr. Pitt, the prime minister, a meeting was held at the Mansion house (April 234) to concert measures for putting a stop to this terrible calamity; when the lord mayor, and Meffieurs Anderson, Bosanquet, Forster, Baring, Chiswell, Thornton, Harman, Winthrop, Boddington, and Hunter, after much deliberation, drew up the outlines of a plan for the revival of commercial credit, and the restoration of confidence, by a parliamentary advance of exchequer bills, under proper regulations, to houses of real capital; a copy of which was immediately laid before Mr. Pitt by the lord mayor and Mr. Bosanquet.

At the meeting of a select committee of the house of commons, Mr. Pitt, having laid before them the paper drawn up by the gentlemen afsembled at the Mansion-house, stated, that he was informed from different quarters, that the failures had begun by a run on those houses, which had iffued circulating paper without fufficient capital, the confequences of which had affected many houses of great solidity, possessed of funds in goods and other property much more than sufficient to satisfy all demands upon them, but unable to convert their funds into cash in due time to answer the pressure of the moment in the present general discredit of circulating paper: that the fudden deficiency of fo much circulating paper had induced the bankers to retain greater fums in their hands than were necessary in the ordinary course of their businets, whereby the evil was greatly increased, and bills of exchange, especially those of a long date, could not be discounted: that the orders and payments to the manufacturers being thereby interrupted, they were rendered incapable of continuing their regular weekly payments to their workmen, who must be thrown out of employment *, whence evils of the most serious nature must rapidly ensue: and that those evils were likely to increase to a most dangerous extent, if some effectual remedy were not immediately applied.

Mefficure Thorner, Anderson, and Chifwell, represented to the committee, that each or them perfonally knew the fituation of many mercantile houses of great capital and respectability to be such, that, if they were not affilled during the present alarming stagnation of credit and of fales, they must inevitably stop payment, which would bring on the im-

and

in

neir

the

nu-

ter,

and

fes.

of

ber

of

ind

oft

ıeir

of

ich

eir

ioft

ity

the

en-

da-

his

to

ils;

my

ınd

ere

in

iclı

at-

ac-

ind

 $p_{\mathcal{L}}$

test

uin

uſe

evid-F fe-

quire

ntry

and

[·] I infert in a note, because the information is tries. It is a melancholy consideration, that the not contained in the report of the felect commit- fame causes, which increase the number of drones, in the army, and many emigrated to other coun- hive of British industry.

tee, that many of the discharged workmen enlisted diminish that of the working bees, in the great

mediate failure of many others of good credit and fortunc connected with them.

P

R

ni

R

va

en

Gi

fec

do

the off

and

qui bef

ter the

to]

III

whi

pro

inte

of ·

enc N

plar

who

perl

exco

on t

ploy

the to if

mere

Live

ed fi

I I's of

T

Mr. Gilbert Innes, a director of the royal bank of Scotland, informed the committee, that the two chartered banks in Scotland could not much longer continue to give the necessary support to mercantile and manufacturing houses, and to the country banks, and that many houses, undoubtedly good, must fail, if not immediately affisted: that a late confiderable failure, it was feared, would ultimately involve manufacturers employing 700 or 800 people; and many work people must have already been thrown out of employment, had not the royal bank given liberal affiftance to their employers. Mr. Innes thought, the diffresses proceeded, not fo much from any falling off of the demand in the usual markets for goods, as from the present difficulty of discounting the long bills usually given in London to the manufacturers in payment for their goods: and he believed, the country banks had contracted their advances and discounts, but that the royal bank had in this emergency enlarged the affiftance given by them to the country. The later part of Mr. Innes's evidence was confirmed to the committee by Mr. Macdowall, a member of the house, just arrived from Glasgow, who faid, that the Glafgow, Pafley, and Greenock, banks were fo much alarmed by the fituation of their affairs, and by their notes pouring in upon them for gold, that they fearcely discounted any bills: that the manufacturers had large flocks of goods lying in Glafgow and London, which they could not fell, but at ruinous prices, and they had discharged great numbers of their workmen. He flated the numbers usually employed by the manufacturers of Glafgow and Pafley to be 160,000 men, women, and children; and he declared, that any relief, to be effectual, must be immediate.

The committee concluded their report by faying, that, if the diffress were brought on by rash, or unwarrantable, speculations, or confined to houses of doubtful credit, they should not think such cases deserving of parliamentary interposition; but that the consideration of the real responsibility of the sufferers fully justified the measure of furnishing a temporary medium of circulation, authorized and secured by parliament, which would afford 'means to individuals to render their own exertions ultimately effectual, without at the same time giving such a degree of facility to their transactions, as might lead to a relaxation or suspension of those exertions; would replace the quantity of currency suddenly withdrawn from the circulation; would soon put in motion large sums of money now locked up in consequence of the general apprehension; and thereby produce beneficial effects vastly beyond the amount of the sum to be advanced, which, they were of opinion, should be \$15,000,000.

May 8th—In compliance with the recommendation of the committee

tcd

m-

not

nd

ſes.

ate

ur-

ave

en

ffes

ual

ng

eir

ad-

ncy

art

ac-

uid,

ned

em

ers

ney

eat

yed

NO-

aal,

reſs

l to

got

re-

ga

lia-

W11

h a

ion

ur-

11)

en-

ond

011,

tee

Lord Sheffield, Sir Grey Cooper, Sir John Sinclair, Meffieurs William Pultney, Richard Muilman Trench Chifwell, John William Anderson, Robert Smith, Samuel Bosanquet, Thomas Boddington, William Manning, John Whitmore, Francis Baring, Edward Foster, William Raikes, Robert Darell, Robert Barclay, Charles Grant, Gilbert Innes, Jeremiah Harman, and James Brogden, were constituted commissioners for advancing exchequer bills to the amount of £5,000,000, payable in equal portions on the last days of September, December, March, and June, enfuing, and bearing interest at the rate of two-pence halfpenny per day for every £100, to fuch of the merchants, traders, bankers, &c. of Great Britain as should apply for them, in sums not under £4,000, on fecurity approved by the commissioners, or on the deposit of goods of double the value of the fums advanced, to be lodged in warehouses to the fatisfaction of the commissioners, if in London, and of the principal officers of the customs or excise, if in Bristol, Hull, Liverpool, the city and port of Glafgow, Edinburgh, and Leith. The payments were required to be made by installments at the bank of England fifteen days before each bill of exchange should become payable, together with interest at five per cent on the sum expressed in the bill computed from the date of it to the day of payment; failing which, the fureties were to be fued, and the goods deposited fold at public auction. [33 Geo. III, c. 29]

This was not one of those officious and ill-concerted interferences, by which some governments ruin the interests of commerce, while they profess themselves the protectors of it. The very first intimation of the intention of the legislature to support the merchants operated all-over the country like a charm, and in a great degree superseded the necessity of the relief by an almost instantaneous restoration of mutual considence. The event of this measure will be related afterwards.

May 10th—Some of the principal people of Liverpool had digefted a plan for supporting the credit of the merchants and traders of that town, whose very extensive and complicated concerns had involved them in, perhaps, a greater share of the general calamity than any other place, except London. Their proposal was to iffue negotiable notes secured on the estate of the corporation, which is sufficiently ample, and to employ them in support of the credit of individuals*. And it received the sanction of parliament, who authorized the corporation of Liverpool to iffue notes to the amount of £200,000. [c. 31]

The prospect of this act, as of that for the general relief of the commercial interest, had such a powerful effect, that, when it was passed, Liverpool had in some measure already obtained the advantages expected from it in the return of considence and credit; insomuch that little

[•] The Liverpool petition containing this proposal was presented to the house of commons on the μth of Δpril.

more than a third part of the fum, authorized to be issued, was required, in addition to the fums obtained by the merchants of Liverpool from the parliamentary commissioners.

June 34-The following acts of parliament were continued for limit-

ed times, viz.

The act empowering the importers of rum or spirits, the produce of the British sugar colonies, to land and warehouse the same at their own expense, before the duties of excise are paid, continued till 29th September 1799.

The act permitting the importation of lumber from the British col-

if

W

ati

ba

Ar

ati

goo

of

or

of

was

cou

[23

the

ann

ann

£1,

amo

the

ingr

and

debt

onies in America, to continue till 29th September 1795.

The act permitting fugars, the produce of the British fugar colonies, to be carried from them in British vessels directly to foreign parts, continued till 29th September 1799, subject to the regulations of the late act for regulating the allowance of drawbacks and bounties on sugars.

The act permitting the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay to the British

fugar colonies, continued till 24th June 1797.

The act for granting bounties on the exportation of certain species of British and Irish linens, continued till 24th June 1794.

The act prohibiting the exportation of tools and utenfils used in the

iron and steel manufactures, continued for two years.

The act for establishing Clark's hydrometer as the standard for trying the strength of spiritous liquors, continued to the end of the next sef-sion of parliament.

The act for allowing drawbacks on foap, &c. used in the linen and

cotton manufactures, continued till 25th March 1796. [c. 40]

June—The commissioned officers of the navy were indulged with the privilege of having limited quantities of wine for their own consumption onboard, free of duty. And pursers were allowed to ship tobacco, not exceeding two pounds per month for each man, onboard ships of war, free of duty, on giving bond that it should not be relanded in Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Mann. [c. 48]

The act for encouraging and regulating the manufacture of fail-cloth

was continued till 29th September 1795. [c. 49]

Port Antonio in Jamaica and S'. John's in Antigua were made free ports for the admiffion of foreign veffels, &c. on the fame terms as the free ports already opened in Jamaica, &c. the freedom of S'. John's being limited to the 10th of July 1797. Rum of the British islands, negro slaves, and all other kinds of merchandize legally imported, (except mass, yards, bowsprits, pitch, tar, turpentine, and tobacco, and iron brought from the British colonies in America) were allowed to be carried from those ports to any colony in America belonging to an European state. No European or East-India goods were allowed upon any

uir-

om

nit-

e of

wn

m-

col-

ies,

on-

act

tifh

s of

the

ing

ſeſ-

and

the

np-

co,

s of

lin

nn.

oth

ree

the

be-

gro

ept

ron

ar-

Euuiv pretence whatever to be exported from Antigua to any other British colony: and foreign vessels, arriving at any of the free ports with East-of any island or country in the West-Indies or America, belonging to any foreign European power, may be imported in foreign vessels into on paying the same duties as American tobacco.

The liberty of importing foreign fugar and coffee in foreign vessels was extended to the Caicos islands, under the same regulations which were prescribed on their importation into the Bahama and Bermuda islands by the act 32 Geo. III, c. 43, with the surther privilege of exporting such goods from the Bahamas, Bermudas, and Caicos, without paying any duty whatever: and all sugar and cosse, imported into Great Britain from the Caicos, are deemed of foreign growth.

The acts 28 Geo. III, c. 6, and 31 Geo. III, c. 38, having prohibited the importation of timber from the foreign West-Indies into the British West-India islands, they were repealed so far as to permit the importation of bullet tree, purple heart, green heart, black heart, mastic, wallabaw, yellow sanders, locust, and bastard mahogany, the produce of South America, Trinidad, and Porto Rico, for the service of the sugar plantations.

The act 28 Geo. III, c. 6 had also prohibited the importation of any goods whatsoever from the United states of America into the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the islands of Cape Breton, S'. Johns, or Newfoundland, with their dependencies; but now the importation of pitch, tar, and turpentine, from the United states in British vessels was permitted for the accommodation of the ship-builders of those countries. [c. 50]

June 7th—The East-India company by virtue of an act of parliament, [23 Geo. II, c. 22] and upon the security of the debt due to them by the public, had sold anauties at three per cent to the amount of £2,992,440:5:0 of capital, which were known by the name of India annuities. With the consent of the company, and of the holders of the annuities, those annuities, and also the annuities on the capital sum of £1,207.559:15:0, retained by the company in their own hands, amounting upon the whole to £126,000 a year, were transferred from the management of the company to that of the bank of England, and ingrafted upon the fund called the three-per-cent reduced annuities, and made chargeable thenceforth, as other branches of the national debt, on the consolidated fund. By this ingraftment the debt of £4,200,000, due by the public to the company, was considered as paid off, excepting that the part of it remaining in the company's hands must

^{*} In this 9 the Calcos appear to be confidered as no part of the Bahama illands.

ma

vac

4 d

ma

unle

aga

ent

Geo

froi

er er

Ind

Brit

Gre

prin

excl

tinu othe

total

froin

lawfi

of co

at a 1

or re

mitte

fere i

pay i

bills o

to for

north

Lond

the bo

by the

rica,

difpof

when mande

are en

Th

Ve

In

T

be repaid to them at par, before the legislature can divest them of their exclusive trade.

The company were also authorized to increase their present stock of five millions by opening a subscription for another million with the consent of the lords of the treasury, the present proprietors having a preserence of subscribing to the extent of fifty per cent on their present stock, unless the capital so subscribed exceed the proposed million, in which case there must be a proportional reduction on every subscription. And they were directed to employ the money received from the subscribers in reducing their bond debts in Great Britain to the sum of £1,500,000, which they must not afterwards exceed, unless with the consent of the board of controul. [c. 47.]

June 11th—The exclusive trade of the East-India company, and the policifion of the territorial acquisitions and revenues vested in them by former acts *, together with those lately acquired by them, were continued to them till the 1° day of March 1811, and thereafter till parliament give three years notice of an intention to discontinue them, and also pay off any debt, which shall be due by the public to the company. But this grant was subjected to a multitude of regulations and provi-

ions.

A board of commissioners for the affairs of India † are to superintend, direct, and controul, all transactions concerning the civil or military government, or territorial revenues, according to regulations provided in this act. They are to have access to the books, papers, letters, &c. of the company, who are required to deliver to them copies of all resolutions, proceedings, &c. of the court of proprietors, and all letters, received from their servants abroad, relating to the civil or military government or revenue; and they are not to send out any orders relating to those objects, till they are approved by the board, who may, when they think it expedient, send orders, concerning war, peace, &c. in India, to the secret committee of directors, who, without disclosing the contents, must forward them to India.

The government of the territories in India is vested in a governor-general and three counselors at Fort-William (or Calcutta) in Bengal, and a governor and three counselors at each of the presidencies of Fort S'. George (or Madras) and Bombay, the two later being subject to the orders and controul of the governor-general. The nomination of the governors, counselors, commanders of the forces, and all the company's other servants, is vested in the court of directors, who also have the power of recalling them. But the king by a writing under his signmanual, countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners,

Particularly by the act as Geo. III, c. 65, which renewed the term of their exclusive trade.
 They are generally called the board of controul.

may remove any of the civil or military fervants of the company, or vacate any appointment made by the directors.

ir

of

ne

nt

in

p-

he

he

he

ЭУ

n-

 $^{\mathrm{1}}$

ıy.

7i-

n-

li-

0-

rs.

all

rs,

0-

ng

en

ia,

n-

)r-

al,

ort he

he

y's

he

11-

rs,

'And forasmuch as to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and policy, of this nation,' the governor-general is prohibited from making war without an express order from the court of directors, or from the secret committee by authority of the board of commissioners, against the British nation in India, or against any of the princes dependent on, or allied with, the company. And the governors of Fort S'. George and Bombay are not to proceed to hostilities without orders from the governor-general, or from home, 'except in cases of sudden 'emergency, or imminent danger.'—No servant of the company in India is permitted on any pretence whatever to receive any present.—British subjects are amenable to courts of justice, both in India and Great Britain, for all offences committed in the territories of the native

The company have a right, in the event of being deprived of their exclusive privileges at the expiration of the term now granted, to continue a corporation, and trade upon their joint stock in common with other British subjects.

In case of any territory, separate from the continent of China, and totally detached from the jurisdiction of that empire, being obtained from the Chinese government, and settled by the company, it shall be lawful for all British subjects, under regulations approved by the board of commissioners, to export British and Irish goods in the company's ships at a moderate rate of freight, consigned to the company's supercargoes or residents at such settlement, such exporters being by no means permitted to have any intercourse with the continent of China, or to interfere in any manner with the company's affairs, and being obliged to pay in the proceeds of their sales to the company's treasury, and receive bills of exchange payable in Great Britain.

Vessels engaged in the southern whale fishery, and licenced agreeable to former acts, have the liberty of passing Cape Horn, and sailing to the northward of the equator, and as far west as 180° of longitude from London.

The directors of the East-India company are required to lay before the board of commissioners a set of regulations proper to be observed by the vessels engaged in the fur trade on the north-west coast of America, which may have occasion to sail to Japan, Korea, or Canton, to dispose of their cargoes, and to return to the coast of America; which, when sanctioned by the board, shall be binding on the owners and commanders of vessels in that trade, who, on conforming to the regulations, are entitled to licences for failing into the company's limits, where they

must be subject to the direction of the council of supercargoes, or other officers, of the company, equally with the commanders of the company's ships: and if they trade at any place not specified in the licence, or infringe any of the regulations, they are liable to the penalties for illicit trade.

i

g

ti

e

ir

ft

ex

cu

fer

fer

ad

of

mi

the

ain

rec

nua

dir

the

to t

cep

mer

of

3) i

During the continuance of the company's exclusive trade, any British subject, residing in the European dominions of Great Britain, may, on his own account, lawfully export in the company's ships to Malabar, Coromandel, Bengal, and Sumatra, any produce or manufactures of the British dominions in Europe, except military stores, ammunition, masts and other spars, cordage, anchors, pitch, tar, and copper, the exportation of all which is referved to the company, or those to whom they give special licences. The civil servants of the company in India, and merchants refiding there under their protection, may thip onboard the company's ships for Lordon any goods, except piece goods made of cotton or filk, or having mixtures of those materials in them. For these exports and imports in private trade the company must every year appropriate the quartity of three thousand tuns of shipping, subject to be increafed or diminished by the board of controul, for which they may charge f,5 outward, and f,15 homeward, per tun in time of peace, and in time of war an additional freight with confent of the board of controul. The individuals, admitted to export and import in private trade, may employ any of the company's fervants (not being in a judicial or military capacity, nor otherways difqualified) or any licenced private merchants in India, to act as commercial agents for fales and returns of their adventures; and the company are required to licence a fufficient number of persons for that purpose.—The company being entitled by law to a duty of five per cent, and by custom to a rate of two per cent, for charges and expenses, on the value of the goods imported in private trade, it was now deemed expedient, for the encouragement of private trade, to abolish both those charges, and substitute for them an allowance of three per cent on the gross amount of the sales of goods from India, in full fatisfaction for charges of landing, warehouse rent, and felling; but the charges of five and two per cent still remain payable on goods from China.

That it may be made apparent, that the company do not neglect fending a due supply of the articles, whereof the exportation is particularly referved to themselves, they are obliged to present to the board of commissioners an annual account particularizing the quantities and qualities of the articles shipped by them, and also, if required, an account of their intended exports for the ensuing season. In case of representation being made to the board by any British or Irish manufacturer of a desciciency of the exports of any article by the company, they may, in their discretion, make such regulations for individuals shipping any of

er

y's

n-

cit

ifh

on

ar,

he

fts

on

ve

h-

m-

011

ex-

roin-

ay

nd

n-

de,

or

ate

of

ent

by

nt,

ate

ate

W-

om

nd

ble

ect

cu-

of

ıal-

, of

ion de-

in of

the referved articles, at the rate of freight payable for other goods shipped in private trade, to fuch extent as they shall see proper. The proprietors of British copper are particularly authorized, in case of the company neglecting to purchase 1,500 tuns of copper for exportation on or before the 31" day of August in each year, to export the quantity deficient in the company's thips, and to receive their returns in India goods on fuch terms as are provided for the proprietors of other private trade. If the company, and the persons licenced by them, neglect to import a sufficient quantity of calicoes, dimities, muslins, and other piece goods, allowed by law to be used in Great Britain, and also for exportation, the board may admit individuals to import fuch goods in the company's vessels. For the encouragement of individuals to engage in the importation of raw filk, cotton, cotton yarn, ikins, wool, dyewoods, fugar, and drugs, from India, and for fecuring to manufacturers a due supply at the sales, the company (who are empowered to land, store, and fell, all goods imported in private trade) are required to make speedy and frequent sales in moderate lots, under regulations approved by the board of controul.

The company's territorial revenues are to be applied to the following purposes, and in the following order of preference: 1) to defray the expense of the forts and military and naval establishments in India; 2) to pay the interest on debts due in India; 3) to support the civil and commercial establishments at the several settlements; 4) one crore of current rupees (near a million sterling) to be annually advanced to the several boards of trade, for providing investments to England, and remittances to China; 5) in case of paying off debts in India, or transferring them to Great Britain, to make an equivalent increase of the advances to the boards of trade, if necessary; the whole administration of the revenue being subject to the inspection and orders of the commissioners.

As it might be convenient to the company, that the greater part of the debt incurred in the defence of their possessions, amounting altogether to about seven crores of rupees, should be transferred to Great Britain, it was thought expedient to encourage their creditors in India to receive bills drawn upon the company, to the amount of £500,000 annually, at such equitable rates of exchange as shall be authorized by the directors, with consent of the board of commissioners, over and above the bills otherways authorized, till the company's India debt be reduced to two crores of rupees.

The company's commercial profits, after bills of exchange, debts, (except bonds) interest, and charges, are paid, are to be applied, 1) in payment of a dividend at ten per cent on the capital stock; 2) in payment of bills drawn for India debts to the amount of £500,000 annually; 3) in payment of £500,000 into the exchequer, to be at the disposal of

Mm 2



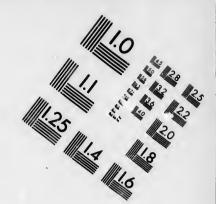
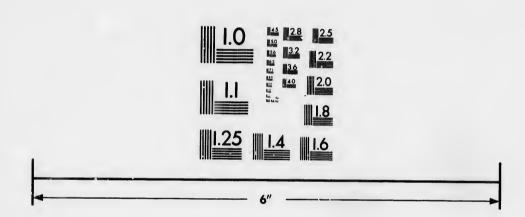


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503 STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA



parliament.—Whatever furplus there is remaining after making these payments may be applied to accelerate the reduction of the India debt to two crores; or it may be applied in discharge of the debts at home (except bond debts to the amount of £1,500,000) or for goeds to be shipped, and their proceeds to be applied to the reduction of the debt in India. After the reduction of that debt to two crores, and of the bonded debt at home to £1,500,000, one fixth part of the furplus, over providing for the payments already directed, may be applied in augmentation of the dividends upon the company's flock; and the other five fixths shall be paid into the bank of England in the first week of April in every year, and placed to the credit of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, till the money fo paid, with the interest accumulating upon it, shall amount to twelve millions; after which the five fixths shall be paid into the exchequer as the property of the public in full right. TOTAL THE

The fums paid into the bank are to be separately accounted for to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, under the title of The guarantee fund of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and to be invested in the national funds in the same manner as the sums appropriated for the reduction of the national debt. When the guarantee fund, with the proceeds of it, shall have amounted to £12,000,000, the dividends arising from it shall be subject to make good the desiciency, if any, in the company's dividends of ten per cent, as long as they shall continue to trade with a joint stock: and the sur plus, or the whole, if there is no need to assist the company's dividends, shall be paid into the exchequer as the property of the public.

On the determination of the company's exclusive trade, the capital of the guarantee fund is to be a fecurity for the payment of their debts, and also to make good to the proprietors their capital stock, valuing every £100 of it at £200: and afterwards, as long as the company shall continue to trade with a joint stock, it shall remain subject to make good all desiciencies; and whatever remains of it, after satisfying all those demands, shall become the property of the public.—The bank is required to lay an annual account of the guarantee sund before both houses of parliament.

W

fe

fr

 f_0

fe

m

ha: Fo

The company are permitted to apply their separate fund*, which amounted on the 1" of March 1793 to £467,896: 7: 4, over and above £9,750 capital stock, making also a part of the separate fund, with all interest accruing upon it. in making an additional dividend of one bass per cent to the proprietors of stock, and after the expiration of their exclusive trade to dispose of the remainder of it as they may think proper. For protecting the funds of the company from being burthened with

^{*} For the commencement of it fee V. iii, p. 690.

improper charges, they are restricted from giving any new salaries or pensions, or augmentations of old ones, above £200 a year, without the consent of the board of controul: and they are required to lay before parliament annual accounts of the revenues of every prefidency, of their fales in India and at home, &c.

The claim of the king upon the company for a balance of military and naval expenses down to 24th December 1792, and the company's claim upon the king for their expenses in the expedition against Manila in the year 1762, for supporting prisoners and supplying hospitals in India, and also for customs on teas returned, amounting altogether to £443,632, were fet against each other, and mutually cancelled; the company being bound to repay all expenses incurred after 24th December 1792 for the king's troops employed in India.

In order to secure to the company the full enjoyment of their exclusive trade, as now limited, they are empowered to feize all veffels employed by any British subject, belonging to Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, Mann, the Faro islands *, or any British colony in America or the West-Indies, which shall be found without a licence within the limits of their charter, together with their cargoes; and to arrest all British subjects, not employed or licenced by them, found within their limits, and to fend them home to England for trial. British subjects trading in India under the authority of foreign princes shall for-

The governors, and members of council, the officers of the revenueand of justice, in India are not permitted to engage, directly or indirectly, in any kind of trade, unless on account of the company. The judges of the supreme court are upon no account to have any concern whatever in trade. Nor shall any British subject be concerned in the inland trade in falt, betel-nur, tobacco, or rice, except on account of the

All British subjects are prohibited from conveying East-India or Chinese goods to Europe by the way of Suez, or any other route. But the servants of the company who are not particularly prohibited, and the free merchants in India, may fell goods in India to the fubjects of any foreign state, and may act as agents in importing, exporting, buying, and felling, on account of any foreign merchant or company, and may lend money to foreigners †. [33 Geo. III, c. 52]

hele

debr

ome

o be

debt

the

over

aug-

ther

k of

for

e in-

hich the

r to

title

ding

ame

ebt.

ited

ake ent,

fur

nds,

oital

bts,

iing hall

ood

de-

ired

s of

nich

ove all

half

CX-

per.

vith

^{*} In after ages this act of parliament may per- that kingdom, were a part of the British domihaps be adduced as a proof, that the Faro (or nions in the eighteenth century, Ferror) islands, which (as we know from Suorro † This act, consisting of 163 Sturleson, the Herodotus of the North, and other authors) were colonized by refugees from Norway in the reign of Harold Harfagur, and by emigrants from the Western islands of Scotland when they were subject to Norway, and which still belong to

⁺ This act, consisting of 163 sections, contains many minute regulations for the government and police of the territories in India, the forms of legal proceedings against delinquents, &c. which it is not necessary to insert in this work.

June 17th The commissioners, appointed to issue exchequer bills for the support of commercial credit, were authorized to lend the bills on fecurity of the property of persons willing to deposit it for the relief of their friends, and to admit applications for fums as low as £2,000, on receiving fatisfactory fecurity to double the amount. Many other regulations for the management of the business were also enacted, which being for a temporary purpose, the detail of them could not now be interesting. [33 Geo. III, c. 51]

Friendly focieties, or benefit clubs, have been Aablished among the working people and others for about a century *; and the experience of the advantages derived from them has extended then, to almost every part of Great Britain. It is perhaps unnecessary to inform the reader. that the purpose of these institutions is to put it in the power of the industrious many to relieve the wants of the industrious few, who may be disabled by sickness or age from gaining their bread, out of a fund created by their own periodical contributions. Therefor, when they are judiciously established upon equitable and scientific principles +, they must be of great moral and political advantage in giving a check to that abandoned, and too general, propenfity to waste, and difregard of character, which induce many of the lower class of people to throw themfelves upon the parish rather than work; to introduce, or rather restore. an independence of spirit, a reliance upon their own exertions, and an honourable pride in placing a dependence upon funds created by their own industry; and to counteract the heavy and growing oppression of the poor's rates, which, it has been well observed, find funds for the poor, and find poor for the funds, and by which the industrious and meritorious poor are compelled to maintain the idle and profligate poor, as well as the belpless poor, the only proper objects of gratuitous support.

June 21"-The legislature, thinking the protection and encouragement of fuch focieties likely to promote the happiness of individuals and diminish the public burthens, invested them with the powers and privileges of corporations, on condition that their rules be submitted to the inspection of the justices in quarter sessions, and confirmed by them, which gives them great advantages in the management of their funds, and defends them from depredations. The courts are required to adfe

foc

pol

for the

23

Αu

dut

w.ee

between the modern friendly focieties and the gilds, which fublified in England before the Jorman

conqueit. [State of the poor, V. i, p. 590.]

† Unless their tehemes are drawn up by men their deceiving themselves from the prospect of the speedy accumulation of their funds in the early period of the fociety, which may disappoint the longoft livers of the relief they will most stand in need

[&]quot; Sir Frederic Eden finds a flrong refemblance of, or, in the words of Doctor Price, 'lay the " foundation of prefent relief on future calamity." But it cannot be expected, that every parifh, or every village, can have in it a Price or a Webiter: and therefor the benevolent suggestion of Sir Fredwho have fludied that particular branch of calcul-ation as a fcience, there is the greatest danger of 'of certificates, &c. calculated to facilitate and direct the operations of fuch valuable citabliffiments, should be published, is well worthy of the attention of a philantluopic calculator, or a philanthropic government.

s for

ls on

ef of

, on

reg-

hich

e in-

g the

ence

very

ader.

e in-

y be

cre-

y are

they

that

char-

iem-

tore.

d an

their

on of

poor,

poor

pless

nge-

luals

and

d to

iem.

nds.

ad-

ay the

mity.'

ith, or biter:

Fred.

forms nd dinents,

hilan-

minister speedy justice to the societies against any of their officers who withhold their funds; and the effects of deceased officers of the societies are made liable for debts due to them in preference to the claims of all other creditors. The courts are also directed to appoint council and agents to manage their causes, who, as well as the officers of the courts, are required to do their duty without see or reward: neither is any stamp duty chargeable upon the proceedings in such causes. To prevent the members of such societies from destruding those who have a right to be relieved by them, they are debarred from dissolving themselves and dividing the funds, unless they have obtained the consent in writing of all entitled to relief, and of sive sixths of the society. The members of the societies are exempted from the hardship of being driven from the parish wherein their choise, or their interest, induces them to live, unless they or their families actually become chargeable without having obtained a legal settlement in such parish. [33 Geo. III, c. 54]

Mr. Colquioun reckon 1,600 friendly focieties in London and its neighbourhood in the year 1799, of which 800 had enrolled themselves agreeable to this act. He estimates the number of members to be 80,000, and their annual contributions to be £1 from each member.

Sir Frederic Eden illustrates the beneficial effects of such societies upon the labouring classes by 'comparing the condition of those who are members of them, and of those who, in the same village, are contented to rely on the parish for relief. The former are, in general, comparatively cleanly, orderly, and sober, and consequently happy, and good members of society; whilst the later are living in silth and wretchedness, and are often, from the pressure of a casual sickness, or accident, which incapacitates them from working, tempted to the commission of improper acts (not to say crimes), against which the fure resource of a benefit club would have been the best preservative.

Both these benevolent gentlemen recommend a prohibition of the purchase of lottery tickets, or any other gambling adventures, by the societies corporately, or the members individually. [Police of the metropolis, pp. 575, 157, ed. 1800.—State of the poor, V. i, pp. 615, 603]

June 17th—The war baving raifed the price of fugar, the regulations for the allowance of drawbacks and bounties were altered as follows. If the average price of mulcovado jugar in the fix weeks preceding the 23th of June 1793 should not exceed 65f per hundredweight, and in August, October, and February, following not exceed 60f, exclusive of duties, the drawback and bounty should be allowed; deducting one shilling per hundredweight on refined sugar exported in foreign vessels.

The rent of tobacco allowed to remain in the custom-house ware-houses above eighteen months, which had been fixed at fix pence per week for every package from the day of lodging it, was reduced to:

three halfpence: and three years, instead of two years, were allowed for clearing it out from the warehouses, and paying the duty.—A Spanish vessel loaded with tobacco from New Orleans, having, on receiving intelligence of Spain being at war with France, put into Plymouth, and the lords of the treasury having provisionally permitted the cargo to be entered on paying the duty charged on tobacco from the United states of America, the permission was confirmed by parliament. [c. 57]

The same premium formerly allowed to vessels engaged in the southern whale fishery, and permitted to sail in the Pacific ocean only as far north as the equator, was now extended to those, which, in virtue of the recent act for renewing the East-India company's exclusive trade, should sail beyond it. [c. 58]

k

re

n

ha

an

an

uf

up

now for

ed.

' ing

to cxt

it l

obf

ten!

4 hav

The temporary duties, imposed by the act 31 Geo. III, c. 49, on spiritous liquors imported, were prolonged till 5th April 1795. Regulations were also enacted for the distilleries in Scotland, and for the carriage of British spiritous liquors between the two united kingdoms. [c. 59]

There was raised this year by a lottery the sum of £675,000, whereof there remained a clear profit to the public of £175,000 after paying the prizes. The act contains a number of regulations, having for their object the prevention of fraudulent practices in lottery transactions. [c. 62]

Goods legally imported into Ireland from the British colonies and settlements in America, the West-Indies, and those parts of Asia and Africa not comprehended in the limits of the East-India company's exclusive trade, are permitted to be imported into Great Britain in British or Irish vessels, accompanied with the original documents; goods so imported being considered with respect to duties, drawbacks, &c. as if directly imported from the colonies and settlements abroad. [c. 63]

Several new regulations were made respecting the duty of the receiver of corn returns. The king in council was empowered to regulate the importation and exportation of corn in proportion to the prices, and also the coasting carriage of it.—The bounty on the exportation of oatmeal having been hitherto regulated by the price of oats, it was henceforth determine by the price of the meal itself, 1/6 per boll being allowed to the exporters in British vessels, when the price is under 13/ per boll, and the exportation being prohibited when it rifes to 14/, with the exception of the limited quantities formerly allowed to be shipped from certain ports for the colonies and foreign fettlements.—The Hudson's-bay company were permitted to ship annually 560 tuns of flour and 1,000 quarters of different kinds of corn and bread to their fettlements; and the Sierra-Leona company were likeways allowed to fend an annual supply of 21 tuns of flour and 25 quarters of barley or peas to their colony in Africa, when general exportation is prohibited on account of the high prices.—The king being vefted by former acts with a power of licencing the exportation of greater quantities of corn,

bread, &c. than are allowable by law, and it being deexpedient that his ' Majesty should have the same power during such time as parliament ' shall be sitting,' he was empowered in cases of war, hurricane, dearth, or fudden diffress, to licence, with the advice of his privy council, the exportation of 6,000 quarters of corn and 3,000 tuns of ground corn or biscuit in a year, beyond the quantities already permitted. [c. 65]

Many feamen, keelmen, casters, and ship-carpenters, having riotously obstructed the loading, unloading, failing, and navigating, of vessels, keels, &c. fuch offenders, and also those who forcibly prevent others from doing their work, were directed to be confined in houses of correction, and kept to hard labour, not less than six, nor more than twelve, months. The crime of fetting fire to vessels, &c. was made punishable by death. [c. 67]

The oppressive and partial duty upon coals carried coastways in Scotland was repealed; and the inhabitants of the northern districts, where there are no coal mines, who confequently must, from natural causes, have paid the highest price for coals, were relieved from the vexations and the enormous expense of custom-house formalities, which sometimes turned out heavier than the prime cost and freight of the coals, and in a great part of the country operated as a total prohibition of the use of them. In commutation for the coal duty, new taxes were laid upon the retailers of the home-made spiritous liquor called whisky or aqua vitæ, which were expected to produce eight times as much revenue *. [c. 60]

It being found exceedingly difficult to adjust the value of the camage, sometimes sustained by figs in their importation, to the mutual

* Mr. Oughterfon, minister of West Kilbride in Ayr-thire, thus deferibes the effects of the law now repealed. What renders the only expedient for fupplying this defect [of lime] more embar-raffing is the duty upon coals carried conflways, and even to places within the preeincts of the fame port, and where the coal-works are fituated. This hath difcouraged farmers from bringing lime-stone by water from Arran and the greater Cumbray, where it is to be had in ahundance, because though it might be procured from those places at no great charge, there is no coal to burn, it with, but what must be fetched at an extraordinary expense. The barbarous policy of this law must appear evident to every person; it hath been the death of agriculture, wherever its baleful influence hath extended. It must give pleasure to every lover of his country to observe, that it is now become an object of attention to a virtuous legislature, who, I stening, at length, to the voice of justice and humanity, have judged it expedient to take it off. In this event gentlemen, whose estates are situated upon the shore, will be induced to erect draw-kilns. The sarmer will have lime afforded him at a

place. The quantity of grain will be increased, and the country affume a new face. [Statisfical account of Scalland, V. Xii, p. 408.]

Such were the effects of the duty in a place near

to coal pits : and we shall now see a specimen of the hardship of conveying coals to a distant region.

Captain Macleod, a gentleman who had feen much of the world, and been many years commander of a ship in the service of the East-India company, on retiring from the sea purchased Herris in the Western islands of Scotland, where he endeavoured to introduce a spirit of industry and improvement. He told Mr. Knox, that, having loaded a sloop at Greenock with coals for Herris, he offered, before he fent her off, to pay the duty in Greenock; but it could not be received there. The floop forung a leak; and his factor, having unloaded her at his residence, wrote to the collector at Stornoway, requesting that an officer might be fent to meafure the coals and receive the duty, The answer was, that the coals must be sent to Stornoway to be measured. They were accordingly reflipped; and a new v age, of about 140 miles out and home, undertaken, attended with an expense utterly disproportionate to the value of " moderate rate. A vigorous cultivation will take the object of it, and with the hardship of derang-

d for

mith

g in-

and

o be

lates

outh-

s far

ie of

rade.

fpir-

tions

ge of

ereof

g the

· ob-

. 627

and

and

s exitish

im-

f di-

ceiv-

ulate ices.

n of

was be-

nder

14/,

fhip-The

is of

heir

d to

y or

oited

acts

orn,

satisfaction of the importers and the revenue officers, the former allowance of discount for damage was now abolished; and instead of it the duty on all figs was lowered from 12/10 per hundredweight in British vessels, and 13/4 in foreign ones, to 10/ and 10/6, with a drawback of o/2 on exportation.—Virginal wire, made of copper, was fubjected to the same duty on importation with that made of brass.-The commissioners of the customs were authorized to make an equitable return of the duties paid by the importers on goods damaged at fea, without calling for the opinion of merchants, unless in cases, wherein they think themselves incompetent, or when the importers are diffatisfied with the allowance offered by them. The commissioners were also authorized to fell fmuggling veffels to fuch as would fit them out as privateers, instead of destroying them. [c. 70]

June 21"-The fum of £386: 15:6 was allowed for provisions for the relief of 650 emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland, who arrived in great distress in Nova Scotia. The sum of £13,800:15:0 was allowed for gratuities and passage-money to fundry American loyalists defirous of fettling in Upper Canada. And the fum of £1,420: 3:0 was granted to fundry persons, who had carried on the whale fishery in Nova Scotia, and had arrived at Milford haven in order to fettle in this kingdom, to indemnify them for the losses fustained by the fale of their property, the expense of their removal, &c. These allowances are included in the supplies granted this year by parliament. [c. 72] And, for the fake of connection, it may be here observed, that a further al-

from Nova Scotia. The law for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland, was continued, with fome variations and improveinents, fuggested by experience. [c. 74]

lowance of £240: 18: 0 was made next fession to another of the whalers

April 30th That the benefits of the canals, which already interfected the country in a great variety of directions, might be rendered more extensive by a communication with the metropolis, a grand junction was projected between the Oxford canal at Braunston in Northampton-shire and the River Thames at Brentford: and the company of the proprietors of The grand junction canal were invested with the usual powers to make and maintain the canal, with collateral cuts to Daventry, to the River Nen, to the turnpike road at Old Stratford, and to Watford, whereby a cheap and easy carriage might be afforded for all heavy commodities between the Irish and British channels, the ports of Hull and London, and the feveral intermediate populous and manufacturing towns; the agriculture of the country might be affifted by fupplying lime and other manures at an easy charge; and a confiderable reduction might be effected in the price of coals, which, however, are 0

O

S

tl

fo

ee

di

in

Se

ca

le.

an

is

loi

otl

the

an

tw

wa

Th

fixt

bei

ver

the

of i

ing all the operations of the farm. The necessary as impracticable; and the duty, guarded with tuch configuence was, that fearcely any coals were ever fevere refluictions, was a mere nothing. [Know's carried to those remote regions; all insprovements Tour in 1786, p. 162.] depending upon the ufe of them were abandoned

low

the

Brit-

raw-

fub-

The

e re-

vith-

thev

sfied

alfo

ut as

s for

rriv-

was

alists

3:0

this

their

e in-

And,

er al-

alers

lex-

ove-

ected

e ex-

fhire

prie-

wers

atry,

d to

or all

ts of

ifac-

fup-

able

are

li tuch

Knox's

not permitted to approach London upon the canal so near as the borders of Middlesex. The capital slock of the company was fixed at £500,000; and they were invested at the same time with power to raise the further sum of £100,000; if it should be found necessary.

The course of this important caual is 90 miles, and it has 121 locks. It is carried under ground in tunnels at three different places, and goes over the River Colne in an aqueduct bridge at Uxbridge.

A company of subscribers, with a capital of £400,000, were incorporated for the purpose of making a navigable canal from the River Severn at Shrewsbury, to pass by Ellesmere, and join the River Mersea t Netherpool in Cheshire, with several collateral cuts, or branches, to various places. [c. 01]

In the course of this, which is commonly called the Ellesmere canal, there is an aqueduct bridge confishing of seven arches, and 130 feet high, for conveying the barges over the River Dee. What would the engineer say to this, who ridiculed Brindley's proposal, of making an aqueduct of only 38 feet high, by the contemptuous appellation of a castle

The city of Gloucester having a very troublesome and tedious communication with the sea, owing to the difficult navigation of the River Severn, a company of spirited and intelligent individuals subscribed a capital of £140,000 in order to make a canal, sufficient to carry large vessels, between Gloucester, and the mouth of a small river called Berkley pill; and they were incorporated, and invested with the usual powers. [c. 97]

This canal carries a breadth of about 70 feet with a depth of 18½ feet; and ships of above 300 tuns can navigate the whole of its extent, which is level throughout, there being only a lock at each end for preferving the water; so that it may be called a wet dock of about twenty miles

A company of proprietors were also incorporated for carrying on another most important canal, capable of carrying merchant ships between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean by a cut of nine miles long, and 12 or 15 feet deep, to be made through a narrow neck of land between Loch Crinan and Loch Gilp in Argyle-shire. Their capital was £120,000, with liberty to add £30,000, if necessary. [c. 104] The canal was executed with a depth of 13 and 14 feet, and with sixteen locks, the whole rise above the high-water level of the sea being 63 feet. When it is completed, vessels from the River Clyde, prevented from going down the Firth by a south wind, may proceed through the canal to sea without any loss of time *. It will bring the west coast of the Highlands, and the Western islands, in short, all the sishing shores,

I have heard of at leaft one instance of a veffel, detained by a fouth wind, lying at the Tail of the bank near Greenock, while another, which

at least 100 miles nearer to Glasgow, and also, by means of the Forthand-Clyde canal, to Edinburgh and all the east coast of Britain. And it will enable the sishermen of the west coast to make their voyages to Glasgow in as few days, as they now require weeks to double the distant and dangerous Mull of Kentire.

These were the most important of the many navigable canals in various parts of the kingdom, for which acts were passed in the course of this session.

Acts were passed for repairing the harbour of Little Hampton, and the port of Arundel, and for improving the navigation of the River Arun up to Arundel; for making a harbour at Trevaunance in Cornwall; for enlarging and improving the harbour of Carnarvon; and for enlarging the harbour of Amlwch in Anglesey.

Several acts were also passed this session for improving the streets, and for other matters of police in London and its neighbourhood, also for improvements in Glasgow, including a new bridge over the Clyde at that city, and for others in many towns throughout the kingdom.

k

tl

ir

W

g

W

w

m

CC

ca

uſ

it

ed

VĊ

or

foc

de:

ant

of

to

June 8th—An order of council was iffued for feizing all vessels of every nation, except Denmark and Sweden, which should be found carrying corn to France, to purchase the cargoes for his Majesty's service, and also to allow a reasonable freight, and then to dismiss the vessels.

July 5th—Agreeable to the act, just passed, the East-India company raised the dividend upon their capital stock from eight to ten and a half per cent, at which rate the payments were now made *.

The dependence of commerce and manufactures upon agriculture, the principal fource of the materials of both, renders it proper to mention the establishment of a board of agriculture, which, on the suggestion of Sir John Sinclair, took place this summer; an institution, which, if properly conducted, may be of very great service in directing and promoting the industry of the country. The annual allowance granted to this board for destraying the expenses of surveys, salaries, printing, &c. is £3,000.

The government of the French colony of S'. Domingo being unhinged in confequence of a quarrel between a new governor and the civil commissioners sent out from France, which proceeded to open hostilities, the revolted negroes seized the opportunity, attacked the city of Cap François, massacred almost all the white inhabitants, and reduced that flourishing city, which so opulence, magnissionere, and commercial importance, had no equal in the West-Indies, to a heap of ashes. The few white people, who could escape the general massacre, and get onboard any kind of vessels, sled in all directions; many to Jamaica; many more to the United states of America. Some of the principal planters came to England, and found means to represent to administration, that the French colonists wished to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain, and that the sovereignty of that noble colony

^{*} The dividend has continued the fame fince July 1793.

orth-And

es to

dift-

s in

ourfe

and River

orn-

d for

, and

for

le at

els of

car-

vice, ls.

pany balf

ture. nen-

ftion

h, if

proed to

&c.

ing-

civil

oftil-

ty of

uced

ierc-

thes.

get

nica; cipal

ftra-

pro-

lony

might be obtained without the fmallest difficulty. It is probable, that little attention was paid to the proposal till after the declaration of war; and then orders were fent to Jamaica to detach a proper force to accept the furrender of the French colony, and to keep possession of it. Accordingly five or fix ships of war, with a military force, confisting of 667 foldiers besides officers, sailed from Jamaica, and arrived at Jeremie on the 19th of September. Next morning, as had been previously concerted, they took possession of that town, the inhabitants of which took the oaths of allegiance to Great Britain: and their example was immediately followed by the garrifon of Cap Nicola.

The British army, after receiving a slender reinforcement, got possesfion of some other places situated on the shore of the Bight of Leogane. But the foldiers were perishing in crowds by the yellow fever, an enemy more dreadful than any that the French could bring against them.

In the East-Indies, as foon as the commencement of hostilities was known, the British forces took possession of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Karical, Yanam, Mahé, and the French Factory at Surat, which were the whole of the fettlements then belonging to the French in India.

Mr. Mackenzie, whose journey from Montreal to the Frozen ocean in the year 1789 has already been related, fet out on a second journey, or inland voyage, of geographical and commercial discovery, for which he was now well provided with proper astronomical instruments and a good chronometer. In this expedition he directed his course to the westward, and, after passing the height of the land, and walking above a hundred miles, he and his party re-embarked on a river running west, and plentifully stocked with excellent falmon, (a fure mark of immediate communication with the fea) which conveyed them to an inlet of the Pacific ocean, where they faw porpufes and fea-otters, and a considerable rise and fall of the tide. There, at a place called Cascade canal by Captain Vancouver, he painted upon a rock the words, ' Alex-' ander Mackenzie, from Canada by land, 22d July 1793.'*

November 6th - As the French after the commencement of the war used to carry the produce of their West-India islands to America, that it might thence be shipped for France in the neutral vessels of the United states, an order of council was issued for seizing and detaining all veffels found carrying the produce of the French colonies, or provisions or other supplies for the use of those colonies. Though this eder was foon revoked, a very great number of American veffels were seized under the authority of it †: and it spread such an alarm, that the merchants concerned in the trade with America expressed their apprehensions of an immediate rupture with that country, and applied to government to know what they might depend upon.

This year the French whale fishery, carried on from the port of Dun-

^{*} Mr. Mackenzie was honoured with a gold

[†] It was flated in the house of peers, that 600 Aft. Mackenzie was honoured with a gold medal from the patriotic fociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for having penetrated from Canada to the South fea.

7 It was nated in the neure of peers, that ooo American veffels were feized, or detained in British ports, between the 6th of November 1793 and the 28th of March 1794.

kirk by the Nantucket whalers, which was begun in the year 1786 with only two ships, was so much increased as to employ forty vessels from that port. The war ruined the fishery; and some of the conductors of it returned to America *.

Almost immediately after the renovation of the treaty with Ruffia the empress issued an edict (or ukase, 8th April) whereby she prohibited the importation of a great variety of goods, comprehending chiefly those of British manufacture, such as wrought iron of all forts, unless for account of government; wrought copper; gilt and plated ware: watches, and every thing belonging to them; coaches, chaifes, and other carriages; striped and flowered casimirs, spagnolettes (or half cloths), and plushes, the plain goods of these species being admitted; gauzes, and all ribands of more than one colour. Persons having on hand any of the prohibited goods were allowed till the I" of January 1794, by a subsequent edict prolonged till the 1" of July, to dispose of them, at the expiration of which time they were ordered to export them within fix weeks, under the penalty of having them feized and burnt, if they were found in the Russian dominions t.

By another edict (December 13th) the prohibition of striped and flowered goods, limited by the former one to calimirs, spagnolettes, and plushes, was extended to all other striped or flowered woolen goods, whereby it was made to comprehend a great variety of articles of British manufacture, which the merchants had already ordered on the faith of the former edict.

The confequence of these edicis was, that many of the Russian merchants were reduced to bankruptcy, or obliged to return the goods they had purchased, instead of making the stipulated payment, to the importers, who in vain applied to the empress to restore the duties they had paid for the right of felling the goods in her dominions: fo that prodigiously heavy losses fell upon the British merchants, the very best customers of Russia, and upon the British manufacturers, who had put goods fuitable for the Ruslian market in hand, in a dependence on receiving the customary orders for them. It is difficult to account for this conduct of the wife and magnanimous Catharine. She could not intend to depress the British manufactures in favour of those of France, for the had already cut off all communication with that country; and, if the proposed by the prohibition of such goods to encourage, or push forward, the manufacture of fimilar articles in her own dominions, the measure was at least premature.

A

P R

B

C O

de

th

in 1

7

vea

froi

from

the

Tota

58,8

and

T

duke de Rochefoucault Liancourt, V. ii, p. 269, English translation.

⁺ By an edict dated 14th June 1794 all French goods, and goods refembling French, were ordered to be exported in fix weeks from the 1st of July, with the exception of wines, which were permitted

^{*} This I have taken from The travels of the to be fold at prices to be limited by the magiftrates. The term for the fale of British wares of fleel and iron was prolonged till the 1st of April 1795, and for striped filks, half filks, woolen, cotton, and other flight goods of British manufacture, till 1st April 1796.

The following is an authentic statement of the commerce of Petersburg during this year.

belonging to	arriv-	fail- ed.	By merchants of	Value of exp	orts,	Value of imp	orts,	Cuftom duties,	imported
Russia Great Britain	48 536	- 40	Russia	9,937,776	40	10,339,659	59		Rubles.
Denmark		542	Great Britain	13,121,788	46	2,879,100	69		
Austria	67	53	Denmark	126,252	28	538,576	25		
Swede	47	4	Austria	65,284	29	191,442	57		1
Holland	47 32		Sweden	200	13	3,299	0		
ubeck	14	41		100,370	82	110,726	77	,	
russia		40	Lubeck	6,780	47	14,511	0		
pain	4	30	France	151,110	65	34,223	16		
famburgh	5	30	Spain	49,508	90	24,807	50		
merica	30	10	Hamburgh	4,021	88	5,315	0	1	
ortugal	2	30	Switzerland			2,887	0		
ostock	46	7		122,865	53	194,665	0		
antzik		10	Italy	2,210	O	6,300	0		
remen	7 4	_	Mecklenburg			29,162	0		
ourland	7	7	sundry nations	10,489	88	86,394	28		
ldenburg	2		captains of vessels	69,290	51	119,499	25		
aly	- 4	6	Total.		-				
	_ 1	9	Totals 2	3,757,954	201	4,580,560	B	2,795,941 47	57,000

The exports from Riga to Great Britain amounted to 3,003.956 rubles.

vith rom

s of uffia ited iefly nlefs are; and half ted: on uary e of hem irnt. and

and

ods,

Brit-

faith rchhey orthad probest put

re-

for

not

nce, and,

push

the

magif-

res of April

cture,

and no silver.

The following is an Account of the vessels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1793.

	1		
n	Vessels.	Tuns.	Men.
England	10,770	1,206,778	87.303
Beduand	2.129	160.642	13,080
Ireland	1,181		
Colonies	1,880		
Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	1,009		
Mann	181	13-3	
Mann	177	4,177	810
Total	16,329	1,564,520	118,052

There were built and registered in the several ports of the British dominions, in the course of this year,

800 vessels measuring 75,085 tuns.

The net revenue of the eustoms, paid into the exchequer in the course of this from the custom-house in London £3,854,572 0 0 from the custom-house in Edinburgh the West-India duty of four and a half per cent 92,800 0 0 31,273 10 4 Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £3,978,645 10 4 There were eoined at the mint, in the course of this year, 58,800 pounds of gold, value £2,747,430 0 0

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1793 was as follows.

	ENGLAND CO	d into	1		ENGLAND.	印	Exported from	from	G 24 11003	4	-	
Countries, &cc.	PROFEST.	SCOTTAND							SCOIFA	-		1
			British m	British merchandize.	Foreign merchandize.	c. Fotal.		British merchant	British merchenfine Foreign merchan fine	TR LEE	Total.	
Denmark and Norway	£147,820 9 6	£59,002 4	0 2131,700		£142.478 7	8 2274.277	0 91	Po 701 0	901 20 19	*	016.00	
Russia	_	266,034 14	111 182,300	0 5 2	123,001 2		7	_	200	- 0	16 224	2 6
Sweden	270,101 6 11	37,293 18		_	46,340 8		. 0	1.726 11	1 645	0 4	10000	9 9
Poland -	268,649 1 4	6,848 1	3 20,332	2 15 2	47.011 5	3 68.214	0		·	,	2/2/2	
Prussia	585,836 2 8				50.004 7		2 .	300	30	2 57001	300	
Germany	731.423 14 7		1		1.737.000 4	7 2.447.385	2 0		00. 20	-	399	00
Holland	672.560 17 4	133,745 15	. 4		1.000.780 17	4 1 486 372	9 (5	2 091,0		0 0	35,410	9 0
Flanders	120,180 7 4		212,045	-	550,504 0	4 772.540) ~		1 29119	4 6	130,410	5 2
France	117,649 15 7	3,378 0	0 66,677	7 6 8	162,210 4	11 228,887	11.			2	61.00	9
Portugal -	441,325 8 11				59,213 2	7 546.700	-1	41.4.14	01	0 91	200	9 01
Madeira -	10,428 4 1	113 2	0 33,256		2,711 5	1 35.067	12		2		7	
Spain	470,962 5 6	14,910 12		1 9 7	_	3 473,105	00	3.531 0			2 531	0
Canaries -	3,833 4 3	536 0			1,303 8	7 26.120	-		,	_	1000	2
Straits -	1,737 5 4		10,504	gar.		10.504	-					
Gibraltar -	4,019 13 5		96,164	11 0 11	15,602 5	3 111,766	9	_	1.623	12 .1	4 244	1
Italy -	570,897 10 10	13,705 7	9 424,252	2 13 5	101,619 13	4 525,872	9	6,081 3			6.816	3 11
Venice	36,076 5 5		4,383	3 1 11	6,571 1	4 10,954	n					
Turkey	184,681 4 1		23,466	18		8 45,270	4 10			_		
Ireland -	2,054,539 9 10	230,381 2	111 950,735	5 5 3		0 1,737,640	17 3	104,541 0	11 101.142	1.1	205.683	F. 81
Mann -	35,762 15 2		34,700	11 6 0	14,642 13	1 49,343	3				021	10
Guernsey, &c.	62,188 9 9	1,087 5	5 110,086		8	10 133,548	16 0	537 10	3		537	0 0
Greenland	C4,493 9 1				686	. 636	7		31	2 0	31	7 0
Ca Conited states		26,116 19	က်	9 8 10	230,533 1	2 3,334,852	10 01	168,406 2		8 10	179,820	0 11
4		_	10 674,564	_			12 3	42,211 4		13 11	82,113	
British -	3,937,300 12 11	402,313 3	7,	00	6	11 2,215,139	17 8	305,003 10			331.622	0
W n Foreign	283,588 12 7	24,778 2	3 15,188	8 1 2	3,920	8 19,108	7 10		0 1.271	_	1.973	5 10
Asia	3,498,884 15 9		2,597,056	1	122,189	8 2,719,246	7 1					
New Holland -	138 17 1		1,674			0 3,245	1					
Africa		5 18	0 251,573			3 376,061	1 7					
Sierra Leona	~		4,86	5 2 1	3,640 18	6 8,526	0 7					
Prize goods -	558,523 3 5				388,522 7	0 388,522	7 0				•	
Total	17,823,274 13 101,431,842	1,431,842 4	7,13,117,178	2	1 6,248,250 13 11 19,365,428 16	11 19,365,428		0/775,000 15	6 248 308 18 111 023 300 14	8 111	023.300	14 5

Summary.

Imports of England 217,523,274 13 10 Exports of England 213,117,178 2 126,5248,250 13 1142 19,385,428 16 0 1,431,842 4 7 Exports of Ecodand 213,197,209 17 12,248,330 13 1142 19,385,428 16 0 248 330 13 11 1033,390 14 5 2 12,255,110 18 5

A. D. 1793.

The following is an Account of the number of veffels with their tunnage and men, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1793.

Outward.

ENGLAND.

Inward.

SCOTLAND.

The following is an Account of the number of veffels with their tunnage and men, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1793.

		Form	cigii.	1,186 74		_				153 25	285 21		- 010	2					_			_		7 228		_			_	
	-			0.7		_			0	7	4.			1		_								4,747						,
	Outward.	-	-	383	289		365	227	916	310	397	9	200		33	29			_	2	0	20 10		7.0		0.0				
	ō			3	5,498								Q									525		103		200				
۱		British.					0	4,	5.001	5	6,471	3	100	3	20	375 729				72,037	422	3,813		0,700		15,085	3			
AND.			Pound	9	33		20.00	27	5.	5	62	2	4	-	0	+0	-			1,182	Ξ.	1+1		30		82		_		
SCOTLAND.			Mes	919		9	Ö	27	4		35			-	-				-	10 1,	-	-	-	i,	-	_				
1		Foreign.	Tuns.	3,262		130	707	450	8	,	J	_								110	_									
	ri i	Fo	70.	30	_			n	-	- 0	0							٩		-			5 630	5						
	Inward		Men.	620	2	356	3	010,1	202	3	4 5	23	130	124		0/	-		-	0,057	5	524	80 20	011	¢	216			<u>.</u>	·
		British.	Tuns.	10,298		472			5,008	010 01	775	405	206,	656,1		1,692					4								10	
1		B		129 10 132 18							2	4	-							74,980	ń	3,813	2,00	1,550	150	13,951	234	i	75	
1			70			_		12/	51	115		4	19	16		0				1,248	5	14	17	00	-	12.	-	-	-	+
	mintries	from and to		mark	ourla	len	pg.	untz	12.0	e B	ers	ea.	ore.	3 .	ies a	: 0	ho	- A		_:	5	E :	i i	ij.	Pa.	ti s	<u>.</u>	ig .		Ver
	Countries			52 Russia					9	92 Holland								Sicily	Turkey	Ireland			-	British colonies) CHonduras	See Shritish	Asia	New Holland	Barbary	Cape Verde
	T	1:	Macu-	52	17	445	585	12	2 5	1,192 H	522	225	23 50 AF	370	0 6	13	61	Sicily	Turkey.	Ireland.	13		-	ineries	•	See Shritish	Asia	5 Africa		
	Fonsion	oleign.	30 040 FE	1,038 52	300 17	7,429 445	13,716 588	1,720 77	2,760 130	17,2821,192 H	9,301 522	4,535 225	220 23 984 50 M	6,123 370	403	1,630 114	61	Sicily	Turkey.	Ireland.			-	191301	•	Sire Shitis	Asia			
ward.	T	1:	164 30 0401 250	5 1,038 52	1 300 17	46 7,429 445	57 13,718 588	6 1,720 77	17 2,760 130	17,2821,192 H	9,301 522	4,535 225	23 50 AF	6,123 370	403	1,630 114	61	Sicily	Turkey.	Ireland.	13	_	56,00002,875	ineries	•	Sire Shrtis	Asia	47		
Outward.	T	oleign.	164 30 0491	5 1,038 52	1 300 17	46 7,429 445	13,716 588	6 1,720 77	17 2,760 130	227 17,2821,192 H	55 8.560 501	25 4,535 225	220 23 984 50 M	37 6,123 370	403 19	1 167 13	400	Sicily	T		1 178 13		263 56,00002,875	1 130 7				1 45 5		
Outward.	Minim	M. V. d. T.	3 1 53¢ 164 30 0421 250	1,658 5 1,038 52	160 1 300 17	398 46 7,429 445	1,438 57 13,718 588	86 6 1,720 77	150 17 2,760 130	6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	334 55 8.560 501	1,485 25 4,535 225	78 3 984 50 M	1,035 37 6,123 370	257 2 403 19	69 13 1,030 114 69 1 167 13	58 22		194 T	825	1,385 1 178 13	122	462 263 56,0002,875	4.7 130 7 merica	000	12	4,926	2,794 1 45 5	200	
Outward.	T	Tun. M. Vind T.	31.173 1 536 164 30 0401 200	35,101 1,658 5 1,038 52	3,067 160 1 300 17	2.034 100 46 7,429 445	29,470 1,438 57 13,718 588	30,005 2000 77	2,782 150 17 2,760 130	129,264 6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	31,588 2,436 63 9,301 522	21,030 1,485 25 4,535 225	1,014 181 2 220 23 1,120 78 3 984 50 MF	15,491 1,035 37 6,123 370	257 2 403 19	69 13 1,030 114 69 1 167 13	703 555		T	825	1 178 13	122	263 56,00002,875	4.7 130 7 merica	900	12		2,794 1 45 5		
Outward.	Minim	Veril. Tun. M. Vind. T.	150 31.173 1 525 164 30 0401 250	130 35,101 1,658 5 1,038 52	16 3,067 160 1 300 17	51 0,873 396 46 7,429 445	29,470 1,438 57 13,718 588	86 6 1,720 77	2,782 150 17 2,760 130	129,264 6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	334 55 8.560 501	21,030 1,485 25 4,535 225	1,014 181 2 220 23 1,120 78 3 984 50 MF	15,491 1,035 37 6,123 370	257 2 403 19	859 69 13 1,030 114	58 22		7 194	10.531 825	1,385 1 178 13	8,487 771	7,054 402 263 56,0002,875	675 47 1 130 7 E	114.401 0 225	186 12	4,926	16,484 2,794 11 45 5	200	
	British. Foreign	Men. Vessel., Tune, Mr. Vessel, T.	150 31.173 1 525 164 30 0401 250	35,101 1,658 5 1,038 52	3,067 160 1 300 17	51 0,873 396 46 7,429 445	129 29,470 1,438 57 13,718 588	30,005 2000 77	18 2,782 150 17 2,760 130	129,264 6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	532 31,588 2,436 63 9,301 522 60 3,734 334 55 8 560 50	21,030 1,485 25 4,535 225	12 1,014 181 2 220 23 9 1,120 78 3 964 50 MF	130 15,491 1,035 37 6,123 370	4,197 257 2 403 19	859 69 13 1,030 114	58 22		5.311 448.31-3.02-1	280 10.531 825	10.674 2.685 1 178 13	38 8,487 771	27 7,054 462 263 56,0002,875	675 47 1 130 7 E	114.401 0 225	1 186 12	39,529 4,920	16,484 2,794 11 45 5	200	
	British. Foreign	Men. Vessil. Tun. M. Vessil.	6,370 150 31,173 1 535 164 30 0101 25	130 35,101 1,658 5 1,038 52	16 16 3,067 160 1 300 17	115 12 2,034 100 4 7,429 445	1,459 129 29,470 1,438 57 13,716 588	400 241 30.005 20.00 74 11.20 77	141 18 2,782 150 17 2,760 130	1,544 938 129,264 6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	211 66 3,734 334 55 8.560 50	221 158 21,030 1,485 25 4,535 225	2. 12 1,014 181 2 220 23 1,120 78 3 984 50 MF	450 130 15,491 1,035 37 6,123 370	4,197 257 2 403 19	200 112 14504 899 13 1,030 114	58 22	26 1 114 7	322 5.311 446.31-3. 224	25 280 10.531 825	10.674 2.685 1 178 13	38 8,487 771	27 7,054 402 263 56,0002,875	23 3 675 47 1 130 7 EE	114.401 0 225	12 1 186 12	39,529 4,920	16,484 2,794 11 45 5	200	
	Minim	Tunt. Men. Vessel., Tunt. M. Vessel.	6,370 150 31,173 1 535 164 30 0101 25	22 130 35,101 1,658 5 1,038 52	26 001 16 16 3,067 160 1 300 17	2,301 115 12 2,034 106 4 7,429 445	32,762 1,459 129 29,470 1,438 57 13,716 588	11,703 400 241 30,005 200 74 11,720 77	3,075 141 15 2,782 150 17 2,760 130	28,556 1,544 938 129,264 6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	2,397 21: 66 3,734 334 55 8,560 50	3,135 221 158 21,630 1,485 25 4,535 225	219 2 220 23 6 20 9 1,120 78 3 964 50 MF	450 130 15,491 1,035 37 6,123 370	4,197 257 2 403 19	5 859 69 1 167 13	58 22	1 114 7	5.311 448.31-3.02-1	25 280 10.531 825	10.674 2.685 1 178 13	38 8,487 771	27 7,054 402 263 56,0002,875	3 675 47 1 130 7	114.401 0 225	1 186 12	39,529 4,920	16,484 2,794 11 45 5	200	
	British. Foreign	Vessels, Tune, Men. Vessels, Tune, M. Vessels	625109,966 6,370 150 31,173 1 536 164 30 0491 750	2 324 22 130 35,101 1,658 5 1,038 52	16, 26, 201 1, 26, 16 3,007 160 1 300 17	10 2,301 115 12 2,034 106 46 7,429 445	265 32,762 1,459 129 29,470 1,438 57 13,718 588	53 11,703 400 241 30,005 2.00 7,111.00	17 3,075 141 18 2,782 150 17 2,760 130	443 28,556 1,544 938 129,264 6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	30 2,397 211 60 3,734 334 55 8,560 52.	29 3,135 221 158 21,030 1,485 25 4,535 225	219 2. 12 1,014 181 2 220 23 2. 29 9 1,120 78 3 984 50 MF	34 0,535 450 130 15,491 1,035 37 6,123 370	32 4,197 257 2 403 19	1 150 20 112 14,504 899 13 1,030 114	931 03 2 403 22	2 360 26 1 114 7	33 5,447 322 5,311 416,31-2, 5,2	3 365 25 280 10.531 825	10.674 2.685 1 178 13	38 8,487 771	27 7,054 462 263 56,0002,875	23 3 675 47 1 130 7 EE	114.401 0 225	12 1 186 12	39,529 4,920	16,484 2,794 11 45 5	200	
Outward.	British. Foreign	Mon. Vessels, Tuns. Man. Vessels, Tuns. M. Vessels	647 625109,965 6,370 150 31,173 1 525 164 30 6121 250	202 2 324 22 130 35,101 1,658 5 1,038 52	934 1 400 16 16 3,067 160 1 300 17	255 10 2,301 115 12 2,034 10 4	5,730 265 32,762 1,459 129 29,470 1,438 57 13,718 585	1,372 53 11,703 400 241 30,065 200 74	98 17 3,075 141 18 2,782 150 17 2,760 130	6,770 443 28,556 1,544 938 129,264 6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	1,094 30 2,397 21! 66 3,734 334 55 8,560	2,194 29 3,135 221 158 21,030 1,455 25 4,535 225	212 219 219 21 1,120 78 3 984 50 MF	05 32 450 130 15,491 1,035 37 6,123 370	32 4,197 257 2 403 19	1 150 20 112 14,504 899 13 1,030 114	931 03 2 403 22	2 360 26 1 114 7	33 5,447 322 5,311 416,31-2, 5,2	3 365 25 280 10.531 825	52/ 18,239 1,385 1 1,78 13	311 65.550 2 17. 38 8,487 771	27 7,054 462 263 56,0002,875	2 435 23 3 675 47 1 130 7 EE	454 114.401 0225	1 235 12 1 186 12	48 39,529 4,920	82 16,484 2,794 1 45 5	1 80 5	
Transfer of	Foreign. British. Foreign	Mon. Vessels, Tuns. Man. Vessels, Tuns. M. Vessels	647 625109,965 6,370 150 31,173 1 525 164 30 6121 250	202 2 324 22 130 35,101 1,658 5 1,038 52	934 1 400 16 16 3,067 160 1 300 17	255 10 2,301 115 12 2,034 10 4	5,730 265 32,762 1,459 129 29,470 1,438 57 13,718 585	1,372 53 11,703 400 241 30,065 200 74	98 17 3,075 141 18 2,782 150 17 2,760 130	6,770 443 28,556 1,544 938 129,264 6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	1,094 30 2,397 21! 66 3,734 334 55 8,560	2,194 29 3,135 221 158 21,030 1,455 25 4,535 225	212 219 219 21 1,120 78 3 984 50 MF	05 32 450 130 15,491 1,035 37 6,123 370	270 270 257 2 403 19	1 150 20 112 14,504 899 13 1,030 114	931 03 2 403 22	2 360 26 1 114 7	33 5,447 322 5,311 416,31-2, 5,2	3 365 25 280 10.531 825	2,656 65 10,674 7,685 1 178 13	1,320 311 65.550 2 17. 38 8,487 771	1,326	431 2 435 23 3 675 47 1 130 7 (E	8,968	3 200 1 235 12 1 186 12	48 39,529 4,926	963	1 80 5	
	sh. Foreign. British. Experien	Tune. Men. Pessels, Tune. Men. Pessels. Tune. Mr. Print.	12,048 647 625109,965 6,370 150 31,173 1 525 164 30 0401 250	202 2 324 22 130 35,101 1,658 5 1,038 52	16,243 870 16, 26,001 1, 60 16 3,067 100 1 300 17	4,708 255 10 2,301 115 12 2,034 106 46 7,429 445	17,547 764 20 205 32,762 1,459 129 29,470 1,438 57 13,718 588	25,424 1,372 53 11,703 400 241 30,005 200 77	121.600 6351 17 3,075 141 15 2,782 150 17 2,760 130	91,145 6,770 443 28,556 1,544 938 129,264 6,840 227 17,2821,192 H	1,094 30 2,397 21! 66 3,734 334 55 8,560	494 28 3,135 221 158 21,030 1,485 25 4,535 225	212 2 20 23 210 1,014 181 2 220 23 1.554 50 VB	1,110 05 32 0,233 450 130 15,491 1,035 37 6,123 370	4,362 270 132 4,197 257 2 403 19	1 150 20 112 14,504 899 13 1,030 114	1,528 105	2 366 26 1 114 7	179,37410,344 33 5,447 322 5,311 446,01-2, 22-	8,211 681 3 365 25 280 10,531 825	21,262 2,856 178 13	26,144 1,320 311 65,550 2 170 38 8,487 771	17,972 1,326	8,233 431 2 435 23 3 675 47 1 130 7 E	140,359 8,968 454 114,401 0.25	25,000 3 200 1 235 12 1 186 12	827 48	12,331 963 4.1. 12,37 105 80 15,484 2,794 1 45 5	1 123 20	27

1794, February 1"-Before the East-India company acquired the government of Bengal, the quantity of raw filk imported from that country was only about 80,340 pounds (of fixteen ounces *) annually. But after they became the rulers of that great and fertile country, it was neceffary to unite political confiderations with commercial principles, and to fludy the advantage of the millions of people subjected to them.

The demand for filk to be wrought up in the manufactures of this country was then very great: but it was found that the filk, wound in the manner practifed in Bengal, was only fit for fewing filks and fmall articles of haberdashery; and the consumption of it was trifling in com-

parison of the quantity that could be furnished.

The company, defirous, not only of providing employment for the people of Bengal, but also of rendering the British manufacture of filk goods independent of foreigners for the supply of the raw material, in as great a proportion as those of wool and cotton were, resolved to introduce the Italian method of winding in their Indian territories, and, after encountering many difficulties and losses, finally accomplished the About the year 1785 the Bengal filk had so far established itfelf in the British market, that the importations of raw filk from Italy were very much reduced, and those from Aleppo, Valentia, and some other countries, were almost annihilated.

The thrown filk, or organzine, with which during many centuries Italy has supplied the most of Europe, still continued to be brought from that country in great quantities, though the demand for all other filks was much diminished, when the cotton fabrics came into universal use among the ladies, and acquired such an ascendancy, as almost abolished the use of filk in gowns, cloaks, &c. Unfortunately for the cultivators in Bengal, this revolution in fashion took place at the very time when the mulberry plantations had become extensive, and the arrangements for the filk trade were fo well matured and established as to afford a regular supply of the commodity in greater perfection, and at lower prices, than formerly.

In this disagreeable state of the trade, the company considering that the throw mills in this country are often at a fland for want of employment, and upon the whole throw only about 50,000 pounds of filk in a year, which is not equal to the eight part of the thrown filk imported, now resolved to employ the throwsters of this country to throw such part of the Bengal filk lying in their warehouses as should be judged fittest for making into organzine, whereby the importation of filk in that flage of the manufacture might be leffened, employment would be created for the poor at home whom the change of fashion had thrown idle †, T

were

filk

and

ed

chil

the

alfo

were .

alread

very e throw

thofe :

+ I

Ń

^{*} In the filk trade there is a great pound of 24 of Spitalfields alone 4,500 looms were shut up in ounces and a finall pound of 16.

the year 1793, which, when in full work, gave em-It was afcertained, that in the neighbourhood ployment to 18,000 people, of whom above a half

and the manufacturer would have two markets for thrown filk, instead of one, opened to him.

In order to illustrate the state of the filk trade, the committee of directors of the East-India company, who conducted this business, made up, from their own books and those of the custom-house, the following

Account of the quantities of filk imported in the under-mentioned years.

		-	e importi	w en ene	unaer-n	ientioned
		RAW SI	LK from		I Tanow	N SILK from
Years.	Bengal,	China,	Italy a	Other parts of	Italy,	Other parts,
	Ibs. *	lbs.	Turkey, 1bs.	Europe, 1bs.		lbs.
1773	145,777	203,401			ar and a second	
1774	213,549		220,933		233,176	-/,
1775	208,881	167,229	270,933	2,610	428,957	21
1776	515,913	107,229		13,380	410,347	1,548
1777	562 101	244,839	515,235	22,048	452,708	1,706
	563,121	221,902		42,451	394,231	2,312
1778	602,964	266,678	130,636	12,558	185,769	743
1779 +		234,906	850	130,503	9,476	373,566
1780	235,216	3	844	209,557	1,028	
1781	785,673	602,601	23,878	288,906		486,650
1782	77,610	79,725	37,894		`,686	441,698
1783	611,071	241,107	140,866	178,084	8,733	322,952
	1,149,394			129,758	82,464	412,739
1785		100,602	262,419	74,688	331,578	74,890
1786	324,307	98,920	245,230	25,996	314,889	29,362
	252,985	59,551	222,175	35,101	329,228	32,220
1787	178,180	366,878	185,983	21,583	355,950	33,431
1788	305,965	312,182	148,922	23,207	277,194	
1789	427,263	257,022	148,582	23,881	262 264	29,446
1790	320,826	216,005	194,974		363,364	29,894
1791	373,503	208,539	294,103	25,953	456,488	51,517
1792	380,107				401,843	68,352
1793		104,830	358,500	45,881	405,215	31,660
1,90	769,321	- 1	1			

The company's sales of silk in ten years, 1776-1785, amounted to on which there was a loss every year, the whole being €3,449,757 884,744 The sales of the next seven years, 1786-1792, amounting to were uniformly profitable, the whole profit being 1,755,083

But, whether the company gain or lose on their fales, every pound of filk imported from Bengal may be effectmed, in respect to the balance of trade, and confidering Bengal as a British territory, a faving of 20, and every pound of filk organzined in this country, as a further faving of 7/ to the British dominions.

Mr. Edmund Cartwright of Doncaster in York-shire had lately invented machinery for combing wool, whereby one man and five or fix children attending the mill do as much work as thirty men can do in the old way t. Mr. William Toplis of Cuckney in Nottingham-shire also invented machinery to go by water for combing wool, by which,

were women and children. Many of these, being already accustomed to similar employment, could very easily turn their hands to the operation of the control o

the oun-

But

s ne-

and

this nd in " fmall comr the filk al, in ntroand, d the ed it-Italy fome uries ught other

zerfal

abol-

cul-

time

inge-

fford

ower

that

ploy-

lk in

rted,

fuch

d fit-

that creat-

dle†,

it up in ave eme a half

* In this account all the pounds are reduced to In his Memorial read to the fociety for encouraging In this account air the pounds are reduced to those of 16 ounces.

In this account air the pounds are reduced to those of 16 ounces.

In this account air the pounds are reduced to the same arti, Se. in 1800, he says, that his machinery already makes a saying of \$40,000 a-year to the manufactured in Italy, were imported by a unfacturers, and that the saving will some be angular. mented to between one and two millions.

as he represented in a petition to the house of commons (31" March 1794), the work is performed in a superior manner, and the interest of

the manufacture is greatly promoted.

The wool-combers, in the usual spirit of jealousy manifested by most work-people against the use of machinery for abridging labour, presented a great number of petitions to parliament, setting forth, that their business differed from most others wherein machinery had been introduced, in that it was impossible to increase the quantity of the raw material along with the increased power of working it up: and they afferted, that their numbers were fully adequate to work up all the wool of the fort six for combing, that could be procured.

ir

pe

w

fo

ce

le

 \mathbf{m}

dc

of

ny

ofl

[e

an

ed

for

fut

Ar

mi

COL

fift

cle

ack

con

diff

pen

On the other hand it was alleged, not only by the inventors of the machinery, but also by the proprietors of four large manufactories in Nottingham and York-shire, that the wool-combers were very seldom willing to work half of their time, whereby the manufacture had been greatly injured; that the use of the machinery afforded a remedy for that evil, and would also tend to promote an increase in the quantity of wool and of mutton; and therefor they prayed, that parliament would not facrifice such important interests to the licentious discontents of the wool-combers.

February 20th—The first act of the legislature in the year 1794 was to raise the sum of £11,000,000 by a loan, the subscribers to which received, for every £100 paid in by them, £100 in the three-per-cent consolidated sund, £25 in the sour-per-cent sund, and a terminable annuity of 11/5 for 66½ years. [34 Geo. III, c. 1.] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £11,000,000 in the three-per-cents, £2,750,000 in the sour-per-cents, and an annual charge of £62,791:13:4, payable till January 1860.

February 31"-Several additional duties of excise were imposed on

the various kinds of home-made spirits. [c. 2]

Additional duties of excise were also imposed on foreign liquors imported, viz. on bandy 10d per gallon; on rum or other spirits, the produce of the British plantations 8d; on all other foreign spiritous liquors 10d, and on such as are above proof the above duties are doubled. [c. 3]

The temporary duties, lately imposed on spiritous liquors and sugar for the purpose of paying off certain exchequer bills, were now made

perpetual. [c. 4]

March 1"—The French government having required all merchants, bankers, and others, possessing property in any foreign country, to give an account of it, the parliament, in order to prevent the French property in Great Britain from being taken from the proprietors, and employed in support of the war, enacted, that no person should by any means pay any money for the use of any person residing in the French dominions; and that the property should be preserved for the proprie-

tor, and accounted for to him after the termination of the war. By this act the French property in the British funds, amounting, as stat-

ed in parliament, to £250,000, became dormant.

March 28th Hitherto the postage of letters conveyed by the penny post was paid by the fenders; and people refiding in the outskirts of London and villages within the limits of the penny post, or, as it is expressed, off the flones, paid, one penny additional on all letters they received, including those brought to London by the general post, though those, who lived in town, received their letters from the farthest extent of the penny post without paying such additional postage. But they were now put on an equal footing in that respect, all letters to or from any place off the stones being charged twopence. The payment of the postage, whether one penny or twopence, is in the option of the fender, except for letters to be conveyed from places off the stones to the general postoffice, with which the fender must pay one penny, as before, as the receiver in fuch places must also pay one penny over the postage on all letters brought from the general post-office. In consideration of the additions! revenue to be thus produced, regulations were made for the more frequent and speedy deliveries of penny-post letters, (which have doubtless also augmented the revenue).-The postmaster-general was empowered to extend the penny-post delivery beyond the present limits of ten miles from the general post-office. And the profits of the penny-post-office were directed to be paid in quarterly to the general postoffice. [c. 17]

The postmaster-general was empowered to establish post-offices in Jersey and Guernsey, to station a packet or packets to convey the mails, and to charge poltage for the conveyance of letters to and from those

islands. [c. 18]

arch

ft of

flom

pre-

that

been

raw

y af-

vool

the

s in

dom

been

for

y of

ould

the

was

re-

cent

an-

the

ents,

3:4,

d on

im-

pro-

uors

c. 3]

ugar

nade

ints.

give

pro-

em-

any

ench

orie-

The governor and company of the bank of Scotland were empower-

ed to make a further increase of their capital. [c. 19]

March 27th—The kings of Denmark and Sweden entered into a treaty for securing a perfect neutrality and protection to the commerce of their

fubjects, in the following terms.

Articles 1, 2, 3) They declared their determination to avoid whatever might embroil them with their friends and allies engaged in the war, to continue every mark of attention and amicable deference to them, confiftent with their own dignity, and to claim no advantage, which is not clearly and unexceptionably founded on their treaties with the powers at war, or, in cases not specified by treaties, founded on the universally acknowleged laws of nations.

4) They engaged to protect their subjects in their lawful commerce, conducted agreeable to the fubfifting treaties, against all those who should disturb the legal exercise of the lanctioned rights of neutral and inde-

pendent nations.

5, 6, 7, 8) For these purposes they agreed each to equip a squadron of eight ships of the line with a proportionate number of frigates, which should act conjunctly or separately, as should be judged most for the common interest, (the command being regulated by a former convention) and should equally defend or convoy the trade of either nation.

9) The German states belonging to both the contracting powers were excepted from this treaty.

10) The contracting powers declared the Baltic 'a fea shut up and in-'accessible to the armed ships of distant powers at war *,' and resolved to maintain the most perfect tranquillity in it.

12) In case of agression by any of the belligerent powers upon the lawful navigation of their subjects and of no redress being obtained by amicable negotiations, they resolved to make reprisals in four months after the refusal of redress, in which they would mutually assist each other.

The king of Denmark immediately gave orders, that all Danish veffels, clearing out for foreign parts, should carry the passports stipulated with the belligerent powers; and the commander of every vessel carrying goods, which would be deemed contraband if carried to the ports of any of the powers at war, should make a declaration of their quantity and value, and on his return produce a certificate of their being really landed at the port, for which they were cleared out.

The Danish and Swedish governments claimed indemnity for the vessels taken by the British cruisers; and they insisted that vessels, not carrying contraband goods, should upon no account be detained. In consequence of the investigations made into the circumstances of the seizures, very considerable sums were paid to the merchants of Denmark and Sweden.

Ğ

po

dr

ru

no

80

pri

an

on

In the early part of this year the French were deprived of all their possessions in the Windward islands of the West-Indies by the British fleet under the command of Sir John Jervis (afterwards earl of S'. Vincent) together with an army commanded by Sir Charles Grey. On the 25th of March the whole of the island of Martinique submitted, after a gallant defence, to the British dominion. The same troops, who reduced Martinique, immediately invaded St. Lucie, which surrendered on the 4th of April. In a few days after they took possession of the small islands called the Saintes, appendages of Guadaloupe: and on the 21th Guadaloupe itself surrendered, the other dependent islands of Mariegalante and Desirade being included in the capitulation.

The following statement of the condition of these French islands in

^{*} It may be truely faid of the Baltic, that it is be faid of no other fea in the western parts of Eumare clausum, a fea completely short up, which can rope.

the years 1777 and 1778 is extracted from the accounts given of them by the Abbé Raynal *.

n of

hich

the venn. were l inlved lawby

nths

vefated rryorts anteing

vef-

car-

con-

leiz-

ıark

heir

itifli

√in-

the

er a

luc-

011

nall

21"

ega-

s in

f Eu-

9971 c.	martinique in Jan. 1778.	8'. LUCIE in Jan'. 1777.	and its dependencies in Jan. 1777.
White people.	12,000	2,300	12,700
Free people of colour	3,000	1,050	1,350
Slaves	above 80,000	16,000	
Sugar plantations	257	53	388
Coffee trees	16,602,870	5,040,062	18,799,680
Cotton trees	1,648,550		11,974,046
Cacao trees	1,425,020		449,622

April 4th—All the duties upon paper, except those upon paper painted or stained for hangings, were repealed; and instead of them, a set of new duties were imposed, rated by the weight, as follows.

Writing, drawing, printing, and cartridge, papers per pound Coloured, and whited-brown, for wrapping goods do Brown for do. All other kinds, except sheeting, button, and button-board do. Pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard per cwt. Glazed paper for clothiers and hotpressers do. Foreign-made paper hangings, an additional duty per cwt. Foreign books, bound or unbound, do per cwt.	1 2 ¹ / ₂ 10/6 6/	10d. 4 2 10 20f 12f 6d
roreign books, bound or unbound, doper cwt.		23/4

The duties on British-made paper, exported in the original wrappers, are allowed to be drawn back.

For the encouragement of learning, the whole duty is allowed to be drawn back on books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, and Northern, languages, printed in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, S'. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh, or Aberdeen: and a drawback of two pence per pound is allowed on bibles and certain other books of religion, printed in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or by the king's printers in England and Scotland.

Books printed in any part of Great Britain (except those entitled to drawbacks as being printed in the universities, &c.) and also blank books ruled for accounts, are allowed a drawback of two pence per pound. But no drawback is allowed for books, on being printed at the universities, &c. or on exportation, unless the paper appear, by the proper marks and dates in the substance of it, to be of British manufacture.

The importation for fale of foreign impressions of books, originally printed in Great Britain, or which have been reprinted in Great Britain any time within twenty years back, which had hitherto been permitted on paying high duties, was now totally prohibited. [34 Geo. III, c. 20] The navy and victualing bills, made out before the 1" of April 1793.

* The exports of produce to France from Martinique and Guadalouse in the year 1775 have been ation of St. Lucie was then but in its infancy.

were funded at the rate of £101 in the five-per cent fund for every £100 of their principal and interest reckoned to the 1" of March 1794. [c. 21] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £1,020,525:12:5.

CC

ta

an

re

Ki

Ro

to

ifh

ly

ric

the

Gr

vef

onl

to l

tific

into

fide

thou

c. 3.

now

antie

to th

brics

ation

of al

ation

was r

Fren

Auftr

payin

the ir

burch

perfor

of the Vo

T

T

7

In consideration of the difficulty of procuring the full complement of men required by law to be mustered onboard vessels fitted out for the whale sishery in the Greenland seas and Davis's straits at the port of outsit, such vessels are allowed to sail with a desiciency of three men for every fifty tuns of their burthen, and to sill up their complement in the Firth of Clyde, Loch Ryan, Lerwick in Shetland, or Kirkwall in Orkney. On their return those men may be landed at their respective homes, and, on producing a certificate from the officers of the customs at the ports where they were landed of the number of men who were onboard, the vessels are entitled to the bounty, as much as if the men had been onboard during the whole voyage. [c. 22]

The period of the exclusive property of new patterns for printing linens, calicoes, muslins, &cc. was extended to three months: and the law for vesting such property in the original designers, &cc. hitherto temporary, was now made perpetual, [c. 23]

April 17th—Additional duties were laid all the various kinds of glass, whether British-made or foreign; and a variety of regulations were enacted for securing the duties. [c. 27]

The lords of the treasury, understanding that there had been an urnfually great exportation of pot-ashes and pearl-ashes to France in neutral vessels, and apprehending that it might be intended for increasing the production of saltpetre in that country, to be afterwards made into gun-powder, had issued orders to put a stop to the exportation of such ashes: and they were now indemnissed by parliament for issuing the orders, as they were not justified by law. The king was also invested with the power of prohibiting by proclamation, or by order in council, the exportation, and even the coasting carriage, of pot-ashes and pearl-ashes. [c. 34]

The following acts were continued for limited times, viz.

The act for encouraging the exportation of culm to Lisbon, continued till 25th March 1795.

And the act establishing Clark's hydrometer as the standard for proving the strength of spiritous liquors, continued till 1st June 1797. [c. 36]

May 9th—The fum of £740,666:13:4 was raised this year by a lottery, of which £240,666:13:4 became a profit to the public over payment of the prizes. The act contains a multiplicity of new precautions against the fraudulent practices, which, in spite of all prohibition, accompany the transactions of the lottery. [c. 40]

The East-India company, in compliance with their petition, were released from the obligation of keeping their bond debt within the amount very

arch 1 to

nt of the

out-

for

the Ork-

tive

oms

on-

had

ting

the

erto

lafs,

en-

an in

eafiade

n of

ing

rest-

un-

and

inu-

ov-

36]

lot-

Day-

ons

ac-

re-

unt

of £1,500,000, and permitted to keep on foot bonds to the amount of £2,000,000: and they were also empowered to issue bonds to the extent of £1,000,000 more for the general purposes of their trade, with the consent of the commissioners for the affairs of India. [c. 41]

The veffels belonging to the inhabitants of the French West-India colonies, now under the dominion of Great Britain, not having been taken and condemned as prizes, and confequently not being entitled to any of the privileges of British vessels, they were now permitted to be registered under certain regulations, those belonging to S'. Domingo at Kingston in Jamaica, and those belonging to the Windward islands at Roseau in Dominica, to which ports respectively they should be deemed to belong. After being registered, they are allowed to carry to the British dominions in Europe, America, and the West-Indies, to any friendly foreign port in the West-Indies, to the United states of North America, to the Azores or Western islands, Madeira, the Ca, any islands, and the coast of Africa, and also to carry back from those countries, all such goods, as any British vessel may lawfully carry.-On their arrival in Great Britain, his Majesty may authorize them to be registered as prize vessels.-No French seamen, nor even passengers, are permitted to be onboard fuch veffels without taking the oath of fidelity and allegiance to his Majesty; and all negro slaves onboard such vessels must have certificates of their good character, and of the fafety of admitting them into British ports.

The inhabitants of the French islands, who have taken the oaths of fidelity and allegiance, are permitted to act as merchants and factors, though not naturalized.

The liberty, granted by two acts 12 Geo. II, c. 30, and 15 Geo. III, c. 33, of carrying sugars directly to foreign ports in British vessels, was now reseinded, and the sugars produced in all the West-India islands, antiently or recently subject to Great Britain, are required to be brought to the ports of the British dominions in Europe. [c. 42]

The act, 7 Geo. III, c. 43, which prohibited the use of French cam brics and lawns, and restricted the importation of them for re-exportation to the port of London only, and also prohibited the importation of all cambrics and lawns whatsoever from Ireland, while the importation of French cambrics and lawns was permitted in that kingdom, was repealed so far as concerns the importation from Ireland. And French cambrics and lawns were also allowed to be imported from the Austrian Netherlands till the 1" of June 1795, in such packages, and paying such duties, as were directed by the act 27 Geo. III, c. 13? but the importation must be in British vessels of not less than fixty tuns burchen. The laws against sinugglers were made more rigorous. Any person, opposing the officers of the navy or the revenue in the execution of their duty relating to vessels within the prescribed limits, was made

pe

fil

iff

ve

to th

jed

afi

fha

ing

en

Go

for

cor

tio

pro

fro

priz

pov

to p

cor

the

colc

the to b

J

prev ficie:

the f

fidin

ing t

give effeć

bene comi

erous

 $I_{\rm Il}$

liable to three years hard labour upon the Thames or fome other navigable river. The permission, granted by the act 24 Geo. III, c. 47, to cutters, and other veffels therein described, of having two small carriage guns, and a few muskets, was rescinded. Every clinker-built cutter, lugger. shalop, wherry, smack, or yawl, owned in whole, or in part, by British subjects, carrying a shifting bowsprit, having a shifting jib-stay, or a traveler on the bowsprit, or carrying a dying jib, if found within the limits of any of the ports, or within four leagues of the coast, or within an imaginary line drawn between the principal head-lands of almost every great inward bend of the coast of England and the south coast of Scotland, (for example, from the fouth point of Carnarvon-shire to the northwest part of Pembroke-shire) is made liable to forfeiture, together with all her cargo, &c *. All veffels whatfoever, having onboard spiritous liquors in casks of less than fixty gallons, over and above two gallons for the use of each person onboard, or six pounds of tea, or twenty pounds of coffee, or one hundred pounds of tobacco or fnuff together or separately, or any goods liable to forfeiture upon importation, and all vessels not exceeding fixty tuns burthen, having onboard any wine in casks, found at anchor, or hovering, within the forbidden limits, are hable to feizure and forfeiture. Boats of a particular description, adapted for fmuggling, (excepting the boats of whaling veffels, which must be laid up when at home) are not only feizable themselves, but also the vessels to which they belong. All cutters, luggers, &c. having onboard any arms whatever, if found within the forbidden limits, are liable to forfeiture, unless they are employed in some of the departments of government, or in the fishery, or are upon distant voyages .- The law against fraudulently relanding tobacco, shipped for exportation, was also rendered more severe, every person concerned in such a transaction being made liable to pay triple the price of the tobacco, and the owner, agent, and master, of the vessel being further amerced in a fine of £100 each. [c. 50]

Slate and stone, carried by coasting navigation from any part of Great Britain, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Mann, to any part of Great Britain, are subjected to a duty of twenty per cent on the value, payable at the port of delivery. But marble, lime-stone, iron-stone, mill-stones, grindstones, all stones formed into articles used in husbandry, and growan stone for the manufacture of porcelain, are

exempted from the duty. [c. 51]

June 11th For the encouragement of British seamen it was enacted, that, after the expiration of fix months from the conclusion of the present war, no vessel, which is registered, or ought to be registered, as British, shall import or export any goods in any port of Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Mann, unless the commander and

^{*} It may in many cases afford considerable emoluments to the lawyers to dispute on which side of the imaginary line a vessel was at the time of seizure.

ivig-

7, to

riage

gger,

ritifh

trav-

imits

n an

very

Scot-

orth-

with

itous

illons

enty

ether

nd all

ne in

, are

dapt-

ift be

the the

board

ole to

gov-

gainst

nder-

made

, and

. 50]

Great

Iann,

cent

stone,

s ufed

i, are

acted.

e pre-

ed, as

ritain,

er and

i fide of

three fourths of the seamen are British subjects. And no vessel shall be permitted to carry goods in the coasting trade, in which the trade to and rom Guernsey, Jersey, &c. is included, nor to sail in ballast, nor to fish upon the coasts, unless the commander and all the seamen are British subjects. But foreign fishermen, not exceeding one fourth of the vessel's complement, may be licenced by the commissioners of the customs to fail onboard any fishing vessel, for the purpose of instructing the British seamen in the art of fishing. Besides the natural-born subjects, seamen naturalized or made denizens, those who become subjects in virtue of the conquest or cession of a foreign country, and foreigners after having served inree years faithfully onboard British ships of war, shall be considered and employed as British seamen. Negroes belonging to British subjects may also be employed as seamen in the American and West-India seas; and the natives of the Oriental countries may be employed in vessels navigating the seas to the eastward of the Cape of Good hope. Veffels navigated contrary to these regulations shall be forfeited, unless when death, desertion, or other cases of necessity, may compell the commander to fluip fome foreign feamen .-- Several regulations were also enacted for the various cases occurring in transferring the property of British vessels. [c. 68]

Ships of war and privateers taken from the enemy were exempted from paying the duty levied upon the fales of vessels: and the commissioners of the customs were directed to repay the duties received for prizes already sold. [c. 70]

The committee of privy council for trade and plantations were empowered during the war, and for fix months after the conclusion of it, to permit the exportation of 55,500 quarters of the various kinds of corn, and 4,795 tuns of flour, meal, and bread, to the West-Indies, for the subfishence of the inhabitants of the conquered or ceded French colonies, at times when general exportation is prohibited on account of the high price, in addition to the quantities already allowed by law to be fent to the West-Indies. [c. 71]

July 7th—The act, passed in the beginning of this session, (c. 9) for preventing payments being made to the French, not being thought sufficiently effectual, a new appointment was made of five commissioners for the preservation of property belonging to persons in France. All persons residing in Great Britain, having in their possession any property belonging to any person residing in the French dominions, are required to give a particular account of it to the commissioners, who may order the effects to be sold, and the money to be invested in the funds for the benefit of the proprietors, and do all other things relating to their commission according to the regulations of the act, which are very numerous. [c. 79]

In the annual renewal of the act for regulating the flave trade it is

enacted, that the underwriters to a policy of insurance on a slave vessel shall not be liable (whatever the terms of the policy may be) to pay any loss by the natural death, or ill treatment, of slaves, or any damage sustained by restraints and detainments of the princes or people of Africa, where such damage shall appear to have been occasioned by the aggression of the commander or any of the seamen of the slaving vessel for the purpose of procuring slaves. [c. 80]

For the purpose of effecting a more direct communication between Bristol and Bath and London than that by the canal between Lechlade and Stroud water, a canal was projected to extend from the River Kennet near Newbury in Berk-shire to the River Avon at Bath. The capital stock, as settled by the act of parliament was £420,000, with liberty to raise £150,000 more, if necessary, by mortgage, or by new shares. [c. 90]

It is worthy observation, that, from the commencement of the session of parliament in the year 1790 to the conclusion of the fession in 1794. no fewer than 81 acts were passed for navigable canals and improvements of inland navigations, whereof 25 were in the year 1793, and 20 in the year 1794. Mr. Phillips, in his History of inland navigation, observes. that the capital flocks of the canals, for which acts were passed in these two years, amounted to £5,300,000, all expended at bome among the ingenious, the industrious, and the labouring, members of the community. for the purpose of improving, and enriching, not only those parts of the country through which the canals pass, but the whole kingdom, and augme ting the general mass of our commerce. Many of them are additional branches, or extensions, or amendments, of canals already projected or executed. But it would be tedious to particularize them; and the principal ones are already noticed, or will be noticed at the time of completing them. It feems not at all improbable, that canals will in a few years be almost as numerous as turnpike roads, as their superiority over them is fo very obvious for affording a cheap and eafy conveyance for heavy goods, many kinds of which could not be conveyed at all by land carriage.

In this session a bill for abolishing that branch of the slave trade, which supplies foreign colonies with slaves, was passed in the house of commons: but it was thrown out in the house of lords by a majority

of 45 against 4.

August 1st—The committioners for advancing exchequer bills in support of commercial credit reported to parliament, that the whole number of applications made to them for affishance was only 332, the knowlege that loans could be obtained having in several instances sufficed to render them unnecessary, insomuch that the total of the sums applied for was considerably short of that allowed by parliament, being only £3,855,624. Of the applications 238 were granted, amounting to £2,202,000; there were withdrawn 45 for sums amounting to £1,215,100; and 49 were rejected for various reasons. The whole sum advanced was repaid; a considerable part before it became due,

tr tio

b

10

fa

to the fo of rel

kir

th

for con pan by the the the At he

Of the there from and f

the i

yes • ; mcrs, flel.

Inv

lul-

ica, ref-

for

een ade

en-

ital aife

[c

lion

94,

ents

the

ves,

in-

ity,

and are eady ein; ime will bericon-

yed

fupfuphole the fufiums beuntg to

hole

due,

and the remainder at the regular stated periods without any apparent dissibility or distress. With the exception of two only, who became bankrupts, the parties assisted were ultimately solvent, and in many instances possessed of great property.

The advantages of this well-timed measure were evinced by a speedy restoration of considence in mercantile transactions, which produced a facility in raising money, that was presently selt, not only in the metropolis, but through the whole extent of Great Britain. The difficulties, in which many commercial houses were involved, were thus removed, and the satal effects of those difficulties in other houses, who were dependent on them, were prevented. Nor was the operation of the act less beneficial with respect to some eminent manufacturers in various parts of the kingdom, who, having in a great degree suspended their works, were enabled to resume them, and to afford employment to a number of work-people, who must otherways have been thrown on the public for support.

The delicacy, so essentially necessary in matters of private credit, was so punctually observed throughout the whole of the business, that none of the names of those who had occasion to avail themselves of the public relief were ever mentioned. It may not, however, be improper to state in what proportion the bills were distributed in the various parts of the kingdom, though the account does not comprehend the whole *.

In London - Manchester Liverpool Bristol Other place England	- £989,700 - 246,500 - 137,020 - 41,500 in } 310,000 £1,129,160	In Glasgow Pasley Leith Dundeo Edinburgh Perth Bamf	£319,730 31,000 25,750 16,000 4,000 4,000 4,000
			P404 480

When Mr. Dundas, as preficent of the board of controul, brought forward, what is usually called the East-India budget in the house of commons, he showed from the result of the accounts, that the company's affairs in India were improved

by the decrease of debts and the increase of assets since last year to the		60 244 105
The balance in favour of the company in China and St. Helena exceeded that of last year	•	£2,344,139
At home the debts were diminished	-	274,926
and the assets were increased	£598,1	
the improvement at home in the course of the year being	659,6	
Of the sum total of the increase		-1,257.792
there proceeded		3,870,857
from the creation of new capital stock and from cargoes arrived from India since making up the stock accounts	£2,000,00	00
So there remained a net improvement in the company's affairs since last?	-	2,207,108

For this account I am indebted to Mr. Chalmers, who gives it as only showing to what parts [Estimate, p. lvii, ed. 1794.]

Mr. Dundas, in describing the flourishing condition of the British possessions in India, observed, that the only European power that could rival us on the continent of India was annihilated, and the only native power that could diffurb us, humbled. He noticed the permanent fecurity derived from the certain tenure of possessing lands, the increase, by various means, of the quantity of circulating specie, and the great increase of the prosperity and population of the country in consequence of the regulation of the courts of justice by Lord Cornwallis. At home, he faid, the last year's fales would have been much larger. but for the embarrassed state of commercial credit: but notwithstanding that deficiency, which an increased demand this year would necesfarily compensate, and the additional charges of the war, the company had been enabled to pay off above half a million of their debt at home; and there was every reason to believe, that their affairs were in a progreffive state of increasing prosperity.

For some time after the Europeans began to refort to China, many of the ports of that empire, perhaps all of them, were equally open to their vessels. Complaints of the misconduct of the strangers, transmitted by the magistrates to the emperor's court, (probably with exaggerations fuggefted by the jealous policy, which has in all ages been the characteristic of the Chinese) produced some restrictions upon the conduct and the commerce of all foreigners, together with an order that no other port but Quang-Tchoo (which we call Canton) should be open for

their admission, and that only for a part of the year.

The Portuguese, who, in consequence of some service done to the empire, had obtained a finall fettlement at Macao *, and a degree of interest with the government, were long the only Europeans who had any commercial intercourse with China. When the English first attempted to open a trade with that empire, the Portuguese ' so bestan-' dered them to the Chinese, reporting them to be rogues, thieves, beggars, and what not, that they became very jealous of the good mean-'ing of the English t.' And the Roman-catholic missionaries (of other nations as well as the Portuguese) who, under the character of men of science, were favourably received at the Chinese court, when the antipathies of religious diffinctions were more virulent than in the present age, have, no doubt, contributed to strengthen the unfavourable opinion conceived of the English heretics t, of whom the Chinese never faw any but merchants, and feamen in the fervice of merchants, whose profession the people in authority hold in the lowest degree of contempt.

ern extremity of a large island in the mouth of the of the embassy is wholely extracted. river which leads to Canton.

+ These are the words of the manuscript Account of Captain Weddell's voyage to China, almost in the same wo ds which were used by their quoted in Sir George Stannton's Account of the countrymen in China. [Purchas's P./grimes, B. embaffy to China, [V. i, p. 10, fecond ed.] from iiii, p. 368.]

Macao is fituated on a peninfula at the fouth- which work, I may here observe, the account I give

C

p

a

th

is

ne

re

th

to

cli

all

the

COI

the

† The Portuguese missionaries in Japan in the year 1613 gave a character of the English there

Perhaps the English seamen, with the high ideas of their own naval superiority, and the carelessness of consequences, which so strongly mark their character, may have been sometimes less correct in their conduct. than the rigid punctilios of Chinese etiquette and mechanical behaviour required. From these causes, and perhaps from others unknown, the English were the least favoured, or rather the most rigorously treated, of all the European nations who reforted to Canton; and probably also the most dreaded, since their acquisitions in Hindoostan, their conquest of Manila, and the general reputation of their naval power, were heard of in China. The officers of government at Canton, and especially the collector of the customs, finding that the oppression of foreigners was not likely to be found fault with, or even to be heard of, at court *, proceeded in their extorsions till they raised the demands for customs and port-charges upon a confiderable ship to the enormous amount of £10,000 sterling. It was in ain to pretend to remonstrate. No native durst translate a memorial, or act as interpreter in laying their grievances before the viceroy: and Chinese subjects have even been punished, for teaching their language to foreigners.

The merchants of the bong †, almost the only people with whom the Europeans could have any authorized intercourse, though disposed to favour foreign commerce, as advantageous to themselves, yet having all the caution and timidity natural to the subjects of a government, which is arbitrary in every one of its subdivisions, either durst not present the memorials of their foreign friends; or, if they did, they suppressed the nervous arguments and clear statement of facts contained in them, and reduced them in the translations to abject petitions, more likely to invite, than to avert, infult and oppression. Neither do the members of the Chinese government think it necessary to show the smallest attention to foreigners, or their trade, which they are not disposed to acknowlege to be of any advantage to a people poslessing, in their own variety of climates, all the necessaries and comforts of life, and, as they believe, all the useful knowlege attainable by man. Influenced by such ideas, the Chinese do not consider the great influx of money poured into their country by foreign commerce as a benefit; and, instead of encouraging, they merely tolerate, a very rigorously restricted intercourse with foreigners.

The principal trade of the East-India company has of late years been in tea, an article which China alone supplies. It therefor became an object of the first importance to endeavour to obtain relief from the

ifh

uld

ive

ent

in-

the

fe-

lis.

er,

ıd-

ef-

ny

ie:

ro-

ny

to

iit-

er-

the

n-

no

for

he

of

ad

irst

ın-

eg-

ın-

ier

of

iti-

ent

011

aw

ro-

pt.

give

the

heir

B.

^{*} A British subject in the service of the East- with a view of prefenting, in obedience to his

at a very early age, and had remained long in it, was punished, by express order from Pekin, for having attempted to penetrate to that capital fee above V. iii, p. 655.

India company, who had attained the language fuperiors, a memorial of grievances from the of the country by having been fent to Canton British factory? [Account of the embolly, Se. V.

i, p. 28.]
† For the effablishment of the hong, or co-hong,

oppressions and insults, to which their commerce and their agents in China were exposed. In the hope that such oppressions and insults might not be authorized by, or even known to, the emperor, they fuggested the expediency of sending an embassy from the court of Great Britain to that of China, which would at least have the effect of making it known in that country, that the interests of commerce were objects of the highest importance to the government of this country, and the British subjects trading in China were not to be looked upon as worthless outcasts, destitute of the support and protection of their sovereign *.

For this unufual and delicate miffion Lord Macartney was chosen. In addition to the customary attendants of an ambassador, men of science in various departments were attached to the embassy, as on a voyage of discovery, and also, for the sake of splendour, a military guard. A magnificent prefent was felected for the emperor confifting of the most perfect astronomical and mathematical instruments, an orrery, a superb pair of globes, the most exquisite works of art, brass cannon and other kinds of arms, a model of a first-rate ship, and views of other objects not portable †. It was expected, that the fight of articles of fuch fuperior workmanship might have some effect in inducing the people of China to depart from their arrogant ideas of their own perfection, and accustom them to consider British manufactures as the most perfect productions of human ingenuity and industry, whereby a beneficial trade in fuch articles may in time be introduced.

The prefents were fo choife and valuable, that they excited the attention, and alarmed the fuspicions, of the foreign ambassadors at the British court. 'One of these, who still held to the exploded prejudice of the jealoufy of commerce, not being, it feems, aware that the world ' was wide enough for all who chose to embark in that kind of life, and that it flourished best by reciprocation, failed not to attribute to the British administration and East-India company a design of engroffing the total trade of China by the exclusion of all other foreign-'ers, and proposed a counter embally to avert the evil t.' So far, however, was this very jealous foreign minister mistaken with respect to the

people for trading out of the country, contrary to his cdict. [Purchas's Pilgrimes, B. iii, p. 368.]

† No automata were fent, though fuch articles

L

fr

ar

ce

en

WC

hii

to

rer

po:

by

(or

wit

tha

que

the

vic

pre

vice

inti

tak

at (

pany*

to inf

used to he fo much fancied in China, that they have been fent thither from this country to the amount of about a million sterling. It was believed that the Chinese were fatiated with the fight of such useless trinkets.

I have taken pleasure in transcribing these

ullet Λ proof of the little estimation in which the hinese government hold such of their subjects as by neglect. About the year 1613 the emperor put Chinese government hold such of their subjects as emigrate, or go abroad for commercial purposes, to death, and confiscated the effects of, 5,000 appears in the following facts. In the year 1740 the Chinese in Java, where they are very numerous, revolted against the Dutch government, in consequence of which they were all maffacred. The Dutch governor thought it necessary to fend an apology to the emperor of China upon the occasion. But the deputies were very agreeably furprifed to find that the emperor took no concern in the fate of unworthy fubjects, who, in purfuit of hiere, had quitted their country, and abandoned the tombs lines on account of the liberal spirit displayed in of their ancestors. [Account of the embaffy, Sc. V. i, p. 299.] In former times they punished even

object of the embally, that an offer was made to the states-general of the United provinces of any services to the Dutch factory at Canton, which the ambassador might have it in his power to perform.

For conveying the ambaffador and his numerous attendants, the Lion, a ship of war of 64 guns commanded by Sir Erasmus Gower, was commissioned: and the East-India company appointed the Hindostan, a ship of 1,200 tuns commanded by Captain Mackintosh, an experienced and judicious officer, to carry the prefents, and fuch persons of the embassy as could not be accommodated onboard the Lion. The ships sailed from Portsmouth 26th September 1792, and arrived on the 5th of August 1793 in the mouth of the Pei-ho in the neighbourhood of Pekin.

Lord Macartney was received in China with the greatest politeness, and fumptuously entertained by order of the emperor, who received that mark of attention from the fovereign of fo remote a country with much complacency and fatisfaction. But as the Chinese have no conception of any other purpose of an embassy than merely to deliver letters and prefents, a letter and prefents in return were prepared, and it was intimated to Lord Macartney, soon after the ceremony of the audience was over, and before he had a proper opportunity of entering upon any part of the business of his mission *, that the approach of winter would be prejudicial to his health, and that orders were given to convey him and his retinue to Canton. With this intimation he was obliged to comply; and the object of fo much labour and expense was thereby rendered utterly unattainable. But fortunately the two mandarins, appointed to attend him to Canton, conceived a friendship for him; and, by the opportunities of free conversation with them during a journey (or canal voyage) of several months, he found means to impress them with more proper and favourable ideas of the British trade in China, than had hitherto been entertained of it in that country. In confequence of the frequent dispatches from these mandarins to the emperor, to happy a change was effected in the disposition of that prince towards the interests of the British commerce, that he removed the obnoxious viceroy of Canton, and instructed his successor to put a stop to the oppressions complained of by the ambassador, a measure to which the new viceroy appeared to be very well inclined of himself. The emperor also intimated a defire of feeing another embaffy from Great Britain; and he gave orders, that no custom should be charged on the cargo to be taken in by the Hindostan, which was moreover permitted to load either at Chusan or Canton. Thus it happened that the ambassador was en-

in

ilts

ıg-

eat

ng

cts

he

th-

*.

en.

of

ı a

ıry

ng

or-

ın-

of

les

he

er-

oſŧ

ie-

at-

he

ice

rld

fe,

to

n-

n-

W-

he

han

put 000

to

cles

Rve

unt hat

ıch efe

^{*} The fection of the act for renewing the company's exclusive trade, which provides for a possibility of acquiring a territory from China, feems to infer that such an acquisition was one of the observed to the contract of Voz. IV.

abled to accomplish more of the purposes of his mission, after it was formally at an end, than during his continuance at court.

0

O

ſe

en

tr

ni

en

gra po

tha

at :

vey

ing

fea Ch

pea

of t

and

enc

Tofe

alor

land

fam

uр. Т

econ

imp

the s

pear

the .

furni

the f

ching, c

* 0

1

Lord Macartney had been furnished with credentials to the sovereigns of Japan and the other principal Oriental islands, which remain free from the yoke of any European power. But when he heard that the slames of war were kindled in Europe, and considered that there was no force in the Indian seas to protect the company's homeward-bound property from Canton, to the amount of three millions sterling onboard sisteen ships, he laid aside all thoughts of further embassies, and determined to return home, that the Lion might serve as a convoy to that valuable sleet. Having dispatched a tender with plants of the tea, tallow, and varnish, trees for Bengal, the whole sleet proceeded for Europe, and arrived in safety in England on the 6th of September 1794.

From the information obtained by the gentlemen of the embaffy, concerning the little-known empire of China, I have felected the following particulars, illustrative of the state of commerce in that singular country.

In China there are no hereditary ranks or titles *; and every man in power or office is, at least, supposed to owe his preferment to his own merit. There are three classes of the people; 1) the learned men, out of whom all the magistrates and governors are chosen; 2) the cultivators of the foil, who, are above nine tenths of the whole people, and whose industry is chiefly exerted in providing grain and other articles of food for mankind, there being very few cows, horses, or other live stock, in the country; and 3) the lowest order of the people, confisting of tradefin in and mechanics, among whom merchants are claffed; for in China the profession of a merchant is in little estimation, the method, punctuality, candour, and strict honour, which are the characteristics of mercantile men in a commercial nation, being unknown to the petty dealers of that empire. But from this description the merchants in Canton, and even those in the neighbourhood of it, must, in some degree, be excepted, who, by having fome intercourse, directly or indirectly, with foreigners, have, in spite of the national self-sufficiency and arrogance, acquired a superior knowlege of business, and so much of that mutual confidence, without which business cannot be transacted on a large scale, that packages of goods bearing the marks of the British East-India company, are fold and refold by the invoices, as in India, without ever being opened for examining the quantity or quality of the contents, till they arrive at the places, where they are retailed to the confumers. The hong merchants being very extensive and privileged dealers, and having large concerns with foreign merchants, must be

They are not, however, indifferent to the pride of ancestry, but carefully preserve their encologies, cestors who have been recorded in the Book of merit.

considered as in all respects superior to all other merchants in Canton, or any other part of the empire.

was

gns

ree

the

was

ind

ard

ter-

hat

tal-

pe,

ffy,

w-

ılar

in

wn

out

at-

and

cles

live

ing

for

od,

of

etty

in

de-

tly, ro-

hat

n a

tiſh

dia,

the

the

ged

be

fe an-

merit.

Though expresses on the emperor's business are forwarded at the rate of 150 miles a day, it is very rarely that an individual is permitted to send a letter by them: and as there is no establishment of a general post to convey letters for the public, their trade, which is all inland, must be prodigiously cramped for want of correspondence, and the people must be totally ignorant of all public, or distant, transactions.

The roads, though very narrow, are sufficient for the few carriages employed in traveling or transporting goods. But, as the whole country is interfected by navigable rivers and canals in every direction, journies are mostly performed upon the water, which also furnishes an easy conveyance for all the goods and produce carried from one part of the empire to another. The prodigious crowds of vessels, which cover the grand canal, extending by the help of rivers, with little interruption of portage, from Pekin to Canton, and all the other inland waters, prove that the home carrying trade must be prodigiously great. But we must at the same time remember, that nearly the whole of their trade is conveyed upon the inland waters, their foreign active trade being next to nothing, and their timorous disposition inducing them to prefer creeping along the windings of rivers and canals to a direct route in the open fea along the coast. In the management of their fresh-water craft the Chinese are very expert. But in the navigation of the open sea they appear to have fallen off very much from the maritime skill and enterprise of their ancestors, who are said to have sailed as far as the coast of Africa: and, though they have the use of the compass, they have so little considence in it, or in their own seamanship, that they are never willing to Tose fight of land *, and think it too arduous an attempt even to coast along their own shores without intermediate flops.

Vast numbers of boatmen and fishermen have no residence upon the land: their boats are their only habitations, in which they and their families carry on their business, and their children are born and bred up.

The Chinese seem in many respects to have more resources and more economy than any other people, to which they are in a great measure impelled by their superabundant population. All are industrious; and the gentlemen of the embassy remarked, that, though vast numbers appeared to be very indigent, not a beggar was ever to be seen in the country. They carry soil to the rugged rocks; they make terraces on the steep declivities of the mountains, and ponds above the terraces to furnish water to them. The inhabitants of the lakes (those who live on the surface, as well as those living on the banks, of them,) make a shift

^{*} On might ask, what is the use of the compass to them? The name they give it is ting-nan-ching, or needle pointing to the south.

to procure crops from artificial fields floating upon the furface of the water, which are made by spreading earth upon rafts of bamboos. And the canals themselves, besides serving the purposes of navigation, and supplying fish and water fowls, are made to yield a crop of vegetables of a species, which reaches from the bottom to the surface. Ducks are hatched by artificial heat, as in Egypt. Silk worms are fed on the leaves of a species of ash tree, as well as on those of the mulberry. They make cloth from the fibres of nettles; and they make paper from the barks of different vegetables, from the fibres of hemp, and the straw of rice*. They never fuffer their ground to lie fallow, but keep it continually in heart by a great variety and abundance of manures; and they provide against the damage arising from excessive drought by irrigation. They scarcely ever fow their corn in broadcast, but set it carefully in drills, which affords employment for their children. 'A gentle-' man of the embally calculated, that the faving of the feed alone in ' China in this drill bufbandry, which would be lost in that of broad-cast, ' would be sufficient to maintain all the European subjects of Great Britain.'-Thus every thing is turned to the best account; and the farmer enjoys the whole fruits of his labour; for there are no ecclefiaftical tithes to diminish his profits, or discourage his industry.

Chow-ta-zhin, a friendly mandarin, communicated to Lord Macartney an account, mostly in round numbers, of the extent, population, and revenue, of the empire of China, exclusive of Tartary and the tributary provinces, taken from official documents, which is as follows.

	1 1	The second second	Millions	Taxe	cs.
Provinces.	Square miles.	Acres.	of people.	Tahels of filver †.	Measures of grain ‡.
Pe-ché-lee	58,949	37,727,360	38	3,036,000	N.
Kiang-nan	92,961	59,495,040	32	8,210,000	1,440,000
Kiang-sce	72,176	46,192,640	19	2,120,000	795,000
Tche-kiang	39,150	25,056,000	21	3,810,000	780,000
Fo-chen	53,480	34,227,200	1.5	1,277,000	N.
Hou-quang {Hou-pe}	144,770	92,652,600	514	1,310,000	
Hou-quang {Hou-nan.}	144,//0	92,002,000	£ 13	1,345,000	100,000
Ho-nan	65,104	41,666,560	25	3,^13,000	230,000
Shan-lung	65,104	41,666,560	24	3,600,000	360,000
Shan-see	55,268	35,371,520	27	3,722,000	N.
Shen-see	154,008	98,565,120	§ 18	1,700,000	N.
Kan-sou \$	154,000		12	340,000	220,000
Se-chuen	166,800	106,752,000	27	670,000	N.
Cantou	79,456	50 851,840	21	1,340,000	N.
Quang-see	78,250	50,080,000	10	, 500,000	
Yu-nan	107,969	69,100,160	8	210,000	
Koci-cheou	64.554	41,314,560	9	145,000	N.
Totals	1,297,999	830,719,360	333	36,548,000	4,245,000

* A fimilar manufacture of paper from straw, hay, thistles, the refuse of hemp and stax, some kinds of wood and bark, and also from paper already written or printed upon, has been attempted in this country.

† The Chiucie takel, tael, or tale, is formewhat heavier than our ounce of filter, 100 of them being worth about £33 flerling.

fo

m

no

or

th

is

to

re

tee

wl

pe

po

the

po

tha

vei

pro

ate

COL

 \mathbf{H}_0

of oth on fix

coff accoman of the fubit defendance the fubit defe

fuffici

three

foot f

which

of tha

* We are not informed what is the weight or quantity of a measure of grain, but it appears to be fulficient.

This account of the population of the empire, being about 256 perfons for every square mile throughout the whole extent of the country, may at first fight stagger belief. But as it is the result of actual enumerations, taken in every division of ten families, and as the laws permit no emigration, as there is no naval establishment, as the army contains only one man out of 185 of the inhabitants, and it is univerfally allowed that the population is so very redundant, that the destruction of infants is authorized by custom, if not by law, there can scarcely be any reason to doubt the truth of it. The small amount of the taxes is still more remarkable, being only about 83d sterling in filver, and not quite thirteen thousandth parts of a measure of grain, paid by each person. The whole amount in money and grain is far below what is paid by the people of this island, whose number is not much above that of the least populous, nor much above a quarter of that of the most populous, of the seventeen provinces of that very populous empire *. But in proportion to our numbers, our commerce is prodigiously more extensive than that of the Chinese.

The French government, anxious for the fafety of a fleet of 160 vessels from the West-Indies and America, loaded with West-India produce, provisions, and naval stores, the value of which was estimated at five millions sterling, ordered out twenty-fix ships of the line, commanded by Admiral Villaret, to meet and protect them. Lord Howe with a British fleet, also of twenty-fix ships of the line, was cruifing to intercept the same rich sleet of merchant vessels. Neither of the admirals fell in with the object of his fearch. But they met each other. An engagement, or rather a fuccession of engagements, ensued on the 28th and 29th of May and the 1" of June, and in the final action fix of the French ships were taken, and one was funk. Though the French marine fustained so heavy a loss, yet the great object, for which the fleet was fent out, was accomplished; and the whole of the merchant fleet got fafe into the port of L'Orient a few days after the engage-

As foon as the news of the victory arrived, the underwriters at Llyod's coffee-house, with that spirit of benevolence and liberality which usually accompanies commercial prosperity, and which they have shown on so many fimilar occasions, immediately opened a subscription for the relief of the widows and children of the feamen, who fell in the battle. Their fubscriptions, together with the donations of benevolent people of other descriptions, paid into the hands of Mr. Taylor, the keeper of the coffeehouse, amounted to £21,281:19:11. The corporation of the city of

fufficient for the fubfillence of a man for about which have N. in the column of grain, pay no tax comitant charges. of that kind.

the

ind

ind s of

are

the

ney

the

of

onand

rigre-

tle-

e in

aft,

oys

s to

art-

on,

tri-

what

being

to be icient

^{*} The whole revenue of the greatest empire upthree days, ten measures of rice being allowed to a ou the face of the earth is scarcely sufficient to pay foot soldier in a lunar month. Those provinces, half the interest of our national debt, with the con-

fi

h

fc

le

an

de

aı

by

ed

lar

the

doi

coa

exe

a f

ilav

as f

ing

left

forc

king

for (

that

conf

for

affur

the t

vigat

a par

verei

durat

be de pears

Great

title of

* T

T

London gave £500, and the managers of Drury-lane theatre gave a clear benefit, which produced above £1,300, to the same charity. So ample were the contributions, that it was thought proper to apply 500 guineas in providing a pair of magnificent goblets, to be presented to Admirals Bowyer and Pasley, who had each lost a leg in the engagement.

The gentlemen who took upon themselves the charge of distributing this noble charity, were so exceedingly attentive to the interests of the objects of it, that they provided by trusts, that they should not suffer by their own folly in making indifferent alienations of the property

bestowed upon them.

In the West-Indies the British forces got possession of Tiburon, a finall settlement in the western extremity of S'. Domingo: and afterwards, being reinforced by about 1,600 men, they took the more important town of Port au prince (June 4th), where they found twenty-two capital vessels loaded with produce, and many others in ballast, the whole estimated at the value of near £400,000. This was the last successful effort of the British troops in S'. Domingo *. The yellow sever renewed its attacks with such pestilential virulence, that it scarcely left alive a sufficient number of the devoted army to perform the melancholy duty of burying their dead companions †.

In the meantime the new-acquired island of Guadaloupe was attacked by the French, and being but weakly garrisoned, the whole island, notwithstanding the assistance brought from S'. Christophers by Sir Charles Grey, was reduced to the dominion of France by the 3^d of July, except Fort Matilda, which was defended by the British garrison till the 10th of December, when it was surrendered to the French

army, then reinforced by 3,000 men.

The fettlement established at Sierra Leona with the philanthropic intention of introducing civilization, industry, and laudable commerce, instead of pillage and the sale of human creatures, was now beginning to flourish. The new village, called Freetown, contained 200 houses, some of them tolerably good, disposed in regular streets; the grounds were cleared for several miles from the town, and cultivated; and consequently the climate was rendered more healthy. Order and industry were established. The same of the colony, and of their determination not to deal in slaves, was spread throughout the country. The king of Foulah, the sovereign of some millions of people and of a plentiful country, had fent an embassy to Sierra Leona; and, in return, two gentlemen in the company's service had penetrated to Teembo, his capital, situated a con-

^{**} Some account of the trade and condition of duced, in little more than two months, from St. Domingo previous to the commencement of 1,000 to 300, and the 96th regiment perified to a the troubles in it has already been given in p. 224. ** man.' [Edwards's Hift of the West-ladies, V. ** homeefeh's regiment of hullars were re: iii, p. 411, 8vo ed.]

reported, that Teembo contains about 7,000 inhabitants, who are Mohamedans. The chief people have books and can write; and there are schools in every town. They have manufactures of iron, filver, wood, leather, and cloth, and are in all respects superior to the Negroes on the coast. They also reported, that the effect of the war ir. Europe was very favourable to that part of Africa, where they enjoyed comparative peace and tranquillity, in consequence of the slackened demand for slaves.

e a

So

500

l to

ge-

ing

the

ffer

rty

, a

ter-

im-

two

sful ved

ve a

uty

at-

ıole

iers

3 d

fon

nch

pic

rce,

g to

me

ere

ent-

rere

t to lah,

had

the '

on-

from

I to a

1, V.

The favourable fituation and prospects of this little colony were suddenly reversed. A French sleet, consisting of one ship of 50 guns and a number of privateers, two of which carried 32 guns each, fitted out by the slave-merchants of Bourdeaux and L'Orient, instigated and affisted by two slaving captains, whose crimes had made them sly from England and America, arrived in the harbour (September 28th), took all the vessels belonging to the company, destroyed the public buildings, and plundered all the property they could lay their hands upon. After coast, and plundered some of the British slave factories.

The French government had promifed that Sierra Leona should be exempted from the ravages of the war. But it might be expected, that a settlement, established for the express purpose of annihilating the slave-trade, could not escape the pointed vengeance of slave-merchants, as soon as the laws, or customs, of war should put the power of conducting hostile enterprises into private hands.

As some amends for the recapture of a West-India island and the destruction of an infant settlement on the coast of Africa, the British forces in the Mediterranean made the acquisition of an entire European kingdom in the island of Corsica, the sovereignty of which was annexed for ever to the crown of Great Britain (June 19th). The parliament of that kingdom engaged to adopt all regulations, consistent with their new constitution, which should be enacted by the parliament of Great Britain for the extension and advantage of the empire. In return they were affured, on the part of their new sovereign, of the same protection to the trade and navigation of Corsica, which is given to the trade and navigation of his other subjects: and the viceroy moreover promised them a participation, not only of the treasures of trade, but also of the so-

The union of this kingdom with Great Britain was of too short a duration, to afford sufficient knowlege of the commercial advantages to be derived from the connection. From the custom-house books it appears, that 27 vessels from Corsica were entered inwards at the ports of Great Britain in the years 1795, 1796, and the beginning of 1797, and

The population of Corfica was estimated at 120,000 souls by Theodore, who once had the

that I vessel sailed for it in the year 1796. But of the nature of their cargoes, or whether they were advantageous or disadvantageous to the commercial interests of Great Britain, I have not at present any sufficient

information.

June 26th—A conflagration broke out in a boat-builder's yard at Cock-hill in Ratcliff, which communicating with a barge loaded with faltpetre, and thence extending to fome of the East-India company's warehouses full of the same dangerous commodity, the whole blew up. The wind blowing strong, and it being unfortunately low water in the river, the fire raged with unconquerable fury, and continued to spread. till it destroyed several streets. Near five hundred houses were burnt down; and the damage was reckoned to be the greatest that ever was done by any fire fince the great conflagration, which destroyed so great a part of London in the year 1666. For the immediate accommodation of the families, who were burnt out, government lent them 140 tents, which were formed into a little camp in a field adjacent to Stepney church.

On this melancholy occasion the liberal charity of the underwriters at Lloyd's and of other benevolent persons, was again cheerfully extended for the relief of the diffressed, till the committee for the management of the donations informed the public, that they conceived the funds put into their hands to be fully adequate to the purposes, to which they

were proposed to be applied.

In the spring of this year the secretary of state of the United states of America laid before General Washington, the president of the congress, an abstract of complaints against the belligerent powers, stating, that American vessels were carried into British ports, and detained, even when they could by no means be condemned, whereby the cargoes, and also the vessels themselves, were exposed to destruction; that British ships of war had impressed American seamen; that the British regulations forced the commerce of the citizens of the United states out of its proper channel, and restricted it to the ports of the British or their friends; that their vessels were taken merely for trading to the French West-Indies in articles not deemed contraband by any law of nations; and those in the British West-Indies were obliged to give security that their cargoes should be carried to British, or neutral, ports. The admiralty courts in the British West-Indies were also accused of excessive rigour. and irregularity in their proceedings.—There were nearly the fame complaints against the French privateers and ships of war, and admiralty courts; and it was represented that an embargo had been laid upon American vessels in the ports of France, and a payment had been made in depretiated affignats, which ought by the contract to have been in coin. Some outrages of Spanish privateers, and a decision of the Dutch admiralty court, were also complained of.

Un aff ive flat the An fear per Atr Signe 2) It cupi 1796 optic Unit main 3) L can boun the r ing th to na this li of the for fe

ba

M

gri

Ί

T

* Wha the fubfta times as le Vol

trade

declar

the la

prohil

be car

dutics

And the

ritorie

on pay

The American government on the 26th of March 1794 laid an embargo of thirty days on all British vessels in their ports; and appointed Mr. Jay to proceed to the court of Great Britain to alk redrefs of the grievances complained of by their citizens.

In answer to the memorial of Mr. Jay, envoy extraordinary from the United states of America, Lord Grenville, secretary of state for foreign affairs, admitted that some irregularities were unavoidable in an extensive war, but professed the king's desire, . hat the citizens of the United states should have every opportunity of obtaining complete justice by the regular course of law. He imputed the grievance of impressing American seamen to the difficulty of distinguishing them from British seamen, but assured him that orders had been given to make the proper inquiries.

These communications paved the way for

eir

the

ent

at

vith

ny's

up.

the

ead.

rnt

was reat

da-

140

ep-

s at

ded

t of

put

hey

s of

reis,

that

ven

and hips

ons

oro-

ids;

est-

and

heir

alty

our,

ame

alty

pon

ıade ı in

the

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, with the United States of America, figned by Lord Grenville and Mr. John Jay, 19th November, 1794 *.

The first article engages for a firm, inviolable, and universal, peace, &c. 2) It is agreed, that the posts within the limits of the United states, occupied by Britin garrifons, shall be given up before the I" of June 1796; the British settlers within the jurisdiction of them having the option of departing with their property, or of becoming citizens of the United states, till the 1" of June 1797, after which all, who chuse to remain, shall become citizens of the United states.

3) Liberty is reciprocally given to his Majesty's subjects and the American citizens, and also to the Indians dwelling on either fide of the boundary, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories of either on the continent of America (excepting the countries within the limits of the Hudson's-bay company) and to navigate all the lakes and rivers, and to trade with each-other. But this liberty does not extend on either fide to the ports, bays, or creeks, of the sea, or the mouths of rivers as far up as the highest port of entry for fea veffels; finall American veffels being, however, permitted to trade bona fide between Montreal and ebec. The River Mississippi is declared to be entirely open to both parties, who may equally use all the landing places on its east side. By these conveyances all goods, not prohibited to be imported into the British territories in America, may be carried into them by the citizens of the United states, on paying such duties as the same goods would be liable to on importation from Europe. And the British subjects have the like liberty of carrying into the territories of the United states all such goods as are not prohibited there, on paying fuch duties as they would be liable to on being imported in

^{*} What is here laid before the reader is only ofe as most other such papers, some paragraphs the substance of the treaty, which is above three of it, as the reader will observe, not even admitting times as long, though it is far from being fo verb- of an abrid coment. Vol. IV.

vessels belonging to the United states into their Atlantic ports. All goods, which may be freely exported on either side, may in like manner be reciprocally carried to the territories of each party respectively.—Peltry, passing by inland carriage, is exempted from paying any duty on passing the boundary line on either side; as are also all the goods and effects belonging to the Indians, unless the largeness of the package give reason to believe, that they are not bona side Indian property.—No higher tolls or rates of ferriage shall be demanded than are paid by the natives of the country, in which they are situated; nor shall any duty be payable at the portages on either side for goods, not sold or exchanged, but carried to be reimbarked on the next navigable water.

4) Provision is made for ascertaining by a joint survey and amicable negotiation the north-v. st boundary of the territory of the United states, between the Lake of the Woods and the River Mississippi, the

position of the upper branches of that river being unknown.

5) It is also agreed, that commissioners shall be appointed on both sides to determine, which of the branches of the River S'. Croix ought to be fixed as the boundary between the British provinces and the territories

of the United states.

6) Many British merchants and others having alleged, that debts to a confiderable amount, contracted before the peace by inhabitants of the United states, were still due to them, which, owing to a variety of causes in the lapse of so many years, cannot now be recovered by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the United states engage to make full compensation for all such debts, which really could not be recovered by the ordinary course of justice, but not for such losses as were occasioned by the infolvency of the debtors, or by the manifest negligence or omission of the claimant. For ascertaining the amount of such losses and damages, it is agreed, that two commissioners shall be appointed by the king, and two by the prefident of the United states, which four shall chuse a fifth one; that they shall sit at Philadelphia and any other place they may think proper; that they shall receive all applications made to them within eighteen months from their first sitting, which term they may, if necessary, extend to fix months more, and shall decide upon them according to equity and a due confideration of all circumstances. The United states engage to make full payment in specie of all sums so awarded by the commissioners, the commencement of the payments being limited to twelve months after the ratification of this treaty.

7) Many merchants and others, citizens of the United states, having complained, that they have sustained considerable damage by irregular and illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and property by British cruisers since the commencement of the present war, for which no redress can now be obtained by judicial proceedings, the British government engage to make full compensation for all such losses, as cannot

of the ner mee mor cafe equifull their or b

or b cafes Mr. may fame ation 8) It fraye 9) T Unite his M and to them. perty aliens 10) ' ' divi ' in th 'any it be and

tions
11) A
merce
12) D
the ter
their o
goods o
islands
from t
duties f

fels in t

duties t

respe

All

an-

ely.

uty

ind

ive

No

the

uty

ng-

ble

ted

the

des

be ries

o a

the

iles

ary

full by

ned

or

lles.

by

iall

ace

to

icy

on

ces.

i fo

nts

ing

ılar

by

ich

go-

not

be remedied by the course of law, and are not occasioned by any neglect of the claimants. Five commissioners, to be chosen in the same manner with those mentioned in the preceding article, are appointed to meet, in London, where they shall receive claims during eighteen months, with a power to prolong the time, if necessary, in particular cases, and to decide upon the merits of the several claims according to equity and the law of nations. His Britannic Majesty engages to make full payment in specie agreeable to the awards of the commissioners. On the other hand, many British subjects having complained, that

their vessels had been taken within the jurisdiction of the United states, or by vessels eriginally armed in their ports, it is agreed, that all such cases, which have not been already redressed agreeable to the terms of Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Hammond, and also any smilar cases, which may occur prior to the ratification of this treaty, shall be referred to the same commissioners: and the United states agree to make full compensation to the claimants agreeable to the award of the commissioners.

8) It is agreed, that the expense of both commissions shall be jointly defrayed by the two parties.

9) The rights of British subjects, holding lands in the territories of the United States, and those of citizens of the United States, holding lands in his Majesty's dominions, are confirmed to them, according to the nature and tenure of their respective titles, with as full power to grant, and fell, them, as if they were natives: and in all matters concerning the property of their lands neither they nor their heirs shall be considered as

.10) 'Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies which they may have in the public funds, nor in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or national differences, be fequestered or confiscated, ' it being unjust and impolitic, that debts and engagements, contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each-other, and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by na-' tional authority on account of national differences and discontents.'

11) A reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce is mutually agreed upon.

12) During the continuance of the prefent war, and for two years after the termination of it, the citizens of the United states may carry in their own vessels, not exceeding the burthen of feventy tuns, all such goods of the produce or manufacture of the United states to his Majesty's islands and ports in the West-Indies, as British vessels can lawfully carry from the United states to the same islands and ports: and no higher duties shall be charged on their vessels than are charged on British vesfels in the ports of the United states, nor shall the co-goes pay higher duties than are payable on the like goods imported in British vessels.

The American citizens may purchase, and export to the United states in their own vessels, all articles of the produce or manusacture of the British islands, which may now be lawfully carried by British vessels to the states, on paying the same duties, to which British vessels and their cargoes are subject. But this liberty only extends to a direct intercourse between the British West-Indies and the ports of the United states; and the United states engage to prohibit the carriage of melasses, sugar, cossels, cacao, or cotton, in American vessels, either from his Majesty's islands, or from the United states, to any other part of the world.—British vessels have also full liberty to trade to and from the ports of the United states and those of the British West-Indies, and to carry the commodities of both, on paying the same duties which are payable by American vessels.

15)

than

· No

' tio

on on

nag

the

cou

Eu

Bri

more

benel

states

tweer

Ame

16) 1

tectio

excep

fidenc

punif

ed go

17) 1

prope

the m

the pr

veffel

And a

and ca

covery

master

18) A

horfe i

fails, h

equipr

to be o

my's p

traban

the ex

confife:

fied, th

value f

alfo fre

fpe

13) His Majesty consents, that the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United states of America shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the ports of the British territories in the East-Indies, and shall have liberty to trade in all articles, whereof the importation or exportation is not prohibited, the American vessels paying no higher tunnage dues in the British ports in India than are paid by British vessels in the ports of the United states, and paying the same duties on the goods imported and exported, which are paid on the like goods imported or exported in British vessels. It is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United states shall carry the articles, exported by them from British ports in India, to no part of the world but their own ports in America *; and, when Great Britain is engaged in war, they must not export any military stores, naval stores, or rice, without the special permission of the British government in India.—The vessels of the United states are not, in virtue of the permission granted by this article, allowed to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the British territories, the carriage of any part of their original cargoes from one port of delivery to another not being accounted as fuc. leither are the citizens of the states allowed to fettle in the British territories in India, or to travel into the interior country, without the permission of the British government of the place. The observance of the regulations of the British government in this respect may be enforced against the citizens of America as well as against British subjects, they being, from their arrival in the port, equally amenable to the laws and jurisdiction of the place. The citizens of the United states have also liberty to touch for refreshment at S'. Helena.

14) The inhabitants of either country may freely and fecurely refort to the ports of the other: and they may refide as long as they have occasion, may possess houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and enjoy complete protection and security, according to the laws of the country wherein they are.

^{*} Before this treaty took place, American veffels used to make very large sums by the freight of cotton from the British ports in India to Canton.

15) No higher duties shall be charged in the ports of either country than are paid by the like veffels or merchandize of all other nations. · Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties re-' fpectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.'

But the British government referves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in Europe a ton-' nage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of America; and also such duty as may be adequate to ' countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of ' European and Afiatic goods when imported into the United states in ' British or in American vessels.' And both parties agree to treat for a more exact equalization of the duties in such a manner as may be most beneficial for the two countries; and in the meantime the United states engage to make no increase in the now sublisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any article in British or

American veffels.

es

he

to eir

·ſe

nd f-

y'9

of

he

Э

of

edall

:a-

he

n-

X-

he rts

ny

of

re

ry

ge n-

he ιeΙ

11ifh

of

r-

he

10

rt

C-

eir

to

16) Each of the contracting parties may appoint confuls for the protection of their trade to refide in any part of the dominions of the other. except fuch particular places as shall be thought improper for their residence. The consuls, in case of illegal or improper conduct, may be punished, if the law extend to the case, or may be dismissed, the offend-

ed government affigning to the other the reasons for the same.

17) When a vessel is taken, or detained, on suspicion of having enemy's property onboard, or of carrying to an enemy any contraband articles, the must be carried to the nearest or most convenient port; and only the property found to belong to the enemy shall be made prize of, the vessel being afterwards at liberty to proceed with the rest of her cargo. And all possible dispatch shall be given in deciding the cases of vessels and cargoes fo carried in for adjudication, and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged, or agreed to be paid, to the masters or owners of such vessels.

18) All arms and implements of war, gun-powder, match, faltpetre, horse furniture, timber for ship-building, tar, rosin, copper in sheets, fails, hemp, cordage, and all other articles which may be used for the equipment of veffels, except unwrought iron and fir plank, are declared to be contraband, and liable to be confifcated, when bound to an enemy's port.—Whenever provisions, and other articles not generally contraband, come to be confidered as fuch in particular cases, according to the existing laws of nations, and are therefor seized, they shall not be confifcated; but the owners shall be completely, and speedily, indemnified, the captors, or in their default, the government, paying the full value for fuch articles, together with a reasonable mercantile profit, and also freight and demurrage. A vessel bound for a port, which is block-

25

pr

of

eye

vei

the

par

Ñο

tak

ftre

Th

fpe

ent

pre

oth

thei

any

fatis

26)

the

the

cont

no o

men

mon

they

fhall

ing f

be re

has a

baffa

judic

27)

with

on fu

mitn

28)]

mane

ation

twelv

Majel

range

amica

war, and e

aded, may be turned away by the blockading fleet, but not detained or confifcated, unless the shall again attempt to enter the port. The vessels or goods of either party, which shall have entered such port before it was blockaded, shall not be liable to confiscation on the reduction of the place.

19) All commanders of ships of war or privateers shall be liable to make good the damages or outrages they may commit against the subjects or citizens of the other party: and to that intent the commanders of privateers shall give security before they receive their commissions, for £1,500 sterling, if their vessels carry sewer than 150 men, or for £3,000, if they carry a greater number, to satisfy all such damages; and they shall also lose their commissions, when found guilty of such aggressions.

20) Neither party will receive into their ports any pirates, but will feize their vessels, and restore the goods taken by them to the proper owners, as far as they can be discovered.

21) It is agreed, that neither party will permit their subjects or citizens to accept commissions from the enemies of the other, nor permit such enemy to enlist any of their subjects or citizens into the military service. Any subject or citizen sound acting contrary to this article may be punished as a pirate.

22) It is expressly stipulated, that neither party will authorize any acts of reprisal against the other on complaints of injuries or damages, unless justice shall have been refused, or unreasonably delayed, after making the proper demand for satisfaction, accompanied by an authenticated statement of the damages.

23) The ships of war of either party shall be hospitably received in the ports of the other, their officers paying due respect to the government of the country, and being treated with the respect due to the commissions they bear. His Britannic Majesty agrees, that in case an American vessel shall be driven by stress of weather, the pursuit of enemies, or other missortunes, into any of his ports, into which she cannot in ordinary cases claim admittance, she shall be hospitably received, and be permitted to resit, and to purchase whatever she needs. But she shall not land her cargo, nor break bulk, unless it be bona side necessary to her being resitted. Nor shall any part of the cargo be sold, unless the government of the place may see it necessary to permit a sale of some part of it to destray her expenses, in which case duties shall be paid only for what is permitted to be sold.

24) Neither party will permit privateers, commissioned by the enemies of the other, to arm in their ports; nor to sell or exchange what they have taken; nor to purchase any more provisions than what are absolutely necessary for going to the nearest port of the prince or state they are commissioned by.

or

els

it.

he

to

ıb-

ers

ns, for

nd ef-

ize.

rs.

ns ch

ce.

n-

cts

eß

ed

he

nt

iſ-

ri-

es,

in

br

he

ef-

n-

of

id

25) The ships of war, and privateers of either party may carry their prizes whitherfoever they pleafe, without paying any fee to the officers of the admiralty or judges. Neither shall the prizes be detained, nor even visited by searchers or other officers, except for the purpose of preventing the cargo from being illegally landed: nor shall the validity of the prizes be inquired into. But the captors shall be at liberty to depart with their prizes to the places mentioned in their commissions.-No shelter shall be given in the ports of either party to those who have taken any vessel belonging to the other: but, if they are driven in by stress of weather, they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible. Though all treaties, now existing with other sovereigns and states refpecting this point, must be duely observed, both parties engage to enter into no new treaty, which shall be inconfistent with this or the preceding article.—Neither party will allow a vessel belonging to the other to be taken within any of their bays, or within cannon shot of their coasts. And in case of their territorial rights being violated by any fuch capture, they shall use their utmost endeavours to obtain full fatisfaction.

26) In case of a rupture (which God forbid) between his Majesty and the United states, the merchants and others of each party, residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade, so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence against the laws. If their conduct shall induce the government of the place to order them to remove, they shall be allowed twelve months after the order to remove their families and effects, provided they shall not have acted contrary to the established laws. A rupture shall not be deemed to have commenced, while negotiations are depending for the accommodation of differences, nor till the ambassadors shall be recalled, or sent away, on account of such differences. Either party has a right to request the recall of, or immediately to dismis, the ambassador of the other, in case of personal misconduct, without any prejudice to the mutual friendship.

27) Each party agrees to deliver up to justice all fugitives, charged with murder or forgery committed within the jurisdiction of the other, on such evidence of criminality being produced, as would justify commitment for trial in the place where the fugitive has sought an afylum.
28) It is agreed, that the first ten articles of this treaty shall be permanent: and the eleventh, thirteenth, and subsequent articles (the duration of the twelfth being already provided for) shall be in force during twelve years after the exchange of the ratisfication. But, if his Britannic Majesty and the United states shall not be able to complete a new arrangement for settling the subject of the twelfth article of this treaty by amicable discussion within two years after the termination of the present war, then all the articles of this treaty, except the first ten, shall cease:

Lastly, in order to facilitate intercourse and obviate difficulties, it is agreed, that the parties will readily treat from time to time concerning fuch other articles, as may be found conducive to mutual convenience. and the promotion of mutual fatisfaction and friendship; and such articles, when duely ratified, shall be considered as parts of this treaty.

Mr. Jefferson's letter of 5th September 1793 to Mr. Hammond, the British ambassador at Philadelphia, which is referred to in the seventh article, being an important state paper, is annexed to the treaty. It refers to his former letter of 7th August, which had announced, that meafures were taken for excluding from the ports of the United states all vessels armed in them to cruise on nations, with whom they are at peace, and for restoring three vessels particularly named, or, in failure of restitution, making compensation for them at the public expense; though no existing treaty with Great Britain bound the United states to defend British vessels on their coasts, as they were bound by treaties with three of the belligerent powers to defend theirs. He stated the opinion of the prefident, that compensation should also be made for any other vessels brought in after the 5th of June and before the 7th of August. under the like circumstances with the vessels mentioned; in short that either restitution or compensation should be made in all cases between those dates and in those after the later of them, reflitution if practicable. the states not being bound to make compensation in analogous cases to the powers in treaty; though he was still inclined to think, that the United states should make compensation in any cases occurring after that date with circumstances, which should place them on similar ground with those before it. He concluded with proposing, that the collector of the customs of the district, in conjunction with the British conful. or any other person authorized by the British ambassador, should value all losses proceeding from detention, waste, or spoliation, between 5th June and 7th August 1793.

This treaty was very far from being fatisfactory to the people of the United states *, who complained, that their trade with the British West-India colonies would be so hampered with the restrictions of it, that it could never be of any advantage to them. They also observed, that the chief points in dispute between the two countries were still as far from being decided as ever.—On the other hand, it was remarked on this fide of the water, that the article, restricting the trade of the United states with the British West-Indies to vessels not exceeding seventy tuns, was equivalent to an act for creating a nurfery of feamen for

America †.

*. It was not till the 30th of April 1796 that the house of representatives of the United states consented to ratify the treaty, though the ratification was exchanged 28th October 1705.

Ten vessels of 40 tuns, must have each a commander and mate, and at least four men before the + It must be acknowleded, that small vessels re- mast; in all 60 scamen. One ship of 400 tuns,

wri any cor of : of o of 1 cha tho Ί of t anor fhill: furc The they navi T ing v

ed

and

from T mani porta of fil whic tion (other erally riages made do no them, c mates, a

then

ference (fame qui much gr than to finaller a quent vo * Mr. in Philac

may be Vo

The following brief sketch of the system of commercial policy adopted by the United states of America, and of the state of their commerce and manufactures at this time, is extracted from a series of papers, written by Mr. Coxe of Philadelphia between the years 1787 and 1794 *.

The United states admit every foreigner to the right of carrying on any business or manufacture, and buying lands or houses, free of any corporation monopolies, or payment of taxes of any kind, from the day of his arrival: and a residence of two years confers upon him the right of electing, or being elected into the legislative body, and every office of prosit or trust †. Non-resident foreigners are also permitted to purchase lands, to sell them, and exercise all the rights of property in them, though they should never set a foot in America.

They admit foreign vessels into all their ports, and in every branch of trade, not even excepting the carriage of goods from one state to another, subject to a duty of 44 hundredth parts of a dollar (about two shillings sterling) per tun more than is paid by their own vessels, and a surcharge of ten per cent on the duties payable upon their cargoes.—They do not impose any extra light-duties on foreign vessels; nor do they make any inquiry, where they were built, or whether they are navigated by subjects of the country they sailed from, or by others.

They admit the commodities of all countries, without ever questioning whether the vessel importing them belong to the country producing them, or whether they may have been previously imported into that,

They permit the exportation of every article of their produce and manufacture, free from any duty whatever. And they admit the importation of all foreign produce, manufactures, fish and other produce of fisheries, in their own or any foreign vessels whatever, on duties, which are in general much lower than those imposed by any other nation on goods imported. The highest duties are those on wines and other liquors, and 15 per cent ad valorem on such articles as may generally be deemed luxuries, no article except foreign-made wheel carriages paying so high as 20 per cent. They lay no extra tax on sales do not prohibit the consumption of any foreign article whatever.

which will carry much more than the whole of them, can be navigated by a commander, three mates, and 20 or 22 feamen. Thus there is a difference of from 35 to 40 feamen in carrying the fame quantity of goods in the one large, or in the ten, or more, fmall veffels. And the difference is much greater to the national, or political, interest, than to that of the owners of the veffels, as the finaller are fooner dispatched, and make more frequent voyages, than the larger.

is

ng

ce,

ch

the

ith

re-

ea-

all

ce,

re-

gh nd

ree

of

ift,

nat

en ble,

to

he ter

nd

or ul,

ue

lie

ſt-

it

ar

on

it-

or

the

the

ns,

ich

* Mr. Cose was commissioner of the revenue in Philadelphia, and confequently his information may be received as perfectly authentic. His pa-

pers were collected in one volume, and published in the later end of the year 1794, before Mr. Jay's negotiation in London had brought about the above treaty, or at least before the conclusion of it could be heard of in America.

† In the year 1703 the congress, warned by the infurrection at Pittiburgh, of the evils to be dreaded from too great proportion of heterogeneous matter in the body of their community, enacted that foreigners arriving after the act was passed, must have resided five years in their territories before they can be naturalized and admitted to the right of voting at elections.

The citizens of the United states may be concerned in any branch of foreign trade, whether carried on from their own, or any other, country; except the flave-trade, which is abolished in all the states, with one small

exception * +.

Manufactures are reprefented as advancing rapidly in America. Arkwright's fpinning mills, and the fpinning jennies, were transplanted to the United states very foon after their first appearance in this country: and they also have mills and machinery for spinning flax, hemp, and wool. Besides mills for grinding corn, the original, and for a long time almost the only. manufacture of British America, there are great numbers of fulling mills, faw mills, oil mills, gun-powder mills, paper mills, fnuff mills, &c. They have machinery for rolling iron, copper, and brass, into sheets; for making pig iron, bar iron, and steel; for slitting iron; making nail-rods, &c. and steam engines have been introduced with improvements by Meffieurs Rumfey and Fitch, citizens of the United states.—Their breweries were now fo flourishing, especially in Philadelphia, that the importation of foreign malt liquor was reduced to a mere trifle, and much more was exported than was imported.-The distilleries, whereof the greatest number are in Massachusets bay, were fo much increased, that the quantity of home-made spirits was double that of the imported: and the quality, which formerly was justly reckoned very indifferent, was greatly improved. The American rum was formerly made entirely from melasses imported from the West-Indies, and chiefly from the French islands, whereof no less than 7,194,606 gallons were imported in the year ending in September 1791; but that importation was unufually great. Since the chief fource of that fupply has failed in confequence of the calamities of the French colony of S'. Domingo, the American distillery has been in a great measure supplied from grain, and also from fruit, a very good spirit being diffilled from cider, and a most excellent one from the juice of peaches, which grow luxuriantly in almost every part of the middle states. The annual quantity made from grains and fruits, chiefly in the middle and fouthern states, was now estimated at four millions of gallons t. In the distillery from melasses Massachusets bay greatly exceeds

Apple brandy and peach brandy were made before the revolution; but they could not then be

confidered as articles for fale.

cal tho fla: tur ma fro ed. nai ftru con in 1 ufa able whi wer mai was han in I to b the alfo tion and man thou beau iels forn and delp they deliv

all

armi T incom In the

oak

but 1 Alm

In the and th

^{*} The above is chiefly taken from a comparative contrail of the reflictions laid by Great Britain on the commerce of the United states, with the system adopted by them in their commercial inter-course with foreign countries, and especially with the Great Britain. We must keep in mind, that it is a the conductors of this 'accursed traffick', course with foreign countries, and especially with Great Britain. We must keep in mind, that it was drawn up by Mr. Coxe in order to combat the opinion that indulgences had been granted by Great Britain to the commerce of the United flates, before he knew any thing of the treaty of 19th November 1794; and that many points of the contrail may in fairness and propriety be afcribed to the different circumstances of an old established country, and a young rising one.

+ ' Nearly twenty vessels from the harbours of

the United states are employed (1795) in the which they are determined to perfevere in till the year 1808, the period fixed by the conflitution for the final abolition of it; but they thip only one negro for every tun of the burthen of their veffels, which are moreover fmall ones.

^{*} M and Br

of

y ;

all

rk-

to

y:

nd

me

m-

lls;

.nd

ng

ced

the

in

ed

ay,

vas

ıst-

can

est-

ian

of (

ıch

eat

be-

of

dle

the

al-

eds

the

che-

nfla-

ode

the

one

Tels,

n be

all the other states taken together.—Manufactures of cordage, from cables down to pack-thread and twine, were well established: as also those of fail-cloth, coarse linen, and other goods made of hemp and flax, both which are cultivated in every one of the states .- Manufactures of almost all the variety of articles made from the skins of animals, tanned, tawed, and made into parchment, and of glue made from the refuse of the skins, have been long, and generally, established.—The variety of articles wanted for the purposes of agriculture, nails * and fpikes, anchors, iron work for thip-building and for constructing wheel carriages, many kinds of tools and household utenfils, conflitute an important and increasing branch of manufactures.--Works in most of the other metals were also in an advancing state. The manufactures of wool and cotton, though upon the whole pretty confiderable, were not yet carried on anywhere upon an extensive scale. - Hats, which had been made on a confined scale long before the revolution, were now manufactured in great numbers, and of all qualities.-The manufacture of paper of all kinds was confiderable, and increasing; as was also the business of printing books, and that of staining paper for hangings .- The refinement of fugar, which had been long established in Philadelphia and some other towns of British America, needs only to be mentioned, as being still one of the considerable manufactures of the United flates.-The conftruction of all forts of wheel carriages has also been long established, and is now greatly improved by the acquisition of artificers from Europe, who make the plated work, brass work, and other parts, which were formerly imported. The very important manufacture of vessels is much improved, and especially in Philadelphia, though the builders of that port have very long had a character for the beauty and velocity of their vessels. The objection that American vesfels were foon worn out, being constructed of bad wood, which was formerly very just, is now obviated by the use of mulberry, live-oak, and red cedar, of which materials nine tenths of their veffels in Philadelphia are now built. Such vessels, when their timbers are salted, as they now very generally are, will last thirty years; and they can be delivered, ready to take in the cargo, for eight guineas per tun. The oak vessels of New England may be had for £5:8:0 sterling per tun; but they are much infecior in many respects, and especially in duration. Almost all the articles requisite for the furniture, tackle, apparel, and arming of vessels, are made in the United states.

The returns of the veilels built in the United flates appear to be very incomplete.

In the year ending in March 1790 they measured from 17,000 to 18,000 tuns;

In the year 1793 the vessels built in Philadelphia measured and they were mostly built of live-oak and red cedar.

32,000 8,145,

^{*} Machinery for cutting nails out of rolled iron has been invented in America by Mefficurs Folfom and Brigg.

int

ma

wo

tha

cor

of

the

Ma

at 1

mo

fon

pri

fou:

bee

it is

eve

mui

hav

they

mer

and

end:

* T

in the fold in

rica, ar

cities f

the yea

the ren

venue

† M

T

The Isheries are still almost entirely in the hands of the people of New England, and more particularly those of Massachusets bay, in which state they constitute a principal part of the employment of all those, who are not engaged in the cultivation of the earth. A great proportion of their falt sish, train oil, spermaceti, and the oil and candles made of it, and whalebone, are consumed in the other states. But their sishery is not so extensive now, as it was before the revolution. Their salt is imported from Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, the Cape-de-Verde islands, and the West-Indies, to the amount of above two millions of bushels annually. They have salt springs in several parts

of the interior country.

The above are the principal manufactures carried on in the United states, as regular occupations, by people, who devote their whole attention to them, as the business of their lives. But there is another class, which Mr. Coxe calls domestic manufactures, conducted by the farmers' families, during the intervals of rural occupation, in almost every part of the country. Linens for shirting, sheeting, the table, &c. failcloth, negro clothing, fine and coarfe cloths, blankets *, cotton cloths, thread and filk laces, flockings, shoes, and a variety of other articles, are made in these family factories, and all (if we except the filk, and perhaps the thread, for the laces) of native materials, to an extent, of which few people on this fide of the water have any conception, the amount of them in the year 1790 having been estimated at above twenty millions of dollars: and they have fince continued to increase. Besides these articles of clothing, and butter, cheefe, cider, bacon, hams, &c. which are the usual manufacture of every farm; staves, hoops, shingles, pot-ashes. pearl-ashes, tar, pitch, turpentine, and rosin, which are all articles produced from the redundant woods on new plantations, may be added to the lift of rural manufactures; and nails also are made to a very confiderable amount by many of the farmers, and especially by those of New England. Of late years malt liquor and malt spirits have been made on the farms to an amount exceeding all that was made by the professed brewers and distillers. And in several parts of the country the manufacture of maple fugar has lately afforded a new branch of employment, and a new fource of wealth, to the industrious families of the farmers †. ' In short, domestic manufactures are great, various, and ' almost universal, in this country.' And the industry of the farmer has free fcope, the cultivator of the foil being generally the independent proprietor of it.

The operations of many of those manufactures, whether carried on as separate trades, or as save-all additions to agricultural employments,

^{*} In New Jerfey, the population of which is to that of the whole of the United states as one to twenty-one, there are forty-one fulling mills, which must be entirely supported by the domestic manu-

must be greatly facilitated and extended by the discovery of coal in many parts of the country, which lay unknown, or neglected, while wood continued to be superabundant.

To this brief view of the operations of individuals it may be added, that large fums have been invested by the government and incorporated companies, in opening new and extensive roads into the interior parts of the country, in the construction of canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers in South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. A national bank at Philadelphia, with subordinate offices at Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Charleston, and also two other banks in Philadelphia *, and some others in various parts of the country, have been established upon principles, which the experience of years has now (1800) approved as found and judicious. The small national debt of the United states has been put in a train of redemption; and a confiderable proportion of it is actually redeemed †. Every dollar, and, with very few exceptions, every person in the country, are continually in action. And, what must be a very great encouragement to every kind of industry, they have cheap and comfortable living, their taxes are next to nothing, and they are entirely free from tithes and predominant religious establishments ‡.

The following account shows the quantity of shipping, which entered, and paid tunnage duties, in the ports of the United states in the years ending on the 20th of September.

ms on the 30 of September	1790	1	
Vessels belonging to		1791	1792
The United states	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.
The United states jointly with foreigners	492,100	501,061	549,279
Great Britain and Ireland	963	,	407
France	230,100	206,200	209,646
Spain	13,801	7,523	24,443
United Netherlands	8,772	4,753	3,148
Portugal	7,228	3,891	3,123
Germany and Imperial deminions	2,849	5,153	2,843
Denmark	2,749	3,285	5,677
Sweden and Russia	2.415	1,442	752
Prussia	310	758	943
	394		3.0
Total tuns (of ninety-five feet carpenter's measurement)			
(or matery give reet carpenter's measurement)	761,681	737.075	900 961

The bank of the United states was established in the year 1791. The stock of it is commonly fold in London and Amsterdam as well as in America, and the dividends are paid by agents in those cities for the convenience of foreign proprietors.

of

ch fe,

r-

les

ut

n.

he

ve

rts

ed

at-

er

n-

ry

il-

ıs,

re

er-

nt

ons orore es, oto of en he ry

ıd

er

nt

n

ts,

len

The bank of North America was established in the year 1781, and that of Pennsylvania in 1792. These three banks are in Philadelphia.

† Mr. Coxe states the real marketable value of the remaining debt on the 1st day of January 1794 to be about eleven millions sterling; and the revenue of the United states in the year 1792 at

£832,500 sterling. Those of 1793 and 1794 were greater in confequence of the increasing commerce, agriculture, and prosperity, of the country.

agriculture, and proferity, of the country.

‡ In Connecticut, according to the observations of the duke de Rochefoucault Liancourt [Travels, P. ii, p. 331 of English translation] presbytemensism still reigned in the year 1795 'in all its rigour, desp usifm, and intolerance,' notwithstanding the perfect religious liberty established by the law. But manners, and opinions in matters of religion, are much more powerful than laws.

In the year amounted to and those upo		-	ies upon ve	essels belong	ging to the	United sta	tes } 30,824 dollars.
Total	•	•	• .			•	145,347

	Vessels b Uni	elonging ted states			v	cesels b	elonging	to	
Of the shipping of the year 1791 there entered in the ports of	In foreign trade,	Coasters	Fishers.	Great Britain,		Spain,	United Netherl.	Portu-	Germany &c.
	Tuns.	Tinne.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns.	Tuns,	Tuns.
New Hampshire -	10,893	1,560	629	1,386	264			162	
Massachusets -	96,564						131		
Rhode-island	19,196				88	47			
Connecticut -	19,729	8,099	913	3,967		60			
New York -	40,334	5,725	567	25,154	1,503	243	1.080	1,564	
New Jersey -	1,213	4,508				-			
Pennsylvania -	50,328	3,923		27,328	967	2,063	252	2,533	444
Delaware	4,6:0			1,913			163		
Maryland ·	33,375			18,216				589	960
Virginia	32,041	10,637		44,812			180		194
North Carolina .	23,963			13,663			73		137
South Carolina -	22,498	4,675		20,828		1,670	195	56	2,680
Georgia	7,063	733		16,165	392	102	244		218

As the coasters do not enter at the custom-houses every trip, but only renew their licences annually, 110,906 tuns, the amount of their registered measurement, may be considered as the total tunnage of the coasting vessels existing in the year 1791.

As account of the value, in dollars, of the exports from the United states in the years ending 30th September | 1700 | 1701 | 1702 | 1702

in the years ending 30 September	1790	1791	1792	1793
Exported to the dominions of				
Great Britain France Spain the United Netherlands Portugal Germany with Austrian Flanders Denmark Sweden Russia to the Mediterranean the West-Indies in general Morocco the coast of Africa and islands the East-Indies North-west coast of America Uncertain Returns not received in time	9,363,416 4,698,736 2,005,907 1,963,880 1,283,462 512,065 224,416 47,240 41,296 139,984 135,181 10,392	1,301,287 1,634,826 1,039,696 420,266 277,275 21,866 3,576 31,727 59,434 3,601 108,478 318,62	,	8,431,239 7,050,498 2,237,950 0,15,050 0,15,050 301,427 5,769 220,688 399,559 2,094 251,343 1,586 3,996
Totals	20,415,997	18,399,202	21,005,56	5 26,002,788

30"

New Markhot Corn New Pen Dela Mar Virg Nor

Sout Geo.

T

Flou Toba Pot-a Pearl Fish

Fish, Fish, Wha Sperr Sperr Whe India India

Tar, process Rice Beef Pork Butter Amer Board Staves Shinging

* Th

House Horne Slicep,

New Hampshire Massachusets bay						
Massachusets bay		44	-		101 100	
				_	181,407	198,197
Rhode-island		_	-	•	2,889,922	3,676,412
Connecticut		-	-	•	698,084	616,416
New York	-	-	-		749,925	770,230
New Jersey	•	-	•	-	2,528,085	2,934,370
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	23,524	54,176
Delaware -	**	-	•	•	3,820,646	6,958,736
Maryland		-	400	-	133,972	71,242
Viaryland	-	•	-	-	2,550,258	3,687,119
Virginia .	-	-	-	-	3,549,499	2,984;317
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	503,294	363,307
South Carolina	-			-	2,917,979	3 105 000
Georgia	•	-	-	-	458,973	3,195,874
Totals					430,9/3	501,383

The following were the principal articles exported in these two years.

•	to the fears.
Flour (now the chief article of American trade) barrels 824.46	1793
1 Upacco Honor the eniet article)	
Pot-ashes	59,947
Pearl-ashes tuns 4,473	4,359
Field default	1.807
Fish pickled quintals 304,898	372,825
Whale oil - Darrels 48,277	45 440
Spermaceti oil - gallons 436,424	512,780
Spermaceti candles 63,383	140,056
Whent boxes 3.038	5,874
Indian corn bushels 853,790	1,450,575
1.064.073	1,233,761
Didtoro	P 0
pounds 038,000	casks 462
Tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine - barrels 146,909	114,471
	134,611
Dect - bounds	
rork -	, -,
firking 1 1 46.	,
American spirits	9,190
boards, plank, and scantling	665,522
Staves and heading	65,846,024
Shingles 129,197,309	29,734,854
Houses framed /1,037,803	80,813,357
Horned cattle, horses, and mules	311
Sheep, and hogs	9,446
33,444	21,998

The total of the exports of the year 1793 in of the numbers, which cannot be corrected on this owing, I prefume, to a typographical error in some

lars.

y,

51

14

nly rethe

ates 3

,239 ,498 ,950 ,536 ,590 ,884 ,508 ,508 ,559 ,094 ,343 ,131 ,586 ,956

788

It was thought that this brief notice of the flate of the manufactures and commerce of a great people, who were formerly connected with us as fellow-fubjects, and are still connected with us by the ties of kindred. friendship, and commerce, would not be unacceptable. It appears from it, that the affairs of the United states, unencumbered with any distant or detached territories, little exposed to the danger of being engaged in any ferious quarrel with the great powers of Europe, and confequently exempted from the burthen of heavy naval and military establishments, are in a very flourishing condition, and in a progressive state of advancing prosperity.

The French had lately introduced three new species of the sugarcane in Martinique and their other West-India colonies; one from the Island of Bourbon, said to have been brought thither from the coast of Malabar; another from Otaheité; and a third from Batavia. The Bourbon and Otaheité canes are nearly of the same nature : they arc much larger than the old West-India cane, some of the joints of them measuring nine inches in length, and fix in circumference *. Some of them have weighed feven pounds when trimmed fit for grinding, being above two pounds heavier than the largest picked canes of the old kind. They ripen fooner, being fit for cutting in ten months: and their juice also granulates (or becomes fugar) sooner, and throws up less scum in the boiling, than that of the old canes. They also refift the injuries of excessive dry weather, and the ravages of a destructive infect, called the borer, fo much better than the others, that Mr. Pinnel, a confiderable planter in the French island of Guadaloupe, obtained no less than three hogsheads of sugar from half an acre of the Bourbon cane, which he had planted as an experiment in the year 1792, when his other canes were fo much damaged by extraordinary drought and the borer, as to be unfit for making fugar.

The first trial of the new canes in any British colony was made in the year 1703 by a gentleman of Montferrat, to whom Mr. Pinnel gave some of his plants. But the fate of war having now subjected most of the French islands to the dominion of Great Britain, they were this year transplanted to Antigua by Admiral Laforey, a proprietor of some plantations in that island, who estimated the produce of them at 3,500 pounds of fugar from an acre +, in a feafon, wherein the dry weather and the borer were particularly fatal to the other canes.

After fuch proofs of their superiority, the new canes, generally un-

tl

E

ti

0

iı

tl

n

fr

e

DO

ec

W

W

th

be

cn

at

lo

M

tu

of

cu

gr

an

enal

fror the

• th

· la " hu

has fome dried specimens of those canes, brought home by Captain Bligh in one of his voyages for the bread-fruit tree.

[†] They afterwards really turned out much more

^{*} Captain Bligh in his account of his voyage productive. In April 1798 two acres and a half to the South ter [p. 85] fays, 'Some very fine of the Bourbon canes in St. Thomas in the Vale, 'fugar-cane was brought to me; each of the one of the most exhausted parishes in Jamaica, 'pieces was six inches round.' Sir Joseph Banks yielded near eight hogsheads, of above sixteen one of the most exhausted parishes in Jamaica, yielded near eight hogsheads, of above sixteen hundredweight each, of clear and strong-grained fugar; which gives above 5,700 pounds for the produce of each acre.

der the name of the Bourbon CANES, were foon spread over all the British West-Indies, where they very quickly superfeded the old canes, and with fuch advantage to the proprietors of sugar plantations, whom they have inspired with the most splendid hopes, that the introduction of them will undoubtedly constitute an important æra in the history of the West-Indies*.

The Spanish government did not refuse to admit the British vessels, employed in the whale fishery in the Pacific ocean, into their ports for the purposes of repairing, or taking in wood, water, and refreshments. But the indulgence was clogged with fo many restrictions and difficulties, as to be fearcely beneficial: and it was expected that the usual jealouly of the Spaniards would foon cut it off entirely. The merchants in London, concerned in that trade, therefor presented a memorial to the committee of the privy council for trade, fetting forth the hardthips feamen are liable to in long voyages from the want of land air, fresh food, esc. and requesting, that a proper officer might be appointed to discover the best harbours near the fishing grounds in the Pacific ocean, where their vessels might be resitted, and their seamen refreshed, without begging the favour, or exciting the jealoufy, of the Spaniards. Captain Colnett, an officer bred up under the immortal Cook, who had already made fome commercial voyages in the Pacific ocean, was appointed for this voyage: and Messieurs Enderby and Sons, the merchants most largely concerned in the Southern fishery, fitted out a thip, in conjunction with Captain Colnett, for the voyage, which was begun in January 1793, and finished in November 1794 to The islands recommended by Captain Colnett as the most proper places for vessels employed in fifthing for whales, especially the spermaceti kind, to slop at for refitting, or procuring wood, water, or refreshments, are the following, viz. Staten island near the fouthern extremity of America: Mocho island: Lobos island: the cluster called (from the abundance of turtles) the Galapagos, which he supposes to be the general rendezvous of the spermaceti whale for bringing forth their young; and he particularly recommends that called James island, as having water in the greatest plenty: the Island of Cocos, full of coco-nut trees: Socoro: and Quibo, which, however, is rather too near the Spanish sliore.

res

118

ed,

m

int

tly

its,

ng

arhe

of he

re

m

of

ng

ıd.

ce

in

of

he

ole

ee

he

ies

to

1:1

ıel

flo

118

ne

er

n-

alf

ca,

een

the

By the kindness of a worthy friend I am mabled to infert the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the greatest respectability in the island of Tohago, dated 20th September 1797.

My properties here, fince we were reflored to the British government, have become very valoable. I have for three years averaged five hondred hogh-ads of fugar and a large propor-

hundred hogherads of fugar and a large proportion of rum. And the Bourbon caues are to VOL IV.

<sup>wonderful, that I expect from fix to feven hunding heads next year, if I can make them.
This cane paffes wonder, and renders the appearance of the old canes unpleafant. I could not,</sup>

as a planter, have credited, on report, what I have witneffed of it.'

⁺ Captain Colnett published an account of his voyage, written by himself.

The following is the official account of the commerce of Peteriburg during this year.

Vesse	is			Walne of onne		Value of impo		Custom dut	ies	Rullion in	
actoriging to	arriv		By merchants of	Rubles.	rus,	Rubles	13,	Rubles.		ported,	
Russia			Russia	9,625,357	73	14,081,763	59	4.		ALC: UNKNOWN	
Great Britain	535				42	5,440,628	76				
Denmark	69	79	Denmark	230,191	1	525,847	15	A.	-		
Westphalia .	1		Germany		82	358,424	28		;	711	
Sweden	52	47	Sweden	869	0	1,129	40				
Holland	63		Holland	951	0		90				
Lubeck	25		Lubeck	3,953	10	10,800	0		ſ		
Prussia	9		France	14,000	12	37,462	0				,
Italy			Italy	5,168	0		0				
Hamburgh	4		Hamburgh			8,382	0	1			
Rostock	58	13	Switzerland	10	0		0				
Portugal	5	9	Portugal		92						
Spain	q	31	Spain	169,658	72						
Dantzik	5 9 11		Mecklenburg	, 41	75		0				
Bremen	4		sundry nations				29				
Courland	1		captains of vessels .	77,373	47						
Oldenburg	1			777-7-	1		_				
America		44	Totals	25,563,767	34	21.741.176	72	2,072,100	852	43.210	0
Ostend		2			-	,	-	-1,01 -1100			-
	-										1
	962	950	1								

The British merchants in Russa complained of the great hardship of being obliged to pay the whole duties in rixdollars, which, by the valuation fixed upon them at the custom-house, and the expense of procuring them, made the duty exacted from them amount in reality to 70 per cent more pain it ought to be by the treaty *.

* The following extract from a paper, written in April 1794 by a gentleman who was then in Peterfourg, fets the impulicy of this conduct of the Puffer government in the cleareft light.

the Ruffian government in the clearest light.

The Ruffian government have always been deceived in their ideas of trade by looking to perfons, and not to things.

All their custum-house statements promote this deception by giving in their reports the amount of goods imported and exported by British or other, subjects, and not from Britain, France, or elsewhere, as it ought to be: for British merchants in Russia may trade, and actually do trade, to all the world.

This deception is maintained by the jealoufy of the native merchants, who envy foreigners, because they see them live better in general than they can. And thence in all their representations to the ministry they request that the privileges or distinctions of trade may be personal and not national; a distinction long forgotten by wife and enlightened governments, but ever uppermost in the minds of the ignorant.

Even in this, however, they must in the end be descated: for the mildness of the prefent gu-

evernment and the increasing fecurity of personal property in Russia, as well as the rising consequence of the commercial character in this empire, have very much diminished the repugnance that most foreigners had to inscribing themselves among the Russian burghers, not to use the offensive term of citizens. Very numerous examples of people of all nations evince the truth of this remark.

'Had our convention, which is now likely to be
fitrangled in its infancy, not taken place, I believe
most of the merchants, to avoid paying half the
duty in dollars, would e're now nave entered their
goods in the name of fome Russian partner, or
become burghers. Many actually did so; and
you may judge of the effect of attempting to
make them pay the whole in dollars from what
happened with the balf.

happened with the balf.

This eafy mode of naturalization renders all treaties of commerce ufeles. They were needful in habaruus times, when the feenrity of personal property was very precarions. But now I never would recommend the relinquishment of any national object for the sake of a treaty: and the plainer this is said, the better.

4 The

The following is an Account of the vessels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1794.

England	Vessels.	Tuns.	Men.
England	10,957	1,221,579	87,256
Scotland	2,009	151,465	12,603
Ireland	1,166		
Colonies	2,216	133,479	11,204
Guernsey, Jersey, &c	187	13,193	1,300
Avaditii	911	4 000	000
Total	16,806	1,580,758	110.620

There were built and registered in the several ports of the British dominions, in the course of this year,

The net revenue of the customs, paid into the exchequer in the course of this year, was

from the custom-house in London from the custom-house in Edinburgh the West-India duty of four and a half per of	ent	,491,835 (29,400 (43,882 7		0
Total net revenue of the customs of Great	Britain =23	565 117 5	, ,	7

There were coined at the mint, in the course of this year, 54,765 pounds of gold, value and no silver.

The Ruffians think, we must have their products, and cannot exist without them. That we want their goods, is true; but they want much more to fell them, as their present poverty clearly proves. We can afford to bay elsewhere, and can get their products raised at home or in other countries by paying half, or as much more, as we now pay them. Enmity or spite may make people submit even to this. But Ruffia has no alternative: for it Britain will not buy her products, no other nation in the universe can.

Were all the foreign merebants in Ruffia inferibed as burghers, the gain would be but ideal to the
government. They might flatter themfelves by
feeing a great trade earried on by nominal Ruffians; and we night lament the lofs of our factory. But to the confuner abroad it would be
the fame thing; provided he gets his goods, it
little concerns him who fent them.

Till the native Ruffian merchants become richer and honefter, the trade must be carried on by foreign capitals. Now money is advanced to them fix to twelve months before-hand to bring in their goods: and those very goods are sold in England, &c. on ten to twelve months eredit.

The Ruffians buy all the goods imported on

fix to twelve months credit.
When the fullness of time shall enable them to
tade without these credits, then the foreigners
will go away of their own accord. In the meantime I would advise them and all governments
whatever to leave trade entirely to itself. It will
never fail to find out its own true interest in a
floor time.'

The commercial facts and commercial wifdom, contained in these lines, render any apology for the insertion of them at full length unnecessary.

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1794 was as follows.

	1		4	5	=	0	9	pref	0	ca		٦,	00	4	-3		5,		1			0		0	20 0	5 0	0				-	4	
160			17	7	19	12	10	+	6	0		2	10	ò	t'	1	٠,	5	ž.	10 2	0	15		16	/	= <	>					œ	
1.		Total.				21	524	68	-69	81	-			2			5/1/3	3							0	200	7	١.	1			=	
10		×	€9,872	25,437	7,3		10	53,489	86,959	1,481	7	4,8	0,5	0,070	9 3)	17	1,1	10750	b	83.578	0	F		113,040	102,940	459,958	43	ij	-7		1	84,8	-
		_	A	64				4,	w											-	٠.	: - :				4	19	4")	÷		,	41,084,811	10
•	٥	dize	4	4	000	П		60	1	67		0	-	2	-			5	ľ	=	:	_		1	2	T	5			,			
	SCOTLAND	urqs.	£1,655 12	5	n			1,	1	C.3	1	œ	1 6	٥ (١)		,				-		•		17		200	3	1	100	2		7	
	OT	200	655	62	,372	,	;	38,550	52,295	32		4	1	5	8					- Figure			4 -	3,782	35,901	3440	3	ti	No. of	7		222,686	
	sc	or g	£1,		က်		-	38	52,	1			g.	nda p	£.'		1			, S	·	4 .	e u	في [:]	35	7	203	· [.]	1			222	
		British merebandine For . g .: merebandine.	0	1	co	Ç	0	07	5	0	-	7	3	7		H	0	=	_	C	5 =	0	,	=	0	= (O	-		,	-	0	1
		bands	5	6	10	13	1	0	m	00	-	1	10	0		1	7 9	13	1	. 5	9	15	• •	ing 's	6,984 . 16.	511.14	9		- 4			9	
-		merci	17	5	3,962	21	524	38	5	6		1,819	2005	0,020	1	1	1,173	6,207 13			055,16	,164 15	1	9,258	8	= 3	3	1	du ţ		1	25	
fron		reish	£8,217	15,364	3,9		٠,	6,0	17,0	4		4,8	0,1	0,0			1,	9,0		9	20	,1	1	20	6,0	3,0	30	11	1,.		1	6362,125	3
ted		137	10 0	0	_	40	2	65	200	10	0	1	-	0	7	63	15	100	5 6	5 1	-	• 30		7	0	63	- 4	5 3	<u></u>	4	1,	0	
Exported from			0 1	2	19.1	+		_	-	3	0	0	0 7	ķ).	.27	20	4	9	4 6	20	3 2	.4	9	2	23	œ.	23 0	0 0			i	0	
ñ		21.	cl	0	8 1	_	9	0	9	17	3	+	01	3	9	0	0	0	2 9	2 \$	2 5	1 9	_	0	2	61		400	2,9	23			
		Total.	£479,312	470,480	97,938	10,0	526,386	887,736	553,956	107,070	34,543	551,324	33,470	17,983	980	3	12,450	69,030	13,024	W/1/4	48 277	138,500	12	46,830	568,325	283,472	19,741	140	047	7,353		10-425,663,272	
		* pt	3470	47	6	1	22(88	55,	67	က်	55	43	5	161	1.1	=	60		2 6	24	. 53	for	374	98	8	4 8	3	72		1	2,66	114
	-	_	775	-	1	8	0	5	3	3	63	_	40		0		4	51	611	- 6	1	700	0	45	es.	2		4 3	\$97.) ()	- 7	14	
	:	Har	.0	5	9	4:		9	_	*	12	7.8	2	4 1	13 -1		5	3 6	1)"	1.01	2	, 10	. 91	4-1	9	56	STI.	a	70	6	Del	10	II.
	ENGLAND	Forcign merchanitas	6 1			Т	9	*	-		7	74,080- 8:1	tural .				5	82,245-13	5,134 13	12,009-13.1	* 4		127 1	6	99,813,16	2	80 4		ч.	0	77 t		P
	Net	A ME	£292,326	255,324	58,204	54,083	42,246	70,144	189,441	84,273	31,862	904	1,13	1,920	202		37,125	7.5	0,10	02,009	18 L14	90	2	661,76	983	04.395	7,058	100	208,500	7.0	():	2 9,799,004	1
	M	prei	292	25	5	Ó	14	,27	90	48	3	1,0	1	9			3	9	9	5		3		36	10	20		20	30	. 1	114	9,70	3.7
			66	90	4	61	£	8	0	10	3	D	5	1	4	3	63	10	-	5	5.	. 0	-	10	3	-	Ŧ.	4	C	11		8	
		dize	. प	0	13	0	1	15	2	6	10	17	10	9	23	00 :	6	23 1	50	o	1 1	30	1,0	10	1	61	0	- 1	4	1	,	0	
		reban	22	9		110	6	1	5	33	8	2	8	22	8	0	3.1	7.	2	2 8	4 1	2	,	31.	=	9/	83	4 1	Ser.	00		1	ь
		5 me	90,0	215,156	39,074	11,591	84,139	165,716	54,515	86,128	2,680	77,243	20,348	53,057	12,003	0,000	5,331	30,784	6016	000,00	20,000	00.540		479,631	668,511	920642	42,683	52,423	no char	14,707	i	33,2	**
		British merchandize.	€186,085	21	3	-	00	1,61	46	18		47	CI	45	-		1	40		2 :	G (10		3,47	3	2,7	1	, de	*	7	1	5,8	
_	-	_	10	. 5	3	3	9	5	2	-	-	S	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	37 (, IC.	100	-	80	Ö	0		14	, .		0 1 15,863,277 10	
	a		10	1	91	_	14	0	_	,	*	0		~ t			cı	63		•	00	D) 00	တ	-	1	7	13		'a	o **;	3,0	0	1
	SCOTLAND					1		14	オ			22		31		`	142	さ		9	050	143	9	98	,213	395	,723	^		4		17	-
0	COL		£34,76±	95,307	39,752	1,147	8,454	18,777	2,604			14,755		5,387			-	6,764			041,04	6 ~	902'9	34,886	7,2	6,3	1,7	3			1	0,1	1
Imported into	S		3	39	8	63	co	3	17			4		_		3				0	2		_	60		20	4		3			71,431,917	.,
rtec			10	त	্য	3	ন	1	-	0.	শ	0	-	4	4	0	1	0:	=	0,0	7	- 1	. 61	1-	0	co	5		2 3	214	3	1	2
du	à		-	10	5	1	14	-	00	13	-	Ť	_	9	CJ	17	1+	0	Q.	6	97	t or	17	12	16	-		15	0 0		5	10.	.0
beet	ENGLAND.		21	9	331	775	33	198	147	8	291	665,105	4,527	159	11,404	1,194	7,103	11	1/4	8	902,500	56.880	56.074	500,847	233,812	,028,346	230,179	158,447	77	707	1,103,164	88	
	NG		75.1	394,140	248,031	71,075	171,633	757,361	S40,747	76,820		65,	4	733,159	112	4,	15	656,011	1111	324,900	16,	56.5	56	00	33,	28,	30,	58	5	5, 73	03,	1	
	1		£175,121	5	2	-	3	10	00			9		10				9		co و	3			73	C	5,0	.71	4			1,1	20,544,008	1
							-	-		_	_			_	_			_	_		_		-	75	ies								.,4
	Countries &c	-	Jenmark & Norway	,			,								1		1							United states	Pritish coloni	1			1			1	
	0	6	S		1		ĺ		,	•	1	•		8						ı	1	25	1	s p	h c	T,	ug	,	land	203	ds *		
	antr		irk					ny	ď,	rs.		Te.	EI		es		tar		61	×.*	-	9	and	Inite	ritis	British	Foreign	A	HOL	1	good	33	
	S	3	nma	lussia	Sweden	Poland	Prussia	Sermany	Folland	Flanders	ance	Pertugal	adei	Spain	anaries	Straits	ibraltar	taly	one.	Lurkey	Teland	Guernson, &c.	Greenland	7	~I	5 5 B	7.	Asta	New Holland	Sierra Leona	Prize goods	Totals	
			1)	Ru	3,5	Po	F	Ğ	H	F	H	Pc	Z	Sp	೭	S	5	Ita	2 :	4	Af	10	5	-119	mA so	* (3)	tol .	4	4	Si P	A		

After the year 1793 the prize goods exported are included in the exports to the respective countries.

Summary.

	9 7	1
	O 00	
Total.	1,084,811	
-3	43	1
Foreign merchandiza	England £15,863,277 10 2 € 9,799,994 10 4,£25,663,272 0 Scotland 802,125 6 0 222,666 2 4 1,084,811 8	The state of the s
	0,0	1
andi	10	200
British merebandi	£15,863,277 862,125	And the Printer of the life
	Exports of England	
	1/-	1
	000	Į
	£20,844,998 1,431,917	
	Imports of England £20	
	T	И

inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1794.

, and the contract of the cont	1	Outward.	British	-	esseis. Tuns. Men. Ves. Tuns. IA	1	TO /64 /7 000
. 80041	natural		Foreign.	0	Alen. Ves. Tunt. Men.	7 05 4,544 290(110)10,814 830	
			British.	1 1	cerris. Luns. A.	17.C14	1 100 000 1
		Countries, &c.	from and to.	4	Demonstral 0. N	Denillana & Norwa	[mesta
	d.		Foreign.	Juns. Men. Vericle. Tune. After	5.535 254 46.428 2.355 976 45.401 9.750 De	6016	0 1-43.4
νD.	Outward.	Defend	Dittisii.	sels.	254 46.428 2.355	2000 0000	10,000/200
ENGLAND.	rd.	Foreign		ersels. Tuns. Men. Ves	1821113,777	2 210	ET 011
división como como como como como como como com	Inwa	British.	Trucket of a	Trees Trees	145 10,001 928 0	5171 131,614 5,836	- C
		_	14	_			

| Printh merchandias. | Parigo merchandias.

invard, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1794.

	d'a	Men.				5.0		22					01											c	1		130						_	_	_
	Foreign.	Ver. Tuns. 272.781			2 447	1 135	-	2 310			,		1 150											7	3		132,899								
Outward.	-	435 2			615	210	121	410		41.4	1		108		13.0	12	27		_	_		-	4,990	2 7	100		81 13		21	0.5	_	_			
Out	British.	-0	10,592	1	9,835	3.700		6,342			100	_	1,474	00	220	177	21	_		_	1	-					_			1,002			_		
	Brit	-	97 10,			٠٠.		9 89			_		1,4	_	-1	-	o,					_	0		3,480		1,154		347						
200		Ven			106	e,				19		-	=		1	CA							1,0	8 60	13		21	5	61	20					
	şn.	4	0 845		2	34		:		:	:		:		: :	:	:	11					0		:		_	:	:	:					
	Foreign	Ver. Tunt.	3 4,20			5 580				:	:		:		: :	:	:						154	: :	: :		2,035	:	:	:					
Inward.	-	290 119	1,247	, ,	126	•	19	225	. ,	289	:	-	212	110	: :	:	200		_			-	769	15			3 E	:	28	055		_			
I	sh.	4			2,236				1							•	283		_				, 197 00 00												
	British.		3 20,549			_		3,720		11,191	:		3,172	1.085									_	190		00	041	,	491	10,30					
1		13	193	G	7 7 Z	104	7	35	: 1	121	:		32	16	:	:	>						2 66	co	12	,	- I.		e	2/2					
Countries &c.	from and to.	Denmark & Norway	Courland	Livonia	Poland	Prussia	Dantzik	Bremen	Hamburgh	Holland	France	ortugal	Azores	Spain	Canaries	Straits and Gibraltar	Genoa	Leghorn	iples	Sardinia	Venice	Furkey	Mann	Guernsey, &c	Greenland	Southern fishery	Brit. colonies	F SFlorida	CHonduras.	Olyse / Foreign	Asia	New Holland	Africa	Barbary	St. Helena
			. 1,	1 2						工品		Pc	Mac	Spa	Cang	Strai	D. G	12:	23	Sal	Veni	Turk	Man	Gue	Gree	Sour		inour	J 5	Partie A	Asia.	New	Afric	2 2	Ö
		2,759	2	269	27	612	180	370	825	1,217 H		Pc	Mac	034 Spai		of Italy	1	:	:	Sai	· · Veni	Turk	Man	5 Gue	Gree	So.	٠.	:	ファ マ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・ ・	C. C	Asia.		31 Afric	::	
		2,759	2	1 2	27	612		370	825	1,217 H	122	Pc	Mac		:		:	:	:	Sal	· · Veni	Turk	Man	90 5 Gue	: Gree	2 200	10 3	:	ファン: :	30 (50)	:	:	_	: : :	
	Foreign,	45,401 2,759	2	269	620 . 27	612	3,125 180	7,401 370	17,918 825	1,817 H	2,420 122	4,625 278 Pc	Mac	034	:	700	:	:	:	Sal	· · · · Veni	Turk	Man	3	Gree	Gr 2000 2 2000	176 100 3	:	: - :	: "	:	:	31	: : :	
	Foreign,	276 45,401 2,759		0.803 569	2 620 27	75 11,999: 612	61 8 (V)	51 7,401 370	89 17,918 825	258 18,802 1,317 H	12 2,420 123	27 4,625 278 Pc	202	48 7,596 934		700	:	234 I.	:	es es	:	:	: :	1 90 5	:	300 61 000 3 306	1 176 107 3	:	:	2 130	:	:	1 224 31	10	
Outward.	Foreign,	2,355 276 45,401 2,759	104	350 \$10 63 0.803 569	142 2 620 27	2,022 75 11,998; 612	70 14 3,125 480 ·	245 51 7,4011 370	927 89 17,918 825	5,892 258 18,802 1,317 H	5 12 2,420 122 1	1,718 27 4,625 278 Pc	202	1,319 48 7,596 934	78	100	7	234	:			101	906	1,938 1 90 5	1,784	640 200 61 200 2 200	2,578 1 1,76 107 6	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:	2 130	3,496	07	3,520 1 224 31	10	
Outward.	British. Foreign.	46,476 2,355 276 45,401 2,759	2,017 104	15,473 810 63 0.803 563	2,934 142 2 620 27	42,872 2,022 75 11,998 612	45.690 2.411 61 8 600 Age C	4,512 245 51 7,401 370	18,233 927 80 17,918 825	20,002 2,205 35 15,802 1,317 H	83 5 12 2,420 122	26,847 1,718 27 4,625 278 Po	3,263 202	21,609 1,319 48 7,596 634	1,367 78	13.807 805 3 452	135 7	3,942 234	:		50	441.103/24.435	11,855 906	1,935 1 90 5	:	640 200 64 200 2 200	2,578 1 1,76 107 6	\$:	2 130	3,496	07	3,520 1 224 31	: :	
Outward.	British. Foreign.	2,355 276 45,401 2,759	2,017 104	350 \$10 63 0.803 569	14 2,934 142 2 620 27	194 42,872 2,022 75 11,998 612	282 45.690 2.441 61 8 600 466 C	4,512 245 51 7,401 370	18,233 927 80 17,918 825	5,892 258 18,802 1,317 H	83 5 12 2,420 122	1,718 27 4,625 278 Pc	3,263 202	21,609 1,319 48 7,596 634	78	13.807 805 3	135 7	234	:		50	441.103/24.435	11,855 906	25,434 1,938 1 90 5	1,784	0.672 646 200 6 6 200 2 206	33,303 2,578 1 1,76 107 8	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	165.00011.610	2	30,452 3,490	442 40	3,520 1 224 31	147 16	
Outward.	British. Foreign.	254 40,475 2,355 270 45,401 2,759	11 2,017 104	15,473 810 63 0.803 563	14 2,934 142 2 620 27	194 42,872 2,022 75 11,998 612	45.690 2.411 61 8 600 Age C	29 4,512 245 51 7,401 370	93 18,233 927 89 17,918 825	20,002 2,205 35 15,802 1,317 H	1 83 5 12 2,420 122 1	208 26,847 1,718 27 4,625 278 Pc	3,263 202	21,609 1,319 48 7,596 634	1,367 78	13.807 805 3 452	135 7	3,942 234	:			101	302 11,858 906	25,434 1,938 1 90 5	12,900 1,784	44 0.672 640 200 6400 2 20G	260 33,303 2,578 1 1,76 107 5	823 -47	165.00011 6.00	230	30,452 3,496	442 40	29,034 3,520 1 224 31	1 147 16	
Outward.	British. Foreign,	0,535 254 40,475 2,355 270 45,401 2,750 0,535 275 3301 2,355 270 45,401 2,750	11 2,017 104	1,082 97 15,473 810 63 0.803 569	146 14 2,934 142 2 620 77	1,019 194 42,872 2,022 75 11,998; 612	301 282 45.690 2.441 61 8 600	161 29 4,512 245 51 7,401 370	504 93 18,233 927 80 17,918 825	2,259 797 100,827 5,892 258 18,802 1,317 H	249 1 83 5 12 2,420 122	170 208 26,847 1,718 27 4,625 278 Pc	10 10 3,263 202	21,609 1,319 48 7,596 634	1,367 78	13.807 805 3 452	135 7	3,942 234	:			386 5.108 441.10324435	\$ 302 11,858 906	451 25,434 1,935 1 90 5	12,900 1,784	2,380 44 0.672 640 200 61000 2 200	260 33,303 2,578 1 1,76 107 8	823 -47	165.00011 6.00	2	30,452 3,496	442 40	29,034 3,520 1 224 31	147 16	
Outward.	Foreign, British, Foreign,	113,777 6,535 254 46,47£ 2,355 276 45,401 2,759	11 2,017 104	18,035 1,082 97 15,473 810 63 0.803 569	2,031 140 14 2,034 142 2 620 27	33, 19 1,019 194 42,872 2,027 75 11,998 612	301 282 45.690 2.441 61 8 600	3,918 161 29 4,512 245 51 7,401 370	12,457 504 93 18,233 927 89 17,918 825	2,042 120 204 20,002 2.205 35 1,500 5-6 IN	4,750 249 1 83 5 12 2,420 122 1	170 208 26,847 1,718 27 4,625 278 Pc	10 10 3,263 202	270 181 21,609 1,319 48 7,596 634	1,367 78	13.807 805 3 452	135 7	3,942 234	:			386 5,108 441.10324435	\$ 302 11,858 906	25 451 25,434 1,938 1 90 5	12,900 1,784	50,555 2,380 44 0.672 640 200 6,000 2,200	260 33,303 2,578 1 1,76 107 8	823 -47	165.00011 6.00	230	30,452 3,496	442 40	29,034 3,520 1 224 31	1 147 16	1.5
Outward.	Foreign. British. Foreign.	US2113,777 0,535 254 46,475 2,355 276 45,401 2,759	2,017 104	135 18,035 1,082 97 15,473 810 63 0,803 569	11 2,034 146 14 2,934 142 2 620 27	321 33,7 10 1,019 194 42,872 2,022 75 11,998, 612	55 7,403 301 282 45,600 2.411 61 8,600 465	23 3,918 161 29 4,512 245 51 7,401 370	53 12,457 50: 93 18,233 927 89 17,918 825	12 2,042 120 204 20,002 2.205 35 18,802 1,317 H	31 4,750 249 1 83 5 12 2,420 122	23 2,030 1,70 208 26,847 1,718 27 4,625 278 Pc	1 130 10 16 3,263 202	30 3,787 270 181 21,609 1,319 48 7,596 634	1,367 78	110 13.807 808		3,942 254				46 7,021 380 5,108 441,10324433	302 11,858 906	5 553 25 451 25,434 1,938 1 90 5	237 7.000 1,784	231 50,589 2,389 44 0,672 640 300 6100 230	260 33,303 2,578 1 176 107 5	3 803 47	6.2 165.00011.610		40 30,452 3,490	1 442 40	31 3,620 1 22,4 31	1 147 16	1 234 15
Outward.	Man. Virial Frances	929 US2113,777 US35 254 46,476 2,555 270 45,401 2,759 5,830 US2113,777 US35 254 46,476 2,558 304 US35 255 270 45,401 2,759	100 11 2,017 104	1,160 135 18,035 1,082 97 15,473 810 63 0.803 569	159 11 2,934 146 14 2,934 142 2 626 27	53.1 20 2 23.5 2.00 194 42.872 2,022 75 11,998. 612	1,535 55 7,403 301 282 45,600 2,411 61 8,600 465	172 23 3,918 161 29 4,512 245 51 7,401 370	428 55 12,457 504 93 18,233 927 80 17,918 825	3,473 12 2,042 120 204 20,002 2,205 35 1,500 5-6 W	31 4,750 249 1 83 5 12 2,420 122	3 2,030 170 208 26,847 1,718 27 4,625 278 Pc	151 1 130 10 16 3,263 202	1,733 30 3,787 270 181 21,609 1,319 48 7,596 634	108	208 110 13.807 808 3 452	1, 1 135 7	22 3,942 234			351 150 12 7 904 56	24,693 46 7,021 356 5,108 441,10324.435	00. 1 80 8 302 11,858 906	25,434 1,935 1 90 5	747	121 231 50,588 2,389 44 0,672 640 900 6,000 2.06	1,218 260 33,303 2,578 1 176 107 5		10,428	2.10	3,989 40 30,452 3,490	3320	32 31	1 147 10	
Outward.	Man. Virial Frances	US2113,777 0,535 254 46,475 2,355 276 45,401 2,759	100 11 2,017 104	1,160 135 18,035 1,082 97 15,473 810 63 0.803 569	159 11 2,934 146 14 2,934 142 2 626 27	53.1 20 2 23.5 2.00 194 42.872 2,022 75 11,998. 612	1,535 55 7,403 301 282 45,600 2,411 61 8,600 4,650	172 23 3,918 161 29 4,512 245 51 7,401 370	53 12,457 50: 93 18,233 927 89 17,918 825	3,473 12 2,042 120 204 20,002 2.205 35 1,500 5-6 W	31 4,750 249 1 83 5 12 2,420 122	3 2,030 170 208 26,847 1,718 27 4,625 278 Pc	1 130 10 16 3,263 202	1,733 30 3,787 270 181 21,609 1,319 48 7,596 634	1,367 78	208 110 13.807 808 3 452		22 3,942 234			351 150 12 7 904 56	24,693 46 7,021 380 5,108 441,10321433	00. 1 80 8 302 11,858 906	5 553 25 451 25,434 1,938 1 90 5	745	121 231 50,588 2,389 44 0,672 640 900 6,000 2,206	1,218 260 33,303 2,578 1 176 107 5		6.2 165.00011.610	2.10	3,989 40 30,452 3,490	3320	31 3,620 1 22,4 31	1 147 10	1 234 15

1795, January 16th—Towards the later end of the year 1794 an application was made from Holland, in confequence of the rapid progrefs of the French army, for permiffion to bring over Dutch property of all kinds to this country, without being obliged to pay the duties immediately on landing. The request was not then complied with. But now the king, by an order in council, authorized the admission of all merchandize and other effects, which any of the inhabitants of the United provinces should import directly from the United provinces into any of the ports of Great Britain, in any vessel whatever, and permitted them to lodge their goods in warehouses approved by the commission should be made by law for the re-exportation, or other disposal, of them. By another order (January 21"), the same indulgence was extended to all property of British subjects, or the subjects of any friendly power, on-board vessels failing from any part of the world to Dutch ports.

In the very time when these friendly measures of accommodation for the Dutch were under the deliberation of the British cabinet, the stadtholder left Holland, and took refuge in this country. And the people of the United provinces immediately manifested a disposition to connect

themselves with France rather than Great Britain.

January 20th.—The French army, commanded by General Pichegru, entered the city of Amflerdam amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants; and the other cities of the United provinces immediately followed the example of the metropolis of Holland. Thus were the United provinces, containing prodigious deposits of merchandize and stores of every kind, transferred from the alliance of Great Britain to that of France. And their alliance was soon after cemented by a treaty, whereby the port of Flushing was declared to be equally open to the vessels of both republics; and the navigation of the Scheldt (the old bone of contention with the emperor) and that of the Hondt, were likeways laid equally open to them both (May 15th).

As foon as the defection of the Dutch was known here, orders were iffued for feizing all Dutch vessels in every British port, in consequence of which two ships of war of 64 guns each, one frigate, and two sloops of war, six homeward-bound and three outward-bound East-India ships, and about sixty other vessels, were secured in the one port of Plymouth. And soon after (February 9th) the British ships of war and privateers were authorized to take all Dutch vessels, and also all neutral vessels

loaded with military flores bound to Dutch ports *.

February 13th—It was found necessary, though the average prices of fome kinds of corn in Scotland were not such as, according to the laws in force, could authorize the king to stop the exportation, and permit

the in erally ment Engla alfo t land o frienc permi ment fumpt parlia agreea port i permi for th in the _Ful any pl livanci fheep, falted potato try, eg belong weeks: theless time, pedien In the E Charges,

from which the surplu Import, is made up to which was clusive. At home to and of the Total of the being great 1793 by The debts

and those i Total (bein The comp and their a

As the

^{*} Letters of marque and reprifal against the Dutch were not formally issued till the 15th of September 1795.

the importation, of them, that he should be authorized to prohibit generally the exportation of British and foreign corn and other articles, mentioned in the acts 31 Geo. III, c. 30, and 33 Geo. III, c. 65, from England or Scotland, whatever the general average price might be; and also to permit generally the importation of them into any part of England or Scotland, either in British vessels or in vessels belonging to any friendly state, whatever the average price might be; and, moreover, to permit foreign corn remaining onboard veffels, or warehoused for payment of the duty, to be delivered out free from duty for home confumption till fix weeks after the commencement of the next fession of parliament; the proprietors of foreign corn, meal, or flour, warehoused agreeable to the act 31 Geo. III, c. 30, having still the liberty to export it, if they should think proper. The king was still authorized to permit the exportation of the feveral quantities of corn, flour, and bread, for the use of the foreign dependencies of Great Britain, particularized in the above two acts; and also to permit the coasting carriage of corn. -Full liberty was also given to all persons whatever to import from any place beans called kidney beans or French beans, tares, lentils, callivancies, and all other forts of pulse; and also bulls, cows, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, and swine; beef, pork, mutton, veal, and lamb, whether falted or otherways preferved; bacon, hams, tongues, butter, cheefe, potatoes, rice, fago, fago powder, tapioca, vermicelli, millet feed, poultry, eggs, game, and four-crout, either in British vessels, or in vessels belonging to any friendly state, without payment of any duty, "I fix weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament. he ertheless the king was empowered to prohibit, or to permit, from time to time, the importation of the above articles, as might be thought ex-

In the East-India budget of this year the cross revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bon season 1703-4 were stated at	bay, for the
Charges, including £66,358 for supplies to Bencoolen	€8,294,399
Net revenues	6,181,504
from which deducting interest on debts	2,112,895
the surplus revenues were	458,043
Import, sales, and certificates	1,654,852
made up the sum of	475,994
	2,130,846
which was applicable to investments, payments of commercial debts, charges, &c. (exclusive of £20,000 gained by issuing notes). At home the sales of the company's goods amounted to and of those in private trade to	5,521,858 1,053,462
Total of the East-India company's sales	
being greater than in any former year, owing partly to the check given to the sales of 1793 by the commercial distresses of the country. The debts paid off by the company in 1703 amounted to	6,575,320
and those in 1/94 to	1,008,637
Total (being £941,732 more than is required by the act of parliament)	933,005
The company's effects at home and affoat on the 1" of March 1795 were valued at	1,941,732
and their office were stated at 1 and their of March 1795 were valued at -	10,413,354
and their affairs were stated to be improved since the 1st of March 1794 to the amount of	1,412,249
As the duty on tea continued in 1 c	7.2.01017

pedient. [35 Geo. III, c. 4]

As the duty on tea continued unaltered after the commutation act was passed till this session, the present appears to be the proper place

4 an approgress ty of all immedi-But now l merch-United o any of ed them rs of the

wer, onation for he stadte people connect

hould be

em. By

ed to all

Pichegru, inhabity followe United ftores of that of , wheree vessels bone of likeways

ers were *fequence* vo floops dia ships, ymouth. rivateers al vessels

prices of the laws d permit 15th of Sepr

for introducing a retrospect of the trade in tea, whence it will be seen, how far the commerce of the British East-India company and that of the other countries of Europe with China were affected by that act, and also, the progressive increase of the sum raised by the reduced duty.

An account of the quantities of tea delivered out of the East-India company's warehoules for home confumption *,

will chong	cs jor some	vonjum.	Proone	2	et la	7 3 1
in the year e	ending 5th July	1762	10 %		-	4,236,408 pounds.
	4	1763				4,529,432
111117		1764				4,719,473
		1705 /	-	-		4,636,940
		1=66	- 1			4.606.513

An account of the quantities of tea, entered for home confumption and exportation, in the under-mentioned years.

		-			
	for home confumption, pounds.	for exportation,		for home confumption, pounds.	for exportation, pounds.
1767	3,762,820	621,583	1776	5,001,548	814,393
1768	6,862,075	1,857,166	1777		1,278,475
1769	6,965,899	1,462,838	1778	4,642,086	1,368,249
1770	7,149,245	850,883	1779	5,285,054	1,276,064
1771	5,912,245	1,232,217	1780	5,152,399	1,970,963
1772	7,838,341	1,140,181	1781	4,915,472	1,444,920
1773		2,005,575	1782	4,691,060	2,116,810
1774		1,144,150	1783		2,770,267
1775	E 530 507	749,845	1784	4,962,126	1,589,784

An account of the quantities of tea delivered out of the East-India company's warehouses, together with the amount of the sale prices of the whole,

, 0			1 1 1
In the years	For home	In the years ending 1" S	eptember.
ending 5th	confumption,	Total quantities	
July.	pounds.	fold, pounds.	fales.
	10,856,578	1785 16,307,433	£2,505,368
1700	. 13,733,626	1786 15,093,952	2,195,696
1/00	11655 026	1787 16,962,426	2,585,803
1787	. 14,655,926		2,401,839
1788	14,588,615		2,544,885
1789	14,458,257	1789 16,003,784	
1790	15,035,722	1790 15,856,160	2,401,010
	15,314,907	1791 16,989,748	2,619,379
	15,712,693	1792 17,294,205	2,642,875
1703	16,485,176	1703 18,586,043	2,714,694
1790	16,642,158	1704 17,603,284	2,714,017

An account of the quantity of tea imported from China to Europe in British and foreign European ships,

Joreign Lan opening.	1	1	British,	1	Foreign,	Total
		Ships.		Ships.		pounds.
in the season ending March	1772	20	12,712,283	8	9,407,564	22,119,847
	1773	13	8,733,176	11	13,652,738	22,385,914
	1774	8	3,762,594	12	13,838,267	17,600,861
	1775	4	2,095,424	15	15,652,934	17,748,358
	1776	5	3,334,416	12	12,841,596	16,176,012
	1777	8	5,549,087	13	16,112,000	21,001,08/
	1778	9	6,199,283	15	13,302,665	19,501,948
	1779	7	4,311,358	11	11,302,266	15,613,624
	1780	- 5	4,061,830	10	12,673,781	16,700,611

^{*} These quantities are taken from the account made up in the excise office by order of the house of commons, containing the amount of the inland duty of one shilling per pound, which was taken off certain kinds of tea in the year 1767.

+ ln th

An account of the quantities of tea imported from China by the Ships of each

nation situated in March	to	the west	var	d of the	C	the of G	and!	Hote	y LL	e Joins of
n March	1	1776	1	1777	1	7778	1	110pe, 11	160	e years en
	8	Sh. pounds.	SI	1777	SI	pounds.	Sh	1779 Pounde	101	1780
Swedish *		2 2,562,50	00	3,049,10	200	2 2,851.20		3,258,00	Sh.	
Danish	••	2 2,833,70	00 :			2,098,30	00 1	1,388,40	7	-1 -10-001400
Dutch		5 4,923,70		4,856,50		4,695,70		4,553,10	0 4	
Imperial		3 2,521,6	300	5,719,10	XX 2	3,657,50				4,007,000
imperiar	٠.					1		,	1	1,375,900
Total foreign.	. h	212.541.50	10 13	16.112.00	V1/	12 900 80			-	12,673,700
British †		5 3,402,41	5 8	5,673.43	4 0	6.302 76	O T	11,302,300	10	12,673,700
Total										Cr.
Total	. 1	7 16,243,91	521	21,785,43	4 24	19,695,48	8 18	15,674,321	10	12,673,700
		1781		1782		1783	-		-	
Swedish	.1	3 4,109,90	0 2		n 3	4,265,60	٦	1784		1785
Danish	- 1	2 2.341.40	0 3	4,118,50			0 3	4,878,900		
Dutch .		4 4,957,60		2,000	Υ.	5,477,20	0 3	3,204,000		
French							8	4,231,200	4	5,334,000
Imperial, &c.,		1 317,70	0	-			5	3,428,400	4	4,960,000
Tuscan	.				1	933,30		0)120,100		
Portuguese	٠.				8	3,954,100			4	2 100 000
Prussian	4					.5 -,	2	3,329,800	- "	3,199,000
			-	-	+		1_1			
Th. 1.1.1	110	011,725,60	0 5	7,385,800	016	14,630,200	21	19,072,300	16	16,651,000
British	· [17	7 11,592,81	9 9	6,857,73	1 6	4,138,203	13	9,016,760	1.0	10,583,629
Total Pursuan									47	10,585,029
Total European	17/4	23,318,41)14	14,243,531	122	18,768,495	34	28,080,060	30	27,234,628
ramorican	١.			2			-		2	880,100
Total	1		1 1		П				-1	7 000,100
_ 0 , , , , ,	=	-	+=						322	8,114,728
	1	1786	П	17871	11	1788		1789	==	
Swedish	4	6,212,400	1	1,747,70	12	2,890,900	2			1790
Danish	. 3	4,578,100	2	2,092,000	2	2,664,000	2	2,589,000		
Dutch	4		5	5,943,200		5,794,900		2,496,800	1	1,773,000
French	1	466,600	1	382,260		1,728,900		4,179,600		5,106,900
Prussian	1		1.1		1	499,300		492,100	. 1	294,300
Spanish	1 *	1				-30,000	2	318,400		
	-		H		-					
British	12	15,713,900	91	0,165,160	131	3,578,000	11	0.875.000	77	7 17 1 000
		1-0,100,091	1-11	our of a to	14914	2,090,703	272	0.141.745	211	7,174,200 7,991,032
Total European	50	20.100.			-		-	7, 10	21	7,991,032
American	llou 1	29,190,591	300	0,776,079	123	5,674,703	383	0,017,645	282	5,165,232
Maicrean	1	095,000	3	1,181,860	2	750,900	4	1,188,800	14	3,093,200
Total										3,090,200
		29,891,591	[]	1,957,939	443	0,425,603	123	1,200,445	422	8,258,432
		1791		1792		1793	7	1794	-	-
Swedish	П		1	1,591,330		1,559,730				1795
Danish	11	520,700		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	il	852,670	4	750,130		
Dutch	.3	1,328,500	2	2,051,330	3	2,938,530	2	2,417,200	1	24,670
French	2	442,100	4	784,000		1,540,670	4	2,41/,200	4 4	4,090,800
Tuscan					1	393,870		- 1		
Prussian	3	743,100	1	5,070		-30,0,9	- }			
Spanish			1	- ' '	3	400				4
Genoese	1	260			2	578,930	2	299,470	11.	an ven
			+				-	209,470	1	17,460
British	10	3,034,660) (431,7301	13 7	,864,800	5 3	1.462.800	-	100.000
THE PARTY OF THE P	25	3,034,660 22,369,620	11 13	3,185,467	1016	0,005,414	820	728,705	113	1,138,930
Total Europe	10		-		-			.,,, 00	23	,733,810
Total European	301	3,404,280	20 17	,517,197	20 13	3,870,214	3 24	191,505	25/17	1972 740
increase			3 1	,963,200	0 1	,535,400	7 1	,974,130	7 1	,872,740 ,438,270
Total		1		400.0			-		1	, 100,270
The Small to 1	. 1	1-	ગાઉ	,480,397	15 25	1,40,014	. 30	,105,635	3330	.311.010
The Swedish India sh	ips	pay a tax of	12.	tlob-xiz co	BPR #	ach to mount			1-3	,,010

Swedish India ships pay a tax of 12,500 rix-dollars each to government; and for that reason they are all The Swedish India in papers a tables cannot be readed as included.
In this account the tea imported in the British private trade is included.
The effect of the commutation tax upon the Swedish and Danish imports of tea becomes conspicuous in this angle the subsequent years.

Vol. IV.

Uti

e feen. that of at act, duty. npany's

export-

mpany's

British

ons, contaid-; year 2767.

Amount of the duties paid upon tea, in the under-mentioned years.

Before the commutation tax.	After the commencement of the commutation tax*.
Years ending 1st March	Years ending I' September .
1777 €639,06	
1778 671,550	
1779 667,53	
1780 778,95	3 1788 312,370
1781 815,17	7 1789
1782 794,99	0 1790 312,140
1783 836,20	
1784 788,76	
Sale in March 1784 96,25	1 1793
	1794 352,800

March 5th—In order to raise a number of men for the navy without pressing, the several counties, or shires, in England and Wales were required to furnish quotas of men in proportion to the number of inhabited houses paying duty, viz.

nabited notice paying daty, via.
Bedford 67
Bedford
Buckingham
Cambridge 126
Chester Chester 4
City of Chester 4
Cornwall 194
Cumberland 184
Derby 194
Devon 1
Devon City of Exeter 393
Dorset 142
Town of Pool \
Durham
Essex
Gloucester
City of Gloucester City of Rristol
Hereford 102 Hartford
Hartford 114
Huntingdon 45
Kent
City of Canterbury \ 440
Cinque ports in Kent
Laneaster
Leicester 183
(Lindsey)
City of Lincoln
Lincoln Kesteven
Holland
Lordon
Middlesex, Tower, and hamlets 451
Monmouth
Norfolk)
City of Norwich
Northampton
Northumberland 1
Town of Newcastle
Town of Berwick
•
[35 Geo. III, c. 5.]

^{*} In comparing the duty paid in each year of this period, the new window tax, estimated at £600,000 a-year, ought to be added to the amount of the duty paid upon the tea.

Nottingham }	61
1 own or Nottinguam)	
Oxford	127
Rutland	23
	176
Somerset	351
Town of Southampton	236
City of Lichfield	
Suffolk	263
Suffolk	323
Sussex ?	1 47 (1
Sussex Cinque ports in Sussex	173
	193
City of Coventry	
Westinoreland	69
City of Worcester J	
17 1112	
East riding Town of Hull	175
York West riding	ഗവ
	- 5
North riding City of York	297
Anglesev	34
Anglesey	41
Cardigan	36
Carmarthen	6M
Town of Carmartnen J	
Carnarvon	
Denbigh	73
Flint	
Glamorgan	
Merioneth	
Montgoniery	. 09
Pembroke	46
Town of Haverfordwest 3	
Radnor	40

A Scot
Prop
Aberd
City
Kin
Inv
Ayr .
Bur
Irvi
Kilh
Argyle
Inve

Bute Rot Berwi Lau

Bamff Ban Cul Catnes Wie Thu Clackr Dunfri Ann Dun Loe Sand Dunba Dun Edinbu City Dall Mus Elgin . Elgi Forre Fife . Cnpa Dun Inve: Brun King Kirk Dysa Anst Anst Crail Kilre Pitter City Forfar Breck Dunc Forfa Mont Arbro

[†] The cities and towns particularly named are counties within themselves. The Cinque ports also have many privileges peculiar to themselves.

April 28th—The feveral counties, or shires, and cities and towns, in Scotland were also required to furnish quotas of men for the navy in proportion to the valued rent, viz.

	Aberdeen		** (*U* *= .		
			Haddington	. 357	
	Kintore	65	Haddington	4	
	11	00	Dimpar	3	43
	invertify 1)			. 1	
	Ayr 60)		Inverness	-17	
	Burgh of Ayr		Inverness	. 74	85
	Irvin	85	Kinross	11 J	
	Kilmarnock		Vince-1		6
	Argyle		Kincardin	32	33
		0.4	Inverbervy	. 1	33
		94	Kirkcudbright	. 27-1	
,	Rute 21		All Keudhright	. 3	30
	Bute	10	Lanark	587	12
			City of Glasgow	- 57	
	Berwick	2.5	Hamilton	. 07	116
		35	Lanark		116
	Bamft		Rutherglen	. 1	2 .
	Bamir	55	Linlithman	. 1)	11.0
	Cullen	00	Linlithgow	. 187	
			Linlithgow	. 4	- 23
	Wiel		Gueensterry	1.1	. 1
	Thurso	31	Lvairn	67	1
	Thurso 6		Nairn	2	8
	Cromarty	8	(Urkney 347		
	Clackmannan	9	Orkney Kirkwall 3	. 37 (
	Dunfries 41	•	Shetland	(- 55
	Annan 2		Peebles	. 18]	
	Dunfries	56	Peobles	. 10 (19
	Lochmaben	-	Peebles	. 3∫	10
	Sanquhar		Perth	1527	
			renn	10	171
	Dunbarton 163	20	Culross	. 1)	
			remiew.	20)	
	Edinburgh		Rentrew	. 11	
	City of Edinburgh, Leith, and suburbs 60	0	Pasley and three adjacent villages .	20 }	46
		0	Port-Glasgow	20 6	40
	Musselburgh		Greenock		
	Elgin		Ross	. 41	
	Elgin	4	Ross	50)	
	Forres		Taine	. 2	61
	Fife		Dingwall	. 21	OI
	Cupar		Fortrose	. 1)	,
	Dunfermline		Moxburgh	437	1
	Inverkiething		Nelso	. 4	50
	Reputicland		Jeaburgh	. 0	0,0
	Bruntisland 2		Seikirk	43	
	Kinghorn 1		Selkirk	. 2	6
	Kirkcaldy 4		Stirling .		
	Dysart	8	Stirling	181	23.
	Anstruther Easter		Stirling	. 5)	
	Anstruther Wester 1		Sutherland	29 L	30
	Crail		Dornoch	15	50
	Kilrenny		Wigton	. 49]	
			wigton	. 2	
			whitehern	1	57
	Forfar		New Galloway	. il	0/
	Forfar		Stranrawer	4	
	Brechin			7)	
	Dundee				
	rorar 3 f	9			
	Montrose				
	Arbroath 3				
	[c.29.]				
	r9-1				

U u 2

. 26 unties many

. 36 . 73 . 38 . 76 . 43 . 69

. 46

out rein-

March 5 March 5 March and embargo being laid on all British shipping in all the ports of Great Britain, another requisition was made from the owners of all vessels, excepting those belonging to the king and the royal family, and craft used only in rivers and canals, to furnish able-bodied men for the navy, one able fearman being accepted as equivalent to two able-bodied men, in the following proportions from each portant denoted to

	ourn's brokerman ream	Treatment Na Maria I Col
ENGLAND	and WALES IN It	SCOTEAND.
C' ENGLAND ENGLAND		of a contract of
Aberrstwith	Looe 110 16	Aberdeen 701 111, 1. 219
Aldburgh 19	Liverpool 1,711	Ayr 33
Arundel 39		Alloa 95 Anstruther 53
Barnstaple	Lynne 193	Anstruther
Beaumariy	Maldon 94	Borowstownness 155
Berwick Gra . Lealington. 43 .	Milford 70	Campbelltown 125
Biddeford	Minehead 18	Duntries
Blakeney	Newcastle 1,240	Duhbar
Boston	Newhaven 17	Dundee 130
Bridgewater	Padstow 19	Fort William11
Bridlington 50	Penrhyn	Glasgow with Greenock
Bristol	Penzance	and Port-Glasgow 3 083
Cardigan 139	Plynfouth 15	
Cardiff 14	Pool	Inverness
Carlile	Portsmouth	Isle Martin
Chepstow 39	Poulton and Preston 17	Kirkcaldy 136
Chester	Rochester 134	Kirkcudbright 10
Chichester 56	Rye	Kirkwall
Colchester	Saint Ives 31	Leith 206
Cowes	Sandwich 74	
Dartmouth	Scarburgh 275	Montrose
Deal 10	Scilly 3	Oban 20
Dover	Shoreham 28	Perth 32
Exeter	Southampton 133	Portpatrick
Falmouth	Stockton 73	Prestonpans 3
Faversham147	Sunderland 669	Rothsay 168
Fowey	Southwold 21	Storneway 52
Gloucester 28	Swansea 85	Strangawer
Gweek	Truro 11	Thurso
Harwich 144	Wells 50	Tobirmory 5
Hull 731	Weymouth 139	Wigton
llfracombe 49	Whitehaven 700	Contract of the contract of th
Ipswich	Whitby 573	
Lancaster 163	Wisbeach 19	. ,
Tanelly	Woodbridge 18	1 11 11 11 11
London 5,704	Yarmouth 506	1 1
[c. 9] *.		
[37]	the particular of the particular of the	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

In order to connect the whole of the acts of this fession for levying men to serve in the navy, I here introduce the act, whereby

April 28th—The justices of the peace and magistrates of cities and towns were authorized and required to fend onboard the navy all able-bodied idle and disorderly persons, exercising no lawful employment, and not having 'fome substance sufficient for their support and maintenance't,

all of fmug and i parli M

on F barre Ac fpirit week ufing Ac

plant

both Ac prices $6\frac{1}{2}d$ p of for Th

23^d or ing le with a 252 g

Th which

in the years, the de £6,00 payab

perty, were e letter

> British ren to the extorted found to

of rai

* If a away, it claffes of tute boy work, or

^{*} These three acts give a pretty good comparative view of the population of each shire, and of the shipping trade of each port, in the kingdom: and the extracts here given from them render it namecessary to take any notice of three similar acts in the end of the year 1796.

[†] The prefent ruinous, and rapidly-progrefive, depretiation of money must foun reduce many gentlemen of small fortunes, who lately had 's fome 'substance sufficient for their support and main' tenance,' to this description of men qualified for the service of the navy—and their wives and child-

all offenders coming under the description of rogues and vagabonds, finugglers, and embezzlers of naval stores, between the ages of fixteen and fixty, unless they be entitled to vote for the election of members of parliament. b. [c. 34] if must a small burs error on who below to born

March 16th Additional excise duties of \$30 per tun were imposed on French wines, £20 per tun on all other foreign wines, and 11/71 per barrel on wines make in Great Britain of fruit, fugar, &c. [c. 10]

Additional excise duties at various rates were also imposed upon spirits distilled in England. And the distillers were prohibited till six weeks after the commencement of the next fession of parliament from using wheat in distillation. [c. 11]

Additional excise duties of 8d per gallon were imposed on British plantation rum, and 10d per gallon on brandy or other foreign spirits; both to be doubled, when the liquors are above proof. [c. 12]

Additional excise duties of seven and a balf per cent, computed on the prices at the East-India company's sales, were imposed upon tea; also 6'd per pound on cacao nuts of the British colonies, and 1/8 on those of foreign colonies; and $6\frac{1}{2}d$ per pound on coffee. [c. 13]

The operation of these four acts for new duties commenced on the 23d of February (three weeks before they were enacted) the duties being levied on the flock, which the dealers had on hand on that day, with an exemption in the case of wine, when the quantity was under 252 gallons.

The fum of £18,000,000 was raised by a loan, the subscribers to which received \mathcal{L}_{100} in the three-per-cent confolidated fund, $\mathcal{L}_{33}:6:8$ in the four-per-cent fund, and a terminable annuity of 9/6 + for 65 x years, for every £100 paid in by them. [cc. 14, 128.] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £18,000,000 in the three-per-cents, £6,000,000 in the four-per-cents, and an annual charge of £85,500, payable till January 1860.

Vessels employed in importing Dutch merchandize and other property, in virtue of the orders in council of 16th and 21th January, were exempted from seizure, to which they might be liable by the strict letter of the law for the suppression of smuggling. [c. 15]

March 27th A variety of new duties were imposed on the importation of raifins, lemons, oranges, fallad oil, filk, mahogany, fir and beech timber, masts, &c. New duties were also laid on the exportation of British rock-falt and coals. [c. 20]

ren to the description of paupers, objects of the be a charity, rather than a hardship, to carry them extorted charity, of the parish—if funds can be onboard the navy, and fave them from the gallows?

† The terminable annuity was only 80 by the used to support the parish.

rs

or

e-

19

33

55 25

38 30

11

83

40

31

36

19

31 06

6

20

32

52

25 12

. 5

25

ıg

ns

 $^{\rm ed}$

ot

ve,

ny

in-

for

ld.

* If all worthless idlers could really be taken away, it would be a vail relief to the industrious tute boys under fixteen, who are unwilling to in the same years work, or unable to find employment, would it not

act, c. 14, and was augmented by another act, c. 128 of the fame fession, in consideration of the hardship brought upon the subscribers to this loan by classes of the community. With respect to delli- the supervention of another, called the Imperial loan April 28th—The laws for the prevention of fmuggling being still found insufficient; the penalty of forfeiture, denounced by the act, c. 50 of last session against clinker-built cutters, luggers, &c. was now extended to every cutter, lugger, shalop, wherry, smack, or yawl, of whatever built, found within the forbidden limits.—The commissioners of the excise in Scotland were vested with a power to reward their officers for making seizures of vessels or boats, which had been omitted when the law conferring such power on the other commissioners of the revenue in England and Scotland was enacted. [c. 31]

The navy and victualing bills made out before 30th September 1793, together with the interest due upon them till 10th March 1795, were funded, the holders of them receiving £108 in the five-per-cent fund for every £100. [c. 32] The amount of the capital thus created was

£1,609,897:17:1.

The sum of £758,541:13:4 was raised by a lottery, on which there

was a profit to the public of £258,541:13:4. [c. 36]

The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times, viz. The act for granting bounties on certain species of British and Irish linens exported, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign linen yarn, continued till 24th June 1796.

The act for the free importation of tallow, hog's lard, and greafe,

continued till 25th March 1799.

The act prohibiting the importation of foreign-wrought filks and velvets, continued till 14th June 1802.

The act, prohibiting the exportation of tools and utenfils used in the

iron and steel manufactures, was made perpetual. [c. 38]

The proprietors of the Grand-junction canal were empowered to annex to it a navigable cut, extending to Paddington in the neighbour-

hood of London. [c. 43]

May 5th—It being thought expedient to lay further restrictions upon the privilege of franking letters, it was enacted that no free letter to or from any member of either house of parliament should exceed one ounce in weight; that no letter directed by a member should be exempted from postage, unless he be within twenty miles of the post-office, which it is put into, on the day marked on it, or the preceding day; that no member should send more than ten, or receive more than fifteen, letters, free from postage on any one day.—The several persons, authorized to send and receive letters free from postage in virtue of their offices, had their privilege continued as before.—Printed votes and proceedings of parliament, and newspapers, were still allowed to be sent in open covers, signed by, or directed to, members of parliament, at the places whereof they give notice at the post-office.—The non-commissioned officers, scamen, and private soldiers, actually on service in the navy, army, militia, fencibles, artillery, and marines, may fend single

on place conting ed to

be be payi

purp the r or pi force 32 ga porte ranea boats coaft

Th

fisher

that a _Th vemb dition all he bount falt at curers mon, respec bount Scotti trates propri the co for att which

United

ling, l Davis'

or bar.

ill

C.

of

ers

eir

ed

he

re

nd

as

ere

ifh

gn

ſe,

nd

he

n-

ır-

on

or

ne

X-

ce,

у;

en,

or-

eir

0~

in

he

if-

he

gle

letters, if figned on the back by their commanding efficers, to any place on paying one penny; and they may also receive their letters from any place on paying the same low postage. - Covers, open at the sides, and containing patterns of cloths, filks, stuffs, &c, and containing no writing but the address of the sender and the prices of the goods, are allowed to go for fingle postage. [c. 53]

'Whereas it is expedient that the fisheries of this kingdom should ' receive every reasonable encouragement from time to time, they may be found to require, and which it is in the power of parliament to ' bestow,' the curers of fish are empowered to import foreign falt on paying the custom duty, or to receive British falt from the falt works or pits free from duty, and to carry either of them coastways, for the purpose of curing mackerel, or any cod, ling, hake, or salmon, taken in the mackerel fishery, in as ample a manner as the curers of herrings or pilchards for home confumption are enabled to do by the acts in They are also entitled to a bounty of 2/8 on every barrel, of 32 gallons, of white mackerel, twice packed and completely cured, exported to any foreign country, except those bordering on the Mediterrancan sea, and to a bounty of if for every such barrel landed from the boats or vessels. Such mackerel, cod, ling, &c, may also be carried

coastways to and from any part of Great Britain. [c. 54]

The act of 26 Geo. III, c. 81 for the encouragement of the British fisheries, and the act 27 Geo. III, c. 10, for extending the provisions of that act, were renewed, and continued in force till the I" of June 1797. The time for the buffes clearing out, was extended to the 20th of November, instead of the 1" of October .- A bounty of one shilling, in addition to the former bounty of one shilling, per barrel, was allowed on all herrings landed from any boat or veffel not entitled to the tunnage bounty, which are properly falted and cured .- Herrings, sprinkled with falt at landing, may be carried in bulk coastways to the residence of the curers during the fifthing feafon, as may also the cod, ling, hake, and salmon, taken in the herring fishery, on complying with the regulations respecting salt, and the coquet accompanying the fish expressing that no bounty has been paid upon them .- The rigorous part of the act of the Scottish parliament in the reign of Queen Anne, which directed magistrates to seize barrels containing any ungutted herrings, and to fine the proprietors, was repealed. Instruments of arrestment in the hands of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland, or their receiver-general, for attaching bounties due to owners of fishing vessels, must specify for which vessel the arrestment is intended. Such inhabitants of the United provinces as have been employed in catching herrings, cod, ling, haddock, turbot, &c, or in the whale fishery at Greenland or Davis's straits, or in building vessels, cutting whale-bone, making nets or barrels, or in preparing falt for the fisheries, as chuse to reside and carry on their business in this kingdom, are permitted, on taking the

of i

179

trar

to u

part

was

fron

cil'i

follo

erial

good

from

duty

on fi

ed:

gar,

ipiri

with

fame

by th

pictu

house

inten

ties .-

than

in-ve

prope

alfo I

may

emple

the L

out of

port c

the 2:

-The

reffels

board

fell th

or ma

compa

dom, Voi

N

7

oath of allegiance to his Majesty, to enter their fish, or the produce thereof, free from duty; and they are also entitled to the same bounties on the exportation of their fish, &c. which are allowed to British fubjects. Such persons may also be masters or seamen onboard any British vessel employed in the fisheries. Vessels owned by such persons. wholely, or in conjunction with British partners, may be registered by order of the king and council, and be admitted to all the privileges and bounties allowed to British vessels employed in the fisheries, or in carrying the produce of them to any port in Europe. They may also bring their vellels, nets, and other fishing tackle, their household furniture. clothes, &c. into the kingdom, free from any payment of duty, and they may become proprietors of landed estates not exceeding 100 acres *. [c. 56]

The stamp duties on receipts were increased: and every discharge in full, for whatever fum, was subjected to a stamp duty of 26, being the price of a stamp for a receipt for £500 or more. [c. 55]

It being thought expedient to afcertain the quantity of veffels and numbers of men employed in the inland navigation, all fuch vessels, of the burthen of thirteen tuns or more, were required to be registered by the clerk of the peace, town clerk, shirref-depute, or stewart clerk, the register describing the kind of vessel, her burthen, and the number and employments of the men. All vessels for inland navigation must also have their number of tuns, and owner's names, painted in letters of four inches high upon their sterns. Vessels belonging to the royal family, and pleasure boats, are not subjected to the regulations of this act. [c. 58.]

A variety of additional duties were imposed upon the different branches of the distillery in Scotland. And new restrictions were laid upon the transportation of spirits from the Highlands to the Lowlands of Scotland,

and between England and Scotland. [c. 59.]

May 10th—The former duties upon policies of fea infurances were difcontinued: and the following stamp duties were imposed upon policies for fea infurances on veffels or goods, viz. if the premium be above per cent, 2/6 on every £100, or part of £100, and if not exceeding + per cent, 1/3.—The commissioners of stamps are directed to provide printed policies ready stamped, and to establish an office, or offices, near the Royal Exchange, where they may be fold .- Policies on outward-bound vessels may be cancelled in ten days after their departure from port.-When infurance happens to be made upon goods onboard a homewardbound vessel to a larger amount than the interest really turns out, so that the excess of the stamp duty be at least 12/6, the commissioners, on proof that the underwriters have returned the premium, shall also return the stamp duty for the sum insured beyond the value of the merchandize, if claimed within a month after landing the goods.—No policies

^{*} Though the encouragements of this act were falt laws, and the want of communication which held out to the Dutch fishermen who were prison-ers of war in this country, very few of them could cultivated parts of the country. be prevailed on to encounter the hardfhips of the

of infurance upon veffels for time are allowed to be made for more than a year. [c. 63]

The government of Ireland having made loans in the years 1794 and 1795, with an option for the subscribers to receive their dividends, or transfer their flock, in London, and the bank of England having agreed to undertake the management of the payments and transfers of such part of them as was determined to be payable in London, the agreement

was functioned by parliament. [c. 66]

ucc

un-

tifh

anv

ons.

by

and

car-

ing

ire,

hev

56]

e in

the

and

, of

by

the

and

alfo

our

and

3.7

hes

the

nd,

dif-

cies

e +

per

ited

the

und

.--

ard-

, fo

, 011 urn

ch-

cies

vhich

more

May 224 The duties payable for effects brought into this kingdom from the United provinces, in virtue of the orders of the king in council in January and the subsequent at of parliament, were regulated as follows, viz. for naval and military flores, timber, iron, and other materials for manufactures, the lewest custom duty now payable on such goods; for tobacco, the duties payable upon tobacco imported directly from British America or the United states, with a further custom duty of fixpence per pound on all manufactured tobacco, and fuch duties on fauff for home confumption as are paid on other fauff legally imported; for fugar, coffee, and cacao nuts, the duties payable on foreign fugar, &c; for wines and spirits, the duties payable on other wines and spirits legally imported. The produce and manufactures of countries within the limits of the East-India company were directed to pay the fame duties, and have the fame drawbacks with fimilar goods imported by the East-India company. Wearing apparel, watches, plate, trinkets, pictures, prints, drawings, china ware, earthen ware, glass, books, and household furniture (excepting new linen) being the property of persons intending to refide in this kingdom, are exempted from paying any duties.-Tobacco fo imported must not be re-exported in packages of less than 450 pounds; and spirits not in casks of less than 100 gallons, nor in vessels smaller than 100 tuns .- Dutch vessels, whether remaining the property of the original owners, or purchased by British subjects, and also Dutch vessels detained in, or brought into, the ports of this kingdom, may be registered on paying 51/2 per cent on their value, and may be employed in the European trade only. - Goods and effects, brought from the United provinces for fecurity to this kingdom, may be delivered out of the warehouses, and those carried to Hamburgh, or any other port of Germany or the Baltic fea, may be imported, any time before the 22d of November 1795, on paying in either case the proper duties. -The king may appoint commissioners to take charge of the Dutch vessels and their cargoes, or other vessels having Dutch property onboard, detained in, or brought into, the ports of this kingdom, and to fell them; or do with them whatever is proper and lawful. All produce or manufactures of the countries within the limits of the Eaft-India company, whether imported into, or detained in, the ports of this kingdom, must be brought to London, and lodged in the East-India company's warehouses, and sold, at the desire of the proprietors, or of the commissioners, under the orders of the directors of the company, for home consumption, or for exportation, agreeable to the laws respecting the same kinds of goods imported by the company. The company are entitled to an allowance of five per cent on the amount of the sales for charges of landing, carting, warehouses, &c. and also to such further allowance as can be mutually agreed upon, as a compensation for the damage sustained by them in consequence of such goods being consumed in his Majesty's European dominions. But they must not allow any damaged or bad ten to be fold, unless for exportation to spreign countries. The company may purchase at such sales whatever goods they think proper for their own account. [c. 80]

June 224—The bounties for the encouragement of fitting out vessels for the Southern whale fishery, allowed to a limited number of vessels,

were altered as follows, viz.

To each of the five vessels, of those cleared out between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, proceeding to the southward of the equinoctial line, and returning into port before the 31st of December in the ensuing year, which have the greatest quantities of pure oil or headmatter

To each of the five, having the next greatest quantities
To each of the five, having the next greatest quantities
100

To each of the five vessels, sailing in the time before-mentioned, proceeding beyond the thirty-sixth degree of south latitude, and, after having been fourteen months out, returning before the 31st of December of the second year after clearing out, having the greatest quantities

Competitors for the above premiums must have at least twenty tuns

of pure oil and head-matter.

To the one vessel, sailing in the time before-mentioned, proceeding to the Pacific ocean, continuing four months there upon the fishery, and, after being sixteen months out, returning before the 31st of December in

the Pacific ocean, continuing four months there upon the isnery, and, arter being sixteen months out, returning before the 31st of December in the second year after clearing out, having the greatest quantity of pure oil and head-matter

To each of the seven vessels, acting as the one last-mentioned, and having the next greatest quantities.

The vessels sisting in the Pacific ocean must have at least thirty tuns of pure oil and head-matter to be entitled to the premiums. The whole must be the produce of whales or other marine animals, caught by the crews of the ships applying for the premiums: none must be received onboard from other vessels. The regulations respecting the seamen and apprentices, the log-book, &c. are the same as in the act 26 Geo. III, c. 50; and the extent of their crusse in the Indian or Pacific ocean, the licences from the East-India company and South-sea company, the security against clandestine trading, and the liberty of arming for defence, remain as fixed by the act 28 Geo. III, c. 20. The commanders of the vessels are not obliged to declare at clearing out, in what latitudes

and in I fam before twell lower fifther their there in get

OT

Geri the

the

low

I

per-count yearl ment the best the ed fu being author know thus of £230

600

April
Org

back

by Messi for the e tiscate b in the pa Novembo the bank they are to fish; and the animals caught in any part of the sea are allowed to make part of the cargo; it do not see that the state of the sea are allowed to make part of the cargo; it do not see that the sea are allowed to make part of the cargo; it do not see that the sea are allowed to make part of the cargo; it do not see that the sea are allowed to make part of the sea are allowed t

Foreigners, not exceeding forty in number, who had been previously employed at least three years in the occupation of fishing for whales, and were owners of vessels, were permitted to come to Milford haven in Pembroke-shire, any time before the 1% of January 1799, with their families, and with their vessels, not exceeding twenty in number, built before the 1% of January 1793, and each of them manned by at least twelve seamen or fishermen accustomed to the sishery. They were allowed to import their goods, surniture, and stock, without paying any duty; and their oil, head-matter, whale-sins, and other produce of their fishery, on paying the duties payable by British sishermen, and giving security for their residence at least three years in Great Britain. They were also allowed, on taking the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty, to have their vessels registered, when a ted out for whaling voyages, and were thereupon entitled to the premiums granted to British sishermen, and, in general to all the rights and privileges of natural-born subjects. [c. 92]

The king having entered into a convention with the emperor of Germany, whereby he engaged to propose to parliament to guarantee the payment of the dividends on £4,600,000 raised for him in this country on the terms of the fubicribers receiving £83:6:8 in a threeper-cent redeemable fund, and also a terminable annuity of £5 for twenty-five years, for every £100 paid in by them, payable in halfyearly dividends on the 1" of May and the 1" of November, the parliament did accordingly guarantee, that the payments should be made at the bank of England, and in failure of funds being duely provided by the emperor, that the dividends should be supplied from the consolidated fund, and iffued at the bank on the 5th of July and the 5th of January, being about two months after they fall due. The bank was, of courfe, authorized to undertake the management of this new flock, which is known by the name of Imperial*. [c. 93] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £3,833,333:6:8 and an annual charge of £230,000 payable till the 30th of April 1819.

The time allowed to the East-India company for obtaining the draw-back upon the exportation of china ware, imported before the 1" of April 1795, was enlarged to five years. [c. 08]

Organzined filk of Italy was allowed to be imported by any person, and in any vessels belonging to friendly states, till twenty days after the commencement of next session of parliament. But no Italian thrown

m-

me

he en-

for

al-

the

m-

iny in-

ley

lels

els,

300

200

100

100

000

500

ins

ole

he

red

en

eo.

an,

he

le-

ers

des

^{*} A fealed tin box was deposited at the bank by Mcsieurs Boyd Bensield and company, agents for the emperor, 26th September 1794, with a certificate by a notary (whose name is not mentioned in the paper given in by the bank to parliament 10th November 1797), that it contained mortgages on the bank of Vienna to the amount of forty milliona

of florins, which were estimated at four millions sterling.

The Imperial loan was taken by the fublerihers to the £18,000,000 loan of this year in the proportion of £25:11:17 for every £100 of their fubleription to the £18,000,000.

filk of a quality coarfer than what is called third Bolonia, nor any tram file of the growth of Italy, nor any other thrown file of the produce of Turkey, Perfia: East-India, or China, was allowed to be imported in virtue of this act. And all filks imported under this act were directed to be brought to the custom-house in London, wherever they might be landed, in order to prevent the importation of the kinds not allowed.-All forts of flax and flax-feed were in like manner allowed to be imported in any yessels belonging to friendly states during the same time. [c. 100] It may be fusicient to fav once for all, that this act has been frequently renewed to boundary and the or an insert to the or

In order to prevent the frauds committed by using false weights and unequal balances, the justices in quarter sessions were directed to appoint proper persons to examine them, and to destroy false ones. The inflices were also directed to fine the offenders, and to provide standard

weights. ([e.102] if a new contract to the first of the re-

June 26th The act 32 Geo. III, c. 43, having fixed 50/ exclusive of duty, as the highest average price of muscovado sugar, at which the drawback should be allowed on the exportation of muscovado, or the bounty on the exportation of refined, fugar, it was now, on account of the war, fixed at 65%. At the same time one shilling per hundredweight was deducted from the bounty on refined fugars exported in foreign

vessels: [c. 110]

of an allegations of a section of Some of the ships employed by the East-India company having been taken into the fervice of government, and the company having thereupon, with the approbation of the board of controul, fent instructions to their prefidencies in India to take up thips for bringing home their cargoes from India and China, the king in council was empowered to authorize vessels so employed by the company, though not British-built, nor navigated according to law, if built within the territories of the company, or in any port of the East-Indies under the protection of the British flag, to import goods from the countries within the limits of the company's trade, on the same terms as if they were imported in Britishbuilt vessels, till the expiration of eighteen months after the conclusion of the prefent war; and also to permit them to export to the same countries, and with the confent of the company, all kinds of merchandize, except ordnance and military stores. [c. 115]

Rape feed, and all other feeds yielding oil, were allowed to be imported in British vessels, legally navigated, from any part of the world, on paying a duty of one shilling per last, whenever the price of middling British rape seed is so high as £20 per last, under the same regulations by which the importation of feeds from Ireland or the British

provinces in America is regulated. [c. 117]

The revenue officers were directed to lodge in their warehouses all wine, which the importer shall for twenty days neglect to enter, or pay the duty for, or land, till the duty is paid, together with fixpence per

hou fici into win exp and for curi be v of T fron of I -A or y The not if h houf tion, duty unde It the c that: maki

we

fail

with So pende herita parlia Britif of bu fisheri baron with 1 direct

and e

an co

of £

ment

* Sim fometime am

of

in

ted

be

ted

Soc

rc-

ind

ap-

Îĥe

ard

of

the

the

of

ght

ign

een

re-

ons

eir

to

ilt,

the

the

the

th-

ion

me

ch-

m-

ld,

id-

ul-

ilh

all

ay

rsc

week for each cask or package, and also the charges of carriage, &c. failing which the wine may be fold, in three months after being warehoused, for payment of the duty and charges. If it does not fetch sufficient to pay these, it may be fold for exportation, or for being made into brandy or vinegar, under the proper fecurities. The drawback on wine exported to China having been hitherto smaller than upon wine exported to India, it was now equalized. The commissioners of excise were directed to provide warehouses for lodging coffee and cacao nuts. and to charge the importers one shilling per week for every tun, as rent for the use of them. The act contains a multitude of regulations for fecuring the duties on coffee and cacao nuts, wiWhen they are found not to be worth the duties and charges, they are ordered to be burntled for 188 dec The price of corn being excessively high, the distillers were prohibited from using any kind of corn, malt, meal, flour, or bran, from the ro of July 1705 till the 1" of February 1796, under the penalty of £599 -All contracts, made by distillers for the delivery of corn spirits grains, or yest, during the continuance of the prohibition, were suspended The king, with advice of council, was authorized to give a general, but not a particular, liberty to diffill from corn, &c., after the son of July, if he should think it for the advantage of the kingdom. Spirits, warehoused for exportation, were allowed to be taken out for home, consumption, under the authority of the commissioners of excise, on paying a duty of £40 118: 24 for every tun of spirits of the strength of one in fix under hydrometer proof. if [c. 19] parte of the spirit entropic restaution in the spirit entropic restaution

It may perhaps be confidered as a proof of the opulence arising from the commerce of Great Britain, as well as of British liberality and bounty, that the parliament this year granted the sums of £98,410 and £37,590, making together £135,910 for the support of the Roman-catholic elergy and other emigrants from France *.—The annual allowance to the African company was this year enlarged to £20,000.—There was also a grant of £4,069:2:0 to Mr. Willis, to be applied in forming an establishment in Africa for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse with the interior parts of that continent.

Some doubts having arisen, whether the prerogative of erecting independent burghs of barony was taken away by the last for abolishing heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, they were now removed by an last of parliament, which directed, that those, who fell for seu lands to the British society, incorporated for promoting the sistences, for the purpose of building villages in those parts of the coast of Scotland, where the sistences are, or may be, carried on, may receive charters from the barons of exchequer in Scotland for erecting them into burghs of barony, with powers to the inhabitants, or such descriptions of them as may be directed by the charters, to elect magistrates annually. [c. 122]

Similar allowances have been made every fucceeding year, the funis being fometimes finaller, than those now granted.

an

of

ers

Fre

We

an

req

dep

ifla

Wit

con

und

the iflar

in t

Don

Brit

natio

to a

habi

mon

in p

low-

after

men

than tween

prifir

the fi

ifland held

occup In

peoplonies

(Marc

T

I

As fome relief to the wool-combers for the hardfhips they alleged they had fustained from the introduction of machinery*, all of them, who had served an apprenticeship to the business, or were legally entitled to carry it or, and were willing to apply to other branches of the woolen manufacture, or to any other trade, and also the wives and children of all such, were authorized to exercise any trade whatever in any town or place of the kingdom without any obstruction, notwithstanding the statute of the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth, which prohibited the use of certain trades to any person who had not served an apprenticeship of seven years. [c. 114]

One of the principal alterations, which have taken place of late years in the metropolis, was made under the authority of an act for enlarging the entrance into the city on the west side of Temple-bar by removing the houses, which stood between the Strand and Butcher-row (the north side of which has thereby become the north side of the Strand) and those on the north side of St. Clement's church, whereby a spacious entrance is effected. At the same time the lord mayor and magistrates of the city were empowered to make a street in a streight and commodious line from the east end of Snow-hill to the bottom of Holburn instead of

the crooked and steep avenue called Snow-hill +. [c. 126]

The merchants trading to the islands of Grenada and S'. Vincent's represented to parliament the losses they had suffered, and the hardships fustained by their commerce, in consequence of the insurrections in those islands, and petitioned for relief. The great and important benefit, conferred upon the commercial interest in general by the expedient of exchequer bills in the year 1703, suggested a repetition of the same measure as the best mode of relief to the sufferers on the present occasion. Therefor the honourable Henry Hobart, the right honourable Charles Townshend, Sir William Pulteney, Sir John Sinclair, Sir Grey Cooper, Sir Francis Baring, Messieurs Richard Muilman Trench Chiswell, John William Anderson, William Curtis, Charles Grant, Joseph Nutt, Robert Hunter, Thomas Plummer, Gabriel Tucker Steward, and Benjamin Savage, were appointed commissioners for advancing exchequer bills to an amount not exceeding £1,500,000, bearing interest at the rate of three pence per day for every £100, and all payable on the ch of July 1796, to any persons in any part of Great Britain connected with, or trading to, the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's, who should apply for them, and give bond with fufficient fecurity, or deposit exchequer bills, India bonds, bills of exchange, or other negotiable fecurities, to the value of £400 for £300 to be advanced in exchequer bills. The payments were required to be made at the bank of England by three equal installments on or before 5th January 1797, 10th October 1797,

^{*} See above, p. 292. Alii of local acts) the city was empowered to enlarge the funds allotted for these improvements.

od

n.

t-

ne

nd

in

h-

b-

p-

rs

1g

th

nd

11-

of

us

of

t's

in

nt

e

n.

es

r,

m

rt

in

to

 of

ly

or

y

er

to

le'

ge

and 5th July 1798 *, together with interest at five per cent on the amount of each payment. In case of bankruptcy the claims of the commissioners were made preferable to those of all other creditors, without prejudice, however, to preferences duely obtained upon real estates according to the law of Scotland. [c. 127] . viii , in a ofpringent and one

In the spring of this year a party from Newfoundland drove the French out of the islands of S'. Pierre and Miquelon, which by the treaty of peace had been ceded to them as stations for their fishermen, and the

In the beginning of April the Dutch island of S'. Eustathius in the West-Indies, which, as a great deposit of naval and military stores, is an object of consequence to the contending powers in every war, was required to abandon the interest of the stadtholder by commissioners deputed from the Batavian and French republics, who arrived at the island with only a single schooner. The governor refusing to comply with their demand, they foon after returned with a force sufficient to compell him; and that important island fell under the power, if not under the direct dominion, of France, today in the before the training

In the early part of the year the French inhabitants of S'. Lucie, with the affiftance of the free people of colour, undertook the recovery of the island from the British forces, who were finally obliged to abandon it in the month of July. the marrent of the state of the marrent

The French inhabitants of the islands of Grenada, S'. Vincent's, and Dominica, though they had now lived above thirty years under the British dominion, still retained the distinctions of language and religion, national manners, and interests. Nor, though they had been admitted to a participation of the legislative and civil authority with British inhabitants, had they ever mingled in friendly fociety, or formed matrimonial connections. So little attention had been bestowed of late years in promoting cordiality between these two different descriptions of sellow-subjects, that the churches and church lands of the French clergy, after a peaceable possession of twenty years under the British government, were taken from them. National animofities now became stronger than ever in consequence of the war; and all friendly intercourse between the British and French inhabitants was at an end. It is not furprifing that the French in the neighbouring islands took advantage of the fituation and temper of their countrymen by fending emissaries to inspire them with the desire of regaining complete possession of the islands which were once their own, and in which they, or their fathers, held in absolute property the lands, which they were obliged now to occupy as leafeholders.

In Grenada the French inhabitants, affociating with them the free people of colour (a description of people, who in all the European colonies have many causes of uneafiness) took possession in the same night (March 2d) of the towns of Grenville and Gonyave on the opposite sides

[.] The term of payment was prolonged by subsequent acts...

of the island; and on the day following the lieutenant-governor and some others of the principal British inhabitants became their prisoners. Reinforcements were received on both fides from the neighbouring islands: and a horrid, and sanguinary, war ensued, which, after raging above a year, was terminated by the defeat of the French infurgents.

In the infurrection, which took place in S'. Vincent's, the Caribs, the original possessors of the island, bore the principal part. Their undifciplined valour could not long stand against the regular British troops *.

In Dominica the French inhabitants were excited to infurrection by parties from Guadaloupe and Marigalante, who invited the free people of colour and the flaves to join their standard, and destroyed many of the plantations. There being but one company of regular troops in the island, the defence of the colony lay almost entirely upon the British inhabitants, who, with fuch of the negroes as adhered to them, opposed the invaders with great spirit and judgement, and at length surrounded them, and made them prisoners +. Of the French inhabitants some were put to death, and above fix hundred, whom the governor suspected of disaffection, were sent home to England.

June 14th-Montego Bay, a flourishing town in the north-west part of Jamaica, which in the year 1702 contained 225 houses, whereof 33 were capital stores or warehouses, and about 600 white inhabitants, was reduced to ashes by a conflagration, in which many of the stores, with

produce and merchandize to a large amount, were destroyed.

Another calamity immediately befell Jamaica, which was most severely felt in the same quarter of the island. The horrors of the war with the Maroon negroes, which after diffreshing the island and retarding the cultivation of it during almost a century, had been terminated by the prudence and moderation of Governor Trelawny, who, together with the affembly of the island, confirmed the possession of their liberty and their lands to them in the year 1738 ‡, were now renewed. Two fuc-

cent's, with the consequent destruction of property, produced the diffress, which required the parliamentary affistance, already noticed in abridging the commercial acts of parliament.

+ In order to avoid the imputation of partiality There do a violence to myfelt in suppressing an inhauce of the happy confequence of the manager of a fugar plantation acting with proper kindness to the negroes under his care, who all faithfully fluck by him in his marches through the woods, wherein it would have been impossible to prevent them from deferting to the invaders, if any of them

had been inclined to do fo. I To fome readers it may not be superflunus to inform them, that the Maroous were the defcendents of the negroes, who belonged to the Spanish inhabitants, when the island was taken by the English forces under Penn and Venables in the year

* These insurrections in Grenada and S'. Vin- 1655. When the Spaniards lest the island, the negroes retired into the mountainous interior part of it, where they hoped to enjoy independence. The English settlers considered them as their property, and invaded their retreat. A fierce and fanguinary war enfued, wherein the negroes, from their superior knowlege of the defiles and fastnesses of the country, had generally the advantage, most of the foldiers who fell being killed by invisible enemies. As they derived a great part of their subfiftence from plundering the plantations of their enemies, the fettlement of a new plantation at forre little distance from others was a desperate undettaking; and coltivation was confined to a narrow border of a part of the coaft. The number of the Maroons was, however, falling off, though they used every means to recruit their forces by enticing the flaves to join them; but those recruits being generally men, there were very few children born

20 for me 119 pire

inte

In

ce

the

far

the

ert

181

aga

noti any he l feat and with tron

A

with relat footi Ju when Arti prefe 9) S

warli for r 11) . tries in their cificatio

or H

the eft almost a and the males. to be al ${
m Vc}$

ceffive British commanding officers, and great numbers of men, lost their lives in this petty domestic war, before the maroons were reduced. In June 1796 the remainder of those unfortunate people; with their families; were transported to Lower Canada, where; by the treaty of their furrender, they were promifed the enjoyment of lands and libla the infinrection, which took place in S' Vincere's the Cant. * tro

A treaty between Great Britain and Russia, figned at Petersburg 18th February; relates merely to the proposed operations of the war against France, and contains not one word of commercial affairs. I :11

There were also two treaties with the emperor of Germany (4th and 20th of May), which had no conflection with commerce, the first being for the negotiation of a loan, which was foon after fanctioned by parliament, and the other merely offenfive and defenfive astal, and that is the

The emperor about the fame time presented to the diet of the empire affembled at Ratisbon a refeript, declaring his readines to enter into negoriations for peace. and 10 A strength mant them but medianism pritoning into negoriations for peace.

March re-The grand duke of Tufcany published a proclamation, notifying, that, as it was neither just nor convenient for Tuscany to take any active part in the transactions, which at this time convuled Europe, he had feceded from the coalition against the French republic; in consequence of which the neutrality of his dominions was re-established, and his fubjects; profiting by the trade and commerce of other nations, without hurting any of them, would be relieved from the alarms and Another calamity immedited of 1 fan. nea, which was we should

April 5" The French concluded a treaty of peace and friendship with the king of Pruffia in which the commercial communications and relations between France and Prussia were re-established on the same footing as before the commencement of the war.

July 224 The French also concluded a treaty of peace with Spain, whereby tree or a second to the second want Articles 4, 5) France restored to Spain all the conquests made in the

and

ers.

ring

ging S.

the dif-

*

by

ople

of s in

itifh

ofed

ıded

ome cted

part f 33

was

with

ere-

with

the

the

with

and

fuc-

, the r part dence.

r pro-

e and , from

Inclies

, moit vifible

their

f their t fore

under-

arrow

of the

h they

ticing

being

n born

9) Spain ceded to France the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo; or Hispaniola, in the West-Indies, with all the fortifications, guns, and warlike stores, in it, the Spanish inhabitants being allowed twelve months for removing with their property to the Spanish dominions.

11) All correspondence and commercial relations between the two countries were re-established on the same footing, on which they stood before

in their community; and their number at the pacification in the year 1738 was reduced from 1,500, the estimated number in 1655, to less than 600, almost all men. In 1770 they were under 900, and the semales were considerably more than the males. At this time their number was reckoned America. to be about 1,400. Vol. IV.

^{*} It may be remembered, that a community of free negroes had been but four years before transplanted from Nova Scotia to Africa, because it was found that their constitution could not endure the rigour of the winters in the northern parts of 50 4 10 TO 30 30

the war, the merchants of each being at liberty to resume their commercial establishments, or make new ones, in each country, according to their own convenience.

14) The republic of the United provinces, as allies of the French repub-

lic, were comprehended in the treaty.

The French foon after made peace with the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Thus did the French in the course of this season detach the United provinces, Tufcany, Pruffia, Spain, and Heffe-Caffel, from the confederacy formed against them, and bring the emperor to declare a disposition to abandon it also.

The defection of all these powers from the alliance with Great Britain. and even the accession of some of the chief of them to France, did not prevent the British funds from keeping up at a price which could scarcely be expected under fuch circumftances, the three-per-cents continuing confiderably above twenty years' purchase; and the other funds fluctuating from a little above, or a little below, that price. This was chiefly ascribed to the great quantity of money invested in the British funds by people of property in Europe, who feared the confequences of the convulsions on the continent, and trusted to a greater stability in the affairs of this fea-girt country.

August 12th The king, by an order in council (which was feveral times renewed) prohibited the exportation of rock falt from 12th August 1795 till the middle of April 1796, in order to prevent the supply of

a necessary article to his enemies.

The British forces in the East-Indies took possession of the Dutch government of Malacca in August. And in the course of a few months they made a complete conquest of all the Dutch settlements on the coast

of Ceylon.

In the year 1766 the Dutch East-India company, by a treaty which terminated a very expensive war * with the chief sovereign of Ceylon, became proprietors of all those parts of the coast of that great and valuable island, which they had not previously possessed, the native prince and his fubjects being confined to the interior country. By the fame treaty the king became bound to deliver all the cinnamon, which is the most important produce of the island, and grows there in the greatest perfection (that which is produced on the fandy downs on the fouthwest coast being esteemed the very best in the world), to the company at the fixed price of five pagodas (40/10 sterling) for the bale of 88 pounds, being about the fame price which the cinnamon cultivated in the company's own plantations cost them †. The pearls found on the

Voyages to the East Indies, V. i, p. 350 English translation). It coll above eight million of gilders, or about £727,300 sterling.

use and commerce of their oriental dominions.—
The British East-India company paid £180,000 to the forces employed in the reduction of the ers, or about £727,300 sterling.

† The Dutch used to send considerable quantifland as the value of the cinnamon found in it.

con yea coff fettl Cey The ed t ufed bein C

wef

the 1 lon, fition If

the c ferve centi Eaft all tl Good Se

was a body miral East-But a stituti the f house for it. Th

of con furnif * In : were as i

cellen

doubt

A part berg's Ti

^{*} So it is called by Admiral Stavorinus (in his ities of cinnamon from Ceylon to Batavia for the

m.

ing

ub-

ffel.

ited

ler-

ion

ain,

not

rce-

ctu-

efly

nds

the

the

eral

gust

y of

go-

nths

oaft

nich

lon,

alu-

nce

me

the

teft

ithanv

£88

d in

the

r the

ns.—

0,000

f the

t.

west coast of Ceylon are esteemed the best in the world: and the Dutch company drew a considerable profit from the fishery of them till the year 1771, when they were deprived of it by the nabob of Arcot. Some coffee and cardamums, together with the piece goods collected at the settlements on the opposite continent dependent on the government of Ceylon, completed the cargoes of the company's ships for Europe *. The island also furnishes elephants of superior quality, which are exported to the continent, rice, pepper, and coir (the sibres of the coco-nut), used for making cables and other cordage, which have the property of being elastic and floating upon the water.

Contrary to the fystem observed in all the other British possessions in the East, the East-India company enjoy only the exclusive trade of Ceylon, the entire and immediate territorial sovereignty of this new acquisition being vested in the king.

If any reverse of fortune shall ever deprive us of our possessions on the continent of Asia, the noble island of Ceylon, as long as we can preserve our maritime superiority, may be made (as it was in the fixth century) the grand deposit of the commodities and manusactures of the East and the West, and the great band of commercial intercourse with all the rich countries bordering on the Indian ocean from the Cape of Good Hope to the west coast of America.

September 16th—The Dutch fettlement at the Cape of Good Hope was also taken by some British ships of war and East-India ships with a body of land forces, under the command of General Clarke and Admiral Keith Elphinstone. By the capitulation the property of the Dutch East-India company of every kind was delivered up to the conquerors. But all property belonging to individuals, to churches, and public institutions, was preserved to the owners. The paper money current in the fettlement was guaranteed; and for that purpose the lands and houses, part of the property of the company, which were the security for it, were continued under the obligation.

The principal articles exported from the Cape were corn, and the excellent wine known by the name of Constantia, or Cape, wine. Undoubtedly many other articles might, by due attention, be made objects of commerce; but the chief use of the settlement has hitherto been to furnish refreshments to the East-India ships; and the ships of all nations

600,000 lb cinnamon, at about f. 6 (11f sterling,) per lb.
4,000 lb cardamums - 33 stivers (3f)
5,000 lb corfice - 10
300,000 lb cowries - 7½
20,000 cotton yarn
and piece goods to the value of f. 200,000 (about £15,180).

^{*} In the year 1778 the fales in Europe of the Dutch East-India company's imports from Ceylon

A particular account of the cinnamon, and the various species of it, may be found in Professor Thunberg's Travele in Europe, Africa, and Afra.

were made welcome by the government appointed by the Dutch East-India company, who kept up the fettlement for that purpose at a considerable expense (in the estimation of frugal Dutchmen) the excess of the charges beyond the income in the year 1790 having been £26,768: 11: 3 sterling, and in some preceding years still greater.

September 13th—The last important voyage of discovery, that will probably ever need to be undertaken in the Pacific ocean, was concluded by the arrival of Captain Vancouver in the River Shannon in Ireland.

In order to receive possession of the settlements at Nootka sound and Port Cox on the north-west coast of America, agreeable to the convention with Spain dated 28th October 1790, and also to give a final determination to the question, agitated for ages, upon the existence of a navigable passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, a ship and a brig were sitted out under the command of Captain George Vancouver, an officer trained to discovery and research under the tuition of the immortal Cook.

Captain Vancouver proceeded by the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, New Zealand, Otaheitè, and the Sandwich islands, to Nootka, where he arrived 28th August 1792*. Señor Quadra, the Spanish commanding officer at Nootka, understood the convention, and the order of the conde de Florida Blanca for the delivery of the settlement to Captain Vancouver, to mean only the ground inclosed by Captain Meares, measuring about 100 yards in extent †. After an altercation, carried on in the most friendly manner, Captain Vancouver declined receiving possession, as offered by Señor Quadra, and they both concluded upon leaving the matter to the determination of the two courts. In November 1792 Captain Vancouver learned, that the Spanish officers had received orders from Europe to seize all vessels they should find trading near those coasts, except those belonging to Great Britain.

Previous to his arrival at Nootka Captain Vancouver had made a furvey of the coast between the latitude of 39° 27′ north and that place. In the following summers of the years 1793 and 1794 he completed the survey of the whole coast as far as the inject called Cook's river, in which, or the next bay, called Prince William's sound, the few, who were still advocates for the existence of a north-west passage, had placed their chief expectations. Upon a very careful and minute inspection of every creek and inlet of a coast, consisting entirely of creeks and channels formed by an innumerable multiplied of islands, he was enabled positively to ascertain, that There is no navigable passage between The pacific and atlantic oceans, unless there may be a possibility of sailing through the generally-frozen strait between Asia and America,

1 See above, p. 207.

tive of De large prolive time

l

to t

CX

fit

de

being who head of Colliberation the on the colliberation to the colliberation the colliberation to the colliberati

nati

able

He a

tree conv The g wher graph as ad plant tubfit that thou fited

* Fr counts that the

^{*} The fum of £10,329: 15:4 was allowed by parliament [Act 32 Geo. III, c. 35] for presents carried out by Captain Vancouver to the inhabitants of the north-west coast of America.

aft-

oncess

een

will

ded

and

en-

rm-

av-

ıd a ver,

im-

Iol-

ka, om-

r of

ap-

res,

ried

ing

pon

m-

re-

ing

lur-

ice.

in

vho

ced

ı of an-

led

v of

ica,

fente

d.

and navigating the Frozen ocean, which bounds the unknown northern extremity of America. And thus the long-supposed, and often positively-asserted, existence of a navigable north-west passage is once more demonstrated to have as little soundation in reality as the equally positively-asserted existence of a vast southern continent. And the stories of inland seas, communicating with the ocean, navigated by De Fuca, De Fontè, &c. are proved to be mere fable and romance.

During the winter feafons Captain Vancouver, in order to recruit the health of his people, and repair his veffels, retired to Owhyhee, the largest of the Sandwich islands, where he obtained abundance of fresh provisions and vegetables, and, in consequence of his judicious conduct, lived in the greatest harmony with the natives, though he at the same time made them sensible, that murders and thests would not go unpublished.

As much has been faid of the cession of a country called New Albion to the crown of England by the ceremony of an ornament of feathers being placed on the head of Sir Francis Drake by one of the natives, who cannot rationally be supposed to have had any such idea in his head, it may be proper just to observe, that the sovereignty of the island of Owhyhee was on the 25th of February 1794, after a previous and deliberate consultation of the king and all the chiefs of the island, surrendered for the behoof of the king of Great Britain, with every possible formality, into the hands of Captain Vancouver, who assured them, on the part of their new sovereign, that no encroachment should be made on the civil or religious establishments of the island.

In Owhyhee, and every other place which he visited, Captain Vancouver did every thing in his power to conciliate the friendship of the natives, and used every endeavour to render their lives more comfortable by the introduction of useful animals and valuable plants and seeds tree to Norfolk island, one of the stations appointed for British exiled convicts.

The furveys made during this voyage may be faid to have completed the geography of the hitherto-unknown west coast of America. And when we view the voyage as adding so much to the stock of our geographical knowlege, a knowlege so essentially useful to commerce, and as adding, by the introduction of many valuable species of animals and plants in a great variety of countries and climates, to the comfortable subsistence of unborn millions, we must agree with Captain Vancouver, that the advantages arising from it were not confined to any one nation (though undoubtedly the most commercial nation must be most benefited by it) but, that it must be productive of general benefit to man-

^{*} From the Missionary voyage (the latest accounts we have from the Pacific ocean) we learn that the people of the islands they visited, fatisfied them with fach vast labour and expense.

kind. And so his voyage was considered by the national assembly of France, who decreed, that his vessels should not be molested by any of their ships of war, as the old government of France had formerly done in favour of those of Captain Cook.

flo

dr

on pla for ite: wh

or

fels

me

nui

be

the

Bri

1

ous

been

that

the

Fou

port

bear

alfo

ticle

lodge

confi

acts

for a

the 1

flock

Thef

week

Geo. .

foreig

Loo i

Mills ma

De

N

Captain	7	Ta	n	cc	u	v	er	g	iv	re:	s a	lift of
5	V	es	se	ls	ŀ	oel	loi	ıg	in	g	to	London,
												Bristol,
2		٠										Bengal,
3												Canton.

7 · · · · · · · United states of America, 2 · · · · · · Portugal *, and

1 France,

in all 21 vessels employed in the fur trade on the north-west coast of America in the year 1792. He reslects heavily on the injudicious competition of the European and American traders on that coast, and the cruel, and impolitic, practice of selling fire-arms to the natives. He observes, that the Russians have advantages over all other nations in the fur trade. They have formed several settlements in the north-west extremity of America, where they live among the natives, to whose habits of life they approach nearer than any other European nation; and they carry their surfaces they have a much shorter voyage, and also obtain much higher prices, than the other adventurers in the fur trade, who are obliged to go to Canton.

At Valparailo Captain Vancouver was informed that from the 1" of January to the 31" of December 1793 the money coined in the mint at Mexico, confifted of

gold to the value of 884,262 pesos, or hard dol!ars,

and silver 23,428,680

the total being . . . 24,312,942, which, however, was the greatest quan-

tity ever coined in one year.

And this account is also accompanied by a notification, that it is the greatest coinage of money that was ever made in that mint.

September—A gold mine was discovered in a mountain called Croughan Kinshelly in the county of Wicklow in Ireland. In the course of about fix weeks the people of the adjacent country found in a stream

^{*} It is more than probable, that both those vefels under Portuguese colours were the property of British subjects settled in India. See Funcouver's

flowing from the mountain, and in an adjoining bog, about eight hundred ounces of gold, feveral pieces of which weighed about 2 ounces, one weighed 5, and one 20 ounces 2 pennyweights 21 grains. The place, which had got the name of Little Peru, was taken possession of for the king by a detachment of the army * (October 15th).

October 7th Thirty fail of British vessels, richly loaded from the Mediterranean, together with the Cenfeur a ship of 74 guns, one of those which were convoying the fleet, were taken by a French fleet of fuperior force. About the same time eighteen sail of homeward-bound vef-

fels from Jamaica were also taken by the French.

The number of British vessels, taken by the enemy since the commencement of the war, was now estimated at three thousand, and the number of those taken from them at only eight hundred. It is not to be inferred from the great difference in the number of captures, that the French cruisers were more alert than the British; but only that the British vessels upon the ocean were vastly more numerous than the

The colony at Sierra Leona recovered from the effects of the calamitous visitation of the French in September 1794 sooner than could have been expected. By this time their affairs were fo well re-established, that they had detached a party to fettle a factory at Rio Pongas for the fake of maintaining the intercourse with the friendly nation of the

of

one

of

m-

he

He

he ex-

its

ev

fly

in

ho

of

nt

111-

 cd

0-65

ıe

 $_{
m ed}$

fe

nı

November 1"-It was found necessary to prohibit generally the exportation of British and foreign wheat, rye, barley, bear or bigg, peas, beans, oats, meal, flour, bread, malt, potatoes, and Indian corn; and also to permit the importation, in any vessels whatever, of the same articles, without payment of any duty. The proprietors of foreign corn, lodged in warehouses, were at liberty to take it out duty-free for home confumption, or to export it. The powers vested in the king, by the acts 35 Geo. III, c. 4, for regulating the coasting carriage of corn, and for authorizing exportation in certain cases, were continued, as was also the liberty of importing kidney beans, and a variety of kinds of live stock, and provisions of various forts, enumerated in the same act. These regulations were to continue in force till the expiration of fix weeks after the commencement of the next fession of parliament. Geo. III, c. 3]

December 11th—The exportation of candles, tallow, and foap, to any foreign country, not belonging to Great Britain, was also prohibited on penalty of forfeiture of the goods and the veffel carrying them, and also £50 for every hundredweight. Coasting vestels carrying those articles

A scientific account of this mine by Mr. appears, not as an article of revenue, but as an Mills may be found in the Philesphical translations article of expenditure, in the public accounts of fer 1796, part i, pp. 34, 38]. And it afterwards the governments of Ireland.

were required to bring back a certificate, within fix months, of their being landed in Great Britain: and exporters of fuch articles to the foreign dominions of Great Britain were in like manner required, under bonds of triple value, to deliver certificates of their being landed agreeable to the custom-house entry within the time prescribed by law. [c. 5]

flou

fels.

for o

for

for e impo Med

Unit

from

hund

of w

for e

for e

impo being

amou

for ev

for.

for ev

impor

for ev

for ev

hundr

for ev

for ev

impor

for eve

till the

and for

tembe

failed

which

bount

Abery

Chiche

Harwi

Milfor Roche

Wells,

Alloa,

Port-G

Montre Vol

The

Th

The manufacturers of starch, hair powder, and blue, were prohibited from using wheat, or any other article used for the food of man, on penalty of £200 and forseiture of the goods. The duties on the importation of starch, &c. were lowered; and a great number of regulations for preventing frauds were enacted. His Majesty was vested by this act with a power of suspending the operation of it at pleasure.

December 19th—The fum of £18,000,000 was raised by a loan, the subscribers to which received £120 in the three-per-cent consolidated fund, £25 in the three-per-cent reduced fund, and a terminable annuity of 6/6 for $64\frac{1}{4}$ years, for every £100 paid in by them. [c. 12] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £21,595,800 * in the consolidated, and £4,500,000 in the reduced, fund, besides an annual charge of £58,500, payable till January 1860.

A great variety of additional duties of excise were imposed on tobacco and shuff imported from different countries.—American tobacco, not exceeding one half pound per week for each man, was allowed to be shipped from warehouses, free from duty, for the use of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the army, when in actual service upon the sea, [c. 13]

December 24ⁱⁿ—The drawbacks and bounties, hitherto allowed upon the exportation of fugar, were now reduced, 4/per hundredweight being taken from each till 31ⁱⁱ January 1796, and after that day 7/per hundredweight. But the full drawback and bounty were still allowed on sugars carried to Ireland. [c. 18]

The allowance made by the revenue officers for the waste on falt carried coastways was abolished: and the times, allowed for paying the duties on the several kinds of salt, were reduced to one third of what they were before. [c. 10]

The act 35 Geo. III, c. 119, for prohibiting the use of wheat and other grains in the distillery was continued in force till the 1" of February 1797. The distillers were also prohibited from using melasses of the manufacture of this kingdom, sugar, or potatoes, or any mixture of them. [c. 20]

It was found necessary to hold out greater encouragement for the importation of corn and other articles of provision than merely exempting them from duty, as by the act passed in the beginning of this resion. Therefor the following bounties were granted on the wheat, wheat

^{*} This fum ought to have been £21,600,000: but was reduced by some failures in the payments.

flour, Indian corn, Indian meal, and rye, imported either in British ve	-
to any iriendly trate wa	1-
for every quarter of wheat weighing 440 lb avoirdupois	000
for every quarter of wheat weighing 440 lb avoirdupois 0 15	
for do . weighing 424 0 15 for every hundredweight of flour	0
for every hundredweight of flour	5
imported from any part of Europe north of Cape Finisterre, not	,
park of this tylinesty's dominions till the annually of the	
for every quarter of wheat weighing 440 lb avoirdupois 0 10 for do , weighing 424)
for do . weighing 424	
imported after the above quantities about 1)
for every quarter of Indian competed.	
for every hundredweight of Indian meal	
till the quantity should amount to son occ	
for every quarter of the weighting 400 lb avoighting	
till the quantity should amount to 100,000 quarters.	
and for every quarter beyond that quantity	
The whole pointies now granted many to and to	
which case the commissioners of the customs were authorized to pay	
bounties till the 15th of October.	
The importation for the bounty was limited to the ports of London.	
All bottlers for the boding was liftited to the ports of London	

Aberyflwyth, Beaumaris, Berwick, Boften, Briftol, Carlile, Chefter, Chichefter, Colchefter, Cowes, Dartmouth, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Harwich, Hull, Ipfwich, Lancafter, Liverpool, Lyme, Lynne, Malden, Milford, Newcaftle, Penzance, Plvinstin, Pool, Portfmouth, Prefton, Rochefter, Sandwich, Southamptor, Stockion, Sunderland, Swanfea, Wells, Whitehaven, Whitby, Wribeach, Yarmouth, Aberdeen, Ayr, Alloa, Campbelltown, Dunfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Glafgow, including Port-Glafgow, Greenock, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Leith, Lerwick, Montrofe, and Wigton.

Vol. IV.

oegn ids to ted on mlaby re. the ted ity he nual acco, be mrvon beper red

the hat

her

ary the

0

m-

ing

on.

Bounties, not exceeding three fifths of those granted on imports from the Mediterrenean, &c. were also allowed for all foreign corn lodged in warehouses, and delivered out for consumption in this kingdom within three months after passing the act. [c. 21]

the

rive

con

full

ing

win

good

ton

tin :

and

the

the

Than

confi

ping

admi

inade

fione

ing 1

1789

low t

be pu

as mi

whole

the t

ships

theni

goods

of the

plaint

of cor

of the

nage c

we used, other fig

confers g urers. † For Dominica at Botoly with it a directors. ‡ If al

Th

T

T

The provision of 3,000 tuns of shipping, allotted by the act for renewing the East-India company's charter for the use of the private trade between India and London, was foon found to be very inadequate to the demands for freight. There were not, indeed, many British manufacturers who became adventurers to India on their own account: but the British resident merchants in India required much more shipping than was provided for them by the act *. They complained, that the company's regulations frequently disappointed them of freight, made inconvenient distributions of their goods in the feveral vessels, and in many respects deranged the plans of their commerce. They wished for liberty to employ vessels built in India of teek wood, which they faid. could be built much cheaper than British vessels, would last a vast deal longer, and confequently could fail on much lower freights; and they defired no further exemption from the regulations established by the company, than that their veffels should be free to load and fail as the owners and freighters should find most convenient for themselves. But they could not prevail upon the company to depart from the established rules fo far as to give an unqualified permission for India-built vessels to fail to Europe +.

An event, not foreseen by either party, however, introduced those ships into the trade between India and London. The East-India company, considering the distress occasioned by the exorbitant price of corn, resolved, with a spirit worthy of the greatest trading company in the world, to import a large quantity of rice, for the relief of the country, from their settlements in India, and ordered it to be shipped in such vessels as could be taken up on the spot, on terms of freight for the cargoes of rice, with permission to carry goods, not appropriated by the company for their own trade, from London to India for account of their owners. It was on this occasion that vessels, built and owned in India, first ploughed the Atlantic ocean, and sailed into the Thames; and now also for the first time, India, which in all ages had supplied the western world with articles, rather of ornament and luxury than of use, sent to Europe an article necessary for the support of life. It is to be regretted, that the accomplishment of the company's benevolent intentions towards

^{*} Though the company were obliged by the act to provide 3,000 tuns of shipping for the accommodation of private traders, the demands for ship.

In the season 1793-4 the private freight was 919 tuns.	1798-9 374 tuns
1794-5 40	1799-1800 195
1795-6	1800-1150
1796–7	1801-2 27 applied for but not shipped
1797-8 none	

[†] For their facts, derived from more recent and correct information respecting this affair, will be found their the year 1800.

the public was attended with a very heavy loss; for, before the rice arrived, the price of corn became fomewhat more moderate; and the company's rice, imported at an expense of freight far beyond the usual full price of it, was fold very much under the cost.

The rice ships, when they returned to India, carried cargoes consisting chiefly of French wines; cutlery; ironmongery; looking-glasses, window glass, wine glasses, and ornamental articles of glass; plated goods; Manchester goods; printed and stained linens*; filk and cotton hossery ware; gold and silver thread; iron in bars; lead in pigs; tin in blocks; copper in sheets, and copper pans; broad cloths; long and broad ells; camlets, &c. +

The quays in the port of London, authorized by a commission from the court of exchequer under the authority of an act of parliament in the year 1588, extend only 1419 feet on the north bank of the River Thames between London bridge and the Tower: and to this day they constitute the whole of the legal accommodation for the prodigious shipping trade of London, though that part of the river is too shallow to admit the ships now used in foreign trade. These quays being utterly inadequate to the vastly increased extent of the business, the commisfioners of the customs have occasionally permitted the use of other landing places, which have thence been called fufferance wbarfs. In May 1789 they specified five such wharfs on the north side of the river below the Tower, and eighteen on the fouth fide, which they decreed to be public wharfs. Though these new-established wharfs occupy twice as much lineal space on the banks of the river as the old legal ones, the whole arc still very far from being sufficient for the accommodation of the trade t, especially in time of war, when large fleets of merchant ships arrive at once: and their detached and remote situations render them exceedingly inconvenient for the dispatch of business.

The want of a sufficient extent of ground for shipping and landing goods, and the evils arising from the monopoly thrown into the hands of the owners of the few legal wharfs, have long been subjects of complaint. In the year 1674 the merchants of London petitioned the house of commons for redress against a combination, which the whole body of the wharfingers had entered into. In the year 1711, when the tunnage of the veilels belonging to London was not near one half of what

om

in

hin

re-

ade

to

ıu-

out

ng the

ide

in

for

id,

eal

ey

he

he

3ut

ed

to

ofe

m-

rn, he

ry, ch

he

he

eir

13,

ow

rn

to ed.

ds

เลก

nall

ed.

The reception of fuch goods in India, whence houses were appropriated to the reception of the we used, not very long ago, to bring chintzes and other figured cotton stuffs for gowns and furniture, confers great honour upon our British manufact-

[†] For this enumeration I am indebted to Mr. Dominicus, keeper of the company's warehouse at Botolph wharf, who obligingly furnished me with it at the request of Mr. Fraser, one of the

one article of fugar, they would not be fufficient. The legal quays can flore only 32,000 hogfleads, and the fufferance wharfs, 60,200. It has fometimes happened that 120,000 hogsheads have arrived in the river in the course of three months; and, as all the wharfs were much crowded with other goods, the fugars have been piled up to the height of fix or eight tires of hogfheads, exposed to be melted by rain, and plundered by thousands I If all the wharfs on the river with their ware- of eager, watchful, and experienced, thieves.

it is now, the commissioners of the customs recommended to government to make a legal quay at Bridge-yard on the fouth fide of the river ; but it was never executed. About the year 1762 the court of exchequer directed a part of the Tower wharf to be converted into a legal quay: but the part, to be referved for the crown, not being accurately specified, the plan was allowed to fall to the ground.

Of late years the construction of wet docks has been suggested by many public-spirited persons, as the best expedient for obviating the evils occasioned by the lumbered state of the quays or wharfs, the toogreat throng of veilels on the river, (which has frequently been covered by near twice as many as could find convenient room on its furface, besides the swarms of lighters and other craft attending them) and the prodigious lofs fustained by delay and plunder *.

West-India produce being peculiarly liable to suffer from depredation, and the many other evils flowing from the crowded state of the port, and the West-India trade having lately increased more than almost any other branch of trade in the port of London +, the merchants concerned in it, feeling themselves, in their own interest and that of their friends in the West-Indies, the greatest sufferers, and being fully convinced of the inefficacy of all the precautions they had hitherto taken against pilfering, took the lead in recommending the great utility of wet docks for relieving the river by drawing off a confiderable number of vessels from it, and giving dispatch and security in discharging the cargoes, especially those of vessels from the West-Indies: and they appointed a committée of their own number to consider the most effectual remedy, and draw up a plan for carrying it into execution.

The committee declared in their report, that ' the existence of the · West-India trade at the port of London is necessarily connected with a more ' adequate provision for the discharge of shipping, and the warehousing of pro-' duce, than the legal quays can possibly afford;' a provision which may unite economy, security, and dispatch; and that those desirable objects were most likely to be obtained by the construction of a sufficient extent of

* The depredations, committed by the vaft variety of classes of thieves, who infest the river and strate, Mr. Colquhoun, in his Treatife on the comits banks, are beyond what any person, wholely unacquainted with them, could think possible to

merce and police of the River Thames; and a brief account of them will be given when I come to the be perpetrated. They are amply, perhaps almost establishment of the marine police in the year 1798.

† The following account of the fugar and rum imported into London shows the increase in these two chief articles of Well-India produce.

P10161	76 1				M(1)	154	a	- 5.	781	U.	11	ıı	C																												
n the ye																c٦	w	t.	of	ß	uga	г.																	gal. of	****	
1750																	1	6:	10	1.5	ilo																	S	GO-	On	110
1760									•							,	,	()		,,,	0.6	•	•	*	•	•		٠.	*	٠	٠	•	٠.	•	٠	•			COI	,0/	4
1760	٠.	٠.	*	٠ ،	•	٠			۰	٠	٠					- 1	,	Ų,	26	26	90		٠	٠	٠	٠					٠				٠			,	669	,35	8
1770		٠.		٠.		٠				٠			,			1	١,	3;	77	,1	09																		007	.13	16
1780							٠.									1	,	17	7Ü	,3	71				,									ì				١.	1.236	57	0
1790																1		2:	36	,0	47			ì						Ĭ				Ĭ	i		•	1	591	05	3
1792																1	ĺ.	2.	6.75	E	50	ľ							٠	•			•	٠	•	٠.	٠	1	600	100	Α.
1700		٠.			•			•	٠	•				۰	•	â	. 3.	. /		,,	0.5		۰	٠	۰		٠.		۰	٠	۰			٠	٠		۰		1,031	9U2	()
1793					٠			*		٠			٠			1	,	10)7	,· 3	09	٠	,				٠,									٠,		-	2,200	.72	2
1794	. ,	٠.			ŧ			9								1	,1	80).)	,9	103	,																1	1,911	.04	tì

we wal me fati the mei whe was I

utio

fact

179 quir It bool poffi offer merc Mr. auth fyfte

two j Th durin

in th

£400

T

belongir Russia Great B Austria Portugal Spain . . America Denmari Lubeck . Prussia. Dantzik Holland Hambur Sweden .

Oldenbur Bremen Courland Rostock . rn-

er;

ay:

in-

by

the

00-

red

the

on.

ort,

my

rneir

on- . ien

of

oer

he

ip-

ual

the

ore rolay ere of agiomoricf the 198. wet docks at Wapping, connected by a canal with the river at Black-wall, and furrounded by wharfs, to be declared legal by act of parliadiatisfied, from furveys made by able engineers, that the execution of their plan was practicable, they recommended an application to parliament for fanction and incorporation, and a subscription for a capital wherewith to carry on the work; which, to the amount of £800,000, was filled up on the 22d and 23d of December 1795.

December 31"—The directors of the bank of England made a refolution to diminish the amount of their discounts. But they did not in fact reduce them lower in the ensuing year than they were in the year 1795, though they were far short of the extent of accommodation required by the merchants of the metropolis.

It would be improper to neglect observing, that a new method of book keeping by fingle or double entry, in which it is said to be impossible, that the most trisling error can escape notice, was this year offered to the attention of the mercantile world by Mr. Jones. Several merchants and accountants, however, expressed their disapprobation of Mr. Jones's method, which was moreover attacked by a number of authors on book keeping, who vindicated the old established Italian system. The contest may perhaps be productive of some improvement in that most important mercantile science.

The corporation of the city of London this year bestowed the sum of £400 in bounties to such fishermen as would fell haddocks and cod at two pence per pound in Billingsgate market.

The following is the official statement of the commerce of Petersburg during this year.

Vei	fels		1	1			
belonging to	arriv.	cd.	By merchants of		Value of imports? Publes.	Cuflom duties	' imported
Russia Great Britain Austria Portugal Spain America Denmark Lubeck Prussia Dantzik Holland Hamburgh weeden Oldenburg	65 533 1 4 5 44 86 39 19 8 2 4 57	529 1 4 3 44 85 40 19 8 1	Russia Great Britain Austria Portugal Spain France Denmark Lubeck Italy Merklenburg Holland Hamburgh Sweden Switzerland	15,148,224 6,670,159 443,604 271,439 66,150 135,055 51,322 13,660 14,600 9,078 6,017 6,545 740	11,381,182 19,123,940 189,841 247,372 71,445 5,258 71,990 3,892 50 2,373 3,191		Rubles.
remen ourland ostock	3 1 49	3 5	aundry nations	3,140 61,993 117,449	711 14,931 151,776 31,767,952	3,229,064	204,300

only who the] any trave to all the y tinue cerne Furs, fox

Ast

ria a

son'

Gre

cons

the

Fran gets

eign

Velvets

Russia

leath

hard

vario

The

Camels

Meal a

perial of

ly, and

ing pai

ed equ

fides R

at a fev

are fory and oth

fledges * Mr. (

law filk is

At Z

The

Cloth

. also

Of the British ve	ssels there were		*
for London144	for Leith 28	for Dublin13	for Jersey 1
Hull 101	Dundee 17	6 other ports ?	for several ports on
Liverpool 38	Grangemouth 14	6 other ports in Ireland } 15	the continent of > 6
Portsmouth 21	12 other ports ?		Europe
Newcastle 15	in Scotland 3 27	٠.	
Woolwich 15			
Chatham 14			
Plymouth * 10			
21 otherports?			
in England 3 50			
408	: 86	28	7
Of the vessels be	longing to the Unite	ed states of America th	ere were
for Boston 3 other ports in England	15 for Philadelp	phia	

The Ruffians have long carried on a very confiderable over-land trade with China, of which it is proper to give a brief retrospect, together with an account of its modern state.

In the beginning of the feventeenth century the Ruffians obtained fome Chinese goods by the agency of the Calmucs. In the year 1680 a free trade between Russia and China was established by a treaty. By a fubfequent treaty in 1602 it was agreed that the trade, hitherto conducted by individuals, should be carried on by caravans, a caravanserai in Pekin being allotted for their residence, and their expenses, while there, being defrayed by the emperor. The regular trade, thus conducted, was monopolized by the Russian emperor. Private Russian merchants, however, still continued to travel to Pekin; and Russian and Chinese merchants also met at an annual fair held on the confines of Siberia and the Mongol territories, where they exchanged their commodities. In the year 1727 the private traders were prohibited from going beyond the frontiers; and thenceforth the caravans, not exceeding two hundred persons, were permitted to resort to Pekin only once in three years +. For the accommodation of the individual merchants of both nations, a station of intercourse was appointed on the banks of a fmall brook, called the Kiakta, on the frontiers of the two empires, being 3,676 miles from Moscow, and 1,025 from Pekin. On each side of the brook a small fortified town was erected. The Russian one took the name of the brook; and the Chinese called theirs Maimatschin (fortrefs of commerce). At each post a governor presides, and has a fmall body of foldiers under his command. Maimatschin contains 200 houses and about 1,200 men. Every merchant is a partner of a house in some of the principal northern cities of China, and generally resides

loaded with hemp: those for Chatham carried hemp, masts, and other timber: and those for Portsmouth and Plymouth, iron, hemp, timber, &c. ate, with some degree of reluctance, a very rigor-

^{*} All the vessels for Woolwich were entirely been infenfible of any advantage derived to them + In almost all ages the Chinese appear to have oully restricted refort of foreigners to their country.

only about a year at a time, his place being supplied by another partner, who brings a fresh affortment of goods. There is not one woman in the place, the Chinese policy not permitting the sex to be exposed to any intercourfe with foreigners. Since the year 1755 no caravans have traveled to Pekin. The empress Catherine baving in the beginning of her reign renounced the monopoly, the trade has ever fince been free to all Russian subjects: and from that time, except a suspension between the years 1785 and 1792, owing to some misunderstandings, it has continued to be carried on with very confiderable advantage to all concerned, the following being the principal articles of it.

Russian merchandize.

Furs, and skins, of sea otters, beavers, foxes, wolves, bears, Bucharian lambs, Astracan sheep, martens, sables, ermines, grey squirrels, &c. from Siberia and the islands near America, and . also a considerable quantity from Hudson's bay and Canada, imported from Great Britain. The goods of this class constitute the most important part of the trade.

Cloth of Russia, England, Prussia, and France: camlets, calimancoes, druggets, and flannels, of Russian and foreign manufacture.

Velvets, and rich stuffs.

de

ith

ed

80

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$

n-

rai

ile

n-

an

an

ies

m-

m

d-

ce

its of

es, de

ok

in

00

ife

les

or.

Russia linens, Russia leather, tanned leather, looking-glasses, glass ware, hardware, tin, Russian tale, &c. Camels, horses, horned cattle, dogs of

various species.

Meal and other provisions.

Chinese merchandize. Raw silk in large quantities *.

Silk stuffs of all kinds. Cotton in large quantities, and cotton

Cotton stuffs, particularly that called by us nankeen, of red, brown, green, and black colours.

Teas, esteemed superior in flavour to those brought to Europe by sea. Porcelain, some of it adorned with figures

from European designs. Japanned cabinets, tables, chairs, boxes,

and other ornamental furniture. Canes, fans, artificial flowers, and other

toys.

Skins of tigers and panthers.

White lead, vermilion, and other colours. Tobacco.—Rice.—Sugar-eardy.

Preserved ginger, and other sweet-meats. Rhubarb, musk, nitre, sal-ammoniac, &c. Rubies, and other pretious stones.

The goods openly fold by the Russians at Kiakta, and paying the imperial customs, amount to about a million and a half of rubles annually, and those bought from the Chinese to near as much, the balance being paid in gold and filver bullion: and the clandestine trade is estimated equal to a fifth of the legitimate. Perhaps no western nation besides Russia ever received a balance of the pretious metals from China.

At Zurukaitu, another frontier station, there is also some trade, and at a few other places; but all on a trifling scale.

The goods are carried from Russia to Tobolsk by land, and thence are forwarded partly by navigable rivers: but, owing to frosts, rapids, and other obstructions, the merchants often prefer the conveyance by sledges in the winter, and arrive at Kiakta about February. In their

Mr. Coxe fays, the exportation of raw filk is prohibited under pain of death. It is certain that raw filk is taken in at Canton by our East-India company's ships, and, I presume, not clandestinely.

return; the feason, and also generally the courses of the rivers, being more favourable, navigation is usually preferred wherever practicable. This, as it is apparently the greatest and most extensive, is also the most distant, inland trade that ever was conducted by the merchants of two nations without the intervention of those of intermediate countries.*.

The following is an Account of the veffels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1705.

		Tuns.	
England	10,827	1,207,898	84,050
Scotland	2,013	142,624	11,690
Ireland	1,099	58,778	5,598
Colonies	2,411		
Guernsey, Jersey, &c	159		1,079
Mann	219	5,046	1,023
Total	10,728	1,574,451	116,467

There were built and registered in the several ports of the British dominions, in the course of this year,

719 vessels measuring 72,181 tuns.

The net revenue of the customs, paid into the exchequer in the course year, was	of t	his
from the custom-house in London	1	
the West-India duty of four and a half per cent	14	0
Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £3,569,360	14	0
-There were coined at the mint, in the course of this year,		
10,500 pounds of gold, value	0	0
10,560 pounds of gold, value	5	0
£493,711	5	9

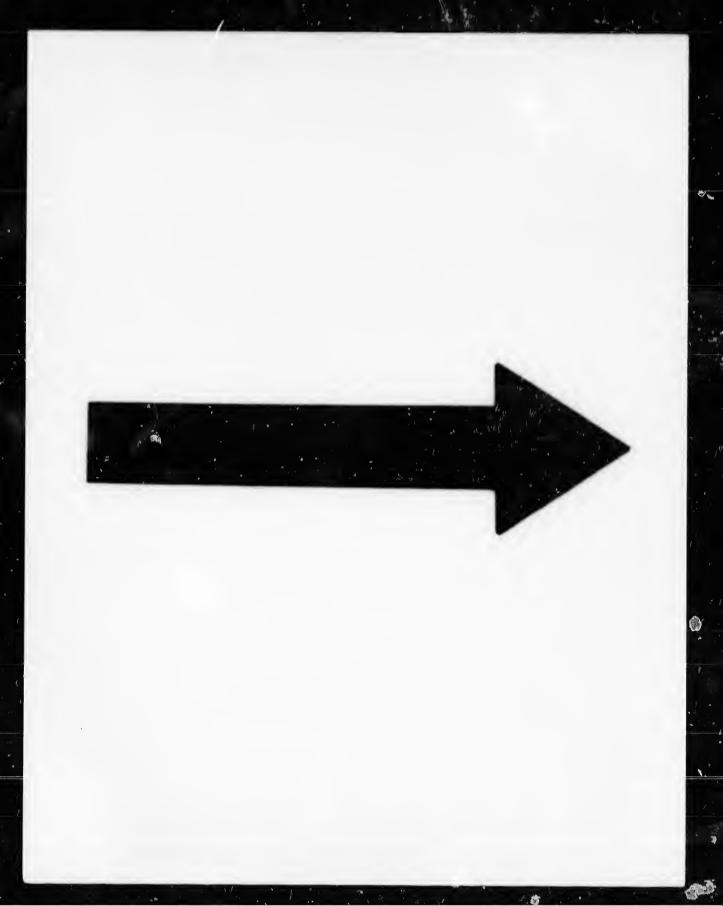
^{*} For this account of the Russian commerce with Chins, I am chiefly indebted to Mr. Coxe's Account of the Russian discoveries, part ii, ec. 2-G.

The following is in Account of the number of vehiels with their tunnage and men, including their repeated voyages, which entered in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1795.

g e. ft o h

	d'h	. idea	27 400	226 20		372 24	652 40	_				3								0			C L	7	-		-		-	
	Foreign	Ve. Tues.	2504 / So	c c		3	7 6	_			, .	370	1	1	1					150			3018	2000	91	***************************************				
Outward		Mea		482	23	161	355	-			1	138	90	3 43	36			11	100	3	30	352	7	5	-	4:	. 5			_
0	British.	Tuat.	10,041	7,381	455	3,084	2,431				0000	3	1,474	110	200	31	.f. 4	,		58,941 4,894	302	3,613 3			0.00	-	33 10			
	Bri		80	12		ত ন			,		30	7	m a	5 /	5	-	-				43.1		3	33 5,525	(h		133		-	-
-		Mes. 7	;	28		· ·	0,1	-	\$ -	2 1/3	-	-	: :	:	: 1	111	1	_	11	121	5.76	m	1	23		- 14	1			
	Foreign.	16616,55.91	:	298	929	2/0 :	:		302	7 17	_			-			-	_	-	1	. =		50 160	a :		:	:			
and.	Fo			7	: 15	:	:	_	3-4	-	:		: :	: :		-				-	: :	:	15 3,250	:		:	:			
luward	sh.	-	917	6.3	581		230		7	: :	174		3 :	: 8							5.4	353	45	8		: 809				
	British.		15,955	5,32.8	11,		4,030		122 :	:	2,738	1		303						70,3895,	324	2,613	9+1	1,198		10,108	250			_
		70	25.	ග්	0 2	-	4		:	:	2.	- 3	:	: 07	,					1,211 7		10	n)			5.5 10	7			
Constant	from and to	Denmark & Norway	Courland	Sweden	Prussia	Dantzik	Bremen.	Hamburgh	Flanders	France	Azores	Madeira	Janaries	Straits and Gibraltar Italy	Genoa	Naples	Sicily	Corsica	ev.	Mann.	Guernsey, &c.	Greenland Southern fishery	United states.	Hudson's bay	Florida	riush	orelign	New Holland	Barbary	verde
	-5					- 6	5	11	Flan	Fran	V	Mac	200	Italy	`Ğ L	Z	Sal	Veni	Turkey.	Mann.	Guer	South	U	-	ت	43thr	z C.F.	ricw frica	Bar	2
	1	Men. 4,574	2 % 5	985	2,200	406	5	2,06c F		501 Fra 872 Port		50. Sno		21C Italy		12	Sa	65 Veni		Man Man	13 Guen	South	7. 6	in ca ic.	107	British	Asia	New 20 Africa		j
	1		2 % 5	985	2,200	406	5.45	2,060	100	501	13	50.	W	210	35		Sic	65 Ve					4,77.1 L	F39.401111	16)			3	-	j
	roreign.	Men. 4,574	482 25	985	12,3.15 2,200	406	10,336 549	2,060	1,660		190 13	50-	W		875 50	17	Sa	Y	200	5	13		90,327 4,771h	rojaoin	7 10 v	2.126			-	j
	roreign.	2 444 81,507 4,574	452 495 490	15,157 985	306 -12,3-15 2,206	8,244 406 21,634 1,320	00 10,330 549	41,30e 2,060	14 1,666 100	14,032 872	190 13	65 9,431 50	W	25 3,737 210	875 50	2 334 17	Sa	0 1,012 65 Ve	200		2 143 13		450 90,327 4,7717	royaoun	250 10] 4	10 2.126		1 370 20	100	j
	Foreign.	18 1,982 444 81,507 4,574 7 4,882 13 3,507 4,574	700 2 490 10	569 119 15,157 985	1,882 306 42,345 2,206	1,300 103 21,634 1,326	175 00 10,330 540	230 41,306 2,060	14 1,660 10u	1,584 86 14,632 872	21 2 196 13	763 6, 9,411 50.	1 15c E	617 23 3,737 210	143 6 875 50	2 334 17	Sal	14 6 1,012 65 Ve	06	17.5	2,203 2 143 13	725	2,113 450 90,327 4,7717	88	07 2 250 10 4	7,053 10 2,126	4,014	2,255 1 370 20	-	j
	Tues Mr.	39,598 1,982 444 81,507 4,574 104,107 4,882 1.1 3.500	11 2 482 25 14.957 700 2 490 10	3,493 175 1 265 12	39,575 1,882 306 42,345 2,206	25,530 1,306 163 21,634 1,320	175 00 10,330 540	817 51 21 3.779 210	11 1,060	25,929 1,534 86 14,032 872	21 2 196 13	12,20, 763 6, 9,431 50.	201 1 15C b	9.94c 617 25 3,737 21C	143 6 875 50	53 2 334 17	Sas	0 1,012 65 Ve	1,683 90	9,977 775	30,482 2,203 2 143 13	8,333 725	30,783 2,113	750	1,407 07 2 240 10 4	578 56 10 2.126	34,719 4,014	18,234 2,268 1 370 20	50	j
	Foreign.	190 39,598 1,982 444 81,507 4,574 434 104,407 4,882 1,4 3,507	60 14.957 706 2 490 10	05 10,575 509 119 15,157 985 16 3,493 175 1 260 12	175 39,575 1,882 306 42,349 2,206	103 25,530 1,300 103 21,634 1,321	23 3,005 175 60 10,330 540	817 51 21 21 3.779 210 51	11,000	193 25,929 1,534 86 14,032 872	333 21 2 196 13	110 12,2% 703 60 9,411 50	3,34£ 2011 15C E	9.94c 617 25 3,737 21C	14 2,453 143 6 875 50	53 2 334 17	Sas	220 14 6 1,012 65 Ve	5,100 448-400-6,753	260 9,977 775	34 6.135 1.216 2 143 13	33 8,333 725	234 30,783 2,113	88	1,407 07 2 240 10 4	409 112,05, 7,953 2 578 56 10 2,126	34,719 4,014	101 15,234 2,255 1 370 20	50	j
British.	Men. Fest's, Tues M	5,701 196 39,598 1,982 444 81,507 4,574 104,407 4,882 1,1 3 5,607 1,307	19 2 225 11 2 482 25 60 14.957 706 2 490 10	60 16 3,493 175 1 260 12	175 39,575 1,882 306 42,345 2,206	450 103 25,530 1,306 103 21,634 1,320	1,436 123 3,005 175 60 10,336 546	(955) S S17 51 21 3.779 210 11	503	202 193 25,929 1,534 86 14,632 872	15 4 353 21 2 190 13	675 110 12,20, 703 6, 9,411 50.	8 1,021 66 1 150 E	10 78 9.94 617 23 3,737 210	22 14 2,455 143 6 875 50	53 2 334 17	Sal	53 2 220 14 6 1,012 65 Ve	53(4 5,100 448-40,006,754	260 9,077 775	34 6.135 1.2 (6	33 8,333 725	234 30,783 2,113	750	1,407 07 2 240 10 4	16 2 575 5,053	47 34,719 4,014	31 101 15,234 2,258 1 370 20	50	j
	Tan. Men. Farth Tues Mr.	99,073 5,701 196 39,598 1,989 444 81,507 4,574 104,107 4,889 1,1	370 19 2 223 11 2 452 25	1,189 (0) 16 3,493 175 1 260 12	10,353 477 30 7,575 1,882 306 42,345 2,206	9,112 450 103 25,530 1,300 103 21,634 1,396	31,8901 1,436 75 75 60 10,33C 546	12,60.2 655 8 817 51 21 3.779 210 11	7,935 503	4,100 200 193 25,929 1,534 86 14,032 872	118 0 111 2 190 13	110 12,2% 703 60 9,411 50	8 1,021 66 1 150 E	16 78 9.94 617 23 3,737 210	14 2,453 143 6 875 50	53 2 334 17	Sal	2 220 14 6 1,012 65 Ve	10,154 534 5,100 448,400,000,000	260 9,977 7,75	34 6.135 1.916	7.1 222 3 8,333 725	234 30,783 2,113	750	1,407 07 2 240 10 4	409 112,057 7,053	47 34,719 4,014	11 101 18,234 2,258 1 370 20	50	j
British.	Frankl. Two. Mer. Fishel. Twee	550 99,073 5,701 190 39,598 1,982 444 81,507 4,574 5,747 104,407 4,582 14,882 1	2 370 19 2 225 11 2 452 25 12 11 2 492 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	2, 1,189 (0) 16 3,493 175 1 262 12	52 10,353 177 77 775 39,373 1,882 306 42,345 2,206	65 9,112 480 103 25,530 1,306 103 21,634 1,390	30 0,186 284 23 3,003 173 60 10,336 546	(E) 12,60,2 65,0 8 817 51 21 3,779 210 11	195 1.3.101 1.2q.1 14 1,66g 100	35 4,100 200 193 25,929 1,534 86 14,633 872	1 118 6 1 15 2 21 2 190 13	73 10,459 675 110 12,29, 763 69, 9,411 50		1310 16 78 9.946 617 23 3,737 216	3 470 22 14 2,453 143 6 875 50			4 700 53 2 220 14 6 1,012 65 Ve	73 10,154 53(6 5,100 448,40,00,554	260 9,977 773	34 6.135 1.246 2 143 13	367 7.1 222 2 622 33 8,333 723	234 30,783 2,113	750	5 1,407 67 230 16	300 16 2 578 56 10 2.126	47 34,719 4,014	3 430 31 101 15,234 2,258 1 370 20	5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5	0000
Foreign. British.	Men. Princh. Two. Men. Fart., Tunn	304 550 99,073 5,701 190 39,598 1,082 444 81,505 4,574 61,505 5,34 104,007 4,589 14,100	929 225 111 2 452 25 540 377 1010 30 14 957 706 2 400 10	10. 5 1,189 00 10 3,493 175 1 260 19	045 53 10,353 377 77 775 39,575 1,862 306 42,345 2,206	1,535 65 9,112 480 163 25,530 1,300 163 21,634 1,300	045 150 31,890 1,439 65 15 175 60 10,330 549	390 (3) 12,692 (65) (6) (8) (8) (7) (7) (7) (7)	135 156 1,5401 1,243 14 1,665 100	2,107 35 4,100 200 193 23,929 1,534 86 14,032 872	1.0 1.18 0 1.353 21 2 190 13	1,444 7.3 10,459 675 110 12,25, 763 6, 9,431 50.	100, 23 3.34, 2011 150 8	1 310 16 78 9,946 617 25 3,737 216	356 3 470 22 14 2,453 143 6 875 50	20 0 841 53 2 334 17	32°	94 4 706 53 2 220 14 6 1,012 65 Ve	25,400 73 10,154 53(65,100 448,400,00,554)	776 266 99977 775 5	1,376 34 6,135 1,216 2 143 13	110 367 71 2020 2 620 33 8,333 725	1,551 234 30,763 2,113	200	8 1.45	3.7 1 300 16 2 578 56 10 2.126	34710 4,014	31 101 15,234 2,258 1 370 20	5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5	0000
British.	Men. Princh. Two. Men. Fart., Tunn	550 99,073 5,701 190 39,598 1,982 444 81,507 4,574 5,747 104,407 4,582 14,882 1	520 22 370 10 2 225 11 2 452 25 510 2 452 25 510 2 452 25	10. 5 1,189 00 10 3,493 175 1 260 19	045 53 10,353 377 77 775 39,575 1,862 306 42,345 2,206	1,535 65 9,112 480 163 25,530 1,300 163 21,634 1,300	30 0,186 284 23 3,003 173 60 10,336 546	390 (3) 12,692 (65) (6) (8) (8) (7) (7) (7) (7)	195 1.3.101 1.2q.1 14 1,66g 100	2,107 35 4,100 200 193 23,929 1,534 86 14,032 872	1.0 1.18 0 1.353 21 2 190 13	1,444 7.3 10,459 675 110 12,25, 763 6, 9,431 50.		1 310 16 78 9,946 617 25 3,737 216	3 470 22 14 2,453 143 6 875 50	22, 0 841 53 2 334 17	32°	94 4 706 53 2 220 14 6 1,012 65 Ve	73 10,154 53(6 5,100 448,40,00,554	776 266 99977 775 5	1,376 34 6,135 1,216 2 143 13	110 367 71 2020 2 620 33 8,333 725	1,551 234 30,763 2,113	750	8 1.45	1 300 10 2 12,057 7,953 50 10 2.126	34710 4,014	3 430 31 101 15,234 2,258 1 370 20	25 95 50	j

¥



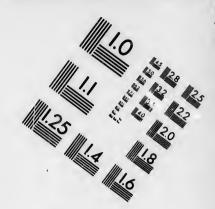
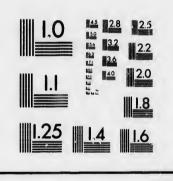


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503 STATE OF STA



The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1795 was as follows.

ļ v	AND.	rebandize. Total.	1 - 5 215,446 11 11	8 11 47,831 17 11	12 6	74 0 0	8 4	16:2 80,225-15 6	f 1 Stil	1	7 7		0 9	5.5	2,082 14 11,	1	981 3 6	7,754 13 2		100	8 17	6	2,005 2 0		4	10 4 80,450 0 8	5	5		1.	fi L		2 01.100.920	,
ed from	SCOTLAND.	British merchandize Foreign merchandize	£14.665 10 6 £781	0	13	74 0 0	273 0 4 0	59,377 19 4 20,847	: : :	: : :	: : : :	9 9	230 2 11 84	4,057 15 2 199	2,082 14 11	†i		7,754 13 2	0.000		0 6	814 9 7 5,473 17	2,005 2 0		0 1	10	18 3 17,	13,007 3 6 020	*	3 .	h i	1	000 461 10 7 108 620	040,401
Exported from		fac. Total.	1 £483.		8 7 121,631 12 11	6 0 89,355 9 10		0 7,991,783 10 6	8 1 111,115 15 5	1 10 13,508 1 10	7 6 78,652 17 6	8 1 550,750 0 7	11 8 ,152,039 10 11	9 3 433,573 18 9	4 10 30,690 10 5	1 5 5,717 12 6	4 4 133,606 18 7	3 4 821,564 14 5	77		5 1 2,436,280 12 1	0 2 33,944 0 2	9 9 187,793 14 8	0 0 0 0 0		9 5 913,335 18 3	3 .	S.	5 4 2,382,530 17 9	4	5 421	1 4 7,218 7 11	0 21 98 374 96 -	01 040,041,04/
	ENGEAND.	bandize. I Forcion merchandize.	2	9	4 4 77,942 8	3 10	9 0 181,466 13	2 9 6,291,028	17 4 10	13,508	78,652 13	5 0	1 19 3 16,766 11	19 6 100,	15 .7	11 "1	4 3	1 1 2	01 9	18 6	16 0 1,13	0 0	34 11 B	8 91	15 5 3	8 10 1	19 0 411,145	14 11	2 5 84	13 5	7 11 211	10 7 1,995 11	2 - 10 686 FOF 14	9
to	SCOTLAND.	British merchandize.	£26.807 11 10 £160.357	18 10	7 1	4,036 1 2 15,138	3,744 13 0 88,670		3,528 5 0 1,781	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	52,746 7 1 502,724	135,272	5,029 10 7 333,443	30,027	4,186	102,164	3,927 19 6 553,943	6,580	51,800	250,519 6 7 1,303,487	1 11	2,587 19 1 116,661	3 &	3 3 4,6	13 5 7	12 0 1,9	31,651 7 0 78,021	2,298,109	424	209,730	5,222	134 007 11	10/69+'c1 01 1 0zc'80z'
Imported into	ENGLAND. S		£127.528 6 6 £2	5 11	13 2	133,471 13 (388,766 19 6 2	930,929 14 5 8	115,758 4 10	4,287 2 0	10,362 11 6	790,047 19 9 5	5,755 15 10	977,824 2 11	15,082 12 2	4,130 4 10	13,902 16 6	513,171 7 10	01 6 62262	84,299 14 6	7 7	0 7	6	70,127 1 4 2	12 4	16 7	4 61	12 9	5,760,795 15 5	14 12 10	64,755 3 9		15 1	21.405,309 8 111,20
	Countries &c	to the same of the	Denniark and Norway	Russia	Sweden -	Poland -	Prossia -	Germany -	Holland -	Franders	France -	Portugal -	Madeira	Spain	Canaries -	Straits	Gibraltar -	Italy	Venice	Turkey -	Ireland	Mann -	Guernsey, &c.	Greenland -	E. Chitted states	s British colonies	Spritish	Foreign -	Asia -	New Holland -	Africa -	Sierra Leona	Prize goods	Totals -

Summary.

Foreign merchandine. British merchandize.

In Att 199 Interfer indicate the verricult other primallove eafly the control of the verricult other primallove indicate verricult other primallove indicate verricult other primallove indicate verricult other primallove indicate verricult of the control of the verricult of the

1796, February 16th—The Dutch island of Amboyna, with its dependencies, was surrendered to Admiral Rainier, immediately on his arrival there with a squadron of British ships of war and a detachment of the British East-India company's forces from Madras. The government of the Banda islands on the first summons followed the example of Amboyna (March 8th) and both these chief settlements were acquired without siring a gun.

At Amboyna the admiral found \$1,112 rix dollars in the Dutch East-India company's treasury, and 515,940 pounds of cloves in their stores. At Banda he found 66,675 rix dollars, 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, and merchandize and stores to a great amount.

7 €10,656,595 14

Imports of Scotland £21,468,520 1 10 Exports of England £15,489,751 3 848,461 18

Amboyna, the first conquest of the Dutch East-India company in the Indian ocean, though a fmall island, was esteemed the chief of their posfessions in the Molucca islands, and was the capital feat of a government comprehending all the Dutch fettlements on the islands of Amboyna, Ceram, Bouro, Amblauw, Manipa, Kelang, Bonoa, Ceram-laut, Noussalaut, Honimoa or Sapparoua, and Oma or Harocha, the three last of which are known by the general name of the Uliassers, Amboyna is one of the strongest natural harbours in the world. The foil, though not very fertile, produces most of the tropical fruits; the fago tree and the clove tree being the two principal objects of cultivation, the former of which furnishes the inhabitants the chief article of their fubfistence. But that which has ever engaged the principal attention of the Dutch government, was the clove, which though not an indigenous production of Amboyna, has been the staple article of it and the islands of Noussalaut, Honimoa, and Oma, to which the Dutch government have endeavoured to confine that spice by prohibiting the cultivation of it under several penalties, and extirpating the trees, in all other places under their dominion, and giving subfidies to the petty princes of fome islands not belonging to them, in confideration of being allowed to extirpate the clove trees in their dominions. But it is no eafy undertaking to counteract the spontaneous bounty of Nature; and the clove trees still grow, and produce their rich spice, in many countries not within the grasp of Dutch monopoly.

The province of Banda, the fecond of the Dutch governments to the castward of Batavia, consists of a cluster of fix small islands. Neira, the chief of them, has a good harbour, but of difficult access. The most valuable productions of them are nutmeg and mace; and the same system of extirpation has been followed with respect to them in all the adjacent islands, as with respect to the cloves. The nutmegs cost the Dutch company about $4\frac{1}{2}d$, and the mace about $12\frac{1}{2}d$ sterling per pound.

The confumption of spices in Europe, formerly so prodigiously great, as to render the possession of the countries which produced them the

great fountain of the vast wealth and power of the Dutch East-India company, and the cause of much animosity and of many enormities in India, has of late fallen off fo much, that the monopoly of the trade is no longer worth preferving at the enormous expense of keeping the islands, every one of which cost the Dutch company much more for its establishment, than it has for many years produced.

ti

du

Ju

of

til

and

ma

18

hac

bei

wh

His

in e

tim

per.

for

and

whi

othe

Care

mot

addo

179

bou

fac

bran

in c

were

man

paffe

gilt,

T

Ί

7

April 22d-The Dutch colonies of Demararay and Islequibo on the continent of South America were furrendered without any refiftance to the British forces under General Whyte and a few thips commanded by Captain Parr. They contained at this time 156 plantations, and 20,600 negroes: but the cultivation was foon carried to a much greater

extent by the capital and enterprise of British planters.

May 25th—The island of St. Lucie in the West-Indies, which was taken from the French in the year 1794, and retaken by the French inhabitants in 1795, was now again reduced to the British dominion. after a strenuous resistance on the part of the French, by the forces under General Sir Ralph Abercromby and Admiral Christian.

March 24th—The following acts of parliament were continued for

limited times, viz.

The act permitting the importation of lumber from the British provinces in America, free from duty, to continue till 29th September 1802.

So much of the act 8 Geo. I, c. 15, as relates to the encouragement of the filk manufacture, and to taking off feveral duties on merchandize exported, continued till 24th June 1802.

The act 8 Geo. I, c. 18 to prevent the clandestine running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby, &c. to continue till 29th September 1802.

The act for encouraging the cultivation of coffee, except that part of it relating to the importation and exportation of foreign coffee in the British colonies in America, continued till 24th June 1802.

The act for the free importation of cochineal and indigo, continued

tili 29th September 1802.

The act for granting bounties on certain species of British and Irish linens exported, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign yarn made of flax, continued till 24th June 1797.

The act for importing falt from Europe into the province of Quebec,

continued till 24th June 1802.

The act for encouraging the manufacture of leather by lowering the duties on the importation of oak bark, when it is above a certain price, continued for feven years more.

The act for encouraging the manufactures of flax and cotton by allowing drawbacks of the duties on foap, &c. used in them, continued

till 24th June 1797.

India

es in

de is

g the

1 the

ce to

nded

and

eater

was

ench 1ion,

un-

d for

pro-

nent

dize ods,

em-

rt of

the

rued

Irish

eign

bec,

the ice,

al-

ued

The act for allowing the importation of rape feed, and other feeds producing oil, when British rape feed exceeds a certain price, continued till 24th June 1797.

So much of the act 19 Geo. III, c. 22, as allows a drawback of the duties on rum shipped as stores for merchant vessels, continued till 5th

Several clauses of the act 5 Geo. I, c. 11, against claudestine running of uncustomed goods, relating to taking in goods at sea, &c. continued till 29th September 1802.

The act for punishing persons who go armed in defiance of the revenue laws, continued till 29th September 1802.

The act for the free importation of raw hides and skins from Ireland and the British plantations in America, continued till 1" June 1803.

So much of the act 33 Geo. III, c. 61, as imposes duties on spirits made in Scotland and carried to England, continued till 1" December 1802. [36 Geo. III, c. 40]

April 26th—The prohibition of the exportation of rock falt, which had taken place in virtue of repeated orders of the king in council, not being according to law, an act was passed for indemnifying all persons, who had been corcerned in advising it, or carrying it into execution. His Majesty was also authorized to prohibit by proclamation, or order in council, the exportation, or coasting carriage, of rock salt, at such times, and with such exceptions and regulations as he should think proper. [c. 53]

The port of Scarburgh in the island of Tobago was made a free port for the admission of foreign single-decked vessels for the importation and exportation of the same goods, and under the same regulations, which were formerly enacted for the free ports in Jamaica and some other islands in the West-Indies. [c. 55]

The ports of Barnstaple, Biddeford, Bridgewater, Bridport, Cardiss, Cardissan, Carnarvon, Fowey, Newhaven, Scarburgh, Shoreham, Weynouth, Borrowstownness, Perth, Grangemouth, and Port-Dundas, were added to those appointed by the act c. 21 of this present session (in 1795) for the entry of foreign wheat and other grain imported for the bounties. [c. 56]

The makers of metal buttons having represented, that their manfacture had for many years been a great, and till of late an increasing, branch of trade in this kingdom, and that it had fallen off very much in consequence of stamping buttons of inferior qualities, as if they were of better qualities, and other fraudulent practices, by which the manufacture was in danger of being lost to this country, an act was passed, prescribing the proportion of gold to be put on gilt, doublegilt, and triple-gilt, buttons, &c. and prohibiting the mixture of buttons of different qualities, making false marks or invoices, and other modes of deception. [c. 60]

pots

duc

as d T

pedi

mel

Eur

weig

Gre

cien

offic

pret

out

any feffic

quay

ther

of fi

failu

char

lifhe

to di

auth

parti

M

TI

T

Tl

cord

factu

factu

cloth Tl

and f Al

T

May 14th—The fum of £7,500,000 was raifed by a loan, the subscribers to which received £120 in the three-per-cent consolidated fund, £25 in the three-per-cent reduced fund, and a terminable annuity of 5/6 for 63½ years, for every £100 paid in by them. [c. 74] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £8,934,200 in the confolidated, and £1,859,625 in the reduced, fund, besides an annual charge of £20,582:7:6, payable till January 1860*.

Many foreign vessels, the owners of which intended to take the benefit of the acts 35 Geo. III, c. 15 and c. 80, and of the orders in council of January 1795, having been at sea till the time allowed was expired, it was thought proper to authorize the admission of them to entry by orders in council, as a measure conducive to the benefit of the commerce of this kingdom. Those entries were therefor now legalized; and the vessels and their cargoes were placed in the same situation, as if the letter of the law had been strictly complied with. The advisers and conductors of the measure were also indemnissed for the legal informality.

It being also thought beneficial to the commerce of this kingdom, under the special circumstances of the commerce of Europe, and particularly of that of the United provinces, to extend the time limited for the entry of vessels, the owners of which might not chuse to send them back to the ports of the United provinces, and of all other vessels belonging to any friendly country, which might be in search of a place wherein to deposit their goods, the parliament directed, that they should be admitted, by order in council, into the ports of this kingdom till the 22^d of February 1797, on the same terms as if they had been within the terms prescribed by the orders in council of 16th and 21st January 1795 †. [c. 76]

Some difficulties having arifen in afcertaining the duties upon mahogany rated by the measure, they were directed to be rated by weight,

Mahogany of the growth of the Bahama islands, or of the British district in the province of Yucatan in the Bay of Honduras, if imported directly from the place of its growth, to pay 30%, and mahogany, the growth of any other place, or mahogany not imported directly from the place of its growth, to pay £3, per tun of twenty hundredweight; and the whole duty to be drawn back on exportation. [c. 78]

For the encouragement of the manufacture of black-lead melring

^{*} These sums ought to have been £9,000,000, £1,375,000 and £20,625: but were reduced by some 1111, c. 12.

pots, the duty payable on the importation of foreign black lead was reduced to one shilling per hundredweight, half the duty being allowed as drawback on exportation. [c. 70]

The distillers being prohibited by the act, c. 2 of this fession, from using melasses of the manufacture of this kingdom, it was thought expedient for the benefit of the distilleries, to permit the importation of melasses, either in British or foreign friendly vessels, from any part of Europe till the 24th of June 1796, on paying a duty of 11/7 per hundredweight; and also from any country out of Europe, not belonging to Great Britain, till the 1" of February 1797, on paying a duty of 36 per hundredweight, if imported by British vessels, and 6/, if imported

by foreign vessels. [c. 71]

er

b-

id.

of

he

)I)-

ge

e-

ınex-

to he

iz.

on,

ıd-

gal

ler

rly

he

m

oe-

ice

ıld

till

th-

ry

12ht,

iſh

rt-

he he

ıt;

ng

ico.

111 12 12 25 111 1 25 111 The laws for the prevention of fmuggling being still found infusficient, and goods being frequently landed in the absence of the revenue officers, it was enacted, that no goods whatever, except diamonds, jewels, pretious stones, pearls, bullion, and fresh fish, should be landed without the presence of the proper officer, either on Sundays, holidays, or any other days. The officers of the revenue are directed to take poffession of all wines, which have been allowed to lie ten days upon the quay after being landed, to lodge them in the king's warehouses, and there retain them till the duties are paid, together with rent at the rate of fixpence per week for every cask, and charges of removal: and on failure of payment within three months after the wines are warehoused. the officers are directed to fell them for the payment of the duty and charges. [c. 82]

The majority of the partners of the million bank, which was established in the year 1695 by a deed enrolled in chancery, having resolved to discontinue their business, and divide their funds, the parliament authorized the diffolution of their partnership, and prescribed the regulations to be observed for securing the property of dead or absent

partners. [c. 91]
May 18th—The fum of £780,000 was raised by a lottery of 60,000 tickets, on which there was a profit to the public of £280,000. [c. 104] The following acts for encouraging the manufacture of fail-cloth and

cordage, were continued till 29th September 1799.

The act 33 Geo. III, c. 17, for encouraging and regulating the manufacture of fail-cloth in Great Britain.

The act 9 Geo. II, c. 37, for encouraging and regulating the manufacture of British fail-cloth, and for securing the duties on foreign failcloth imported.

The act 19 Geo. II, c. 27, for recuring the duties on foreign fail-cloth, and for charging a duty on foreign-made fails.

Alfo, the act 6 Geo. III, c. 45, as far as relates to grantin a bounty

on exportation of British-made cordage, was prolonged for four years. [c. 108]

The officers of the customs were directed to require no sufferance, warrant, transire, or other document, whatever, nor any fee or gratuity, at shipping, or landing, lime, lime-stone, chalk, sand, marle, or dung, carried by sea from one part of the coast to another. [c. 110]

Arrow-root from the British plantations in America was permitted to be imported in British vessels without paying any duty.—Lintseed cakes and rape cakes were also allowed to be imported from any country whatever in British vessels free from any duty. [c. 113]

Pri

Ch

Fre

Ran

Inte

Pers

fury

Bonds

Bonds Bills o

Ditto

India o Bonds

Custon Bank f

Ditto f

Freight

Superca Proprie

Owing

Alms-h

Interest

Owing in exclus

Owing fo

Owing for and re

Interest of

Dividend Balance i

Vol

applic Ditto on

sold i

cen

b

'Whereas the retailing of fish at Billingsgate would be of great public utility and convenience, and tend materially to reduce the exorbitant price of fish,' all persons are permitted to sell any fish whatever by retail at Billingsgate, as well as elsewhere, on the same day on which they were previously fold once before by wholesale; the hour of commencing the retail market, and all other matters concerning it, being under the direction of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London. [c. 118]

May 19th—The navy, victualing, and transport, bills, made out before 31* May 1795, together with the interest due upon them to 30th April 1796, were funded, the holders of them receiving £105 in the sive-per-cent fund for every £100. In like manner the holders of such bills made, out after 31" May and before 1" October 1795, received £104 in the same fund for every £100. [c. 122] The amount of the capital thus created was £4,414,074:4:6.

An additional custom duty of £30 was imposed on every tun of French wine, and of £20 on all other wines, imported after the 17th of April 1796, or which was then onboard any vessel which had arrived before that day, or in any lighter or other crast, or upon any pier, quay, or wharf, or in the repositories of the East-India company, or in any warehouse under the locks of the revenue officers.—An additional excise duty of £30 per run was also imposed on all French wine, and of £20 on all other wines, which should be found on the first actual survey of the proper officer of excise after the 17th of April in the possession of any dealer in wine, or should be fold by auction, the additional duties imposed by the last session of parliament, or by this act, being unpaid. [c. 123]

Acts were passed for repairing and improving the harbour of Swansea in Glamorgan-shire and that of Great Grimsby in Lincoln-shire; also for several canals in various parts of the united kingdom; and for draining and improving several tracts of marsh land.

The following extracts from the voluminous accounts, annually prefented by the directors of the East-India company to parliament, show the state of their affairs on the 1" of March this year.

Account of the proceeds of the fales in Great Britain, and of the receipts, charges, and payments.

• •				
Receipts. Cash in the treasury (1"March)? (exclusive of duty on tea)? Company's goods sold. Board of ordnance for saltpetre Private trade goods sold. Charges and profit on private trade Customs on ditto. Bricight on ditto. Bank on loan Interest on the company's au- nuities transferred to the bank. Persons returned from India Annuitles received for pro- prietors.	£434,336 6,131,593 60,000 996,332 148,417 133,582 24,995 150,000 36,226 3,500 69	19 10 10 18 10 0	7 0 2 0 10 3 0	Custor Freigh Goods Indian Bills fr Ditto fi Bullion Purcha. Clarge cludi missi Alms-h Indigo c Dividen terest Bonds pu

ears.

ance, ratue, or [0] ed to akes hatpubexhaty on ir of , bemon be-30th

the

fuch ived the n of th of ived pier, r in onal and dual pofddiact, nfea alfo ainpreow

		20		
	Cost Payments.			
ı		PRI 1 280		
7	Freight and demurrage Goods and stores exported	1.275.516	1	10
)	Goods and stores exported	1,227,632	2	11
	Indian debt	508,856	17	
		439,940	19	
1	witto Holli China .	473,084	0	
1		264		
ı		54,491		4
1	Charges on merchandize, in-			
1	cluding supercargo's com- missions, and interest	634,664	5	8
1	Alms-houses at Poplar	,		_
ı		873	2	0
ı		10,484	15	11
ı		722,172		
ı				11
l		12,000		0
		498,225	0	0
		120,097		
		30,000	0	
			5	5
1	Balance 1st March 1796	450 207	17	2
		459,397	13	5
	Ps.	119,349	~	_
	••••	21040	u	

£8,119,349 9 10

A statement of the debts due by the company, and of their cash in the trea-sury, and other effects in Great Britain and association, on the 1th of March 1706.

Rondo handa	. vat Ditta
Bonds bearing interest at four per	£1,499,325
	20,267
	879,142
	132,489
India debt	1,082,527
Customs on goods	235,198
Bank for two loaus.	914,527
	850,000
Freight and demorra-	11,333
Freight and demurrage Supercargo's commissions Proprietors of priming and an arrangement of priming and arrangement of priming and arrangement of priming and arrangement of priming ar	554,950
Proprietors of private trade.	74,000
Owing on account of Dutch goods)	421,200
c. 80	292,974
	73,762
Ditto on contingent dias-	34,435
Warrants passed the court	7,494
Owing in department of the court	32,200
Owing in department of shipping, exclusive of exports. Owing for exports.	142,600
Owing for teas returned by	108,566
Interest on bonds	1,160
Dividends on stock	48,990
Balance in favour	57,241
Balance in favour	4,549,612
Vol. IV	2,024,312

n and affort, on the TH of MA.	1
Due by government	CD 1796.
Due by government Cash for balance 1st March Ditto reserved to pay off bonds ad-	£1,207,560
Ditto reserved to March	439,130
Ditto reserved to pay off bonds ad-2	
vertised for payment	20,267
Goods sold and not paid for	2,250,000
	" 60 - · · ·
	5,629,926
	14,610
	,010
	1,151,749
	1,101,7.19
	-
	412,828
Advanced to owners of	1,425
Advanced to owners of ships not?	
Value of East-India house and	181,228
warchouses	507,309
	42,350
	141,232
Owing by sundry persons returned	,202
from India	24,700
	,/ 00

Vol. IV.

£12,024,312

Mr. Dundas, the prefident of the board of controul, prefented to the house of commons the following

> P tr th ft of tr It

fill pr the the fill use ke leti

the rea 1 11 fl fl ʻ g call recl ann unr und had ject, of t

T fpiri

ir g

J# 1

powder

General State of	the revenue in India for	the year	1794-5.	L_{-}) = (
0.00 (1.04 *=0.0000)	110 360 -	Charges.	Interest on Debts.	Revenue
Bengal		£3,477,396 1,769,125 697,924	8,807	1,775,781
Add supplies to Bencoolen :	Charges £5,944,445 Interest 484,301 74,857	5,944,445		8,026,197
1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4: 1113		. 6,503,603
Amount of the net surplus revent to which add sales of imports, cer	ues			
There remained applicable to the charges	purchase of investments and p		ommercial	2,084,7,67
This sum was disposed as follow Investments, including charges, a	ws. It Bengal	£1	,106,449 536,808 166,636 26,552	
ر ادار در ادار	Deneoolea		,838,445	
Applied to the purchase of rice an	d to profit and loss upon internal		246,332	2,081,767
Mr. Dundas then pro	ceeded to a general fla	tement'o	of the cl	hanges in

the state of the company's affairs since March 1795.

The debts in India last year were	. £7,305,462		
Ditto this year	6,813,737		
Decrease of debts in India	1 1 11 11	491,725	
Debts in India bearing interest last year	5,597,299	1 1 1 1	
Ditto this year	5,328,868		
Decrease		269,431	
Assets in India by present statement	8,867,266		
Ditto last year's ditto	8,807,601		
Increase of assets		59,665	
The company's affairs improved in India		- 37000	819,821
Assets at home and afloat this year	12.024.312		0.9,021
Ditto in March 1795	10.413.254		
Increase of assets		1.611.058	
The debts at home were now	7 474 700	1,011,000	
The debts at nome were now	6.016.223		
Ditto in March 1795	1 1 0,910,323	#00 0 hm	
Increase of debts		528,377	
which being deducted from the increase of assets, there remain a net increase of assets at home		1	,082,681
And the company's estate at home and in India appears to have year ending 1st March 1796	ebeen improved	in the	,902,50

June 8th The East-India company gave public notice that they would thenceforth allow interest at the rate of five per cent upon all their outstanding bonds, though bearing an obligation to pay only four per cent, except those which were ordered to be paid off.

July-Though the extension of the business of throwing, or organzining, filk in this country, begun by the East-India company in the year 1794, combined the important advantages of preserving to the natives of Bengal, a British territory, the demand they had been made to expect for their raw filk, and affording to the manufacturers of this country a supply of thrown filk, independent of foreign (perhaps rival or hostile) nations, with the further benefit of providing employment for thoutands of people, mostly women and children, whom the declining state of the broad-silk manufacture had deprived of their usual means of gaining their bread; and it does not appear that it could be detrimental to any, except the few individuals concerned in importing Italian thrown filk, means were found to flir up a violent opposition to the attempt of the East-India company to become manufacturers in ' Great Britain *.' . But many of the manufacturers, who had been induced to join the opposition, finding that they were acting against their own interest, afterwards used their own judgement, and bought organzine filk, as it suited their fabrics, either at the company's sales, or from the private importers or filk-men. At first the company's organzine was thought unfit for any weaving, except in ribands; but now, owing to the improved quality of the raw filk, and fuperior skill in selecting the filk for throwing, and in the operation of throwing, it was found also useful in the manufacture of farcenets, florentines, velvets, modes, handkerchefs, &c. and a great number of the principal manufacturers, by a letter dated 5th February 1796, requested the directors to persevere in the measure of throwing their filk, which, besides the advantages already mentioned, ' may have a tendency to lower the prices of the raw ' material, and in future to shelter the filk market from the alarming ' fluctuations that have repeatedly taken place, and probably increase greatly the confumption of the filk manufactures.' Thus pointedly called upon by the best judges of the value of the commodity, the directors now fent instructions to the Bengul government to extend the annual confignment of filk as far as 4,000 bales, and to pay the most unremitting attention to the quality.

The truely patriotic fociety for the encouragement of arts and sciences, understanding that Mr. Wissett, the principal clerk of the warehouses, had been zealoufly attentive to the promotion of this great national object, testified their approbation of his conduct by the honourable reward

of their gold medal.

the

nuc:

7,93 5,781

2,490

6,193

3,603

2,500 2,177

4,7,67

1,767

s in

9,821

2,681

2,502

ould

out-

ent,

The Greenland whale fishery has long been carried on with great spirit and perseverance by the merchants of Hull; and they have been in general very successful. This feason seventeen ships, which failed

In the year 1628 the East-India company and their manufacture appears to have been then represented to parliament that they made thirty effected a good service done to the nation. See the following involved by them. powder-mill's from the falipetre imported by them :

from that port, caught 125 whales and 12,640 feals, which altogether produced 1,678 tuns of oil, and 80½ tuns of fins or whale-bone.

COL

fed

Bri

the

righ

of t prop

adm

cept

and

the

merc

ing c

coun custo

from

great

vernr

of ne

their

and e

of Fr

fame:

Britis

very f

belong

the fei

the Bri

liable t

able fit

was fer

Americ

published:

grievances

Lia kingde

ember the

* On the

At

Fo

August 17th—A Dutch squadron consisting of nine ships, carrying 342 guns and 1,972 men, bound to the Cape of Good Hope in order to attempt the recovery of that important settlement, having put into Saldanha bay, which is about 60 miles to the northward of the Cape town, Admiral Elphinstone, who had got intelligence of them, arrived at the entrance of the bay with seven ships of the line, one sifty-gun ship, and seven frigates and sloops. The Dutch admiral, seeing no possibility of escape, the mouth of the bay being only two or three miles broad, was obliged to surrender all his ships, without any contest, to the British sleet. And the settlement of the Cape continued in the possession of Great Britain.

September 5th_The French Admiral Richery landed at the Bay of Bulls in Newfoundland, and destroyed the fish-stages and other property of the British sishermen and settlers to a considerable amount.

September 3^a—A proclamation was iffued, permitting the exportation of all kinds of British and foreign merchandize, except military and naval stores, to the United provinces, the Austrian Netherlands, or any part of Italy, in vessels belonging to any friendly power.

The Dutch government, confidering this indulgence as a scheme for draining their country of its ready money, issued a counter proclamation, in the strongest terms enjoining their countrymen not to engage in fuch a trade, and strictly prohibiting the entry of British goods in their ports. They also required the French republic to adopt a fimilar resolution. But the French, though they had already prohibited the importation of British manufactures, finding it convenient to wink at a clandestine importation of them, were unwilling to follow the example of their allies in enforcing a strict adherence to a line of conduct, which, it is faid, they themselves recommended to them. At last, on the Dutch threatening to withdraw their prohibition, the French government not only prohibited the importation of British merchandize, but also ordered, that all British goods, which were already in the country, should be exported, and that all persons attempting to cvade the prohibition should be stigmatized in the public papers as brokers of England, and destroyers of French industry (November 24).

In the course of this season the French had been enabled to detach from the alliance, formed against them, the king of Sardinia, the dukes of Parma and Modena, the pope, the king of Naples, and all the other princes and states of Italy, and some of those of Germany. They stipulated with the king of Prussia a line of demarcation in Germany, beyond which the armics of France should not extend the operations of war, provided the states thereby exempted from their hostilities recalled their troops from the armies allied against them, furnished no pecuniary

contributions for the continuation of the war, and preserved in all respects a strict neutrality. And Spain, already detached from the confederacy, engaged now to take an active part in the war against Great Britain *. The French government in their treaties with all those powers stipulated the most favourable terms for the commerce of France; and they expressly infifted on an exclusion of British vessels from their ports as the condition of their pacification with some of them. As they rightly confidered the British commerce as the feeder and support of the war, they took possession of the port of Leghorn, the capital station of the British trade in the Mediterranean sea, and seized all the British property found in it.

The ports of all the continent of Europe were now that against the admission of British merchandize by authority of their sovereigns, except the British port of Gibraltar, those of Turkey, Portugal, Germany, and the three northern powers; notwithstanding which, the accounts of the inspector-general show a greater amount of British and foreign merchandize exported in this year +, than there ever was in any preceding one, which proves that they had found their way into the forbidden countries in spite of the most rigorous prohibitions. And, indeed, the custom-house entries of shipping show that many vessels actually so cal from the ports of Great Britain for those countries.

For some time past there had been much coolness between the two great republics of France and America. The French charged the government of the United states with conniving at a violation of the laws of neutrality in not refenting the aggressions of Great Britain in seizing their vessels, taking French persons and French property out of them, and even pressing American scamen to man British ships of war.

At the beginning of the war (9th May 1793) the national convention of France issued orders to their ships of war and privateers to act in the fame manner with British property found onboard neutral vessels, as the British cruisers should do with regard to French property: but they very foon after (23d May 1793) made an exception in favour of veffels belonging to their American allies, which continued to be observed till the feizure of American vessels, loaded with provisions for France, by the British, induced them to rescind it. The American vessels were then . liable to be taken on both fides: and they continued in that difagreeable fituation, till the French government, being informed that Mr. Jay was fent from America to London to remonstrate against the capture of American veffels by British cruisers, renewed the order in favour of

ner

ng

der

ito

pe

'ed

un of-

les

to

of-

of

ty

on

 $^{\mathrm{nd}}$

or

ge

in

ar ıe

le

h,

h

ot r-

e d

5

h

r

^{*} On the 5th of October 1796 the king of Spain publified a manifelto, wherein he enumerates his grievances, and concludes by faning, that he is forced to declare war against the king of England, this kingdom and vassals: and on the 9th of November the king of england, ported to the incredible value of 6 of feet exported to the incredible value of 6 of feet exposed.

ember the king ordered letters of reprifal against that Mr. Pitt allowed, there might be a mistake ported to the incredible value of fix millions; and-

the Americans. But when they found that his remonstrances had not had the effect they looked for, and moreover saw a treaty concluded by him, which they conceived to be very injurious to their interests, they again (2^d July 1795) decreed, that their conduct to neutral slags should be regulated exactly by that of their enemies: and they openly expressed their displeasure against the Americans, whom they accused of ingratitude to their best friends; as if the affishance given them in the revolutionary war by the old government of France had proceeded from friendship.

Mr. Adet, the ambassador from France to the United states, had presented a remonstrance (29th September 1795), wherein he insisted on the mutual duties of neutrality. Having received no answer, he made several further applications (29th March, 8th April, and 20th April, 1796) to none of which he got any answer. In his last note (27th October 1796) he observed, that 'neutrality no longer exists, when, in the course of the war, the neutral nation grants to one of the belligerent 'powers advantages not slipulated by treaties anterior to the war, or suffers

' that power to feize upon them.'

To this note Mr. Pickering, the American fecretary of state, replied (3^d November 1796) that by the treaty of 1778 with France it was expressly stipulated, that free ships should make free goods; that the Americans, being now at peace, have the right of carrying the property of the enemies of France; and that the French cannot expect that they should gratuitously renounce that privilege, merely because it operates to the disadvantage of the contracting party engaged in war. He maintained, that the capture of American vessels, carrying French property, by the British was warranted by the law of nations, and that the special stipulation, contained in the treaty between France and the United states, was 'an exception to an universal rule;' whence it was to be inferred, that France had no right to object against American vessels carrying British property, and that Great Britain had a right to object to their carrying French property.

In about three weeks after the receipt of Mr. Pickering's answer, Mr. Adet (apparently furnished with conditional orders from his government, who could not be but offended at the repeated neglect of his remonstrances) gave notice that the French government had suspended him from his functions: and nearly about the same time the directory refused to receive Mr. Pinckney, who arrived in Paris as ambassador from the United states. Thus were those two republics, whose evident interest it was to preserve a mutual friendly intercourse, apparently on

the eve of plunging into hostilities.

The French government, encouraged by the discontents prevailing in Ireland, projected an invasion of that country, which supplies the British navy, the chief object of their apprehensions, with almost all this the barl wear fepa The Irela with ly, recta to B the fed, r

its j

parlia provi recess dama bound diftill

No

Novel before of an were for into for had the portion before before

organ

1st Janu 1st May 1st Aug The exc [c. 9]

> for na trai for ex

not

led

fts.

ags

nly

fed

in

ded

re-

on

ade

96)

ber

the

ent

ers

ied

ex-

eri-

of

icy

tes

in-

ty,

cial

es,

ed,

ng

eir

Ir.

rn-

re-

led

ory lor

ent on

ng

he

all

its provisions, and a considerable number of its seamen. The expedition, which was intended to have taken place early in the summer of this year, was prevented by a variety of circumstances from sailing till the 10th of December, a most unpropitious season to attempt a debarkation of forces, which requires sine weather and long days. The weather happening to turn out uncommonly boisterous, the ships were separated soon after they lest the port, and never re-assembled again. The admiral arrived in Bantry bay, near the southern extremity of Ireland, on the 24th. But the general, who alone had been entrusted by, nothing could be done. Therefor, after waiting a few days in expectation of the general and the rest of the forces, the admiral returned to Brest, where he arrived on the last day of the year: and the rest of the fleet, except three which were lost at sea, one taken, and one destroyed, returned at different times. And thus ended the invasion of Ireland.

November 11th—The act, 36 Geo. III, c. 3; (in 1795) for importing corn and other articles of provision, was continued in force till the exparliament. The king was empowered to suspend all, or any of, the provisions of this act, by proclamation or order in council, during the recess of parliament. And the commissioners of excise were empowered to allow imported corn and flour of all kinds, which should be found damaged and unsit for making stead, and therefor not entitled to any bounty, to be used in making starch, hair-powder, and blue, or in the distillery, till the 1st of February 1797. [37 Geo. III, c. 7]

The act, 35 Geo. III, c. 100, for permitting the importation of Italian organzined filk from Italy, and all forts of flax and flax feed, was now continued in force till the conclusion of the war. [c. 8]

November 12th—The navy, victualing, and transport, bills, made out before the 27th of October 1796, and exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act 36 Geo. III, c. 31, together with the interest due upon them, were funded. The navy, victualing, and transport; bills, were divided into four classes according to their dates, and the proprietors of them had their option of receiving funds for them in any of the following proportions and varieties, for every £100 of their principal and interest, viz.

| Three-per-cent cons. | Four-per-cent. | Three-per-cent cons. | Four-per-cent. | Five-per-cent. | Five-per-

The amount of the additional funds, created by these operations, was for navy, victualling, and log control for navy, victualling, and

December 23^4 . The sum of £18,000,000 was raised by an open loan, the subscribers to which received for every £100 paid in by them £112:10:0 in a new sive-per-cent sund, which, from the ardour wherewith the subscription was filled up, received the name of Loyalty. It was stipulated, that, at the expiration of three years after the other sive-per-cent sund shall have been totally redeemed, or bought in, the public shall have a right to redeem the annuities created by this loan; and also, that, at the expiration of two years after the definitive treaty of peace, the proprietors shall have the option of receiving payment of their capital, or converting it into a three-per-cent sund at the rate of £133:6:8 for every £100 of the five-per-cent capital, or, in other words, receiving three-per-cents at the price of £75. [c. 10] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £20,124,843:15:0**.

December 28th—Additional duties of excise were imposed on the fol-

G and all and a second of the			
Estates, annuities, reversions, farming stock, ships or vessels, sold by auction, for every pound of the amount	€o	0	25
Furniture, fixtures, pietures, books, horses, carriages, &c. for ditto	0	0	3
Bricks made in Great Britain, for every thousand	0	4	o
Cacao nuts, the produce of British colonies, per hundredweight	OF	0	0
Ditto, the produce of foreign colonies, ditto	0	0	9
Home-made spirits, a variety of duties	U	4	:1
Brandy and other foreign spirits, not produced in the British colonies, per gallon	0	0	10
Rum and other spirits, produced in the British colonies, per gallon	0	o	8
The brandy, rum, and other spirits, if above proof, to pay double			

Tea sold at the sales of the East-India company at or above the price of 2/6 per pound, to pay an additional duty of ten per cent on the amount of the sale.

The duties on cacao unts and tea were made to commence on the 7^{th} , and the duties upon all spirits home-made or imported, on the 9^{th} of December.

The duty on bricks was allowed to be drawn back on exportation to any foreign country whatever, and the duty on tea on exportation to Ireland or the British colonies in America. [c. 14]

The whole of the additional duty now imposed on museovado sugar is allowed to be drawn back on exportation: and, in consideration of the duty, an additional drawback, or bounty, of 2/6 per 112 pounds is allowed on the exportation of bastard, refined, ground or powdered, sugar, refined loaf sugar broken in pieces, and sugar-candy, and of 4/

fuga A port Fi char hem of E able cept

dutie

Th

on r

Iowin and V For a Above Above Above Above An

Single I Ditto to Dou rated r charges

The ters of also cov postage increase

The council, nothing compan

In vi amount the islar

^{*} It ought to have been £20,250,000, had not fome failures in the payments reduced it.

The refuch duties noticed; and tion or experient horfes,

on refined fugar in the loaf or whole, if they are made from British fugars imported after the 7th of December 1796.

An additional duty of 3/7 per thousand was laid on all bricks im-

ported.

- cdffff

From the date of passing this act an addition of ten per cent was charged upon the amount of the custom duties payable on brimstone, hemp, iron in bars or unwrought, and laves, imported from any part of Europe; and an addition of five per cent on all custom duties payable on all other goods imported, exported, or carried coastways; except those on wine imported and coals carried coastways, and the new duties imposed by this act *. [37 Geo. III, c. 15]

The acts establishing the rates of postage were repealed; and the following rates were fixed for fingle letters carried by the post in England and Wales.

For a distance not exceeding Above 15, and not exceeding	15 #	nil																			7000
Above 15, and not exceeding Above 30, and not exceeding	30 .			•	• •	•	٠	•	•	٠	•	٠		•	•					3	pence
Above 100, and not exceeding Above 100, and not exceeding 1	100 .									•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	5	
Above 100, and not exceeding 1 Above 150 miles	50 .											:		•	•	•	•	٠	•	0	-
Above 150 miles	• • •	•	•		٠	•														8	

An addition of one penny was laid on all postages in Scotland. Single letters by the packet to Lisbon

Double and triple letters are charged in proportion, no letter being rated more than triple, unless it weighs one ounce, in which case it is charged quadruple, and, if more than one ounce, a fingle postage for

The regulations of the act, 35 Geo. III, c. 53, for carrying the letters of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers and seamen, and also covers containing only patterns and prices of goods, at low rates of postage, were not altered any further than the later were affected by the

The king was empowered to iffue orders, with the advice of his privy council, for regulating the trade with the Cape of Good Hope, fo as nothing be done to infringe the privileges belonging to the Eaft-India

In virtue of the act, 35 Geo. III, c. 127, exchequer bills to the amount of £910,000 had been issued to several persons connected with the islands of Grenada and S'. Vincents, whereby they had been very

omitted, as not coming within the plan of this

The reader is requested to observe, that only fuch duties as immediately affect commerce are certain articles, and a variety of thamp duties, are tion or expenditure, fuclt as those upon house, post horses, stage coaches, servants, dogs, licences VOL. IV.

much benefited and relieved, and general advantages had also been communicated to the owners of plantations in those islands and the merchants connected with them. But the long continuance of the troubles having prevented many proprietors from restoring their plantations to a productive state, and hindered others connected with the islands from being able to procure, and offer, the securities, required by the act to entitle them to a loan of exchequer bills, it was now thought expedient to authorize the commissioners appointed by that act to extend the time for payment two years longer than the act allowed. and in some cases to accept payments by three equal installments on 5th July 1799, 10th October 1799, and 5th July 1800. And in order to afford further relief to the persons connected with the islands of Grenada and S'. Vincents, the lords of the treasury were authorized to pay £600,000 to the commissioners, who were directed to advance such tums, as they should think proper, to persons connected with those islands, whether they had already received any of the exchequer bills or not, which should be repaid, with interest at five per cent, by three equal inftallments on the days appointed for the three repayments of the exchequer bills in certain cases. These advances of money were directed to be made on the fame terms and conditions, which were prefcribed by the act for advancing exchequer bills, and also on the fecurity of mortgages on unincumbered plantations to an amount not exceeding the average value of the produce for two years, the confignee of the produce in Great Britain also becoming bound for the repayment. [c. 27]

By the exertions of the French government many of the choice fpices and other fine fruits, which used to be supposed peculiar to the Oriental regions, were transplanted to their botanic garden in the Isle of France, and thence to their West-India settlements. The nutmeg trees carried to Cayenne having been unfortunately all male plants, no fruit was ever produced from them. But the clove trees succeeded better in that province, and rewarded the industry of the planters with

confiderable crops.

Mr. Buée, a planter of Dominica, who had already naturalized the cinnamon tree in that island, and made trials of several valuable exotic plants, having received a present of three young clove trees, with printed directions for the cultivation of them, from a friend in Cayenne in the year 1789, and having afterwards purchased some more plants at Martinique, and several thousand seeds of cloves, set about making a plantation of those trees, which now began to repay his persevering industry and attention with the prospect of very valuable returns; for some specimens of his cloves, sent home by him, could not be distinguished by good judges in London from those of the East-Indies. Mr. Buée also sent home a narrative of his successful manner of cultivating

the c
for tr
valua
colon
As
Unite
I here
with l
ica at

fpection The the ye

Of the New H
Massac
Connec
New Y
New Je
Pennsyl
Delawar
Virginia
North C
South C

ceding ation, part of produce thipped tion of corn, the of the I belligere and nave corn by

It has East owe the of the fubte duce them, chance of the countries in dangerous as of the product that the nutriposed of cir with a very

the clove tree, which, by order of the committee of the privy council for trade, was printed for the purpole of rendering the knowlege of that valuable tropical production as general as possible in our West-India colonies *.

As a continuation of the accounts I have given of the exports of the United states of America in the years 1790-1793, (See above p. 326) I here infert accounts of those of the three succeeding years, together with brief notices of the state of the principal trading towns of America at this time, and some other articles of commercial information respecting the United states.

The total value, in dollars, of the exports of the United states was, in

the years ending 30th September	1794 33,026,233	1795 47,989,472	1796 67,064,097
Of the above exports there were from New Hampshire. Massachusets bay Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvannia Delaware. Virginia North Carolina South Carolina.	164,217 5,292,244 712,764 5,435,420 58,154 6,643,890 207,985	246,364 7,218,908 819,465 10,300,642 130,814 11,518,260 158,041 3,490,043 492,161	9,949,345 12,288,027 ;59,227 17,549,141 201,142
This of the	2,000,015	5,084,108	

This aftonishing increase beyond the exports of the immediately preceding years was occasioned in some measure by the augmented population, production, trade, and capital, of the United states. But a great part of it must be ascribed to the increased importation of West-India produce, which was carried to America for the purpose of being reshipped for Europe in neutral bottoms. And a much greater proportion of it was occasioned by the prodigious increase of the price + of corn, the chief article of American exportation, which the abstraction of the European agricultural peafantry for the armies and navies of the belligerent powers, and the vast consumption and waste of those armies and navies, together with the increased danger and expense of carrying corn by fea, have rendered dreadfully fearce and enormoufly dear in many parts of Europe. Thus has the war in Europe turned out a mine

en he

he

nt-

he

ed

WC the

ed,

on

to

da av ch ofe ills ee of ere reſeot iee

y-

ce

he

fle

eg

no

et-

th

he

tic

ıt-111

at 5 3

n-

or

n-

lr.

ng

well in the Isle of France. Time must determine whether these opinions are well founded.

It has been supposed, that the spices of the The Molucca islands possess these qualities, so East owe their high aromatic flavour to the heat necessary to the persection of nutmegs, which, of the subterraneous fires in the islands, which produce them, and that consequently there is little chance of their succeeding equally well in other countries in the same climate, which have not that dangerous advantage. Mr. Gentil, in his account of the productions of the Isle of France, observes that the nutmeg requires an arid spongy foil, composed of einders, lava, and other volcanic matter, with a very hot atmosphere, and frequent rains.

⁺ It is proper to observe that the sums in these accounts are made up from the felling prices, there being no established official valuation in the customhouse accounts of America, as in those of Great Britain.

of gold and filver to the United states of America: and it will require the greatest exertions of prudence and vigilance to prevent the sudden influx of money from being attended with the evils, which feem naturally to attend the possession of other mines. This sudden inundation of nominal wealth (for guineas and dollars are but the representatives of real wealth) must introduce a stile of living, and a turn of thought, urterly inconfistent with agricultural and mercantile prosperity, and destructive of the simplicity of manners and frugal habits, which heretofore rendered America fo respectable in the eyes of the discerning part or Europe. It must raise the nominal price of provisions, and consequently of labour, to a height incompatible with the improvement of the country, and subversive of the incipient manufactures, many of which were at this time actually destroyed by it. And it must introduce, instead of patient and persevering industry, a fondness for speculation, money-jobbing *, flock-jobbing, and land-jobbing +.

+ The following specimen of the spirit of land-jobbir 6 presents a miniature picture of the samous South-fea bubble, and the other impostures of that

era of infatuation.
Independent of the ordinary trade of the merchants of all countries, they [the merchants of Boston] indulge very much in speculation; and speculation is the savourite passion of the inhabitants of New-England, who generally feel a more active defire than the people of the fouth to acquire large and rapid fortunes; whether that disposition be, or not, the consequence of their more enterprifing character.

But their speculations are not always successful: and at this moment [1797] confiderable funs are about to be loft at Botton by the sale of the Yazzow lands in Georgia, which the late legislature of that state have thought it thele duty to annul. From the following effective annual rrom the following effective formed of the extravagance with which the New-England speculators, and particularly those of Boston, engaged in that business. The original price of those lands, as I have before observed, was about one cent, or a hundredth part of a dollar, per acre; and they have been fold at Boston so high as twelve, and I believe even higher. Two or three agents of two of the four companies, who had obtained those lands from the state, came to · Poston with their title-deeds empowering them to fell. They opened a kind of office, to which purchasers slocked in such crowds, that those gentlemen, taking advantage of this inconceivable infatuation, raifed the price each day, often twice in the day, for the purpose of more strongly exciting the general eagerness and taking away all time for reflection. There were sales and subfales without number. Some of them were fc-

one effect of the foundress for money-jobbing of the excellive multiplication of small banks in a full tellers, who engaged to give possession of the lands: but few of the numerous bargains of the fellers, who engaged to give possession of the lands: but few of the numerous bargains were attended with this clause; almost all being concluded on the bare fecurity of the titles, without any power of coming upon the venders. In many instances the purchases were made partly with ready money, and in all cases with notes payable at different periods. These notes were dexterously put into circulation by the venders, and the purchasers now find themselves disap-pointed of the lands, while a great part of their notes are gone out of the possession of those to whom they had given them. Every class of men, even watch-makers, hair-dressers, and meclanics of all different descriptions, eagerly ran fafter this deception, in which Bofton has funk above two millions of dollars. Some of the buyers declare that they will not release their notes, and have even announced their intention in the public papers: but this is nothing more than a menace resulting from anger and indignation. The notes have, in great part, passed into other hands: they have been received by persons wholly unconnected with that speculation, and who cannot be excluded from payment without a most glaring act of injustice, which must materially impair the credit of those who originally gave the notes. The courts of justice morcover would decide against them: and thus, after considerable trouble, they must at last make good the pay-ments, and be content to remain definite of · lands.

. Many of the purchasers, whose notes were not gone out of the hands of the venders, have compromifed matters with them by discounting the notes at half their value, but in ready money, and e retaining their claim to the lands fo far as the fellers can make it good. But this amounts to a nullity; for the original agreement will never be confirmed, it being a fraudulent transaction.

will which that, ed b ruin felve

TI more ity of ly dir princ the fe

Ac

export

ber

Flour Tobace Pot-asl Fish, c Fish, p Whale Sperma Sperma Wheat Corn o * Indig Tar, pit Rice . Beef, pc Butter . Horned Sheep, 1 Leather

and com belong to ' Thus parts of l ruined, or tunes, by out regre

Shoes ar

* Cottor

6 might enjo culators, chafe, wit and with 6 Europe, t hundred n

4 men, who

country p and especia feitune, o

will confider this glut of wealth as only a temporary golden shower, which must blow over when the war is ended: and then it will be feen, that, while some prudent citizens of America have really been benefited by it, great numbers of rash and imprudent speculators have been ruined by that very overflow of money, which, they flattered themfelves, would make them happy and independent.

That the prodigious increase of the money amount of the exports is more owing to the advance of price than to a real increase of the quantity of exportable commodities, fome of the chief of which have actually diminished, will appear from a comparison of the quantity of the principal articles exported in the years 1792 and 1793 (see p. 327) with

exported from the ports of the United State her	cipal article	s of Americ	an produce
her the ports of the United State	es, in the y	ears ending	30th Septem
Flour barrels		1/95	1796
hough as 1	828,405	687,369	725,104
Totalics and Fearl-asnes	80,158	,000	69,018
and the state of t	7,191	4,990	5,084
noting presented a second parent	36,800	400,818	377,713
mallow-	970,628	55,099	87,558
-permacetron	82,493	810,524 80,856	1,176,650
hoves	5,162	5,997	164,045
Wheat bushels	696,797	141,273	4,438 31,226
Corn of all other kinds barrels of 180 lb	1,727,648	2,187,831	1,329,216
* Indigo pounds Tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine barrels	391,997	771,776	915,635
diameter to the second	72,552	132,876	138,346
beer, pork, bacon	102,026	138,526	131,039
timber 1	156,072 36,932	201,133.	167,526
nomed cattle, norses, mules number 1	6,940	28,389	34,065
onecp, nogs	14,990	6,535 11,416	11,626
Dounda !	746,853	1,819,224	12,993
Shoes and boots pounts *Cotton	99,009	160,327	127,044

^{*} Cotton pounds | 5,055,400 | 10,111,921 | 6,106,729 and comprizing millions of acres, that did not 'possessed. But it is intolerably mortifying to fee belong to the flate of Georgia, which fold them.

ire

en

12-

on

res ht,

leto-

art fe-

of of 10ulife part of ains ith-In tly tes ere era, apcir to of ran nk ıyes, lic ı a er lly

ın-

oft

m-

ıld

le

ıy-

of

ot

nd

lie

er

Thus many speculators in Boston and other parts of New-England have been either entirely 'ruined, or at least materially injured in their fortunes, by that fpeculation. If one could without regret behold the ruin of fo many honest inen, who fell victims to their own credulity, one ' might enjoy this disappointment of a set of speculators, who were infliciently greedy to pur-chafe, without examination, without reflection, and with the fole view of exorbitant gains in Europe, tracts of land at the diffance of nine · hundred miles from their home, while their own country presented them with more honourable, and especially more simple, means of acquiring a fortune, or increasing that which they aheady

that the four land companies of Georgia, who bear the entire guilt of the iniquitous bargain. are enriched by their villany; and that their perfidious dexterity in this train of corruption and deceit has thus thrown into their hands feveral millions of dellars, for which they neither have given, nor are capable of giving, any equivalent to those of whose folly they have taken the ad-'vantage.' [Travels in the United flates of America by the duke de la Rochfoucault Lian our, P. iii, p.

³⁴⁴ English translation.]
The indigo and cotton are partly imported, and partly produced in the country. The cultivation of indigo in the fouthern flates has fallen off very much, and, on the other hand, that of cottor. had become a great object, especially in Georgie.

The duties on the tunnage of vessels, and the customs on the imports *, of the whole United states amounted
in the year 1795 to
By the laws of the United states, vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, or the countries beyond it, must enter at some one of the following ports, and at no other.
Portsmouth in New Hampshire; Portland, Falmouth, Salem, Beverley, Gloncester, Newbury port, Boston, Newport, Providence Rhode island; New London, Newhaven, New York, New York, Perth-Amboy, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Wilmington, Delaware; Baltimore, Annapolis, Georgetown †, Maryland; Alexandria †, Norfolk, Wilmington, New Bern, Washington, Edenton, Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort, Savannah, Sunbury, Georgia.
Thus the East-India trade is, or at least may be, diffused over the whole continent. In the year 1792 the congress established a mint, wherein the follow-
In gold eagles of the value of ten dollars, half eagles and quarter eagles; In silver dollars, and halves, quarters, tenths, and twentieths, of dollars; In copper cents, which are worth the hundredth part of a dollar, and half cents.
In all the ftates accounts are kept, as formerly, in pounds, shillings, and pence; but the value of the currency differs considerably in the feveral states. The value of a dollar and a guinea in each state gives a clearer view of the value of money in it than a comparison with British money at a rate per cent, which sluctuates according to the demand for bills. In South Carolina and Georgia
For the fake of uniformity the public accounts are kept in dollars, and cents, which is by much the most convenient numeration of money

and cents, which is by much the most convenient numeration of money in countries where dollars constitute the bulk of the current specie.

Ί year T Han onie ing year in th Sa

10,0 partl empl twelv and t most produ Bo

which a flou ed ab 1792 augin arrive raifed Nev

furro

10,00 and 5 vive. the co India: emplo Pro

the wa which for exp meafui west co and the the exp they ev New

^{*} The American flates impose no duties upon comprehended in the federal district of composes. [Coxe's View of the United flates, p. 469] Columbia, which is annexed to the new city of the Georgetown in Maryland and Alexandria in Washington.

The Spanish dollar is the only foreign coin legally current fines the year 1795: all other coins of gold and filver are received by weight.

of

of

h

r

9

()

0

Though Portsmouth, the only port of entry in the state of New Hampshire, has a very good harbour capable of receiving large vessels, the commerce of the town, which is chiefly with the French sugar colonies has declined of late, and its principal trade now consists in building vessels for other places. The vessels belonging to this port in the year 1796 measured 14,990 tuns, whereof 1,450 tuns were employed in the coasting trade and sisheries, and the remainder in foreign trade.

Salem in Massachuset's bay is a handsome town, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, and increasing. Though the harbour be small and partly dry at low water, the spirited trade of the inhabitants this year employed 150 vessels measuring about 20,000 tuns. No fewer than twelve of these vessels were engaged in the trade to the Last-Indies; and the rest, except sitty employed in the coasting and sishery, trade to most parts of the world, many of them being employed in carrying the produce of Virginia and South Carolina to market.

Boston, formerly esteemed the capital of British America, is almost furrounded by the sea, and has a bay or harbour studded with island, which embarrass, and desend, the entrance of it. This city carries on a flourishing trade to most parts of the world, which this year employed about 90,000 tuns of shipping. The exports of Boston in the year 1792 amounted to 1,159,004 dollars; and they increased by an annual augmentation to 4,255,688 in the year 1795, in which year 725 vessels arrived from foreign ports. Boston pays 12,958 out of 159,759 dollars raised by the state of Massachuset's bay for the expenses of government.

Newport in Rhode island, before the revolution war, contained about 10,000 inhabitants. It now contains only about 1,000 indifferent houses and 5,000 inhabitants. The trade of this place has lately begun to revive. About a dozen of vessels trade to Europe, and two or three to the coast of Africa, whence they carry sav s to Georgia and the West-India islands. But the greatest number of their vessels are small, and employed in the coasting trade.

Providence in Rhode island rose upon the decline of Newport during the war, and has now many very good houses. A distillery in this town is said to be the most extensive in America. At its iron works, which are also very considerable, cannons, anchors, nails, &c. are made for exportation. This year there belonged to Providence 142 vessels, west coast of America, Africa, whence they also carry slaves to Georgia and the West-Indies, Denmark, Germany, and France. The value of they ever amount to 2,000,000.

New York is in all respects the second city in America, Philadelphia.

being univerfally allowed to be the first. It consists mostly of good houses, especially in that part near Hudson's river, which has been rebuilt fince the war. By the census in the year 1790 the inhabitants were found to be 30,148 free people and 2,180 flaves. This year its population was reckoned above 50,000; and it will probably continue to increase It has an excellent harbour, in which large vessels can load and unload at the wharfs. None of the towns already mentioned has fuch an advantageous communication with the interior country, as New York possesses by means of Hudson's river, all those to the eastward, except Connecticut river, having very fhort courses in comparison with that noble river, which is navigable for vessels of eighty tuns as high as Albany, and brings to New York a great share of the produce of Connecticut and Vermont, as well as of its own state, and also a large proportion of the furs and peltry collected by the Indian tribes in the neighbourhood of Lake Ontario. The traders from New York even penetrate to that inland sea in canoes by the help of a portage of a few miles, which is to be superfeded by a canal. New York is also the port of exportation for the produce of the eastern part of New Jersey. The foreign trade of this city is almost that of the whole state of New York, an account of which has already been given.

Albany, fituated on Hudfon's river 165 miles above New York, contained in the year 1796 about 1,100 houses and about 6,000 inhabitants, of whom one third were slaves. In the year 1795 the fittings of the legislature of the state of New York were removed from New York to this city. It carries on a considerable inland trade with a thriving and thick-settled country and with the Indians, the produce of which is partly carried down the river to be fold at New York, and partly exported by the merchants of Albany on their own account: but this branch of their trade, which is not very extensive, is mostly carried on in vessels chartered at New York, the river being, as already observed, navigable for vessels of only eighty tuns as high as Albany, though it is capable of being improved so as to carry larger vessels. The trade of Albany is increasing, though several new towns have lately been built higher up the river with a view of intercepting a share of the trade of the fertile districts around it: and these new towns are also thriving.

Hudson, the plan of which was laid out so late as the year 1783, had now increased to about 400 good houses, containing near 3,000 inhabitants, whereof about 200 were flaves. It is advantageously situated on the east bank of Hudson's river 21 miles below Albany, and below the shoals which prevent large vessels from reaching that place. The trade of Hudson is the same as that of Albany with the advantage of possessing larger vessels, which are employed in foreign commerce and the whale sishery; an advantage, which will probably make it, instead of Albany, the chief seat of the trade of the upper part of Hudson's

river New Pethe I the other of for fuffic good

profp

Ph

lately and g of Eu of cor In the though posed York, which countr with re tacks o the far depth of wharfs, delphia hundre vania, t and the the cuff 2,961,2 thefe br 035 squa

Philac connecte trading produce exports fince the India proticles of Vol. 1 river, and may in no very long time abstract a part of the trade from

Perth-Amboy, the capital of New Jersey, though possessing one of the best harbours in America, has almost no foreign trade, owing to the vicinity of New York on the one hand and Philadelphia on the other; a proof (if proof were necessary, in contradiction to the opinion of some political writers) that a sufficient extent of back country, and a sufficient distance from other principal ports, are more necessary than a good harbour, and even other local advantages, to the commercial

prosperity of a town.

 \mathbf{d}

ts

ts

ιd

W

d,

h

h

of

çe

ic

W

e

0

d

Philadelphia, which has long been the commercial capital, as well as lately the feat of government, of America, may, for regularity of plan and general appearance of elegance, vie with many of the capital cities of Europe, few, or perhaps none, of which can come into any degree of comparison with it for a liberal and enlightened system of police. In the year 1790 the population was reckoned at 42,000 persons; and though 4,000 were swept away by the yellow fever in 1793, it was supposed now to contain about 60,000 people. Philadelphia, like New York, has the advantage of being fituated on the fide of a great river, which conveys to it the produce of an extensive, fertile, and populous, country. It has the additional advantage, in point of centrical fituation with respect to the country connected with it, and safety from the attacks of enemies, of being farther removed from the sea, and having at the same time an easy access for ships of the greatest burthen, and a depth of water, which permits those large ships to lay their sides to the wharfs, without ever touching the ground. The inland trade of Philadelphia extends to all the back country to the distance of seven or eight hundred miles. Its foreign trade is that of the whole state of Pennsylvania, the amount of which is already stated, and also that of Delaware, and the west side of Jersey. The duties on the tunnage of vessels, and the customs on imports and exports, in the year 1795 amounted to 2,961,204 dollars, being above the half of the whole fum collected in these branches of revenue by all the United states. In 1796

035 square-rigged vessels and 990 boom-sail vessels arrived; and - and 1,015 -

Philadelphia, befides exporting the produce of the interior country connected with it, and some share of the furs and peltry obtained by trading with the Indians, thips for Europe a confiderable quantity of the produce of the agriculture and fisheries of the other states, and also reexports the tea and other goods brought from China and India, and, fince the commencement of the present war, a large quantity of West-India produce, as will appear from the following note of the chief articles of its exports in the year 1796. Vol. IV.

3 D

Flour barrels 195,157	(Rice tierces 6,2%.
Rye flour 50,614	Tobacco hogsheads 3,:137
	Train oil gallons 37,720
	Spermaced oll
	(Tea pounds 21,000
	⟨ Pepper
	(Spices, value in dollars 116,086
Pork	Sugar pounds 12,909,916
Hams pounds . 1,082,690	Colice
Timber, boards and lumber of all kinds	Cacao
Furs, value in dollars 47,713	Cotton
	[Indigo

The value, in dollars, of the exports from Philadelphia this year was as follows.

To the dominions of	Denmark
Great Britain	Italy
France 4,185,431	Sweden 411,408
Hamburgh, Bremen, Hanse towns 2,981,232	Portugal 138,400
United Netherlands 2,009,100	
Spain 1,265,471	China

It is worthy of remark that the exports were much greater to the colonies than to any of the mother countries, except Great Britain †.

Wilmington, though it was till the year 1794 the feat of government of the flate of Delaware, has almost no foreign trade: and the same may be said of all the other towns on the shores of Delaware bay, they being all too near to Philadelphia to have the opportunity of earrying on any

trade, but as fubfidiary to it.

Baltimore, though not the feat of government, and though it was, not many years ago, a place of very little confequence, is now the most considerable town in Maryland, and disputes the precedence of commercial importance with Charleston in South Carclina and Boston in Massachuset's bay, Philadelphia and New York being on all hands allowed to possess the first and second rank. Baltimore, ever fince the commencement of the present war has been in a peculiarly-rapid state of advancement, and contained in the year 1796 between four and sive thousand houses, mostly new and well built. Being the only port of consequence in Maryland, it commands almost the entire trade of that state, and competes with Philadelphia for a share of that of Kentucky, Teneslee, part of Virginia, and the west part of Pennsylvania itself. It is surrounded by about fixty mills for manusacturing slour, which is the chief article of exportation; and thence the great rise of the town dur-

^{*} The following flatement of the capital ricle of superime flour for several years affords one of many proofs, which might be adduced, that the prodigious rise in the amount of the exports is more the effect of the increase of price that of quantity of produce,

Barrels in 1791 315,785	Barrels in 1794 299,287
1792	
1793	1796 195,157

There was also some second flour exported, which never exceeded 5,000 barrels in any of these years.

† The banks of Philadelphia have been already noticed, p. 325.

ing todollaris not on a town,

comm It i of W Ale

bank extend the W the ba

James negro number trade, and on ing, al Nor

of Che

flagrati houses its pope of Virgother p Norfolk comme portanc Eden

each of the fea, a confid difficult Carolina Charleft from the

Charle of the for of woode have been was at the ing this war, and the advance of the value of its exports from 1,576,588 dollars in the year 1791 to about 8,500,000 in 1796. The town itself is not accellible by large vesses, which lie at Fell's point, a suburb built on a finall peninsula, formerly about a mile from the main body of the town, but now almost joined to it by buildings.

6,24,

7,720 7,782 1,600

1,552

6,086

9,916

1,120

1,325 9,200

was

7,287 1,964 1,108

5,400

2,93± 0,747

col-

ient

nay

eing

any

was, noft

omn in

al-

the

late

five t of

that

ky,

It

the

lur-

ne of

more

),287 1,011

,157

cars.

Annapolis, the feat of the government of Maryland, had once fome commerce, the whole of which is row removed to Baltimore.

It is yet too foon to fay any thing of the commerce of the federal city

Alexandria in Virginia, a regular and handsome town on the west bank of the Potowmack, enjoys a considerable share of the trade of an extensive and fertile back country, the produce of which is shipped for the West-Indies, and partly for Europe. It is somewhat singular, that the bank of Alexandria is the only one in Virginia.

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, fituated on the north bank of James river, contained in 1796 about 4,000 white people and near 2,000 number of them were deftroyed by fire. It is the feat of but little and only small vessels to reach its shipping place, called Rocket's landing, about a mile below the city.

Norfolk, near the mouth of Elizabeth-river in the fouth west corner of Chessapeake bay, had now arisen from the assess of the total consultation it underwent in the revolutionary war, to a town of near 800 houses containing almost 4,000 inhabitants, about half the number of its population before the war. Being the only port in the southern part of Virginia, most of the tobacco, corn, flour, lumber, naval stores, and other produce of that state, and of North Carolina, is shipped from Norfolk, which, notwithstanding its unhealthy situation, is, from its commercial advantages, likely to recover its former population and importance.

Edenton, New Berne, and Wilmington, in North Carolina, though each of them is fituated on a navigable river, and at fome diffance from the fea, enjoy but very little trade. The rivers, though navigable for a confiderable way up the country, are fhallow at their mouths, and of difficult access; and thence the greatest part of the trade of North Carolina is carried on in small vesses, which convey the produce to Charleston and Norfolk, and bring in return supplies of foreign goods from those places.

Charleston, the capital of South Carolina, and the commercial capital of the southern part of America, is a handsome town, confisting mostly of wooden houses, though many, which were destroyed during the war, have been rebuilt of brick, and some few of stone. The population was at this time estimated at above 32,000.

The following is a view of the shipping employed in the export trade of Charleston, and of the quantities of the principal articles and value of the whole, for several years.

Years.				Indigo,	Tobacco,	Cotton,	Other articles *,	
	Americ.	Foreign,	barrels.	chests.	hogsheads,	bales.	value in dollars.	amount, in dollars.
1783			61,974	2,051	2,680			
1784			63,713	1,789	2,303			1
1785			65,857	2,163	3,929			
				barrels.				
1792	26,772	35,135	102,335	2,458	5,285	301	440,627	3,834,717
1793	29,197	27,466	89,825	2,271	3,324			3,112,526
1794		11,770		2,157	5,018	568	1,929,400	3,869,015
1795	45,096	15,106	84,908	1,217	4,294	971	3,371,891	5,984,198
half of }			64,411		1,991	1,501		2,566,619

Savannah in Georgia has long continued to be in fome measure subfidiary to Charleston, but has gradually obtained a share of independent trade, which, by the industry of its cultivators, the acquisition of the most valuable article of cotton †, and the spirit of its merchants, is quickly increasing.

Virginia and the states to the southward of it, not having a sufficient quantity of shipping to convey their produce to a market, have been accustomed to depend upon European vessels for freight; and in time of war those of the northern states, which possess more vessels than produce, become in a great measure their carriers.

It is worthy of observation, that no town in America, excluded from intercourse with the Ocean, has ever arisen to eminence. Neither does the possession of a good harbour, unless there be also a convenient navigable communication with the interior country, very much advance the prosperity of a town. The towns of New England, the most antient in North America, and possession the best harbours on the Ocean, have never prospered equally with Philadelphia and some other towns of later foundation, which are seated on considerable rivers, the produce being in general too bulky to bear the expense of land carriage.

Lake Ontario, a part of the boundary between the territories of the United states and those of the king of Great Britain, is navigated by half a dozen of armed vessels in the king's service, and a considerable number of vessels, some of them as large as 200 tuns, belonging to individuals. In their passage they are usually two or three days out of sight of land; and they steer by the compass, and measure their way

ation of indigo. In vain the British government

fu ve

ga

of

an

lov

to

tra

rie

inc

gei

bri

cce

Th

dut

110

ly f

hig.

hib

clot

are

fuffe

ftor

Balt

bein

fire

burr

four

eral

parts that

I

^{*} In this column are included lumber of all kinds, naval flores, peltry, and articles re-exported. + Since cotton has become an inportant article, and vaft quantities of indigo have been brought from the Eaft-Indies, the planters of Georgia have entirely given up raifing filk-worms, and they, and allo those of Carolina, have abandoned the cultiv-

beflowed confiderable firms in premiums to pullforward thefe two branches of induftry; and the dereliction of them, together with the extended cultivation of cotton, is one of a thoufand proofs of the powerful effect of a brilk demand, and the inefficacy of premiums without it, in chablifying any branch of trade.

rade

alue

fub-

dent

the

s, is

cient

been

time

pro-

from

does

nav-

e the

tient

have

later

eing

the

d by

able

ili-

it of

way

o push nd the

ended

proofs

nd the lifting by the log, as in the ocean. The lake is faid to abound with fish of a great variety of species, among which are sturgeon and most excellent saltended to, it might constitute a branch of trade, at least equal in importance to that of the fur and peltry, which has hitherto been the of America.

Lake Erie, which is also a part of the boundary, is in like manner navigated by several vessels of war, and merchantmen, but not so many as those upon Lake Ontario

The inhabitants on the British side of the lakes were at this time supposed to be near 20,000. The settlements on the south side were very numerous previous to the evacuation of the forts by the British of these districts will be an object of competition between the merchants of Canada and those of New York and Philadelphia, wherein the lowest price will have much more influence than the bonds of allegiance to determine the preference; and, indeed, a very considerable smuggling trade in articles of West-India produce is said to have been already earnicreasing cultivation of the lands lying around those lakes. The generally fertile, and only want hands, will probably in a short time bring the trade and shipping upon those inland seas to emulate, or exceed, those of the Caspian.

The congress made some alterations on the duties of customs payable on goods imported, which was to take place on the 1st of April 1797. Those demanded from aliens are about ten per cent (calculated on the duties) higher than those payable by eitizens of the United states; and no foreign nation is favoured more than another. The duties run mostly from ten to sifteen per cent ad valorem. A sew articles are charged higher: and on some few there are duties intended to operate as prohibitory. Philosophical instruments; and also the books, furniture, clothes, and tools in trade, of persons intending to become residents, are admitted free from duty, as formerly.

In the later end of this year fome of the principal towns in America fuffered dreadfully by fires. In New York fixty or feventy houses and stores, containing great quantities of goods, were burnt down. In Baltimore a few houses were destroyed. And in Savannah 229 houses, being almost the one half of the compact part of the town, were on fire in the same instant on the 26th of November: and 30 houses were burnt down by another fire on the 6th of December, whereby above four hundred samilies were deprived of lodging and of property. Several attempts were also made about the same time to set fire to different parts of Philadelphia, which were happily frustrated. It was believed that all these constagrations were occasioned by wilful incendiaries.

and no silver.

About the end of November Captain Spranger with three ships of war attacked a small settlement or factory, belonging to the French, at Foul point in the island of Madagascar, destroyed the buildings, and carried off some vessels found in the harbour. The place was useful to the French colony of Mauritius in furnishing some provisions obtained by barter from the neighbouring natives of Madagascar.

December 28th—The king in council declared it lawful for all British vessels, and also the vessels belonging to the subjects of any friendly power, freely to enter the port of the Cape of Good Hope, and to trade with the inhabitants, with as much liberty as had been allowed by the Dutch government, and to import and export all kinds of goods, except arms, artillery, and ammunition, and the produce and manufactures of the countries to the eastward of the Cape, the imports and exports of which are reserved exclusively to the East-India company.

£23,187,319

£29,196,190 8 1.322,723 7

13 00

The following is an Account of the veffels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1796.

	12				
		Vessels.	Tuns.	Men.	
England		 10,061	1.141.085	88.625	
Scotland		 2,025	145,421	11,473	
Ireland .		 1,078	56,570	5,402	
Colonies		 2,609	158,799	13,200	
Guernsey	, Jersey, &c	 180	12,550	1,234	
Mann		 214	4,864	1.025	
Total.		 17,067	1,510,208	120.070	

There were built and registered in the several ports of the British dominions, in the course of this year,

823 vessels measuring 94,972 tuns.

The net revenue of the customs, paid into the exchequer in the course over, was	of t	his
from the custom-house in London	0	0
from the custom-house in Edinburgh	0 2	0
Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £3,631,757		
There were coined in the mint, in the course of this year, 9,945 pounds of gold, value	2	6

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1796 was as follows.

Total Transfer Transf	ENGLAND. SCOTIAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND.	ENGLAND. SCOTLAND. ENGLAND. Tal Zonids. 2014.5-20 7 4 39.516 7 0 45.130 17 7 25.139.387 13 0 £2499.118 11 4 £9.941 6 807.720 7 4 39.516 7 0 45.130 17 7 25.253 11 51 10 723.283 11 5 25.41 4 43.426 14 89.4015 2 3 45.754 12 11 10.006 0 3 43.775 4 0 59.831 4 3 508 10 12.9450 1 5 112.945 2 4 1 25.9430 4 2 8.005.707 17 12 6 2.303 1 1 1 25.9430 4 1 25.9430 4 2 8.005.707 17 12 6 2.303 1 1 1 25.9430 1 1 25.9430 4 2 8.005.707 17 12 6 2.303 1 1 25.9430 1 1 25.9430 4 2 8.005.707 17 12 6 2.303 1 1 25.9430 1 2 2 25.940 1 2 25.940 1 2 25.9400 1 2	ENGLAND. SCOTLAND. ENGLAND. England & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	ENGLAND. SCOTIAND. ENGLAND. Tall. Collaboration of the first property of the fir
	Exported Park Development of the property of	Exported from Finand. Problem merchanities. Prob	EXPORTAND ENGLAND ENGLAND EXPORTED FOR	Exported from Exported from SCOTLAND. ENGLAND. Exported from SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND. Strictly merchandles. Tal. Tal. Scitlandes. Tal. S
ENGLANII. Foreign merchandiz. Total.	ENOLAND. ENOLAND. ENOLAND. ENOLAND. Figure merchandiz. 17 7 £319,387 13 0 £209,118 11 4 372,779 15 10 723,285 14 5 10 5 66,257 2 9 112,388 2 2 13 343,775 4 0 59,831 4 1 13 0,537,200 4 2 8,065,707 17 1 13 0,537,200 4 2 8,065,707 17 1 13 0,537,200 4 2 8,065,707 17 1 13 0,008 16 2 65,034 4 3 13 7,945 15 3 7,975 15 3 14 20,700 15 0 223,160 0 4 14 21,363 11 1 50,250 10 6 10 13,353 2 8 737,469 17 6 11 13,353 2 8 737,469 17 6 11 13,356 5 8 1,036,621 2 7 2,633,959 9 3 11 13,356 5 8 1,055,734 6 7 206,17 7 2,653,735 218 4 17 206,17 1 6 5,735,218 0 17 206,17 1 6 5,735,218 0 17 206,17 1 6 5,735,218 0 17 206,17 1 6 5,735,218 0 17 206,17 1 1 15,500 10 2 20,457 3 0 9,563 3 10 20,080 8 8 3,43,290 2 10 21 309,080 8 8 85,374 12 20 3,833 6 8 85,374 12 20 3,833 6 1 14,226 4 3 8 11,226,386 1 1 120,105,100 8 7 20 11,363 1 1 120,105,100 8 7 20 11,363 2 1 1 12,363 20 1 21,363 1 1 1 1,226 4 3 3 10 550,896 4 0 3,43,290 2 10 3 3,833 6 8 85,374 12 20 11 10,457 3 0 14,226 4 3 8 11,228,386 1 8 120,105,100 8 7 20 11,228,386 1 8 120,105,	ENOLAND. ENOLAND. ENOLAND. ENOLAND. Finish merchanics. 17 742319,387 13 0 e42490,118 11 4 d59,941 6 10 5723,729 15 10 7232,285 14 2 d59,941 6 10 5 062,577 2 9 112,388 1 2 d59,441 4 2 d59,441 4 2 d59,441 4 2 d59,470 1 1 204,930 4 2 d505,707 17 2 d505,054 4 3 3,808 10 10 50,478 1 1 1 507,270 17 1 1	ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. ENGLAND. EXPORTED from ENGLAND. EXPORTED from ENGLAND. Fridal. Fri	ENOLANI). ENOLANI). ENOLANI). Finals. Finals
Total Transfer Transf	Exported LAND. Technolis. 7 13 0 & 20,0118 1 4 9 15 10 723,285 1 4 5 17 2 10 723,285 1 4 10 723,285 1 4 10 723,285 1 4 10 723,285 1 4 10 723,285 1 4 10 723,270 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Exported from Fredhambles. 7 13 0 42499,118 11 4 429,941 6 77 13 0 42499,118 11 4 429,941 6 78 14 0 59,831 4 3 68 78 14 0 59,831 4 3 68 78 14 0 59,831 4 3 68 78 14 0 59,831 4 3 68 78 14 0 59,535 4 3 69,308 10 8 11 307,270 17 11 8 15 3 707,55 4 3 5,507 3 8 17 0 525,160 0 4 817 8 12 2 135,936 10 6 600 0 15 8 747,469 17 6 500 8 15 8 747,469 17 6 500 8 15 8 125,852 14 0 2 7 2,653,959 9 3 164,451 8 11 15 8 195,784 6 7 586 7 11 16 6,735,218 4 1 310,798 10 13 17 9 6,375,218 4 1 310,798 10 13 18 12 12,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11 18 120,165,100 8 11	Exported from Secretaria Proceedings Process Pr	Exported from Continuity C
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Exported	Exported from Tad. Tad. Discrete from	Exported from Exported from Sco	Exported from Color Color
	Exported 1774 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 2 4	Exported from 11	Exported from 11	Exported from SCOTLAND: S

Summary.

Totals	Imports of England
£23,187,319 18 5	England 221,462,700 15 5 Scouland 1,724,610 3 0
	Exports of England
C10,103,220 3 11 Z11,110,693 11 10 Z 30,515,911 15 0	5 5 Exports of { England £17,607,863 10 6 £11,228,386 18 1 £29,166,100
C 1.322.723 7 2	Totals, 190 8 7

of at and to ned ifh er, he ch he ch

ish on

0 0 1

6

The following is an Account of the number of veffels with their tunnage and men, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1796.

-		,	Men.	3,		11		105	-	2	-	27	-	-	17		12	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	_		-	-	263			-				-	-	-
		Foreign.	far. Tuns.	o / refer		180		3,118	0.00	1,300		400			340		200		_				_		_			_		29 5,583	_					_			-
	Ę.					1	_	32		4		N		_	7		-		-	_	_	-			_		-		_	20			_				-	_	-
	Outward		Men.	703		739	153	225		/10		:			185		72									6,243	8	212	2	30	380			637					_
		British.	Tuni.			11,304	2,013	4,154	0103	3,019		:			2,610	,	1,230									75,154	240	1,20/	7	547	5,524			8,074	1,500				_
SCOTLAND			Vestels.	16		911	28	23	04	2		:			23		10									1,321	1/1	\ c	3	C)	37			45	57		_		_
SC01			Men.	100		•	10	5	00	2		227		-	:		11	A-10								13				302					*	alocus.	COOPE.	-	-123
		Foreign	den. Ves. Tuns.	220			250	CI	4	100		3,840			:		180									225	:	: :		6,187	L			:	:				
	ırd.	-	Ves.	7					*	77		45			:		7	_		-						-51	:	:		33	-			:					-
	Inward		4	_				1,085		C. C.		0			238		40		25	3						8,810	eşe Se	27.5		9	153		5,	4	172				_
		British.	Tuns.	30,021		6,045	7,316	21,437	4.610	911.6		93			3,510		837		658							262,20	653	2 317	-	635	2,349		101	7,420	2,012			_	_
			Cascla			7.1	7.5		9	2		7		_	31		8		c	,			_			1,925 102,792	27	2 3	5	4	15		1	37	2				-
1/90.	Countries &c.	from and to.	Denmark & Norway		Livonia	S.	Polmd	Prussia	9					Portugal					Straits and Gibraltar			Naples	Sicily	Venice			Mann	Greenland	Southern fishery.	-	Hudeon's bar	Florida	Hond tras.		See Conquered	Asia	Africa	Berbary Cape Verde	Cape of Good Hop
			Men. 5.350			1,101		4,52.1	7	755	2,070	395	130	1.000	5	673	1,051	20 0	40.5	10	31	35		165	27		*	r	-	5,315		16		0	120	,—	1.5	7 30	
,		Foreign.	Tuns. 01.540	9,395		17,216	83	82,197	18.03		29,095	5,370	1,870	17000	51	7,987	15,227	2/2	8.471	163	486	010		9.181	380		196	ř		99,774		276		- 12	2,270		1,000	102	
	rd.	1	Vessels.	55.5		145	-	596	77.	3	200	î.	7.7	1001		25	011	- -	भ ह	-	7	44		0	ে			-		197		- 61	_	~	2		15	20-	
	Outward.		J.571	4,481	450	874	257	2,436	1.871	151	458	7	:	1,647	7	107	301	33.1	27.7	:	16.	25.		0	5.1	5,130	180	1,503/	739	050	2,220	5 0	;	6,000	25.	9717.6	3,160	57	201
		British.	Tuns.	96,780	9,951	16,020	5,059	51,335	35 (14.5)	2,797	8,920	22	:	27.313	587	1,715	4,790	1,150	4,163		1,810	413		con :	1,048	463,350 25,130	12,122		9,054	1,522	29,881	\$ 7		95,970	20,553			1007	7,020
LAND.		Bı	ends 200	395	<u> </u>	107	5	23 15 23 25 24 25 25 25 26 26 26 br>26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	220		54	-	:	103	15	11	Ç i	1 0	2.5	:	10	ei	-	-	T		301			3,00	200	2 =		372				Ç.N	-
ENGLAND			Men. 7	106	200	1,586	105	650	000	450	1,550	712	307	207	25.5	3(96.4	•	. 51	12.	77		10	105	24	389 5	. 7			4,950		. 1	12	1.45	1 .	17.5		. 03	:
,		ign.		7	1,721				15,000			10,008	2,4415	2,702	433	101	13,950	:	370	140	477	: :	230	1.400	310	6,828						1001	3.40	. 45.		1,200	1.375	1,117	•
		-	ch 57.1	51									+ ° °				108 13,	:	:	1	3	:	T		े ता	4-1 6,	10		:	7-1101,132			-	. 0.15		3 1,	1.37	3	:
	Inward.		30			012 2	3.5	1,0		•	540 16	4 5,		-							1	500	D 1		37		•			-j-	35	2 2.	£	37	210	CIT	: .	0	66
	-		74 70	37 8,547	oc 1,10%		L	3c 5,385	76 2.0	20		21		70 1,714	T),"		Ť u	1 1						1 1	7226,885		72 1,034			1,1			7,924			7 ~	# :	I
Î		British.	T.m 8.3	191,037	25,16	16,6	3.5	117,10c	10.7	1,0	10,638					3,0	10,0	1 1	3,187	:	5,167	1,50	2,4	112	9'7	453,77	21.7	11,00	5,60	17 20	2/13	.61	1,0,	137,76	1000	31,26	1,62	1,061	2,16
			eurels.	17.4	138	115	20	549	228	13	3		. 10	223	0	CI	T	31	2 23	:	36	71 1	3	۲ ۱۰	12	1,965	100	43	24	790	3 20	12	6	504	50	50	12		3

he the im all rowing all ph was cidd the ten eith cies it can good a with the wrom if the wrom if the consideration of e fund fiftar become to eff con friend have curius.

1797-The manufacturing interest of Great Britain fustained a very heavy, and (as it has fince turned out) perhaps an irreparable, loss in the death of Mr. Stephen Dolignon, the ingenious inventor of a highlyimproved kind of weaving machinery, adapted to the manufacture of all kinds of stuffs, from the coarsest to the finest, and from the narrowest to the broadest. The looms may be wrought by the power of wind, water, steam, weights, or animal strength; and they differ from all other weaving machinery in possessing (if I may be allowed the phrase) an instinctive capacity of knowing when any thread of the warp or west is broken, in which ease the loom, wherein such an accident has happened, ceases its motion, while the others, actuated by the same moving power, proceed in their work, thereby calling upon the person attending it to repair the damage, which being done, it immediately goes on as before. Six of these looms may with ease be attended by a girl of fifteen years of age, or an infirm or aged person of

This invention possesses the important advantage over most other species of machinery for the abridgement of labour, that the general use of it can give no alarm to the people engaged in the manual fabrication of the goods which may be made by it, if the art is laid open to the public : for a weaver, who has been accustomed to work upon one loom, may, as the expense of the machinery is moderate, easily set up fix looms, to be wrought by weights or any other moving power, and immediately furnish fix times as much cloth at half the former price of weaving, and earn three times as much as before. His increased profits may very soon enable him to set up six more, to be attended by his wife or his children; and fo he may proceed, till he is master of a great factory. Thus the use of this machinery, instead of threatening them with loss of employment, may, in the very first instance, be a blessing, and a fund of wealth to the British operative weavers, who need only such asfistance to counteract the enormous expense of living to enable them to become the manufacturers for the whole world.

This most useful invention, which crowns and completes what Arkwright's machinery began, would ere now have enabled the British manusacturer to bring cotton from its raw state, as it dropt from the ginning engine, to a finished web sit for immediate use, all by the agency of quiek and cheap working machinery, had the inventor been spared to establish his works on a scale sufficiently extensive. But it pleased God to take him off (February 7th 1797) foon after he had brought his machinery to a state of perfection satisfactory to himself. And this friend of mankind, who, if he had flourished in antient times, would have been honoured with statues and altars, and been ranked with Mercurius Trifinegistus, Minerva, Ceres, Melcartus, and other beneficent

deities, now lies interred in a village church-yard * without an infcrip-

tion to record his merits, or even his name.

February 14th—A British fleet, confishing of fifteen ships of the line, four frigates, a floop, and a cutter, under the command of Admiral Sir John Jervis, being off Cape S'. Vincent, fell in with a Spanish fleet confifting of twenty-seven fail of the line, of which one carried 136 guns on four decks, and was faid to be the largest vessel in the world, five carried 112 guns each, one 84, and all the others 74. Notwithstanding fo great a disparity in the number of ships, the British fleet obtained a complete victory, and took two ships of 112 guns, one of 84, and one of 74. The rest escaped into Cadiz. And there they were blocked up by the British admiral, who was immediately created earl of St. Vincent, the title being taken from the point of land nearest to the battle. And thus was the Ocean left free for the navigation of the British commerce.

The Spanish island of Trinidad was taken by the British forces under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercromby and Rearadmiral Harvey. The British fleet having arrived in the Gulf of Paria in the afternoon of the 16th of February, prepared for landing the troops, and attacking a Spanish fleet lying at anchor in the bay, next morning. But they were furprifed in the night-time with the fight of the Spanish ships all in a blaze: and on the morning they found that the Spaniards had not only abandoned the ships, but also fled from the forts constructed upon a small island for defending the shipping. On the same day the Spanish governor surrendered the colony with scarcely any refistance. The ships found burnt consisted of three of 84 and 74 guns and one of 36. One ship of 74 guns was saved from destruction by the British seamen.

Trinidad, situated almost close to the continent of South America and in fight of the island of Tobago, is the fifth in magnitude of the West-India islands. It is happily exempted from the hurricanes which in the other islands often sweep away in one hour the produce of the industry of many years. Earthquakes are sometimes felt; but they have never been fatal. Some ridges of mountains, which interfect the island fend forth a great number of rivulets, which might be employed to water the plains, when necessary, and to work plantation machinery. The Gulf of Paria, an inland sea formed by the projecting points of

* Benjeo near Hertford.

A relation, whom Mr. Dolignon instructed, with a view to make him his partner and fuccessor in the business, understands the construction and use of the machinery : and there are many young women now difperfed in fervice or other employments, whom he taught to work on the looms.

philanthropy, or interest, to act as the guardians of British manufactures, to produce beneficial and reputable employment to young women, or to im-prove their own fortunes by a most profitable branch of industry, to rescue this or ban manusature from annihilation, and to nurse it up to maturity and strength, with great benefit to themselves, and in-It is therefor not yet too late for any, who feel themselves called upon by motives of patriotism, and the power, of Great Britain. to

an ev

thi

COI

Th

nat

har

the

ſtri

it,

whi

the

cou

gov

ann

ed t

Hav

thei

repu

ener

prize

dem

at lil

the l

emp]

tinue

the p

the e

profp one p

cilitat

* I: V. vi, P.

In

Fe

Ί

I

rip-

line.

Sir

con-

guns

five

ınd-

ain-

and

ock-

f St.

the

the

nder

ear-

aria

the

next

it of

that

the

On cely

and

ruc-

rica

the

nich

tl

ave

and

l to

ery.

s of

rdians

l and

o im-

from

y and

ealth

Trinidad and the main land, is a vaft land-locked harbour, capable of containing, perhaps, all the veffels in the world.

The few inhabitants, a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood, applied to the cultivation of cacao, which grew here in greater perfection than anywhere else, till the year 1727, when a violent north wind, which is everywhere fatal to those trees, destroyed the whole of them. Since that time the indolent and superstitious people have fearcely applied to any branch of industry, but support themselves by raising a little Indian corn, by the almost spontaneous production of a large species of plantanes, keeping a few meagre cattle, killing wild cattle, and catching fish. The court of Spain held out invitations to the Roman-catholics of all nations to settle in Trinidad: but very few accepted the offer. In the hands of an industrious people the island is capable of becoming one of the most important colonies in the West-Indies.

In the beginning of February the king of Spain published an edict, strictly prohibiting, on the expiration of three months after the date of it, the importation of any goods manufactured in Great Britain, or which have paid any duties to the British government. The officers of the customs were also strictly enjoined to admit no goods from neutral countries without certificates from the ports, where they were shipped.

In pursuance of this line of policy, a proclamation was issued by the governor of Cuba, that he would not admit into the port of the Havanna any neutral vessels coming from England; which entirely frustrated the voyages of a number of vessels consigned to the merchants of the Havanna.

The French directory went still farther. They ordered (2^d March) their ships of war and privateers to seize, and carry into the ports of the republic, all neutral vessels having onboard any goods belonging to their enemies; and directed that the goods should be condemned as lawful prize, and that the stipulated freight, with a reasonable allowance for demurrage, should be paid to the vessels, which should thereupon be set at liberty. They added, that this order should be withdrawn as soon as the hostile powers should duely respect the slags of the neutral vessels employed in carrying French property.

In spite of all these efforts to crush the British commerce, it still continued to flourish.

February 21"—A new commercial treaty was concluded with Ruffia, the preamble of which fets forth, that the king of Great Britain and the emperor of Ruffia, being defirous of promoting the commercial prosperity of their subjects, judged it proper to ascertain, and collect in one point of view, the reciprocal rights and duties agreed upon for facilitating the exchanges between the two nations.

^{*} I am indebted for the most of this brief account of Trinidad to Mr. Raynal. [Hist. phil. at pol. V. vi, ff. 181, 186.]

The first article engages that the friendship and good intelligence between the two countries 'shall last for ever,' as in the treaty of the

vear 1766.

2) The subjects of both powers shall have mutual freedom of navigation and commerce in all parts of their dominions in Europe, where any other nation has, or shall hereafter have, such freedom of navigation

and commerce

3) The subjects of both powers may enter, trade, and remain, with their vessels and carriages, loaded or empty, in all places where the subjects of any other nation are admitted. No restraint shall be put on the seamen, or passengers, or their vessels; and deferters shall be restored. They shall have liberty to repair their vessels or carriages, purchase provisions and other things for them at the current price, and stay or depart at their pleasure, they conforming in all things to the laws of the

country in which they arc.

4) The subjects of Great Britain may carry by land or by water in their own veffels or carriages, or in hired ones, into any province whatever of Russia all kinds of merchandize not particularly prohibited, and fell them in wholefale by the bale, cheft, barrel, &c. in their houses without moleflation, and without being obliged to become citizens. The Russian merchants shall have the same privileges in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, where they shall be established and reside. and may become citizens in the places of their refidence. They may buy, and export, all kinds of merchandize allowed to be exported by the fubjects of any other nation, and also gold and filver wrought and unwrought, except the coined money of Great Britain. In case of death. bankruptcy, or extraordinary necessity, the effects of the merchants in either country may be disposed of in any manner most advantageous to the perfons interested. But nothing must be done by the merchants on either fide contrary to the laws of the country wherein they are: and therefor all disputes wherein British merchants are concerned at Petersburg shall be determined by the college of commerce, and, where there is no college of commerce, by the tribunals which have cognizance of commercial affairs.

5) In order to preferve a just equality, both Russian and British merchants shall pay the same duties on exportation and importation, whether in Russia or the British dominions, and whether in Russian or in British vessels. The contracting powers shall make no regulations in favour of their own subjects, but what shall be extended to those of both.

6) Veffels shall be loaded and unloaded with all possible dispatch. When British subjects have contracted with any chancery or college for the delivery of goods, and deliver them within the term fixed by contract, they shall be received, and paid for agreeable to the terms of the contract. And the same rule shall be observed in the dominions of Great Britain towards Russian merchants.

be julat 8) carriby the 9) cor e

othe

be c

over
10)
ftate
mun
fea o
11) (
power
and l
onbo
traba

other

12)]

perfor

fectly their goods 13) H wreck paying fects. 14) B of Rul

liberty

ants in

of the those is buy, if to the shall hat the plate to dispecusion.

* By a d

be-

the

ion

ny

ion

eir

ects

lea-

ed.

ro-

de-

the

·in

at-

and

ifes

ens.

of

de.

nay

by

ind

th.

in

i to

on

ınd erf-

ere

of

ch-

her

ilh

· of

nen

de-

act,

oneat 7) Goods bought in either country by the merchants of the other shall be paid for in the current money of the country, unless otherways stipulated in the contract.

8) The subjects of both powers have permission to load their vessels or carriages in all the usual ports of embarkation with the goods bought by them, on paying the customs, provided they conform themselves to the laws.

9) They shall pay no higher duties on either side upon the importation or exportation of their merchandize than are paid by the subjects of other nations *. Goods imported clandestinely into either country shall be confiscated; and the merchants concerned in smuggling shall moreover pay the sine directed by the law.

10) The subjects of either power shall be permitted to trade freely with states which are at war with the other, provided they do not carry ammunition to the enemy. But places actually blockaded or besieged, by sea or land, are excepted from this permission.

onboard the vellel, are declared to be warlike flores, and feizable as conther goods, fhall be detained from proceeding on their voyage.

perfons, vessels, and goods, of the subjects of either power shall be perfectly at liberty, for the term of a year at least, to sell or carry away goods and collect their debast, which the debtors shall be obliged to pay. Which their debts, which the debtors shall be obliged to pay. When all their goods shall be preserved and restored to them, they paying a suitable salvage to those who have assisted in saving their effects.

of Russia, except in those cities which have rights inconsistent with such liberty: and the houses belonging to, and inhabited by, British merchants in Petersburg, Moscow, Archangel, Riga, Narva, and all the ports of the Black sea, shall be exempted from quartering soldiers, but not those in other towns. In like manner Russian merchants may build, buy, sell, or hire, houses in Great Britain and Ireland, as it is allowed to the subjects of the most favoured nation. The subjects of both parties shall have the free exercise of their religion in their own houses, or in the places allotted for that purpose: and they shall also have full power to dispose of their property, or to leave it by will, according to the customs and laws of their own country.

[.] By a declaration annexed to the treaty, the words 'other nations,' are limited to European nations.

15) British subjects, proposing to leave Russia, shall only be required to publish their names and places of abode in the gazette, 'according to 'the custom of the present day,' and shall thereupon have pussiports, without any obligation to give security, if no just cause of detention shall appear. The same facility shall be granted to Russian subjects intending to leave the British dominions.

22)

occa

thro

23)

hem

andi

24)

the o

25)

fhall

and

ia no

eftab

26)

from

till th

and S

the k

the b

it is f

who a

ure or

kingo

ormou

Germ

payab

reign

(8th O

only &

of this

abroad

been r

eafinef

for the

least a

their ac

request

* Thou

of the year

Eve

Th

Th

Th

16) In hiring domestics the subjects of either power shall conform to the laws of the country wherein they are.

17) In law proceedings the British merchants shall be amenable only to the college of commerce, or, in cities at a distance from it, to the magistrates*. Russian merchants in Great Britain shall in like manner have the same protection and justice, which the laws of that kingdom grant to the foreign merchants of the most favoured nations.

13) The merchants shall not be obliged to show their books or papers in either country, unless for giving evidence in courts of justice; and they shall not be taken nor detained. British merchants, becoming bankrupts in Russia, or refusing to pay their debts, shall be treated according to the laws of that empire. An arrest may be laid on the effects of the debtor, equivalent to the value of the debt, and, for want of sufficient effects, on the person of the debtor; and delegates, appointed by the creditors, shall distribute the effects among them with all convenient speed. The same procedure shall be observed towards the Russian merchants in the dominions of Great Britain.

19) 'In case of complaints and of law-suits, three persons of irreproach'able character from amongst the foreign merchants shall be, according
'to the circumstances of the case, appointed by the college of commerce,
, and in such places where there is none, by the magistrate, to examine
'the books and papers of the complainants: and the report, which they
'shall make to the college of commerce, or to the magistrate, of whar
'they shall have found in the said books and papers, shall be considered
'as a good proof.'

20) The acts of the clerks or fervants of merchants, having power from them, shall be binding upon them at the custom-house. Russian servants, employed in shops, shall be registered, and bargains made by them shall be binding upon their masters.

21) If Russian merchants do not pay their bills, or do not deliver goods contracted for at the time and place agreed upon, to British merchants, the college of commerce shall summon them thrice, and if, after a proper time allowed, they do not appear, shall give judgement against them, and send an express, at the expense of the plaintiff, to the governors and tribunals of government, who shall compell them to fulfill their engagements. But, if the demand of the British merchant be found frivolous or unjust, he shall be obliged to pay the damage occasioned by it.

* The right of appeal mentioned in the treaty of 1766, is now omitted.

22) Brokers shall be obliged, upon due proof, to make good all losses occasioned by inferior quality or fraudulent package of the goods passing through their hands: and they shall receive a fair brokerage.

23) Regulations shall be made for preventing abuses in packing leather, hemp, or flax: and any disputes concerning the weight or tare of merch-

andize shall be determined at the custom-house.

to

to

rts.

ion

in-

to i

to.

na-

ner

om

ers

and

ing

ac-

ef-

ant

nt-

on-

uſ-

ch-

ing

ce,

ine

ney

har

rea

om

rv-

em

ods

its,

a

nft

rn-

eir

nd red 24) The subjects of either power shall be treated in the dominions of the other as the most favoured nation with re rect to taxes and duties.

25) The subjects of either power, living in the dominions of the other, shall have liberty to assemble in a body with their consul, as a factory, and make regulations for their common interest, which, however, must in no respect be contrary to the laws of the country wherein they are

26) The duration of the treaty is fixed to be eight years, reckoning from the expiration of the convention of the year 1793; that is to fay, till the 25th of March 1807.

This treaty was figned at Petersburg by three Russian plenipotentiaries

and Sir Charles Whitworth, 10th-21" February 1797 *.

The bank of England is the center of all the circulation of money in the kingdom, as the heart is the center of the circulation of blood in the body. Being the great repository of the spare cash of the nation, it is subject to be called upon for cash, directly or indirectly, by those who are in want of it, and is necessarily affected by every material failure or distress, which arises from a deficiency of coin in any part of this kingdom or Ireland.

The great and continued drains of bullion in consequence of the enormously expensive operations of the war, the loans to the emperor of Germany and other fublidies to foreign princes, and also the large sums payable for cargoes and freignts of neutral ships taken, which the foreign owners required to be paid in bullion, had raifed the price of gold (8th October 1795) to £4:4:0 per ounce: and our gold coin being only £3: 17: 10 per ounce, it was evident that the current money of this country, confisting almost whole of gold, would be carried. abroad to a very alarming amount.

Ever fince December 1794 the directors of the bank of England had been repeatedly expressing to the chancellor of the exchequer their uneasiness on account of the magnitude of the sums drawn from the bank for the service of government, and anxiously requiring payment, or at least a considerable reduction, of the debt. They even resolved to limit their advances upon treasury bills to the sum of £500,000; and they requested of Mr. Pitt to make his arrangements so as not to have occa-

[.] Though feveral articles in this treaty differ the compressed substance of the whole, than to put little or nothing from corresponding ones in that the reader to the trouble of so many times passing of the year 1766, I have thought it better to give from the one to the other.

fion to draw on them for any fum beyond that limitation. And at last they acquainted him (30th July 1795) that they were determined to give orders to their cashiers to refuse payment of any treasury bills, which would carry the advance beyond that amount. Nevertheless, the chancellor of the exchequer obtained further advances from them, which were ' granted with extreme reluctance on their part on his ' pressing solicitations, and statement that serious embarrassinents would ' arise to the public service, if the bank refused.'

to

cor

ing

adr

Bot

was

ban

B

ing

and

the

upo

alaı

me

war

pub

indi

ban

the

mea

and

this

min

they

to co

take On

the bar

 $V_{\mathbf{0I}}$

It would be tedions to enumerate all the applications of the governors of the bank to the prime minister, urging a speedy diminution of the advance made by the bank, and deprecating further demands. Suffice it to say, that on the 10th of February 1797 the government was indebted to the bank, according to a statement delivered to Mr. Pitt, as follows

Arrears of advance on land and malt taxes	1794	£337,000
Ditto ditto	1795	401,000
Ditto ditto		
Exchequer bills on vote of credit		. 968,800
Ditto on consolidated fund 1796		. 1,323,000
Treasury bills paid at the bank		. 1,674,645
•		7,180,445
Resides arroars of interest due &co		. , ,

The directors of the bank represented to the minister, that, if the loan of £1,500,000 to be raised in this country for Ireland, which was then in contemplation, should proceed, the greatest part of it would be remitted in hard cash, which would bring ruin upon the bank, and probably compell them to shut their doors; that at any rate they must diminish their advances to the treasury, and lessen the customary accommodation to the merchants in the way of discount.

About this time there was much talk of an invasion of this country from France: and it was supposed that many people in all parts of the country were desirous of securing as much as possible of their property in gold coin in their own possession. Certain it is, that very heavy demands were made upon the country banks, and that two banks in Newcastle were obliged to stop paying in cash. The country banks were thereupon obliged to make large demands for hard money upon the bankers in London, who were their correspondents, which consequently obliged them to drain very large sums in hard cash from the bank. This run upon the bank had been progressively increasing. But particularly in the week beginning with Monday the 20th of February it exceeded that of any preceding week; and the demands on the Friday and Saturday were larger than those of the four preceding days taken together.

On Friday (24th) the committee of the whole court of directors, alarmed at the rapid diminution of the cash in their coffers, desired the

deputy governor and Mr. Bosanquet to wait on Mr. Pitt, to represent to him the dreadful drain of their cash, ' and to ask him, how far he thought the bank might go on paying cash, and when he would think it necessary to interfere, before (their) cash was so reduced, as might

be detrimental to the immediate service of the state.'

In this crisis the king was requested to come to town to assist at a meeting of the privy council: and on Sunday (26th) a council was accordingly held at S'. James's, the refult of which, and of another meeting immediately after it in Downing street between the members of the administration, and the governor, deputy governor, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Bosanquet, and other directors of the bank, after a warm conference, was, that the following order of privy council should be fent to the

' At the council chamber, Whitehall, February 26th, 1797-' By the lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council,

The Lord chancellor, ' Lord president, Duke of Portland, Marquis Cornwallis,

' Earl Spencer, Earl of Liverpool, ' Lord Grenville,

' Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer.

· Upon the representation of the chancellor of the exchequer, stat-' ing, that from the refult of the information which he has received, and of the inquiries which it has been his duty to make, respecting the effect of the unufual demands for specie, that have been made ' upon the metropolis, in consequence of ill-founded or exaggerated alarms in different parts of the country, it appears, that, unless some measure is immediately taken, there may be reason to apprehend a want of a fufficient supply of cash to answer the exigencies of the public fervice. It is the unanimous opinion of the board, that it is indispensably necessary for the public service, that the directors of the bank of England should forbear issuing any cash in payment, until the fense of parliament can be taken on that subject, and the proper measures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and supporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture; and it is ordered that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the directors of the bank of England: and they are hereby required, on the grounds of the exigency of the case, to conform themselves thereto, until the sense of parliament can be

On Monday the following notice was published by the directors of the bank.

VOL. IV.

d at

ined

pills.

lefs.

em.

his

ould

ern-

n of

Suf-

s in-

t, as

.000

,000

,000

,800

,000

,645

,445

,000

the

was d be

and nust

ac-

ntry

the

erty de-

ew-

vere

the

ntly

ank.

arti-

ex-

iday

ıken

tors,

the

' Bank of England, February 27th, 1797.
' In confequence of an order of his Majesty's privy council notified

to the bank last night, a copy of which is hereunto annexed,

'The governor, deputy governor, and directors, of the bank of England think it their duty to inform the proprietors of bank flock, as well as the public at large, that the general concerns of the bank are in the most affluent and flourishing situation, and such as to preclude every doubt as to the security of its notes.

The directors mean to continue their usual discounts for the accommodation of the commercial interest, paying the amount in bank notes:

' and the dividend warrants will be paid in the same manner.

(Signed) 'FRANCIS MARTIN, fecretary.'

(To this was annexed a copy of the order of council.)

The actual arrival of an event, which, by all persons who had ever contemplated a probability of its happening, had been dreaded as the death-blow to the commercial prosperity of the country, produced a considerable alarm: but it was infinitely short of what might have been expected. The principal merchants and bankers immediately met at the mansion-house, and drew up the following resolution.

'Mansion-house, London, February 27th, 1797.

'At a meeting of merchants, bankers, &c. held here this day to confider of the sleps, which it may be proper to take to prevent embararisment to public credit, from the effect of any ill-founded or exaggerated alarms, and to support it with the utmost exertions at the pre-

' fent important conjuncture,

'The lord mayor in the chair,

'Refolved unanimoufly, that we the underfigned, being highly fenfible, how necessary the preservation of public credit is at this time,
do most readily hereby declare, that we will not refuse to receive bank
notes in payment of any sum of money be paid to us; and we will
use our utmost endeavours to make all our payments in the same
manner.

(Signed) Brook Watson.'

It was immediately figned by all the other gentlemen prefent, and, in a few days, by above three thousand principal merchants, bankers,

and traders.

On the following day a paper, nearly fimilar, was figned and published by the lords of the privy council. And in a few days all transactions of every kind went on, as if nothing had happened; and people in general did not perceive, at least not immediately, that there was any difference between bank notes, not convertible into money of folid gold and filver, and that money itself.

In the course of the investigations, which took place in each of the houses of parliament in consequence of this extraordinary event, a variety of accounts were produced, illustrative of the affairs of the bank.

The foll fervice by

On malt-tax

Consolidated fur Vote of credit fi Exchequer bills Treasury bills of Total

The avera

January to Mare April to June . July to September October to December

The week, the year 179 January 7th 9,185,520 | 9,8

The following the bills different the fum mencement

1793

1794

1795

1796

* The interest de

preceding account.

The following is the account of the money advanced for the public fervice by the bank of England, and outstanding on 25th Febr

On land-tax 1704	7 F 77	07
on land-tax 1794	-/	97.
On land-tax 1794		
1706		
1794	00 0	0
On malt-tax 1794		0
On mait-fax 1794		
On malt-tax 1794		
750,000 > 1,854.00	0 0	0
Consolidated fund 1796		
750,000)		
Vote of credit for £2,500,000 1706		
Consolidated fund $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 0	0
Treasury bills of analysis		
370.73	9 o	- 9
Treasury bills of exchange 376.73	4 2	3
P0 064 41	2 0	

The average amount of bank notes for every quarter in the following years.

The weekly amount of bank notes in circulation in the first eight weeks of the year 1797.

January 7th 14th 21th 28th Feb. 4th 11th 9,185,520 | 9,893,340 | 10,550,630 | 10,024,740 | 9,667,460 | 9,431,550 | 9,137,950 | 8,640,250

The following account gives a view of the state of the cash in hand, the bills discounted for the accommodation of merchants and traders, and the fums advanced to government in every quarter fince the commencement of the prefent war.

1793	Date. March	353,508,000	£4,817,000	Average advance to government. £8,735,200
1794	June September December March	4,412,000 6,836,000 7,720,000 8,608,000	5,128,000	9,434,000 9,455,700 8,887,500
1705	September	8,208,000 8,096,000 7,768,000	2,903,000 3,263,000 2,000,000 1,887,000	8,494,400° 7,735,800 6,779,800 7,545,100
1793	March June September	7,940,000 7,356,000 5,792,000	2,287,000 3,485,000 1,887, 0 00	9,773,700 10,879,700 10,197,600
1796	March June September	4,000,000 2,972,000 2,582,000 2,532,000	3,109,000 2,820,000 3,730,000	10,863,100 11,351,000 11,269,700
1797	December. February 26 th	2,508,000 1,272,000	3,352,000 3,796,000 2,905,000	9,901,100 9,511,400

^{*} The interest due is included in this sum, which makes the difference between it and the total in the preceding account.

It is to be observed, that only round numbers are used in the accounts of the cash and bullion, and of the bills discounted, the directors of the bank having chosen to adopt a mysterious kind of arithmetic in their statement of these accounts. The extent of the discounts has at no time been fo great as might be expected, when we consider the amount of the property, which must be constantly in circulation in the form of real bills among the merchants, manufacturers, and other traders, of this manufacturing and commercial country *.

The following is a complete account of the estate of the corporation of the bank of England on the afternoon of Saturday the 25th of Feb-PHOPY YOUR

1 tary 1/9/.	
Bank notes in circulation 2,389,600 Drawing account 2,389,600 Exchequer bills deposited 1,676,000 Audit roll, or unpaid dividends 985,730 Bank stock dividends, unclaimed 45,150 East-India annuity dividends, unclaimed 10,210 Claimed 1,330 Due from the chief cashier on the loan of 1797 Irish dividends, unpaid 1,460 Imperial dividends, ditto 5,600 Balance for Net estate of the bank, independent of the permanent debt due by the government	and bullion
Audit roll, or unpaid dividends 083,730	Land and buildings 65.000
Claimen	£1,200,000 · · · · · ·
Sundry small articles, unclaimed 1,330	Stamps 1,510
Due from the chief eachier on the ?	Name and viotualling hills
	Americal debendines, 1/90 54,150
Imperial dividends, ditto 5,600	Sundry articles 24,150
Balance for	Five-per-cent payy annuities 705.800
Net estate of the bank.	
independent of the	Treasure bills maid
permanent deut dus	
	Bills discounted, unpaid
Amount of the gov-	Treasury and exchequer fees 740
ernment permanent > 11,686,800	Interest due on sums advanced to
debt	government
Total net estate 15,513,690	
	17,597,280
	Permanent debt due by govern-
	ment, with an interest of three > 11,686,800
	per cent
	per cont
0	
£29,284,080	£29,284,080
•	

Thus it appears, that the affairs of the bank were by no means in a fituation to give any real cause of alarm to their creditors, and that the company were fully able to make good all demands of every kind, which could come upon them; and, with respect to their concerns with the public at large, it may be truely faid, that ' The flability of the bank of England is equal to that of the British government. All that it has ad-* vanced to the public must be lost, before its creditors can sustain any loss +."

With respect to the partners of the company, or proprietors of bank flock, the value of their property, if there had been a necessity at this

time to b fuch prop whole ftoo poration's balance, o not to be. the exclusi were gran to the con which, if i time would of the who value of th they were must have their prem bank flock but very fe premium, l continues t paid for £1 the trade of year 1788, profits; and giving a dec of the bank

A numbe were prefer war expendi proper to gi merce of the infpector-ger ation of mor former, exam flowing from those of any alone, which above £8,00 least £2,600, to France, F after observir

[•] Some writers, defirous of extolling the great-nefs of the bank's concerns, about this time flated the average of the real amount, at least after the the usual amount of their discounts at nine or ten year 1794.

Smith's Wealth of nations, V. i, p. 482, ed. 1793. millions annually, which they supposed a prodigious great sum. It appears, that, with all their defire

^{*} That is eafily this time imported tries: and the Ger

time to bring the affairs of the bank to a final close, must have been fuch proportion for every £100 of their flock, as £11,642,400, the whole stock, (see above, V. iii, p. 699) bears to £15,513,690, the corporation's net estate by the balance. But as the greatest part of that balance, or net estate, consists of a debtidue by government, which is not to be repaid, but in the event of the parliament refusing to renew the exclusive privileges at the expiration of the term for which they were granted, that capital, and the other government funds belonging to the company, could then only be valued at what they could fell for, which, if fuch a mass of stock had been thrown upon the market at this time would fearcely have reached £50 for every £100, upon the average of the whole. A ftill greater deduction would have taken place in the value of the buildings, which are fit for no other use than that for which they were erected. Hence it appears, that the proprietors, upon a division, must have lost a considerable part of their stock besides the whole of their premium, for fuch we may call the excess of the price paid for bank stock over £100. There were however, comparatively speaking, but very few proprietors, who wished to get rid of their stock: and a premium, less or more, according to the general fluctuation of the stocks, continues to be paid for bank stock, the purchasers considering the price paid for £100 of flock as the value of an annual income of £7, which the trade of the company has enabled them to divide ever fince the year 1788, together with their proportional right to the accumulated profits; and, by their willingness to invest their property in its funds, giving a decifive proof, that they have no apprehensions of the stability

A number of papers tending to account for the fearcity of money were prefented to parliament. Those containing the accounts of the war expenditure do not come within the plan of this work. But it is proper to give a concise view of those which throw light upon the commerce of the country. From the accounts prefented by Mr. Irving, infpector-general of imports and exports, it appeared, that the exportation of money for the purposes of the war, though great beyond all former example, was more than compensated by the very large balances flowing from the commerce of the kingdom, which greatly exceeded those of any preceding period of war or peace, the exports to Germany alone, which in time of peace used to amount to £1,900,000, being above £8,000,000 in each of the two last years, which is more by at least £2,600,000 than the whole of the annual exports in time of peace to France, Flanders, Holland, and Germany, altogether *. Mr. Irving, after observing upon the nature of the balance of trade with various

^{*} That is eafily accounted for. Germany at British goods than formerly, being enabled to pay this time imported British goods for all these countries : and the Germans themselves consumed more

countries, as it appears upon the face of the accounts of imports and exports, and showing the fallacy of implicitly taking the balances of the sums contained in those accounts as the standard of the real balance of the trade of Great Britain, delivered it as his opinion, that the true balance of our trade amounted, on a medium of the four years preceding January 1796, to upwards of £6,500,000 annually, exclusive of the profits of our East-India and West-India trades, which he estimated above £4,000,000 a-year, and exclusive of the profits of the sisheries. Great, however, as this balance of commerce may appear, it would have been still greater in a very considerable degree, if the unusual scarcity of grain had not obliged government and individuals to import large quantities of that essentially necessary article. An account delivered by Mr. Claude Scott, an eminent corn-factor, showed, that the following sums were paid to foreign countries for grain, viz.

From 5th January 1794 to 5th January 1795 £1,983,856
From 5th January 1795 to 5th January 1796 1,535,672
From 5 th January 1796 to 5 th January 1797
7,446,012 and he estimated the imports of grain in 1793 at 1,500,000
the total in the four years being $\dots $ £8,946,012

The favourable balance is moreover considerably diminished by the great sums paid for naval stores in time of war. From the accounts of the commissioners of the navy it appeared, that the value of naval stores, imported on account of the navy in the four years preceding 1797, amounted to £7,825,873

and in the four years preceeding 1793 only to 2,500,139

The excess is £5,325,737

The excess is £5,325,737The bills drawn from foreign parts on the victualing office in the four years preceding 1707 amounted to £1,368,921

However favourable the balance of trade fince the commencement of the war may have been, it does not appear from the quantity of money coined, which was much lefs in the years 1795 and 1796 than in the preceding years, that any confiderable addition was made to the flock of gold and filver in the country. Sir John Hort, who had been twentynine years conful-general in Portugal, and Mr. Whitmore, an eminent Portugal merchant, made it appear, that the importation of gold and filver bullion from Lifbon had fallen off confiderably; that of the bullion imported the greatest part was filver, the current price of which has been, during almost the whole of this century, higher than the mint price, whence it follows, that it could not be coined but at a loss, and that what has not been confumed in our manufactures must have found its way abroad. These gentlemen also showed that the exchange between London and Lisbon, which used formerly to be greatly in favour

of I favo been on the regular with burg continue.

In direc ing t poun the o bouri intro dollar head tinue prodi flamp could the di all in to fub 4/9; princi

Soo took p Soho r figure her rig fhe nov the diff as ufua the coi

circulat forth, t conveniffue pro and the hament

Marc ation of of London, had of late fluctuated, fometimes against, and sometimes in favour of, this country; but for the last three years it had generally been against this country. Hamburgh was now the only other place on the continent of Europe, besides Lisbon, with which we had any regular exchange: and from the evidence of gentlemen acquainted with the trade, it appeared that in March 1796 the exchange with Hamburgh had ceased to be unfavourable to this country, and had ever since continued favourable.

In a few days after the stoppage of issuing cash from the bank, the directors, in order to fill up the void occasioned by suddenly withdrawing the gold money from the circulation, began to iffue notes for one. pound and two pounds, which have continued ever fince to be almost the only currency for making fmall payments in London and the neighbouring country. As a further substitute for British guineas, they also introduced into the circulation of this country a great quantity of Spanish dollars, which, with a miniature impression of his Britannic Majesty's head stamped upon them, they issued at the price of 4/9. They continued in circulation till the 31" of Octaber 1797, during which time prodigious numbers of dollars were imported into the country, and flamped so like those stamped for the bank at the mint, that they could scarcely ever be distinguished. At the time of calling them in, the directors of the bank found it necessary, after their clerks had done all in their power to diffinguish the counterfeit flamps from their own, to fubmit to the lofs, and receive all stamped dollars indifcriminately at 4/9; whereby, it was faid, confiderable fums were made by some unprincipled people, who had made a bufiness of dealing in dollars.

Soon after a new coinage of penny and twopenny pieces in copper took place. They were executed by Meffieurs Boulton and Watt of Soho near Birmingham, and have been admired for the elegance of the figure of Britannia, who has the olive branch (the emblem of peace) in her right hand, as before, and in her left, instead of the hasta (or spear), she now wields Neptune's trident, a ship under fail appearing at fea in the distance. The letters of the legend (or inscription) are not raised, as usual, but such that of the coin in order to protect the figures from being worn away.

March 3 The parliament loft no time in giving a function to the circulation of the bank's finall notes. The preamble of the act fets forth, that it is thought expedient for the public fervice, and for the convenience of commercial circulation, that the bank of England should iffue promissory notes payable to the bearer for sums under five pounds; and therefor the issue of such notes was now authorized by act of parliament. [37 Geo. III, c. 28]

March 10th—The act of 15 Geo. III, c. 51, for suppressing the circulation of notes under twenty shillings, and that of 17 Geo. III, c. 30, for

restraining the circulation of those under five pounds in England, were now suspended, so far as they relate to notes payable on demand, till the 1" of May 1707; and notes under five pounds, and even under twenty shillings, were allowed to be issued in any part of England or Wales. Persons neglecting for three days to pay their notes, issued by virtue of this act, may be compelled by the order of one justice of peace

to pay the amount with costs. [c. 32]

March 27th-The act, 5 Geo. III, c. 49, which prohibited the circulation of notes under twenty shillings in Scotland, was also repealed ; and the banks, and all banking companies in Scotland, who had iffued notes before the I" of January 1797, were now authorized to iffue notes. pavable on demand, for any fum whatever under twenty shillings sterling till the 15th of May 1707, in the same way that notes for twenty shillings and upwards had been iffued fince the I" day of June 1765. [c. 40]

May 3d—The governor and company of the bank of England having. in compliance with the minute of council of 26th February, ' forborne ' to iffue cash in payments, except for purposes for which the iffue of ' cash was deemed unavoidable; and it' being ' necessary, that the re-' striction contained in the faid minute, although not warranted by law, ' should be confirmed, and should be continued for a limited time by ' the authority of parliament,' all things done by the governor and company of the bank in pursuance of the order of council were confirmed; they were indemnified for the illegality; and any fuits, that might be brought against them for refusing to give cash for their notes,

were declared void and of no effect.

The governor and company were now prohibited by law from iffuing cash in payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, except in sums under twenty shillings; and they were sheltered from all prosecutions for withholding payment of any of their notes, for which they are willing to give other notes of equal amount in exchange. The bank is reflicted from issuing in loan or advance to the treasury, either in cash or notes, any fum exceeding £600,000 during the continuance of the restriction from paying in cash. But, notwithstanding the restriction, the bank may pay in cash any sum, ordered by the privy council, for the fervice of the army, navy, or ordnance. They may also, after the 17th of April, repay in cash three fourths of any sum, not under £500, lodged with them in cash. They may also advance to the bankers of London, Westminster, and Southwark, cash not exceeding £100,000 in the whole, in fuch proportions as they think proper, and to the two chartered banks in Scotland £25,000 each: and they may pay any fum on giving previous notice of five days to the speaker of the house of commons. All payments in notes of the bank of England dated after 26th February 1797, if accepted as payment, shall be deemed such in

Colle payment,__ 24th of Jun The tern

tended by f matter, nee

March 7' present capi persons and for an augm at fuch rate tion of the with the old pany; to en gulations and flock.—The directors for feribing, as f or, in case th fum to be fu flock. And falling fhort of large can be a In confider

ed, that the in a train of i millions bear tional dividen c. 52, to be p out of their pr

But the con fo full, ever fi pedient to crea ing the act, mi prices, to whic was reduced by of England.

May 3d—Th ment of Ireland tion of the ful government to ing the dividenterms of this le government aft Vol. IV.

Collectors of the public revenue shall receive the bank's notes in payment.—The restriction was now enacted to remain in force till the 24th of June 1797. [c. 45]

The terms of the three acts, cc. 32, 40, 45, have been repeatedly extended by subsequent acts, which, unless when they contain any new

matter, need not be noticed.

March 7th The East-India company were empowered to enlarge their present capital stock of fix millions by receiving subscriptions from all persons and bodies politic and corporate, whether natives or foreigners, for an augmentation not exceeding two millions; the subscription to be at fuch rate for every £100 as the court of directors, with the approbation of the treasury, should fix it at; the new stock to be incorporated with the old; and the new subscribers to be incorporated with the company; to enjoy all the profits and privileges, and to be liable to all regulations and orders, in the same manner as the present proprietors of flock.—The proprietors, holding flock at the time appointed by the directors for the new subscription, were entitled to a preference in subferibing, as far as fifty per cent on the stock previously held by them, or, in case the subscriptions of fifty per cent should exceed the whole fum to be fubscribed, fuch part as should be proportionate to their flock. And it is only in case of the subscriptions of the proprietors falling short of the sum to be added to the capital, that the public at large can be admitted to any share of the subscription.

In confideration of the additional flock to be fubscribed, it was enacted, that the guarantee fund of the East-India company should be put in a train of increase, in such proportion to the whole stock, as twelve millions bear to the present stock of fix millions; and that the additional dividend of one half per cent, authorized by the act 33 Geo. III, c. 52, to be paid out of the company's separate fund, should be paid

out of their profits. [c. 31]

But the company's affairs have been fo prosperous, and their treasury so full, ever fince the act was passed, that they have not thought it expedient to create any new capital, which, especially at the time of passing the act, must have been given to the subscribers at or under the low prices, to which their flock, in common with other flocks and funds, was reduced by the war and the suspension of paying cash at the bank

of England.

May 3d—The fum of £300,000, part of a loan made by the government of Ireland, being made payable in London, for the accommodation of the fubscribers, and the bank having agreed with the Irish government to manage the business of transferring the stock and paying the dividends, the agreement was fanctioned by parliament. The terms of this loan were an annuity of £5, redeemable by the Irish government after fifteen years, and a terminable annuity of £4:15:0

for thirtcen years and a half from the 25th of September 1796, for every

£100 paid in. [c. 46]

The property of the falmon fishery in the River Tweed being invaded by interloping fishers, who clandestinely set nets in the river. and others, who went out to fea to intercept the fifh when coming into the river, the magistrates were directed to order all fuch nets and other tackle, and also the sloops, boats, &c. found fishing within the bounds of the mouth of the river, to be feized. The mouth of the river is described, for the purposes of this act, to extend along the shore tive miles north, and five miles fouth, of Queen Elizabeth's pier, and five miles out in the fea as far as the north and fouth limits. To prevent fishing for falmon, when they are not in season, the proprietors of boats on the Tweed and the streams running into it are required to haul them up, and fecure them, and also their nets and other apparatus for the fishery, so as they may not be used after the 12th day of October till the 7th of January. [c. 48]

May 11th—The fum of £14,500,000 was raifed by a loan, the fubscribers to which received £125 in the three-per-cent consolidated fund, £50 in the three-per-cent reduced fund, £20 in the four-per-cent fund, and a terminable annuity of 6/* for 621/4 years, for every £100 paid in by them. [c. 57] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £18,125,000 in the three-per-cent confolidated, £7,250,000 in the three-per-cent reduced, £2,900,000 in the four-per-cents, besides an

annual charge of £43,500, payable till January 1860.

May 25th—In consequence of a new convention with the emperor of Germany, a further loan of £1,620,000 was made for his service, and the fund created by it is, like the preceding one created for the fame purpose, known by the name of Imperial flock or fund. The subscription was confined to the subscribers to the other loan; and they received £226: 10:0 in a three-per-cent annuity for every £100 paid in. The dividends were guaranteed by parliament to be paid at the bank, ' in default of payment by the emperor.' And the parliament also voted an annual payment of one per cent on the capital thus created t, to be paid to the commissioners for reducing the national debt, that it, as well as the other debts, might be immediately put in a train of reduction. [c. 48] The capital of this debt amounted to £3,669,300.

In a renewal of the act, c. 32 of this fession, for permitting the circulation of notes payable on demand for finall furns, feven days, instead of three, were allowed to the issuers of them for payment. [c. 61]

* The chancellor of the exchequer having at £9:1:24 for every £100 borrowed for the em-

bank ary I were twen $V\epsilon$

not b quen was t advar ty's p town Cochi ifland admin fels to ry. S plicati advant in the and na the Br. legiano in fucl being f fubject: this act India c be fubj in those

lune for bein cambric tion.] of Lond As fo

merchar quently the exor other ve obliged (losses are ferting fi due to t

first proposed the loan to be for eighteen millions, the terminable annuity was fixed at 6/6, subject to a deduction, if the loan should be for any smaller demand, and receive £226:10:0 for £100 bor-

[†] The nation thus bears an annual charge of

And in a renewal of the act, c. 40, for permitting the banks and banking companies in Scotland, who had iffued notes before it. January 1797, to iffue notes under twenty shillings, the Carron company were also allowed to issue notes payable on demand for any sums under twenty shillings. [c. 62]

Vessels found in the harbours of settlements taken from the enemy, not being condemned as prizes in the courts of admiralty, were confequently not entitled to the advantages allowed to prize vessels. But it was thought expedient, that fuch vessels should be admitted to those advantages under certain regulations, viz. vessels put under his Majesty's protection at the Cape of Good Hope, to be registered at the Cape town; those in Ceylon, at Columbo; those on the coast of Malabar, at Cochin; and those in Trinidad and Demararay at Scarburgh in the island of Tobago: and the governors of these places are authorized to administer the prescribed oath, and grant certificates entitling the vesfels to import and export fuch goods as prize vessels are allowed to carry. Such vessels arriving in any port of Great Britain, may, by an application to the king in council, be entitled to all the privileges and advantages of prize vessels. Notwithstanding the prohibition, contained in the act of King Charles II for encouraging and increasing shipping and navigation, any person residing in an island or place reduced by the British forces, is admitted, on taking the oath of fidelity and allegiance to his Majesty, to carry on the trade of a merchant or factor in fuch island or place agreeable to the terms of the capitulation, he being fubject to fuch laws and regulations as are binding on British fubjects in the same place. It is declared, that nothing contained in this act shall abridge or alter any of the rights or privileges of the East-India company: but all persons, and all trade, within their limits shall be subject to the regulations established for the British subjects residing in those countries. [c. 63]

June 6th The importation of French cambrics and lawns, except for being warehoused for exportation, was prohibited; and only Irish cambrics and lawns were permitted to be imported for home confumption. French cambrics and lawns must be exported only from the port of London, and in vessels of not less than 100 tuns burthen. [c. 72]

As feamen, after entering into articles to ferve onboard British merchant veffels during the whole voyage outward and homeward, frequently defert from their vessels in the West-Indies, on account of the exorbitant wages given by the run (as it is called) for ferving in other veffels during the homeward paffage, whereby many veffels are obliged to return home without a fufficient number of men, and great losses are suffered by the merchants, it was enacted, that feamen, deferting from any British vessel during the voyage, shall forfeit all wages due to them, besides suffering such pains and penalties as the law

directs; and that every eommander of a vessel, knowingly employing a deserter from another vessel, shall forfeit £100. Neither shall any British eommander hire seamen in the West-Indies at any higher pay than double monthly wages, unless particularly authorized in writing by the governor, the chief magistrate, or the collector or eomptroller of the port. All vessels trading to the West-Indies are required to have to every 100 thus of their burthen one apprentice under seventeen years of age indented for three years, whose indentures must be enrolled at the custom-house of the port of departure: and such apprentices are exempted from serving in the navy during their apprentices are exempted from serving in the navy during their apprentice-ship. Every commander is required to give in to the collector or comptroller of the port an exact list and description of his erew, specifying and describing any who have deserted, within ten days after his arrival in the port, abroad or at home.

The wages of feamen, who have died in the voyage, must be paid to the receiver of the fixpenny duty for Greenwich hospital, who shall pay the money to the lawful heirs of the dead men; and, failing any application within three years, it shall be given to the scamen's hospital of the port to which the vessel, onboard which the men died, belonged; and, if there be no such hospital, to the old and disabled feamen of the port and their families, to be distributed at the discretion

of two or more of the magistrates of the county.

Nothing in this act extends to fearnen regularly difcharged, and having certificates from their former commanders, who are bound to give

them fuelt, or to feamen hired on urgent necessity *. [c. 73]

The East-India company having raised two regiments of infantry for the defence and protection of their houses and their various warehouses, and also for other public services, the measure was fanctioned by parliament, notwithstanding the appropriation of their revenue by the act 33 Geo. III, c. 53. [c. 74]

The bounty, hitherto allowed on the exportation of British-made fail-cloth or canvass to Ireland, was now discontinued till the 25th of

March 1798. [c. 76]

The port of San Josef in the island of Trinidad was made a free port for the admission of foreign vessels, &c. on the same terms as the free ports already opened in Jamaica and others of the British West-

India iflands. [c. 77]

June 19th—In order to avoid the great hazard British vessels run in trading to the Levant, and the proportionate expense of insurance, the rigour of the navigation act was so far dispensed with, as to permit the members of the Turkey company to import the goods usually brought from Turkey, or Egypt, or other parts of the Turkish dominions in

vessels bel fels, the f ported dir fels, fuel made. T ed, till the Turkey co goods to b regulation ported fro which cou may be in ing in the longing to British vess of their gr ber of the drugs not i by virtue of this act had three mont

the Levar

June 22
were impos
upon bills,
ment in winual progre
to little pur
additional d
lings additio
pence upon

The act, on the expo properly cur The act, fith in the

fish in the 1 c. 18, for properties false of September the 1st of Authors are now streams without 11th of July, July 4th—I

^{*} The plea of urgent necessity can at any time overturn the whole regulations against giving enormous wages.

the Levant seas, from any port whatsoever, either in British vessels or vessels belonging to any friendly nation, on paying, if in British vesfels, the fame duties, which would be payable on the goods, if imported directly from the place of their growth, and, if in foreign veffels, fuch duties as would have been payable if this act had not been made. The custom-house must not pass any entry of goods so imported, till the importer produces a certificate that he is a member of the Turkey company, and that he has paid the company's duties on the goods to be entered, and has in all respects conformed to the company's regulations .- All those kinds of goods, which used heretofore to be imported from any European port in the Mediteranean fea, except those which could only be lawfully imported from the Turkish dominions, may be imported by any person from any port whatsoever, not being in the Turkish dominions, in any vessel, whether British or belonging to a foreign friendly state, on paying the same duties, if in British vessels, as if the goods were imported directly from the place of their growth, except drugs, for which the importer, if not a member of the Turkey company, must pay the duties formerly exacted on drugs not imported from the places of their growth. Goods imported by virtue of this act in foreign veffels must pay the same duties as if this act had not been made. - The continuance of the act is fixed to three months after the termination of the war. [c. 84]

June 22^d—An almost-innumerable set of additional stamp duties were imposed upon all policies of insurance at sea or on the land, upon bills, bonds, and, in short, upon every kind of deed or instrument in writing: but, as the duties of this kind are in almost-continual progress of annual augmentation, it would be wasting much time to little purpose to enumerate them. No less than three halfpence of additional duty was at once laid upon every newspaper. Eight shillings additional were imposed upon every ounce of gold plate, and sixpence upon silver plate, whether imported or made at home. [c. 90]

The act, 31 Geo. III, c. 45, for allowing a further bounty of 1/6 on the exportation of every barrel, containing 50 gallons, of pilchards properly eurcd, was continued till the 24th of June 1805. [c. 94]

The act, 4 Ann. c. 21, for the prefervation of falmon and other fish in the rivers of Hampshire and Wiltshire, and the act, 1 Geo. I, c. 18, for preserving the fry of fish, &c. were amended. The time, wherein falmon may not be taken, is fixed to commence on the 12th of September, and to continue till the 1" of January (instead of from the 1" of August till the 11th of November as formerly), and the millers are now directed to leave an opening of a foot square in the streams without any intermission from the 11th of November till the 11th of July. [c. 95]

July 4th It was now that the commercial treaty with the United states

of America received the fanction of parliament with the following ex-

planation.

All goods, whereof the importation is not prohibited, may be imported from the United states, either in British vessels or vessels belonging to the subjects of the United states. The goods, whether imported in British or American vessels, are to pay such duties of custom or excise as are paid on the like goods imported in British vessels from any other foreign country; and, in cases where different duties are imposed on importation from different countries, on payment of the lowest duties .- Pig iron, bar iron, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, pot-ash, pearl-ash, mahogany, masts, yards, and bowsprits, being the produce or manufacture of the United states, and staves, and all unmanufactured goods whatever, of the growth of the United states, which are allowed to be imported from foreign countries, may be imported in British or in American vessels, though not accompanied with the certificates required by law on their importation in British vessels from British colonies.—The duties payable on the importation of all kinds of grain, are to be regulated by the act 31 Geo. III, c. 30 .- Oil, blubber, whale-fins, and spermaceti, being the produce of the fisheries of the United states, may be imported in the vessels of either country, on paying the fame duties which are payable by British vessels on importing fuch goods from any other foreign dominions.-Tobacco of the growth of the United states may be imported in the vessels of either country, on paying the same duties of custom and excise which are payable on the importation of tobacco from the British colonies in America by British subjects. Snuff, manufactured in the United slates, may be imported, on paying fuch duties of custom and excise as are paid upon finuff manufactured on the continent of Europe; and it may be warehoused for exportation; such tobacco and fauff being subject to all the regulations for the importation and exportation of fuch goods.-Rice may be imported and warehoused, on the importer paying down eightpence per hundredweight, and giving bond for paying the remainder of the duty within eighteen months. In London, Briffol, Portfmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaster, Falmouth, Pool, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock, and Port-Glafgow, the rice may be warehoused at the expense of the importer, without paying down any part of the duty; and he may export it any time within eighteen months, or, on paying the duty, take it out for home confumption. But, notwithflanding this act, rice and other articles may be imported without paying any duty in the manner directed by the act, c. 7 of this ression (in 1796).—Goods imported from the United states shall be entitled to the fame drawbacks on exportation, which are allowed on the like goods, when exported to any foreign country; and goods exported to the United flates shall be entitled to the same drawbacks and bounties,

which onie lowe Ame lowe with teent tion mila the t equiv flates in Aı to tal lings ed fta bacco other parati requir crews. ticle, ed. [

The king in The viz.

The found! Europe So n

Alfo on glass July on pepp ties alro

or carri olives, a The stickets,

lowed in Thou the Eng

which are allowed on the exportation of fuch goods to the British colonies in America; and particularly the same drawbacks shall be allowed upon foreign hemp and iron exported to the British colonies in America and to the United states, which are, or hereafter may be, allowed on exportion to other foreign parts.-The liberty of trading with the British settlements in the East-Indies, granted by the thirteenth article of the treaty, is confirmed, notwithstanding the prohibition contained in the Navigation act (12 Car. II, c. 18) and other fimilar acts.—The British government having, by the sisteenth article of the treaty, referved a right of impofing on American veffels a duty equivalent to the difference of duties payable in the ports of the United states on the importation of European and Asiatic goods in British and in American velfels, the following countervailing duties were enacted to take place after the 5th of January 1798, viz. a duty of two shillings on every tun of the measurement of vessels belonging to the United flates, an additional custom duty of 1/6 per hundredweight on tobacco, and an addition of ten per cent, computed on the duties, on all other goods, but with a variety of circumstances for regulating the comparative duties of the various articles .- The American vessels are also required to have the commanders, and at least three fourths of the crews, subjects of the United states .- The stipulations of the ninth article, respecting the reciprocal right of property in lands, are confirm-

The substance of this act was heretofore contained in an order of the

king in council, which had been renewed from time to time.

The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times,

The act for granting bounties on the fisheries carried on at Newfoundland from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions in Europe, continued till the 1" of January 1799.

So much of the act 33 Geo. III, c. 50, as relates to the port of St. John's in Antigua, continued till the 10th of July 1801.

Also two other acts relating to Maidstone geneva, and the duties upon glass. [c. 99]

July 19th—An additional duty of three pence per pound was imposed on pepper. An addition of five per cent, upon the amount of the duties already payable, was imposed upon all goods imported or exported, or carried coastways, except tea, sugar, wine, tobacco, ordinary oil of olives, and calicoes. [c. 110]

The fum of £646,250 was raifed by a lottery confifting of 55,000 tickets, at £11:15:0 each: and as only the fum of £500,000 was allowed in prizes, there was a profit to the public of £146,250. [c. 113]

Though the navigation act [12 Car. II, c. 18] referved the trade of the English settlements in Asia, Africa, and America, to vessels belonging to the people of England, Ireland, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed, it was now thought expedient, that the vessels belonging to friendly countries should be allowed, under certain restrictions, to import into, and export from, the British territories in India, any goods permitted by the directors of the East-India company, who are required to frame a fet of regulations for the trade of friendly foreigners, fuch as may be most conducive to the prosperity of the British possessions in India, and at the same time consistent with the treaties with foreign nations, and with the acts of parliament for regulating the trade of India. [c. 117]

It being found, that the provisions, contained in the former acts for the reception, or flowage, of the negroes onboard flaving veffels, was not fufficient for their comfortable accomodation, it was now enacted, that every vessel in the slave trade should have the full perpendicular height of at least four feet one inch between the upper furface of the lower deck and the under furface of the upper deck: and that fingle-decked veilels should have a temporary deck laid in the hold, to be continued as long as the flaves should remain onboard. [c. 118]

As there is no prohibition of a platform in this act, it is consequently allowed in veffels having only four feet one inch between their decks. which, deducting the thickness of the platform, allows not quite two feet of perpendicular height for the flaves, and confiderably less for those who are laid on the parts of the platform under the beams; so that only the children could vary their position so far as to fit up. It appears from the act, that there were actually some vessels in the slave trade with even less than four feet one inch between their decks; and Sir William Young faw one at S'. Vincent's with only three feet and a half in the year 1791. [Edward's Hift. of the West Indies, V. iii, p. 252, 8 del. __A preceding act of this fellion for regulating the flave trade was merely the annual renovation of the former ones.

The act, 5 Geo. II, c. 7, was fo far repealed, that negro flaves are no longer liable to be feized and fold for the debts of their proprietors.

The house of commons having requested the king to order an immediate supply of copper coinage *, the provisions of former acts relating to copper money were made applicable to the new copper money. The practice of importing counterfeits of foreign coins, and particularly of French Louis-d'ors and Spanish dollars, having much increased

* On the 3d of February 1797 the governor of part of what would be wanted: but he faid nothing of any want of copper. Whatever reasons it may be alleged that the bank might, at that critical juncture, have for withing to poffefs a large quantity of filver money, it is certain, that the general inconvenience from the want of filver coin was infinitely greater than from that of copper.

of lare, th portation coins, in p perfonsih possession

July 20 ministrati and Boint to the nat very perni transaction in council tent of thi

The just examine th ones, and

Notwith believe, th most part The rap

city withif ordered off enemy; ar bank of Vi fudden den

Among i portant was tion of the of pay, pro delivery of had been ci as an allowa fleet to prer were treated ances should They then p pointed two under whose arrival of L ditional allo duced an ap

The feam quisitions ob manded a r Vol. IV.

the bank of England (not the worlt judge of fuch matters) represented to the chancellor of the exchequer the great diffress and inconvenience, which the bank, the bankers, and the public, fuffered from the want of a fresh coinage of filver, and requested him to take some early measures for a rediess thereof by a new coinage of at least some

of lare, the coiners and importers of all such were condemned to transportation for feven years. Those, who offer such counterfeit foreign coins in payment, are also punishable by imprisonment, &c. and even persons having above five pieces of counterfeit foreign coin in their possession are liable to punishment by fines. [c. 126]

July 2011 __Ceveral new regulations were enacted respecting the administration of justice, and other matters of police, at Calcutta, Madras, and Boinbay. The practice of British subjects in India lending money to the native princes, or negotiating loans for them, having been found very pernicious, they were prohibited from taking any concern in fuch transactions, unless authorized by the court of directors, or the governor in council; and all fecurities for money, lent contrary to the true intent of this act, were declared null and void. [c. 142]

The justices were defired to appoint visitors at their petty fessions to examine the weights and balances within their districts, to seize false ones, and to fine those who are found guilty of using them. [c. 143]

Notwithstanding the frequent renewal of such acts, there is reason to believe, that this crime is still very generally committed, and for the most part with impunity.

The rapid progress of the French armies towards Vienna struck that city with flich confernation, that in April the Imperial treasures were ordered off for Hungary to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; and the people ran in crowds to draw their money from the bank of Vienna, which being unable to answer such numerous and fudden demands, was obliged to stop payment.

Among the extraordinary events of this year, one of the most important was the temporary defection, or mutiny, of a confiderable portion of the navy. The feamen at Portfmouth demanded an increase of pay, proportioned to the reduction of the value of money, and a full delivery of the provisions allowed them by the public, from which it had been customary to deduct one eight (or two ounces in the pound) as an allowance for wafte. When Admiral Lord Bridport ordered the ileet to prepare for sea (April 14th) the seamen, thinking their demands were treated with neglect, unanimously refused to stir till their grievances should be redressed, ' unless the enemy were known to be at sea.' They then proceeded to divest the officers of their command, and appointed two delegates from every ship to constitute a naval assembly, under whose government the fleet at Portsmouth continued, till the arrival of Lord Howe (May 14th) with an act of parliament for an additional allowance of pay and provisions, and a general pardon, produced an apparent return of harmony and fubordination.

The feamen of the ships lying at the Nore, encouraged by the acquifitions obtained by the conduct of their brethren at Portfmouth, demanded a more equitable distribution of prize-money, and several 3 H

other articles, which were confidered as inadmissible. Being joined by feveral ships, which had deserted from the sleet in the North sea; they also divested the officers of their command, and chose delegates, who appointed Richard Parker to be their prefident, or, in fact, admiral of the fleet. As a further means of compelling a compliance with their demands, they put almost an entire stop to the navigation of the Thames. Only coal vessels, some small craft, and vessels belonging to neutral nations, were permitted to pass up or down; and all other vesfels were ordered to anchor between the ships of war, and under their guns. Notwithstanding this appearance of hostility and defiance, and the perilous situation they had put themselves in, they reprobated a proposal for carrying off the ships, and delivering them to the French; and they observed the king's birth-day with the customary salute and demonstrations of loyalty. Eleven ships of the line and thirteen frigates, attended by a vast number of trading vessels, all under the command of men, who used themselves to be subject to the strictest command, presented a spectacle new and singular, and furnishing matter for the most serious consideration, and awful apprehension. But this most formidable conspiracy did not remain long united. On the 9th of June some of the ships broke off from the affociation. Next day the inward-bound merchant vessels, except those loaded with stores and provisions, were allowed to proceed up the river. And on the 13th the mutiny was at an end. i i sto e

The following accounts, illustrative of the affairs of the East-India company, are extracted from the papers annually laid before parliament.

An account of the amount of all goods fold at the East-India company's fales from the 1" of March 1796 to the 1" of March 1797.

		-		
à.	Company's goods.	Private trade	Dutch goods.	, Totals:
Teas	£2,550,058		€285,076	a get let.
Bengal piece goods Coast and Surat ditto	1,323,594 1,031,109		56,959	interior
Raw silk	390,404	3,315		
Organzine silk	29,984		4,42	1 1 1
China ware	7,332		5,246	** *
Nankeens	20,525	8,041		
Pepper	254,194	11,163	86,775	7.
Saltpetre	127,081	17,170		
Drugs, sugar, indigo, &c.	330,857	559,691	201,302	
Coffce	8,528	911	289,486	1 .
Ricconnection	79,644	15th 1 m	-	e€924,844
				1,174,155
4				6,153,310
		ulp.	4 4 2 2	£8,252,309

Bon Bon Bills Ditte G India Bon

Bank

Ditto

Freig Super Propr Owing Alms-Intere app Ditto Warra Owing Owing Bonds are Owing

and

agair

Balance

Interes Divide

Am in Gre

excluse Compan Private sold Charges Customs Freight Alms-ho Bank for bonds Company ferred 111, c.

ticular acco

Persons re

I.by

hey who l of heir the gito vefheir and d a ch; and teen the test nat-But the day and the

idia lia-

ny's

An account of the flock, by computation, of the East-India company (exclusive of their capital flock) from 1" March 1796 to 1" March 1797.

177	130 00 4. 4144/1/1 1707
Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent 421,346,82.	1797.
	Due by government
	Cash for balance in March 1705
	Tools sold and not naid for
Good Hope 384,411	
India dake Table 1 take 2 take 1 take 1	
Bonds to the creditors of the rajah	I W Hould and Chine of the 11.
of Taniore	
Rank for a loan	Exports paid for, exclusive as but 5
	11 400 2 303 601
	Dilyer exported, and remaining 3
Proprietors of private and	Advanced to owners of chies
Owing on account of goods sold? 220,370	
under the act 35 Geo. III, c. 80	Value of East India house and
Interest on military fund more than 77,265	1 Pitto of shipping and craft and
	Dead stock in India
	For by Eovernment for stores and 13
Owing in the department of ship-	
	Owing by persons returned hands
	townular and in India
Bonds to commanders, whose ships	and in part of loan to government 5
Owing for teas returned by bounces 3	
interest on bonds .	Madras 100,384
Dividents on stock.	Madras
Dalange of quick stock in Report 3	Citilia
	o Fleigna
	3 4 4 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
6,820,828	stifustident aus 198 dele "
£16,851,841	(1)
	£10,851,8411

Amount of the company's fales, and of their receipts, charges, and payments, in Great Britain. Vist

Alms-houses at Poplar Bank for a loan on the security of bonds Company's share of annuities transferred to the bank hy are 32.	Goods and stores exported 1,496,414
2.6. Tame of a 1881 1. A. 1974.	Chinanal

¹ am not able to account for the difference between the amount of the fales in this account and in the more pare ticular account of the falcs.

a or wall to Receipts 3 at 117 to 45.	Friter 1 V Payments, 2 to 1 (17)
Bonds issued	Dividends on stock, and interest on?
र्षा रामक । १७३ । भी हा	Bonds paid off
reld it is a market	Bonds paid in on sales 602,600 Proprietors of private trade 1,040,802
पूर्व वर्ष महत्त्व वर्षात्र । वर्षात्र प्रशासन्ति । वर्षात्र प्रशासन्ति । वर्षात्र प्रशासन्ति । वर्षात्र प्रशासन	Balances of goods sold under the act 270,000
to the term of the	Buyers of tea returned '
The second of the solution	Seamen for the service of government 17,000 Captains of ships worn but
ad in the case case, man	Bank on account of loan on bonds 400,000 Government for troops; &c 100,000
भारत तालती काला बहारी स्था	Ditto for first payment of loan of
mapell of the man the telephone of the re-	Balance in favour 1th March 1797 333,807
эт эдэ тэргэж жу,862,313 ньихд 16,5 г.) э (4 г.) — жу,862,313	2010 of Barrie 112 12 12

May 3d. The directors of the East-India company, in a memorial addressed to the lords of the treasury, stated, that the trade carried on from India to England in consequence of the regulations and indulgences respecting the participation of individuals, established by the act for the renewal of the charter, had increased even beyond the most ' fanguine expectations of the advifers of the indulgences therein granted.' But they declared, that the advantage could not be permanent to any very confiderable amount under the present heavy imposition of duties. They observed, that the goods intended for foreign countries, by means of duties not very productive to the revenue, but exceedingly embarraffing to the merchant by rendering a great proportion of his capital inefficient, and increasing his charges in every stage of his business, were incapable of entering into competition in foreign markets with fimilar goods imported from India by the ships of other nations. They represented, that the duty collected in Hamburgh, though nominally rather above two, was in reality little more than one, per cent; that Lifbon was already a free port, and Flushing was expected foon to be made one; and that individuals in India were entirely at liberty to ship their goods in such vessels, and confign them to such ports, as would afford them the fairest prospects of advantageous fales. They expressed their belief, that, if the trade were relieved from obstacles to its progress, almost the whole trade of the East would pass through London, which would be productive of the further advantages of larger quantities of British manufactures being bought by the increased number of foreign purchasers at the India sales, and of bringing back the British seamen, now employed in an illicit trade carried on in foreign bottoms, to the fervice of their native country.

The directors proposed, instead of the present mode of levying the customs on India goods, that all goods from India and China, except tea, shall be warehoused without being subject to any duty till fold,

and be personal and be personal and the
but very beet her The prince

' na

of the leader to
Britai

of the valual that gretained year, career govern the contreaty

guns, of Dutch under to gageme

and that a positive duty of two per cent on the sale amount shall then be paid by the company, from which there shall be no drawback on exportation. This duty they estimated at £60,000, with a probability of the increase of sales raising it at least to £86,000, which may be about the net amount of the present duties, to secure which the buyer of goods for exportation is obliged to advance almost twice the real price of the goods, and a great temptation is held out to a very pernicious branch of imuggling. If this plan were adopted, ' a great ac-' comodation would be afforded to the traders of this country. They would then be able to carry on export concerns to an extent far be-' youd what they now do, and with the same capital. From this it is natural to infer that a stronger competition would arise among the buyers, to the great advantage of the importers, and also of the revenue. Another defirable object will be attained by Great Britain becoming so great a mart for Indian articles; the exchange will be in her favour from almost all quarters, of the globe, an advantage not within the possibility of estimate. Increase at the said of all many

The memorial of the directors was followed by another from the principal agents for persons residing in India, wherein they requested the lords of the treasury to recommend to the legislature a continuance of the absolute exemption from duty for all raw materials; as the duty of two per cent, to be laid indifcriminately, according to the proposal of the directors, upon all East-India goods, if xtended to t'n, would have the effect of checking the production of them in 1. 1.4, where the cultivation of some of them is but in an infant state, and diverting the importation of them to other countries, to the great injury

of this nation and especially of the manufacturers.

1,9

78

50

000

25

CO

000

000

000

13

ial

011

ıl-

ct

oft

d.'

ıy

es.

by ly

115

fi-

ets

18.

n-

t;

to

to

as

ey

to

gh

er

n-

he

gn

ne

The republic of Venice, one of the most antient of the modern governments of Europe, continued for many ages to be, what Great Britain is now, the first commercial state in Europe, till the discovery of the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope transferred the most valuable branch of their commerce to the Portuguese. But, even after that great and irrecoverable defalcation of their trade, the Venetians retained a respectable rank among the sovereignties of Europe till this year, when, having unfortunately given offence to the French in the career of their conquests in Italy, their territory was seized, and their government abolished; and finally their dominions were transferred by the conquerors to the emperor of Germany by the fixth article of the treaty of peace concluded at Campo Formio, October 17th.

October 11th -Admiral Duncan, with fourteen ships of 74 and 64 guns, two of 50 guns, two frigates, and fix finaller veffels, engaged a Dutch fleet, confishing of twenty-seven vessels of from 74 to 6 guns, under the command of Admiral De Winter. After a very bloody engagement the Dutch admiral and vice-admiral ships, together with nine

others; became prizes to the British fleet. The British admiral was raifed to the peerage by the title of Lord Duncan of Lundie and Camperdown, the later being the name of a Dutch town, near which the

battle was fought.

ing, all regular to a viril From the report of the felect committee on finance it appears, that the number of convicts, fent to New South Wales and Norfolk island from the year 1787 to 1797 inclusive, was 5,765 men and women, and 93 children, being in all 5,858 persons; and that the expense of transporting, feeding, and governing, them during that period amounted to £1,037,230, being above £177 for each convict, exclusive of all expenses incurred on their account, before they were shipped off from this

In the year 1796 the number of convicts in both fettlements was as

er johafar	' Conv		vict		eman	nvicts reipated. Women.	Men.		Total of mer and women	
In New South Wales 31 ¹⁴ August 1796 In Norfolk island 22 _d October 1796	1,633 379	1/2 10	,	to 41	12	37.0	11,731	170	\$ 11 150 \$ 11 16:2	
Convicts, including ch	2,012 ildren,	sent ou	'131 t in 1	796 and	32 179	12	2,175	939	3,11-	
Total		31 - 3 +	=11179		٠.,	(1)	7 11	2	3,80	9

On the 1" of September 1796 the cultivation and stock of the colony were as follows.

	Belong	ging to	
Acres of land in cultivation Horses and mares Bulls, cows, calves, oxen * Sheep Goats Hogs	Government 1,700 14 150 191 111	43 77 1,310 30 1,176	Total. 5,419 57 227 1,531 1,427 1,800

It is evident, that as long as fuch a very great disproportion of the fexes shall continue, no lasting system of colonization or beneficial arrangements of political or domestic economy, can be expected to exist. The felect committee expressed themselves very doubtful of any advantage to be obtained from this establishment, especially in any degree of proportion to the expense to be at all times incurred, first in feeding, and afterwards in protecting, a fettlement at fuch an enormous distance to

Mr. Park returned from a journey performed under the auspices of

the affocia municated that unkn

On the Laidley at mouth; a called, by of flaves), the course ably afcert Sego, th

river, and have two f every quar crowded po formed alto traveler litt

About 20 the extent o without a fi towns on th eastward, as of the other the Mandin gions of Af rocco; and

At Down factory of ea The Mandin

ton of a pret ikins of shee colours. Ar and a lye of and feparatin The metal, t tools. They ' In their wo of fancy, w ' of Europe.' tifed the art o of the ponds day, after the was purchased fuch proportion inferior to the

Besides this stock, 61 head of cattle were dif- + Experience has proved, that the great diffcovered in the year 1795 about 50 miles fouth-weft of the town of Sydney, the offspring of three cows, which strayed from the fettlement in 1788; back to this country, and returning to their crim-

the affociation for discovering the interior parts of Africa, and communicated to the public many new and interesting particulars respecting that unknown quarter of the world.

On the 2 of December 1795 he fet out from the house of Doctor Laidley at Pisania on the River Gambia, about 200 miles from its mouth; and on the 16 of July 1796 he arrived at the great river, called, by Europeans the Niger, by the Moors, Nil-il-abeed (the river of slaves), and by the inhabitants of Sego the Joliba (the great water), the course of which has been disputed for ages, but is now unquestionably ascertained by Mr. Park to be from the west to the east.

Sego, the capital of the kingdom of Bambara, lies on both fides of the river, and feems to contain 30,000 inhabitants. Many of the houses have two stories, and are white washed. Moorish mosques are seen in every quarter. These objects, the numerous boats on the river, the crowded population, and the cultivated state of the surrounding country, formed altogether a prospect of civilization and magnificence, which our traveler little expected to find in a Negro city in the heart of Africa.

About 200 miles below, or east of, Sego the Joliba runs into a lake, the extent of which may be judged of by the canoes being a whole day without a sight of land in crossing it. Jenné, Tombuctoo, and Houssa, towns on the north side of the river beyond Mr. Park's farthest travels castward, are, as he was told, very large, especially Houssa, and either of the others is larger than Sego. Tombuctoo is reckoned the mart of the Mandinga gold, from whence it is distributed over the northern regions of Africa by the merchants of Tunis, Tripoli, Fezzan, and Morocco; and most of it, no-doubt, afterwards finds its way to Europe.

At Downie, a place near Tombuctoo, there is a very great manufactory of earthen ware of a very good confiftence, but not glazed. The Mandingas cultivate cotton and indigo, and make cloth of the cotton of a pretty good quality, and of a rich blue colour. They tan the ikins of sheep and goats, and stain them with durable yellow and red colours. And they make good foap from a mixture of ground nuts and a lye of wood-ashes. The inland Negroes have the art of finelting and separating iron from iron-stone, which they have in abundance. The metal, though rather brittle, is made into various weapons and tools. They have even attempted to make guns, but without fuccess. ' In their works of gold they display a variety of taste, and an elegance of fancy, which would excite admiration, even among the best artists of Europe.' At Sampaka Mr. Park lodged with a Negro, who pracsifed the art of making gun-powder. He obtained nitre from the mud of the ponds in which the cattle bathed themselves in the heat of the day, after the water was exhaled from them by the fun. The fulphur was purchased from the Moors: and the ingredients were mixed in fuch proportions as experience had directed. But the powder was far inferior to that of Europe.

Most of the edible roots of the West-Indies are found in Africa, and alfo indigo, cotton, and tobacco. The great abundance of shea toulou (tree butter) near Sego is aftonishing. It keeps better during a whole year without falt, and is firmer and of a richer flavour, than any butter made of cow's milk. The growth and preparation of it are great objects of the industry of the people; and it makes a principal article of their inland trade. The Negroes malt their corn and make beer. which Mr. Park thought equal to the best he ever drank in Great Britain.

He faw no fugar-canes, coffee, cacao trees; nor pine apples.

Mr. Park's observations strongly confirm the accounts of preceding travelers, that the Negroes of the interior country are much more advanced in the arts of life, and in all respects more civilized; than those upon the coast, whose character is vitiated by the nature of their intercourse with the Europeans. He describes them as a gentle inoffensive race, entertaining a high respect, or rather veneration, for white people. He everywhere met with the kindest treatment from them; and, in his greatest distresses, the women were particularly favourable to him, apparently without any luftful motive *. On the contrary, he was plundered, and loaded with infults and injuries by those Moors, through whose country he was unfortunately obliged to pass.

At the same time that Mr. Park was penetrating into the heart of Africa from the west coast, Mr. Browne, another British traveler, had pushed his research from the east as far as Dar-Fur, a potent kingdom in the heart of that continent, the very existence of which was scarcely known to Europeans, till he made us acquainted with its fituation and inhabitants. He traveled from Egypt in company with a caravan of merchants, whose affortment of goods consisted of tin in small bars; variety of beads; rings of filver and brafs for the ancles and wrifts; cotton goods of Egyptian and Indian manufacture; German Iword blades; fire arms; fmall looking-glaffes; coffee; copper; copper utenfils; Tunifian red caps; light French woolen cloths; filk goods; fhoes; paper; foap; and pepper. From the interior country they carry to Egypt flaves; gold dust; ivory; rinoceros's horns; offrich feathers; gums; drugs; pimento; and a small quantity of white copper. for the

Mr. Browne during his refidence in Egypt collected a good account of the trade and manufactures of that country, which, on account of its renown in the earliest dawn of history, and its commercial importance in after ages as the enterpot and link of connection between the eastern and western parts of the world (to say nothing of the interest excited by the renewed importance now attached to it) may feem en-

titled to some attention, even in its degraded frate.

ran fea wh: for wer per whi and ufac the fron Cash T

fitt

Af

the r 3,500 expor T the I ftrud

Th

ities

mon

leath

ftaple gar, i ment bad, a iac; i of ear To the p

ovens, Egypt dreflec days. they p pools,

^{*} The hospitality shewn by these good people to Mr. Park, a destitute and sorlors stranger, raises them very high in the scale of humanity, single them very high in the scale of humanity. Removel's Geographical illustration of Park's journey.] Mr. Lediard, the first traveler in Africa density of the scale of the sca

[·] Mr. that natro Cape of Vol

Egypt still preserves so much of the advantage, derived from its fituation, as to be the chief feat of the trade of all the eastern parts of Africa; and confequently its trade is carried on partly by the Mediterranean sea in the ports of Alexandria and Damiatt, partly by the Red sea in the ports of Cossir and Suez, and partly by caravans, the trade of which has been just now described; which has been j

At this time the imports at Alexandria and Damiatt were—timber for building houses and vessels; broad cloth, of which about 800 bales were annually imported, till the present war reduced the quantity; copper; manufactures of copper, brais, and iron; fwords; fire arms; white flaves of both fexes from Constantinople; oil, Tunisian red caps, and fine flamels, from Tunis and Tripoly; cotton, raw filk, filk manufactures, foap, tobacco, and glass beads, from Syria. The imports by the Red fea confift of coffee, odours, and drugs, from Arabia; slaves from Habesh (or Abyssinia); spiceries, muslins, and other cotton goods, Cashmirian shawls, &cc: from Surath the fine there is the cors of

The exports of Egypt are-black flaves, chiefly eunuchs; great quantities of coffee, and a few Indian goods to Constantinople; grain, and money, to Arabia; money only, to Surat; rice in great quantities, flax, leather, and fometimes wheat, to Syria; natron , an article used in the manufacture of glass, mostly to Marseille, and to the amount of 3,500 to 4,000 tuns annually before the war. In favourable years the exports of wheat from Upper Egypt are very great. depth of the depth o

The whole of the shipping belonging to the inhabitants of Egypt on the Red sea is reckoned to be only thirty-seven vessels, very ill constructed, and as ill managed.

The manufactures of Egypt are-linen, from the earliest antiquity the staple of the country; green and white glass for lamps and phials; sugar, formerly fent to Couffantinople, but the exactions of the government have been so heavy upon this article, that it is now made very bad, and in such small quantities as to sell for 1/2 a pound; sal-ammoniac; faltpetre; gun-powder; red and yellow leather; jars and bottles

To this short list of the manufactures of modern Egypt we may add the propagation of fowls, which, being effected by artificial hear in ovens, may not improperly be called a manufacture of fowls: and the Egyptians have them in fuch abundance, that 5,000 are fometimes dressed to entertain the company at a marriage feast, which lasts ten days. We may almost fay, that they also manufacture, or fow, fish, as they procure vast abundance of them by scattering the spawn in the pools, which are filled by the overflowing of the Nile.

Vol. IV.

nd

lou

ole

ut-

cat

cle

er.

in'.

ng

ad-

ofe

er-

ive ole.

his

ap-

er-

ofe

of

rad

om ce-

on an

rs; ts;

ord

ls;

er;

pt 15;

int

of

rt-

lie

est

n'-

and

the the

Mr. Barrow, a later traveler in Africa, finds points of agreement with Egypt, See his Travele that natron abounds in the country adjacent to the Cape of Good Hope, which; he fays, has many

Some European merchants were fettled in Egypt before the commencement of the prefent war, of whom the greatest number were French. These were, on some occasion of quarrel, expelled from the country: and that expulsion was affigured as a reason for the invasion of Egypt by the French in the summer of the year 1798.

The British society for extending the fisheries and improving the sea coasts of this kingdom have established settlements at the three follow-

ing places.

Ullapool, in Loch Broom on the west coast of Ross-shire, the most regular and constant resort of the herrings on the British coast, near which there were already a custom-house upon Isle-Martin, and several settlements established by different companies for curing herrings. These will furnish a market for the sish caught by the small sishermen, who have neither money sufficient to purchase a store of salt and casks, nor the knowlege requisite to encounter the innumerable hardships, intricacies, and vexations, of going through custom-house formalities, coming under bonds, &c. This village in the year 1791 had 7 houses, and in 1796 it had 39, (whereof 9 belonged to the society) and about 40 thatched huts. Ten vessels cleared out for the bounty sishing in 1796. Their barrels and nets were partly made upon the spot. The society have built houses for smoking herrings, and a shed for the cod sishery.

Tobirmory, at the north end of the island of Mull, has the advantage of an excellent sheltered harbour, accessible with every wind by vessels of any burthen; and there is plenty of stone and wood for building. It has a custom-house, at which 38 small vessels, measuring 1,589 tuns entered inward, and 55, measuring 1,822 tuns, entered outward. In 1702

there were 27 families, and in 1797 there were 47.

Lochbay, in the north-west part of the island of Skie, has lime-stone

and free-stone quarries, and a good harbour.

At each of these places the society have purchased sufficient tracts of land, and laid out the ground in proper streets for building. They have also erected a quay or pier, a custom-house, a store-house, a school and a house for a school-master, bridges where necessary, and have made roads, at every village. Many inclosures have been made, and also considerable improvements in agriculture, where no improvements were ever known before. The society have held out particular encouragement to the trades which are connected with sisheries and navigation; and those sequestered regions have seen for the sirst time (at least for several centuries bypast) vessels sitted out from their harbours, and something like a commencement of prosperity produced by industry.

All the fettlements are near to excellent fishing banks, where cod and ling are in great plenty, so that the settlers need never be at a loss for a steady, and nearly-invariable, species of sishery to employ themselves and their vessels. The representations of the directors of the society

the mat adva affififalt, bour lages are, here peop pern

fisherie

liav

Will re
Will pr
Will pr
Will fil
Will re
Will fil
Will pr
IVill pr
IVill pr
IVill inc
Will inc
Will inc
Will res
IVill rea
IVill rea
IVill rea
IVill rea
IVill rea
IVill adb

Will in a

in thos

collecti

Will inci

Thefe to explain be obtain be obtain exemption last measure total abolit deties upon the imposition of proceed rents; a cable than a whatever, crease of tea and co

moderate o

more voge

have procured from government some small mitigation of the rigour of the execution of the falt laws in favour of their fettlers. But as that is matter of favour, it may be withdrawn at pleasure. The most folid advantage in that respect to the poor fishers is, that some people, partly affished with small sums lent them by the society, have laid in stores of falt, casks, and other fishing utentils, which they fell to their neighbours at moderate prices. But, from the very flow growth of the villages, there is reason to apprehend, that the sisheries, restricted as they are, can never afford any very flattering prospects to the people. And here I must presume to say, that it is a most astonishing thing, that the people of Great Britain are the only people in the world, who are not permitted to enjoy the free fishery of the British seas *.

* In April 1800 I thought it my duty to lay before the committee of the house of commons for fisheries, a plan, which, if it shall ever be taken up, and properly matured by the wisdom of the legis-

IV ill relieve the British fisheries from hardships, hitherto unsurmountable;
IV ill prodigiously increase the sale of British-cured fish for home consumption and for exportation; Will probably make Great Britain in all respects superior to Holland in the fishing trade;

Will furnish a cheap article of food to the labouring poor, and

Will reduce the price of butcher meat, which
Will reduce the manufactures of the country by lessening the expense of living, and thereby

Will, in some degree, effect a restoration of the value of money, on which depends the preservation of the

Will promote the prosperity of the West-India islands; Will promote navigation by victualing ships cheaper;

Will increase the number of fishermen, and Will increase the quantity of fresh, as well as salted, fish;

1

3, .,

C d

e

9

Will increase the number of seamen, carpenters, coopers, &c, which

Will greatly increase the national maritime power; Will promote the agriculture of the country, and thereby

Will render corn and cattle more plentiful and cheap, with great advantage to the land-owners and farmers, especially in mountainous districts;

Will particularly increase the breed of sheep, increase the quantity and improve the quality of wool, which Will advance one of the most important of our manufactures;

Will in a great measure prevent smuggling, and promote the prosperity of the honest trader;

Will increase the number of industrious people, and advance the general prosperity of all classes, especially in those parts of the country which stand most in need of improvement and relief; and

Will increase the national revenue by diminishing the expense, and greatly enlarging the amount, of the

These advantages, which would require a volume to explain them in all their confequences, are not to be obtained by the circuitous operations of duties, exemptions, bonds, drawbacks, &c. nor by any exemptions, domas, standarks, acc. nor by any half measures; but by the very simple means of a total abolition (to be faverely perfevered in) of all distinct upon falt, whether home-made or imported, and the imposition of a commutation tax, equivalent to the net proceeds of the present falt duties, upon house rents; a commutation infinitely more unexceptionable than that of the tea duty, as there is no perfon whatever, who does not use falt. The great increase of the amount of the reduced duties upon tea and coffee proves, how much more productive moderate duties are than high ones. How much more cogent is the argument, when the national

fishery, the national prosperity, and the naval force, of the empire, are the objects to be promoted or neglected. But there is another object infinitely fuperior to thefe, and to all the above-mentioned advantages, if the virtue and happiness of the people are to be confidered as objects of the highest importance, which is, that the fubject will be exempted from all the hardships and oppressions, pains, penalties, perjuries, evalions, and other innumerable evils, which are, and ever must be, the

infeparable attendants of the falt laws.
The committee in their Report [pp. 12, 13] recommended the plan to the attention of parliament. But war permits no improvements but those in the arts of destruction and fluance.

Whatever may ultimately be the success of this last, and hitherto bestconcerted, endeavour to give life to the British fisheries, the nation at large is under the greatest obligation to the generous patriotism of the fubscribers, who have undertaken ' to collect the weak and scattered ' rays of industry, and bring them, for the greater public utility, into ' one focus,' and who, without any view of private emolument, and with scarcely any prospect of reimbursement, are zealously promoting the highest and most important interests of the public at an expense, of which the public bears no share.

As some relief from the hardships suffered by the want of a sufficient quantity of filver coin in circulation, a number of new gold pieces of the value of feven shillings were coined. They are much broaden in proportion than the quarter-guineas, which were in circulation fome years after the commencement of the prefent reign.

This year the Danish East-India company divided twelve per cent on their capital stock; and they had about £30,000 sterling remaining. ready to answer any emergencies. They have made some regulations, which, they expect, will raise their trade, at least during the present war, to the highest degree of prosperity, so as to rival in some respects that of the British East-India company.

This year 533 British vessels entered the port of Petersburg, whence they carried Russian merchandize to the amount of £2,400,000 sterling. The Portuguese were the nation next to the British in the value of their exports from Petersburg, which amounted only to £80,000; and the Danes were next to the British in the number of vessels, which, however, were only 86. Though the balance of trade with Russia appears to be unfavourable to Great Britain, yet it is exceedingly advantageous, as the imports confift of raw materials for our manufactures, of some goods manufactured by the Russians better and cheaper than we can make them, and of naval stores, of which the article of hemp has become much more important, fince Russia has acquired the countries where it is produced in the greatest plenty and perfection. In estimating the value of this branch of our commerce it must also be remembered, that the carriage is, with a very trifling exception, wholely in our own hands, whereby from fix hundred to near a thousand British veffels, and from fix to ten thousand feamen, are employed *.

do

the

in th

T

from

the \

Total

42,81

and n

follow

from !

Ac of the

Th

^{*} This year 610 vessels, whereof 5 were foreign, arrivals of British vessels from Russia been so low arrived in Great Britain from the different ports of as 700. In the year 1796 they were 1019, besides Russia, besides those which arrived in Ireland. 14 foreign vessels. But in no other year fince 1789 has the number of

ft-

at

he ed to nd ng of nt of in

ne

on

g,

nt As

ce g.

eir

he w-

ırs

is, ne an e- es it-in sh

The following is an Account of the vessels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1797.

Eugland	Vessels.	Tuns.	Men.
England	11,045	1,248,046	91,551
Deothault.	1,950		
Ireland	1,048		5,104
Colonies	2,498		
Mann .			
Total	216	4,895	1,034
Total	10,903	1,614,996	124,394

There were built and registered in the several ports of the British dominions, in the course of this year,

756 vessels measuring 86,242 tuns.

According to an account made up at the bank of England, the average amount of the bank notes in circulation, during the last three quarters of this year, was as follows.

from 25 th March to . 25 th June 25 th June 25 th September 25 th September 25 th December	2990,850
--	----------

A. D. 1797.

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1797 was as follows.

•	
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	- 4 61
2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	⊣ e π
	2 2
7440 4,007 124,347 2,719 4,007 124,347 2,719 1,416 1,416 3,861	615
7.54.0 10,546 9,9001 124,347 2,719 7,704 7,704 7,704 7,704 3,405 3,801 3,801 89,406 33,201 89,406 33,201 89,406 33,121	15
	615
5 5 5 5 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	ro.
< 9	
SCOTLA \$1,031 3,475 23 35,712 2,719 839 839 4,442 14,322 25,183	[4
S 3 3 4 4 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	70
1.3	615 3 4
704 15 426 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	
iii.b merel (£9,036) (£9,036) (£9,036) (£9,036) (£9,036) (£9,036) (£9,036) (£9,036) (£9,036) (£9,037)	706 615 676
Enitibment 15-126 4-884 8-8-6-326 5-126 5-	37.
5	47.8887 20.000
88 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	
Export	26,484 80,333 8,098 89,237 87,630 10,363
E. Traus. (2000) 804 (26,484 280,333 8,098 789,237 87,630 10,363
26666666666666666666666666666666666666	282 8
	848058 B
	2204-3 2
ENGLAND Foreign merchan (2414) 192 (2414) 192 (2514) 193 (2514) 193 (2514) 193 (2514) 193 (2514) 193 (2514) 193 (2514) 193 (2515) 193 (2515) 193 (2516) 19	3,226 102,428 517 358,360 4,759 1,359
ENGLA 1444-104-104-104-104-104-104-104-104-104	3,226 102,428 517 158,356 4,759 1,359
80,100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	35 58.
	100000 I
2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	
11.05,0112 11.05,0112 11.05,012 11.05,013 11.0	23,258 77,905 7,581 10,876 10,876 9,003
British were 69,508 19,11,140 69,508 69,508 7,600 7,600 1,720 7,600 1,720 1,740 7,48 1,183,409 1,600 1,600 1,600 1,183,409 1,600 1,6	23,258 177,905 7,581 430,876 82,871 9,003
1,1 2, 2,1 5, 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,	1, 4
0004000 F85 0001000	c)
10.	3 0 23,258 2,177,005 7,581 430,876 82,871 9,003 8 11 15,805,420
29,500 30,500 30,500 31,280 31,280 31,280 31,280 31,280 31,280 3,680 3,680 3,680 21,421 10,698 21,421 10,698 21,421 10,698 21,421 10,698 21,421 20,50	10,330
so s	10,
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	4-001500
Imp. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ENGLAND ENGLAND ENGLAND ENGLAND 1,447,999 1,66,012 1,37,376 2,0,416 1,522,143 408,600 1,0,514 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,435 11,637	57,468 65 65 7,778 7,778 7,845 14,451
### 10,251 1,417,092 1,447,092 1,447,092 1,522,143 1,522,143 1,435 1,435 1,477	267,468 3,942,318 65 38,733 7,778 7,845 484.451
14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	3 3 3 5 5 5
1 1 4	<u>е</u>
ies	• •
or see	Hope
8 B 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	E 7 7
	an oo
in the same of the	1 7 0 0
ountri ountri	Holl Holl Leo Leo good
Countries, &c. Denmark and Norway Russia Sweden Poland Prussia Germany Hollmud Frances Portugal Madeira Spain Criazics Straits Gibraltar Criazics Cribraltar Criazics Straits Gibraltar Criazics Grenhand Mann Mann Mann Mann Mann Mann Mann M	Asia New Holland Africa Cape of Good Prize Econa Prize goods

Summary.

m 63	-
4 0	,
12,059 merchandize. Foreign merchandize. 12,027,699,889 4 11 12,070 17 11 179,444 5 3 1,217,121 3 2	C28.017 010
relandize. 02 10 44 5	07 2
### Paritab merchandian Parita merchan	£12,013,0
A 12 2	2
o I	2
England £15,805,42 codand 1,037,07	4 10,903,103 0 31,€12,013,00
England Scotland	
Exports of	
12 -1	
9 2	-
CEngland (219,520,872 8 6 Exports of Secretard (25,505,429) 8 2 (21,553	£ 21,013,050 17 59
England Scotland	•
Imports of	

I men, including their repeated voyages, which entered 97.	1 1	British, Foreign, British, Foreign.	Orway 31 1,985 12613912,8161,004 71 8,775 486 6.5 6.0
FNGLAND.	Bruish Foreign. British Foreign Countries co	Fone, T.v. Men. Franch. Turn. Min. Franch. Turn. Men. Franch. Turn. Men. from and to. Franch. Turn. Men. from and to.	433.125,406 5,360 5 093 40 230 55,217 2,619 10 1,287 75 minimark & Norway 31 1,685 12613912,8161,904 71 8,775 434 6.0 5 6.0

Exports of England £15,965,403, 105

Exports of Scotland £15,965,403, 107

103,007, 17 11

27,003,007, 10 17

27,003,007, 10 17

27,003,007, 10 17 Imports of Scotland (219,520,872 8 6

4 to 10

9 £27,699,889

Foreign. Tans. 192 635 631 5,362 145 8 25 138 41 1,138 294 8,775 5,912 102 3,783 5,092 2,006 539223 71,913 344 400 2,614 641 13,239 202 1,004 Foreign. 126 139 12,816 923 Tuns. 140 : 34 : 14 305 129 British. 1,985 4,310 5,641 12,507 188 4,907 86,762 928 7,488 Denmark & Norway Straits and Gibraltar Countries, &c. from and to. | Linguisturas | Ling 94 Africa 42 Barbary 14 Cape Verde... 35 Cape of Good Hope British colonies Sweden.... Poland..... Hudson's bay United states Russia Courland . Southern fishery Hamburgh Honduras ... Livonia... Guernsey, &c. Genoa Germany ... Dantzik Leghorn Naples ... Sicily Bremen Madeira .. Spain Turkey.... Venice.... Azores Corsica. Holland Flanders Portugal Mann... Greenland Canaries France. 622 2C 333 Foreign. 73,086 8,243 270 83,008 7,53ç 12,98ç 7,021 37,667 21,073 2,602 12,055 10,107 2,020 4,460 455 330 160 429 360 Outward. 2,558 327 327 501 60 1,205 83 170 2,148 000 8,432 3,321 35 4,834 71,50663,254 46,627 6,734 9,871 1,424 23,038 26,381 3,210 24,329 547 933 70 3,644 123,747 13,610 29,222 419117,346 13,757 20,642 42,576 1,182 25,477 560 0.42 ENGLAND. 167 20 88 .0 332 518 1,641 397 582 205 1,264 12 30 1,258 2,331 434 3,686 19.792 9,595 3,927 26,661 34,843 6,146 13,569 7,523 76,495 457 161 730 210 210 1,165 356 807 670 1,170 5,256 617 1,59-1 745 39 103 152 74 74 74 83 83 83 83 655 730 439 124 2,452 490 885 73 596 24,633 652 1,720 2,185 642 1,692 6,695 3,246 190 4,100 16,710 8,735 2,482 25,408 1,046 54,348 11,448 39,402 1,134 10,065 5,277 5,030 21,600 2,159 3,171 200 1,220/396,745 235 2,603 35 15,227 36 15,227 9 1-5,20 13 2,604 13 2,733 353 104,85 19 1-5,20 11 1-5,50 51 34,305 15,527 32. 2,80x 13 4 4 13

2,001 | 156,272 | 1,40 | 260 | 25.56 | 1,553 | 1,647 | 132, 185 | 10,025 | 144 | 16,49 | 1,040

1.0%

2,878/370,775/21

1798—The parliament having passed an act, whereby voluntary contributions for carrying on the war were rendered legal, the bank of England took the lead by contributing two bundred thousand pounds, and the city of London contributed ten thousand pounds. A temporary office, or husting, being erected under the east piazza of the Royal exchange for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, the area was filled with many hundreds of the merchants, traders, and others, who eagerly crowded in to subscribe sums from one guinea to three thousand pounds *, the whole of the subscriptions amounting at the close of the first day to £46,534. It is no slight proof of the opulence and the commercial prosperity of the British empire, that this voluntary contribution produced the vast sum of two millions of pounds sterling, exclusive of three

bundred thousand pounds remitted from India †.

Though the importation and confumption of British goods was formally prohibited by the French government, the warehouses and shops of Paris were filled with British manufactures, which the war between the two nations did not prevent the people from preferring to all others. The directory, who are faid to have hitherto connived at the importation, now thought proper to make a general feizure of all British goods found in the possession of any trader, which they confiscated for the benefit of the national treasury. This rigorous act was immediately followed by a law, which declared all neutral vessels, found with British merchandize of any kind onboard, lawful prizes to the captors. This measure, which, it was presumed by some, would give the death-blow to the British manufactures and commerce, and prove an effectual support to the manufactures of France, was pronounced by others exceedingly impolitic, not only as exasperating the neutral nations against France, but also as transferring that part of the carrying trade, which had been conducted by means of neutral veffels, entirely to the wellprotected shipping of Great Britain.

In consequence of the menace of the French directory, the British government appointed a ship of the line and two frigates to convoy a

fleet of American veffels to their own coaft.

The parliament of Ireland had very properly iaid a duty on the exportation of live cattle. But notwithstanding, above 3,000 head of oxen from the north of Ireland were landed at Port Patrick in one week in the beginning of March.

The watchmakers were the class of people, who confidered them-

* This fum was subscribed by Messeurs Boyd custoffed and Company, with a promise of an annual petition of it during the war. Mr. Robert of Bury in Lancathire, a manufacturer and men, women, boys, and girls.

the man their fity great duty

fel

on

du.

Marmaker cafes, act 37 amount a draw on the

^{*} This fum was fubferibed by Mefficurs Boyd Benfield and Company, with a promife of an annual repetition of it during the war. Mr. Robert Peel of Bury in Lancathire, a manufacturer and printer of calicoca, paid into the bank ten thousand pounds as his own voluntary contribution.—Is there any other country on the furface of the globe, that can produce a manufacturer, who can spare such a

[†] So the amount of the voluntary contributions from the different parts of the British empire was stated in parliament by Mr. Pitt in June 1799.

^{*} I be metal cafe If they could they would the watch London at hou flerling that fum b lected, that watches no also for all Vol.

felves as most peculiarly aggrieved by the act for imposing new duties on gold and filver plate, which took place on the 5th of July 1797. The duties now imposed upon watch-cases, they said, put it entirely out of their power, notwithstanding the acknowleged superiority of their workmanship, to compete with foreign watchmakers, who have their cases fo very much cheaper. They moreover complained, that while their export trade was thus annihilated by the additional duty, their home trade was also reduced almost to nothing in consequence of another act imposing duties on all persons using watches and clocks, together with the operation of a more recent act for the duplication and triplication of those duties, which had obliged many of their customers to give up the use of clocks and watches altogether; in consequence of which many of the workmen employed in the very numerous departments of their business, together with their families, were reduced to the necesfity of applying to their parishes in subsistence. As a proof of the great decrease of their trade since the commencement of the additional duty, they produced the following

Account of the number of watch-cases marked at Goldsmith's ball in London in the seven preceding years *.

Years.	9,11113	Dan in Lon
1791) 660	2,815
March 9th In confideration	156 J	

March 9th—In confideration of the hardfhips brought upon the watchmakers by the late acts, the legislature exempted gold and filver watchcases, not only from the duties imposed on gold and filver plate by the act 37 Geo. III, c. 90, but also from the other duties of the same amount, which had been imposed by an act 24 Geo. III, c. 53. And a drawback of the duties on gold and filver watch-cases was also allowed on the exportation of them †. [38 Geo. III, c. 24]

111-

of

nd

ce.

nge

ny

led

the

to

ial

ro-

ree

mof

he

ers. rt~

ds

he elv ifh his ou. ıpdnst ch 11-

ith

X-

of

ne

n-

five

00

^{*} I believe, there is no account kept of the metal eafes, and other kinds of cafes for watches. If they could be all brought together, I suppose they would juffify a conjecture that the value of the watches and marine chronometers, made in London and its neighbourhood, is above one milhou flerling a-year independent of clocks. Nor can that fum be thought too great, when it is recollected, that the watch-makers of London make also for all the civilized part of the world.

[†] By an act, afterwards passed in this fession, for repealing the duties on windows in order to lay on heavier ones, the watchmakers were gratified with a repeal of the duties on the use of clocks and watches, which thus remained in force only three quarters of a year. On their reprefeutation that the allowance of the drawback was quite ineffectual, as the charges incurred in obtaining it run to watches not only for all the British dominions, but they are never ordered in large quantities at once) high, that no usual exportation of watches (seeing can support the expense, they were further induly-

It was thought 'expedient under the present circumstances, and for a limited time,' to relax the restrictions of the Navigation act so far as to permit the importation of Portuguese salt in the vessels of any friendly nation whatever, during the continuance of the war, on the same terms as if it were imported in Portuguese vessels. [c. 25]

April 5th—The suspension of the bounty on the exportation of Britishmade sail-cloth or canvass to Ireland was prolonged till 25th March 1799.

[c. 30]

In order to guard against infection from vessels coming from countries subject to the plague, the commander of every such vessels is required, on meeting any other vessels, or coming within four leagues of the coast of Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Mann, to hoist a large yellow-slag in the day-time, or a signal lantern in the night-time, at his mast-head, which must be continued till his vessels is regularly discharged from quarantine: and all pilots are strictly prohibited from conducting such vessels to any other places than those appointed for the performance of quarantine. The acts respecting quarantine are also declared to extend to all cases of disease declared infectious by the king in council.

All offences against any order of the king in council, published in the London gazette for laying embargoes on vessels, or for prohibiting or regulating the exportation of goods, may be tried in any court in Great

Britain, Ireland, or any of the above-mentioned islands.

All packages containing unframed plate glass, crown glass, or sheet glass, must contain at least five hundredweight, and be marked with the word glass in Roman letters of four inches long; and the commanders of vessels importing glass must very particularly express in their manifests every package of glass, on penalty of forfeiture of the glass and a further fine of £100. But plates of glass measuring fixty inches or more are exempted from the restrictions of this act.

The commissioners of the customs are authorized to permit the removal of coffee and cacao, which have been warehoused for exportation, from one port to another in England for the more convenient

exportation of them.

The commissioners of the customs in England and Scotland are authorized to return the duties paid on goods, which have been lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident, before they could be landed.

Vesicles of any description, having licences from the admiralty for any particular trade or employment, and found engaged in a different trade

or employment, are liable to be feized and fold.

Officers of the navy are permitted to remove their fea-flock of liquors from one thip to another without payment of any duty. [c. 33]

ed, in common with the goldfinithe, with the liberty of making watch-cairs of gold of an inferior makers. (See below act 3% Geo. III, c. 69.)

linen conti Th fugar Th

T

viz.

other laft, o The land f

Th

in Grand That hydro conting The

[c. 35]

May feriber and £3 annuit The ca confoli charge

c. 27, the ma Antigu Americ port fro mercha belongi

May relates t charged puted on India co in their prize wa

The fi commen 15

e

28

le

r

n

is y le

l--

e

r

ıt

t

е

-

a

.

t

ľ

The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times, Viz.

The act for allowing bounties on the exportation of British and Irish linens, and for permitting the free importation of foreign linen yarn, continued till 24th June 1799.

The act permitting the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay to the British fugar colonies in the West-Indies, continued till 24th June 1802.

The act permitting the importation from all places of rape feeds and other feeds yielding oil, when British rape feed is so high as £20 per last, continued till 24th June 1799.

The acts for the encouragement of the whale fisheries in the Greenland feas and Davis's straits, continued till 25th December 1799.

The act for the encouragement of the manufactures of flax and cotton in Great Britain, continued till 24th June 1799.

That part of the act 27 Geo. III, c. 31, which directs that Clarke's hydrometer shall be the standard for ascertaining the strength of spirits, continued till 1" June 1801.

The act for fecuring the duties on glass, continued till 5th July 1799.

May 7th The fum of £17,000,000 was raifed by a loan, the fubscribers to which received £150 in the three-per-cent confolidated fund, and £50 in the three-per-cent reduced fund, together with a terminable annuity of 4/11 for 613 years, for every £100 paid in by them. [c. 37] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £25,500,000 in the confolidated, and £8,500,000 in the reduced, fund, besides an annual charge of £22,125, payable till January 1860.

Notwithstanding the prohibition contained in the act 27 Geo. III, c. 27, it was now declared lawful to carry any goods or commodities of the manufacture of Europe from the islands of Grenada, Dominica, Antigua, Trinidad, and the Bahama iflands, to any British colony in America or the West-Indies. British vessels are also permitted to export from the above-mentioned islands, and from Jamaica, all kinds of merchandize lawfully imported into them from any colony in America belonging to any foreign European power. [c. 39]

May 10th The act 37 Geo. III, c. 15 (in 1796) was repealed fo far as relates to the custom duty of five per cent, computed on the former duties charged upon tea, and instead of it an excise duty of five per cent, computed on the amount of the fales, was imposed on all tea fold by the East-India company at the price of 2/6 or upwards per pound, or remaining in their warehouses on the 10th of May, though fold. Tea taken as prize was also subjected to the same duty. [c. 42]

The following new duties were imposed upon falt, and were made to commence on the 10th of April.

On foreign salt imported into Great Britain or found onboard any vessel or craft, or in any cellar or warehouse, per bushel } £0 10 0 On salt made at home, or taken out of any salt pit, or out of any warehouse, or carried from Scotland to England, having paid the duty formerly payable	
June 21"—The premiums for the encouragement of the Southern whale fishery were regulated as follows.	
To each of the four vessels, of those cleared out between the 1st of January and the 31st of December in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, proceeding to the southward of the equinoctial line, and returning into port before the 1st of December in the year subsequent to that in which she was cleared out, which has the greatest quantity of pure oil or head matter	
To each of the four having the next greatest quantity 200	
To each of the four having the next greatest quantity 100	
To each of the four vessels, sailing within the time above-mentioned, and proceeding beyond the thirty-sixth degree of south latitude, carrying on the fishery, and, after being fourteen months out, returning before the 31st of December in the second year after clearing out, having the greatest quantity of pure oil and head matter	
To the one vessel, sailing within the time above-mentioned, in the year 1799 or the six following years, proceeding beyond Cape Horn, and fishing four months in the Pacific ocean, or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and carrying on the fishery during four months to the castward of 105° of east longitude from London, and, after being sixteen months out, returning before the 31" of December in the second year after clearing out, with the greatest quantity of pure oil and head matter	
To each of the nine vessels acting in all respects as the one last men-	

The veffels passing the Cape of Good Hope are now permitted to extend their cruise beyond 51° east longitude from London: but they must not go to the northward of 15° south latitude anywhere between the longitudes of 51° and 180° east from London. And those passing Cape Horn must also avoid that part of the ocean comprehended within those limits.

The encouragements held out by the act 35 Geo. III, c. 92, to foreign fishermen, not exceeding forty in number, to fettle with their families, vessels, &c. vas continued: the time allowed for their arrival was extended to the 31" of December 1805; and their vessels, to the number of twenty, are admissible, if built before the 1" of January 1798. [c. 57]

The act

The act ficient filve payment he tinued in a was fufpen

It was nation of fued agreeable should not [c. 61]

The peri pealed; and port of Eng millioners o British vesse and geneva, any one year lings per ga at least one to nine over carried coaff -The comr mit 60,000 29 Geo. III, where tobacc of Douglas, fixpence per ers may alfo a year, to be in British ves not less than pounds per tu in the island fmaller than in the origina licence the ca from any por Mann, under wool to Gue. Mann.—The back on expor

and a half per

imposed on ev

The act, 26 Gco. III, c. 81, for the encouragement of the British fisheries, was continued in force till the 1" of March 1799. [c. 58]

The act, 14 Geo. III, c. 42, for prohibiting the importation of deficient filver coin, and for preventing the tender of filver by tale in payment beyond the fum of twenty-five pounds, was revived, and coninued in force till the 1" of June 1799.—The coinage of filver money was suspended till proper regulations should be framed. [c. 59]

It was now enacted, that the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of fugar flould be allowed, when the average price (to be afcertained agreeable to the directions contained in the act 32 Geo. III, c, 43) should not exceed 67/6 per hundredweight, clear of the duty of customs.

The permission to carry British spirits to the isle of Mann was repealed; and no British spirits were permitted to be shipped from any port of England for that island on penalty of forfeiture.-The commissioners of the customs in England may grant temporary licences to British vessels, not under sifty tuns burthen, to import foreign brandy and geneva, not exceeding upon the whole 10,000 gallons of each in any one year, into the port of Douglas, on paying a duty of three shillings per gallon. Such brandy and geneva must be in casks containing at least one hundred gallons; and they must not be stronger than one to nine over hydrometer proof. But they must upon no account be carried coastways in the island in any other than the original packages. -The commissioners of the customs in England are authorized to permit 60,000 pounds of tobacco (inflead of 40,000 allowed by the act 29 Geo. III, c. 68) to be carried annually from any port of England, where tobacco is allowed to be imported and warehoused, to the port of Douglas, in British vessels of not less than fifty tuns, on payment of fixpence per pound instead of the former duty.-The same commissioners may also licence a quantity of wine, not exceeding seventy tuns in a year, to be carried from any port whatever to the port of Douglas, in British vessels not under fifty tuns burthen, and in casks containing not less than a hogshead, on payment of an additional duty of eight pounds per tun of 252 gallons. Wine must not be carried coastways in the island in any other than the original packages, nor in vessels fmaller than fifty tuns burthen; nor can it be carried by land, except in the original package or in bottles.—The fame commissioners may licence the carriage of live sheep, not exceeding one hundred in a year, from any port in Great Britain to the ports of Douglas and Ramfay in Mann, under the fame reftrictions which regulate the exportation of wool to Guernfey, &c. and fome additional regulations peculiar to Mann.—The whole duty paid on British hops is allowed to be drawn back on exportation to Mann: and inflead of the former duty of two and a half per cent on the value, a duty of one penny farthing is now imposed on every pound weight of hops landed in the island.

Cotton yarn and cotton cloth manufactured in Mann may be imported into Great Britain without paying any duty. No cotton yarn or cotton cloth are allowed to be imported into Mann from any other country than Great Britain.—No bounty is allowed on the exportation

of any manufacture of filk to Mar a.

But, as it may be expedient under certain special circumstances to permit, for a limited time, the exportation of a larger quantity of some of the above-mentioned articles than is limited by this act, the commissioners of the treasury are empowered to direct the commissioners of the customs in England or Scotland to licence a certain further quantity of particular articles to be carried to the island. [c. 63]

Whereas various base copper coins, made to the resemblance and ' fimilitude of the foreign copper coins called tempes and fous-marques, ' have been exported from this kingdom to the island of Martinique in ' the West-Indies, under the denomination of wrought copper; and ' whereas base coin, made to the similitude and resemblance of the ' foreign gold and filver coins called johannejes and dollars, have been ' circulated in his Majesty's islands in the West-Indies, and in other his ' Majefly's colonies in America, to the great injury of the inhabitants ' of the faid islands and colonies,' all fuch counterfeit coins shipped for Martinique or any of the British colonies in the West-Indies or America shall be feized and forfeited, either in this kingdom or in the place of their arrival, besides a penalty of £200 and double the value of the coin. [c. 67]

The East-India company having lately imported a large quantity of cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, now lying in their warehouses * and it being expedient that some new provision should be made respecting fuch goods, it was enacted, that the duties on cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, now in the warehouses, or hereafter to be imported by the company, should not be payable, till the goods are fold at the company's public fales; and that the duties, now payable on the importation of fuch goods, shall then be paid on all cinnamon, &c. fold for home confumption; but only two and a half per cent on the value on all that is fold for exportation, and properly entered and fecured. [c, 68]

The goldfmiths, and others dealing in gold wares, were permitted to use goic of the standard of eighteen carats of fine gold in every pound Troye in the manufacture of any article made of gold, fuch gold being flamped with a crown and the figures 18, instead of the lion which certifies the flandard of twenty-two carats. The companies of goldfmiths

· After the conquest of the Dutch islands the the year 1797; and the chairman of the East-India fervants of the East-India company made fuch large company in a general court (30th January 171,8) purchales of spices, that the company were rather flated the duties then owing to government for burthened with them. Befides large quantities of piecs to be above (300,000. At the fpring fale cloves, nutmegs, and mace, 1,238,968 pounds of in 1798 the company fold 350,000 pounds of cin-

in L affay caftl ware ed, of tl The flam

Tfigur of pi figns cafts, date (

Th at £1 remai lur

it was

except

the pr tinue ates fr the co naval author bring the cor perfon deferti every t £200. veilel, withou Vefli

convoy. port to India e and all of this convoy ing with ed to pr

to fail v

bramon were brought home in the later end of namon.

r

er

n

0

c

rs

y

d

s,

n

d

is

S

r

f

e

f

1

e

in London, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and Sheffield, and the wardens and affayers of gold in York, Exeter, Briftol, Chefter, Norwich, and Newcaffle upon Tine, are authorized to affay and mark fuch gold. But gold ware may ftill be made of the standard of twenty-two carats, and stamped, as before, with the figure of the lion. And all gold wares must be of the one or the other of these standards, and stamped accordingly. The act contains sundry regulations and penalties to prevent counterseit.

The artists employed in making models and casts of busts and other figures in alto and basso relievo, finding themselves injured by the sale of pirated copies of their works, obtained for themselves and their assigns the exclusive property for fourteen years of all original models and casts, which must be marked with the name of the proprietor and the date of the publication.

The fum of £667,916:13:4 was raifed by a lottery of 50,000 tickets at £13:17:2 each. The fum defined for prizes being £500,000, there remained a profit of £167,916:13:4. [c. 75]

June 28th For the better protection of the commerce of the country, it was thought prudent to prohibit veffels from failing without convoy, except in certain cases. The commander of every vessel failing under the protection of a convoy is required to use his best endeavours to continue with the convoy; and if he fails without convoy, or wilfully feparates from the convoy during the passage without leave obtained from the commanding officer of the convoy, he shall forfeit £1,000, or, if naval stores form any part of his cargo, £1,500. But the courts are authorized to mitigate these penalties in their discretion, so as not to bring them under £50. Moreover, all policies of infurance, wherein the commander failing without convoy, or deferting convoy, or any person interested in the vessel directing, or being instrumental in, such defertion of convoy, is concerned, are declared null and void: and every underwriter making any fettlement on fuch a policy shall forfeit £200. The officers of the cultoms are alto directed not to clear out any veffel, till the commander give bond with proper fecurity not to fail without convoy, nor to defert from his convoy at fea.

Verliels not required to be registered, vessels licenced by the admiralty to fail without convoy, vessels proceeding with due diligence to join a convoy, vessels bound to or from Ireland, vessels bound from any one port to another within Great Britain, vessels in the service of the East-India company, vessels in the fervice of the Hudson's-bay company, and all vessels in ballast, are exempted from the obligations and penalties of this act. Neither are vessels, coming from foreign ports, where no convoy may have been appointed, liable to trouble or centure for failing without convoy.—Every commander of a merchant vessel is required to provide the proper slags, vanes, and other articles necessary for

making signals; to have a board stuck up in a convenient part of his vessel, containing that part of the act, 33 Geo. III, c. 66, for manning the navy, &c. which makes captains of merchant vessels under convoy liable to be articled in the high court of admiralty for disobeying signals or deserting convoy; and, in case of being boarded by an enemy, to destroy all instructions relating to the convoy.

, In confideration of the additional protection to be now afforded to the trade, which would admit of a diminution of the premium of infurance, a new fet of duties upon tunnage, and upon goods imported and exported, were imposed, to continue during the war.

All vessels are to pay for every passage, outward or inward, to or from
Ireland, Guerusey, Jersey, Sark, Alderney, Mann, Greenland fishery
Continent of Europe, Levant, Africa, America, Southern fishery
Cape of Good Hope.....

Any port within the limits of the East-India company...... Bullion, imported or exported; fresh fish, taken and imported in British vessels; turbots and lobsters, in any vessels; grain of all kinds, imported; fugar, imported from the United states of America and warehoused, and also such warehoused sugar when exported; cinnamon, cloves, mace, and nutmegs; furs and skins from the British colonies in America; Spanish wool, imported; all goods of the produce or manufacture of Ireland, Guernfey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Mann, imported directly to Great Britain; all goods whatever, exported to Ireland, or, by licence, to Mann; all cotton yarn, and cotton goods of British manufacture, exported; all craft, provisions, clothing, and other articles necessary for the British fishery, exported; and all goods imported or exported by the Hudson's-bay company, are exempted from the new duties. Tobacco, coffee, cacao nuts, and rice warehoused, are only to pay the duties, if taken out for home consumption: and the importers of fish, oil, and other produce of the Newfoundland fishery, may give bond for the exportation of the fifli, oil, &c. or payment of the duties, within a year.

The following are the principal articles charged with duties on importation.

I was the control of	
Foreign linens, to pay for every 120 ells from 1/41 to £0 14 5	
Flax undressed per tun 1 1 0	1
Hemp undressed o to 3	
Indigo of the British colonies per cwt 0 15 0	
of the United states of America ditto 0 10 0)
—— of any other country ditto	ì
Dye woods per tun from 7/3 to 2 8 o	
Cotton of Turkey or the United states of America, per ewt 6 6 6	,
of the British colonies ditto	
of any other country ditto 0 12 6	

Cotto Wind Rum Other Sugar

Sperm Oil of Tobac All go and

All fugar : of Eu except Sugar 2/3 per and a l

In Guer All other All place All place [c. Ther ferent k

tirely un

the who

drawbac

Britain

Foreign s (It mus Salt, or roo Do. Glauber o

Mineral al sea wate Rock salt Salt, carrie (Salt mi salt, wagge

upon the w

99 •			440
Colton imported by the Park I			
Cotton imported by the East-India company four per cent. Wines per tun of 252 gallons from Ch	. 1		
to the service of and and and per cent.	ad valorem.		
Rum from £1.	6.6 40 0		
Wines per tun of 252 gallons from £1: Other spints	0.0 10 . 3	18	0
Rum per tun of 252 gallons from £1: Other spirits per gallon from 1½d	0	16	0
Sugar from 11d	to -	13	U
Other spirits . per gallon	0	0	21
Sugar	0	1	10
amount of the all company, three per company	ent on the		10
Spermaceti oil	on the		
Oil of whales and other marine animals ditto	llona -		
Tolars and other marine animals	mons 2	3	10
TODACCO	4/3 to 0	16	10
All goods important to the per cwt.	5	10	10
		2	6
All goods imported by the East-India company, except cott and cacao nuts, three per cent on the amount of the sales.	on, coffee		
	, солес,		
All goods of the produce on an access			
and goods of the produce and			

All goods of the produce or manufacture of Great Britain, except fugar and those exempted from payment, entered outward for any part of Europe, pay one half per cent on the value; and to all other places, except those within the limits of the East-India company, two per cent.

Sugar, entered outwards, pays, according to quality, from 1/6 to 2/3 per hundredweight, or, if imported by the East-India company, two and a half per cent on the value.

The commencement of this act in regard to vessels out of Great Britain was fixed as follows.

10 101101420										ar of Olett
In Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Mann All other places in Europe All places in the West Jersey										
All other places in E.									= th	
All -1		•	•	٠.	•	۰	۰	•	o	August 1708.
All places in the West-Indies and A.	•	•	٠	٠.					5th	September
All other places in Europe . All places in the West-Indies and America . All places in Africa and Asia						-	-	-	~ th	September.
Places in Africa and Asia			-	٠,	٠	•	٠	۰	5	October.
All places in Africa and Asia		٠		٠.					5 th	Novembon
Thomas had a									_	Troveniber.

There being excife duties, and also custom duties, payable upon different kinds of falt, it was thought expedient to put the falt duties entirely under the management of the commissioners of excise, to repeal the whole of the existing duties, and to enact the following duties and drawbacks, to take place on the 10th of October 1798.

D .:			
Foreign salt, imported per bushel of 56 lbs. (It must be imported in vessels of at least forty tuns burthen) Salt, or rock salt made or the important of the			
oreign sait, imported			
(It must be imported in a per bushel of 56 ths.	0		
(It must be imported in vessels of at least forty tuns burthen.) Salt, or rock salt, made or dug in England and W. J.	£0	13	4
Sait, or rock salt, made or the in East lotty tuns burthen.)			-
Salt, or rock salt, made or dug in England and Wales per bushel of 65 lb.			
in Scotland	0	10	()
TERRIPET OF TENEOUS and			
Glauber or Epsom salt	O	6	- 6
winetal aikan or thix for class made for per busile of 50 lb.	0	10	()
Mineral alkalı or flux for glass, made from rock salt, or brine, or Rock salt exported	_	10	U
Doub ash			
110. K. Silli evidented	- 1	0	0
Salt, carried from Scotland to England coastways, per bushel of 05 lb. (Salt must not be carried by land under pengly of fort)			
to the first scotland to Eugland construction of 05 lb.	0	0	7
Salt limst not be comed in a coustways, per busine	0	3	
(Salt must not be carried by land under penalty of forfeiture of the salt, waggons, horses, &c. and 40/ for every panyal of salt.	U	3	0
and 400 for a summer of to return of the			
salt, waggons, horses, &c. and 40f for every pound of salt, or £100			
Va. 117			
Vol. IV.			

Drawbacks and bounties on exportation.		
Salt made in England or Wales, rock salt excepted, per bushel Lo	10	0
Salt made in Scotland, rock salt excepted do 0	6	6
Glauber or Epsom salt do		0
Dried cod, ling, or hake, measuring at least 14 inches from the bone on the fin to the third joint of the tail per ewt	3	o
Wet cod, ling, or hake per barrel of 32 gallons O	2	0
Salmon per barrel of 42 gallons 0	4	6
White herrings per barrel of 32 gallons 0	2	8
Full red herrings do 0	1	9
Clean shotten red herrings do	l	0
Red sprats per last of 10,000 sprats 0		0
Pilchards or scads per cask of 50 gallons 0	7	0
Beef and pork cured in England or Wales, per barrel of 32 gallons 0	5	0
Beef and pork cured in Scotland with foreign salt, without mixture of British or Irish, per barrel of 32 gallons	5	0

The barrels, &c. must be gauged, and the measurement ascertained by English wine measure. Those containing fish must also be marked with the letters B F (British fishery) and the names of the curers, and the date, branded on a conspicuous part of the cask.

Salt for exportation can only be delivered at the works where it is made or refined, and at the export warehouses for falt, licenced by this

act to be established at Bristol and Liverpool.

On giving bond, and complying with a multitude of restrictions, and in fome cases obtaining an order from the commissioners of the treasury, falt is allowed free from duty for curing fish, in the following proportions.

For	dried cod per hundredweight 50 pounds
	wet cod per barrel of 32 gallons 56
	salmon do 42 gallons 36
	white herrings do 32 gallons 140
	full red herrings do 65
	shotten red herrings do do 56
	red sprats last 25
	pilchards or scads barrel of 50 gallons 280
	mackerel do 32 gallons 84

The falt, which by being repeatedly applied to the fish has become foul, may, by a warrant from the treasury to the commissioners of excife, be permitted to be fold for the fole purpose of manuring the ground; but only in fuch places where foul fishery falt has heretofore ufually been fold for that purpofe.

The duties upon British falt, employed by the bleachers in making oxygenated muriatic acid, are allowed to be drawn back, with a deduction of feven and a half per cent, under certain regulations.

The lord mayor and aldermen of London, and the justices in general fessions, are required to fix the price of falt to be fold by retail.

The rest of the act, which consists of 143 sections, is filled with an almost-innumerable variety of restrictions, forfeitures, bonds, and pen-

altie falt, corp factu capit their their the a mani incor LIOC ed ir tenen They holdii Geo. 1 Tur office ing it

M

ployed Sev and fe The compa

floatir

provid

uary f An . from th

6

0

0

6 8

9

Ö

0

0

0

0

ed

ed

 $^{\mathrm{1d}}$

18

is

nd

y,

ne Xhe re ng leral an

11-

alties, to prevent frauds in digging, boiling, importing, or exporting, falt, and in using it for curing fish or in any manufacture *. [c. 89]

May 7th The company of British cast-plate-glass manufacturers, incorporated by act 13 Geo. III, c. 38, had brought that branch of manufacture to great perfection; but in fo doing they had funk their own capital of £60,000, and also borrowed £67,535:8:0 for carrying on their business, for payment of which they had been compelled to fell their property to some persons, who carried on the manufacture under the act till its expiration, and afterwards as a private company. The manufacture being beneficial to the public, the present proprietors were incorporated for twenty-one years. Their capital is not to exceed Lioc,coo, in which is included that of the former company, now vested in the new corporation; and they are enabled to hold lands and tenements not exceeding £1,000 per annum, make bye laws, &c. They may diffolve themselves at any time, by consent of a majority holding 700 flures, on giving fix months notice in the gazette. [38 Geo. III, c. xvii, of local and perfonal acts.]

June 29th—The magistrates, trustees of the docks, ship-owners, parish officers, and inhabitants of the commercial town of Liverpool, thinking it highly necessary for the safety and protection of their port, that floating batteries, gun-boats, and other works of defence, should be provided, obtained an act of parliament for raifing £5,000 to be employed for that purpose. [c. lxii of local, &c.]

Seven acts were passed for alterations and additional works on cauals, and feveral for roads, bridges, and other improvements.

The following accounts, illustrative of the affairs of the East-India company, are extracted from the papers laid before parliament in January 1799.

An Account of the amount of all goods fold at the East-India company's fales, from the 1" of March 1797 to the 1" of March 1798.

Tens Bengal piece goods Coast and Surat goods China wrought silks Raw silk	Company's goods. 2-2,460,868 651,926 459,546 2,319 326,909	} 197,602	Dutch goods. £4,210	Totals.
Organzine silk . China ware . Nankeens . Pepper . Saltpetre . Drugs, indigo, sugar, &c. Coffee . Wheat	25,573 5,043 19,895 235,118 120,191 383,071 18,507 9,854	1,370 7,084 33,527 719,010		£ 129,678 1,204,901 4,718,822
			£	6,053,401

There are 20 cases of forfeiture of falt, vessels, boats, borfes, carts, &c. 13 cases of giving bonds, and 42 varieties of penalties from £20 to £500, besides corporal punishments; and oaths, certificates, debentures, notices, permits, &c. &c.

An Account of the stock, by computation, of the East-India company (exclusive of their capital stock) from 1th March 1798 to 1th March 1799.

* In this account the article of dead flock is valued at £400,000, according to Lord Godolphin's award in the year 1702; whereas the whole money expended in buildings and fortifications for the n-aimcnance of the poffer were a follows.

	Buildings and fortifications.	Plate, household furn- tture, plantations, vessels, stores, &c.	Totals.
At Bengal	£4,682,366 1,685,920 1,269,010 148,001 41,447	£503,831 279,382 337,156 20,641 57,094	£5,186,197 1,965,302 1,606,166 168,642 98,541
	£7,826,744	£1,198,104	£9,024.848

Amount of Great Brita

Cash in the trea Privatetradeand Charges and prof Customs on ditt Freight on ditto Alms-houses at Bank for sundry Loyalty loan ... Company's sharmuities transfe bank Bonds issued . . Government for supplies to h troops, &c.

April 30th-go, entered French comm forces should that the Fren inhabitants at in the country who, dreading themselves on relanded with ment of their

Touffaint L before the con his prudence a flate of ruin, tranquillity. to the mother

Amount of the Company's sales, and of their receipts, charges, and payments, in Great Britain.

	1 3
	Goods and stores exported . 1,100,669 14
April onth C. 125.	

April 30th General Maitland, the British commander in St. Domingo, entered into a treaty with General Toussaint L'Ouverture, the French commander in chief, whereby it was agreed, that the British forces should evacuate Port-au-prince, Saint Marc, and Arcahaye; and that the French general should guarantee the lives and properties of the inhabitants attached to the British interest, who should chuse to remain in the country. In consequence of this treaty those French inhabitants, who, dreading to remain behind their protectors, had already flipped themselves onboard the British vessels, with the exception of a very few, relanded with their families and moveables, and returned to the enjoy-

Toussaint L'Ouverture, a mulatto, who is said to have been a slave before the commencement of the diffurbances in S'. Domingo, has by his prudence and great abilities, recovered that noble island from a flate of ruin, defolation, and rapine, to a degree of prosperity and tranquillity. He has reftored order and government in fubordination to the mother country, by whose authority he holds his commission.

The plantations, which were deftroyed, are re-established. The Negroes, now free agents, make agreements with the proprietors of plantations to do the work for certain wages, or for a stipulated proportion of the crop: and the cultivation of the West-Indies is for the first time carried on by the hands of free labourers, who are at liberty to leave their employers at the expiration of the term agreed for, if they find, or suppose, themselves ill used.

Touffaint, prudently confidering the exhausted state of the island, allowed not only the neutral vessels of the United states of America, but also British vessels, to have free entry for the purposes of commerce, and especially for the importation of provisions and lumber; a measure which was fanctioned by the approbation of the president of the United states, as it has also since been by that of the king of Great Britain.

June—In the short time since the Dutch colonies of Demararay and Issequibo fell under the British dominion, the number of plantations was now increased from 156 to 313, and that of the slaves from 20,600 to near 35.000.

The exports from these colonies within this period were

It is probable that finuggling, which by a clandeftine conveyance eludes the prohibitions, or the payment of duties, imposed by government on the importation and exportation of merchandize, is co-eval with the imposition of the prohibitions and duties. It is equally probable that the habits of secret combination and dexterous conveyance acquired in the operations of clandestine trade, and the relaxation of morals induced by it, have had considerable influence in generating, maturing, and differentiating, the system of depredation, which has grown up in all the crowded ports of the kingdom to such an astonishing and alarming height.

The port of London, from the prodigious extent of its trade, and the very differentiate space allotted upon the surface of the water for the accommodation of the shipping, barges, and other craft, and upon the land * for the stowage of the cargoes dayly arriving from, or shipping off to, all parts of the world, and also from the facility afforded to the secret disposal of merchandize and property of every kind, is peculiarly liable to the depredations of an innumerable host of plunderers, trained up in their nesarious arts with all the regularity and system of a disciplined army, whose numbers and stratagems have increased with the increase of the commerce of the river, and especially with the practice of sending cargoes in lighters to wharfs at the distance of several miles

from the fels, which harbour. in loading journeym officers, a tions of the received flitted at perty of the The control of the received
have increury; and force the exproperty in provide ago therefor in fubjecting a called buncious character but, as it was to the execution but to be enforwere found on depreda

The mater freepings of the k as have dropt ou conceive, how it to take care of ti them for the fak fweepings.

The mates of cepted from this crally their edu them above the acts of turpitude.

Mr. Colqubou the Commerce and knowledge mysection upon the imperation of it, wellwisher to the people must concer the officers of measo their fituation, temptation: and mitted to act as a poing an examinal

[·] See the extent of it in p. 363.

from the discharging vessels, or from the wharfs onboard the loading vesfels, which is one of the confequences of the overcrowded flate of the harbour. Besides great numbers of lumpers (people chiefly employed in loading and discharging vessels), watermen, journcymen lightermen, journeymen coopers, labourers upon the wharfs, the feamen and petty officers, and even the mates* of many vessels, and also several descriptions of the inferior classes of the officers of the revenue +, together with the receivers, without whom there can fcarcely be any thieves, have conflituted a firong and well-connected band of conspirators against the property of the merchant and the revenue of the fovereign.

The commerce of Great Britain, and more especialy that of London, have increased prodigiously since the middle of the eighteenth century; and about that time feveral unavailing efforts were made to enforce the existing laws against the plunderers of vessels and commercial property in the port of London. But the laws were found ineffectual to provide against crimes, which had sprung up after they were enacted : and therefor in the year 1762 a new act (2 Geo. III, c. 28) was passed for fubjecting the people carrying on a petty trade on the river in finall boats, called bum-boats, who feem to have been then thought the most suspicious characters, to regulations, and punishment when found offending. But, as it was not the particular duty of any person, or board, to attend to the execution of it, the act was allowed to lie dormant fourteen years, before any of its provisions were carried into effect; and after it began to be enforced, as the feverer punishments were never inflicted, means were found to make it operate as a licence, rather than a reftraint, upon depredation ; and the fystem of river plunder continued to grow

The mates claimed, what are called, the face pings of the bold, being fuch parts of the eargo and being certified by them to possess fufficient nautical skill, and to be in other respects qualified as have dropt out of their packages. It is eafy to conceive, how itrongly the mate, whose duty it is to take care of the packages, is tempted to destroy them for the fake of increasing his perquisite of

The mates of East-India ships are wholely excepted from this charge. Their rank, and generally their education and circumffances, place them above the temptation of committing fuch acts of turpitude.

Mr. Colquhoun, to whose valuable Treatife upon the commerce and police of the River Ilames, Lac-knowledge myself indebted for all the Information upon the important subject of the river plunder and his very meritorious inflitution for the prevention of it, expresses a wish, in which every wellwither to the virtue and happiness of the people must concur with him, that the wages of the officers of merchant veffels were more adequate co their fituation, and fuch as to place them above temptation; and also that no person were per-mitted to act as a mate of a vessel without underjoing an examination before a competent board,

for fo important a charge. A precaution of this would preferve purity of morals, would compell men of this defeription to educate themselves better, and would preserve in many instances both the lives of his Majetty's subjects and the property of underwriters. The adoption of this system in the East-India service has e rendered the commanders and chief officers the · best naviguto . 'n the world.'

Juffice and eandour require that the offences of the delinquent revenue officers should be in a great measure apputed to the ruinous effers of the depertuion of money, their allowance in nomi. I oney being no more than when fo. 1 sum was fufficient to support them.

† Phough above 2,500 convictions have teken place fince the act was put in force, it is still nugatory: for the perfons liable to conviction have considered a fublication fined, out of which all p nalties and other expenses are paid, fo that the convicted criminal pays only his proportion of the penalty in common with his undetected breswith the growth of the commerce it preyed upon, and acquired new

improvements and new votaries every year.

In the years 1765 and 1767, and again in the year 1790, the West-India merchants, who were by far the most deeply injured by the river plunder *, concurred in drawing up a fet of regulations to be observed by the commanders, officers, and feamen, of their vessels, especially with respect to landing the cargo, and also for the management of it when landed. But the regulations, though very judicious and proper, were never observed: and depredation still continued with a swelling tide to overflow and undermine every branch of trade on the river, as will appear by the following

Account of the veffels employed in the trade of the River Thames, and of the value of the trade, with an estimate tof the number of packages and amount of the plunder in each branch of trade, in the year ending 5th Fanuary

Specification of the trades.	Ves	sels.			Estimat	e of the
	For- cign.	British.	Tunnage including their repeated voyages.	Value of im- ports and ex- ports.	number of packages out and home.	amount of the plunder.
East Indies	3	50	41,466	£10,502,000	300,000	£25,000
West Indies	11	335	101,481	11,013,000	400,000	
British American colonies	()	68	13,986	1,638,000	65,000	
Africa, and Cape of Good Hope	0	17	4,336	531,000	20,000	
Whale fisheries, northern and sonthern.	- 0	45	12,230	314,000	20,000	
United states of America	140	- 0	32,213	5,416,000	260,000	
Mediteranean and Turkey	20	43	14,757	509,000	70,000	
Spain and the Canaries	119	2	10,509	947,000	60,000	
France and Austrian Netherlands	121	1	10,077	1,013,000	20,000	10,0(k)
Portugal and Madeira	5.5	125	27,670	853,000	50,000	5,000
Holland	320	(19,166	2,211,000	60,000	10,000
Germany	172	63	37,617	10,672,000	240,000	
Prussia	527	81	56,955	432,000	60,000	
Poland	31	35	17,210	242,000	70,000	
Sweden	100	(14,252	322,000	50,000	
Denmark	194	5	48,100	806,000	60,000	
Russia	5	225	56,131	2,017,000	150,000	
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Mann	- 4	42	5,311	302 000	15,000	
Ireland	3	273	32,824	2,539,000	160,000	
Coasting trade	(0,500	560,000	6,600,000	900,000	
Coal trade	(-	3,670	650,000	1,710,000		20,000
Annual loss in tackle, apparel, and stores	1,84.i of 13,1	11,601 14 yesse	1,776,326	60, 591,050	3,030,000	461,500 45,000
Total depredations, estimated at						500,500

To this amount there may be added a large fum for the depredations on stores belonging to ships of war.

authority, the value being taken agreeable to the

At this it ever was cluding the the course plunderers. India produ inal value v the acquisit more fevere the revenue and the own and the me: the defalcat

and expende any appeara distinguished them a syste of the trade refults, bar of the state approved by India mercha ment, who fliould defray is very triflin

After the

On the 2d ed at an office of the port. 1) a judicial

all offences in 2) a marine p 62 perfons in guards;

3) a departm under the con

VOL. IV.

^{*} See the subsequent account.

Mr. Colquinoun in his Treatile explains the data, upon which his estimate is founded. The other parts of this account rest upon collectal

^{*} Among many depredation, Mr. Co enormous quantity whole puncheons of ru ed out of different ca coffee, which were pr out of one Jamaica i of all which was the Rum is a very defi-peculiarly liable to o

At this time the trade of the port of London was more extensive than it ever was before; and the whole value of the floating property, ineluding the vessels of every description as well as the cargoes, lying in the course of the year exposed to the pillage of an organized army of plunderers, is calculated to be not less than £70,032,989. The West-India produce was now not only greater in quantity, but also its nominal value was increased by the advance in the price, which rendered the aequifition of it more defirable to the plunderers, and the lofs of it more fevere upon the proprietors. Nor are they the only fufferers: the revenue fuffers by the want of the duty on the embezzled goods; and the owners and commanders of the veffels which earry the eargoes, and the merehants, to whom they are configned, are also sufferers in the defalcations of their freights, primages, and commissions *.

After the West-India planters and merchants had tried every expedient, and expended large fums of money in rewards and profecutions, without any appearance of diminishing the evil, Mr. Colquhoun, a magistrate diffinguished by his attention to the police of the metropolis, finggested to them a system of marine police applicable to the peculiar circumstances of the trade of the River Thames, ' mild in its operations, effective in its ' refults, having justice and humanity for its basis, and the general security of the state and individuals for its ultimate object.' The plan, after being approved by fueceflive committees and general meetings of the West-India merchants and planters, was fubmitted to the executive government, who gave it their fanction, and determined that the public should defray some branches of the proposed expense, which altogether is very trifling.

On the 2d of July 1798 the operations of the Marine police commenced at an office at Wapping new stairs, a situation centrical to the trade of the port. The establishment consists of

1) a judicial department, wherein the magistrates take cognisance of all offenees in veffels and upon the river or its banks;

2) a marine police, or preventive, department, to which are attached 62 persons in the capacities of cashier, surveyors, watermen, and

3) a department of lumpers for the purpose of discharging vessels under the controll of the marine police, as a further means of pre-

thief lounging about the wharf, afford but a poor protection to coffee. West-India woods, confistenormous quantity of 1919 101.3 of 10gar, torce which pronderm of rum, befides 300 gallous pumped out of different cafks, and a large quantity of coffee, which were proved to have been plundered out of our ef one Jamaica flip in March 1794, the lofs of all which was thrown upon the underwriters. Rum is a very definable article, and it is allow upon the product of the preceding the provided fluids of fluids and the product of the preceding the product of the large of their long and tedious progress, to duce an inflance, far beyond the usual limits of wood plunder, which would make some people, we call the preceding the product of fluids the preceding the product of the preceding the preceding the product of the preceding the preceding the preceding the product of the preceding the prece

^{*} Among many other inflances of exceffive liable to be cut open by the knife of any vagrant depredation, Mr. Colquhoun mentions one of the enormous quantity of fifty two of fugar, three whole punchent of rum, believes 500 gallous pumped out of different eafles, and a large quantity of peculiarly liable to depredation. Canvals bags, of fuch baseness, look very black,

venting plunder, to which there belong, besides the superintendant and clerks, 80 sworn master lumpers, and 820 registered working lumpers, to be employed in unloading vessels on the application of the owners at the office:

and 4) a general department for the accounts, &c. under the direction

of the magistrates.

To these may be added 220 ship-constables, paid by the vessels on which they are employed, instead of the former inefficient watchmen; and the lumpers, who come in place of the former uncontrouled ones, being also paid by the vessels, neither of these classes constitute any new charge upon the trade or upon the public.

The whole establishment consists of 1,200 people, whose vigilance is opposed to the formidable army of depredators, estimated by Mr. Colquboun to be about 11,000 of all descriptions, inured to habits of

depravity, and long exercised in all the arts of villainy.

Though this establishment is yet in its infancy, it has been astonishingly efficient in breaking down that formidable conspiracy, which for half a century has waged dayly and nightly war with impunity against the prodigious mass of property constantly in motion upon the river: and it has been conducted with the most benevolent intentions to the offenders themselves, the object being to render punishment unnecesfary by depriving them of the opportunity of committing crimes. In the West-India trade, which has hitherto chiefly benefited by it, the faving to the planters and merchants in fugar, rum, coffee, cotton, and other produce, must have been above f.100,000 a-year, besides the saving to the ship-owners of the freight, and to the revenue of all the duties, to the amount of about £50,000 a-year, upon the quantity of goods which used to be stolen: and there is good reason to believe, that the plunder of West-India produce on the river from July 1708 to March 1799 did not amount to one fiftieth part of what it used to be in former years. But the preventive powers of the establishment have not been entirely confined to the hoft of plunderers, against whom they were originally directed; they have also, beyond expectation, extended to the fmugglers, who have openly declared, ' that their trade has been ' more cut up by the marine police than by the whole combined efforts of the ' revenue officers.' And thus does the revenue reap a double advantage by an institution, which has cost the government only £2,350 a-year.

Strange as it may appear, fome owners of vessels have neglected to avail themselves of the protection effered by the marine police to their property, not only in their freights, but also in the rigging and stores of their vessels. The magistrates of the police, nevertheless, ordered their officers, when patroling the river, to watch the unprotected vessels and fearch the lumpers employed on them, in consequence of which near two hundred were imprisoned or fined for petty offences, and four-

cen were put upon trials for higher crimes,

It is devo ficial to the great fuppose the people, every confid

The flame state of Eur the North fe of merchan tained, and had maintain its dependen eral, Buonar Turk, ftruck not know, w co-operation. western hem captures of t of their trade owns near Eg of the many the fleet fitted merchants of guns; and th andria, Norfe

proceeded from penetrate from junction with commerce in be the great if fountain of the Nelfon had be before Cadiz to the coaft of Film the meaning took possession of the world (1)

the United fta

The French

The French the harbour of the line and fo in a line of ba the land, and t tery on a finall It is devoutly to be wished, that an institution, so eminently beneficial to the public revenue, to the commercial interest which is the great support of the revenue, and to the morals of the lower class of the people, may, as far as circumstances will permit, be extended to every considerable and thronged port in the kingdom.

The flames of war were now kindled in almost every kingdom and state of Europe. Already had a Russian sleet joined a British sleet in the North sea to act against the Dutch. A Swedish frigate, and a fleet of merchant ships loaded with naval stores under her convoy, were detained, and brought into a British port. The island of Malta, which had maintained its petty fovereignty above two centuries, together with its dependent island of Gozo, funk under the arms of the French general, Buonaparte, in his passage to Egypt (June 11th). The Grand Turk, struck with assonishment at the convulsions of Christendom, did not know, whether he should listen to the proposals of the French for co-operation, or take up arms against their encroachments. In the western hemisphere the United states of America, provoked by the captures of their vessels, fitted out some ships of war for the protection of their trade, one of which took a French privateer schooner of twelve guns near Egg-harbour, which was the first actual hostility in retaliation of the many losses they had suffered from the French. In addition to the fleet fitted out by authority of congress at the national expense, the merchants of Philadelphia undertook to furnish a ship of forty-four guns; and those of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Richmond, Alexandria, Norfolk, Charleston, and most of the considerable towns of the United states, made contributions for similar purposes.

The French army, commanded by the renowned General Buonaparte, proceeded from Malta for Egypt, and was supposed to be destined to penetrate from thence by the Red sea to India in order to act in conjunction with Tippoo Saib, the sultan of Mysore, and to ruin the British commerce in that quarter of the world, which the French conceived to be the great support of the prosperity of this country, and the principal sountain of the supplies for carrying on the war against them. Admiral Nelson had been detached with a considerable squadron from the sleet before Cadiz to attack them on their passage: but having arrived on the coast of Fgypt before them, he went to look for them elsewhere. In the meantime the French sleet arrived at Alexandria, and Buonaparte took possessing the poor remains of that anuent commercial capital of the world (July 5th), whence he proceeded to reduce the rest of Egypt.

The French transports, after landing the army, were secured within the harbour of Alexandria; and the sleet, confissing of thirteen ships of the line and sour large frigates, were anchored in the Bay of Aboukir in a line of battle, one side, as was supposed, sufficiently guarded by the land, and the other side slanked by numerous gun-boats and a battery on a small island. Nelson's sorce consisted of sources ships of 74

guns, and a brig of 14. Contrary to the expectation of the French admiral, about one half of the British ships got between him and the land, and attacked the unguarded and lumbered sides of his ships, which were thus placed between two sires (August 1"). The battle was long and desperate. The French admiral ship of 120 guns was blown up; a ship of 74, and a frigate of 36 guns, were burnt; a frigate of 36 was sunk; two ships of 80, and seven of 74, were taken; and of all the fleet only one ship of 80, one of 74 guns, and two frigates of 48 and 44 guns, escaped.

In confequence of this splendid victory the British admiral was load-

ed with honours and riches *.

As foon as the news arrived in London, the underwriters at Lloyd's, a fociety not incorporated, nor in any way supported by, or connected with, government, immediately subscribed a handsome sum for the relief of the widows of those brave men who had fallen in the engagement; and the same generous spirit pervading the whole community, the contributions for that benevolent purpose, received at Lloyd's, amounted to £32,423:19:9. It is proper to notice here, once for all, that such subscriptions are made by the merchants, traders, and others, in consequence of every distinguished naval battle.

The navies of all the hoftile powers were now almost completely annihilated: and thenceforth the British commercial shipping enjoyed, almost without competition, the undisturbed navigation of every part of

the Ocean.

Marshal O'Neil, governor of the Spanish province of Yucatan, with a flotilla of thirty-one armed vessels, carrying 2,000 soldiers and 500 seamen, made an attack (or rather attempted to make an attack) upon the settlements of the British wood-cutters on the Bay of Honduras. His arrival being expected, the settlers were tolerably well prepared for him: a sleet of gun-boats was in readiness, manned by the crews of the merchant vessels and volunteers of the colony, who, with the assistance of Captain Moss in the Merlin sloop of war, bravely repulsed, and completely bassled, every attempt of the enemy; who, after hanging upon the coast from the 3⁴ to the 16th of September, without being able to effect a landing, or having hurt a single man of the settlers or the featmen, or having even done any damage to their vessels or other property, moved off with his whole sleet.

The difaffected party in Ireland, called United Irifhmen, who had for feveral years been growing up into ftrength, and had actually entered into an alliance with the government of France, broke out in open rebellion in many parts of the country in the fpring of this year: but

they were
The infurr
inous confe
merce, of
alarm or di
oned by ev
upon them
deitroyed b
fupports, we

November British force worth, with

The price grain, wher of gentleme where every in his own f of only half dertaking extion, for the which did not ing a profit of thort time. followed this

Captain Sc been already every boat be feow, and kee means of a fin number of mor a calm, the fit out against in moving moher heavy twefect as to mak powerful antag

The fehence ancoully into of the gentlemwho were train fame gentlema 'cious mode of an invafion fro

^{*} His own fovereign created him Lord Nelson fums: the king of Naples made him a duke, and of the Nile, and composed a coat of arms for him.

The British and Irish parliaments, and the Eatl-India company, bettowed pensions and capital

^{*} If Cook's and I loft their lives a they

they were almost completely suppressed in the course of the summer. The insurrection, as might be expected, was attended with the most ruinous consequences to the agriculture, the manufactures, and the commerce, of that kingdom. In many whole districts the farmers, from alarm or disaffection, deferted their farms, some of which were abandoned by every human creature; and consequently nothing was produced upon them: the manufactories were in like manner deserted, or were destroyed by the insurgents: and commerce, deprived of these principal supports, was necessarily at a stand.

November 15th—The Spanish island of Minorca furrendered to the British forces, commanded by General Stuart and Commodore Duckworth, without the loss of a single man.

The price of flour being very high in proportion to the price of grain, whereby bread was kept up greatly above its real value, a fociety of gentlemen in Kent fet up a windmill to grind for the neighbourhood, where every one might have his own wheat ground, and, if he chose it, in his own fight, on paying four pence per bushel, with an allowance of only half a pound for waste. The beneficial consequences of this undertaking extended beyond the expected, or proposed, sphere of its action, for the millers immediately lowered their charge to one half; which did not, however, prevent the mill from going on, and even making a profit sufficient to reimburse the benevolent subscribers in a very short time. A society of ladies in another part of Kent immediately followed this truely patriotic example.

Captain Schank, whose improvement of sliding keels for vessels has been already noticed, (see p. 211) was the author of a plan for enabling every boat belonging to a merchant vessel, every river lighter, barge, seem, and keel, to carry one great gun, to be fired in every direction by means of a slide reaching from stem to stern of the boat. In case of a number of merchant vessels being attacked by a privateer in light winds or a calm, the sleet of boats, armed in this manner, which they could sit out against her in twenty minutes, would have a prodigious advantage in moving more rapidly with their light oars than she could do with her heavy sweeps, and could chuse their point of attack with such effect as to make her glad to escape from such a swarm of unexpectedly-powerful antagonists.

The scheme of turning the whole boats all-along the coast instantaneously into occasional floating batteries, combined with the services of the gentlemen, seamen, carpenters, and other inhabitants of the coasts, who were trained to the use of great guns from a suggestion of the same gentleman, was pronounced to constitute 'a wonderfully effications mode of desence' for the country, at this time threatened with an invasion from France.

 $^{^{\}circ}$ If Cook's and De Langle's boats had been to arm d, those illustricus navigators would not have lost their lives a they did.

The fame ingenious officer also invented a gun-carriage with an inclined plane, whereby the weight of the gun itself is employed to counteract the strain and shock of the recoil; and also a method of fixing the gun carriages upon slides, so as to fight them upon either side; whereby a merchant vessel carrying eight guns may be rendered equal to another of sixteen in capacity to defend herself and the property onboard. Indeed the very appearance of eight guns on a side may in many cases deterr a cruiser, who would eagerly sly to take possession of a vessel showing only four.

His plans for floating batteries conftructed upon casks, which may also serve for temporary wharfs; his exertions for the defence of the harbours and the coasts, his hints for the improvement of the fisheries; and, above all, his plan for manning the navy without the expense, the enormities, the diseases, and mortality, of pressing, and confinement in tenders, which would be a prodigious relief to the commerce and navigation of the country, and would dispatch the outfit of the fleets with promptitude and alacrity, entitle Captain Schank to the lasting gratitude of a nation who desire to unite warlike with commercial pre-eminence.

Mr. Gearfon of York in Pennfylvania received from the American government a patent for an invention of great importance to all persons concerned with shipping, by means of which a vessel, with her bottom so broken that the ordinary pumps would be incapable to preserve her one hour from going down, can be kept perfectly buoyant for any length of time, and cannot be overset by any gale of wind, though under a press of sail.

December 17th—An act, for continuing the duties on penfions, offices, and perfonal effaces, contains a fection for continuing the duties imposed on fugar by the acts of 27, 34, and 37 Geo. III, the excite duties on malt by an act 27 Geo. III, and the excite duties on tobacco and fruff by an act 29 Geo. III, till the 25th of March 1800. [39 Geo. III, c. 37]

December 22^d —Three millions were raifed for the public ferrice by a loan, the fubferibers to which received £100 in the three-per-cent contolidated fund, and £87:9:6 in the three-per-cent reduced fund, for every £100 paid in. [c. 7] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £3,000,000 in the confolidated, and £2,624,250 in the reduced fund.

In the course of this year the following vessels passed the Sound,

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		o delicit parieta ti	
British 3,313	Hamburgh	41	Russian	13 Totals.
Swedish 2,120	Oldenburg	55	American 1	20
Danish 1,825	bremen	96	Portuguese	12
Prussian 1,021	Rostock	103	Dutch, French, and	
Papenberg 147	Lubech	39	Spanish, nonc.	
		-	_	-
0.020	i	337		145 0,508

It has already been observed, that Hamburgh was getting the ascendant over Amsterdam, which had for a long time been the first commercial

city in Eurannihilatecoully augm which has efpecially f 2,148 veffe 80 from M fterdam, 5 China, and failed out comade fucce

Among articles of it the quantity nions and the pounds, wh

from London Liverpoo

Bremen a burgh, of the December ported from and in those eral of the co of them were

> Wooler Cotton Linens. musli Iron, wi Sugar, r Coals. Silk goo Copper, Brass wi Printed | Fore Coffee . India pie Sugar . Indigo . Linens, i Tea . . Tobacco

Pepper . Rum .

 B_{l}

^{*} So large a proport established there, who a The exports of for be wanted in India.

city in Europe. The prefent war has greatly depressed, or rather almost annihilated, the declining commerce of Amsterdam, and has prodigioufly augmented the advantages and commercial prosperity of Hamburgh, which has become the emporium of all the middle parts of Europe, especially for West-India produce and British manufactures. This year 2,148 vessels entered the port, whereof there were 198 from London, 80 from Newcastle, and 132 from other British ports, 117 from Amsterdam, 51 from Bourdeaux, 3 from Cadiz, 71 from Ruslia, 2 from China, and 149 from the United states of America. Of the vessels which failed out of the port, there were 17 for the Greenland fishery, which made fuccefsful voyages.

Among the imports of Hamburgh in the course of the year, the articles of fugar and coffee are the most considerable. Of the former the quantity was 98,000,000 of pounds, mostly from the British dominions and the United states of America; of the later 46,000,000 of pounds, whereof there were

from London . . 4,568,000, | from New York . . 4,182,000; | and from the island Liverpool . 10,073,000; Philadelphia . 5,773,000, Baltimore . 8,965,000; of St. Thomas . 4.162.000 .

Bremen also enjoys a share, though much smaller than that of Hamburgh, of the trade, which the war has turned out of its usual channel.

December—By an account of the value of the various articles exported from England in the three quarters ending 10th October 1797, and in those ending 10th October 1798, made up by the inspector-general of the customs by order of the house of commons, some of the chief

Three quarters of 1797. Three quarters of 170	and goods, except nuslins in the graph of th
British merchandize Cotton goods Cotper, wrought and unwrought Brass wrought, and brass wire Foreign merchandize Coffee India piece goods Sugar Coffee Coffe	215,341 313 002

^{*} So large a proportion of the books being for India and China is much to the honour of the British gentlemen established there, who are the only readers of them.

The exports of foreign merchandize to India are not diftinguished. But searcely any of them except lineus, can he wanted in India.



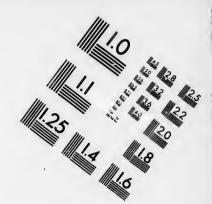
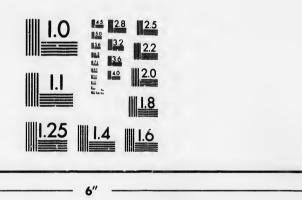


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503



This statement is according to the custom-house valuation, established above a century ago, which differs from the value declared by the exporters, in the feveral proportions expressed in the following

List of the principal articles of British manufactures exported, with the rate per cent, which the value declared by the exporters exceeds the estimates, by which they are valued in the locks of the inspector-general of the customs *.

2 1	J the thorono .
Excess per eent,	Excess per cent,
Apothecary's ware	Hats of felt
Beer	Horses
Books 447	Iron, wrought 103
Brass, wrought 158	Lead
Candles of tallow	Leather, tanned
Chariots	wrought 60
Coaches	Melasses
Copper, wrought 19	Pietures or prints
unwrought 1,409	Pewter
Cordage 61	Provisions, cheese 108
Coarse glass and earthen ware 334	Silk, wrought
Glass for windows	sewing 54
— white flint 426	Tin
Gun-powder 106	Woolen goods
Haberdashery 1,147	5

The custom-house valuation of the following articles is above their declared value, viz.

Hats of beaver	10	Linen, checked	6
Linen, plain, for bounty	13	Sail-cloth	38

The importation of sugar and rum in the course of this year was great beyond all preceding ones, as appears by

An account of the quantity of British-plantation sugar and rum imported and exported between 5th January 1798 and 5th January 1799, with the duties received, and drawbacks and bounties paid thereon.

IMPORTED	1	SUGAR.	num.
from Antigua Antigua Barbados Dominica Grenada Jamaica Montserrat Nevis S'. Christophers S'. Vincent Tortola Martinique Demararay Trinidad S'. Domingo Tobago	Cwt. qrs. 86,822 2 2 159,969 1 49,294 3 107,641 3 0 34,674 1 46,379 3 100,142 0 145,534 1 37,061 2 218,580 3 30,244 2 29,972 0 21,534 3 103,637 2	6 20 27 5 21 1 1 3 0 23 1 1 22 1 1 1	Gallens. Duty. 180,336 75,335 53,727 117,530 2,948,644 65,137 58,296 170,571 142,385 53,095 13,508 58,071 3,803 309 254,780
Total	2,361,715 O Cwt. qrs. 532,399 1 238,440 t	lbs Drawback, &c.	4,196,193 £95,996 6 5 Gallons Drawback. Rum 333,093 £5,806 10 0

<sup>Mr. Irving, the infpector-general, annexed the following explanatory note of the mode by which the above rates are obtained.

The quantities exported to every part of the world, with the manufactures of this kingdom experiments.</sup>

in

yea

froi

froi the

63,5

and

of th from : 2

for up pear, i declara certain

Vo

The following is an Account of the vessels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1798.

England	
Seotland 11,275 1,287,384 05.305	1
	d
Ireland 1,976 141,472 11,935	1
Colonies 1,025 40,088 4016	J
Colonies	
Guernsey, Jersey, &c. 2,664 172,481 14,872 Mann 10,233 1,533 218 4,023	1
	ı
Total	

There were built and registered in the several ports in the British dominions, in the course of this year,

833 vessels measuring 89,319 tuns.

The net revenue of the eustoms, paid into the exchequer in the course of this the West-India duty of four and a half per eent Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £5,509,087 28,412

There were coined in the mint, in the course of this year, 63,510 pounds of gold, value £2,967,504 15 0

According to an account made up at the bank of England, the average amount of the bank notes in circulation, during each quarter of this year, was as follows.

4	,	", was as follows.
from 25 th December to 25 th March	Notes of £5 and upwards.	Note: of £2 and £1. £1,658,300 1,983,330 1,821,490 1,730,380

have been estimated in the books of the inspector-general for unwards of a century past; from whence it will appear, in what proportion the value, as now stated by the declaration of the exporter, differs from the estimated value, on which the accounts have been heretofore assertions.

Vol. IV.

hed

ex-

,053

58 108 113

> 5.1 10

38

va-

6 38

ond

anded.

autics. rted

By thus extracking the entries of the quantity and

declared value exported to every country, the true average value is afternaised, particularly on those articles, which, though casted under one general head, vary materially in the constituent parts in quality and price, such as in wrought iron, from the finest article of polished seed seed to the ploughshare, &c.

A. D. 1798.

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1798 was as follows.

	Impor	Imported into			Exported from	d from			
	0.50	COURT AND		ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.		
Countries, &c.	ENGLAND.	SCOTE STORY	British merchandize.	c. Foreign merchandize.	Total.	British merchandize.	Fe	Total.	
Denmark and Norway	£120,310 10	4 £46,848 7 0	£180,340 4	1 62355,730 17	5 2536,071 2 4		€697 7 11	£13,479 3	4
Russia	1,911,509 14	505,310		7 311,410 7 4		_	301 7 11	_	္
Sweden	225,410 8 1	က	19,173 8		7 44,236 19 8		2,847 2 11		0.
Foland -	187,480 10		22,318	9 45,908 15 8			: : : :	13 0	0
Prussia -		,	150,979 8	7 200,857 4 (2 0 0	9 600'9	3
Germany -	2,003,079 8		1,93	10 8,552,884 15 1	110,503,247 19 11	92,411 12 8	93,806 9 1	186,218 1	6
Holiand	461,409 9	G 112,694 14 6	6,297 14	3 931,805 2 6	16 1				
Figurders -	14,643 3	2	: : :	10,684 5					
France -	20,8%5 3	: : :	26 1	8 4,455 4 7	7 4,481 6 3				
Portugal .	645,665 3	6 54,718 7 11		2 114,801 18 1	_	5,603 10 5	3,080 1 6	8,083 11	11
Madeira -	4,178 1	3 158 8 7	149,253 14	8 24,571 11 4	173,825 6 0				
Spain -	325,043 10	:: :: ::		: : : : :		363 15 0	: : :	303 15	9
Cin iries	28.734 0	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	23 11	0	23 11 0				
Straits :	3,091 7 1	3							(
Gibraltar -	33,126 10		142,793 18	2 57,117 18 1			649 12 6	_	G:
Italy	128,400 1		168,954 2	2 38,093 14 4	207,047 16 6	8,874 0 8	: : : :	2,874 0	20
Venice .	17,040 3 1	: : : :	6,247 13	1	_				
Turkey -	42,285 3		42,800 1	n	62,168			0	
Ireland	2,349,082 16	2 386,603 14 5	4,	4	2,702,146 1	166,332 18 5	105,883 14 8	77	٦,
Mann .	49,512 11 1	0 423 19 3		10		1,071 3 5	:		o 1
Guernsey, &c	149,098 15	0 2,800 10 6	143,458 4	12	3 187,306 16 8	2,337 4 7	100 6 0	2,443 10	7
Greenland -	110,388 1	5 18,773 15 3	92 17	4					
¿., f United states	1,027.710 12	10	4,	0			9,712 19 3		~
₹* \ British colonies	273,010 15	7 42,781 11 5		17	1,130,588		44,158 10 5	240,310	5 1 (
es f British .	6,033,627 3 1	1 357,031 12 10	6,4	2	9 5,583,688 8 5	483,858 10 1	34,202 12 1	518,121 3	>
Foreign .	186,739 4	1	44,162 15		50,442		_		
Asia -	7,626,930 6		1,093,978 9	0					
New Holland .		: :		=	232				
Africa -	60,448 1	8 51 19 10	169'609	13					
Cape of Good Hope	1,473 10	9	_	3 6,708 0	_				
Sierra Leona	prosite .		3,621 3	2 5,203 1	8,914 4 10				
Prize goods -	582,129 6	- 1						0000000	1-
Totals .	25,454,101 4	81.003,728 4 0	4 018,298,814 8	8 11 13,623,766 3 8	8 31,922,580 12 7 1,373,688 11 10 205,508 10	1,373,088 11 10		31,000,107	-1

Imports of England £22,954,161 4 8 Exports of England £18,298,814 8 11]£13,623,766 3 8|£31,922,580 12 7 Scotland 1,903,728 4 0 Exports of Scotland 1,373,688 11 10 295,508 10 3 1,669,197 2 1 £19,672,503 0- 9 £13,919,27+ 13 11 £33,591,777 14 8 Britisb merebandine. Foreign merebandine. £27,857,859 8 8

Summary.

From the declarations of value made by the exporters in virtue of the convoy act, and from a careful calculation of the articles exempted from the convoy duty, Mr. in impressorement, stated to parliament the real marketable value of the Drittish merelandize exported in this year at £33,148,682, a sum almost equal to the efficial value of the whole exports.

, A.	SCOTLAND.	Outward.	British. Foreign.	V 30.012 20118721.885 1.540 and 10.000 Men. Ves. Twee.	2 494 21 112 16,272 888 3 470 22
		1	Foreign.	9,012 20118721,885	9 31,308 1,698 2 494
B One year 17		Countries, &c.	nom at: to.	Denmark & Norwa	Courland
at lareater, durin	ard.	Foreign.	Vessels. Tuns. Men.	450 77,773 4,370	11 1930
he posts of Circ	Outward	British,	590100,150 6.087 320 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	403 102,740 4,025	3 629 31
ad outward, in t	.d.	Foreign.	590109,150 6,083	:	: :
meand, and cleared outward, in the posts of Civela Invalin, during the 1798,	Ruit. h		872	6,330	83 18,596 813
-	_	Ves		.,	

£27,857,859 8 8

3

From the declarations of value made by the exporters in virtue of the convoy act, and from a careful calculation of the articles exempted from the convoy duty, Mr. Traing, the inspector exported in this year at £33,148,062, a sum almost equal to the efficial value of the whole exports.

£19,672,503 0. 9 £13,919,274 13 11 £33,591,777 14

92 12,202 3 470 2,487 5,169 22 Outward. 57 597 192 126 1,143 Tuns. 10,843 16,272 4,634 970 4,546 281 7,803 2,756 77,153 3,852 909 2,61.1 52 1,542 200 Men. Vet. Tunt. 20118721,885 1 Foreign. 5,492 . 20: 24 : : : : 31 143 300 765 3,012 3,725 British. 22,894 62,500 2,990 252 131 2547 Denmark & Norway Russia Courland Holland France Portugal Leghorn Naples Sicily Straits and Gibraltar Countries, &c. Genoa.... Seis Conquered ... Spain Canaries Turkey. Ragusa from at 1 to. Greenland Southern fishery Azores. Madeira Guernsey. &c.... Brit. colonies Hudson's bay British.... Barbary Cape or Good Hope United states Honduras ... Sweden Poland. Prussia. Dantzik Livonia . . . Hamburgh Germany ... Venice.... Bremen. New Holland reland.... Mann 4,370 and eleared outward, in the posts of Great landin, days 157 493 1060 1,060 440 392 710 60 212 356 45 139 3,887 ,163,53475,334 2 500,845,13210,4 Foreign. 77,773 3,024 2,807 22,287 10,184 12,944 979 2,030 755 340 564 30213 Outward, 711 2,032 1,764 2,437 1,980 413,68023,005 2,276 8,97 4,380 53,433 102,740 029 10,491 12,884 3,646 43,258 5,236 47,793 13,915 30,876 1,037 970 50 6 057 9,143 6,439 27,280 10,020 124,541 50,632 825 508 2,268 8,7081 .,620 4,613 7.7041,125,51667,5:0 2,831385,97220,062 Foreign. 23,180 92,935 5,722 6 520 Tuns. 8,542 0,778 6,106 016,1 17,200 620 3,157 E05 141 975 255 292 292 115 115 113 123 10, 197 651 1,803 8,107 400 Turs. 11,746 146,850 1,160 18,59c 10,936 2,880 84,500 22,530 23,662 186 291 121 41,464 750 4,090 394,1262 1,01, 421 .00 17,186 4,481 4,085 17,135 8,687 26,053 28,275 4.1,216 03,880 3,063 158 457

| 1,835^t103,025_t10,015_t251₅34,050 | 2,182 | 1,857_t155.017,1,453_t145<mark>t0,567</mark> | 1,280

1799, January 4th—The acts 35 Geo. III, cc. 15, 80, and 36 Geo. III, c. 76, respecting the importation of Dutch property, and the act 37 Geo. III, c. 21, empowering the king to regulate the trade at the Cape of Good Hope, were continued till fix weeks after the commencement

of the next fession of parliament. [39 Geo. III, c. 12]

January oth—The parliament ' being defirous to raife an ample con-' tribution for the profecution of the war,' imposed a tax of ten per cent on the annual income of all perfons having £200 a-year or more, whether arifing from estate, agriculture, office, trade, or whatever fource. Those, whose incomes were under £60, were exempted; and perfons having from £60 to £190 were taxed according to a progressive fcale rifing from -120 to 110 of their incomes. In order to violate as little as possible the privacy necessary in commercial concerns, particular commissioners were appointed for receiving, and judging of, the statements of income delivered by perfons in trade, which they were enjoined to keep fecret: and they were to iffue indented certificates, marked, numbered, or lettered, without the names of the parties, who were thereupon to pay into the bank the fums specified in the certificates. [c. 13] This act received several amendments, some of them in the course of the fame fession. But the tax was found not near so productive as it was expected *.

January 19th The king, by an order in council, licenced a commercial

intercourse between Jamaica and S'. Domingo.

January_The directors of the bank advertised, that they would pay

* When the tax upon income was under the consideration of parliament, Mr. Pitt, the chancellor of the exchequer, laid before the house the following

Estimate of the annual income of all the inhabitants of Great Britain, distinguishing the sources whence it is derived. Rent of lands in England, reckoning 40,000,000 of cultivated acres at the average rent of 12/0 'Icnant's profits, three fourths of the rent Mines, inland navigation nd timber . . . Professions Rent of lands, &c. in Scotland Income arising from possessions beyond? the seas Annuities from the public funds, deducting foreign property and the amount paid to 1.5 the commissioners for reducing the national debt Profits on £80,000,000 employed in foreign commerce, supposed 15 per cent Profits on domestic trade, and those derived from skill and industry Total annual income of the people of Great ?

Britain

Mr. Pitt estimated the incomes of people having less than £200 a-year to be £23,000,000, and consequently there should be £102,000,000 liable to the full tax of ten per cent, which, with the taxes upon incomes from £00 to £190, should produce a revenue considerably above ten millions.

The amount of it for two years, agreeable to the accounts made up at the office for taxes, was as

follows.

TOTAL OF	Year endi 1800	
By commissioners for gen- eral purposes, and com- missioners of appeal		
By commercial commissioners	1,175,577	1,394,837
	5,601,624	5,743,150

The account for the first of these years states a sum of £180,000 to £200,000, as expected from districts, whence complete returns had not been received. One fifth of the sum assessed by the commercial commissioners is stated to be derived from income not acquired by commerce.

all charter paid Just Fin control to the M

the f

years

port

all odd fums, not exceeding £5, in cash (i. e. in gold and silver); and that all notes of one or two pounds, dated before July 1798, should be paid in cash, or exchanged for new notes, in the option of the holders. Just before this time their small notes had been forged.

February 13th Minorca being now fubject to Great Britain, the king, in courseil, licenced all his fubjects to trade with that island, conforming

to the duties, rules, &c. prescribed by law.

March 1st Mr. Irving, the inspector-general of the imports and exports of Great Britain, by order of the liouse of commons, made up the following

Account of the quantities of the principal articles in the nature of raw materials, imported, and used in the manufactures of Great Britain for twelve years preceding the 5th of Fame

s prece	aing the 5	of Fa	nuary 1	700		-, oth 11/1	ium jor
Years e	end Pearl-ashes	10	1		1		
ing :th	Jan. cwt.	cwrt.		Brimstone	Cochineal	Fustic,	1 ~ "
1788			cwt.	CWI.	lb.	tuns.	Galls,
1780		10(200	00,7 10			5,56	cwt.
1790		-3,32			270.70		
1791		50,789		25,372	82.62		
1792		55,754	177,342	41,278	168.08	1,34	
1793		26,215	87,659	41,492	159,73	3,763	-,020
1794		53,871	103,113	39,332	204,090	4,424	
1795		24,084	98,493	46,047	66.81	4,182	
1796		26,190	30,742	26,904	75,273		000
1797		22 829	109,209	19,243	177,717		-,000
1798	42,592	57,737	81,438	31,808		, ,,,,,,,	-,00
1799	32,412	48,858	48,327	18,891		491	3,515
1799	45,064	56,358	112,753	74,643			487
	L. Indiana and					1,580	126
	Indigo,	Logwood,	Madder, 11	Redwood. !	Shumark	Elephant'steeth,	
1788	1,320,396	tune.		tuns,	cwt,	cwt.	Flax,
.1789	1,588,711	6,360	27,842	1,631	21,323		.cwt.
1790	1,226,616	6,788	19,931	593	19,987	1,387	259,938
1791		8,159	43,140	1,021	17,368	2,145	253,356
1792	978,907	5,795	47,931		27,007	1,476	129,807
1793	707,210	4,930	40,812	100	27,599	3,735	253,752
1794	968,095	2,693	42,470	141	25,502	1,484	296,671
1795	920,376	2,538	20,546	1,086	23,113	1,412	229,235
1796	1,441,905	2,232	45,502	75	19,992	2,203	267,605
	2,831,195	3,042	37,455	372	26,052	1,047	331,728
1797	2,609,453	5,100	58,714	247	31,561	1,167	220,024
1798		4,074	50,860	150		1,969	307,422
1799	1	3,201	41,113 .	100	18,658	889	200,228
					37,479		385,376
	Linen yarn,	Hemp,	Ox or cow	hides I Dan	inen 177.1	or train oil.) Wi	
1788	lb.	cwt,	number	to to	ns.		hale fins,
1789	9,380,085	369,097	85	1	2,453		cwt.
1790	9,436,123	550,010			8,095	15,460	10,845
1791	9,414,384	453,631		- 0.1	5,620	15,190	10,257
	10,273,768	564,933	185		4,748	13,833	11,713
1792	10,258,877	352,032	281		0.280	12,300	6,673
1793	9,523,227	590,650	245			10,467	6,652
1794	9,161,935	546,822	1.51		8,500 ²	10,685	5,443
1795	7,636,890	575,489	107			11,645	5,784
1796	8,678,077	568,650			7,047	10,000	5,461
1797	7,914,545	613,373			5,193	10 17	6,601
1798	7,286,815	482,571	116		5,572	11,36	7,855
1799	9,228,354	626,701	165		0,537	13,540	8,632
	•	,, 5.1	105	1700 47	7,167	11,398	8,7741

0		Raw filk			1 -	1	
"Years end	Bengal,	China,	Italian .	Thrown filk.	Cotton,	Spanish wool,	Woolen or bay yarn,
ing 5th Jan	lb.	lb.	lb.	1b.	1ь.	lb.	cwt.
1788	184,493	341,251	125,195	376,810	22,176,887	4,079,333	7,575
1789	301,219	245,905		260,120	19,614,290	4,013,114	4,503
	358,416			370,523			6,736
1791	270,654	199,600					4,792
1792	407,902	191,715	310,544	447,767	28,342,233	1,998,732	6,353
1791	111,828		388,582	426,251	33,422,032	4,263,496	8,348
1794	716,688	161,863		239,348			4,562
1795	459,470	91,854		306,593			19,233
1796	341,652	154,603	179.834		24,872,535	4,510,534	46,959
1797	277,822	5,689	115.438	360,021	31,279,973	3,289,311	3,002
1798	32,444	73,932	95,552		22,572,853	4,577,100	3,739
1799			239,354	350,800	29,413,471	2,263,660	75,131

prothe the of

1

line

less

duty

with

that

coun

ficial T and a per la corn' Ti falt, Th lowin till 24 Th [38] Jur of co upon hither fluips o structe ed, th fhirref be paid

M

·A

As the imports from India can never be brought to account till July in the enfuing year, the inspector-general was obliged to omit the Bengal and China silk, and the elephant's teeth and cochineal of the last of these years.

In a few days after the above account was delivered, the house of commons, desirous of seeing a retrospect of the foreign articles worked up in the British manufactures during a longer space of time, ordered the following

Account of the quantity of the principal articles in the nature of row materials imported and used in the manufactures of Great Britain, on an annual medium of four periods of five years each, commencing 54 January 1772.

Five years preceding	Pearl-ashes,	Pot-afhes,	Parilla,	Brimstone,	Cochineal,	Fustic,	Galls,
5th Jan.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt	ewt.	tuns.	cwt.
1776	27,977	22,384	73,065	20,899	149,891	1,234	1,632
1787	33,684	33,924	57,862	27,468	242,286	5,519	1,433
1792	39,146	43,204	110,161	35,693	178,866	3,022	1,575
1799	30,851	42,394	76,493	34,279	113,632	1,101	2,113
	Indigo,	Logwood,	Madder, .	Redwood.	Shumack,	Elephant's teeth,	Flax,
	lb.	tuns.	cwt.	tuns.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1776	1,176,188	1,672	29,044	347	12,484	690	254,141
1787	1,194,955	5,939	37,294	1,088	13,829	1,339	245,636
1792	1,093.707	5,674	38,816	371	23,492	2,050	232,564
1799	1,412,505	3,529	40,730	108	26,748	1,291	290,754
	Linen yarn,		Ox or cow		er iron,	Fifh or train oil,	Whale fins
0	1ь.	cwt.	number		tuna.	tuns.	cwt.
1776	7,947,157	246,573	68,99		44,131	8,974	2,075
1787	8,873,866	314,986	66,87		44,924	10,288	4,410
1792	9,781,275	502,253	180,75		45,452	12,495	8,147
1799	8,148,936	573,358	118,38	38	41,103	11,358	7,464
	1	Raw filk		1	1	1 1	
	7	~ 1		Thrown	Cotton,		Woolen or
	Bengal,	China,	Ital, and Turk lb.	filk,	16.	wool,	bay yarn,
1776	182,581	160,265	197,621	361,359			13,587
3787		189,835	167,285	369,303		83 1,975,327	12,047
1792		190,452	242,729	398,519			6,146
1799	201,647	93,398	135,780	342,201		30 3,800,583	29,612

If equally authentic accounts of the raw materials of native produce could be obtained, they would afford a noble display of the foundation

March—The directors of the bank of England made transfers to the proprietors, of the loyalty five-per-cent stock belonging to the bank, at their accumulated profits. This was in addition to their usual dividend of seven per cent per annum.

March 21"-The following acts of parliament were continued for limited times, viz.

The act for suspending the bounty on the exportation of British-made sail-cloth or canvass to Ireland, continued till 25th March 1800.

The act prohibiting the importation of French cambrics and lawns, unless for exportation, continued till 25th March 1800.

The act for allowing bounties on the exportation of British and Irish linens, and permitting the importation of foreign linen yarn free from duty, continued till 24th June 1800. [39 Geo. III, cc. 26, 27, 28]

April 10th—Notwithstanding the act 38 Geo. III, c. 76, vessels loaded

οf

 of

 $^{\mathrm{ed}}$

n-

April 10^{cs}—Notwithstanding the act 38 Geo. III, c. 76, vessels loaded with the produce of the fisheries of Newfoundland, or the produce of that island or Labrador, were permitted to fail from any port of those countries without a convoy. [c. 32]

May 10th—The following laws, having been found useful and beneficial, were continued for limited times, viz.

The act for permitting the importation from all places of rape feeds and other feeds yielding oil, when British rape feed is so high as £20 per last (the price to be ascertained in the same manner as the price of corn) to be continued till 24th June 1804.

The act allowing the importation of feal skins, cured with foreign salt, free from duty, continued till 24th June 1804.

The act for encouraging the manufactures of flax and cotton by allowing drawbacks on the foap, flarch, &c. employed in them, continued till 24th June 1803.

The act for fecuring the duties on glass, continued till 5th July 1800.

June 13th—Every kind of feudal fervice being hostile to the genius of commerce, it is proper to observe, that the thirlage, or obligation upon the occupiers of land to have their corn ground at particular mills, hitherto pretty general in Scotland, and also some other feudal hardships comprehended under the general name of thirlage *, which obstructed industry and occasioned much litigation, were now so far abolished, that the persons aggreed by them are authorized to apply to the shirrer for fettling, by the help of a jury, an equitable commutation to be paid in corn or money to the proprietor of the dominant mill or

^{*} Thirlage, corrupted from threllage, the condition of a threll, or bound fervant.

other property, which that magistrate is required to settle and oblige

the proprietor to accept. [6.35]

Many colliers and coal-bearers in Scotland being still in a state of bondage, in consequence of not complying with the provisions, or having become subject to the penalties, of the act passed in the year 1775 for their emancipation, it was now enacted, that all such persons, who were bound colliers in Scotland at the time of passing that act, should be free from servitude, and be in all respects in the same situation as if they had regularly obtained their discharge agreeable to the act. And the powers given to justices of the peace by two acts of the Scottish parliament, 22 Jac. VI, c. 8, and 1 Car. II, c. 38, to fix the wages of labourers, and to compell labourers to serve for the appointed wages, and the masters to pay them, were now declared to extend to colliers; coal-hewers, coal-bearers, and all other persons employed at collieries in Scotland. [c. 56]

In order to secure to this country the benefit of an extended trade in the produce and manufactures of India, the East-India company are permitted to lodge the goods imported by them in warehouses approved of by the commissioners of the customs, on paying, or securing by bond, the following duties, which are declared to be instead of all former duties, except those imposed by the convoy act, 38 Geo. III, c.

70, VIZ.	per cent
Plain muslin, Nankeen cloth, flowered or stitched muslins or white calicoes,	
White calicoes, plain white dimities, and all goods prohibited to be used in this kingdom, being imported only for exportation,	0.1
All other goods, except bullion, pretious stones, tea, cotton, nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon,) 0

to be computed on the gross proceeds of the goods at the company's sales, and paid within four months after each sale.

Goods thus lodged in the warehouses may be exported without paying any other duties than those imposed by this act and the convoy act, on entering into bond that they shall not be relanded in Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, Mann, or the islands of Faro or Ferro.

The purchasers of goods, fold at the company's sales for consumption in this country, are to pay the following duties, which, with the convoy duties, are instead of all others formerly enacted, viz.

1 114111	Duties.	Drawbacks.
Arrangoes, for every £100 value at the sale	£53 9	1
Calicoes, plain white, 1¼ yard broad and 10 yards long, or above 1¼ yard broad and 6 yards long, per piece	0 6	3
and moreover, for every £100 in value	20 19	1
if exported, after being printed or coloured in this kingdom, per piece		0 6 8
and for every £100 in value at the company's sale		20 19 1
China ware for every £100 in value	109 8	5

Drugev Ditte Japa Mus

fle

Co

Sugar Sugar Manu Unma and cha

Tui

by a confo every amous reduce The

was retow ye Pruffia for it.

July the 24' coffee,

Muscov Ditto, sa White o Sugar of house Sugar in for dit Coffee, o

It was
the draw
the boun
Vol.

ge

V-75 10 ld if hr irand ıltin re ed all c.

ent

7 1

21

2 y's

ng

nc n, о.

on oy 8.

8

22. 2. 1/99.	4 10 4
Cotton manufactures, not particularly enumerated or described, for every \$100 in value.	473
described for any not particularly enumerated or	
described, for every £100 in value Cowries, for every £100 in value Dimities, plain white, per yard	£122 4 5
Dimits, for every £100 in value	
Dimities, plain white, per yard . and moreover for every \$\mathscr{L}[100] in value	53 9 1 O 2 O 22 3 6
and moreover for every £100 in value	0 2 0
if exported after he	22 3 6
this kingdom per used bring printed or coloured in	
and for every Rico:	1 0 1 8
and for every £100 in value at the company's sale.	1
Drugs, not enumerated or described, manufactured, for every £100	23 3 4
every £100	78 11 5
Ditto	
Japanned or lacquered ware, unmanufactured, ditto Muslins plain, Naukeen cloth, musling or active.	51 14 10
Muslins plain, Naukeen cloth, muslins or white calicoes the flowered or stitched, ditto	119 10 9
flowered or stitched 1: reading or write calicoes 1	- 7
flowered or stitched, ditto	19 13 9
if exported after being printed or stained in this kingdom, ditto	
kingdom, ditto	12 0 4
Sugar, ditto	1 2 7
and moreover for every hundredweight	37 16 3
Manufactured goods, not enumerated, for every £100.	0 2 6
Unmanufactured goods (except tea) not enumerated, and not being exempted from duty.	O 2 6 71 4 4
and not being exempted from data	
and not being exempted from duty, nor particularly	45 1 8
charged with duty, for every £100	
The state of the s	1
June 21"-The fum of fir rooms	

June 21"—The sum of £15,500,000 was raised for the public service by a loan, the subscribers to which received £125 in the three-per-cent confolidated fund, and £50 in the three-per-cent reduced fund, for every £100 paid in. [c. 60] The capital of the debt thus created amounted to £19,375,000 in the confolidated, and £7,750,000 in the

The duty, imposed by the convoy act on raw linen yarn imported, was repealed with respect to the yarns of Ermland and Lithuania, and tow yarn imported directly from any of the territories of the king of Prussia: and a new duty of three per cent on the value was substituted

July 1"-The following additional duties, some commencing from the 24th, and others from the 20th, of June, were imposed on fugar and

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Diff. 1118 of 1110
Muscovado sugar of the British colonies, imported, Ditto, sold at the East-India company's sales. White or clayed sugar of the British colonies, imported, Sagar of foreign colonies, on delivery from the ware house for exportation.	8.l
Sugar imported by the East-India company, on ditto	2,0
Coffee, on ditto for ditto It was also thought expedient to del 0.	6/ð

It was also thought expedient to deduct 2/6 per hundredweight from the drawback allowed on the exportation of mufcovado fugar, 2/6 from the bounty on the exportation of ballard reaned, ground, or powdered, or broken, fugar, and fugar-candy, and 4 from the bounty on refined fugar exported. But the full drawback was allowed on fugars carried

to Ireland. [c. 63]

The additional bounty of 1/6 per hogshead of 50 gallons, allowed upon the exportation of pilchards by the act 31 Geo. III, c. 45, and subsequent acts, was continued till 24th June 1805. Barrels of 32 gallons, and hogsheads containing less than 50 gallons, were also allowed proportional bounties. The exporters were allowed to ship them from any place licenced by the commissioners of excise, as well as from the lawful quays. Many regulations respecting salt are also contained in the act. [c. 65]

July 12th—The act 14 Geo. III, c. 42, for prohibiting the importation of deficient filver coin, and for preventing the tender of filver by tale in payments beyond the fum of twenty-five pounds, was rendered per-

petual. [c. 75]

The post-master-general and his deputies were authorized to fend letters to foreign countries by any vessels whatever, and to charge half the postage payable on letters fent to the same places by the post-office packets. A postage of sourpence is henceforth charged upon every single letter brought from any foreign country by a private vessel, and in proportion for double letters, &c. the commander of the vessel being now allowed twopence for every letter. [c. 76]

A duty of four shillings per bushel was imposed on falt made in Scotland, instead of the former duty, and a further duty of fix shillings was

laid on fult carried from Scotland to England. [c. 77]

It being thought ' expedient to regulate the shipping and carrying of flaves in British vessels from the coast of Africa,' it was enacted, that all veffels fitted cut for the flave trade fluil be entered for that purpose at the port of clearing out. The space between decks shall not be less than five feet from the upper furface of the lower deck to the lower furface of the upper deck throughout the whole length, and the whole shall be allotted for the reception of the flaves, without being lumbered with merchandize or stores.-Vessels having only one deck shall have a falfe deck laid in the hold.—Every vessel before failing must be meafured and examined by an officer of the customs, who shall give the commander a certificate, authorizing him to take in as many flaves as there are spaces of eight superficial feet upon his lower deck; and that certificate must be produced, before any slave be landed, to the collector of the customs at the port of delivery in the West-Indies or America, who is required to examine the veffel, and transmit an account of the number of flaves onboard to the commissioners of the customs in London.-Every flaving veffel must have the words, ' allowed to carry ' flaves,' and the number of flaves allowed, conspicuously painted upon her stern .- No vessel shall carry more than ten slaves for every free perion onboard: but if more than two fifths of the cargo be young flaves measuring not more than four feet four inches in height, every five such

No of ing ing of i and cuff ing it: veff out, take mar who vova quei fron of in veffe men fhort ance wate mide an av artic dupli of a it, a exhib ed ou

YOU

[c. 8c It] manu was e for the of we fuling carryinore than t

coals,

* Ma

d

1-

d

n

ie

n

n le

t-

ie

ce

ıd

as

d.

e

er

le

re

a-

as at

ıl-

or

nt

ns

ry

young ones over the proportion of two fifths may be reckoned as four, No cargo of flaves shall confist of more than four bundred, unless in case of taking onboard shipwrecked slaves, or slaves from a vessel in distress. The furgeon of every flaving veffel must have a certificate of his being properly qualified, and give bond at the custom-house before sailing, that he will keep a regular and true journal, expressing the number of male and female flaves brought onboard, and the deaths of the flaves and of the ship's crew, which he shall deliver to the collector of the customs at the first British port, where the vessel shall arrive after leaving the coast of Africa, who shall return him an attested duplicate of it; which, with the declaration of the master and the muster roll of the vessel, must be delivered at the custom-house from which she cleared out, before the can be cleared out for another voyage. No person shall take the command of a flaving vessel, unless he has already been commander in one flaving voyage, or chief mate or furgeon during the whole of two fucli voyages, or chief or inferior mate during three fuch voyages .- No loss by mortality of flaves, whether natural or the contequence of ill treatment or throwing them overboard, nor any loss suffered from the princes or people of Africa, shall be recoverable by any policy of infurance. The commander, officers, and feamen, of overy flaving vessel before failing must sign a prescribed form of enticles of agreement, containing the dayly allowance of provisions, a stipulation for short-allowance money if the crew are obliged to go upon short allowance, an engagement to employ the African natives for wooding and watering, and to allow sufficient lodging room for the men during the middle passage, either under the half-deck, or in the steerage, or under an awning or temporary upper deck of wood, fufficiently caulked. The articles must be witnessed by two of the custom-house officers, and a duplicate of them must be lodged in the custom-house. Every c Ticer of a flaving ship must have an abstract of this act; and an abstract of it, a copy of the articles, and of the muster roll, must be constantly exhibited in the most public part of the vessel. No vessel shall be cleared out for a flaving voyage, except at London, Liverpool, and Briftol *.

It being represented in parliament, that great numbers of journeymen manufacturers and workmen were combining to advance their wages, it was enacted, that such persons entering into written or verbal covenants for the purpose of obtaining higher wages, lessening or altering the hours of work, or deterring others from duely following their business, or resulting to work along with other workmen, or contributing money for carrying on such combinations, should be committed to prison for not more than three months, or to the house of correction for not more than two months, by order of any justice. [c. 81]

The duty of one shilling on every chaldron (Newcastle measure) of coals, shipped in the River Tine for home consumption, which was

[·] May not this act be called the charter of the flave-merchants of London, Liverpool, and Briffol?

granted to the duke of Richmond by King Charles II, and confirmed to the present duke by parliament, was now made payable to the public revenue instead of which an annuity, equal to the average of the amount for ten years preceding 25th December 1798, was settled on him and his heirs, subject to redemption, as may be afterwards agreed between the lords of the treasury and him *. [c. 84]

It being doubtful, whether the embezzlement of goods, money, bills, or other fecurities, by fervants or clerks, whom merchants are obliged to entrust in the course of their business, be punishable as felony, the parliament enacted, that any servant, clerk, or person employed in the way of business, committing such frauds, should be transported for a term not exceeding sourteen years. [c. 85]

The king was empowered to prohibit, with the advice of the privy council, the exportation of corn, and also to permit the importation of corn, kidney beans, tares, lentils, calivances, and other pulse; and also bulls, cows, oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, swine; beef, pork, mutton, veal, and lamb, salted or fresh; bacon, hams, tongues, butter, cheefe, potatoes, rice, sago, tapioca, vermicelli, millet feed, poultry, eggs, garte, and sour crout, in British or neutral vessels, without paying any duty. [c. 87]

It was enacted, that the East-India company should employ no vessels in their fervice but fuch as are contracted for to ferve them in trade. warfare, or other fervice, during fix voyages to and from India or China. They must advertise for proposals for building ships for their service of dimensions, &c. expressed in the advertisements; and they must impartially accept the offer of the lowest freight, unless all the offers be thought unreasonably high, the court of directors being at liberty to make agreements for extra freight in time of war or preparation for war.-In case of a ship being lost or taken before the completion of her fifth voyage, if the company are fatisfied that the captain, or, in case of his death, the chief officer, had done his duty, they may contract with the owners for a fimilar ship, to be employed during fix voyages on the fame terms, and to be commanded by the fame captain, or, failing him, by the former chief officer.—In cases of exigency the company, or their fervants abroad, may hire ships for any particular fervice.—Vessels employed as packets, and vellels employed in the company's war establishment in India, are not subjected to the regulations of this act. [c. 89]

The fum of £,703,541:13:4 was raifed by a lottery of 55,000 tickets at £12:15:10 each. The fum defined for prizes being only £500,000, there remained a profit to the public of £203,541:13:4.

Goods produced in the foreign colonies or plantations in America, imported directly in vessels belonging to the United states of America, or other friendly powers, are permitted to be warehoused and reshipped without paying the duties imposed by the convoy act. But such goods, taken out for home consumption, must pay the duties. [c, 95]

Mr. Bo ation mac necessary machinery even to se

Notwitl and interc fpecially li imported focuntry *.

The kin the import Jerfey, Ald and without Meffina, Le with respect quarantine king and p posed by the Europe, was fugar and the Mediter

The act,

was further The govern give premiu dustrious pe pertness in ing nets, cui beneficial pu ceeding £50 or equipping receive the p five years. in all, to per other necessa £200, and fo fons undertal age, or fpinn rectors shall 1 to appear in be a powerfu of the countr people were r

The follow The act fo

^{*} The annuity was fettled in the year 1800 at £19,000 a-year. [Ads, 40 Geo III, c. 43, and c. 103 of local ads.]

^{*} The supply of

Mr. Boulton of Soho near Birmingham, in confequence of an application made to him by the emperor of Russia for a fet of machinery necessary for a mint, was authorized by parliament to export all the machinery, tools, and utenfils, required for fuch an establishment, and even to fend workmen along with them to Ruffia. [c. 96]

Notwithstanding the act, 33 Geo. III, c. 27, for preventing trade and intercourse with the countries in hostility with his Majesty, unless specially licenced by him, it was enacted, that Spanish wool might be imported from any place whatever in vessels belonging to any neutral

country *. [c. 98]

The king was empowered to permit, by advice of the privy council, the importation of goods from the Levant into Great Britain, Guernsey, Jerfey, Alderney, Sark, or Mann, without having clean bills of health, and without having been aired in the lazarets of Malta, Ancona, Venice, Messina, Leghorn, Genoa, or Marseille, they being subject to such rules with respect to opening and airing them, and to the performance of quarantine by the persons onboard the vessels importing them, as the king and privy council shall prescribe.—The duty of two per cent imposed by the convoy act on British goods, exported to any place out of Europe, was lowered to one half per cent on all fuch goods (except fugar and goods exempted from payment) carried to any place within

the Mediterranean fea. [c. 99]

The act, 26 Geo. III, c. 81, for the encouragement of the fisheries was further continued till the end of the next fession of parliament. The governor and directors of the British society are empowered to give premiums, not exceeding £60 in any one year, to fober and industrious persons living in their settlements, distinguished by their expertness in catching and curing fish, making soap or oil from fish, making nets, cultivating the foil, or other useful arts tending to advance the beneficial purposes of the society; also to lend sums of money, not exceeding £500 in the whole, for the purposes of purchasing, building, or equipping, boats or vessels for the fishery, or building houses, and to receive the payments with the interest by installments in the space of five years. They are empowered also to lend sums, not exceeding £200 in all, to perfons undertaking to provide flores of oatmeal, falt, and other necessaries, to be repaid in one year; and a fum, not exceeding £200, and for a term not exceeding three years, to the person or perions undertaking to establish a manufactory of nets, sail-cloth, or cordage, or fpinning hemp, flax, or woolen yarn, to be repaid as the directors shall please to appoint. [c. 100] These are very trisling sums to appear in an act of parliament: but a fmall matter of money may be a powerful spring of activity among poor people in such remote parts of the country, if the application of it is judiciously directed, and if the people were relieved from the hardfhips and intricacies of the falt laws.

The following acts were continued for limited times, viz. The act for the support and encouragement of the sisheries in the

[·] The supply of Spanish wool, imported in consequence of this act, was chiefly from Hamburgh.

Greenland seas and Davis's straits, as amended by the act 32 Geo. III, c. 22, continued till 25th December 1800.

The act for discontinuing the duties payable on the importation of tallow, hogs lard, and grease, continued till 25th March 1806.

The act for granting bounties on the Newfoundland fisheries, continued, fo far as it relates to those bounties, till 1" January 1801. [cc. 101, 102]

Stamp duties, from one halfpenny to four pence, were imposed on bills of exchange, promiflory notes, or draughts payable on demand or otherways for fums of five shillings, twenty shillings, or twenty-one shillings, draughts on bankers payable on demand being exempted.—The bank of England having been allowed to pay £12,000 a-year as a composition for the stamp duties chargeable upon their notes by the act 31 Geo. III, e. 25, and having made no composition for the subsequent increased stamp duties, an annual payment of £8,000 as composition for the stamp duties enacted since 31 Geo. III, and a further annual payment of £4,000 as composition for the duty chargeable on their notes of twenty shillings by the present act, were now required to be made by them in half-yearly payments.—The chartered banks, and fome banking companies, in Scotland were also empowered to iffue notes of 5/, 20/, or 21/, without stamps, on making payments to the fatisfaction of the commissioners of the stamps and the barons of exchequer in Scotland, and complying with a multitude of regulations. [c. 107]

Pitch, tar, deal boards, fir, and timber, were allowed to be imported from Hamburgh, Bremen, Altona, and Gluckstadt, in British vessels navigated according to law, till the 1° of August 1802. [c. 111]

The king was empowered to permit, with the advice of his privy council, the importation of any goods what foever, specified in the order, in vessels belonging to any country in amity with his Majesty, till six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament. [c. 112]

The crowded flate of the port of London, and the prodigious depredations upon the property floating on the water and lying on the wharfs, (see above pp 363, 454) loudly called for some means to put an end to evils of such magnitude and enormity. The West-India merchants, having made the necessary preliminary examinations and arrangements, now obtained an act of parliament authorizing them to conflruct a fet of wet docks. After observing in the preamble the inconvenience occasioned by the circuit of the river round the peninsula called the lile of dogs, the vast increase of the shipping in the river, and the want of room and accommodation at the legal quays, the act empowers the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London to make a canal, fufficiently large and deep to be navigated by ships, extending across the head of the peninsula called the Isle of dogs between Blackwall and Limehouse hole. They are invested with all the necessary powers to build piers, flood-gates, bridges, &c. to take the water of the Thames for the fupply of their canal, and also the ground

required by agreed perty of ing on the fpection the posit Lord Gwed to him out of the rates to the

the por

fusion. ers to t thither, to pilfer ' public r fubscribe their appr title of T wet docks them, on the recept great acco and the W damage.___ to £600,00 legal comp only to th from ever to inclose brick or fte and furrous water to th wall shall b pany must i

The lord mafter or hing, moorin and other wappoint the bour-mafter who may Ji Wefl-india also with the houte, whole

their premi

required for their works, on paying the proprietors a fair price, either by agreement or the determination of a jury. The canal is the property of the corporation of London, who may grant licences for building on the adjacent ground. They are also empowered, under the inspection of the corporation of the Trinity-house, to remove, or alter the position of, the mooring chains; the profits of which belonging to Lord Gwydir by a grant from he king, a compensation is to be awarded to him by commissioners appointed for the purpose, and to be paid out of the consolidated fund, which is afterwards to be reimbursed from rates to be raifed by virtue of this act.

' And whereas the ships in the West-India trade frequently arrive at the port of London in large fleets, and occasion great crowding, confusion, and damage, therein; and their cargoes being carried in lighters to the legal quays, cause upon the said quays, and in the passage thither, great obstructions, inconvenience, and delay, and are exposed to pillering and fraud, whereby the owners fuftain great loss, and the public revenue is much injured,' a number of gentlemen, who have subscribed to the proposed capital, together with such others as, with their approbation, may become subscribers, are incorporated under the title of The West-India dock company, for the purpose of making sufficient wet docks with legal quays and wharfs and also warehouses attached to them, on the north fide of the proposed canal in the Isle of dogs, for the reception and discharge of vessels in the West-India trade, whereby great accommodation will be given to the other shipping in the river, and the West-India produce will be guarded from plunder and other damage. The flock of the company is £500,000, and may be increased to £600,000, if necessary. It is transferable like the stocks of other legal companies, each partner being liable for the debts of the company only to the extent of his property in the flock. They are reftricted from ever raifing their dividends above ten per cent. They are required to inclose the docks, wharfs, and warehouses, with a strong wall of brick or stone, not less than thirty feet in height, with strong gates, and furrounded by a ditch of at least twelve feet constantly filled with water to the depth of at least fix feet. No houses on the outfide of the wall shall be nearer than the distance of one hundred yards. The company must not allow any slips for building or repairing vessels to be in their premifes, nor be concerned in building or repairing veffels.

The lord mayor, as confervator of the river, may appoint a harbourmafter or harbour-mafters, who shall have authority to direct the entering, mooring, and removing, of veffels in the port of London, the canal, and other works connected with it, except the West-India docks, and to appoint the times proper for opening and thutting the canal. The harbour-masters must be approved by the corporation of the Trinity-house, who may discharge them in case of misconduct.—The directors of the West-India dock company may in like manner appoint dock-masters, also with the approbation of, and subject to distribution by, the Trinityhouse, whose office and powers in the dock are similar to those of the

harbour-masters in the port, &c ._ The quays formed within the conpany's inclosure being declared legal, all vessels arriving from the West-Indies, after the completion of the works, must discharge their cargoes on the quays belonging to them, and there the duties upon them must be afcertained; after which the goods may be flored in the company's warehouses, or elsewhere, in the option of the proprietors or their agents. except tobacco, which immediately after being landed must be conveyed to some of the king's warehouses. If at any time the docks are so full. that fome vessels cannot find room in them, the commissioners of the customs may authorize such vessels to discharge at such other legal quay as they shall appoint. The same commissioners may also order vessels arriving from other countries with West-India produce onboard, to difcharge fuch produce in the company's docks. All veffels bound for the West-Indies must take in their cargoes in the company's docks, or in the river below Blackwall, except in the case of taking in naval stores for his Majesty's service at Deptford .- All vessels, before entering the docks, must unload their guns, and discharge all their gun-powder, except one pound; and for the prevention of fire, no tar, pitch, tallow, flraw, flavings, or other combuttible matter, must be allowed to be on any vessel's deck, or on any of the quays or wharfs, above twelve hours; neither shall any fire, candle, or lamp, be lighted in the docks, warehouses &c. unless they be necessary for making or repairing any of the works .-In confideration of the lofs of employment which may be fultained by the owners of legal wharfs, fufferance wharfs, and certain warehouses, docks, and other tenements, or by Chritt's hotpital by failure of the income derived from car-rooms, or by any porters or car-men employed upon the prefent wharfs, the commissioners, appointed for fettling the compensation to Lord Gwydir, shall award them a just and liberal compenfation, which may be claimed in three years after the docks are ready for use.

In confideration of the accommodation and advantage which the proposed works will assort to the shipping and trade of the port, and in confideration of the expense of constructing the canals, bridges, roads, &c. to be made by the corporation of London, the following rates are made payable to his Majesty for fourteen years after the 1" of August 1700 by every vessel using the port of London, viz.

- 799 - 5 - 10 Tener and the port of Lordon, viz.	
Coasting vessels above 45 tuns, for every voyage in and out, in- clusive	1d
Vessels arriving from Denmark, Norway on this side of the North cape, the coast of Germany bordering on the Ocean, the Dutch and Austrian Netherlands, France as far as Ushant, and the islands of Guernsey, Jersey,	1 1
Vessels from any country within the Baltic, or beyond the North Cane of	2
N rway Vessels from France south of Ushant, the coast of Spain bordering on the Ocean, Portugal, the Azores, Madeira, the Canaries, or any part of the	21
east coast of North America	-

Vessels fro ranean, Pacific o

All vei

His Ma coasting chiefly wi navigating from the

Upon the ation of 1 £72,000, and in the vanced froduc to the All expension out of In three

London fha

of 200 tuns 100 to 20 and from eve

After the receive a dentering the all charges of ment; also cargo with I light vessels, Vessels, only dues only foers carrying

As compeer's fees for gweighing, cohouse room rates or dutie Aloes, balsam, e

tex Wintera guiacum, tur Cacao, coffee, Cotton, indigo, Vol. IV. Vessels from Greenland, Gibraltar, any country bordering on the Mediter-? ranean, the West-Indies, Mexico, South America, East-India, China, the Pacific ocean, or any other place to the southward of 25° north latitude

All vessels clearing outward to any foreign country to pay the same as veilels entering inward from fuch country.

His Majesty's ships of war, vessels belonging to any of the royal family, coasting vessels not exceeding 45 tuns, and all coasting vessels loaded chiefly with corn, fishing craft, vessels for carrying passengers, and craft navigating upon the Thames no lower than Graveiend, are exempted

Upon the credit of these duties there shall be advanced to the corporation of London from the confolidated fund a fum not exceeding £72,000, to be employed in the purchase of the ground, houses, &c. and in the works necessary for the canal; and money shall also be advanced from the consolidated fund to pay the compensations to be found due to the king and Lord Gwydir on account of the mooring chains. All expenses of mooring chains, falaries of harbour-masters, &c. shall be paid out of the rates granted to his Majesty.

In three years after the canal is completed for use, the corporation of London shall receive from every vessel, loaded or unloaded, entering the

of 200 tuns or upwards, per tun $\ldots 2d$ | 50 to 100 tuns $\ldots \ldots 10f$ and from every lighter, barge, boat, or other rowing craft 1/.

After the West-India docks shall be completed, the company shall receive a duty of 6/8 per tun of registered measure from every vessel entering their docks, as full compensation for the use of the docks, and all charges of navigating, mooring, unmooring, removing, and management; also unloading lier cargo, land-waiter's fees, cooperage of the cargo with hoops and nails, her removal into the dock appropriated for light vessels, and liberty to lie there any time not exceeding fix months. Vessels, only partly loaded with West-India produce, shall pay tunnage dues only for the quantity of fuch produce they have onboard.-Lighters carrying ballast are not to pay any tunnage duty.

As compensation for the use of the quays, wharfs, cranes, land-waiter's fees for goods landed, and all charges of wharfage, landing, houfing, weighing, cooperage required after landing, and as full rent for warehouse room for twelve weeks, the company shall receive the following

rates or duties upon goods, viz. Alone balens

tex Winteranus, gum guiacum, turmeric, } per cwt. 4/	Dyer's woods do do	10
Cotton, indigo, do 1/0	Marmalade, oil of castor.	6d 26
VOL. IV.	3 P	90

 Pimento
 ...
 ...
 per cwt.
 3/2
 Sugar
 ...
 ...
 6d
 ...
 6d
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 <t

Every cask or other package of articles not specified, if under two hundredweight 2/6, if above that weight 5/. Articles brought loose, and chargeable with custom duty rated per hundredweight, to pay 1/ per hundredweight; and those not chargeable with duty to pay such rate as used to be paid in the port of London. [Local acts 30 Geo. III, c. lxix]

The fanction of parliament was given to another undertaking, the very reverse of an artificial navigation to avoid an expensive and tedious land carriage or circuitous water carriage, being an artificial fubaqueous land conveyance, instead of a cheap and direct natural water carriage. A number of gentlemen, being perfuaded that a tunnel, or road passable for cattle and carriages, under the Thames between Gravefend and Tilbury, must be of great advantage to the kingdom, and especially to the counties of Kent and Effex, subscribed for making such a one. They are incorporated by the name of The company of proprietors of the tunnel under the River Thames. Their capital is £30,000, with power to increase it to £50,000. They are authorized to levy tolls, from 2d for a foot passenger to 10/ for a carriage with four wheels; and they are to receive £1000 a-year from the treasury as payment for the passage of all troops and military flores. They are bound to have their tunnel at all times fufficiently lighted with lamps, and also to pay £80 annually to the king as compensation for his ferry, and £30 to the corporation of Gravefend for theirs, both ferries being henceforth vested in the company. [Local acts, c. lxxiii]

The king was empowered to give a charter to a new company, to be incorporated under the firm of *The Globe infurance company*, who propose to make infurances on lives, and against loss by fire; to buy or fell annuities for lives, or on survivorship; to grant sums payable at future periods, either at home or abroad; to receive deposits; to act as treasurers for benefit societies and other benevolent institutions; to make provision for clergymen and their widows and children; and to receive deposits from members of the industrious classes of society and others, payable at a period of not less than six months. Their capital is declared to be from £500,000 to £1,000,000. [Local acts, c. lxxxiii] This company consists of near 900 proprietors; and their capital is one million.

In the course of this session acts were passed for repairing the piers, and improving the harbours, at Margate, Brixham quay in Devon-shire, Leith, and Grimsby:—several acts, formerly passed, for canals were amended; and the barons of exchequer in Scotland were authorized to lend a part of the money, repaid by the proprietors of the Forth-and-Clyde canal, to those of the Crinan canal: and a great number of acts for improving cities and towns, roads, and bridges, were also passed.

The following accounts, illustrative of the affairs of the East-India company, are extracted from the papers laid before parliament.

An According to the 1-

An According their capit of their capit Bonds host bearing Bonds not bear Bills of exchang Ditto from Ind. Ditto on account Ditto to credit Tanjore... Customs on goo

Bank for a lorn

Ditto for a loan

Ditto for interes Freight and dem

Supercargo's cor

Proprietors of pr Owing on accou under the act Alms-houses at I Interest on milita applied . . . Ditto on conting Owing in the de ping, exclusive Owing for exports Bonds to comman are worn out. Warrants passed t Owing for teas reand resold . . . Owing to contract

Net balance of que gal against the several other am Balance in China apany.

Balance of the we favour of the col

Interest on bonds

Dividends on stock

^{*} See the note to the L9,211,850.
No credit is taken in ceived no return.

An Account of the amount of all goods sold at the East-India company's sales from the 1" of March 1798 to the 1" of March 1799.

		aren 1799		
Tea	Company's goods. £3,368,608	Private trade.	property.	Total.
Bengal piece goods	1,228,308 1,773,577 9,094	£304,124 243,837	€23	
China ware Naukeen cloth Pepper Saltpetre Drugs, sugar, indigo, &c. Coffee	505,406 4,032 89,000 331,625 226,742 783,895 17,688	9t0 3,089 278 13,168 1,064,553	19t 237,408 110,609	£348,231
			::]	1,029,939 8,337,066
count of the	- 1	1	d	210,315,256

An Account of the stock, by computation, of the East-India company (exclusive of their capital stock) from the 1" of March 1798 to the 1" of March 1790.

of their cupital stock) from t	he 1" of 11	arch 1708 to the 14 of At	V (exclusive
Bonds hearing interest	- 9 212	arch 1798 to the 1st of March 1	700
Bonds bearing interest	£1,315,73	7 Due by government	799.
Bonds not bearing interest	16,16	Due by government	£1.202 460
		Cash for balance 1" March 1799 .	805,000
		Goods sold and not paid for Board of ordnance for	805,938
arrive ou account of India debt			
to creditors of the raigh of	910,934	Goods in England unsold	20,000
Total CIG	0.450		
Custotus on books	. 1,155,062		336,846
		Ditto at Madras, ditto	
			1,976,643
		Balance at St. Helena	91,671
			54,218
			11.1
		of the several accounts of quick	Panair
	93,230	stock	£2,019,162
	34,000	Exports paid for, exclusive of bul-	
			FB. 0-
	77,092		571,834
	23,968		711,565
			203,093
" " If the department of alse 3	5,620	Clusive of those abroad	65,930
	45,63 t	The of the second subsection of the second s	00,930
		houses Dead stock in India	757,749
to communicate whose at in . 3	122,939		
	318,159		400,000
	1		
	l t4,800	Owing by persons returned from	1,028,531
	971	India, and in India	63m - 0-
	971	Loyalty loan, unsold, and estimated	67,167
	8,000	to produce	0.26
	38,229		236,757
	54,503		
gal against the company, with			
several other articles	4,515,140		
Balance in China			
Balance in China against the com-	1.000 000		
Balance of the miles	1,073,607		
Balance of the whole account in	20.0		
favour of the company }	7,286,727		
£1	9,979,236		
occ the note to the account of	7 5 5 5 1 2 1 1	Terr	0.070.230
Co and D	distanta real	· aci	Chill. (1. 731)

* See the note to the account of the preceding year. The real value, by the latest advices from India, was now No credit is taken in this account for tea sent to America, amounting to £15,819, for which the company have received no return.

Amount of the company's sales, and their receipts, charges, and payments, in Great Britain.

Creat Astronomy						
Receipts.	0 0			Payments.		
Cash in the treasury 1" March ?	£540,615	4	43	Customs	2	8
1798	36340,015	- 14	0	Freight and demurrage 1,708,540	51	9
. Company's goods sold	. 7,764,403	12	6	Goods and stores exported 1,239,181	17	
Private trade and Dutch goods	1 405 100			India debt , 478,461	3	10
sold	1,425,189	11	10	Bills of exchange from India . 104,203	0	4
Charges and profit on private	100000	12	2	Ditto from China 429,757		10
trade	137,393	1.3	2	Randa to the creditors of the		-
Customs on ditto	. 93,628	3	. 5	rajah of Tanjore 83,781	10	7
Freight on ditto	. 102,844	Ű	11	Bullion exported 1,224,881	8	3
Company's share of the an-				Charges of merchandize, in-		
nuities transferred to the	36,226	15	10	cluding supercargo's com-		4.
tank	4			mission, buildings, interest 592,358	18	.0
Persons returned from India	. 6,000	0	0	on loans, &c		
Bonds issued	. 9,400	0	0	Indigo contractors 4,758	4	10
Government for stores and				Dividends on stock, and in-	4	1
supplies to his Majesty's	209,058	17	10	terest on bonds	*£	0
troops				Bonds paid off 2,200	0	0
Loyalty loan, amount receiv- ?	411,423	18	1	Ditto paid in on sales 500,325	0	0
6.7 ed 1	. 1119160	10	*	Proprletors of private trade 1,275,374	12	1
		7.		Alms-houses at Poplar	13	2
Annual Communication				Balances of goods sold under 199,596		٠,
1. 1. 1.	0.0010			the act 35 Geo. III, c. 80 5 1 199,590	11	1
F. (1)	177			Captains of worn-out ships . 43,725	18	6
				Pay to military officers on 37,125	0	3
				furlough and retired	-	-
1117			101	Bank for sundry loans 350,000	0	0
The state of the s	1			Balance 1" March 1799 805,938	0	_7
	10,730,214	4	3	£10,736,214	4	3
		_				

April 15th—Several weeks having elapsed without the arrival of any coals in London, they got up to the enormous price of £6 per chaldron. And now, on the arrival at once of 240 ships, the best coals still kept up

to high as 47/ in the Pool.

May 4th—In the fouth part of India a new war had broke out between the East-India company and Tippoo, the sultan of Mysore, which was now terminated by the capture of Seringapatam and the death of the sultan, who was found lying under a heap of his slaughtered subjects. His dominions were immediately divided between the Company, the Nizam, the Mahratias, and an infant descendent of the antient rajahs of Mysore. Tippoo's sons were removed into the Carnatic, where they are to be supported handsomely in a private station: and all the other persons of his samily and kindred, and also all his principal officers, have suitable provisions settled upon them. The extinction of this formidable monarchy, it is expected, will establish 'the perce and safety of the possession in India on a durable foundation of genuine security.'

August 19th.—The Dutch colony of Surinam in South America surrendered to the British forces without attempting to make any resistance. October—During the war Hamburgh had, almost exclusively, enjoyed the trade of supplying a great part of the continent of Europe with sugar, cossee, and other West-India produce, imported from Great Britain. Such advantages in trade too frequently excite a spirit of over-

trading and speculation, which generally produces embarrassments and

The very g by the influer late increased

bankrupt of about in much p from fend Hamburg unfortuna the whole nothing, I

October more by t in this kin fome relief before, was pointed an Lancaster, amount of in the year

The parl

and melaffe amounting England, we those mater of wheat in usacture of by every me of sugar, the reduced from September continued to The folloo

The act of neutral vesses The act at the Cape of

The act er neutral vessel The act er the importati

ticles of prov

The three till forty days

[c. 17]

bankruptcies. These took place in Hamburgh to the alarming amount of about three millions sterling, and involved many British merchants in much perplexity and distress, which did not, however prevent them from sending over £140,000 to support their commercial friends in Hamburgh. The money was put onboard a ship of war, which was unfortunately cast away upon the coast of Holland (October 9th): and the whole loss fell upon the underwriters, who, thinking the risk next to nothing, had taken it at a very low premium.

October 12th—The merchants of Liverpool appear to have suffered more by the stagnation of the sugar trade than those of any other place in this kingdom; and the parliament thought it necessary to grant them some relief. The expedient, which had proved so beneficial some years before, was on this occasion again resorted to. Commissioners were appointed and authorized to accommodate the merchant of Liverpool and Lancaster, who should apply to them, with exchaquer bills to the amount of £500,000 on nearly the same terms which were prescribed in the years of the same terms.

in the year 1793. [39, 4c Geo. III, c. 5]

The parliament gave the distillers a temporary permission to use sugar and melasses, and allowed them a discount of $4\frac{1}{4}d$ out of certain duties, amounting to $1/2\frac{3}{4}$, payable upon spirits made from melasses or sugar in England, with a proportionable allowance for spirits made partly of those materials and partly of corn. They also totally prohibited the use of wheat in England, and of all kinds of corn in Scotland, for the manufacture of spiritous liquors. And as it was fully as necessary to lessen by every means the consumption of corn as to promote the consumption of sugar, they allowed foreign starch to be imported, on paying a duty reduced from £5:5:8 to £3:10:4 per hundredweight, till the 20th of September 1800. [cc. 7, 8] The permission to distill from sugar was continued till the 1th of July 1801 by a subsequent act of this session.

The following acts were continued for limited times, viz.

The act for admitting certain rticles of merchandize imported in neutral vessels, continued till 20th February 1800.

The act authorizing his Majesty to make regulations for the trade of the Cape of Good Hope, continued till 20th February 1800.

The act enabling his Majesty to permit the importation of goods in neutral vessels, continued till 20th February 1800.

The act enabling his Majesty to prohibit the exportation and permit the importation of corn, and for allowing the importation of other articles of provision without paying duty, continued till 30th September 1800. [c: 9]

The three first of these were further continued (19th February 1800) till forty days after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

The very great quantity of fugar produced in the British West-Indies by the influence of a season uncommonly favourable, together with the late increased application of capital and of mercantile and agricultural

exertion, which had been confidered as a fountain of wealth and prosperity to all connected with the West-Indies, turned out a considerable cause of the hardships under which the West-India merchants now laboured. The importation was fo very much beyond the demand, which for foreign countries was lessened by the convulsed state of Europe, by the bankruptcies in Hamburgh, the principal market on the continent, and by the operation of the late act for diminishing the drawback, that it was impossible to fell at any price not absolutely ruinous; and many of the importers were rendered unable to advance the duty payable upon landing, notwithstanding that the bank gave the most liberal accomodation by enlarging their discounts.—The parliament therefor enacted, that, till the 1" of April 1800, British-plantation sugar might be lodged in warehouses, to be appointed by the commissioners of the customs, under the joint locks of his Majesty and the importers, on giving bond for the duties, payable upon taking out the fugars, or, at farthest, in fix months after date; failing which, the commissioners of the cuftoms are authorized to fell them by auction. They also allowed the whole of the drawbacks granted by former acts on the expertation of fugar, and permitted fugar imported by the East-India company to be exported, without payment of the duty imposed in the preceding fession, till the 5th of January 1800, and further till the 5th of May, if the price of fugar, including the duty, on an average of fix preceding weeks be under 70/ per hundredweight. [c. 12]

In September three French frigates of 32, 40, and 44, guns, having onboard 1000 foldiers, and attended by gun-boats, went upon the coaft of Africa, where they took fix flips belonging to Liverpool, earrying from 16 to 26 guns, and a vessel belonging to Barbados, together with several vessels belonging to Portugal and the United states of America. As some compensation for such a sweeping capture, two Spanish frigates, with near three millions of dollars and valuable cargoes onboard, were

taken in October by a fquadron of British ships of war.

The Greenland whale fifthery was uncommonly fuccessful this year. The Hull ships, in particular, caught a prodigious number of whales and seals, and also some bears and sea unicorns. Nor was the unusual abundance of whales confined to the Greenland seas: about 200 small ones, from 8 to 20 feet long, ran themselves aground at Tresta sound in Fetlar, one of the Shetland islands, and afforded a good prize to the natives.

The herring fishery on the coast of Sweden, which for a considerable number of years had been remarkably abundant, was so very scanty this year, that the exportation of herrings was prohibited till November 1800: and the supply being found insufficient for the home consumption of the Swedes, they even imported some from Scotland.

In the year 1703 the herrings were found to be more abundant in the Firth of Forth than they had been known for many years bypast. In 1704 considerable quantities of salt, barrels, &c. were provided, and

Houses fo ing years idjacent i far as Bri land bein and the a boats, all ters, falte recalled th upon the ery *. T. duce annu most provi country, a in those ye London m fresh herri packing fil flightly-falt of the east rings as the west coast

As all the whole of the process, involuerings, and by a mixtue may in time

Forth were

roes: and c

About the quality, was fon in New

This year India compa and that only pany was not the reader

In the Firth the north shore, we especially in the wantage over those

[†] The cuitom-hibit only the hern taking any eogniza from England and funcid fresh in the e don and other parts ‡ These herring.

houses for making red herrings were erected. In that and the following years the Firth was covered with fishing vessels, not only from the adjacent ports, but from every part of Scotland, the coast of England as far as Briftol, and also Ireland, those from the west coast and from Ireland being conveyed across the country by the Forth-and-Clyde canal: and the animating appearance of about 360 failing vessels and 1,200 boats, all bufily engaged in the fifthery, together with the crowds of gutters, falters, coopers, and other people employed by it upon the shore, recalled the remembrance of antient times, when the numerous towns upon the coast of Fife were enlivened and enriched by the herring fishery *. The revival of this great fishery, which was calculated to produce annually about half a million of barrels of herrings +, afforded a most providential fupply of cheap and wholesome food to the adjacent country, and all places to which they could be carried by the higglers, in those years when the price of bread was most exorbitant. Even the London market was supplied by the fast-sailing Berwick smacks with fresh herrings from the Forth by means of the excellent contrivance of packing fish in ice; and prodigious numbers were also carried in a flightly-falted flate ‡ to London and other places. Though the people of the east fide of Scotland were not now so expert in curing their herrings as thole of Campbelltown, Rothfay, Greenock, Stornoway, and the west coast in general &, great quantities of the herrings cured in the Forth were carried to the West-Indies for the use of the plantation negroes: and considerable quantities of the red herrings were also exported.

As all these methods of disposing of the fish could not take off the whole of them, the remainder were mostly boiled for oil: and by a new process, invented by Mr. Crooks of Edinburgh and Sir John Dalrymple, herrings, and any other fish, even in a putrid state, are made into soap by a mixture of turpentine and other materials; an invention which may in time reduce the price of that univerfally-necessary article.

About the end of this year a cargo of coals, faid to be of an excellent quality, was shipped at Coal river, about 100 miles north of Port Jackfon in New South Wales, for Bengal.

This year the once-powerful, and eminently prosperous, Dutch East-India company made the last payment to the proprietors of their stock, and that only of dividends in arrears. As the commerce of that company was now fuspended, this feems to be the proper place to lay before

· In the Firth of Forth the herrings swim near the north shore, which giv s the fithermen of Fife, especially in the wide part of the Firth a great advantage over those of the opposite shore.

+ The cultom-house accounts of the fishery extaking any cognizance of those caught by vessels where a cargo from Leith fold at a third of that funed fieth in the country, or those carried to London and other parts of Great Britain,

‡ These herrings, when washed from the falt,

were as fresh as one would chuse to have them for eating, and of a quality far superior to those usually fold in London, though inferior to those of Loch Fyne and some other parts of the west coast.

price. But those carried thither by the fishermen of Altona, and cured in the Dutch manner, fold for 65. ;

A complete Account of the dividends and prices of stock of the Dutch East-India company for every year, as far back as they are accurately known.

Years.	Dividentis, rate per. cent.	In what manner paid:	Year	Dwadends, rate per cent.	In what manner paid.	Year	Drwidends, rate per cent.	Flackuations in the price of flock.	Yen	Dividends, rate per cene.	Flechnations in the price of fleck.
1603	15	Money		30	Money	1700	25		1754	20	5531 to 5071
1606	75	ditto	1050	20	ditto	1701	25	1	1755	20	5154 . 4075
1607	40	ditto	1651	13	ditto	1702	25		1756	20	4041 . 446
1608	- 20	ditto	1652 1653	25 124	ditto	1703	25	en en	1757	20	5555 5075
1609	25 * 50	ditto	1654	15	ditto	1704 1705	25 25	17.	1758	15	458 396
1611	0	ditto	1633	121	ditto	1706	25	5	1759 1760	15 15	3864 417
1612	57 1	ditto	1656	271	ditto	1707	25	2	1761	15	414378 300335
1613	0		1657	0		1708	25	No correct account before the year 1723.	1762	15	323379
1611	0		1658	40	ditto	1709	25	2)	1763	15	407 343 }
1615	421	ditto	1659	121	ditto	1710	25	Tor	1764	15	374 406
1616	32 1	ditto	1000	40	ditto	1711	25	٤,	1765	17%	400 585
1617	0		1661 1662	25	ditto	1712	1.5	pt	1766	20	591546
1618	0		1663	30	3244	1713	30	5	1767	20	5801 501
1619 1620	371	ditto	1664	0	ditto	1714 1715	40	98	1768	20 20	518455
1621	0	unteo	1665	275	ditto	1716	40	55	1770	15	472410
1622	0		1666	0	- Citto	1717	40	T.	1771	124	314386
1623	25	Cloves	1667	0		1718	40	35 0	1772	125	369326
1624	0		1668	125	ditto	1719	40	'Z	1773	124	323 361
1625	20	Money		121	ditto	1720	40		1774	125	336 363
1626	0		1670	40	ditto	1721	33 4		1775	121	340357
1627	124	ditto	1671	45	ditto	1722	30		1776	124	340 359
1628	0	11	- 000	1.5	ditto	1723	121	654 to 631	1777	125	355 382
1620	25	ditto	1672	15	ditto	1724	15 20	603654	1778 1779	121	180340
1631	1 0	ditto	1673 1674	33 }	Bonds	1725 1726	25	614660 659563	1780	12 \\ 12 \\	357322 328323
1632	0	unito	1675	0		1727	20	560658	1781	124	320323
1633	121	ditto	1676	25	Money	1728	15	655 612	1782	121	
- 300	20	ditto	1677	0	, ,	1729	2.5	628 679	1783	124	
1614	0		1678	0		1730	25	715 650	1784	124	
1035	20	ditto	1679	121	Bonds	1731	25	692742	1785	121	Sinking
	121	Cloves	1680	25	ditto	1732	25	7797114		125	from
	121	ditto	1681	224	ditto	1733	2.5	C11 788	1787	124	300
1636	121	ditto	1682	33+	ditto	1734	25 25	754 647	1788 1789	124	to
1637	12½ 15	ditto	1683	0		1735 1736	20	015711 756675	1790	12 \\ 12 \\	170
1037	25	ditto	1685	40	Money	1737	15	5325864		125	
1638	10	Money	1686	125	ditto	1738	15	585534	1792	124	
1000	25	ditto	1687	20	ditto	1730	15	494 572	1793	123	
1639	0		1698	33 }	ditto	1740	124	506 403	1791	124	
1640	1.5	Cloves		33 1	ditto	17-11	124	391439	1795	12\frac{1}{12\frac{1}{3}}	After \$795 the ilo a fell in \$05 extept a momentury flart to 130.
	25	Money		()	ditto	1742	121	103 350	1790	1215	momentary flat to
1641	1.5	Cloves		3)	ditto	17-13	125	350434			
2.	2.5	ditto	10/10	4.7	ditto	1711	15	407 . 4643			
1642	50 15	Money Cloves		20	ditto ditto	1745 1746	15 20	470\\420 368450			
1643	2.5	ditto	1694 169 5	25	ditto	1747	20	434 300			
1014	20	Money		1.5	ditto	1748	20	366 455			
1615	0	, , ,	1697	15	Bonds	1749	25	423 495			
1646	221	ditto	1698	15	ditto	1750	25	489 59-1			
	25	ditto		15	ditto	1751	25	601 575			
16-17	0		1609	20	Money this year		25	580 5464			
1648	2.5	ditto		15	and all after.	1752	20	5591 534	1		

^{*} According to other accounts, there were three dividends in 1610, viz. 73 per cent in mace, 50 in pepper, and 7½ in money; 132½ per cent in one year! But such irregular and prodigious dividends in the early times of this tion.

3 company proceeded almost entirely from the plunder of successful privateering adventures, while the sair profits of trade were considered as a bjects of subordinate attention.

The distand only to the flares in time no d
During four and a

duced to have boug Sir John account of S different pan one volum of that kin give pleafur cmpire to parifhes, he in agricultu ation, durin By order

ports and ex Account of the total wanufactures exported

	4
	1790
	£
Denmirk & Norwa	18,6
Russia	767
haeden	2,00
Poland	01
Phistal	9,51
Germany	221,22
Heliand	-300,41
funders	117.77
France	95,82
Portugal & Madeira	382,03
Main & Camprice	407,40
Strate & Gibraltar	
haly & Venice	119,49
Turker	440,35
Ireland	15,070
Manu	394,720
Guernsey, de.	3,362
. ∫Br. colonies	8,372
	150,142
West-ladie , Br. &c.	1,481,378
La-t-ladies	226,921
Wiles	530,614
Mriea	167,525
Sale L	
btals f	190,637

^{*} It was apparently representations, in this g the partial tax upon wa are influerable customals of thirlage (additiction of thirlage (additiction the removal, arry the hardthips of the Vol. IV.

The dividends of the year 1795 and 1796 were not paid till 1799, and only to those persons who produced certificates of their having taken shares in a doan raised by the company in the year 1790. After that time no dividends have been paid. [Letter from Amsterdam in May 1802]

During above a century bypast the stock-holders have been taxed four and a half per cent, whereby their latest dividends have been reduced to eight per cent of real income; a poor return for those who

have bought at five or fix hundred.

Sir John Sinclair's great and important national work, the Statistical account of Scotland, drawn up from the communications of the ministers of the different parishes, begun in the year 1791, was finished this year in twentyone volumes octavo. It contains a more copious and complete account of that kingdom than Domesday book does of England: and it must give pleasure to every friend to the general prosperity of the British empire to fee, by the comparisons of the past and present state of the parishes, how much the country has improved, and is still improving, in agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, and consequently in population, during the last half of the eighteenth century *.

By order of parliament, Mr. Irving, the inspector-general of the imports and exports. made up the following

Account of the total value, agreeable to the estimates of the inspector-general's books, of the woolen wanufactures exported from Great Britain in the last ten years.

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				· 23, 111//	e the the	ast ten 1	lears.				
	Aussia Saeden Poland Prassia Germany Helland Flanders France Forugal & Madeira Spain & Camarica Stants & Gibraltar Indy & Venice Turkey Ireland Man Man Man United States [5] Br. colonies [5] Chried States West-Indies Est-Indies Linea	18,607 76,744 2,037 911 224,226 360414 117,779 95,827 962,048 4407,461 119,494 14,676 304,720 3,348 8,372 150,142 151,142 151,142 151,151 151	60, 229 60, 229 3,483 3,695 13,857, 255,303 313,845, 124,239 96,844 434,375, 146,367, 130,330, 517,178 41,095, 499,793, 3,753 47,841 132,997,621,7961, 2285,722 377,515 99,600	1702 41,656 182,353 - 17,713 3,511 18,040 271,638 367,563 117,151 155,131 405,373 472,221 80,774 386,631 34,334 490,271 9,058 183,651 319,33,9 302,504 165,204	17,93 22,970 82,401 2,611 1,881 17,769 217,193 205,565 72,701 42,85, 20,607 165,046 9,075 176,071 2,545 147,611 0,32,9541 311,546 510,307 44,237	17.9.4 29.4 29.4 71,636 8,071 1,091 19,266 330,024 217,381 51,585 51,585 63,955 63,955 63,955 63,955 1,619 180,787 308,756 4,103 1,619 180,787 308,756 4,103 1,619 14,103 1,619 14,103 1,619 14,103 1,619 1	1795 42 9:27,292 129,133 2,920 1,228 27,479 503,700 10,696 27,1,095 1,535 1,535 2,907 196,870 195,870 195,870 197,031	38,198 133,985 2,912 1,094 133,903 594,808 126 24,144 29,5374 29,5374 29,5374 29,5374 29,5374 29,5374 1,766 224,619 224,619 38,220 543,387 44,342	43,377 120,138 15,807 159,999 641,998 7,712 631 401,920 2,051 3,035 2,156 232,329 901,6802,405,406,406 13,690,406	48,469 21,986 136,867 218 1,246 31,846 163,010 94 489,469 34,866 20,759 13,927 583,964 6,325 1,339 232,869 3309,935 2,452,157 351,473	29,559 149,789 149,789 1600 1,218 39,296 427,033 175 568,788 31,774 47,319 916,160 47,37 3,744 324,739 803,496 608,161

It was apparently in confequence of the multiplied reprefentations, in this great collection of the hardfhips of the partial tax upon water-borne coals with its concomitant injuperable cuftom house difficulties, and the servitude and imperance continuous unitations, and the trivious of thirdag (addiriction to the over-lord's mill), that the oppositions have been abolified by parliament. It may be hoped that the removal of other grievances, and particulations arly the hardfhips of the falt laws, and the difficulty of VOL. IV.

obtaining wholesome malt liquor, with the too great facility of obtaining perulcions spiritous liquor, will not long of be overlooked by an enlightened legislature.

In copying this account the failings and pence are omitted; and theree there is fone difference between the particular furnishing the totals, wherein the amount of them

7. W.

The following is an Account of the vessels belonging to the British dominions, with their registered tunnage and usual number of men, on the 30th of September 1799.

			Men.
England			
Scotland		148,110	12,413
Ireland		49,825	
Colonies			
Guernsey, Jersey, &c			
Mann		5,146	
Total	17,879	1,752,815	135,237

There were built and registered in the several ports in the British dominions, in the course of this year,

9 111 / 858 vessels measuring 98,044 tuns.

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £7,538,355 6 1

According to an account made up at the bank of England, the average amount of the bank notes in circulation, during each quarter of this year, was as follows.

	Note	es of £5 and upwards.	Notes of €2 and €1.
from 25th December . to . 25th	March	£11,585,210	£1,627,250
25 th March 25 th	June	12,118,600	1,601,570
25 th June 25 th	September	12,155,360	1,604,580
25th September 25th	December	12,335,020	1,671,040

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1700 was a follows	Exported from	ENGLAND.	S.N. D. C. C. Birtish merebandize, Forein merebandize, T.o. 1 C. C. SCOTLAND.	17 0 2180.247 4 (2148.263 12 11) Dane	13 4 403.432 10 1 224 148 7 11 22.25,510 17 11 213,793 19 2 2 22,430 15 10 20,6 522 15	6 11 20,810 13 0 10,000 1 10,000 10,00	11 0 32.27 6 7 1950 1 9 39,916 14 8 5,279 8 3 5,384 11 7 10,662 14 9	1 8 170.184 14 2 100.202 2 51,003 19 4	1 1.854 476 11 11 6 597 506 11	1 0,000,000 14 U 8,442,073 6 51 178.001 6 111 52 122 0	4,431 10 4 13.730 10 7 17.650
The official value of the imports and exports of Gree	tribotted into	ENGLAND. SCOTLAND.	Dries . Fore, a strick	OWAY E 142,243 3 2 251,790 17 0 26180,247 4 01 20148,263	- 2,010,903 13 2 045,351 13 4 403,432 10 1 334 140	305,525 10 4 42,357 6 1 20,840 13 0 10,000	201,006 2 0 9,021 11 0 32,247 6 7 19,016	3 1 84,65 1 8 170,184 14 3 1	7 11 206,324 15 1 1		The property of
,		tries, &c.	Q- N-	3	•	•		•	1	•	1

	during the year 1799 was as follows.	
I	during t	
	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
Cironi		
ic official value of the imports and exports of Circus Delicies		
and		
imports	erical.	
the	uto	
Jo	ted in	
value	Impor	
official	In	
The		

		110		_					
	ì	0 0 0	60 04	es	(O 00	900	നയങ		
		15	0 0	13	44	550	900		0
	1	704al. 233 128 563	24	7,744	20	_		7 .	17
	1	Total. 2015,233 15 32,128 14 10,663 19	2,704	7.7	723	300,890 1,445 3,125	462,845 225,508 603,675		989
	1	B			5. PL	90	922.00		91,916,630 17
	1	ndiz.	0 %	-	9 =	w .o	000		- 3
	SCHPI AVEN	£2,439 15 10 6,951 1 2 5,384 11 7	00	4	20	12	241		
	14.0	£2,439 6,951 5,384	1,864	2,649	602 2,817	99,290 12	100		92
	2	# A	53	C)	ď	8: 7	27,407 45,937 58,239		8,7
		Cd 1/2 50	6 =	<u>m</u>	00	000	m0-		3 297,876 1
		E13,793 19 2 25,177 13 7 5,279 8 3	00	6 .	4 =	15	01 14 19		
	l	Dritish mer. 25,177 5,279	840 178,091	5,095	120 14 14,898 11				7
rom		25,23	78,	1 5	. 14,8	2,995	135,438 179,531 545,435		8,75
Exported from	-	- 600		1200		64	4		91,618,754 15
port		-	000			5 0 V 4 0	0001	4000	5
Ex		10-08				13 2 2 41	01000		~
		737,581 39,916	288,967 442,073 17,652	8,903 065,666	358,061 353,328 17,207	786,095 53,114 258,267 503	6,593,713 1,409,323 5,691,023 104,751 2,433,004	2,851 2,427 6,232 7,963	86
ı	-	73.22	82477	111	353	53,586	3,000,000	2,851 322,427 286,232 17,963	14
1	-	-1 70 70 4	0000			ຕົ _ງ			234,074,698
	ا	Evely merbandize. 20148,263 13 11 334,148 7 8 19,076 1 8 18,816 12 0	1404		. 0460	4000	0004-	2-01	18
	ENGLAND	1 5 3 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		-			-4405	17 17 0	2
	CE	148,263 334,148 19,076 18,816	109,782 587,596 12,720 14,031	8,332 117,246 18,747	68,296 74,232 14,831	24,404 78,175 503	273,082 273,082 776,381 24,631 157,796	148 14,599 9,196 6,560	940
	1	Foreign more 2£148,263 334,148 19,076 18,816	55.0	113	: 68,77	82.8	5,75	148 564,599 9,196 16,566	8
ı	1	3-25	ω - 4 0	0-0	0410	-,			7 11,609,240
		E180,247 4 0 403,432 19 3 20,840 13 0 32,247 6 5	117 0			-	0 7 1 7 1	07.00	
1		75 27 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74 74					25 1 1 6 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	7215	2
-		180,247 180,247 403,432 20,840 32,247	79,184 54,476 4,931 215	570 948,420 92,434	289,764 179,096 2,376	195,398 28,709 180,091	200,782 130,240 114,641 140,120 276,198	2,702 57,828 77,035 1,397	458
	1	# 150,247 # 150,247 # 103,432 # 20,840 # 32,247	1,85	94	280 170 112	2,195,398 28,709 160,091	4,200,782 1,130,240 4,914,641 140,120 2,276,198	2,702 757,828 277,035 1,397	165,
1		04-0	ю -	ći	CI.	4 6	4 (4		122,465,458
1		117	- 2 5:	:9: :	: 2: :		0.40		
S.C. Lynn	144					5 17 5 17			12
0.00	3	£51,790 645,351 42,357 9,521	206,324 42,245	C.	2,214	786 10,965 23,721	78,168 194,920 15,002	::::	200
1	3	£51,790 645,351 42,357 9,521	2024 :	136,	:"::	325	15. 15.	::::	353,
Г		9940	1100	20040	850==	v = 00 a	0110	0000	22,353,590 17
5		13 10 20	27780	0 4 8 Q S	100 010	-001/6	9 10	. 8 2 7 7	6
LAB		245	87 87 87 87 87 87	31 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92	34 0 34 0 34	0.0 2.8 9			
ENGLAND		£142,245 2,016,903 305,525 261,066	2,613,609 158,187 12,355	910,631 14,913 416,767 13,078	3,957 59,034 181,400 40,992 33,091	48,550 179,987 111,188 ,635,380	255,157 2258,665 703,710 ,284,805	73,522 35,680 3,587 534,873	1,84
		A 21	2,0	0.4	2 7 4 6	4 7 1 8	255,157 6,258,665 706,710 4,284,805	5. 8.	24,463,841
,		Denmark & Norway Russia Sweden Poland					8	0	57
Countries, &c.		Non.				· ses	loni	Africa — Cape of Good Hope Sierra Leona Prize goods	
Ties		2	, ,		1 1 1	on	British coloni British Foreign	- po	•
oun		a den	any nd nd	TE E	121	and and	itish itish reig	Con Con Soon	08
O		Denma Russia Sweden Foland Prussia	Germany Flolland Planders	urtugal ladeira pain anaries	Gibraltar Gibraltar Italy Venice Turkey	Mann Guernsey, &c. Greenland	British of British of British Aria Aria	Africa Cape of Good Sierra Leona Prize goods	Totals
		口语论识证	OHER	SOS EN	E TAPE	Gree Gree	Z Finales	Affrica Cape o Sierra Prize g	हैं ज

Summary.

90	10		
17	4	5	1 4
Totali. £34,074,698 1,916,630	£35,991,329	.c	£50,290,190 15 5
9.5	= 1	8 8	3
iib werebandize. Foreign merchandiz 35,458 5 7 1,009,240 2 19,754 15 3 297,876 1	But the real marketable value, as stated to parliament by Mr. Irving. the insurer programs.	Exports of British merchandize	
Brit 22,4 1,6	24,0 W W	orts o	
Exports of { England &	parliame		£49,002,170 15 4
21	valu	916%	,000
Imports of England 224,463,841 9 2 Exports of England 22,465,458 5 7 £11,600,240 2 2,234,074,698 7 9 Totals 200 for a contract to the contract of Scotland 2,333,590 17 1 Exports of Scotland 1,619,754 15 3 237,576 1 9 1,916,630 17 0	But the real marketable value	Imports from Asia	£45

The following is an Account of the number of veffels with their tunnage and men, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cleared outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1799.

T	T	Marie	98		જ	96					-6	1 7	1	(T	1					-	250			_			
	Foreign	9	101	, 11	1,035	1,085	108	1 1	,	i		1 1 h	108	ck!	1 4.	, (ار	ī	ij	į, -	4,497	Į.	_1	1		_	_
ard.	. 1	1	115	पार्ट सर्वे	8	14	0			. (. 40	ψ.,	5		,	Ų.	_	10.3	-	*	22			1311		_	
Outward.		100	-	11	291	,,,	367		*)		158	3 %	, 	1	य । r	_ J - -	0 1	5,905	34	. 378	245	3, 1	1,484	474			
1	British.	Tarie	5,169	180	4,801	1,001	5,848			7	2,484	07	370	946	م ماده	48 g		79,924	689	2,029	2,866	9,500	17,061	5,008			
		morte	1001	13.70	53	500	8,7				10	151	000	(6)	fi.		73	1,351	300	O T	40	S.	117	20	·		
	+	Men.	,862	:	55	145	: 11.	د . د ل	100	- 1 + F	1		3 100 2	, or 1	1 / 1	r d	enden.	:	; ;:	: .	287	:	1		1		
	Foreign.	-		 	9-10	2,013	143	, 49 E	0.82	41	208	200	rı		f3 1	, j.	I,	:	::'	:	5,359	: 1	♥:	440	-		_
	FC	Ve- 7.m.	30	11		201	ंन		5	17	en 1	-		0.3	51	111	21	:::	: 1	10	27	7,14	. ;	1			_
Inward		Men	138,1	11/13	307	000	380	121	.,2,	, ,	-421	tt. r	1-(1	viic	U UJO:) 4	11. 11.	4,720	30	Case 7.	302	3	940	351			
	British.	Tun.	27,949	272	2,264	17,434	6,075	278	lin.	22	7,190	: 1	1 1 - 1 -	izil ij	1 10	138	atl .	3,290	623	15.00 M	3,155	131	13,159	3,039			-
		Vessel.			S 8	112		4	3(1)	7	20	10.0		7 1	fr -	THE S	11.	0.620,1	a d	57 57	.33	ा च	59.1				_
4	ountries, &	from and	mark S	ourlan ivonia.	den.	sia	many	lamb L	ders	ineal	ZOFC	n.	its a		egh	dio.	Key	and in	ruse	herr	Sriet Brief	Hud	Briti	Fore	1	a : Lo	bo V
1	Countries, &c.	from and to.	D H		150 Sweden	P.	Ğ			199 France	1		10	66 Italy			1	Ireland.	11 Guernsey, &c.	Sor		Hudson's bay	dies.	32 > Foreign	Asi	Africa	Cape Verde
4		Men.	6,220	20	1,350	3,181 Pr	737 Gc	658	11	199	30	355	20	060 Its	27.5	= = =	171	Ireland Mann.	=	Sor	5,230	vi	dies.	32 E	93 Asi	v	3
	Foreign. Countries, &	Tunn, Men.	117,602 6,220 29,698 1,145	52 5	409 1,350	5.605 3,181 Pr	13,988 737 Ge	13,364 658	214 17	15,753 857	7	555	10	#	27.5	229	2,197 177	Irekand Mann.	130 11 Guernse	Sor	74,180 5,230 3	vi	dies.	3 S	Asi		3
ard.		Veuels. Tuns, Men.	627 117,502 6,220 144 29,698 1,145	1 52 5	2 409 1950	525 68,467 3,181 Pr	102 13,988 737 Ge	77 13,364 658	214 17	75 15,753 857	10 1,727 138 M	51 10,130 555	3 1,186 56	5 865 66 Its	27.5	229	7 2,197 177		=	Sor	5,230	vi	dies.	32 E	900 93 Asi	v	3
Outward.		Veuels. Tuns, Men.	627 117,502 6,220 144 29,698 1,145	479 1 52 5	72 2 409 19350	2,152 525 68,467 3,181 Pr	1,501 102 13,988 737 Ge	1,718 77 13,364 658	4 214 17	1,419 75 15,753 857	73 4 478 30 44 10 1.727 138 M	32 51 10,130 555	550 3 1,186 56	5 865 66 Its	27.5	15 1 229 11	139 7 2,197 1,77	810	2,971 1 130 11	673 Sor	2,113	98	eales.	402 32 Vell-1	900 93 Asi	5	,
Outward.	Foreign.	Men. Vessels. Tuns, Men.	2,721 627 117,602 6,230 3,451 144 29,698 1,145	1 52 5	72 2 409 19350	525 68,467 3,181 Pr	1,501 102 13,988 737 Ge	1,718 77 13,364 658	4 214 17	1,419 75 15,753 857	10 1,727 138 M	32 51 10,130 555	3 1,186 56	5 865 66 Its	27.5	15 1 229 11	139 7 2,197 1,77		1 130 11	673 Sor	332 74,180 5,230	98	eales.	122 2 402 32	5,126 3 903 93 Asi	6,225	10
Outward.		Tuns. Men. Vessels. Tuns, Men.	2,721 627 117,602 6,230 3,451 144 29,698 1,145	9,919 475 11 522 5	1,478 72 2 409 19	2,152 525 68,467 3,181 Pr	28,600 1,501 102 13,955 737 Ge	31,366 1,718 77 13,364 658	4 214 17	24,104 1,419 75 15,753 857	939 73 4 478 30 677 44 10 1,727 138 M	32 51 10,130 555	550 3 1,186 56	500 5 865 66 Its	77 4 913 57	15 1 229 11	1,624 139 7 2,197 177	447,83824,283 10,202 810	2,971 1 130 11	673 Sor	2,113	850 86 + 504 51	140,47610,417	1,083 122 2 402 32	3 903 93 Asi	41,778 6,225	100
Outward.	Foreign.	Vessels. Tuns. Men. Vessels. Tuns, Men.	305 71,560 3,451 144 29,698 1,145	5-4 9-919 475 1 52 5	9 1,478 72 2 409 19	224 43,702 2,152 525 68,467 3,181 Pr	169 28,609 1,501 102 13,986 737 Ge	194 31,363 1,718 77 13,364 658	4 214 17	161 24,104 1,419 75 15,753 857	939 73 4 478 30 677 44 10 1,727 138 M	3 274 32 51 10,130 555	52 8,328 550 3 1,186 56 5 751 02	.4,570 500 5 865 66 Its	77 4 913 57	1 229 11	3 594 34 4 672 80 1,624 139 7 2,197 177	10,202 810	16,731 2,305	20 7,483 673 Sor	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	850 86 + 504 51	489 140,47610,417	5 1,083 122 2 402 32	43,040 5,126 3 903 93 Asi	41,778 6,225	1 40 10
Outward, :	British. Foreign.	Men. Vestele. Tuns. Men. Vestele. Tunt, Men.	7,48; 277 51,561 2,721 627117,602 6,220 152 308 71,800 3,451 144 29,698 1,145	18 54 9,910 475 1 52 5	41 9 1,478 72 2 409 19	3,783 224 43,702 2,152 525 68,467 3,181 Pr	436 169 28,609 1,501 102 13,988 737 Ge	552 194 31,542 314 71 13,552 137 552 197 571 15,562 658	30	356 161 24,104 1,419 75 15,753 857	939 73 4 478 30 677 44 10 1,727 138 M	3 274 32 51 10,130 555	52 8,328 550 3 1,186 56 5 751 02	36 4,570 500 5 865 66 Its	2 254 15 1 213 57	140 1 109 15 1 229 11	3 594 34 4 672 80 1,624 139 7 2,197 177	2,327 447,53824,283 271 10,202 810	16,731 2,305	20 7,483 673 Sor	29,203 2,113	2 850 86 American	489 140,47610,417	81 5 1,083 122 2 402 32 5	111 46 43,049 5,126 3 903 93 Asi	10 185 41,778 6,225	1 40 10
Outward.	Foreign.	Tunt. Men. Vestels, Tuns. Men. Vestels, Tunt, Men.	33,28 152 308 71,806 3,451 144 29,698 1,145	340 18 54 9910 475 1 52 5	890 411 9 1478 72 2 409 19	83,041 3,783 224 43,702 2,152 525 68,467 3,181 Pr 10,620 802 41 8,155 388 23 5,605 245	7,218 43¢ 169 28,609 1,501 102 13,968 737 Ge	12,616 552 194 31,363 1,718 77 13,364 658 17,717 457 7 13,564 658	30	356 161 24,104 1,419 75 15,753 857	35 11 939 73 4 478 30 0 5 677 44 10 1,727 138 M	22,675 1,296 3 274 32 51 10,130 558 908 57	15 52 8,328 550 3 1,188 56	922 63 36 4,570 500 5 865 66 Its	1,013 1111 6 7 15,148 77 4 913 57 206 21 2 254 15 15 16	2,556 140 1 109 15 1 229 11	3 594 34 4 672 80 1,624 139 7 2,197 177	5,000 25g 5,327 447,53824,283 100 5 271 10,202 810	16,731 2,305	20 7,483 673 Sor	199,500 4,102 43 11,401 853 332 74,180 5,236	58 2 504 51	489 140,47610,417	81 5 1,083 122 2 402 32 5	46 43,049 5,126 3 903 93 Asi	185 41,778 6,225 5 402 33 1 50 5	1 40 10
	British. Foreign.	essels, Tunt. Men. Vestels, Tunt. Men. Vestelt. Tunt, Men.	740134,200 7,481 277 51,561 2,721 627117,502 6,220 10 3,128 152 308 71,800 3,451 144 29,699 1,145	340 18 54 9910 475 1 52 5	5 890 41 9 147.8 72 2 409 19	97 19,620 802 41 8.155 388 22 5.457 3.181 Pt	71 7,218 436 169 28,600 1,501 102 13,988 737 Ge	53 12,640 552 194 31,363 1,718 77 13,364 658 54 7,017 15 7,013,64 658	9 528 30 4 214 171	5-4 6,651 386 161 24,104 1,419 75 15,753 857	35 11 939 73 4 478 30 0 5 677 44 10 1,727 138 M	146, 22,675 1,296 3 274 32 51 10,130 555	1 201 15 52 8,328 550 3 1,18b 56	922 63 36 4,570 500 5 865 66 Its	200 21 2 254 15 1 213 15	2,556 140 1 109 15 1 229 11	1 500 14 5 0 1,024 139 7 2,197 177	1 100 5 271 10,202 810	3 418 19 632 40,780 2,971 1 130 11	20 7,483 673 Sor	25.00 4,102 43 11,401 885 332 74,186 5,236 1 1 1,401 29,203 2,113	3 021 58 2 504 51	489 140,47010,417	5 1,442 81 5 1,083 122 2 402 32	2 1,305 111 46 43,019 5,126 3 903 93 Asi	1 120 10 185 41,778 6,225	1 40 10
Inward.	Foreign. British. Foreign.	Men. Vessels, Tuns. Men. Vessels, Tuns. Man. Vessels, Tuns. Men.	553 740134,200 7,481 277 51,561 2,721 627117,602 6,220 5,401 10 3,125 152 306 71,500 3,451 144 29,698 1,145	900 2 340 18 54 9,910 479 1 52 5	302 5 890 41 9 1,478 72 2 409 19	3,455 050 83,041 3,783 224 43,702 2,152 525 68,467 3,181 Pr 820 07 10,620 802 41 8,155 388 22 5,605 3,47	1,313 71 7,218 436 169 28,609 1,501 102 13,958 737 Ge	1,580 53 12,640 522 194 31,580 1,718 77 13,364 655 1.581 5.41 5.71 15.72 15.7	9 523 30	2,728 54 6,851 386 161 24,104 1,419 75 15,753 857	30 1 64 0 5 677 44 10 1.727 138 N.	146, 22,675 1,296 3 2,74 32 51 10,130 555	500 1 201 15 52 8,328 550 3 1,188 56 32 5 751 02	60 7 922 63 36 4,570 500 5 865 66 Its	75, 12, 1,013, 111, 7, 1,148, 77, 4, 913, 57, 12, 200, 21, 2, 254, 15, 1, 213, 16	143 15 2,556 140 1 109 15 1 229 11	27 1 500 14 6 1,624 139 7 7,197 177	750 1 100 8 271 10,202 810	2,133 3 418 19 632 40,780 2,671 1 130 111 2,511	497 20 7,483 673 Sor	1,305 190 4,102 43 11,401 885 332 74,180 5,236 1,305 190 29,203 2,113	30 3 021 58 2 504 51	0,047	1,394 5 1,042 81 5 1,083 122 2 402 32	4,599 3 1,305 111 46 43,049 5,126 3 908 93 Asi	225 1 120 10 165 41,778 6,225 26 1 50 6 5 402 33 1 50 5	1 40 10
Inward.	Foreign. British. Foreign.	Tunt. Men. Vestele, Tunt. Men. Vestele, Tunt. Men. Vestelt. Tunt, Men.	553 740134,200 7,481 277 51,561 2,721 627117,602 6,220 5,401 10 3,125 152 306 71,500 3,451 144 29,698 1,145	19,699 903 2 340 18 54 9,910 479 1 52 5	5,754 302 5 890 411 9 1,478 72 2 409 19	7.4958 3,455 050 83,041 3,788 224 43,702 2,152 525 68,467 3,181 Pr 19,048 829 97 19,620 802 41 8,155 388 22 5,605 247	15.919 1,313 71 7,218 436 169 28,609 1,501 102 13,958 737 Ge	38,300 1,886 53 12,040 552 194 31,303 1,718,304 658 33,253 1,581 84 7,717 457 7,870 1,597 1,597 1,597	25. 12 Oct 1 25. 30 4 2. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	49,507 2,728 54 6,831 386 161 24,104 1,419 75 15,753 857	5 537 35 11 939 73 4 478 30 1 64 0 5 677 44 10 1,727 138 M	146, 22,675 1,296 3 2,74 32 51 10,130 555	1 201 15 52 8,328 550 3 1,18b 56	60 7 922 63 36 4,570 500 5 865 66 Its	865 73 12 1,913 1111 7 1,148 77 4 913 57 1 1 213 15	143 15 2,556 140 1 109 15 1 229 11	263 27 1 500 14 6 1,624 139 7 2,197 177	750 1 100 8 271 10,202 810	29,294 2,133 3 418 19 632 40,780 2,971 1 130 11 17,60° 2,511	6,502 497 20 7,483 673 Sor	21,869 1,368	785 86 850 86 610 30 3 021 58 2 504 51	0,047	10,053 1,394 5 1,442 81 5 1,083 122 2 402 32 5	38,751 4,599 3 1,305 111 40 43,049 5,126 3 903 93 ASI	1 120 10 185 41,778 6,225	01 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

March
ice by a
cent con
every Li
A vari
made and
on the E
pound at
March
the 1" of
March
the 1" of
A point 180
nuities fla
per cent,
treafury, t
for the tir
bills, or a
they are to
parliament
longed the
panies in
and one y
all debt du
will expire
April 4"
parliament
rice, impor

ber 1801, t exporting, g ean power, colony, not duties payal

bank, faid in particular the bank, who distention of cree were defirous to o fure as food as privilege shall be

2417

March 10th The fum of £20,500,000 was raised for the public fervice by a loan, the subscribers to which received £110 in the three-percent confolidated fund, and £47 in the three-per-cent reduced fund, for every \$100 paid in. [39, 40 Geo. III, c. 22] . The control of the

A variety of additional duties of excise were imposed upon homemade and foreign spiritous liquors. A new excise duty of five per cent on the fale price was also imposed on all teas fold at or above 2/6 per pound at the East-India company's fales. [c. 23] Jun 14. 111 1119 2011

March 25th. The use of wheat for making starch was prohibited till the 1" of October 1800. [c. 25]

the second of the second second March 28th Though the charter of the bank of England will not expire till the I" of August 1813, the proprietors at a general meeting (January 9th) agreed to advance for the public fervice, on or before the 5th of April 1800, the sum of three millions in their own notes, on the fecurity of exchequer bills, payable, without any interest, on the 5th of April 1806. In case the price of the three-per-cent consolidated annuities shall at any time before the 5th of April 1806 be as high as eighty per cent, the bank have an option, on giving fix months' notice to the treasury, to receive payment with a discount of five per cent per annum for the time wanting of the full period of fix years. If the exchequer bills, or any part of them, remain unpaid after the 5th of April 1806, they are to bear interest from that day at five per cent per annum. The parliament accepted the offer, and, in confideration thereof, now prolonged the company's privilege for banking, exclusive of all other companies, in England exceeding fix partners, till the 1" of August 1833, and one year's notice after that day; on which, and on repayment of all debt due to the bank by the treasury, the bank's exclusive privilege will expire *. [c. 28]

April 4th There being a necessity for importing foreign corn, the parliament engaged to make up the prices of wheat, wheaten flour, and rice, imported in British or neutral vessels, however navigated, to certain rates, to be regulated by the average prices of the commodities, and to operate in the nature of bounties †. [c. 29]

May i"-The king was empowered to grant, till the 29th of September 1801, to any British subject who has exported, or given security for exporting, goods to colonies in America belonging to any foreign European power, a licence to import the produce or manufacture of fuch colony, not being prohibited articles, in neutral vessels, on paying the duties payable on their importation in British vessels. Sugar and coffee,

^{*} Mr. Thornton, one of the directors of the August 1834, the bank must nevertheless remain bank, faid in parliamedt, that the proposal for re-newing the charter originated with the directors of the bank, who faw fome reason to apprehend an intention of erecking a rival chartered bank, and were defirous to obtain a prevention of such a mea-fure as soon as possible:—N. B. If the exclusive privilege shall be allowed to expire on the to of

an incorporated body till the last penny of the national debt is paid off.

[†] This feems to have been the kind of bounty given to the importers of corn by the Roman emperor Claudius, who has thence been erroncoufly, called the inventor of maritime infurance. See F. i, p. 151.

fo imported, may be warehoused for exportation, but must not be confumed in this kingdom. [c. 34]

A bounty, fimilar to that already granted on the importation of wheat, &c. (by c. 29) was now granted on the importation of oats, to be continued till 1" October 1800. [c. 35]

May 16th—The act, 39 Geo. III, c. 59, was repealed so far as it concerns saltpetre; and the duties on that article are henceforth to be paid as before that act was passed. [c. 38]

The parliament enacted that bills, falling due on Good Friday, should

be paid on the preceding day. [c. 42]

May 30th.—The following acts were continued for limited times, viz.

The act for granting a bounty on the exportation of linens, continued till 24th June 1801.

The acts for making, and for further encouraging the manufacture of, British sail-cloth, and for securing the duties on foreign sail-cloth, continued till 20th September 1804.

The act for granting bounties on the Newfoundland fisheries, continu-

ed till 1" January 1802.

The act for the encouragement of the Greenland fishery continued

till 25th December 1801. [c. 45]

May 30th. The operation of a temporary act, passed in the year 1795, for the easy and expeditious recovery of small debts in Scotland, having been found beneficial, the parliament now rendered it perpetual, under the following regulations. Two justices may determine causes for sums not exceeding £5 sterling on hearing the allegations of the parties and the evidence of their witnesses, no person practising the law being permitted to plead. A table of the sees prescribed by the court must be hung up in every place where a court is held. The magistrates of Edinburgh, who were empowered by a charter in the year 1636 to determine causes within their own jurisdiction not exceeding ten marks Scottish money (11/11 sterling), are now empowered to decide on all such causes not exceeding £40 Scottish, or £3:6:8 sterling *. [c. 46]

May 30th—The duties on coffee and sugar exported, granted by the act 39 Geo. III, c. 63, were repealed; and the parliament ordered that those, which had fallen due after the 13th of October 1799, should not be paid. The commissioners of the customs are directed to take bonds for the duties upon British-plantation sugar, which must be ledged in warehouses, approved by the commissioners, till the duties are paid, with interest at five per cent reckoned from the date of the bond.—The drawbacks on sugar exported, which had been withheld by the acts 36 and 39 Geo. III, were now allowed on all sugars shipped between 5th May and 10th November 1800; and also the duty on East-India sugar exported from the strehouses was now discontinued. In case of the average price of muscovado sugar being under 75s for six weeks pre-

ceding th and exem till the ex 1891.71 · lune: 20 16/10 per being four whole pra down to o passage ho that the f obtained f pound-wei ed to a dut entine was imposed b calculated i now fixed a Tar not prod

vessel, per
if imported
Tar produced
There are
38 Geo. III.

duty.—Burntion, are exe III.—Vessels ing their car the tobacco table to the anot anchor leagues of the act 34 Geany other tra

The fum of £13:15:5 enthere remained

A bounty verms similar c. 29. [c. 53

The court of the lord prove repaid by the of completing they are to pay

^{*} A fum probably not more than equivalent to ten marks in 1636.

ceding the rot of November, the bounty on British plantation fugar, Truth and Acceptant of the yellow and exemption from duty for East-India sugar, exported, are continued till the expiration of this act, which is declared to be on the 10th of May 1801, at [6: 48] mank theorem despet from the wife to det

June 20th The act, 39 Geo. III, e. 76, which imposed a duty of 16/10 per tun on the importation of the oil or blubber of whales, &c. being found to lay, a very unequal burthen on the Greenland whalers, whose practice it is to bring home the blubber to be afterwards boiled down to oil; whereas the Southern whalers, in the course of their long passage homeward, manufacture their oil onboard, it was now enacted, that the former should pay the duty according to the quantity of oil obtained from the blubber after their arrival.—The duty of 1/21 perpound-weight on opium imported, imposed by the same act, was changed to a duty of three per cent on the value.—The duty on oil of turpenting was now fixed at 21d per pound-weight, together with the duty imposed by the act 38 Geo. III, and two duties of five per cent each, calculated upon that duty. The duties upon the importation of tar were now fixed as follows.

tong y it if it is but in \$ 16 Duty. Drawback.

There are also payable upon tar, besides the duty imposed by the act 38 Geo. III, two other duties of five per cent each, calculated upon that duty.—Burr stones, and stones for paving, carried by coasting navigation, are exempted from the duty on stones, imposed by the act 34 Geo. III. Vessels, importing tobacco, are ordered to remove, after discharging their cargoes, from the place appointed for mooring the vesseis in the tobacco trade.—The owner of every vessel having a licence, agreeable to the act 24 Geo. III, feff., 2, c. 4,7, must give bond that she shall not anchor nor hover within the limits of any port, or within four leagues of the coast, or within the distances and situations described in . the act 34 Geo. III, c. 50; and also that she shall not be employed in . any other trade than the one specified in the licence. [c. 51]

The sum of £826,250 was raised by a lottery of 60,000 tickets at £13:15:5 each. The fum allowed for prizes was £500,000, and fo there remained a profit of £326,250. [c. 52]

A bounty was allowed till the 15th of October on all rye imported, on terms similar to those of the bounties given on wheat, &c. by the act,

The court of exchequer in Scotland was empowered to advance to the lord provost and magistrates of Edinburgh £25,000 of the money repaid by the proprietors of the Forth-and-Clyde canal, for the purpose of completing the improvements of the harbour of Leith, for which they are to pay interest at five per cent. The money, when repaid, is

to be employed by the court of exchequer in improving the roads in

The wine of the Cape of Good Hope, now under the British dominion, was allowed to be imported, on paying no higher duties than those paid on Portugal wines; and spirits produced in the same settlement were admitted on the duty payable upon West-India spirits. [c. 60]

June 30"—Though the distillers had lately been permitted to use fugar instead of malt or corn, the acts prohibiting the use of it in brewing were still in sorce. As a scarcity of corn, and a glut of sugar, pointed out the propriety of allowing the later to be used instead of the former, wherever it could be substituted, the brewers were now authorized to use muscovado sugar for nine months ensuing, but no sugar in any other state, nor any melasses or honey. [c. 62]

A deduction of 8/4 from the duty on foreign kid skins imported, and of 2/9 from the drawback on exporting them, was now enacted. [c. 63]
Four temporary acts, relating to the admission of merchandize in

neutral vessels, were continued till it January 1804. [c. 65] An act, passed in the second year of King James I, which prohibited the use of horse hides in making boots and shoes, was now repealed; and a number of regulations for preserving the hides from damage were

enacted. [c. 66]

July 24 In consequence of the attempts made in Ireland to throw off all connection between that country and Great Britain, it was thought proper to revive the antient propofal for an incorporating union between the two countries. His Majesty, by messages to both houses of the British parliament (22d January 1799), recommended the consideration of the most effectual means of 'disposing the parliaments of both ' kingdoms to provide, in the manner which they shall judge most exbedient, for fettling fuch a complete and final adjustment as may best tend to improve and perpetuate a connection effential for their com-' mon fecurity, and confolidate the strength, power, and refources, of 'the British empire.' Though the measure met with very thenuous opposition in the parliaments of both kingdoms, the union was finally carried by majorities in both, without any convention of commissioners from the two kingdoms, and now finally ratified by the royal affent. Article I) From the first day of January 1801 the two kingdoms are united into one, by the name of The United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: the armorial enfigns, flags, &c. to be appointed by the king: II) The fuccession to the crown of the united kingdom continues limited and fettled according to the existing laws, and the terms of the union between England and Scotland.

III) The united kingdom is "represented in one and the same parliament, to be stilled The parliament of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

IV) The Irish peerage is represented by four lords spiritual elected in

rotation life, to fi dom: an members be elected ing for th V) The c united in of England force for e shall be 'a and worth the acts fo VI) From Britain and fame footing or manufac navigation produce or without pro be charged particular a duties for schedule +. on importat payable on : Britain to Ir importation shall be subj and muslins, hitherto cha till 5th Janua to stand at Cotton yarn duties, hithe

^{*} By an act of (Each of the thir Dublin and Cork Trinity college in Waterford, Lim Galway, Clonme Sligo, Catherlon Ross, Tralee, Cat

t It was though numerous articles co cupying feven large VOL. IV,

rotation of fessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal, each elected for life, to fit in the house of lords of the parliament of the united kingdom: and the commons of Ireland are represented by one hundred members *. Irish peers, not elected for the united parliament, may still be elected representatives of the commons of Great Britain, relinquishing for the time their privilege of peerage.

V) The churches of England and Ireland, as established by law, are united in one protestant episcopal church, to be called The United church of England and Ireland: the doctrine, worthip, &c. shall remain in full force for ever, as now established for the church of England: and this shall be 'an essential and fundamental part of the union.' The doctrine and worship of the church of Scotland shall remain as established by the acts for the Union of England and Scotland.

VI) From the first day, of January, 1801 his Majesty's subjects of Great Britain and Ireland are entitled to the same privileges, and are on the fame footing, as to encouragements and bounties on articles of the produce or manufacture of either country, and generally in respect of trade and navigation in all parts of the united kingdom and its dependencies. All produce or manufactures of either country may be carried to the other without prohibition, and without any bounties: neither shall any duty be charged on them, except certain permanent countervailing duties on particular articles contained in a schedule annexed to the act, and other duties for a term of twenty years on articles contained in another schedule f. The woolen goods, called old and new drapery, shall pay, on importation into either country from the other, the duties hitherto payable on importation into Ireland. Salt and hops, carried from Great Britain to Ireland, shall pay duties not exceeding those hitherto paid on importation into Ireland. Coals, carried to Ireland from Great Britain, shall be subject to burthens not exceeding the former ones. Calicoes and muslins, on importation into cither country, shall pay the duties, hitherto charged on them when carried from Great Britain to Ireland, till 5th January 1808, after which they shall be reduced annually, so as to stand at ten per cent from 5th January 1816 till 5th January 1821. Cotton yarn and twift, on being carried to either country, shall pay the: duties, hitherto charged on importation from Great Britain into Ire

By an an act via	re-	
By an act of the Irish parliament, partly recited in a subsequent part of this act, judicin and Cork, each two representatives Tinity college in Deskin.		
MUCH and Cork each tore		
Dublin and Cork, each two Yinity college in Dublin Vaterford, Lincerick, Belfast, Drogheda, Carrickfergus, Newry, Kilkanny, Landau Jalway, Clowell, W.	04	
The state of the second of the	.1	
Vaterford, Linerick, Belfast, Drogheda, Carrickfergus, Newry, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Islaway, Clonmell, Wexford, Youghal, Bandon-bridge, Armagh, Dundalk, Kinsale, Lisburn, 1969, Catherlough, Ennis, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, New 2008, Tradec, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, Cashel, Dungaryan, Downpatrick, Coleraine, Mallow, Athlone, Cashel, Ca	1	٠
	-	
ligo, Catherlough, Emils, Dungarum, Downpatrick, Colernine, Mallow, Athlone, New Joss, Tralee, Cashel, Dungarum, Port-Arlington and Emils, the Mallow, Athlone, New	21	
oss, Trace, Cashel, Dungarnon, Port-Arlington and Frankling, Mallow, Athlone, New	01	
oss, Tralee, Cashel, Dungacnon, Port-Arlington and Enniskillen, each one.		

[†] It was thought unnecessary to copy the very as every person connected with the trade between numerous articles contained in these schedules (octube the two countries must have the schedules themselves cupying feven large quarto pages), more especially in his counting-house-

land, till 5th January 1808, and shall thenceforth be annually reduced till 5th January 1816, when they shall entirely cease. Those articles of the produce or manufacture of either country, which have hitherto paid internal duties, or are made of materials charged with duties, may be subjected, on importation into either country, to countervailing duties, which may be drawn back upon exportation. All articles produced or manufactured in either country, when exported through the other, shall be subject to the same charges as if they were exported directly from that in which they are produced or manufactured. All duties upon the importation of foreign or colonial goods into either country shall either be drawn back upon exportation to the other, or, if retained, the amount shall be placed to the credit of the country to which they are exported, fo long as the expenditure of the united kingdom shall be defraved by proportional contributions. The existing duty, bounty, or prohibition, with respect to corn, meal, &c. is to be regulated as the united parliament

shall deem expedient.

VII) The interest of the national debt incurred in either kingdom before the union, and the finking fund for the redemption of it, are to be provided for by each kingdom separately. For the future expenditure of the united kingdom, Great Britain shall provide fifteen seventeenth parts, and Ireland two, till the first of January 1821, after which the expenditure, except that attending the separate debt of each kingdom. shall be defrayed in such portions as shall be directed by parliament from time to time. The debts to be contracted in future shall be on the joint account of the united kingdom, and be provided for in the proportion of the contribution of each country, subject, however, to the modification of parliament. For twenty years after the union, a fum equal to what has been granted by the parliament of Ireland, on an average of the fix years preceding 1th January 1800, for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, or the support of pious and charitable inflitutions, in Ireland, shall be allowed by the united parliament for fuch local purposes in Ireland.

VIII) All laws in force, and all courts of judicature established, in either kingdom at the time of the union, shall remain, subject, however, to fuch alterations as the united parliament may direct. There shall remain in Ireland an inftance court of admiralty, from which an appeal may be made to the court of chancery in Ireland. Any laws of Ireland contrary to the provisions of the act of union cease to have effect. [c. 67]

The arguments adduced in both parliaments, for and against the confequences to be expected from the union, were very strong, and very zealoufly urged by men of the greatest abilities. It remains for time to determine, whether the measure will, or will not, be conducive to the happiness of both countries. It may, however, be obterved, that, if the British empire shall be blessed with a peace of any considerable duration after the termination of the present calamitous war, and the prin-

ciple of money, t commissi its way to for which which wi in Ireland

July o' fcarcity o printed or the fubsta useful sub imported voy act (3 purpose th

July 28 by veffels or other c ed instead be erected payable af the vessels Vessels, v

in this kinge rica, or Bart or if with Every ves her cargo sh or if witho

Every vess ar establishm brought from quarantine in Vessels arr

subject them health Vessels, an

doin, entering From the of health fro veffels in ba

performed o A variety of to be visited for which it The time

ciple of the finking fund shall be facredly adhered to, some part of the money, thrown into the hands of individuals by purchases made by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, may probably find its way to Ireland, and there be employed in agricultural improvements, for which there is great room, and in manufacturing establishments, which will have the advantage of cheaper labour, as long as the taxes in Ireland shall continue considerably lower than those in Great Britain.

July 9th_Among other expedients reforted to as remedies for the fcarcity of paper, a method was invented of discharging the ink from printed or written paper, and then grinding it down and restoring it to the substance and form of clean paper. For the encouragement of this useful substitute, the parliament permitted foreign waste paper to be imported without paying any other duty than that imposed by the convoy act (38 Geo. III, c. 76) provided it be rendered unfit for any other purpose than being re-manufactured. [c. 70]

July 28th All former acts, relating to the performance of quarantine by veffels arriving from places suspected of being afflicted with the plague or other contagious diseases, were repealed, and new regulations enacted instead of them. In order to reimburse the expence of a lazaret to be erected upon Chetney hill in Kent, the following duties were made payable after the 1" of October 1800, on every tun of the burthen of the vessels having to perform quarantine, viz.

quarantine, viz.	
Vessels, whose cargo or any part thereof shall have performed quarantine in this kingdom, and shall have arrived from Turkey, the north coast of Africa, or Barbary, with clean bills of health	
in this kingdom, and shall have arrived 6. The formed quarantine)
rica, or Barbary, with clean bills of health or if without clean bills	7/6
Of it without clean hills	1
tvery vescal aminimus C.	1= (
her cargo shall postores any other place with clean bills, if any part of	13)
her cargo shall perform quarantine in this kingdom	3/
or if without clean bills. Every vessel arriving from Holland, or any other plant.	
Every vessel arriving from Holland, or any other place not having a regular establishment for the performance of guaranting	10/
ar establishment for the performance of quarantine, and importing goods brought from Turkey, North Africa or Bashawantine, and importing goods	
brought from Turkey, North Africa, or Barbary, which shall have performed quarantine in this kingdom.	7/6
quarantine in this kingdom . Vessels arriving under circumstances which induce the king or	
Vessels arriving under circumstances which induce the king in council to subject them to the like quarantine as if from Torch	
subject them to the like quaranting as if for the king in council to I	
subject them to the like quarantine as if from Turkey without clean bills of	15/
Vessels, any part of whose carroos have	3
Vessels, any part of whose cargoes have performed quarantine in this king-	
port of Bondon, to pay fartner	1/

From the above duties are exempted-vessels arriving with clean bills of health from all places, except Turkey, North Africa, and Barbary,veffels in ballaft or wholely loaded with falt, -and veffels having already performed quarantine at Malta, Ancona, Venice, Messina, or Leghorn. A variety of regulations respecting vessels coming from countries liable to be vifited by the plague or other infectious difeafes were also enacted, for which it will be necessary to have recourse to the act itself. [c. 80]

The time allowed for importing French wines in bottles or flasks from

Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, having expired, the permission to import them in British vessels, for sale or private use, on paying the legal

duties, was renewed without any limitation of time. [c. 83]

The act of the preceding fession, c. 100, for the encouragement of the British sisheries, was continued in force till the 5th of April 1801. And the bounty of one shilling, payable on every barrel of herrings lauded from any boat not entitled to the tunnage bounty, was declared payable to the sishers and curers of sish residing in the island of Mann. [c. 85]

The establishment of the marine police office, which took place in July 1798 through the patriotic and benevolent exertions of Mr. Colquhoun, and under the fanction of the executive government, was now confirmed by parliament, under the name of The Thames police office. Provision was made for the justices, and the clerks, officers, and people, belonging to the establishment, the whole expense being limited to £8,000 a-year. And punishments were appointed for the various classes

of depredators. [c. 87]

The abuses which had crept into the important manufacture of cotton goods, to the great oppression of the persons employed, and great injury of the trade, induced the parliament to direct, that every difference between the masters and the workmen in the cotton manufacture in England, respecting wages, damaged goods, delays, &c. shall be decided by arbitrators chosen by both parties, who are empowered to summon witnesses, and to determine the points in dispute within three days; failing which, they are to state the points in difference to the nearest justice of peace, who, within the next three days, shall give a similar award, unless the parties concur in requesting an extension of the time. Any master or workman, refusing to appoint an arbitrator, or to submit to the award, shall forseit ten pounds to the party complying with the regulations of this act, or be imprisoned for at least two months. [c. 90]

During the distress occasioned by a scarcity of corn, a number of benevolent gentlemen had formed a company, whose object was to establish a manufactory of flour, meal, and bread, to be sold out at reasonable prices. They were incorporated by parliament, and empowered to subscribe a joint capital, not exceeding £120,000 in shares of £25 each, their profits being limited to ten per cent, and the surplus, if any, being at the disposal of parliament. The company were limited to sell only 120,000 sacks (280 pounds each) of slour or meal in a year, to make only 200 sacks into bread in a week, and to sell not more than 1,000 quarters of wheat in any one week. The managers of the company were prohibited from dealing in corn, slour, or bread, for their own private account. The king, by an order in council, may dissolve

the company on fix months notice. [c. 97]

The act of last session, c. 81, for preventing unlawful combinations

among alfo prob their wo their dif this fession

The ineutral of Sweden, next feffi laws in for givin

Amon variety of for the for for a civil of for comple for a coina to the Lev. [c. 109]

March Yarmouth ping from for a furth c. iv]

April 4
Hull were
the charge
or other fl
ballaft ligh
An act

deen; a p

June 20' ed for mak created a jo pany, with to borrow, quays and near the H and near S furrounded feet of the purchasing ing concern ly the same

among workmen, was explained and rendered more strict. Masters were also prohibited from entering into agreements for reducing the wages of their workmen. And masters and workmen were required to submit their differences to the decision of arbitrators, as directed by c. 90 of this session for the cotton manufacturers. [c. 106]

The importation of Swedish herrings, either in British vessels, or neutral ones, navigated in any manner whatever, and from any port of Sweden, without payment of duty, was permitted till six weeks after the next session of parliament. [c. 107] Thus were there at the same time laws in force for inviting the importation of foreign-cured herrings, and for giving bounties on the exportation of British-cured herrings.

Among the grants of money made at the end of the fession for a variety of purposes, the following may be noticed, viz.

for the C		
for the forts on the coast of Africa		
for the forts on the coast of Africa. for a civil establishment at Sierra Leona. £20,000 for completing a pier at Dougles in Many. 4,000	0	0 3
for completing a pier at Douglas in M. 4.000		0.
for a coinage of copper for the colony in New South Wales 255 to the Levant, or Turkey 255	9	0
to the Levant, or Turkey, company 11 New South Wales 697	7	0
to the Levant, or Turkey, company	0	O»
3.7		

March 25th—Two former acts, for improving the harbour of Great Yarmouth, deepening the rivers connected with it, preferving the shipping from fire, and for building a bridge over the haven, were continued for a further term of twenty-one years. [Local acts, 39, 40 Geo. III, c. iv]

April 4th The corporation of the Trinity-house of Kingston upon Hull were empowered to licence pilots for the River Humber, to regulate the charges for pilotage, and to settle salvages for the recovery of anchors or other ship's stores found in the Humber, and also to superintend the ballast lighters in that river. [Local acts, c. x]

An act was passed for adding two new streets to the city of Aberdeen; a proof of its advancing commercial prosperity. [Local acts, c. xi]

June 20th—After a delay ar position of five years, an act was passed for making wet docks at Wapping. The subscribers were, as usual, created a joint-stock company, under the name of The London-dock company, with power to subscribe a capital of £1,200,000, and, if necessary, to borrow £300,000, in order to make and maintain wet docks, with quays and wharfs adjoining, having communication with the Thames near the Hermitage dock, between Bell dock and Wapping old stairs, and near Shadwell dock. These, like the West-India docks, must be surrounded by a losty wall; and no houses must be built within thirty seet of the wall. The company are vested with the usual powers of purchasing the necessary ground and tenements, are restricted from being concerned in building or repairing vessels, and in general have nearly the same powers, and are subjected to nearly the same restrictions, as

the West-India dock company, particularly in not being permitted to divide above ten per cent on their capital, and in making compensation to the owners of wharfs, &c. if they shall appear to have suffered by the trade being transferred to the docks.

The company are entitled to the following dues, payable by all veffels entering their docks for every tun of their registered burthen, viz.

entering then docks for every tan of their regimered burthen, viz.	
Vessels to or from any part of Great Britain or the Scottish islands	1/
to or from Ireland, Mann, Guernsey, Jersey, France between Ushant and Dunkirk, Flanders, Holland, the occanic coasts of Germany, Denmark,	. 0
and Norway as far as the North cape	1/3
to or from the Baltic above Elsineur, and the north coast of Europe beyond	1/6
the North cape	170
to or from France beyond Ushant, Spain and Portugal as far as Cape S'.	1/9
Vincent, Newfoundland, Madeira, the Canaries, and the Azores	1/3
to or from Europe to the southward of Cape S'. Vincent, the Meditterranean,	2/
Africa, America, and the Southern whale fishery	49
to or from East-India, China and Persia	2/6

In confideration of these duties, vessels are entitled to room in the docks for fix weeks, after which they must pay for two weeks more one farthing, and thereafter one halfpenny, per tun, every week. The dockmaster may, however, order any light vessel out of the docks on giving five days notice to the owners.

The company are also entitled to receive the same rates for merchandize landed or shipped within their premises, which have been paid in the port of London during the year 1798 for landing, loading, and

housing, or for shipping.

For twenty years after the docks are completed, all vessels loaded with tobacco, rice not the produce of the East or West Indies, wine or brandy, not the produce of the East or West Indies, shall land their cargoes on the quays or wharfs belonging to the London docks, on penalty of forfeiture and fine; and there the duties shall be ascertained. But vessels, having not more than 20 pipes of wine, or 100 barrels of rice, may discharge at any other place; and vessels bringing fruit may unload it, before they enter into the docks to discharge their wine, brandy, &c.

The lords of the admiralty are empowered to purchase the legal quays between London bridge and the Tower, with their warehouses and other appendages, at prices, either agreed with the proprietors, or settled by

juries. [Local acts, c. xlvii]

The duke of Bedford having laid out two new squares and a number of streets on the ground extending from Bloomsbury square northward to the new road, part of which had formerly been occupied by his own house and garden, two acts were passed for paving, lighting, watching, watering, and adorning, the proposed squares and streets. [Local ass. cc. xlix, 1] The buildings, which are large and elegant, are carried on with great spirit: and they, together with another new square and several new streets, erected on the adjacent ground belonging to the

Foundling to the ne

June Glafgow and mag in the penumera

In con of Engla complife parliamer by Barthe acts, c. lx. ed in a fu

July 9° recovery the court extended decide on matter in be made to [Local acts]. The green street of the property of the prope

fequence of other brain ment in the alfo regula authority c. cvii]

In the confirments, road between G formerly partial draining, a

While the British and the commes which I have

Account of imported into 5''s of Januar Ashes Pearl ash Barilla Cattle, cows, and

Foundling hospital and some private proprietors, make a great addition to the north fide of the town.

June 30th—The royalty of the commercial and manufacturing city of Glasgow was extended over some adjacent grounds; and the lord provost and magistrates were empowered to raise funds for several improvements in the police of the city, and also to divide it into wards, and make

enumerations of the inhabitants. [Local acts, c. lxxxviii]

In consequence of the increasing business and prosperity of the Bank of England, additional accommodations had become recessary. To accomplife these, the governor and company were empowered by act of parliament to purchase all the buildings adjacent to the Bank, bounded by Bartholomew lane, Throgmorton street, and Prince's street. [Local acts, c. lxxxix] The whole space is now covered with buildings, executed in a substantial and elegant manner with solid stone.

July 9th-Two acts, of 3 James I and 14 George II, respecting the recovery of small debts in London, were amended. The jurisdiction of the court of requests, hitherto restricted to debts not exceeding £2, was extended to debts of £5. Three of the commissioners of the court may decide on controversies for sums not exceeding £2, and seven when the matter in contest does not exceed £5; and they may order payment to be made by installments when the debtor is not able to make it at once.

The great increase of the town of Neath in Glamorgan-shire, in confequence of the extensive collieries, copper-works, smelting houses, and other branches of business connected with mining, required an improvement in the harbour, the entry of which was obstructed by a bar, and also regulations for pilots. Commissioners were therefor vested with authority to licence pilots, regulate their payments, &c. [Local acis,

In the course of this session, sifty-five acts were passed for improving . ffreets, roads, and bridges, throughout the kingdom; one for a canal between Gravefend and the River Medway, and ten for amending acts formerly passed for canals; and also seventeen for dividing, inclosing, draining, and improving, wafte and unprofitable lands.

While the proposal for the union was under the consideration of the British and Irish parliaments, a great variety of accounts, illustrative of the commerce and revenues of both kingdoms, were called for, from which I have extracted the following

Account of the value, estimated at the prices current, of the merchandize imported into Great Britain, on an annual average of the three years preceding the 5" of January 1799, particularizing the most important articles.

Charles de	ost important articles.
	orn { Oats

0.000 000 000 000	I Don't days Dayle
Cotton	Provisions, Pork
Cochineal 204,000	Rags (3,285 tuns 19 cwt)
Dye stuffs \ Indigo 696,525	Saltpetre 178,321
-(Madder 184.925	Seeds { Clover
Flax, rough 603,274	Linseed 105,338
Fruit, lemons, oranges 101,987	Ships hulls and materials 93,403
Coffee 2,265,749	(Bengal, raw 242,614
Currants 121,349	Silk China, raw
Pepp r 295,712	Italian, raw 104,348
Groceries Raisins 206,870	Thrown 401,246
Rice 195,752	(Deer, in hair 138,743
Sugar, muscovado 7,126,690	Colf tau and toward
Tea 3,140,932	Skins Beaver
Hemp, rough 1,023,204	other kinds
Ox or cow 153,566	(Brandy 420,539
Horse, Indian, &c 126,855	Spirits Geneva
Iron, bar 947,785	Rum
(Irish 2,604,009	Tallow
Carman 301 4(v)	Tar
Linens Russia	Tobacco 1,024,266
Other kinds 165,894	(French 141,207
Mahogany	
Oil Train	Wine Madeira
Oil other kinds 106,973	Spanish
(Calicoes	Spanish 218,081
India piece goods Mushins 580,541	Vood 1,557,713
	Wool, Spanish 621,423
	Yarn, linen 950,113
Bacon 164,583	Total, including articles not particul-
Provisions Beef 409.631	arized, whereof no one amounted \\42,689,108
Fatter 1,000,181	to £100,000
Cheese 117,604	

An Account of the value, estimated at the prices current, of the British merchandize exported from Great Britain, on an annual average of three years preceding the 5th of January 1799, particularizing the most important articles, and distinguishing the exports to Ireland.

•	Exported from	Great Britain to	
	Ireland.	All other parts.	Total.
Bark, tanners	£90,512	£268,621	£359 139
E Coals	*6,140	212,077	368,426
E Copper, unwrought	810	16,113	16,923
Lead	7,235	223,091	230,326
Bark, tanners Coals Copper, unwrought Lead Salt Tin	36,198	109,336	145,534
	5,315	289,794	295,109
Beer	10,796	205,591	216,387
Brass	14,017	459,161	473,178
Cottons	66,619	4,108,617	4,175,236
Cordage	1,131	130,498	131,629
Chariots and coaches	18,734	24,166	42,900
Copper Glass and earthen ware Gun-powder Haberdashery Trop and steel	14,539	554,137	568,676
Glass and earthen ware	75,075	462,884	537,959
₫ { Gun-powder	1,465	135,744	137,209
1 Haberdashery	33,544	1,470,005	1,503,409
	119,160	2,047,902	2,167,062
Leather	50,966	361,340	412.306
Linens	22,534	1,256,200	1,278,734
Pewter	390	141,394	141,784
Silk	24,991	585, 1	610,552
Woolens	686,759	7,771,808	8,458,567
Apothecary's ware	17,532	107,425	124,957
Books, printed	2,840	88,568	91,408
Fish	90,785	164,887	261,672
Candles, tallow	6	110,916	110,922
All other articles	533,365	7,879,357	8,412,722
Total	2,087,672	20,185,193	31,272,865

An Acce andize exp Indigo . . . Groceries Hides, Indian . Linens (Frish Russia other I N. B. The ex

Su Te

there have been minute detail of

An Account of the mercha-ceding the 25 tinguishing the

Apparel . . Arnis . . . Bark Beer and Ale . . . Blankets . . . Books Brimstone Candle-wick . . . Cheese Cider Coals Coffee Copper \{\begin{array}{ll} wrought \ unwrought \end{array} Cordage Cork - . Calico, British Cotton, plain a

Muslin, British Muslin, India . Vol. IV.

An Account of the value, estimated at the prices current, of the foreign merchandize exported from Great Britain, on an annual average of three years preceding the 5th of January 1799, particularizing the most important articles.

Com Canal Lang	the most important articles.
Com of all kinds, flour, meal	
	India piece goods Calicoes £1,085,824
Cochineal	Picco goods Williams
200 of 6	Crombiled 426 cas
	1 and the state of
Coffee 72,415	TOTAL A SALA
Coffee	
o Ginger	
60 eso	Silk, raw and thrown 36,392
repper	Silk, raw and thrown
TI 660	Skins Reaver 70,844
Sugar, muscovado	
	Con a Con
Clrish 144,174	
(Irish	
Linens German	Wood
	Total, including anti-land
other kinds	
	milecut Whereof no one amounts I far a.
N. B. The expense of C	to £50,000

N. B. The exports of foreign merchandize to Ireland are not distinguished in this account; but the chief articles of it may be collected with tolerable accuracy from the following one, which, as minute detail of the articles than it was thought necessary to go into in the British accounts.

An Account of the value, estimated at the prices current in British sterling money, of the merchandize imported into Ireland, on an annual average of three years preceding the 25th of March 1799, particularizing the principal articles, and distinguishing the amount of the imports from Great Britain.

	1			Little Little Little		
	Prom	Total	1		1 -	
	Great	value of	- 1		From	Total
A museul	Britain.	each.			Great	value of
Apparel	€6,036	€6,036	110	own and much	Britain.	each.
Arms	19,633			orn and malt	£7,350	€9,873
Ashes	51,945			otton	50,604	117,348
Bark	95,173		1 -	otton yarn	85,294	85,294
Beer and Ale	92,143	0.77-00	100	ttery	12,740	
Blankets	4,010	0-,0		New	33,181	
Books		. ,		apery Cld	505,861	33,181
Brimstone	2,954			COrnamented		505,861
Candle-wick	3,127		Dr	ugs	19,779	19,779
Carpets	3,201	3,201		Alum	13,511	15,278
Coaches, &c.	10,717	10,717		Cochineal	5,097	5,097
Cheese	6,039	6,059		Copperas	4,522	7,192
Cider	15,099	15,139		Fustick	1,840	1,840
Cools	6,283	6,299		Gum Sencea and Arab.	1,207	1,458
Coals	343,250	343,250	:22	Indigo	1,631	1,742
Coffee	1,385	4,697	stuffs	Iron liquer	15,778	18,531
Copper { wrought	2,275	2,275		Iron liquor	1,013	1,013
Carla (unwrought	9,072	9,262	Dye	Logwood.	1,988	3,331
Cordage	7,602	7,675	-	Madder	6,617	14,002
Cork	74	2,405		Orchal.	1,030	1,045
Calico, British white	46	46		Red wood	1,322	1,306
col.	2,213	2,213		Shumack	884	3,157
Cotton, plain and cola .	130,904	130,904	- 1	Smalts	1,107	9,942
Muslin, British Swhite	1,562		P	Other Kinds	7,839	9,482
	7,867	7,807	Ed.	hen ware	27,395	27,016
Muslin, India	908		Ereb	hant's teeth	3,058	3,279
VGL. IV.	900	1,441	riax	seed		185,473
				2 S	,,	-00,17.5

Flax {drest	£136	£126	Oakum	€2,412	£2,734
andrest	12,511	24,213	Painting stuffs	4,132	4,202
(Cod	2,188	7,133	Paper of all kinds	8,190	8,395
Herrings	93,333	114,349	Perfumery	1,184	1,308
Ling	4,310	4,310	Pictures	1,079	1,083
CAnchovics, Stuigeon	111	281	Plate, wronglit	4,648	4,648
Furs	3,956	5,100	Plated ware	9,794	9,794
Bottles	6,351	6,363	Ribands of silk	3,270	3,270
Glass Cases	10,188	10,168	Rosin	936	2,469
Tlates	1,705	1,718	Saddlery	4,397	4,413
CWare	1,670	1,881	Foreign	273	7,221
Almonds	381	1,260	Salt Rock	23,483	23,483
Corrants	1,202	3,178	White	13,308	13,308
Eiquorice ball					
B S D					
E Pairing			naw, not maia		
					926
	0,040	0,040			
	22,380	23,758			
	2 222	3 335			863
			Rum		
					1,386
Cranned					3,325
					19,500
Hops					5,835
Horses					424,568
Hosiery of all kinds					4,474
Instruments, mathematic-7					3,431
al, optical, and musical	2,8-10	3,003		175,352	262,969
Tron Sunwrought	82,716	192,324		1,735	1,892
wrought, &c	68,404	68,457		958	3,125
Jewelety	1,437	1,454		3,089	3,089
Lace, gold, silver, silk, thread	6,071	6,071	Vinegar	2,872	5,209
	4,372	4,372	Watches and movements	4,512	4,512
	3,404	3,404	Wax of bees	1,115	2,614
	1,928	1,928	Whiting		2,037
	1,955	1,955	French		22,105
	3,519	3,579	Madeira		1,512
	1,071	5,608			158,579
			Rhenish		1,791
			{ Spanish		12,008
			Wire S Brass		27,260
					2,779
			Wood of all kinds		262,305
			Wool, Spanish		5,130
Wichasses			Wool of be ers		10,024
Lanseed			Yarn of mohair	5,557	5,557
Swant			Total, including articles not		
			particularized, whereof	4.011.468	5,275,003
			no one amounted to	1,,	
	Other kinds. 7,286 9,148 Skins of all kinds 16,488 25,76 6,845 6,845 6,845 6 6,845 6 6 6,845 6 6 6,845 6 6 6,845 6 6 6 6,845 6 6 6 6 6,845 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6				
Other Killes	100	729		1	

An According to also the an

Bread ...
Candles ...
Candles ...
Candles ...
Cordage ...
Corn and meal Cows and oxer Cotton manufact ...
Feathers ...
Feathers ...
Feathers ...
Feathers ...
Glue ...
Gun-powder ...
Hides, untanned ...
Hogs lard ...
Horses ...
Horses ...
Loadler, wrought ...
Leather, wrought ...
Leather, wrought ...
Linen yarn ...

Bact Coloured ...
Linen yarn ...
Bact
Imports from { Grea

Woolen manufact Woolen yarn . . . Total, including art particularized, no one amour £1,000 An Account of the value, estimated at the prices current in British sterling money, of the merchandize exported from Ireland, on an annual average of three years preceding the 25th of March 1799, distinguishing Irish and foreign merchandize, and also the amount of exports to Great Britain.

Irish merch					
and merch	To Great	Total of	Foreign merci	handize.	
TD	Britain.	each.		G reat	Total of
Bread	€786			ritain.	each,
Candles	220	1		€18.821	£18,821
Copper Jore	9,552	,,02		28	2.010
DEITES	2,118	3,002		3,927	7,3.9
Cordage	1	-,110		3,806	4,116 3,806
corn and meal.	1 400	2,990		574	
cows aliq oxen	100 4	441,051	Brit. muslin	163	1,491
Cotton manufactures and 3		122,177	Drapery New	80	1,095
cotton and linen mixed	17	10.10.	Drapery { New Old	4,535	84 4,72 2
ditto	. '1	12,135	Dyc stuits, Madder	1,091	
reathers .	6,342	6,954	Etal Cod	1,091	1,094 3,1 <i>6</i> 3
Pish	161		Herrings	564	11,681
Glass	187	7,121	ougar, muscovado	3,326	17,562
Giue	2,350	6,487	Hides { tanned	204	1,453
Gun-powder	1,786	2,505	I untanned	2,905	4,896
Hides, untanned	69,513	1,993	Iron, unwrought	2,482	
TIOUS	4,892	69,686 $4,892$	L Seville	2,155	2,518 2,155
riogs lard	14,400	16,076	Oil Train	1,178	1,178
Tiorses	7,282	7,300	Cotner kinds	349	349
fron, wrought	110	3,430	Silk, raw, not India		2,147
Kelp	6,633	6,633	Spirits, Rum	2,330	2,339
Leather, wrought	131	5,422	Tallow .	5,574	5,574
Cambrie	140	2,324	Tobacco	8,132	11,161
Linch Plain white	2,363,8242	637 716	Turpentine	1,933	1,933
Coloured .	132	14,213	French	440	5,940
Emen yarn		127,033	Wine Portugal	484	2,332
Bacon	117,224	117,755	CRinenish .	99	1,056
Beef		424,534	wood staves	1,743	1,743
Provisiona Butter		949,266	Total, including articles not	,,	-)/ 43
Clicese	648	854	particularized, whereof		
Pork		474,143	no one amounted to	79,157	133,522
Onone	1,590	3,458	£1,000		
	8,313	8,313			
Silk and silk-mixed manu-	1				
lactures		351			
Skins	32,402	35,121			
Soap .	1,070	14,115			
Spirits	499	5,552			
Tallow	32,000	33,393			
Wool	92	92			
Woolen manufactures	- 1	10,387			
VI OOICH VIITH		20,051			
Total, including articles not		,			
particularized, whereof	ent 161 c c				
no one amounted to	891,161 5,6	50,853			
£1,000					
0					

Summary of the imparts and ant

Summerly of the impor	rts and exports of Ireland.
Imports from Great Britain £4,011,468	Lich march on to 1 P

Of the trade of Ireland with other countries than Great Britain, a confiderable part must have been with Mann, Guernsey, Jersey, &c. which are classed with foreign countries in the custom-house accounts.

In the year ending 25th March 1799, the bounties paid in Ireland for encouraging the agriculture, manufactures, and fisheries, of that kingdom, amounted to the following sums in British money, viz.

Corn, flour, bread, and malt, exported £42,217	5	3
Linens of various kinds, not exceeding 1/6 per yard, exported 15,927	0	0
Sail-cloth or canvass, exported to any place except Great Britain . 642	14	9
Bark or hemlock, imported from Great Britain and America 328	15	3
Irish coals, carried coastways to Dublin	7	8
Bounty at 30/ per tun on vessels fitted out for the fishery, and bounty on the fish cured	1	3
Herrings and mackerel, exported, not to Great Britain nor Mann 11	14	8
Wet fish, exported	18	3
Oil extracted from whales taken on the coast of Ireland 232	13	7
		10

The following fums, being in the nature of drawbacks, were also paid, viz.

Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with other materials, exported £10 1 3 Leather of all kinds, and manufactures of leather 19 19 6

For a comparison of the revenues and debts of the two kingdoms, many accounts were produced, whereby it appeared, that

20,332,142

448,607

42,705,316 0 0

the proportional sum appropriate for the redemption of debts created since 1793

Change Change Control of the c

fund, annual issue $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{L}1,200,000 \\ \text{nual issue} \end{array} \right\}$ 1,319,880 expired annuities . $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 119,880 \\ \end{array} \right\}$ 3,187,358

The notes the year of and, increased in 1800. The capital the annotative amount the characteristic surface in the characteristic surface in the surface in the surface and the surface in
The con had now re the dividen

demp

N. B. T annual sum they should be afterwar

The following Th

from the 1st

Be Co Ra Or Na Pe

Before Septer duties, which a ers. Therefor 1

An Account of their capit Bonds bearing in Bonds not bearing Bills of exchange Ditto.....

of the preceding

Customs on good Bank for a loan of

The net revenue paid into the evaluation of C	5	09
The net revenue paid into the exchequer of Ireland in the year ending 25th March 1794 amounted to £1,067,004 and, increasing every year, it was in that ending 25th March 1800	11	0
The capital of the funded past 11: 2,684,261		_
The capital of the funded national debt was	0	0
the charges of management		
the sum appropriated for the redemption		
The commissioners for the reduction of the national debt? 1,398,004 1 had now redeeined of the above conical tell and the national debt?	14	5
had now redeemed of the above capital debt	6	a

N. B. The sinking fund of Ireland was not established till the year 1797, when an annual sum of £100,000 was granted, together with the terminable annuities as they should expire, and a proportional rate of one per cent on the capital of debts to be afterwards ϵ .

The following accounts, illustrative of the affairs of the East-India company, are extracted from the papers laid before parliament.

An Account of the amount of all goods sold at the East-India company's sales, from the 14 of March 1779 to the 14 of March 1800.

Tea	Company's goods. #3,665,321 1,056,840 871,097 446,268 14,985 58,557	340,567 1,034	property.	Total.
Pepper . Saltpeire . Spices . Drugs, sugar, indigo, &c. Coffee . China ware .	26,520 260,290 407,911 370,635 189,184 26,630	14,546 26,106 3,060 5,105 1,769 776 8,942 2,796	1,581 151,675 291,026	£455,903 2,336,960 7,367,727

Before September 1799 the accounts of the company's sales included many articles of the custom duties, which are now, in consequence of the warehousing act [39 Geo. III, c. 59] paid by the buyers. Therefor the amount of this year's sales is not so much less, as it appears, if at all less, than that

An Account of the stock, by computation, of the E-st-India company (exclusive of their capital stock) from the 1" of March 1799 to the 1" of March 1800.

Bonds bearing interest	,	or 1799 to the 1" of March 180	Ю.
Bonds not bearing interest	1,515,712	Due by government	
Bonds bearing interest	16,067	Cash for balance 1st March 1800	£1,207,560
Dieta Dieta	041,000	Goods sold and wat the 1800	403,322
			1,478,000
			60,000
			5,788,571
Bank for a loan on annuities	700,000	ras in favour of the company.	•
	,,	and in layour of the company.	2,321,551

A. D. 1800.

•						
"ank for a loan on bond	16	00,00	or	Ditto at Bombay , ditto	18	490
Ditto for interest		10,66		Ditto at Bencoolen ditto		153
Freight and demurrage		47,00		Balance at St. Helena		235
Supercargo's commissions		78,00		Cargoes from England, not arrived	-	, , , ,
Proprietors of private trade		55,00		in India and China at the dates		
Owing on account of goods sold				of the several accounts of quick 2	,884,	135
under the act 35 Geo. III, >		1,00	юΙ	stock		
c. 80		,		Exports paid for, exclusive of bullion	818	462
Alms-houses at Poplar		76,18	38 l	Silver exported, and remaining	242	
Interest on military fund more than ?				Paid to owners of ships not arrived .	203	
applied}		21,13	19	Value of shipping and craft, ex-?		
Ditto on contingent ditto		4,90	00	clusive of those abroad	58,	900
Owing in the department of ship-			- 1	Ditto of East-India house and		_
ping, exclusive of exports	8	34,46	13	warehouses	869	750
Owing for exports of former seasons	()8,01	7	Dead stock in India	400,	റററ
Bonds to commanders whose ships ?	-		- 1	Due from government for stores?		
are worn out	23	36,20	ю	and supplies, about	792	831
Warrants passed the court unpaid	3	38,45	io l	Owing by persons returned from		
Owing for teas returned by buyers, ?				India and in India	70,	935
and resold		97	ויי	Loyalty loan, unsold, and estim-		
Owing to contractors for indigo,			- 1	ated to produce	308	136
and commission to commercial		6,37	o l			
residents in India		-,-,	Ĭ			
Interest on bonds	6	9,77	5			
Dividends on stock		19,08				
Net balance of quick stock in ?			- 1	•		
China against the company	22	20,02	2			
Balance in Bengal against the com-						
pany	5,27	8,10	9			
Balance of the whole account in ?				1		
favour of the company	7,74	6,02	0	•		
			-	and the second s		
£	19,07	4,37	9	<i>s</i> €19	074,	379
			=	-		-
Amount of the Company's so	· lan	and	,	heir receipts, charges, and payme	nts.	in
Amount of the Company's sa	nes,	12/612	·	ner receipts, energes, total payme	,	
Great Britain.						
Receipts.				Payments.		
			. 1	Customs £928,30	3 4	3
Cash in the treasury 1" March 1799	908	0 ;	7	Freight and demurrage 1,585,20	4 7	10
Company's goods sold 7,209,	948	17 1	ı	Goods and stores exported 1,768,19	63	10
	246		9	India debt 620,99	1 8	1
Private trade and Dutch goods sold 1,269,						
Charges and profit on private trade 202,			1.1	Bills of exchange from India . 303199	3 0	-10
	068		_ 1	artan or enterenable		
		19 :	2	Ditto from China	7 19	4
Customs on ditto 228,	169	19 : 16 :	3	Ditto from China 830,91 Bonds to the creditors of the 3 0,45	7 19	4
Customs on ditto	169	19 : 16 :	2	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19	4
Customs on ditto	169 638	19 : 16 : 0 :	2 3 7	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19	4
Customs on ditto	169	19 : 16 : 0 :	2 3 7	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8	4
Customs on ditto	169 638 226	19 : 16 : 0 :	2 3 7 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8	4
Customs on ditto 228, Freight on ditto 61, Company's share of the annutities transferred to the bank 92 resons returned from India. 4,	169 638 226 430	19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 3 7 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8	4
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430	19 : 16 : 0 : 15 10	2 3 7 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8 1 8	4 4 6
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 : 16 : 0 : 15 : 0 : 0 :	2 3 7 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8 1 8	4 4 6
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 3 7 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8 1 8	4 4 6
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8 1 8 8 0	4 4 6 3 0
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8 1 8 8 0 0 0	4 4 6 3 0
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8 1 8 8 0 0 0 7 2	4 4 4 6 0 0
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8 1 8 8 0 0 0 7 2	4 4 6 3 0
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8 1 8 0 0 7 2 0 2	4 4 4 6 3 0 0 1 7
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 3 8 1 8 0 0 7 2 0 2	4 4 4 6 0 0
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	4 4 4 6 6 3 0 0 1 7 6
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 8 19 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 2 2 2 1 4	4 4 4 6 6 3 0 0 1 7 6 5
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 8 19 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 2 2 2 1 4	4 4 4 6 6 3 0 0 1 7 6 5
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 8 19 3 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 2 2 0 1 4 4 15	4 4 4 6 3 0 0 1 7 6 5 10
Customs on ditto	169 638 226 430 500	19 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 3 7 0 0 0 0 0	Ditto from China	7 19 8 19 8 19 3 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 2 2 0 1 4 4 15	4 4 4 6 6 3 0 0 1 7 6 5

£10,290,350 7 5

The who we on the

Propri

The cin Londomons, a opinion vends, ceed a the coll weeks, vopen ma fcribers; go;—the coal-mete—the prefelling the riage, an In the

lowing
Account of
Year

to the coa

During ty

Newcastle (i Sunderland a

This according to the second t

£10,200,350 7 5

The number of proprietors on the books of the East-India company, who were entitled to vote, and their feveral qualifications, as they stood on the 8th day of April 1800, were as follows, viz.

1,083	pı	roj	pr.	ie	to	rs,		111	ali	fie	he	ŧ.	^	œi.	120	e single votes 1,68	יני
87										·			•	•	•	two votes 68.	1
,51	•	•	•		١		•									four votes 261	1

2,163 proprietors, whose number of votes amounted to 2,832 Proprietors of less than £21,000 stock are not entitled to vote.

The enormous price of coals being felt as a very grievous hardship in London and the adjacent country, a committee of the house of commons, after investigating the matter with great attention, were of opinion that the enhanced price was occasioned by- the limitation of vends, by which each colliery on the Tyne is limited fo as not to exceed a certain quantity in each year,' as stipulated by the owners of the collieries; the detention of ships at Newcastle, sometimes six weeks, waiting for their turns to get the best coals;-the want of an open market in London, the present one being engrossed by a few subfcribers ;_the coal-buyer being fometimes owner of both thip and cargo; the detention of the ships by the want of a sufficient number of coal-meters for unloading them, and a further delay in getting ballaft; -the practice of mixing coals of inferior quality with the beft, and felling the whole as the best; and frauds in the measurement, carriage, and delivery, of the coals.

In the course of their inquiries many authentic documents relating to the coal trade were produced, from which I have extracted the fol-

Account of the coals imported into London in every year since the 1st of Mar

Years ending	Lau	cu mi	i <i>Lionag</i> j	n in every ye	ear since t	he 1# e	f Marc
I'm March	Chaldrons,	Bushels.	Tuns.	Years ending	Chaldrons,		i
1781	658,066	30	3,5114		,	Duriters.	Tuns.
1782	621,995	12	2,155	1791	754,308	0	2,3451
1783	711,635	9		1792	814,622	27	2,251
1784	649,151	15	2,135 1 2.317 1	1793	832,359	3	2,4034
1785	739,127	27	1,9551	1794	815,319	0	1,5404
1786	742,521	18	2,320	1795	732,847	0	1,748
1787	762,037		2,294	1796	928,744	15	578
1788	736,431	9	2,108	1797	829,685	3	9314
1789	777,843	ő	2,272	1798	871,361	33	813}
1790	854,489	12	2,3714	1799	769,046	0	4084
		- 1	2,0/17	1800	866.810	6	2002

2,3711 1800 866,810 6 568 During twenty years, 1780 to 1799 inclusive, there sailed with coals from

Newcastle (including Blythenok and Hartley) . . 54,917 ships. for London. | for all other places. Sunderland and its members 4,916 51,444 ships. 103,423

This account includes repeated voyages. The number of individual vessels, employed in the coal trade from Newcastle and Sunderland to London was 597 in May 1800; and they are generally larger than those employed in the coasting and

An Account of the quantity of coals shipped from the ports of Newcastle. Sunderland, Hartley, and Blythe, in the nine preceding years.

11		To Lo	ondon-	_	To oth	er parts o	of Great	To foreign countries.				
	New- caftle.	Sunder"	Hartley and Blythe.	Total.	New-	Sunder- land.	lfartley and Blythe.	Total.	New- castie.	Sunder- land.	Hartley and Blythe	Total.
1791	326,218	51.750	28,044	406,021	78,140	104.040	11,657	284,755	45,702	54,150	127	99,979
1792				130,278	97,399	214,317	9,400	321,116	42,993	53,313	234	96,540
1793				124,949	108,181	211,976	14,004	334,161	34,105	50,064	48	84,217
1794	303,360	59,475	26,197	389,038	84,094	184,464	11,455	280,013	40,461	38,885	128	79,474
1795	342,540	79,157	20,362	442,059	120,956	203,780	11,132	335,877	40,342	5,884	48	46,274
1796				403,459	109,024	196,830	9,423	315,286	42,778	6,293	542	49,613
1797				433,058	110,520	219,600	312,172	324,295	38,146	6,434	39	44,615
1798				384,243	97,500	210,410	5 14,172	322,091	44,722	5,111	166	49,999
1799	332,165	75,231	26,642	134,038	115,65	1223,33	515,047	354,039	43,300	4,030	127	47,532

The numbers in this account are chaldrons of Newcastle measure. each one of which is nearly equal to two chaldrons of London measure.

A committee of the house of commons, appointed to consider of ' fuch further measures as may be necessary for rendering more com-' modious, and for better regulating, the port of London,' after having made the necessary inquiries respecting the nature, of the bed of the river, the height of the masts of vessels, &c. and considered the information obtained from a great number of professional gentlemen in a variety of departments, were of opinion, that the navigation of the river is much injured by the impetuous rush of the water through the numerous arches of London bridge, which was built when the city had almost no shipping, and by the shoals which have accumulated from the masses of materials employed from time to time to strengthen the bridge. They therefor advised, that, for the improvement and accomodation of the port of London, a new bridge, to be constructed of iron, having the center arch at least fixty-five feet above the surface of the river at high water, which will allow vessels, not exceeding 200 tuns burthen, to pass under it by striking their topgallant masts or topmasts, may be erected, whereby that part of the river which is between London bridge and Blackfriars bridge will be added to the harbour;that the most convenient situation for the bridge is immediately above S'. Saviour's church in Southwark, and thence in a line pointing to the Royal exchange; -that the fhoals between the Tower and Blackfriars bridge ought to be removed; and that the river ought to be embanked on a regular plan from the Tower to Blackfriars bridge, and wharfs with warehouses formed on the embankments.

The estimates of the several architects for the proposed bridge varied

from £,350,000 to £1,279,714.

March 11th-A fociety, incorporated by charter from his Majesty, under the title of The Royal institution of Great Britain, held their first meeting. The patriotic object of their establishment is to diffuse the knowledge of mechanic inventions and improvements, uleful in agriculture a public to In Ma

pany's cl was paffe pecting a had built for taking of the con governorbe emplo ber, Sir j had made merchants upon fold ers *; and their freig tuns. In ships being employed of the fam above, p. tuns, were of their ow the compar merchants the employ and provide patch. Bu ment of fu shipping lyi In 1797 fin rejected. 7 etors of priv fearcely abo the ships, ar than on the expense of fi freight and e

have many a

^{*} The professes the trade between the charter act, wa cis, which was ful carried on by Brit

⁺ It has been re patch made by fo have disposed of export cargoes, and Vol. IV.

culture and manufactures, and, in general, to direct the attention of the public to the useful arts.

In May 1793, before the act for the renewal of the East-India company's charter, with a limited participation of the trade by individuals, was passed in parliament, some of the free merchants in Calcutta, expecting a very great enlargement of the private trade to be authorized, had built vessels, which they tendered to the government of Bengal for taking in freight for London, as they apprehended an infufficiency of the company's shipping for the private trade. Lord Cornwallis, the governor-general, agreed provisionally, that one particular ship might be employed on the terms proposed, if she should be wanted. In November, Sir John Shore being then governor-general, all the owners, who had made offers, were informed that their ships were not wanted. The merchants, thus disappointed of sending home their own ships, thereupon fold the greatest part of the goods they had provided to foreigners *; and, instead of finding 3,000 tuns of shipping insufficient for their freight, as they apprehended, they actually shipped only 2,424 tuns. In the season 1795-6, seven of the company's largest regular ships being then in his Majesty's service, several India-built ships were employed inflead of them; and in the same season some more vessels of the same description were taken up for carrying home rice. (See above, p. 362) By these means 27 vessels, of the burthen of 17,372 tuns, were employed. Two of them were entirely loaded for account of their owners; and all the others, along with the rice and goods for the company, carried goods for the private merchants. In 1796 the merchants represented to the governor-general, that, encouraged by the employment of India shipping, they had built a number of vessels, and provided proper cargoes, which they requested permission to difpatch. But, as no fuch temporary exigence warranted the employment of fuch ships then as formerly, to the exclusion of the British shipping lying in the port, he declined complying with their request. In 1797 fimilar applications respecting shipping were made, and also rejected. Though the freight, charged by the company to the proprietors of private goods, was, on the average of the whole during fix years, scarcely above the half of what they themselves paid to the owners of the ships, and the insurance on the regular ships was also much lower than on the private ones, the merchants made loud complaints of the expense of freight and the hardships of delay, compared with the low freight and expeditious conveyance of neutral vessels, which certainly have many advantages over those of a nation engaged in war †. Hav-

America in less than four months. But it must be observed that, besides their neutrality, which exempts them from the delays infeparable from failing in flects, they enjoy the further advantage, with respect to dispatch, of being generally very fmall, for example, 165-140-107 tuns.

^{*} The professed of the participation of tweuty, days after their arrival; and that they frequently make the passage between Calcutta and the charter act, was to abridge the trade of foreigncis, which was suspected to be in a great measure carried on by British eapital.

⁺ It has been remarked, as a proof of the difpatch made by foreigners, that American veffela have disposed of their imports, purchased their export eargoes, and failed, in twenty-five, fome in Vol. IV.

ing, rather prematurely, conceived the trade by private ships to be permanently established, and confequently entered largely into shipbuilding and speculations connected with it, they now (December 1707) avowed their great object to be the employment of their own ships, that they might have the profit of freight, and the opportunity of ferving their friends. In March 1708 the merchants of Calcutta having represented that 5,000 tuns of shipping, some of which were newly built, in bopes of the permission granted in 1795 being continued, were then laid up, they were allowed to fend them to London, loaded with cotton from Bombay, and to regulate the terms of freight, time of failing, &c. as the owners and shippers might agree. In July 1708 they addressed Lord Mornington, then newly arrived as governor-general, requesting a general permission for veffels built in British India to navigate to London; and, as there was not then a fufficient quantity of European shipping in the port, their ships were hired for the company, and, re-let, without profit, to their owners, to be wholely loaded under their own direction. In the feafon 1700-1800 the country ships were also taken up in the same manner, except that, by an order from the directors, permission was impartially given to every qualified perfon to fend goods by them, in order to place the other merchants in as good a fituation with respect to the conveyance of their goods as the owners of vessels.

Instead of the proposed limitation of 3,000 tuns annually, the quantities of goods brought to London on private account since the renewal

of the company's charter, were

in 1794-5 . 2,424 tuns. in 1796-7 . 4,190 tuns. in 1799-9 . . 14,679 tuns. 1795-6 . 6,817 1797-8 . 3,727 1799-1800 9,782

In March 1799 the merchants of London, connected with the free merchants in India, requested the East-India company to grant facilities to the commerce of the British traders in India: but neither the cant of the concessions expected, the quantity of shipping required, nor the nature of it, were specified. The directors thereupon defired that the nature of the demand should be specified: but nothing further was done till several months after.

Some other merchants of London, thinking they had as good a right to a participation of the India trade, also put in a claim for a permission to employ their own vessels in trading between India and London. But

this demand was not very much infifted upon.

April 24—Mr. Dundas, president of the board of controul, addressed a letter to the chairman of the East-India company, wherein he observes, that the monopoly, granted by the legislature to the company, is attended with two material circumstances, viz.—'That the exportable produce of India exceeds what at present the capital of the East-India company is capable of embracing;' and 'that the monopoly of the East-India company does not rest upon principles of colonial exclusion: for the trade to and from India is open to the subjects of other coun-

tries i What is pany? S fo modifi iects ? H their own jects resid parties th the contre India, be means of built ship British ca clearly of cannot wi the extent the manu flacles.

Encour free merch they now could possifiered for lications w the common manent est posed by t

Though confidering were by n They confi permanent

To those the nature of the nat

tries in amity with Great Britain.', Such being the case, he asks, What is to become of that part of the trade not occupied by the company? Shall it be left exclusively to foreigners; or shall the monoply be to modified, as to open the furplus market to the capital of British subjects? He points out the propriety of foreigners trading in India on their own capital [only], and observes that the capitals of British subjects reflding in India ought to be brought to this country, either by the parties themselves, or by the agency of persons licenced by, and under the controll of, the company. He confiders the furplus * produce of India, beyond the amount of the company's investments, as the proper means of transferring the fortunes of the company's servants, and Indiabuilt shipping as the proper conveyance. Considering the transfer of British capital to this country as the chief basis of this trade, he is clearly of opinion, that the merchants and shipping of this country cannot with any propriety be admitted to a participation of a trade, to the extension of which, very much beyond its present limits, the climate, the manufactures, and the religion, of India oppose insuperable obfacles. in white of roll with on the

Encouraged by fuch respectable authority, the friends of the India free merchants became exceedingly urgent for a confirmation of what they now called their right to as much of the India commerce as they could possibly find capital for, with the exception of the few articles referved for the company's own investments. Newspapers and other publications were employed to influence the public mind, and to prove that the commercial prosperity of the British empire depended upon a permanent establishment of the commerce of India in the channel proposed by the free merchans and their friends in London.

Though the company agreed with Mr. Dundas in most points, yet, confidering the nature and tendency of the required innovation, they were by no means ready to go to the full extent of his propositions. They considered the attempts of the private merchants to establish a permanent and systematic almission of their own ships into the trade,

To those who are entirely unacquainted with chiefly by funds advanced by the company; and the nature of the East-India trade, the word fur-The chief articles of produce, brought to this be imported with propriety when there is a ranne country in private trade, are cotton, indigo, and fugar. Cotton can fearcely bear the freight; and the abstraction of it from India is prejudicial til fettlements and all the British subjects connected the manufactures of the company's subjects, and with them. Hence, it appears that there will be obliges a greater quantity of bullion to be fent to little or no surplus produce, unless surplus capital the tea. The cultivation of indigo has been severally and the tea. The cultivation of indigo has been severally and the tea. the tea. The curtivation of many few years, brought to a very great height in a few years, els the factor comes with the arment land the

the nature of the East-India trade, the wod fur-plus must convey an idea that a quantity of goods ward more rapidly than was consistent with their are lying on hand for want of purchafers. But the cat's is very different. The piece good are engaged, and generally paid for, before theyare engaged, and generally paid for, before theyare made: and it is also usual to make advances to the full control of the confumption of all Europe: but full circle to the confumption of all Europe: but the eagerness of the undertakers has pushed it foreagages, and it is also usual to make advances to me made: and it is also usual to make advances to me cultivators before their produce is ready for flee.

The chief articles of produce, brought to this be imported with propriety when there is a failure country in private trade, are cotton, indigo, and in the supply from the Weft-India.

Cotton can scarcely bear the freight; and large importation of it would ruin the Weft-India large importation of it would ruin the Weft-India.

with the possession of exclusive privileges, as a violent invasion of their chartered rights and the very effence of their monopoly, for the enjoyment of which very great fums have been advanced, and are annually paid, to the state. A confirmation of the privileges, now demanded, as a matter of right, would, in their opinion, create a new afficiation of merchants, of the kind called a regulated company, who would engross the greatest part of the India trade to themselves and those whom they should chuse to shelter under their wings as partners or agents; for no person could purchase an interest in their trade, as any one may do in that of a joint-flock company. This new company, confifting of perfons supported and protected by the present company, while they take to themselves all the benefits of the dear-bought privileges of the prefent company, whose emoluments as individuals are restricted to about five per cent on the money paid for their flock, propose to leave them all the burthens in India and in England, including the annual payment to government of a fum greater than the revenue of some sovereign princes. And, as the constitution of the present company admits all persons to be purchasers of their stock, the partners and agents of the new company may in time acquire fuch a prependerance, as proprietors of stock and directors, as to render the present company merely an engine for the promotion of their own interest, or reduce them to the flate of a corporation trading to India in competition with others; precifely the condition they would be in, if the legislature were to refuse to renew their exclusive privilege. Nor would the ruin of the company be the only evil flowing from this fysten. The unlimited transmission of capital from this country, if it should not be checked by the ruin of the adventurers, might carry the cultivation and manufacture of exportable goods to fuch a height as world greatly exceed the confumption of all Europe, and ruin the West Indies. It would introduce colonial refidence, and a fystem of trade mairely colonial, and utterly subversive of the beneficial system which has hitherto kept our Indian territories connected with Great Britain.

Though I do not pretend to form any decifive judgement upon fo complex a fubject as that of the India private trade has become, it is necessary here to observe, that, when the participation of the trade by the private merchants of India was enacted in the year 1793, the professed chief objects of it were to prevert the transfer of the fortunes of the company's servants by the medium of commerce from going into the lands of foreigners, and to bringthe British capital, clandestinely invested in the trade of foreign ships, within the channel of legitimate British trade. There was not then any intention, at least not any avowed one, of establishing a steer of ships, independent of the company, and in a rival, or opponent, interest. As the fortunes of the company's servants, and remittances for British manufactures configned to India.

were to times ha gillature the tranf of adven those in would pi eagerly ment, in

April 4 factory of British shi April 6

purpose o

Horneman Ledyard hages of whages of what Horneman fion was from with the atmankind, in Egypt heral commuthofe advardance and a merch Mourzouk 1798, he a

rhan that of whose industry appellation of charact January the andize fold iters. The caplace about

Mr. Horn

^{*} The manufactures configned to India have been fales of fuch goods are to a small amount, though in very trifling quantities. Even the company's they sell generally with a loss.

Mr. Dundas fuch an application. The only effect the merchanter of a temptation to of the country for more beneficial

divert it to anoth felves, and lefs b out, therefore, on

were to furnish the capital for this kind of trade, its extent must at all times have been moderate: for no idea was ever conceived by the legislature or the company of its being carried to an indefinite extent by the transmission of capital from this country *, whereby, as the number of adventurers, as well as the amount of capital, might be as great as those in possession of the trade might chuse to admit, all concerned would probably bring themselves to ruin, as happened to those who eagerly rushed into the trade, when it was laid open, by way of experiment, in the year 1655.

April 4th The island and fort of Goree, together with the dependent factory of Jool, on the coast of Africa, surrendered to a squadron of British ships under the command of Sir Charles Hamilton.

April 6th The liberal and philanthropic fociety, instituted for the purpose of exploring the interior part of Africa, had engaged Mr. Horneman to profecute the plan of discovery, which the death of Mr. Ledyard had rendered abortive. In the midft of a war, from the ravages of which not even the eastern parts of Africa were exempted, Mr. Horneman entered upon his enterprise; and at Paris, though his mission was from the hostile kingdom of Great Britain, he was received with the attention due to a man engaging, for the general fervice of mankind, in a hazardous attempt to enlarge the bounds of science; and in Egypt he enjoyed the patronage of General Buonaparte, and the liberal communications of the men of science attached to his army. With those advantages, and the previous acquisition of a knowlege of the Arabian language and Mohamedan religion, he assumed the character of a merchant of the caravan, which annually travels from Cairo to Mourzouk in Fezzan †; and, departing from the former in September 1798, he arrived at the later in November.

Mr. Horneman's account of the people of Fezzan is less favourable than that of former travelers, who have represented them as a nation, whose industry, particularly in the carrying trade, entitled them to the appellation of the Dutchmen of Africa. He fays, ' they have no energy of character, no industry.' Though Mourzouk be from October to January the place of general refort for a number of caravans, the merchandize fold in it confifts entirely of foreign articles, brought by foreign-The caravan from Cairo is composed of merchants of Augela, a place about half way between the two countries, who import filks, cali-

Mr. Dundas expressly sets himself against such an application of British capital. He says, The only effect of giving such an indulgence to the merchance resident in this country would be trade of the East-India company, and in competition likewise with those individuals, whose of the country from a more profitable trade, and more beneficial application of it, in order to divert it to another trade, less profitable to them-felves, and less beneficial to the public. Without, therefore, one fingle reason, either of private

capitals by the proposed indulgence, it is wished to transfer to Great Britain."

⁺ Of this inland commercial country fome aceount has already been given, Viv, p. 192, from the information obtained at fecond hand by Mr.

coes striped with blue and white, woolen cloths, glass, imitations of coral, beads, and India goods. The trade from Tripoli is conducted chiefly by the merchants of Sockna, also an intermediate station, and by a few belonging to Tripoli and Fezzan; and they import paper, false corals, fire arms, sabres, knives, and a kind of cloth called abbes. The caravans from the south and west consist of the merchants of Agadez, a district between Fezzan and the River Niger; who bring slaves, ostrich feathers, zibette (or civet), skins of tigers, and gold in dust and in grains, to be made into ornamental articles for the Negro country. The Tibboes of Bilma, a country south-east from Fezzan, bring great quantities of copper from Bornou, an extensive country lying south from them. Besides these principal caravans, several smaller troops of traders assemble at Mourzouk during the trading season.

Mr. Horneman's latest communication to the society was dated on the 6th of April 1800: and on that day he was to join a caravan for Bournou, from which place he proposed to proceed westward for Cashna, a town near the north bank of the Niger, and about 800 miles to the eastward of the termination of Mr. Park's travels. He expected to be able in five years (reckoning from the end of the year 1798) to give the society more ample accounts of the inland nations of Africa, the knowlege of which, the society are consident, 'will be of advantage to

' Great Britain, to Africa, and to the World.'

July-The grand junction canal, which completes the inland navigable communication of the Thames, the Severn, the Mersea, and the Humber, the fou principal rivers of England, with each-other, was opened in June. The company of proprietors having refolved to borrow £100,000 in order to supply Paddington with water, and execute some other additions to the original plan, availed themselves of the high opinion of the public respecting the utility, and consequently the profitableness, of their undertaking, to fell the right of fubscribing to their loan by auction. They divided the fum into 400 lots of £250 each, to be paid by installments before the end of September 1803, which should entitle the purchasers to interest at five per cent, reckoned from the times of advancing the money, and repayment on or before the 25th of March 1812, with an option of converting their debts into canal stock, at the rate of £250 for a share of £100, any time before the 25th of March 1808. And, though the company had not yet obtained an act for charging this loan on the tolls of the canal, and, in failure of obtaining it, only engaged to return the money advanced with interest and the premium, fuch was the eagerness of the purchasers, that the lots sold (at Garraway's 7th, 9th, and 11th, of July) at premiums of from £28 to £31:10; whereby he, who converts his debt into canal flock in the

year 18nium, of the co It mu fometim Augu

Augu and four the Cape mission, Bengal, twenty I don on t and two vernmen amounted those of the

Eight of the Experistores, p

But it carried to the trade, chiefly by pany's ship known tha in the con than ufual turned to profitable : duce of B tures: and was shipped to a heavy for clearing the weight for.

Septemb republic an

^{*} The manufacture of ornamental trinkets requires the ingenuity and industry of goldsmiths destitute of those qualities.

^{*} Some inftar canal flock have But, on the oth fluares of the gra

year 1808, will have paid about £300, reckoning interest on his premium, for his share of £100 *. By this management the proprietors of the canal effected a clear profit of about £12,000.

It must be acknowleged, however, that shares in several other canals fometimes fell for less than the half of their original subscription cost.

August 30th-Since the month of April 1799 twelve India-built ships, and four British ships, which, having carried out troops and stores to the Cape of Good Hope, had proceeded to India by the company's permission, arrived in London with 34,504 bales, of cotton, partly from Bengal, but mostly from Bombay. And from June 1799 to this time twenty India-built ships, of from 460 to 1,237 tuns, sailed from London on their return voyages to India. Two of them were completely, and two more almost completely, loaded with troops and stores by government. The cargoes of the remaining fixteen, taken in at London, those of the two, not quite loaded by government, to 24,604 4 6

Eight of them took in wine, &c. at Madeira to the amount of £613,247 12 The expenditure of the whole in London, for repairs, ships stores, provisions, advance wages, and insurance, amounted to 116,505 202,877 12 3

£932,630 5 3

But it may be observed, that the British goods, Madeira wine, &c. carried to India by these ships, did not make any real augmentation of the trade, but only forestalled the market, which used to be supplied chiefly by the private trade of the commanders and officers of the company's ships, who were thereby disappointed of their sales. It is well known that in India a glut of goods could scarcely make any increase in the confumption; and the succeeding imports must have been less than ufual, till the proportion between the demand and the fupply returned to its proper level. Neither has the trade in cotton turned out fo profitable as was, rather too-fanguinely, expected. It was not the produce of British India, which has none to spare from its own manufactures: and, in consequence of the eagerness of the purchasers, much was shipped not sufficiently cleaned, whereby they subjected themselves to a heavy freight for carrying cotton feeds, and a subsequent expense for clearing the cotton of those coftly and useless feeds, and reducing the weight of it very much below what they bought and paid freight

September 36-A treaty was concluded at Paris between the French republic and the United states of America, whereby

^{*} Some inflances of much higher advances on canal flock have already been noticed (p. 257).

But, on the other hand, in February 1801 fone time on the other hand, in February 1801 for the properties of a flower condition and folder for the properties of the proper shares of the grand junction canal fold at £170 to pears to have been valued at about £130!

Article 2) All mifunderstandings and claims were referred to further negotiation.

3, 4) Prizes taken on either fide should be restored, unless they were loaded with contraband goods destined for an enemy's port: and vessels having commissions or proper passports should not be molested.

6) The trade between the two nations was declared to be free: and the mercantile or warlike vessels of either were to enjoy in the ports of the other all the privileges granted to the most favoured nations.

7) The property of the subjects of either state, dying in the territories of the other, was secured to their heirs, under some modifications.

8, 9) In case of war between the contracting powers, it was stipulated, that a period of fix months shall be allowed to the subjects of either to remove with their property from the territories of the other, and that their debts, whether public or private, should not be confiscated.

10) Both nations may appoint commercial agents for the protection of trade, who shall enjoy all the rights and prerogatives enjoyed by similar

agents of the most favoured nations.

ri) Mutual freedom of trade, together with as favourable treatment respecting duties and privileges, as is given to the most favoured nations, is agreed upon for the French in the territories of the United states, and for the citizens of the United states, in the European territories of France.

12-15) The vessels of either nation may freely and securely trade to and from the ports belonging to the enemies of the other, excepting those places which are actually blockaded, besieged, or invested. Free ships shall assure the freedom of merchandize, though belonging to the enemies of one of the contracting parties, excepting contraband goods, the species of which, consisting entirely of warlike and military stores, are enumerated. But all property belonging to the citizens of either nation found onboard a vessel belonging to the enemies of the other, is declared liable to confiscation.

The subsequent articles relate to the examination of vessels at sea, detentions, captures, privateers, and pirates. By the last article (27) it is agreed, that neither of the nations shall interfere with the other in the sisheries on the coasts of Newsoundland and America, and that the sishery of whales and seals shall be free to both nations in all parts of the world.

September 5th—The French garrifon of La Valette, the capital of Malta, after fuftaining a blockade of two years, furrendered to the British forces.

In a short time Malta became the emporium of the British trade in the Mediterranean, and the refuge of the British merchants, whom the ravages and convulsions of war drove from their establishments in Naples, Leghorn, and Palermo. It is reported, that a very brisk trade was carried on in this island, and that from it British goods found their way, in contine.

The the year

laid before

oil, fish,

Coffee

Sugar
Pepper ando
Total of py
liquors, &c
Copper, iro.
tin, lead,
Cotton
Wool
Pot-ashes and
Oil for manu
Indigo
Cochineal
Total of ra
Working hon
Cotton stuffs.
Ribands

Total of i manufac Gold and silver tered, partic dollars from Sundries

Mercery, skin

ironmongery

Grand to

Spain

Batavian republ Ligurian republ Helvetian reput Total with fi Denmark, Swed The United stat Total with ne The Levant, Sar cily, Tuscany, ions in Germa man empire, powers . . . Grand total of Stranded and w Prize goods . .

Provisions,
Vol. IV.

The French cold

Coffee, spic

way, in spite of prohibitions, into Italy, and thence to other parts of the

The following account of the commerce and shipping of France, in the year ending 22 September 1800, is copied from an official report laid before the consuls.

Īī	nports.	((())	J. Al . 112	
Brandy, cheese, olive 1		1.	Exports.	a 13
oll, fish, &c.	11,039,000	Livres.	Live Stock	Livres.
Coffee	26 681 222		Brandy	
Sugar		,	Wille of Bordeany 11 400 000	
Pepper and other spices			Other wines 11,488,000	
Total of provide	9,250,000	,	Salt	
Total of provisions,		114.00.00		
liquors, &c.		114,190,100		
Copper, iron, steel,		Little 11	Cheese and dried fruits 3,875,000	4
un, lead,		5,604,200	Total of provisions, &c.	87,562,500
Cotton	35,172,000		Copper, Iron, &c.	4,530,800
W OOI	14,813,000		Cotton yarn 2,263,000	1,000,000
Pot-ashes and soda	11,476,000		Dressed leather	3
Oil for manufactures	13,121,000		Cocnineal 5 604 coc	
indigo .	12,000		1 00aeeo	
Cochineal	13,235,000		I otal of raw materials	
Tobacco	9,462,000		Mules	33,694,500
Total of raw materials	11,657,000			2,244,000
Working home		133,591,500	Woolen drapery 23,146,000	1
Working horses		788,600		
Cotton stuffs	24,000,000	, 00,000	Lines and 12,335,000	7
ittoanus	2,728,000		Linen and hempen cloth 34,860,000	
Mercery, skins, furs.			I MANUALLY S INTRIBUTE. 1	
ironmongery, soap.	2,483,000		watches, jewlery,	
1 of al of foreign ?			skins, garments,	
manufactures (39,265,500	porcelain, nails, 22,000,000	
Gold and silverregis-		31-00,000	ironmongery, soan.	
tered, particularly			glass, &c.	
dollars from Spain		28,487,700	Total of French	
Sundries			manufactures .	40.004.000
ounding		3,098,800	Gold and silver	40,854,200
UT 11			Sundaine	490,500
			Sundries	2,199,100
Grand total	3	25.116.400		
The comment	7	-0,110,400	Grand total 2	71 575 600
The commerce of	France wi	th other of	annia.	43073,000

The commerce of France with other countries was as follows.

in other co	ountries was as follo	ows.
Spain	Imports. ,446,500 ,788,300 ,561,600 ,008,600	Exports, 62,441,400 37,751,600
Total with neutral powers 1 The Levant, Sardinia, Portugal, Naples, and Sicily, Tuseany, Rome, the Sicily, Tuseany, Rome, the Sicily, Tuseany, Rome, the Sicily, Tuseany, Rome, the Sicily, S	,000,200	32,969,700 557,700 33,527,400
ious in Germany and Italy, part of the German empire, and Russia, the belligerent powers Grand total of commercial imports and exports Stranded and waif merchandize	51,528,100	76,035,400
Strauded and waif merchandize Prize goods The French colonies in the East and the West, Coffee, spiceries, India piece goods, gum Senegai Provisions, metals, and other goods	29,201,070	271,575,000
* This and the following fimilar totals i	nclude fema and 1	282,300

This and the following fimilar totals include fome articles not specified. Vol. IV.

The general navigation of France.

8				
		d inward.	Cleared o	
Foreign commerce French	Vessels	Tuns.	Vessels. 3,358 5,278	Tuns. 104,687 208,280
Total	. 7,581	273,137	8,636	312,967
Coasting trade between the ports of { French	25,084 226	698,486 25,208	25,189 323	644,109 22,545
Total	25,310	723,694	25,512	666,654
French colonies in America	. 17	2,629 91	12	1,550 210
in Asia	. 2	489	5	1,650
Deep-sea and coasting fishery	. 47	230 1,330	$\frac{22}{254}$	519 6,071
Total	71	4,769	296	10,000

The money in these accounts may be converted into sterling with tolerable exactness by allowing twenty-four livres for one pound sterling. But, the value being almost entirely in round numbers, it may be prefumed that much of it is by estimate.

No imports from Great Britain appear. But much of the fugar, eoffee, cotton goods, &c. imported from Hamburgh, elassed under the title of Hanse towns or German empire, must have been circuitously obtain-

ed from this country.

It may be observed, that Mr. Neeker stated the exports of French West-India produce, now almost annihilated, at about three millions sterling, and the whole exports at twelve millions and a half sterling, only a trifle beyond the amount here stated. Many other remarks might be made on these accounts.

September 14th—The active trading Dutch island of Curaçoa, with all its dependencies, furrendered to the British arms. By the articles of the capitulation a free admission was stipulated for Spanish vessels bring-

ing provisions from the Main for the inhabitants.

October 12th—The subahdar of the Decean, in commutation for a substitution substitution for the fulfill payable by him to the East-India company, ceded to them the sovereignty of the greatest part of the territories acquired as his share of Tippoo's dominions in the year 1792 and 1799. By this cession the company obtained an additional revenue of £627,426.

November 22³—Mr. Adams, the prefident of the United flates of America, opened the first session of congress held in the city of Wash-

ington, the new capital of the whole confederacy.

December 16th—On the 15th of August the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden notified to the other northern courts that they intended to restore in its full independence the general right of all nations to

" convey t ' the cont fystem of year 1780 coneluded prohibit t they deela country er vigate on t that the p neutral vel fels attemp that there vessels, unl shall be in elaration of ron, that t goods onbo mitted.__' ' most lega equip a ni -Veffels b principles o of war of tl -This con of a fystem rights may taken by a f of the injure the infult of by the mini due time, th contracting p may moleft be confidered navigation, a

The courts
Though th
1784 at 12½
about 40 per
to increase.

that other no

form to its o

convey their ships and merchandize freely, without being subject to ' the controul of the powers at war.' And they resolved to establish the fystem of an armed neutrality, nearly on the principles of that of the year 1780. In confequence of this resolution, a convention was now concluded at Petersburg between the two sovereigns, wherein-They prohibit their fubjects from carrying contraband merchandize, which they declare to be only arms, ammunition, and horse furniture, to any country engaged in war.—They declare, that all veffels may freely navigate on the coasts, and between the harbours, of the belligerent powers; that the property of the subjects of the belligerent powers carried in neutral vessels, except contraband goods shall be free; that neutral vesfels attempting to get into a blockaded port, violate the convention; that there shall be no delay in giving fentence with regard to neutral vessels, unless they are detained upon reasons evidently just, and they shall be indemnified for any damages sustained by them; and the declaration of the commander of a Russian or Swedish ship of war or squadron, that the merchant ships under his convoy have no contraband goods onboard, shall be received as sufficient, and no fearch shall be permitted .- 'In order to place the commerce of their subjects upon the ' most legal and permanent basis,' they ' have deemed it expedient to ' equip a number of ships of war and frigates' to protect their convoys. -Vessels belonging to the subjects of either power, conforming to the principles of the neutrality, and not having the protection of the ships of war of their own fovereign, shall be protected by those of the other. -This convention has no retrospective operation, but shall be the basis of a fystem for the protection of all the neutral nations of Europe, whose rights may be invaded. In case of a Russian or Swedish ship being taken by a ship belonging to any of the belligerent powers, the minister of the injured party shall reclaim the vessel, and demand satisfaction for the infult offered to the flag of his fovereign; and he shall be supported by the minister of the other contracting power. In failure of redress in due time, the contracting powers shall have recourse to reprifals .- The contracting powers engage to support each other against any power who may molest either of them on account of this convention, which shall be confidered as a perpetual standard for regulating the commerce and navigation, and maintaining the rights, of neutral nations. They agree that other neutral powers may become parties to this convention, conform to its obligations, and partake of its advantages.

The courts of Denmark and Pruffia also engaged in this affociation. Though the duty upon tea, fixed by the commutation act in the year 1784 at 121 per cent, was now, by repeated augmentations *, raifed to about 40 per cent, on the sale price, the quantity consumed continued to increase. The low price to which it was reduced by the commuta-

^{*} See 17. 341, 384, 443, 493, of this volume.

tion act, brought it within the reach of the poorer classes of the people in every part of the kingdom; and the increase of price being gradual. and any other articles, which could be used instead of it, being equally increased in price, or unattainable *, the people of all ranks found themfelves obliged to continue the use of tea, to which they were now accustomed, notwithstanding the advanced price of it, and also of sugar. the duties upon which are in fact additional duties upon the confumption of tea. The truth of what is now faid will appear by the following

Account of the teas for home consumption, and the total quantities of tea sold by the East-India company in the under-mentioned years, together with the amount of the sales and the duties paid to government +.

In the years			For home	In	the years endin		
ending			confumption,		Total quantities		
5th July.			pounds.		fold, pounds.	the fales.	duties paid.
1795	,		18,498,569	1795	. 20,587,527	£3,188,439	£503,962
1796			18,618,024	1796	. 21,096,397	3,059,873	635,572
1797	,		18,716,546	1797	. 19,650,726	2,832,462	788,573
1798			18,599,377	1799	. 19,766,484	3,049,079	946,752
1799			19,680,771	1799	. 24,853,503	4,086,376	1,410,178
1800			20,780,724	1800	. 23,379,816	3,662,043	

During feveral years bypast the king had kept a flock of sheep of the true Merino breed; and it was found that the quality of the wool was nothing degenerated in consequence of the climate or pasture of this country. The cross of a Merino ram was also found to increase the quantity, and improve the quality, of the native short-wooled sheep, especially the South-down, Hereford, and Devon-shire, breeds. These encouraging circumstances induced his Majesty to procure a further supply of Spanish sheep from a flock of an established reputation for excellence of wool. Five rams and thirty-five ewes of the breed called Negretti, which for purity of blood and fineness of wool are as highly esteemed as any in Spain, were accordingly obtained from the marchioness del Campo de Alange in the year 1792, which, with their descendents, have been kept with great care and attention at Oatlands.

Though the wool of all these sheep, the Merino as well as the Negretti, was acknowleged to be equal to any imported Spanish wool, yet, the manufacturers, apprehending that it must degenerate in this country, were unwilling to offer any price for it. Therefor, that the object, which was to a certain whether superfine cloth could be made of wool

* Some peop'e, without thinking, fay, Why without diminishing the quantity of bread corn-Indeed, the quantity of milk necessary for London, in case of substituting it for only a small part of the tea now used, cannot possibly be obtained within the distance from which it can be carried to the confumers, all the fields within anat distance being already employed in feeding cows, or raifing hay for them and the horfes of the metropolis,

+ 'his is a continuation of the accounts in p. 336, 338.

produce to have : of excell

As goo that of t whom it more ger they plea and the f 1706 . . .

1797 . . . 1708 . . . 1799. . .

Rain

In orde extensive : of his ewe of the star to all perf The int

the attent the fheep The follow

West-riding Years.

> 1784 ... 1785

1786 1787 1789 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 . . .

1798

1799

not use malt houor or milk, as our ancestors did when tea was unknown !- The obvious answer is, The country being vaftly more populous now than it was then, a greater supply of provisions of every kind is necessary: and it may be demonstrated, that the additional barley requifite for a fufficient quantity of malt liquor, and the additional patture for cows to yield a tofficient quantity of milk, and for the working cattle required to cultivate the additional ground, can fearcely be found anywhere

^{1800} * It is prope when the wool wool was higher Spanish fold about ity which fetche

⁺ The French 1800, after ann rams of the fine the flock kept o

produced in this country, might not be frustrated, the king was obliged to have it manufactured for some years at his own expense; and cloth of excellent quality was made from it.

As goods of any kind cannot fail to find their own value in time, and that of the wool was now established to the satisfaction of the few to whom it was known, it was resolved to give it an opportunity of being more generally known by letting the manusacturers have it at any price, they pleased to give for it. Accordingly it was fold in the year 1796, and the subsequent years as follows.

1796 at 2f per pound.

In order to render the propagation of so valuable a race of sheep as extensive as possible, his Majesty gave a hundred of his rams, and many of his ewes, as presents to different persons. And that the improvement of the staple commodity of Great Britain might be rendered accessible to all persons, he also ordered a number of the rams and ewes to be fold.

The introduction of the Spanish breed of sheep has been an object of the attention of the government of France for about thirty years; and the sheep and wool were sold every year by auction †

The following is an Account of the woolen cloths, milled at the fulling mills in the West-riding of Yorkshire, in the under-mentioned years,

4 0		1110 1848	viicu years.		, , , ,
Years.	Broad clothe		- 1	Narrow clothe	101.
1784 138	cs. containing	Yards.	Pieces,	containing	371
1785 157	275	1,094,335	-10,000		2 256 610
1786 159	709	,844,855			3 400 140
1787 156	792	,934,975			3.536 ppn
1788 120	748 4	,850,832	128,740	• • • • • • • •	4.059.159
1780 154	406 4	,244,322	132,143		4 200 202
1700 170	134	1,716,460	145,495		4 400 550
1790 1/2,	588	,151,677	140,407		4 500 100
1791 18/	569	815,079			4.382,122
1/90 414,	551 6	760 728	190,468		• • 4,797,594
1793 190,	32 6	,054,946	150.666		5,531,008
1/9***** 190,0	188 6	007 209	130,403		• • 4,783,722
1/95 250,0	193 7	750 002	155.087		4,034,258
1/90 240,7	70 7	.830 526 I	151,594		5,172,511
1/9/ 449,4	92 7	.235.038		• • • • • • • • •	5,245,704
1/90 224,1	50 7	134 114		• • • • • • • • •	5,503,048
1/99 47 42/	35 8	.806.699	180.169	• • • • • • • • •	5,180,313
1800 285,8	51 9	.263.066	160.262		0,377,277
	-	1000	2091202		6.014.420

* It is proper to observe, that in the year 1799, when the wool of 1798 and 1799 was sold, Spanish wool was higher than ever it was before: yet no Spanish fold above \$16, except a very small quantity which setched \$10.

† The French official advertisement of 24th May

† The French official advertisement of 24th May 1800, after announcing the sale of 220 ewes and 1800 the finell-wooled Spanish breed, part of the flock kept on the national farm of Rambouil-

lct, and 2,000 pounds of superfine wool, the produce of mixed breeds kept at Verfailles, assirms that the ordinary coarse-wooled breed of French sheep, when crossed by Spanish tams, improves so much, that in the third or sourth generation their wool is not distinguishable from that of real Spanish sheep, and that the country round Rambouillet, to a considerable distance, was now slocked with fine-wooled sheep of the Spanish breed.

Kerseymeres, which of late have become an article of considerable.

importance, are not included in this account.

The following estimates of the number of packs of wool (of 240 pounds each), and of the value of the broad and narrow cloths, together with the supposed amount of the other branches of the woolen manufacture in the West-riding of York-shire, and also in the whole kingdom, in the year 1799, are taken from the evidence given by several manufacturers

to a committee of the houle of commons in April 1800.
272,734 packs, average value 11 800,074, made 272,755 pieces broad, of the estimated value of 3,795,157 30,028 —
Total value of broad and narrow cloths *
The whole woolen goods made in the rlding being thus estimated at
Some of the same gentlemen estimated the quantity of wool annually produced from 28,800,000 sheep, the supposed stock in the kingdom, to be 600,000 packs, for which they assumed the medium value of £11 per pack, the whole being

This vast manufacture is supposed to give employment to three millions of men, women, boys, and girls ‡, notwithstanding the decrease of the quantity of wool, and the great abridgement of labour by the use of machinery, which, in the various processes previous to the weaving, was stated by one manufacturer to accomplish by the hands of 35 perfons the work, which about the year 1785 required the labour of 1,634 persons.

The capital vested in machinery, and buildings appropriated to the woolen manufacture, in various parts of the country, was supposed to be

about £,6,000,000.

It is evident that the foreign demand for woolen manufactures has lately extended beyond the power of the country to supply it: for many more orders have been fent to the manufacturers than they could polfibly find wool to execute. The increased demand may be ascribed, partly to the failure of some manufactures on the continent, occasioned

of the value of the broad and narrow cloths taken together, and the average value of the narrow: and these form the basis on which the account given in the text is confirmeted. The broad clothe appear to have been valued at above £13:18:0, which, unless the finer goods made a greater proportion of the whole than can well be supposed, is furely much too high.

† There is no regular official account of any other branch of the woolen manufacture than the broad and narrow cloths of the West-riding of York-thire. And it must be acknowleded that all the numbers here given feem rather conjectural

* The evidence states only the supposed total than founded upon sufficient data. One gentleman states the wool produced in the years 1782 to 1790 at 600,000 packs: and, though he and others flated that the quantity has been decreasing since 1784, he estimates his total of all the woolen manufactures upon the basis of 600,000 packs, entirely overlooking the imported wool of Spain and other countries.

It may well be doubted, whether this number does not include the infant children and all other dependents of the manufacturers. Other ellimates state the number at rather more than a million, or at most at a million and a half. See P. iii, p. 603.

by the militar wool is pose of in the number

In a quantiti

1791.... 1792.... 1793..... 1791.... 1795.....

If fro been cal beneficia many ha advanced

Account

during the Years. 1785 . . . 1786 . . . 1787 . . . 1788 . . . 1789 . . . 1790 . . . 1791 . . . There is no

Neither the much and musli certainty gress of th

importance, t

· I have : which most of their own use, not included in mallers to the manufactures. lions of yards :

The act for manufacture in 1727. In 172 yards, value £ 1732 the man yards, value Li prospect of the Lindsay, who w of Scotland confi

by the convultions of the war, and partly to the augmentation of the military establishments of every country in Europe. The deficiency of wool is pretty certainly owing to the increase of inclosures for the purpose of raising corn for the sublistence of the increased number of people in the country and its foreign dependencies, and the unprecedented number of confumers in the army and navy.

In addition to all the wool produced in the country, the following quantities of foreign wool were imported in the under-mentioned years.

Years Spanhh weel, pounds. 1791. '2,644,653. 1792. 4,350,819. 1793. 1,730,151. 1794. 4,423,893. 1705. 4,763,964.	, 163,157,	1796 1797 1798	Spanish wood, pounds.	50,891
17954,764,264	138,236	1799	4,891,303	44,534

If from the great staple manufacture of England we turn to, what has been called, the staple of Scotland, we shall find, that, though the more beneficial manufacture of cotton must undoubtedly have drawn off many hands from the linen manufacture, it has not declined, but rather advanced, as appears from the following

Account of the quantity and value of the linen cloth stamped for sale in Scotland during the under-mentioned years *.

		V				
Years.	Yards.	Value.	I Vanna	** *		
1785	17,275 075	· £835,081 14	1 Cars	Yards.	Value.	
1786	17 505 000					0 0
1700	1/,305,375	· · · 823,447 13	1 1704	20 535 693	707,002	0 0
1787	19,425,031	843,920 13	5 1705	10.000,003	/97,410 1	9 4
1788	20.506.310	854,900 16	1/95	21,374,196 .	827,003 1	3 3
1700	10,000,010	• • 654,900 10	$2 \mid 1796 \dots$	23,102,104 .	006 202	9 4
1/09	19,990,075	779,608 8	1707	10.475.941	500,202	9 4
1790	18,328,960	729,772 5	1700	25,170,241 .	/35,084 4	1 0
1701	18.730 795	755,546 7	1/95	21,297,059	• • • 850,403	0 (
1500	10,739,723	753,540 7	3 1799	24,506,007	. 1.116.022	27
1/92	21,005,386	. 842,543 14	1900	24 225 622	1,010,022 4	1
There is r	to account kept	of the linen manufa	otions by C. Thurston	24,200,000	1,017,598 10	10
importance	the annual are	of the linen manufa	cture or Engla	nd. As it is an	object of subordin	nate
importance,	the annual annou	ant of it is probably ra	ther under .		£1 000	000
		1	direct direct .		#/1.000	വവ

Neither is any account kept in either part of the united kingdom of the much more important manufacture of cotton, except the calicoes and muslins which are printed, the quantity of which is known with certainty by means of the duty paid upon them. The amount and progress of the printing business appears in the following

which most of the families in Scotland make for their own use, are not stamped, and confequently not included in the returns made by the stampmafters to the truftees or the linen and hempen manufactures. They must amount to several millions of yards annually.

The act for the encouragement of the linen munufacture in Scotland was passed in the year 1727. In 1728 there were slamped 2,183,978 yards, value £103,312:9:8; and in the year 1732 the manufacture increased to 4,384,823 yards, value £168,322:14:10. So flattering a prospect of the great national staple made Mr. Lindfay, who wrote his treatife, called The interest of Scotland confidered, in the year 1733, exclaim p, 63.

· I have already observed, that the linens, in a transport of patriotic exultation, ' that the Inen trade is already increased in its quantity, and improven! exceedingly improven! in its quality, even beyond our utmoit hopes. We now know, from certain experience, that this trade shall turn to account, and to a very great account; that it is the only branch of bufines that can employ all our hands profitably, and a bufinefs that can never be overflocked.'—We shall immediately fee that, in the present day, Scottish calicoes and muslins have a much more extensive sale than Scottish linens, with all their great increase fince Lindsay's time .- For the progress of the Scottish linen manufacture in preceding years fee V. iii, pp. 336, 454, 546, and k. iv,

Account of the calicoes, muslins, linens, and stuffs, printed in England and Wales, in the years 1796 and 1800.

year1 17 go ana 1000.	Rate	,r ,1	796.		Har 1	800.		174
Foreign calicoes and muslins	dnty.		Amount of du					
British calicoes and muslins. Linens and stuffs	3 1	24,363,240	355,207 5	0	28,602,700	418,436	10	- 5

If we follow the calculation assumed in an estimate laid before a committee of the house of commons, that the duty is one tenth of the value, we may estimate the value of the British calicoes and muslins printed in England and Wales in 1796 at ... £3,552,972 and those printed in 1800 at ... 4,184,365

There are many other fabrics of cotton, of which it seems impossible to make any estimate.

The annual exports of British cotton manufactures from all the ports of Great Britain, on the average of three years, 1797-1799, was 4,175,23

I apprehend these statements, and estimates, or conjectures, constitute all the attainable materials for illustrating the state of this great and important manufacture: and, after using every endeavour to obtain a more statisfactory account, I must adopt the opinion, conveyed to me in a letter from a gentleman, who is at the head of some of the greatest manufacturing establishments in the kingdom, that the object is beyond the reach of individual investigation, and, unless government shall order an inquiry, it can only be estimated by the importation of cotton, which is for the most part manufactured at home.—The quantity of cotton of all kinds, imported during the year 1800, in England was 42,806,507 pounds, in Scotland 13,204,225, total 56,010,732 pounds.

Perhaps the manufacture in Scotland, as being in a narrower field, is more within the reach of individual observation than that of England. I therefor venture to lay before the reader, as being apparently a near approximation to the truth, the following

Estimate of the state of the cotton manufacture in Scotland, made up in the year 1796, at Glasgow, the center of the principal commerce and manufactures of that kingdom.

kingdom.	
39 water mills * which cost for machinery and buildings £10,000 each £39 and work	000,000
and work 124,800 spindles.	

1,200 common jennies, 84 sp. each		6 each	7,200
600 mule jennies, . 144 sp. each	86,400	30 each	18,000

Total, working by day and night, 312,000 spindles. Building for the jennies cost	
Building for the jennies cost	75,000
_	

The cotte The peop and old labour, materia from whice and there the mac

The yarn

The and Scotland, printed, as them, was The value to which a

The wages profits o thus ame which grea subsequent The cotton for winding and, suppose tambouri girls, mostl-

besides thos

Hence it their imme and also a yarn to the classes conc kind for the machinery and West I partly suppton is raised times the views of their suppton is raised times the views of their immessage.

^{*} Mr. Brown and charges . . printing, tambou

If he is right in £100,000 more.

† This accoun Scotland is extradigow, V. ii, pp. 22

‡ A growler a much yarn fpnn b

Vol. IV.

The vara anymally and	529
The cotton, 4,629,043 lbs; average value 2/	1.256 410
and old, but the greatest much	462,904
labour, aided by machinery, thus improves the value of the raw from which deduct wages, estimated at	793,508
and there remains as a serial cut at	500,000
the machinery and compensation for the cost and wear and tear of	
The annual value of anti-	293,508
printed, and the cost of tambouring and needle-work on about a thir them, was then estimated at	IS THAT AND
profits of the manufacturers, and the revenue paid to government	,776,412
subsequent stores of the land laboratory management, and laboratory	um in also
The cotton manufacture in Scotland employs	ers,
tambouring or poolly	en,
for winding warp and weft	en and
besides those employed in the spinning branch, 25,000 perso	
Transition of the state of the	ns.
Hence it appears that	

their immediate subsistence from the cotton manufacture in Scotland, and also a proportional number in England employed in producing yarn to the value of £520,000; besides the innumerable people of all classes concerned in providing necessaries and accommodations of every kind for that great multitude, and in constructing and repairing the machinery and buildings; and the cultivators of the cotton in the East and West Indies, seamen, merchants, &c. &c. who are all wholely or partly supported by this most beneficial manufacture, whereby the cotton is raifed, taking the whole manufacture together, to be about feven times the value it was of when imported +.

* Mr. Brown, my author, makes the weaving printing, tambouring, and needle-work 840,000

If he is right in these numbers, the total must be (100,000 more.

† This account of the cotton manufacture of Scotland is extracted from Brown's History of Glaf-

gow, V. ii, pp. 240-215.

‡ A growler at improvement may fay, that fo much yarn finn by the hand would give bread to VOL. IV.

feveral hundred thousands of women. But the answer is, that scarcely any women would be employed in that way at all, and consequently no weavers, printers, tambourers, &c. as was the cafe before the machinery was invented. As for those who repine at the improvement of the condition of the people, and teel tiemfelves unhappy at feeing a poor girl have a handfome gown acquired by honest industry, (and many fuch there are who effe : t) pass their malevolence for a regard to religion) they are unworthy of any answer.

Such are the bleffings of these truely valuable establishments, which unite individual interest and national advantage with the truest and best of charities; that of rendering the poor useful to the community and to themselves, and placing them above the acceptance of gratuitous support, the premium of indolence, and poison of industry, which debases the spirits of those whom it cannot permanently seed.

The cotton manufacture has increased very much in Scotland since

The cotton manufacture has increased very much in Scotland fince the year 1796, as appears by the above-mentioned quantity of cotton imported in 1800, though the printing business seems to have declined

a little, as may be inferred from the following

Account of the calicoes, muslins, linens, and stuffs, printed in Scotland in the years 1706 and 1800.

	Rate		1796				1600		
Foreign calicoes and muslins	Duty.	Yards.	Amount	of 12	uty.	Yards. 78,808	Amount o	f D 6	uty.
British calicoes and muslins Lineus and stuffs	31	4,258,557	62,101	19	1 1	4,170,939	00,913	13	10%

and the manufacture still continues to increase in both kingdoms.

The probable amount of the other principal branches of British manufacture will be found in the estimate of the insurable property in the

kingdom, to be given under the year 1801.

The following view of the exports of filh and oil from Newfoundland, and of the veffels cleared out from the ports of Great Britain for the Newfoundland fifliery, in two periods of three years each, is taken from accounts made up by order of parliament *.

Exported from		1790)			1791				179	2	
Newfoundland to	Dry fish.	Wet fish		0.	Dry fish,	Wet fish.			Dry fish,		Off, Funs, I	
	581,821	3,667	78 1	0	623,083	4,338	44	0 37	400,514		27 :	
Ireland	13,099		627 1	43		442		0 30		3,100	229	1 14
Guernsey and Jersey Brit. Amer. colonies		* * * *			6,400	10g 501		2 31	276	18		
West Indies	854 58,004	50 085	11 3	4	1,450 11,935	1.4.10	12	3 0	42,118	2,307	16	0 10
Great Britain	29,750		1,222 0		53,483	172			19,710		2,623	
	=;,,,,		1,222									
Totals	634,421	6,221	1,030 1	57	720,147	7,011	830	3 42	565,833	-	2,896	ormanno.
Cleared out from	Vessels.	Tuns.	Men.		Vessels.			en.	i cssels.	Tuns.	Mi	
Great Britain	208	31,644	2	,GOs	305	14,166	1 :	2,630	263	27.525		2.112
		1798				1799			li .	1800		
Exported from				-	,							
Newfoundland to	Dry fish,	Wet fish.	Oil,		Dry fish,				Dry fish		Oil	
o d cr	quint.	barrels,				barrels.			quint. 300,379	barrels.		h. g. 0 -4
	209,995		4 0		238,953 1,531	990	70				62	1 35
Guernsey and Jersey	3,000 5,088		21 1		0		1.70	2 00	1,170		21	3 6
Amer. United states	3,000			, ,,	4,291	704			1,000			
Brit. Amer. colonies					1,375	400			6,011			
West-Indies	75,115		21 2			1,416	1	1 55				
Great Britain	45,137		2,122 (2,1	13,734	32	1,779	2 10	7,526	90	2,278	1 57
										6	0.06=	0 20
Totals	353,363			1000000	313,750				181,524	-	2,367	St. nemer in
	Vehicle	Tuns	Mici		Vessels.	Tuns.		len.	Vessels.	Tuns. 17,360	Me	n, 1,380
Great Britain.	162	15,838	1	,26%	128	1,322		1,1-15	1-13	175000	1	2 (1)

[†] In all the abdracks of imports and exports given in this work, prior to the year 1800, Newfound-Land is included under the title of British American continental colonies.

alrea begi term for t ing t the y ploye vario appo atten partly

r

SCOTLAND.

of it are

The progress of the herring sishery on the coast of Scotland has been already deduced from the commencement of the bounty system to the beginning of the American war, and afterwards brought down to the termination of it. That the herring sishery of Great Britain continued for the most part in a state of progressive augmentation, notwithstanding the further reduction of the tunnage bounty to twenty shillings in the year 1787, appears from the following account of the vessels employed in it, and the herrings eured and exported, extracted, partly from various accounts laid before the committee of the house of commons appointed to inquire into the state of the sisheries, who bestowed much attention on that important object in this and the preceding year, and partly from the books of the inspector-general of imports and exports.

		On	he lum	nage b	ounty,	Not			ge boun			orted,
	F1783	Vessels,	Tuns.	Men.	Herring cured, barrels.	Vessels.	Tuns.	Men.	terrin cured barrels,		barrels.	herrings,
ENGLAND,	1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1789 1790 1791 1794 1794 1795 1796 1796 1797	3 6 15 16 2 4 1 5 1 2 3	152 284 933 973 91 149 45 204 45 108	35 74 208 216 26 39 13 52 13 27 33	222 1,262 1,321 1,693 246 538 276 823 257 612 856			1 1 2 2	29,565 23,787 18,113 22,192 18,434 6,398 36,807 9,142		17,507 12,116 14,575 19,013 18,955 16,550 15,140 25,630 221,812 23,220 14,530 23,552 35,445	2,703 5,693 21,264 8,684
	1784 1785 1780 1787 1788 1780 1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 2 1796 2 1797 2 1797 2	162 180 216 249 1:232 1- 285 1- 285 1- 16 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	7,307 7,807 18,718 2,570 2,570 2,570 3,750 3,021 3,021 3,051 3,051 3,051 3,051 3,133 3,133 3,133	1,510 2,013 2,140 361 361 372 311 765 738 510 311 510 3 751 3 10 4 765 7,738 7,738 7,738 7,738 7,741 7,195 8	22,075 18,601 27,833 44,613 54,107 18,198 14,764 11,351 17,203 3,185 4,307 8,881 4,942	841 23 509 20	5,316,2, 5,425,2,	2. 17 11 2.5 27 38	5,476 2,815 7,134 1,614 1,694 1,6822 7,854 6,046 1,177	3 3 4 3 4 10 13 14	8,015 22,97 1 15,004 24,369 33,727 20,383 30,040 25,997 33,895 33,895 34,781 77,009 77,009 77,504 6,501	1,554 1,281

Not with Landing my carned endeavours during feveral years to complete this account, forme parts of it are unavoidably detective.

According to another account, comprehending all the boats as well as decked veffels, not on the bounty, entered inward from the fiftery in the ports of Scotland, the following were the quantities of fish landed by them.

	Vessels			Her	rings,	Lin	g,	Cod,	Haddocks,
	and	Tuns.	Men.		~				
	boats.			barrels.	in bulk.	N.	dried,	N'.	Nº.
In the year 1798	634	19,184	2,043	111,241	1,149,500			2,000	1,000
In the year 1799	1,101	35,693	3,963	207,958	4,388,100	20,785	436	2,350	1,000

Mr. Westgarth, the acting falt accountant, observes that the returns from Shetland are wanting in the accounts of these two years: and he adds, that 'a great fifting is carried on on the coasts of Scotland by ' veffels which do not require cuftom-house dispatches, and of which, ' confequently, no accounts are kept.'

The following account of the quantities of corn exported and imported, from the year 1790 to the end of 1800, is a further continuation of the accounts already given, which began with the commencement of

the	corn	regii	ter.
			1 1.

	0								
		Impor	ted into	Expor	ted from	Duties	Drawback.		s paid on
		Quarters	Quarters.		Quarters.	received.	paid. €	Importation	Expertation.
	Wheat	357,999	72,798	40,195	2,079	ĵ			
	Rye	50,124		3,528					
	Barley	43 718	17,417	2,390	477	1			
	Malt			34,400	4,787				
-	Oats	637,718	115,530	14,642	918				
1621	Oatmeal	1,251	31,549	627	100	27,511	1,170		7,657
~	Peas	1,935	45	5,380	59		-,-,-		.,,
	Beans	12,610	127	7:00	361		{	i	
	Indian corn	1,240	0	1,246				İ	
1	Rice ewt.	220,381	547	144,466	80		1	1	
	Flour cwt.	113,258	1,517	92,010	1,351		1		
	(Wheat	17,515	2,686	245,208	5,774	7	1		
	Rye	13,026		10,151		1	1	1	
	Barley	87,910	30,611	25,100	2,410	1		1	1
	Malt			18,300	1,661		1		
C)	Oats	810,575	124,332	22,400	1,480	1	1	1	
1792	Oatmeal	3,317	25,003			39,543	1,179	1	76,802
~	Peas	4,801		5,502	67	, ,			, -,
	Beans	38,452		11,593					
	Indian corn	5,678							
	Rice cwt.	231,864		17-1,774	184			ł	
	Flour cwt.	7.757		192,987					1
	Wheat	422,491	6,859	44,805		1	1		
	Rye	55,500		512					
	Barley	117,439							
	Malt			1,816			i		
	Oats			15,851			1		
793	Oatmeal					46,140	1,572		7,415
-	Feas	15,848				10,11	1,0/2		7,415
	Beans			9,724					
	Indian corn			3,7 4	-/				Í
	Rice cwt.	103,500	120	96,173					
	Flour cwt.			121,500					
		200,170	1 1190	1211000	054	2			

Cres
Wheat .
Rye.
Barley.
i wait
Oats Oatmeal Peas
Peas
Indian com
Rica Corn
Rice Flour Rye meal
Flour
Rye meal .
Rye meal
Rye.
Barley.
Malt
Oats
3 Oatmeal
Dogg
Beans
Indian corn.
Rice
1 riour
any o mear
I Wheat
Malt.
0
Oatmeal
Peas
Beau
Beans
andian corn
Mice
Flour
Rye meal
Indian meat
Wheat
Barley
Malt
Malt Oats
Oatmeal
Oatmeal. Peas Indian corn. Rice
Reans
Indian corn
Indian corn
F11
Rye meal c
[Hidian meal
Wheat
Rye
Barley.
Malt
Oats
Oatmeal.
Peas
Beans
ludian corn
Rice

Wheat 304,482 20,156 114,825 1,447 Rye. 24,471 1,1920 Barley 122,102 6,467 2.696 127 Malt 3,522 2,947 Oats 772,330 73,692 12,350 1,088 SPace 972 5,689 015 133	
Rice	£5,796
Rye	25
Barley. 159,209 1,373 122 Malt. 37,802 2,232 6,999 171 Oats 654,160 86,168 9,739 333 Oatmeal 7,552 16,422 5,855 188 Peas 30,607 2,104 2,062 50 Indian corn. 22,410 2,062 50 Indian corn. 22,410 3,289 Flour cwt. 406,463 585 76,494 198 Flour cwt. 405,620 246 83,314 694 Indian meal cwt. 1,611 Indian meal cwt. 12,630 2	
Barley 52,829 11,308 5,201 18	<i>6</i> 3
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$: G-

A. D. 1800.

	Wheat	397,038	48,009		1				
	Rye	22,045	5	40			1	1	
	Barley	17,986	1,552		22,972	-	1		
	Malt.				7,024				
	Oats	446,795	48,295	16,263	1,369	i	11		
0	Oatmeal	4,933	8,600	1,382		£17,325	2 6	216	£4,633
1799	Peas	8,715	35	2,254	57	2017,000	-		
	Beans	4,800		9,113	395			1	
	Indian com	2		500			- 1		
	Rice cwt.	92,019	1,551	44,626					
	Flour cwt.			75,180	3,228	1			
	Rye meal cwt.	2,650		396					
	Wheat	1,049,521	125,133	6,090	1,775				
	Rye		939	37					
	Barley			. 3,375	18		1		
	Malt			2,414	1				
	Oats	483,012	60,230	8,706	800		- 1		
_	Oatmeal	359	338	904	83				
9	Peas.	23,463		1,813	8	936		.44,837	372
8	Beans	15,131	666	7,037	108				
	Indian corn	5,246	3,190						
	Rice cwt.			6,362	60		- 54		
	Flour cwt.			48,426	1,089				
	Rye meal . cwt.	21,597							
	Indian meal cwt.		9,086			1			

There were built and registered in the several ports of the British dominions, in the course of this year,

965 vessels measuring 126,268 tuns.

The net revenue of the customs, paid into the exchequer in the course	of t	his
year, was from the custom-house in London	18	10
from the custom-house in Edinburgh	0	0
the West-India duty of four and a half per cent	14	9

Total net revenue of the customs of Great Britain £6,799,755 13 7

There were coined at the mint, in the course of this year, 4,065 pounds of gold, (almost all in pieces of 7f) value . . . £189,937 2 6 and no silver.

According to an account made up at the bank of England, the average amount of the bank notes in circulation, during each quarter of this year, was as follows.

	Notes of £5 and upwards.	Notes of £2 and £1.
from 25th December to 25th March	£13,433,420	£1,686,640
25th March 25th June	13,490,720	1,722,800
25th June 25th September	13,374,870	1,855,540
25th September . 6th December	13,388,670	2,062,300

		The state of the state of			-		The second second		Section of the second		
	0.400	2002 10	I CHI	Total			1 5.4 4	11851	1 449	1	ŀ
	7	43	2	Char (man)			129	1,831	35	Bridgewater .	_
	10	120	4	Twewport			115	1,876	2.4	Blackney & Clay	
	25	180	~1	LIANCE			108	1,926	28	Arundel	
	35	251	oc	Ties of the second			143	2,044	39	o. Ives	-
	52	319	or	Slimborg			125	2,061	33	or voodbridge .	-
	54	409	13	Killuherr		-	387	2,084	34	Dedi.	
	85	/35	01	Colraine			173	2,162	43	r anstow	_
1,550 1,855,	50	755	or o	Galway			-146 -	2,533	-30	WILLIOTO	
Total	58	772	12	Dundall-			182	2,668	8	Lanelly	_
238 5,	9	797	22	Topdondo			170	2,679	2	Chichester	_
Mann Co	14	925	14	William			221	2,687	74	Grondester	~~

The following is an Account of the number of vessels with their tunnage and men, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cle and outward, in the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1800.

British Foreign British Brit		AMM > 10 AMM > 1	- 4+ e-10 h		The second section of the second				* 10. 110	
### Revigo: British Revigo: Countries, &c. British Revigo: Countries, &c.		Glouces Chichest Lanelly Milford Padstow Deal Woodbri Woodbri S. Ives Arundel Blackney Bridgewi	4,729 332 446 52 25	22 22 14 14	247	370 1112 1111 33 197 3	Vandi. 131 496 9 118 51			-
		dge	442,667 9,106 39,070 15,610 7,087	5,132 4,202 4,705 205 3,390 1,166	35,615 374 74	82,501 21,773 14,323 4,203 30,853 871	7,092 15,611 117,840 970 27,360 7,093 5,670	British		
Foreign		234 248 254 254 255 256 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257 257	14,907 681 2,457 2,146 525	287 2445 290 19 182 103 267				-l ` .	Inwa	
Details Deta	-	2,687 2,687 2,668 2,668 2,533 2,102 2,061 2,061 1,926 1,876 1,876	<u>* : : :</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			86214 47 1 3 248 3	70	ā.	
British Foreign: Countries, &c British Foreign: Countries, &c British Foreign: Countries, &c British Foreign: Countries, &c British Foreign: Countries, &c British Foreign: Countries, &c British Foreign: British Foreig	-	O eli	7,746	1,719 1,496 1,496 150 2,681 1,388						
Dutward Dutward Freeign Dutward Free			408	115 87 170 170	1		7			ENGLAN
Dollward Foreign Countries, &c. British Foreign Foreig		· -		460000	• (2)			Bri		D.
Foreign: Countries &c. British Foreign				469 7,205 2,452 1,127 740 813		7 1 0,00	271 64 37 6	tish.	-	
Foreign: Countries &c. British			,178 ,138 ,676 ,080 612	826 171 171 90		j-d	7		Outwar	
Countries, &c. British Foreign British British British Foreign British British British Foreign British	I		ν ω	10 3, 5 1,		7		Fore	P-	
Jumitries, &c. British. Foreign. British. Foreign. British. Foreign. British. Foreign. British. Foreign. Dutward. Outward. Outward. Outward. Outward. Outward. Outward. Outward. Foreign. British. Foreign. British. Foreign. Foreign. Man. Foreign. Foreign. Foreign. Man. Foreign. Foreign. Man. Foreign. Foreign. Man. Foreign. Foreign. Man. Man. Foreign. Man. Foreign. Man. Foreign. Man. Foreign. Man. Foreign. Man. Foreign. Man.		COLUMN ROLL WING COLUMN ROLL ROLL ROLL ROLL ROLL ROLL ROLL ROL	157	_	p. 1			ign.		, ,
Jountries, &c. British. Foreign. Foreign. British. Foreign. British. Foreign. Man. Found. Tax. Man. Found. Foreign. Man. Found. Tax. Man. Found. Found. Tax. Man. Found. Found. Tax. Man. Found. Tax. Man. Found. Tax. Man. Found. Tax. July 1,571. 672. 51011317,218 Solution		cklow dondern ndalk way raine ybegs lee lee Aport	15 Irel Ma Gre Sou							<u>_</u> ,
		7	and nn ernsey, t ernland thern fis	Vinorca y eghorni Vaples licily aice	tugaland tugaland Azores. in naries	Dantzik Pantzik rmany . Bremen Hambur illand .	nmark & ssia Ssia Courlanc Livonia. Leden	Countries from an		
	100	114 222 112 110 113 113 114	cc.		Madeira	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Norwa	%c.		
Toreign	2021 5	925 797 7772 7755 735 409 319 251 130 130			: : 23		Vereb. 39 152 7		-	
No. Foreign British British Foreign British British Foreign British British British Foreign British	75517			2 03	3,100	25,416 430 10,889 1,609	3,085 18,255 484 3,216	British		
SCOTLAND. OURWARD Distrib Torrign Man. Vanil Tum Man. Van Ther. 5 1.840 81 9.275 90 11,871 672 12 707 60 3.55 90 10,755 572 5.5024 5 329 10,755 2 200 11 138 127 12,193 7754 5 2 200 12 12,193 7754 5 2 10 1,446 87,024 67,024 68 87,024 68 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78		Mann . Total .	4,956 51 75 378		: : 179		2042 1,036 31 222		fnwar	
SCOTLAND. OURWARD Distrib Torrign Man. Vanil Tum Man. Van Ther. 5 1.840 81 9.275 90 11,871 672 12 707 60 3.55 90 10,755 572 5.5024 5 329 10,755 2 200 11 138 127 12,193 7754 5 2 200 12 12,193 7754 5 2 10 1,446 87,024 67,024 68 87,024 68 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78		75 889	: : : 23				76. Tuni 64 30,38 19 2,11	Foreig		
British. Foreign Variat. Tom., Mon. Foreign Variat. Tom., Mon. Foreign 12 9.275 510,113,14,218 90 11,571 672 24 2,314 139 8 1,075 69 10,755 572 55 5,024 5 329 27 7 70 2 200 12 127,193 727 7 70 2 200 12 12,193 727 7 70 2 194 10 3 388 25 2 2 216 3 388 25 2 2 216 1,446 87,024 6,729 1 68 14 611 41 5 790 138 5 5,403 10 2,652 379 17,885 1,855,579 138				:	: 18		Man. 5 1,840 	n.		sco.
Outward. Foreign More: Fort-Trac. 510 11314,218 672 00 130 b 1,075 173 55,024 27 77 7 707 12 1,910 52 216 41 727 7 707 12 1,910 52 5403 17 665 53 379 1665 53 379 1736 5,403 1855 1,855,579 135		: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ယ	U V		Vandt. 81 90 12			TLAND.
Toreign For Trace 113 14,218 5.5,5,024 7,707 12,1,910 1,910 2,216 2,1057 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910 1,910		17.8	87,024 611 780 2,652	38	754	3,233 10,755 329 12,193 200	7 uns. 9,273 11,871 707 2,314	British.		
Eureign. Foreign. 5. 1,075 5. 5. 5,024 231 7 707 30 2 1,910 99 2 1,910 99 1 66 4 1 66 4 1 1,285 5,403 1,285 5,403 1,285 5,403 1,285 5,403 1,285		38 1,85	6,729 41 53 379		52		Men: F 5101 672 60 139		Outwar	
8 894 7 36 7 36 1,442 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,442 1,		5,403 5,879 11	1 66			5 5.02 5 707 2 1,910	1317,21 5 1,07		(Tare	
		1,40	4				8 894 5.	gn.		

ts of the Hriesh empire in Europe and America on the 30th of September 1800, arranged so as to give a comparative size of the seriesh things.	The following: 1.023/174,240/11.751/502/58.53(4)3.37(4)2.091/175.042/13.1	5711,205,56762,67615,010/704,697137,8081 9,77711,269,32989,112 4,638/651 71385 632	2,290 208 Cape of Good Hone
em, which belonged to the several	0 2,091 175,042 13,153235 30,338 1,795		

					157	202 5.0	23 54.		O.m.		Spine .								
and the same of					.,	13	7.	ne)	hae (none)	10		The Art	Saldas Vigge	3 116	31 12	X.	3.3	/u	100
The state of					10	120	4	:	Newport .	= H				50	70 115	1,870	24	Blackney & Clay	Blac
M. Irrica					33	251			Shgo.	211				ं द्ध			30	S. Ives.	Aru
					5 th	310	on L		Kinybegs.	Name -				7.4			٠. ٠	Woodbridge	Wo
2004 141	The second second	-			3 6	735		:	Galway	-				173	_	5 2,162	40	Padstow	Pad
75 = 71	22 220	55 1 6	17.855	Total	-	772	5 12	cary	Dundalk					82			36	Milford	Mil
1,412	5,403	238		Маци	S: >	797		:	Wicklow					179	2,679	4 2,6	6	Chichester .	Ch
12,047	2,101 157,361	101	2,1	Guernsey, &c.	122	940	25	det	Ross					224			1.01	Gloucester	Q L
5,057	54,252	003	I,(Ireland	103	969		:	Drogheda					102	2,878		3	Southwold .	Son
105,037	166,632	198 1,4	12,	Scotland		1,124	3 3 3	: :	Strangford.					265		75 3,	57	Wells.	W.
			Summary.	no and	127	,232		· 9.	Baltimore		tury ago.	red a cen	don numbered a century ago.	200	3,264 2		4	Chepstow .	<u>و</u>
-					100	1,024	20 1		Limerick	Lon-	port of	the whole	nage than the whole port of Lon-		_	28 23	-	Cowes	S S
			-		223	2,069		rd · · ·	Waterford Kinsale	mea-	s: more	O48 tun	suring 100,048 tuns: more tun-		-		•	Pembroke .	Pe
1000	1000				288	2,001			Wexford .	of the	service o	are in the	Fast India common too 1:	410	4,310		-	Rye	R
1001	157.364 12.01-	2,161		Total		3.041	86		Newry .	Lon-	Of the vessels belonging to Lon-	essels belo	Of the v					Swansey	S
75	1,112	=	raramambo	Comming Laramaribo		5,051	_	:	Belfast .					256			:	Biddeford.	म क
	1.403	3		_	404			:	Cork.					434	4,663			Colchester	0
2	2 162	0 5	carburgh	Tobago, Scarburgh	666	7.217	257 I	: _	Dublin	1,285	5,463	238	Total	_		248		l'aversham	7 7
	1:0'8	51	St. Lucis Castrico	St						108	ece	67	-	-			:	Sandwich .	1 50
_	15,582	201	tinique S. Pierre	Mar	13,853	2,100 1101,511 [13,853	2130 110		* 0.01	354	1,435	20	Derby	358 D	5,387	•	: :	Barnstaple	-
516	6,957	89	three other ports (none)	arbados	1.5	102	30	pans	Total	394	1,650	383	Ramsey .			38	:	Berwick	-
	11631	8			22	124	0 4	nory	Tobirmory .	490	1.810	79	Douglas .	421 D	5,525	_	::	Maldon	t bar
	2,77	55		Grenada SS	22	245	- ^1	Port-Patrick	Port-Patrick				M		6,098	-	:	Weymouth Falmouth	_
3,70	3.1,72	55		S'. Vincents, Kingston	සු ද	349	10	artin	Isle-Martin		1	1		410	6,389		: :	Boston	-
	1286	12		Montserrat .	82	552	17	닭 .	Lerwick .	1,412	10,647	130	TO/21	- 00	7,577	137	: :	Harwich .	_
9 924	12,503	211	S' John's	Antigua St.	80 0	923	15	Kirkwall		+	44.7°4.			2 20	7,985	-	::	Portsmouth	_
		2 - 1	County point	Nevis	95	1,190	29	ies	7.	781	6,403	5.77	Jersey			275	:	Rochester .	
		5)	ers Basse-terre	St. Christophers	3 5	1,195	34	Wigton	Wigton	-		_	Islands.	1.048	11,215	_	::	Dartmouth	
		7. 12	Savatina-ia-mar	Tortola	162	1,584	16	par	Dunbar	+				769	12,639		:	Lynne	
		40	S. Lucea		209	1,759	38	Stranraer		- Independ		,		051	12,888	243	ton.	Southampton	
		rts	Port-Antonio	Jamaica {		2,12	46	Anstruther		12,108 1,466,632 105 027	1.466.633	12,198	Total	-	-		:	Plymouth	
		520, 2	Kingston	· A	151	2,420	31	Inverness		30	236	14	Gweek		18,921	254	: :	Scarburgh	
15111		0.	:	Bahamas	237	3,256	44			-	339	1 6	Penryn .	1,926	19,094			Lancaster	i
	10,422	262	New Providence	3		5,401	92	Campbelltown		101	200	د د	Shoreham		32,957	375		Bristol	
-			Carren	-	448	5,783	82	Irvin			1,096		Cardiff.	2,014	36,868			Whitby	
			S' John's, or Prince Edward's island	-		6,555	112	Montrose	7	5 79	1,177	24	Minehead	4,223	68,533	611	· ·	Whitehaven	
			nd, S. John's		550	8,406	130	Borowstownness	7 Boro	7 7	1,187		Aidhmrah	3,400	75,319	_	nd .	Sunderland.	,
36 351	3 3,856	113	wick, S. John's	-		10,052	38	Port-Glasgow . Dundee	75 Dun		_		Truro .	12,690	-	796	e	Newcastle.	
-			Shallfax	Nova Scotia Shalifax	600	11,348	97	Kirkcaldy		_	_		Wisheach	41,402	568,262	2,666	10		
			ew Carlile	-		23,236	281	Leith		_		27	Penzance	4,356	64,586	856	coastung trade	coastu	
-		27		-	7 3,804	-	377	Greenock	-	-	_	33	Preston	37,046	503,676		foreign trade	foreig	
		in	STINOTOS	-	1 11		BCOTLAND	. OR		Men.	Tunt.	Panels.		Men.	Tune.	Fends.		London	
													ND.	ENGLAND				-	
of the tunnage of every port in	of eve	unnage		each cf the three British kingdoms.	g or se	ed so	arrang	er 1800,	eptemt	10 01	on one			doms.	tish king	ree Bri	the thr	each cr	
	to the	belone	-	rts of the British empire in Europe and America on the anth of Community employed in navigating them,	emplo	usually	men	ge and the	r tunna	with their	ssels, w	merica of	e and A	Europ	mpire in	riush e	the B	ports of	
30,338 1,795	18823530	042/13,1	5,539 3,379 2,091 175,042 13,153 235	**************************************	2,4,710	1 100		-				,		,	A	10 10 11	following	The	
		-			40	100		3	1335,03	658654,7	80,112 4,	,269,329	8,57111,205,567 62,676 5,010/704.697 37,800 9,777 1,269,329 80,112 4,658 654,713 35,933	69737,80	5,010/04.0	62,676 5	205,567	8,571/1,	
						ope	Good H	Cape of Good Hope			208	2,290	10	:]:				
											2	2000	17.7			200	0 20		

The following is an Account of the number of vessels with their tunnage and men, including their repeated voyages, which entered inward, and cle d

BEGLAND.

7	7	N Ga · ·		- 4			AR HOST						
The fallow	ω νω	502 236 21 62		1446 232 25 25	-	2500:	- 679	: 37	370	496 118 51	Vessds.		
11	1,52,1 407 620	148,302 54,105 5,135 49,635	26,446 770 662	9,100 39,070 15,610 7,087	3,390 1,166 4,439	3,944 5,132 4,202	35,615 374 74	30,853	H 53 m	н	Tun.	British.	
0/0,0	189 24 46	9,168 4,040 567 5,880		7,14,907 681 0,457 2,146 525	90000	10 10	945 ,615 1,96; 374 20	. <u>II</u>	ω			sh.	-
Orofe	:: ::	υ ω ν : :	:: 8	5::	190 190 182 103 267	207 .	29 7 29		h	9 - 9 40	7		Inward.
/04.0g	317	1,081 503	168	7 7,746 1 70 1 1,390	504-8	<u>r</u> : : 3	70 8,210 8 890 98 34,280	59 23 59 51 63 5	27 4 291 152 111 21 277 29	86214 47 1 3 248 37		Po	
737,80	:: :::		168 8		1,496 150 2,681 1,388 1,145	3,928	C 0:0 0	10 01 00	-	148,464 11,524 370 1,590 37,027		Foreign.	
319,77	1: 1:	30 		Ci	87 170 119	232	1,515 452 452 56 1,882	597 1,152 3,315 340	211 6,896 974 1,633	8,154 546 21 71 2,129	Man		
71,26	158 3		60	2.	00005	4 <u>3</u> :	5 13 6	42 225	207 207 220	262 512 9 85 38	Vessels.		
The following is a A	2,008 38,965 150 2,290	10.10		498,398 10,248 38.655 15,077 6,382	2,452 1,127 740 813 2,456	4,705 4,705 469 7,205	534 30,029 1,624 1,584	6,717 35,699	5,522 41,838 2,656 32,597	45,850 132,037 1,064 21,311 5,774	Tuns.	British.	
0,112	5,211 5,211 7	25 8,524 4,093	700 2,483 142 67	2,25,			1,80		- W	0 11	Mon.		0
4,6586	0000	25 - 2	470	ν ω	0.0000	- 5 4 5	H 10	159 2 159	just .		. Veuch.	-	Outward.
4,658 65-1,713 35,933	431 270 433	579 195 657	105,470	157 276	750 813 813 380 1,004	2,013 119				2145,995 5 24,848 1 80 4 1,048	4. Tunt	Foreign	
35,033	162 40 17 33		0,218	15	54 54 54 69			Part 2000 5	- 00		Man		
		W. Indian. An	~ ~		14 =			- C; Of 16. C		0,0,0,0	1		1
	Asia	Florida Nootka soun British. Conquered. Foreign	United state British color Hudson's b	I urkey Ireland Mann Guernsey, &c. Greenland	Leghoni Naples Sicily Venice	Straits and Minorca	France Portugaland N	Bremen Hamburgh Holland	Poland Prussia Dantzik	Denmark & N Russia Courland Livonia	from	Count	
	Asia New Holland Africa Barbary Cape Verde Cape of Good Hope	Florida	United states British colonie Hudson's bay	8		Spain Cunaries Straits and Gibralta Minorca	France Portugaland Madeira Azores	urgh	F: : :	Denmark & Norwa Russia	from and to.	Countries	
1,02	8::::		. 4	jed 2	: : : :	i kar	eira	<u>: : : :</u>	: : : :		-,	· -	1
3174		63 14 24 4	433	10000		• •	23	20		39 152			
24011		14,123 4,560 437	6,351 8,407	65,954 448 1,370 2,651	203	: :	3,100	1,609	3,216 3,242 25,416 430	3,085 18,255 484	British		
1.023174,24011.751 502 58,530 3,379 2,091		1,058 367 27		4,956 51 75 378	, 5	: :	179	614 102	222 179 1,283	H 5		Inward,	
0258,			-17 9,		:	: 13		2 - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	: 2: 10	264	, F	id.	
530 3,		• •	9,06g . 219	229	•	. 246	-	2,721 54 6,467	2,114 7,026		Foreign.		
379/2,		::	50s 17	16	:	: 5	:	138 5 362	120 355	Men. 1,840 ∷			SCOT
-		66		1,446 g	ω	ю	<u>~1</u>	127	59 24	Vandı. 81 90 12			SCOTLAND.
75,042 13,183 235 30,338 1.795		14,921 1,406 3,852 400	5,072	87,024 611 786 2,650	69 89 37	181	754	12,193 200	2,314 3,235 10,755	Tuns. 9,275 11,871 707	British.		
3,1532		1,400		6,72g 41 53	25	10	52		139 175 572		- 1	Outward	
3530,			27		12			-1	נה מי	Men. Ver. Tuni. 51011314,218 672 60	Part I	ard.	
338 1.			7,120	89	216		1,910	707	1,075	Mon. Vu. Two. 510113 13,218 672	Foreign.		
795			707	4	E Co		.8	36	182	Men. 894			

The following is an Account of the number of vessels, with their tunnage and the men usually employed in navigating them, which belonged to the several each of the three British kingdoms.

te 1,810 503,676 37,046 Presion 21 1,733 81 Greenock 377 3,804 C 856 04,586 4,356 Penzance 27 1,418 121 Leith. 134 13;894 599 N		Vessels.	Tunt.	Men.		Westels.	7	M	SCOTLAN	5.		Corowing
1,810 503,676 37,046 Preston . 33 1,630 71 Orefricen	London	_			I ama.		THAT.	TATCM.		Tuns.	Mon.	
856 64,556 4,356 Penzance 27 1,418 121 Leitheren 281 23,236 1,555 Canada Vene 27 1,418 121 Leitheren 134 13;594 599 Non Schiller	foreign trade 1,	810 5	03.676	37.046	Drawing	21	1,733	81	377	35.057	3.804	6
134 13:894 899 Norma Control 199 13:894 899 Norma Control 199 Norm	coasting trade	856	202 19	Orege Par	Trestor.	33	1,030	71	281	32 226	1000	Canada) where
22 1.257 106 Kirkenldy 13,594 599 North	_	000	Confer	DCC'T.	renzance	27	1,418	121	eith 134	10000	Coota	New
		223	50000		Looe	22	1.257	50		10,09	1999	Vores Sentin

A. D. 1800.

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1800 was

	1	Tetal	10	14	9	9 6 3	0		8 2 0		9	5 13 10			,	15	3 4 0	4	5 17 11	14	0	-	15	-	7	7 6 0	(1 0 8 4 14 0	12	-	5 8 9		6	3 8 11	10	17		8 14 2	•			
5		Te	£15,87	11,001	091	674,019	39,87		3,857		0	17,815				403,147	3,25	24.06	325,865	5,63	13,328	398	11,439	23,20	28,185	17,857	10000	20,174	5,299	50,82	203,585		10,231	11,243	36,922	2,62		0,258				
	N.D.	ndime.	5 6			000		(c				9 2				4 'O			01 +	:	0 (1 1		+ 0			9 7			7			10				9 =				
\$	SCOTLAN	merch		5:	36.1	20	20	00	:			39 17				35 16		430 10	231 4	:	954 10	35 14						58 12			56 18			33 0								
- 1	S	Foreign	£2,321			147,992			:			1,039				5,035			7.0	:		7,635		7.7	2,11	3,869	4 3	2,258	1,7	10,892	12,2			1,002	4			8,124				
Exported from		ndize.				6 3			2 0			16 +				7 0			13 1			5 4 6			000	9 9		1 6		17 4				0 				G 23				
- 1		mercha	554	128 1	0220	327	1 *-D		38		175	75 1					on																-									
		British merchan	£13,554	. 4	3,6	2009	,	6	5		6	16,775			100	511	3,1	23.6	323,634	oʻc	12,3	100,924	10,0	15,5	16,3	13,967	113.0	17,916	3,5	30,036	191,3		0,744	18.6	32,414	erî Crî		5,826				
mory pa			01	15	7	.00	13	13	15. 17. 4	}	1 11	13	= =	9	٦ ،	3 5	91	7 7	15.	7 =	19																	3 0			6	
Exported		Total.	£524,822	8,381	6,056	0,572	608,826	5,419	3.382		202,282	0,916	17,798	28	106,804	48,000	610,7	3,635	9,712	1,353,531	651,499	673,987	2,081	2,167	630	159,226	3,200	80,168	41.831	86,020	901.329	13,483	7,459	92,123	1,354	10 638	1,326	98,302			1,13#	
щ			£52	7	4 30	12,01	2,9	1,32	18		20	55				,															0,1											
4		dizc.							13 8				6.0													7																
21/2	RNGLAND	merchandize	72 1	0.5	29 1	78 1	101	28	KS 1				8, P.													01 21																
1	RNG	Foreign n	£351,672 465,276	40,0	402,5	8,152,4	708,4	1,194,7	3,3	•	65,0	127,675	4,470	:	55,708	21,143	4	17,6	31.0	20,542	17,8	31,241	Σ α. 20 m	85,5	8,4	17,117	33,3	7,5	2000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	10,8	1.463	0	7,640	500	34,0	1,211	22,7	8,47				
		.,27	00 47							*			-=													9:														0	<i>y</i>	
		merchandize	19 12	20 10					-:			11 8			0 0			6 14	9 7	8 17	3 1	3 5	3 2 2		0 0	000	0 18	0:	7 6	2 2	5 10	0.0	0 2	01 9	3 17					X		
		British me	£173,149	29,302	293,5	3,858,00	40,415	800,008	171,044		226,34	423,24	7,776	2	1.500.244	20,926	105,795	915,04	1,511,88	1,332,988	633,64	644,743	36,223	110,587	500,000	142,109	271,82	72,66	37,56	75,15	40,40	12,79	73,25	86,41	200,008	9,42	38.77	80,903		1,154	0	
		W- 0	10	01) 1~	5 10	-	10	ť			11											0	0 0	2 0	=	10	01	<i>y</i>	(r) 3f)	c) u	7 1/2	0.0	2		C	0:0	-	9	-	-
	AND		4 10 3 10					0. 5				111	: :	:	3 14	11	13	7	4 00				. :	2 5	12.5	10		17				C. 0								cı :		
ed into	SCOTLAND		391,803	33,68	129,88	109,27		5-1,504	2,882		:	2,544	: :	:	251,000	003	13,459	4,820	97,373	6,129	6+6,4+4 8	81,042	767/10	8,658	3,957	7,862	7,584	10,111	10.166	230,642		3,607	21,582	17,295	707	:	46.044	33,972	419	4,423		
Imported					0.	0 2			3 6						2 2	T.	0 0	CI S	၁ပ	6	= 20	00 L	n	= 7	10	1 (2)	. (2	e c	n m	5 5	0,0	01 7	11	et e	0 0	90	0 0	7 = 5	0	0 :1	6	0 0
H	AND.		67 13 95 3		2.5	17 7			0 02				61 00		57 15		13 16	38 16	3 II 3 II	00 13	G: 51	1 16	200	8 0	-1-	9 2	1 10	7 13	20.00	0 10	5 5	1 13	. 8	0 16	2 = 2	0 13	0 0	200		3 7		
1	ENGLAND		£193,767 1,090,295	375,5	1,211,0	2,182,9	34,6	502,343	10,1	48,536	32,725	555,192	13,500	: 001	2,031,157	30,504	100,621	221,36	241.73	199,80	33.55	489,67	38,40	65,370	12,75	24,226	1-12,051	223,957	258,41	3.612.50	70,70	67,151	217,58	28,000	045,990	54,377	138,510	146,798		56,721	3,032	2014
			: :	: :	:	: :	:			:	: :		:			:	: :	:		:	: :	:	:	: :	:	: :	:		:	: :	:			:		:	: :	:	: :	: :	:	:
	Countries, &c.		: :	: :	:	: :	:		: :	:						:		:	: :	:	: :	:					:							:		:	: :				:	
	anfrie			: :	:	: :	:		: :	:	: :			:	• •		9 .	and.	ia .	:	olina	olina	TEC	and	wick	: :	:	: :				hers		:		:	: :	. 9		mew.	:	
	Ü)	Denmark Russia	den .	sia .	Germany Ile Mand.	midel.	stugal.	Madeira .	anaries .	Gibraltar	: 2	orca .	d	pu	0	Greenland	ew England	Pennsylvania	Muryland	orth Caro	100	police ;	ourse L	Brun	Scott	па	ua	nica .		crrat	riston	rear	3	ique	sie .		ad	y	thole	· × ·	0
			Den Luss	Sweden	Prussia	Gen	1	E. stug	Madeira Spain	Cama	Cip.	Venice	Minorca	Turkey	Ireland	Mann .	Gree	May !	Penn	MITT	North	South Car	Huds	Newfoundiz Canada	Non	Bermuda	B.ihama	Barbado,	Dommica	Jamaica .	Montserrat	St. Christophers	S'. Vincent	Demarara	Martinique	Surinam	Lotago	Trinidad	Cavenne	Cuba S. Bartholemew	· Cro	S. Martin
																		-			-	-	-		-			-			- 11	- O2	001	- inc	1 1	D 0	2 2000	- E	(S	00	10

United states.

Br. America.

British Weft. Indies.

ign West Indies. Conquered islands.

10,231 9 9 11,243 8 11 19,521 2 2 36,922 16 6 2,622 17 1	0,258 14 2		
536 17 9 1,062 3 8 853 0 10 4,508 13 5 191 11 3	452 11 6 8,124 14 11		
9,744 12 0 10,181 5 3 18,668 1 4 32,414 3 1 2,431 5 1	5,826 2 8 103,978 G 5		
57,459 18 11 80,901 9 4 92,123 10 8 360,524 15 6 285,622 4 7 10 638 16 4	104,326 16 40,485 16 98,362 3	19,053 9 0 3,713 13 6 2,301 2 9	28,946 3 9 259 0 10 37,497 18 4 2,835,003 6 9 25,358 4 11 1,017,365 11 5 13,215 17 7 69,076 0 11
5,571 13 7 7,649 2 5 5,707 0 3 34,934 10 7 76,613 6 11 1,211 0 2	22,713 13 1,708 16 8,458 5		4,133 10 0 259 0 10 644 8 11 140,831 4 10 1,320 7 0 495,442 11 6 5,982 10 10 8,735 16 11
73,252 6 11 73,252 6 11 86,420 4 11 209,003 17 8 9,427 16 2	51,613 3 6 38,776 19 6 59,903 17 10	1,154 8 9 11,456 2 4 2,492 16 8 1,870 10 1	7:0-1014
21,582 10 4 17,295 18 2 72,825 11 3 797 18 9	33,972	3: 8: 8	
28,000 16 2 28,000 16 2 1,054,055 13 3 645,990 11 6 545,990 11 6	1: 0 5 0 a	56,721 1 0 3,032 8 9 4,558 3 0 217 19 0 222,393 13 7 10,135 11 4	00:004:00
		S. Bartholemew S. Croix S. Domingo S. Martin S. Thomas Yucatan Fyor of Honduras	Southern fishery Norsta sound Asin. New Holland Africa. Sierra Leona Cape of Good Hope. Prize goods.
shnalai 193	idies. Conque	I flaW agisto?	

Summary.

407,346 4 6 2,346,069 7

7

1,848,723

Total

Total.	£40,805,949 17 10 2,346,069 7 8	1,152,019 5 6
~	£4	AC 4.
.*	9	0
and a	1.4	12
British merchandine. Foreign merchandine.	England £22,455,560 10 4 £18,350,389 7 6 Scotland 1,948,723 3 2 497,346 4 6	£24,304,283 13 6 £18,847,735 12 0 £43,152,019
.72	4.4	0
bandi	3	13
British merci	£22,455,560 1,848,723	£24,304,283
	England £28,357,814 14 8 Exports of England Scotland 2,212,790 11 8 Exports of Scotland	
	00 00	4.
	114	9 9
	1 2,212,79	230,570,603 6 14
	England	
	of of	
	mports	Totals

The following are the proportions of the commerce of England in London and the out-ports.

orts.	Foreign merchandize.	£12,156,428 16 2 6,193,960 11 4
Export	British merchandine.	£13,272,494 0 5 9,183,000 9 11
Imports.		London

London thus appears to have near two thirds of the commerce of all England, and considerably above one half of the whole commerce of Great Britain. Such are the powerful effects of the residence of government, and the monopolies of the chartered companies, together with the commanding capital produced by, and co-operating with, those causes.

The real marketable value of the imports and exports of Great Britain, as stated by Mr. Irving, the inspector-general.

N. B. The excess of the official, beyond the marketable, value of foreign merchandize exported, in this and several preceding years, is chiefly owing to an old established error in rating coffice for exportation very much above its real value.

A. D. 1800.

The official value of the imports and exports of Great Britain during the year 1800 was as follows.

	į							1	œ
									1
				-		_			Total 7 6 40.805.0451. 14 8 22.455.560 10 4 18.350.380 7 6 40.805.040 17 10 1.848.793 3 2 407.346 4 6 2.345.060 7 8
4									4
								-	407.346
. 1			Ų			-		I	2
	-							1	33 3
	-		1						1.848.7
Exported from	1 2 1/14/ 11 3/14/ 18 4 H	9	111	5	7	11 0 920,60			01 2
orted	16	83	58 4	65 11	15 17	0 92			10 17
Exi	3/194	835,0	25,358 4 1	1,017,365 11 5	13,215 17 7	0,00			905.0
		2,							40.8
	11 6	1 10	0	9 1	01 (0 11			9 2
100	+ + -	21	0 2 0681	12 1	01 61 286	8,735 16 11			80
	7	140,821 4 10 2,835,063 6	1,3	495,442 11 6	5,9	8,7			350.3
	_		-					ļ	18
	3 0	2,694,242 1 11	24,037 17 11	521,922 19 11	7,232 17 9	4			77
	200	745	137 1	722 1	32 1	웃			099
	500	694,2	7,7	521,0	1,7	8		1	455.
-		4							22
	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	١	8
		:	:	:	:	:	:		00
into		:	:	:	: : :	:	:		212.7
Imported into	-	9	~	82,289 8 8	_	14,274 10 0	683,098 6 5	1	3
Imp	-	4	9	90	:	01	9		14
	100	241	34	289	:	274	860		814
	1.5	,942,		83	:	14	683		357
_	-	4		_	_	_	_		96
				:	•	:	:		
	:	:	:			Tope			
	street,		and.		nua .	rood 1	ds		
	De states		r Hol	E3	ra Lec	e of G	Prize goods		ntal .
	2004	Asia 4,942,241 4 6	New Holland	Africa	Sierra Leona	Cape of Good Hope	Priz		£-

Summary.

	9 8	0
	17	13
Total.	£40,805,949 2,346,069	£24,304,283 13 6 £18,847,735 12 0 £43,152,019 5 6
	99	0
dize	7.4	12
British merchandize. Foreign merchandize.	£18,350,389 497,346	£18,847,735
	40	9
andiz	3	13
British merche	£22,455,560 1,848,723	£24,304,283
	Imports of England £29,357,814 14 c Exports of England £22,455,560 10 4 £18,350,389 7 6 £40,505,949 17 10 2,212,790 11 c 2,212,790 11 c	
	ပ လ	4
	14	9
	£28,357,814 2,212,790	£30,570,605 6 14
	and	
	Engl	•
	ري م	, en
	Imports	Totals

The following are the proportions of the commerce of England in London and the out-ports.

Exports.	Foreign merchandige.	£12,156,428 16 2 6,193,960 11 4
Expo	British merchandine.	£13,272,494 0 5 9,183,000 9 11
Imports.		London

London thus appears to have near two thirds of the commerce of all England, and considerably above one half of the whole commerce of Great Britain. Such are the powerful effects of the residence of government, and the monopolies of the chartered companies, together with the commanding capital produced by, and co-operating with, those causes.

The real marketable value of the imports and exports of Great Britain, as stated by Mr. Irving, the inspector-general.

Exports of British merchandize £239,471,203 0 and of foreign merchandize 16,359,640 13	£55,830,843 13
countries 45,573,138 5 0	£55,400,416 5 0
Imports from Asia 26 9	

00 0 N. B. The excess of the official, beyond the marketable, value of foreign merchandize exported, in this and several preceding years, is chiefly owing to an old established error in rating coffee for exportation very much above its real value.

Oak bark; unusual ari lbs; cotton of horses a kelp; rock beef, pork and peltry boards of gr Pearl-ashes Pearl-ashes ashes; brist isinglass, rh drugs; flax cast iron; w ens, diaper, pitch, and ta bread; rags some skins of bees wax; timber, boar Some corn a herrings, 3 and cast in wrought iro moss; pitch ber, boards, Pearl-aslies, beer, 1,093 barley, peas ; boards, stave * This accounthofe which ma copied from oth to the changes w Vol. IV.

Flavir ported for of his N chief are with each fiderable

N. B. U imported to ing printed

Having laid before the reader the official value of the cargoes imported from, and exported to, every country fince the commencement of his Majesty's reign, I now propose to exhibit a specification of the chief articles of the merchandize, which actually composed the trade with each country in the year 1800, which I have extracted with confiderable labour from the proper books in the custom-house *.

N. B. Under the name of each country, the first column contains the articles imported from it, and the second those exported to it, the British merchandize being printed in Roman letters, and the foreign in Italic.

DENMARK.

beef, pork, and butter; furs ed sugar; melasses; train oil.

Oak bark; cordage; corn (an Alum; wrought brass, copper, and iron; lead; unusual article); indigo, 10,000 tin; tinned plates; coals; grindstones; painters' lbs; cotton, 34,606 lbs; hides colours; earthen warc; glass; salt; cotton goods; of horses and oxen; bar iron; woolen goods of all kinds; hats; Scottish linens kelp; rock moss; some salted above bounty, 1,250 yards; tanned leather; refin-

and peltry; tar; timber and Drugs, indigo, logwood, and other dye-stuffs; coffee; boards of great variety of kinds. cinnamon, and other spices; sugar; tobacco; cotton.

Pearl-ashes, pot-ashes, and weed- Alum; coals; slates; salt; sal ammoniac; spelter; ashes; bristles; cordage; some corn; lead; tin; earthen ware; glass; wrought iron; isinglass, rhubarb, and some other wrought silver; woolen, cotton, and silk, goods drugs; flax, and hemp; bar iron; of all kinds; stationary; painters' colours; cotcast iron; wrought iron, 24 tuns; lin- ton yarn; watches; refined sugar; musical inens, diaper, drilling, and sheeting; struments; wearing apparel; horses; herrings.

pitch, and tar; bacon; beef; tongues; Drugs; cochineal, indigo, fustic, logwood, bread; rags, only 28 tuns; lintseed; and other dye-stuffs; pepper and other spices; some skins of hares, seals, and calves; coffee; sugar; a few Irish linens; India calbees wax; tallow, 410,260 tuns; icoes, muslins, Sc. raw silh; beaver and other

skins; some prize French wine.

SWEDEN.

ber, boards, staves, &c.

timber, boards, staves,

Some corn and bread; flax; Coals; lead; tin; painters' colours; cotton, and herrings, 313 barrels; bar woolen, goods; refined sugar. and cast iron; drawn and Drugs; cochineal, indigo, and other dye-stuffs;

wrought iron, 11 tun; rock some coffee; some pepper and other spices; sugar; moss; pitch, and tar; tim- rum, and other spirits; tobacco; some cotton; some East-India calicoes, &c.

beer, 1,003 barrels; wheat, rye, sugar. barley, peas; some linen; timber, boards, staves, &c.

Pearl-ashes, weed-ashes, spruce Iron; wrought brass; cotton goods; refined

Drugs; indigo and other dye-stuffs; pepper and other spices; coffee; rum; a little sugar.

This account will be found very different from in commerce. A very good brief account for the those which may be met with in some books, year 1797 is given by Mr. Colquboun in his Treatise copied from other books, without due attention on the commerce of the Thames, pp. 22, 115. to the changes which time is continually producing Vol. IV.

PRUSSIA.

Pearl-ashes, weed - ashes; | Alum; wearing apparel; beer; wrought brass and spruce beer, 1,054 barrels; iron; coals; copperas; grindstones; lead; tin; tinwheat, barley, oats, peas, ned plates; painters' colours; woolen, and cotton. beans, rye; flax; hemp; goods; earthen ware; glass; salt; some refined madder; bristles; mill-stones; sugar; melasses; train oil; some cotton yarn. wool; hides; goose quills; Drugs; indigo, fustic, logwood, and other dye-stuffs; lintseed; some skins; cheese; pepper, pimento, and other spices; coffee; sugar; timber, boards, staves, &c. | rum; tobacco; oil; India goods; French wine.

GERMANY.

chip, and straw, hats; linens, cabinet ware; coaches; horses. en yarn, above 3,000,000 lbs; piece goods; a few Irish linens. timber, boards, &c.

nations involved in the war.

Oak bark; books, maps, prints, [Alum; wearing apparel; bark; beer; books and pictures *; brimstone; 3,195 stationary; wrought brass, copper, and iron; silver wooden clocks; cork; wheat, plate, and plated ware; lead; pewter; tin; tinned barley, oats, peas, beans, rye, plates+; salt; coals; earthen ware; glass; paintrye meal, wheat flour; arsenick, ers' colours; copperas; oil of vitriol; sal ammoniantimony, and other drugs; ac, and other drugs; train oil; whale-bone; hergums; juniper berries; oil of rings, red and white; cod; oysters; refined sugar; turpentine; verdigris; copperas; melasses; tanned leather; wrought leather; gloves; succus liquoritiæ; flax; hemp; haberdashery; hats; cotton goods to a large agoats, ox, horse, hair; human mount; woolen goods; silk goods; cotton yarn; hair, 2,378 lbs; hides; hops; value £305,945; watches; musical instruments;

cambrics, canvas, lawns, hol- Mother of pearl; walking canes; aloes, rhubarb, lands, tabling, &c; rags, 3,002 borax, camphire, cassia lignea, castoreum, jalap, tuns; some paper; waste paper to and other drugs; gum senegal, and other gums; be remanufactured; butter and cochineal, indigo, annotto, brazil, fustic, logwood, cheese; becf; pork; tongues; madder, and other dye-stuffs; mahogany and other potatoes; goose quills; seeds; West-India woods; ivory; cinnamon, cloves, pepsilk, raw, thrown, and waste; per, ginger, and other spiceries; cacao; coffee; wool, Spanish, &c.; bees wax; sugar; tea; sago; currants; turmeric; Indian calf, bear, coney, goat, sheep, hides, ox, and cow hides; skins of deer, otter, and seal, skins; brandy, geneva, bear, fox, minh, wolf, and almost all other kinds; horns; lintsced oil, and other oils; rum; brandy; Rhenish, Tokay, Freneh, and Spanish, wines; cotton; lin-acco; whale-bone; cotton; cotton yarn; India

It is to be observed that much of the commerce of Germany is for account of the

HOLLAND.

Oak bark; books, maps, drawings, paint-|Copperas; a few cotton goods; some ings, prints; cern; juniper berries; flax, woolen goods; refined sugar; train oil, hemp; madder; flower roots and trees, an article formerly imported from Holvalue £1,074; a few linens; butter; land. cheese; bacon; potatoes; seeds; gen- Foreign merchandize; nearly the same as eya; rags, 61,000 tuns....

to Germany, but less than half the quantities.

* Books, maps, pictures, &c. also come from the other countries of Europe, but in smaller quan-

† Tinned plates, now an article of export to every country, were imported from Germany about fifty years ago.

Tanned he hides; se tuns.

Books, &ce coehineal: to Scotland tallow; ryc ley, &c. 1 pork, and ox, cow, an

Brimstone; very unusua balsam capir gum seneg drugs; anno eal, brazil w other dye-st and oranges &c; Indian horses, &cc ; other skins tuns; Mad wines; Spai cotton.

Wine, 494 t (Much mor ported by cir routes.)

Barilla; cork maliogany; oranges; fig: anise seed; c 5,995,624 lb

Barilla ; copp Canary wine,

Currants; so

FLANDERS.

Tanned horse, cow, and calf, Refined sugar; some copperas. hides; seeds; rags, 371 Foreign goods as to Germany, but in very small tuns. quantities.

ox, cow, and calf, lides. goods.

FRANCE. Books, &c; mill-stones; verdigris; Refined sugar; a small quantity of printed cochineal; valonia; salt, 234 weys cotton, and linen, goods. to Scotland; seeds; brandy; starch; Cassia lignea, rhubarb, and other drugs; tallow; rye meal; some wheat, bar-indigo, logwood, and other dye-stuffs; ein-ley, &cc. bread, 150 cwt; beef; namon; cloves, pepper, pimento, ginger, &c.; pork, and bacon; butter; tanned cacao; coffee; sugar; tobacco; India piece

. PORTUGAL. &c ; Indian and other hides of oxen, linens ; haberdashery ; hats. horses, &e; 6,000 dozen goat skins; Barilla; brimstone; wheat 1,584 quarters; cotton.

Brimstone; cork; wheat and flour, Alum; wearing apparel; beer; some books very unusual exports from Portugal; and stationary; wrought brass, copper, and balsam capivi, ipecaeuana, gum arabic, iron; 1,021 cannon; bar iron, cast iron, gum senegal, and other gums and nails; cabinet ware; coals; lead; pewter; drugs; annotto, orchil, argol, cochin-tin; tinned plates; copperas; painters' coleal, brazil wood, indigo, madder, and ours; train oil; oil of vitriol; hard soap; other dye-stuffs; 33,518,701 lemons earthen ware; glass; refined sugar; watches; and oranges; almonds, figs, raisins, woolen, cotton, and silk, manufactures; a few

other skins; Portugal wine, 19,328 drugs; logwood, fustic, a little indigo, and tuns; Madeira, French, Spanish, other dye-stuffs; cinnamon and cloves; some wines; Spanish wool, 1,663,582 lbs; undressed flax; cotton; cacao; some sugar; bar iron; drawn, and wrought, iron; tar; Irish linens, value only £4,413; a few German linens.

MADEIRA.

Wine, 494 tuns. Woolen, silk, cotton, and linen, manufactures; hats; wrought, (Much more is im- and east, iron; and small quantities of most kinds of goods. ported by circuitous Undressed flax; some Irish, and a few German, linens; routes.) India piece goods ; brandy.

Barilla; eork; beans; some wheat; black lead; succus liquoritie; No British maliogany; shumack; grapes; raisins; 10,517,750 lemons and merchandize. oranges; figs; currants; chesnuts, hazel nuts, walnuts, almonds; Cinnamon; anise seed; oil; brandy; Spanish wine, 3,540 tuns; Spanish wool, cacao; and 5,005,624 lbs.

nothing else.

CANARIES.

Barilla; copper; some drugs and gums; orehil; Canary wine, 47 tuns; Spanish wine, 553 tuns.

STRAITS. Currants; some drugs; some dye-stuffs.

Nothing.

3 Y 2

GIBRALTAR.

Barilla; brimstone; quick-{Beer; wrought brass and iron; tinned plates; woolen silver; cochineal, indigo, goods; a few linens; cotton goods to a considerable and other dye-stuffs; al- amount; hats; wrought leather; stationary and some monds, raisins, and other books; pilchards, and a few other fish; refined sugar; fruits; oil; Portugal, Span- coals; cubinet ware; and all kinds of necessaries, the ish, Italian, Cyprus, and place itself producing nothing.

Madeira, wines; Spanish Cinnamon, cloves, pepper, and other spices; coffee; sugar: wool, 33,748 lbs; cotton. tea; butter; rum; geneva; tobucco; some German, Irish, and Russia, linens; India piece goods. .

ITALY, including VENICE.

cork; cream of tartar, essence of lemons, manna, senna, succus liquoritiæ, and other drugs; juniper berries; perfumed oil; argol, galls, madder, shumack, valonia, and other dye-stuffs; anchevies; almonds, figs, prunes, nuts, &c. currants; raisins; ordinary, and sallad, oil; cheese, 439 cwt; chip, and straw, hats; bugles; silk, raw, thrown, and waste; rags, 695 tues, valued at £1,368; marble; cotton. | bone t.

Books, drawings, &c. barilla; brimstone; Alum *; wrought brass, iron, and silver: plated ware; woolen goods of all sorts: cotton goods to a considerable amount; a few linens; earther ware; glass; hardware; tinned plates; pilehards, 32,881 hhds; red, and white, herrings; dry cod; tanned leather; wrought leather. Cochineal, indigo, fustic, logwood, and other due-stuffs; cinnamon; cloves, pepper, ginger, &c; cacao; coffee; sugar; tuns; lambs' skins undressed; goats' and | bar, and plate, iron; India piece goods; kids' skins, raw and dressed; brandy; sta- ox guts; rum; tar; tobacco; whale-

MINORCA.

Barilla; lemons and oranges; A few woolen goods; some herrings; some refined sugar; ordinary oil; thrown silk; several other articles of less than £1,000 each in value. cotton; wool. Sugar ; rum ; geneva ; some spicery.

canth, opium, senna, and other drugs; berries, galls, madder, valonia, and other dye-stuffs; boxwood; currents, figs, raisins, and other fruits; goats' hair; mohair; goats'skins; raw silk; cotton; cottonyarn. | spices; coffee; sugar; India piece goods.

Carpets; copper; cuculus Indiæ, traga- [Lead; tin; tinned plates; 170 cannon, and other wrought iron; watches; some cotton goods; woolen goods. Cochineal, indigo, and other dye-stuffs; some cinnamon, cloves, pimento, and other

MALTA.

Nothing | A small quantity of beer in bottles, hitherto the only article of export. IRELAND.

Pearl-ashes; wood- Ahum; apothecary's ware; wearing apparel; bark; beer; ashes; books, valu- books, and stationary; wrought brass and wire; wrought ed at. £777; cows, copper; cabinet ware; horses; coals, value about £360,000, oxen, horses, mules, mostly from Scotland; red, and white, lead, and other painters' sheep, swine; ox, colours, oil, varnish, &c; cooperas; cordage; woolen, cotton, cow, andhorse, hides; and silk, manufactures of all kinds; hats, mostly felt; haber-

In the middle ages Genoa supplied all Europe they knew good for nothing but feeding sheep and

with alum. See V. 1, pp. 637, 667.

+ What would the merchants of Italy in the middle ages have faid to any person who would have ventured to predict, that a country, which ice of illes

eattle, and furnishing wool, hides, lead, and tin, should ever supply them with Oriental produce and manufactures, and many other comforts and luxur-

calf, and go copper on fenthers; s glue; beef bacon; lare butter; a toes; starch linen, 32 yards; some and diaper yarn; woo lintseed; ra tobacco; s ton; som chiefly of I

Herrings, r white 15,4 plain Irish linen yarn.

Guernsey is for mercha: foreign co there, in ord of the duties and hence t all kinds of chiefly, Po Spanish, wit some dye-st ing stones; ings from . pairs.

Train oil; s

Pearl-ashes; and rye meal whale-bone; timber, chief deer skins, ar eal, indigo, fi mahogany, si tained in trad states, and in sels.

calf, and goat, skins; |dashery; lace; a few Pasley goods; cotton yarn; tanned copper ore; cork; leather; wrought leather; cast, and bar, iron; steel; ironfeathers; some flax; mongery, and hardware; hoops for barrels; cyder; dry cod; glue; beef; pork; herrings, about 106,000 barrels, mostly from Scotland; earthen bacon; lard; tallow; ware; bottles, and window glass; liops; lead; tin; tinned butter; a few pota-plates; silver, and plated, ware; sail-cloth; refined sugar; toes; starch; tobacco; inclasses; rock moss; salt; cheese; garden, and gmss, seeds; linen, 32,152,399 train oil; oil of vitriol; stone and slate for building; tobacco yards; somecambries pipes; cotton yarn, value \$280,458; other kinds of goods in and dispers; linen quantities not of £1,000 value.

yarn; woolen yarn; Pearl-ashes; pot-ashes; weed-ashes; baril'a; brimstone; some lintseed; rape seed; wheat and flour; drugs and gums of all kinds; indigo, madder, tobacco; some cot- redwood, safflower, and other dye-stuffs; mahogany, and other ton; some wines, woods; flax undressed; tow; hemp; pepper, and some other chiefly of Portugal. spiceries; currants; sugar; tea; bur iron; sattpetre; silk, raw and thrown; shins of deer and other animals; rum; trandy; geneva; some wines; tobacco; - and almost every other article, though in quantities under £1,000.

MANN.

linen yarn.

Herrings, red 5,641 barrels, Coals; flour; some cotton goods; woolen goods; white 15,417 barrels; some salt; wrought iron; other articles in small quantities. plain Irish linen, and some Flax undressed; sugar; tea; other groceries; rum,

ing stones; eyder; worsted stock- Logwood, and some other dye-stuffs; drugs; sugar;

GUERNSEY, JERSEY, ALDERNEY, &cc. Guernsey is a kind of storehouse Cows and oxen, 196 to Alderney; flour, and some for merchandize imported from corn; wearing apparel; tallow candles; coals; foreign countries and lodged corrlage; painters' colours; cotton goods; silk there, in order to save the advance goods; some woolen goods; haberdashery; some of the duties, till they are wanted; herrings, and other fish; earthen ware; bottles, and hence the imports consist of and other glass; wrought iron, hoops, and hardall kinds of foreign goods, but ware; silver ware; tanned, and wrought, leather; chiefly, Portugal, French, and rock salt; beef, pork, and other provisions; soap; Spanish, wines, brandy, &c. also refined sugar; stationary, and some books; sailsome dye-stuffs and drugs; pav- cloth; wool, 2,007 tods to Jersey.

ings from Jersey, 5,935 dozen tea; India piece goods; German, Irish, and Russia, GREENLAND. linens; corn, flour, and meal; rum; geneva.

Train oil; spermaceti oil; whale-bone; seal-skins. | Rum for ship stores.

NEW ENGLAND. Pearl-ashes; pot-ashes; flour; some Indian corn Books and stationary; wrought and rye meal; sassafras; shumack; spermaceti oil; brass, copper, and iron; pewter; whale-bone; turpentine; some tar and rosin; lead; tin; tinned plates; coals; timber, chiefly oak, fir, and staves; Indian hides, salt; earthenware; glass; woolen, deer skins, and other Indian peltry.—Also cochin-cotton, and silk, manufactures; eal, indigo, fustic, logwood, redwood, lignum vitæ, beaver, felt, and chip, hats; mahogany, sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, tobacco, ob- thread; haberdashery; linens. tained in trade with the West-Indies and southern A few drugs; some dye-stuffs; states, and imported mostly in New England ves- cinnamon, and some other spices;

Irish linens ; India piece goods

NEW YORK.

as New England.

Pearl-ashes; pot-ashes; Apothecary's ware; wearing apparel; books and stationwheat; flour; some In-lary; wrought brass, copper, iron, and silver; pewter; cian corn and meal; gin-lead; steel; tinned plates; copperas; painters' colours; seng; snake root; sar- coals; salt; carthen ware; bottles and window glass; saparilla; sassafras; tar; hardware; guns; gun-powder; flints; woolen goods turpentine; oil of tur- in considerable quantities; cotton goods; some Scottish pentine; rosin; staves, linens; silk goods; beaver, and felt, hats; haberdashery; and some timber.—Also watches; musical instruments. the produce of the West-Drugs and dye-stuffs in small quantities; Irish lineus;

Indiesandsonthernstates, a few Russia linens; India piece goods; geneva.

PENNSYLVANIA.

sonthern states, as New England. piece goods.

Bark of oak and quereitron; [Apothecary's ware; books and stationary; wrought books; some wheat, flour, corn, brass, copper, iron; steel; pewter; tiuned plates; &c.; giuseng; snake root; painters' colours; salt; earthen ware; glass; hardsarsaparilla; sassafras; horse ware; guns; a little gun-powder; woolen goods hides; tanned ox hides; turpen- in considerable quantities; cotton, and silk goods; tine; some tar, pitch, and ro- some linen and sail-cloth; beaver, and felt, hats: sin; skins of bears and deer, and thread; haberdashery; watches.

other Indian peltry .- Also the Some drugs and dye stuffs; some spicery and produce of the West-Indies and grocery; Irish lineus; a few Russia lineus; India

VINGINIA and MARYLAND.

pentine; rosin; staves; and some goods; beaver and felt hats. Indiaproduce, as New England, &c. goods.

Flour; some wheat, Indian corn | Apothecary's ware; wearing apparel; beer; staand meal, andrye; some pot-ashes, tionary and some books; wrought brass, copper, and a small quantity of pearl-ashes, liron, and silver; steel; pewter; lead; tinued, from Virginia; ginseng, and some plates; painters' colours; salt; earthen ware; other native drugs, in smaller some glass; grindstones; hardware; guns; a quantities than from the northern [little gun-powder; woolen goods in considerable states; tobacco; tar; pitch; tur- quantities; cotton goods; a few linens; silk

other hunber; deer skins, and | Some drugs and dye-stuffs; Irish linens; some other Indian peltry. - Also West- Russia, and German, linens. A few India piece

NORTH CAROLINA.

some West-India produce.

A small quantity of flour and corn; Pretty near the same articles as to Virginia and tar; rosin; turpentine; some oil Maryland, but all in smaller quantities, this state of turpentine; tobacco; staves; being less populous; and great part of its imsome deer, and other, skins.—Also ports and exports being in the ports of Virginia and South Carolina - I few Irish linens.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

timber; deer, and other skins; struments.

Some flour, Indian corn, and rye Apothecary's ware; beer; books and stationary; meal; rice; indigo (probably wrought brass, copper, iron, and silver; lead; pew-West-Indian); some pitch, tar, ter; painters' colours; salt; earthen ware; glass; rosin, turpentine, and turpentine hardware; wrought leather; woolen, cotton, and oil, mostly the produce of North silk, manufactures; some linens, chiefly bounty; Carolina; staves; some cedar beaver, and felt, hats; haberdashery; musical insome cotto Georgia.-India produ

Rice; tobace digo; some and hickory. skins, and o Also some produce.

Beaver, min deer, bear, an bed feathers, oreum.

Cod fish, 24 oil; some ski scals.—Also: India produce is mostly car to the Ron countries of]

Pearl-ashes; flour; casto spruce; train deer, fox, in quash, otter, vereen, skins staves, and so -Also some woods, &c. trade.

Masts; stav some other h ber in small qu tities; someski

Some lumber pearl-ashes; turpentine in quantities; som -Also some India goods, obtained by cap some cotton the produce of Some drugs and dye-stuffs; cinnamon; Irish lin-Georgia.-Also some West- ens; some German, and a few Russia, linens; India piece goods; French wine; some other wines.

skins, and other skins .- cordage. Also some West-India Irish linens; a few German, and Russia, linens; a few

GEORGIA. Rice; tobacco; a little in- | Wrought iron; pewter; some earthen ware and glass; digo; some staves; cedar, hardware; woolen, cotton, and silk, manufactures; some and hickory, timber; deer bounty linens; beaver, and felt, hats; haberdashery;

articles of grocery.

oreum.

HUDSON'S PAY.

Beaver, mink, otter, wolf | A few coarse woolens for the Indians; guns; guns; deer, bear, and fox, skins; powder; some wrought iron; provisions for the combed feathers, 90 cwt; cast- pany's people in the factories or forts. Tobacco; small quantities of rum, sugar, and groceries.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

countries of Europe.

Cod fish, 24 tuns; train Salt; wrought iron and hoops; wrought leather; cordoil; some skins, chiefly of age; sail-cloth; a few linens; some woolen goods; a few seals.—Also some West- cotton go ds; some haberdashery; wearing apparel; soap; India produce. The fish wrought leather; bread, and other provisions. is mostly carried direct Tea; groceries in small quantities; white salt; beef; pork; to the Roman-catholic lutter; tobacco; wines, Portugal, French, &c; geneva; canvass; German linens; a few Irish, and Russia, linens.

CANADA.

staves, and some other lumber. A few drugs and dye-stuffs; some spices and gro-

Pearl-ashes; pot-ashes; wheat; Salt; wrought brass, copper; steel; guns; gunflour; castorcum; essence of powder; flints: books; coals; earthen ware; glass; spruce; train oil; beaver, cat, wrought leather; woolen goods, mostly coarse for deer, fox, martin, mink, mus- Indian trade; cotton, and silk, goods; a few lineus, quash, otter, racoon, wolf, wol- mostly bounty; beaver, and felt, hats; haberdashery; vereen, skins; masts; boards, soap; train oil; refined sugar; tobacco pipes.

-Also some cotton, dying ceries; a little bar iron; Russia linens; some woods, &c. got by circuitous Irish, and a few other, lineus; India piece goods; rum; geneva; wines; tobacco.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Masts; staves; Wrought iron; cordage; some woolen, and cotton, goods; a few some other lum-silk goods; a few linens; hats; haberdashery. ber in small quan- Bar iron ; tea ; a few spiceries and grocerics ; Irish linens ; a few tities; someskins. Russia, and other, linens; a few India piece goods; wine and rum in small quantities.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Some lumber; some Iron and ironmongry; hardware; earthen ware; glass; salt; pearl-ashes; tar and beer tallow eardles; soap; cordage; some woolen, cotton, turpentine in small andsilk, goods; some linens hats, mostly felt; wroughtleather. quantities; some skins. A few drugs, groceries, and spiceries; tea; beef; pork; but--Also some West ter : Irish linens ; a few Russia, and other, linens ; India India goods, chiefly piece goods in small quantities; brandy; rum; geneva; obtained by captures. [Portugal, end Spanish, wines.

BERMUDA.

A small quantity of cotton. All the other Wronght iron and copper; some cotton imports from this island consist of prize and woolen, goods; a few linens. goods, and a few trifling articles obtained Some groceries; Irish, Russia, and Gernin the way of trade.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

same woods, logwood, nicaragua, laberdashery; cordage; soap. hides, tobacco, &c. obtained from countries; and various goods obtained by wrecking and Russia, linens; India piece goods; trandy; genprivateering.

Cotton, 707,454 lbs; braziletto; Wrought brass, copper, iron, and silver; pewter; boxwood; lignum vitæ; cedar; watches, gold, silver, &c; beer; cotton goods; mahogany.—Also some of the silk goods; some wcolen goods; linens; hats;

eva ; a little wine.

other countries for the improvement luines. acquired by the voyage.

BRITISH WEST-INDIA SUGAR ISLANDS. Sugar; rum; small quantities of mel-|Wrought copper, iron, brass, pewter, silver, &c. asses; eotton; coffee; cacao, or cho- Watches, gold, silver, &c. chiefly to Jamaica; colate nuts; ginger; pimento: indi-cotton goods; some woolen goods; linens mostgo; braziletto; logwood; fustic; ly low-priced; checks, oznaburgs, &e. in large mahogany; cedar; cbony; yellow quantities; hats; flour; corn of various kinds; wood: lignum vitæ; quassia; gum beef; pork; butter; cheese; herrings; beer in guiacum, eastor oil, sarsaparilla, tur- considerable quantities; and, in short, every meric, and some other drugs: Cayenne article of food and clothing, furniture, shippepper: tamarinds; some turtle-chandlery, military stores, coals for firing, and shell.—Also hides, cotton, eacao, and every article of accommodation and luxnry. other foreign West-India produce, Groceries; drugs; Irish, German, and Rusobtained by trade and by war: and sia, linens in considerable quantities, especiwines, carried from Madeira and ally to Jamaica. India piece goods; some

CONQUERED FRENCH and DUTCH WEST-INDIA COLONIES. The same produce as the British islands, only very little | British and foreign merchrum from any of them, except Tobago, which being a andize, as to the British British colony, is cultivated in the British manner, sugar islands.

CONQUERED SPANISH ISLAND, TRINIDAD.

Sugar, about 55,000 cwt; rum, 2,000 gal- Considerable quantities of finen, lons; cotton, 773,973 lb; indigo, 75,367 lb; and cotton, goods; provisions, fustic; lignum vitæ; a little turtle-shell; 55,815 &c. as to the British islands. hides.

Irish, German, and Russia, linens.

BUENOS AYRES.

Unwrought copper; vulture's feathers; hides. | Nothing.

CAYENNE.

Dye-stuffs; hard wood; hides; all in triffing quantities. | Nothing.

Sugar; fustic; mahogany; all in trifling quantities. | Nothing.

5'. BARTHOLOMEW.

Indigo; nicaragua wood; cacao; coffee; cot- A few linens, and cotton goods; ton; some sugar. earthen ware; glass.

Sugar; co

Sugar; fus

Salt.

Sugar; coff anotto; lo wood; mah shell.

Maliogany: a little fustion a small qu shell.

Indigo; cot spermaceti o skins of seals ants; hides

The sea-otte only article of this country, ried to China

Books; cane a great var large quantiti galls; turme stick lack; i cinnamon; pepper; caver sugar; tea; preserved fru and spoons carnelian stor arrack; cotto ania, and go Bengal and (lins of great variety of pie portation, the

^{*} Ever fince t London have c by fending Britis VOL. IV.

st. CROIK.

Sugar; cotton; some fustic and lignum vitæ. | Nothing.

st. DOMINGO.

Sugar; fustic; logwood; mahogany; hides. | Nothing.

St. MARTIN.

Salt. Nothing.

8t. THOMAS. Sugar; coffee; cacao; cotton; indigo; British merchandize; as to the British anotto; logwood; fustic; nicaragua islands. wood; mahogany; some hides; turtle- Some cinnamon and pepper; a few Ger-

man, and Irish, linens; some wine.

BAY OF HONDURAS.

Maliogany; some logwood; A few of the articles usually carried to the Westa little fastic; a little cedar; Indies. a small quantity of turtle- Some Irish linens; beef; porh; vum; wine; all in small quantities.

FLORIDA*.

Indigo; cotton; train oil; Some wrought iron; e few woolen goods, chiefly flanspermaceti oil; whale-bone; nels; linens, chiefly low-priced; cotton goods, skins of seals and sea elephants; hides; Indian peltry. | piece goods.

The sea-ofter furs, the Some woolen, and cotton, goods; linens; hats; earthen only article of trade in ware; glass; wrought iron; watches. this country, are all car- Coffee; sugar; tea; bar iron; cambrics; muslius; tobacco; rum; wine; all in small quantities.

ASIA, OF EAST INDIA and CHINA.

Books; canes; drugs, gums, and oils of Apothecary's ware; books, value £14,836; lins of great variety of kinds; great and tallow, candles, variety of piece goods destined for ex-Cortex peruriams, ginseng, and other drugs;

a great variety of kinds; indigo in pictures, and prints; stationary; wrought, large quantities; cochineal; Chuna ink; and unwrought, iron, steel, lead, and tin; galls; turmeric; seed-lack; shell-lack; wrought brass, copper, pewter, and silver; stick lack; ivory; fans; cane mats tin plate ware; brass, and iron, cannon, and cinnamon; cloves; mace; nutmeg; other military stores; coals; earthen ware; pepper; cayenne pepper; ginger; sago; glass; painters' colours, oils, varnish, &c. sugar; tea; a little rice; coffee; corcage; sail-cloth; ship chandlery of all preserved fruits; mother-of-pearl shell, kinds to a large amount, many vessels being and spoons made of it; cowries; builing India; leather, tanned, and wrought; carnelian stones for seals; saltretre provisions; beer woolen goods; silk goods; arrack; cotton; cotton yarn; Carra- fine 5; some cotton goods. 8,000 yards ania, and goats', wool; raw silk of British muslins; wearing apparel; hats; Bengal and China; calicoes and constant aberdashery coacnes, chaises, &c; wax,

portation, the consumption of them in a few groceries; cockineal; a little coral;

by fending British vessels under licences obtained ton or Georgia, but much inferior to the Sea-island

^{*} Ever fince the poice of 1783 a few houlds in the war has not interrupted the trade. The cotton London have curried on a trade with Florida of that country is of the quality of the Upland cotfrom the B. th and Spanish governments: and cotton of that state. VOL. IV.

Great Britain being prohibited; cassia; Irish linens; German linens; tutenague; ebony; sandal, satin, and sapan, woods; tar; rum; brandy; geneva; French, some wines, carried from other countries.

Portugal, Rhenish, and Spanish, wines; sandal wood, and some other woods.

NEW HOLLAND.

A little wood; Wrought iron; woolen, silk, cotton, and linen, goods; hardware, some birds. Some groceries, spirits, and wine, all in small quantities; Russia linen.

ERICA.

Gum, Arabic, Sandrake, and Senegal; camwood; ebony; red-wood; ivory; a few ostrich feathers; some skins.

Apothecary's ware; wrought brass; copper, and iron; 80,800 guns; cutlasses; gun-powder; spiritous liquors; earthen ware; glass; provisions; beer; woolen, cotton, and linen, goods; wearing apparel.

Bar iron; bugles; cowries; sugar; tea; groceries; rice; rum; brandy; geneva; Irish, and German, linens; India biece goods to a large amount.

SIERRA LEONA.

No imports. Cotton, and linen, goods; a few woolen goods; leather; hardware. Some India piece goods; a few Irish, and other, linens; groceries; tolacco, &c. all in small quantities.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Some wine, Articles, proper for the climate, of almost every kind. cotton, and Drngs; grocery; linens; some provisions; rum; trandy; gracea; tobacco; some wine; all in trifling quantities.

SOUTHERN FISHERY.

Brandy, geneva, and wine, in small quantities, being only for ship stores.

A comparison of this view of our foreign trade with other accounts of it published half a century ago, or even later, must, on many accounts, be very gratifying to every well-wisher to the agriculture, the manufactures, and commerce, of Great Britain *.

1801, January 14th—In confequence of the convention entered into by the northern powers, an embargo was laid on all veffels belonging to Ruffia, Sweden, and Denmark, found in the ports of the British dominions.

As the best use of the navy isto protect the commerce of the country, out of which it sprung, and by which it is supported, it cannot be improper to give a brief retrospect of the growth of it, since a distinct class of shipping was appropriated in this country to the purpose of maritime warfare, as far back as we have any accounts.

See in particular fuch a view in the Preceptor, fimilar view given by M. Anderson in his Apply ii, p. 459 a compilation of considerable merit, pendix, p. 68.
 published in the year 1748 by Dodsley, and a

The fol end of the

> > 166

The flat

The foll

Ships of the lin Ships of 50 gur Frigates, 20 to Sloops of war, o

Hired armed ve

Total vessels of And this great 1

The reverse politico-con and, confeq known by revenue is a fperity of the first of the rates

In the year 16

were farmed for The postage o beyond 80 miles In 1663 the puln 1085 the re. The net productording to Mr. A In 1711 the ra. The net produced and £2,000 ter. In 1722 the graduate for funktions.

The net produce In the year end In the year 170 In the year end and in that ending

This account with a recompanied with a re-

The following is an account of the tunnage of the royal navy at the end of the reigns of the under-mentioned fovereigns *.

1558 1603	Mary Elizabeth James I Charles I	. 7,110 . 17,110 uncertain	1702 1714 1727	Charles II James II William Anne George I George II	· · 159,017 · · 167,171
1000	nestoratio	1 • 57,403		-	

The flate of the navy in the year 1761, being 372 vessels of all kinds, has already been given in V. iii, p. 350.

The following is a view of the state of the navy at this time †.

Shins of the line country form at	Commis- sioned.	Ordinary, Total.
Ships of the line, carrying from 5-1 to 120 guns . Ships of 50 guns . Frigates, 20 to 44 guns . Sloops of war, cutters, bomb yessels, fire yessels, rough yeather 200		• • 0 • • • . 97
, and remote, royal yactits, etc.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Hired armed vessels		. 161 787
Total vessels of all kinds in the service in January 1801 And this great number continues still increasing.		906

The revenue of the post-office is, agreeable to Mr. Anderson's idea, a politico-commercial index of the extent of the national correspondence, and, consequently, of the national commerce. And, as things are best known by comparison, the following retrospect of this branch of the revenue is given as presenting a view of the increasing commercial profperity of the country, due allowance being made for the augmentations of the rates of postage, and the contractions of the privilege of franki

In the year 1650 the area	anking.
In the year 1052 the revenues of the post-offices of England, Scotland, and Ireland, The postage of a single letter carried to any distance not exceeding 80 miles val. beyond 80 miles val.	£10,000
beyond 80 miles 3d, and distance not exceeding 80 miles was 2d, and	1
In 1063 the post-office was former by	
In 1663 the post-office was farmed at	01.000
In 1685 the revenue of it was estimated at. The net produce of the post-office revenue, on an average of fewer	21,000
The net produce of the post-office revenue, on an average of four years, 1707-1710, ac-7	05,000
cording to Mr. Astle's transcript, was	FO 050
cording to Mr. Astle's transcript, was In 1711 the rates of postage were augmented, from 2d to 3d, and so in proportion.	58,052
The net produce, on the grown and a firm 2a to 3a, and so in proportion.	
The net produce, on the average of four year, 1711-1714 was $\mathcal{L}88,223$ for England, and $\mathcal{L}2,000$ for Scotland .	
In the state of th	90,223
In 1722 the gross amount was Deduct for famks £33,308, and management £70,000 £201,804	
Deduct for franks £33,398, and management £70.306	
Deduct for franks £33,398, and management £70,396 \pounds 201,804 The net produce was 103,794	
The net produce was	98,010
In the year 1774 front and 1775 the gross amount was	210,003
In the year 1704 franking was limited by act 4 Geo. III, c. 24.	210,003
In the year ending 5 h April 1705 the gross amount increased to and in that ending 5 h April 1775 it was further increased to	281,535
increased to a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	345.321

^{*} This account was made up at the navy-office by kept before the reign of William III. [Journal of the boufe delire of the house of commons, 1794, p. 357. recompanied with a remark, that no regular accounts were

of commons, 1792, p. 357.
This is taken from the mouthly lift of the navy, published by Steel.

By the liberality of the post-masters general, and the polite attention of Mr. Freeling the secretary, and Mr. Church the accountant-general, of the post-office, I am enabled to lay before the reader.

An authentic Account of the gross and net produce of the post-office, with the various charges, exclusive of state's, members', and country *, letters, and newspapers, in the under-mentioned years *.

		Gross produce.	Manage ·	Returned letters,	Packet- boats.	Extra- packets,	Net produce.
In the year ending 5'	" April 1783‡	£416,668	£194,351	included	£62,458	included	£159,858
	1784 8	438,734	192,634	in man-	48,444	in man-	197,653
	1785	486,178	173,339	agement	47,160	agement	265,679
	1786	491,321	156,622	till 1797,	47,158	till 1789.	287,509
	1787	498,429	169,769	whenthey	45,654		283,005
	1788	527,050	180,042	were very	45,615		294,792
	1789	531,4-2	166,592	properly	45,796	£2,736	319,297
	1790	548,967	176,145	made a	42,352	2,835	327,634
	1791	598,785	199,057	separate	30,585	10,888	358,253
	1792	607,881	157,430	article	37,121	14,545	368,784
	1793	652,868	201,140		45,666		397,086
	1794	715,008		Church.	36,940		431,980
	1795 []	745,238	252,604		52,035	20,049	
	1796 **	811,539			41,070		479,487
	1797	863,624	239,271	£23,965			
	1798	950,167		26,708			
	1799††	1,012,731	249,899	30,556			
	1800	1,083,950		37,699			
	1801	1,144,900	207,170	39,381	30,588	40,459	755,200

As a proper fequel to this retrospect of the great and regularly progressive increase of the commercial and other correspondence of the British empire, I subjoin a view of the present state of a great proportion of the acquired property of the empire, not less gratifying to the friends of British industry, which is contained in the following

Estimate of the property in Great Britain and Ireland, insurable from loss by fire #1.

Houses-in London .	. 100,000	av	er	ag	e i	æ	tı	ei	it	45	30		sk	3,000,000
other towns in England, &c.	} 570,000										10			5,700,000
England, XC-	2 200.000 2 200.000										5			1,000,000
in the country of England and Wales.	>600,000										2			1,200,000
and Wales.	1 400,000		٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	1	10)	000,000
	1.570.000													11,500,000

* Country letters are those passing through the London office from the foreign office, and from different
parts of the country, for places beyond London, making

a part of the lift charge to London, which is added to the London poflage ontward, and received by the deputies in the country. Formerly it infed to be credited in the grofs produce both in London and in the country;

in the grofs produce both in Luidon and in the country; and the exceps was halanced by throwing it upon the head of management.

† In this account the flillings and pence are not noticed. † In 1782 the revenue of the poll-office was improved by means of the flamps on bills.

by means of the tramps on bills.

§ This year the rates of poltage were increased, and franking was further limited, by act 24 Geo. III, feff. 2, c.

37. This year also gave birth to the establishment of mail coaches, which increased the revenue, and diminished the

expenditure.

The privilege of franking was ftill more contracted by act 35 Geo. III, c. 53.

** The rates of pollage were again augmented, by act 37 Geo. 111, c. 18.

14 Agreeable to the act 39 Geo. III, c. 76, the post office began to fend foreign letters by private vessels, besides fending them by their own packets.

ferding them by their own packets.

11 This cflimate is made up by Sir Trederick Eden,
chairman of the Globe inforance company, a gent eman of
acknowleged abilities in political arithmetic.

Va Machinery , : Houses and a

Furniture in Household st. Clothes . . . Plate Jewels and tr Clocks and y Books

The same

Value of f

Deducting

BRITISH MA Woolen goods stock on h Cotton goods, Flaxen goods Hempen good Silk goods, ... Leather, in sl riages, &c. Glass, (plate Porcelain, and Paper, (increa Hardware, m Beer, annual Spirits, dit Soap, reckoni Salt, 46,000 t smuggled s Candles, wax White lead at

Annual am
British manuf
Total of Bi
Foreign mei

and vats for —furniture other carria probably at

Of British and India comp hand, and the SHIPPING, be

Value at a little above 17 years' purchase	€200,000,000 40,000,000	111
revises and machinery in Scottand	30,000,000	
Furniture in houses, &c. taken at half the value of the houses Household stock, not considered as furniture, viz.	135,000,000	€270,000,000
Cioties \$\delta 15,550,000 \text{ Wine, spirits, &c 2,000,000}		
Tousehold linen 3,000,000		
Jewels and trinkets 5,000,000 Horses and earriages . 2,000,000 Other articles 5,450,000		
Books 5,450,000 Other articles 5,450,000		
Total in England and Water 50,000,000		
The same articles in Scotland 5,000,000		
Value of furniture and household stock	55,000,000	
and the stock the alimial crop being estimated at		190,000,000
8,000,000 quarters of wheat at 40/	16,000,000	
Darrey and rye	6,000,000	
12,000,000 —— oats and beans 16,8	10,000,000	
	20,000,000	
Value of the crop (exclusive of peas, rape, and hops)	52,000,000	
Deducting for present consumption, remains insurable value		32,500,000
Wooten goods, annual produce 10 millions, annual export 9 millions		
atock on hand for none consumption	11,000,000	
conting goods, produce to millions: stock for home consumption	6,000,000	
Flaxen goods ditto	2,000,000	
Hempen goods . ditto Silk goods . ditto	2,000,000	
are a shoes, boots, saudiery, harness, military accourrements our	3,000,000	
riages, ecc.	12,000,000	
Glass, (plate glass very much improved of late) Porcelain, and pottery (much improved in the last 20 years)	2,000,000	
a uper, (increased in price and quantity)	2,000,000	
	1,500,000 6,000,000	
siece, annual consumption 200,000,000 gallons at 17.	10,000,000	
Spirits, ditto $10,000,000 = 8f$. Soap, reckoning for 2,200,802 families, at $3 \frac{1}{3} d$ per week, above	4,000,000	
Sany reproduction of 40 publicle cach (William making and allowance for)	1,500,000	
sinuggled silt)	1,000,000	
Canada, wax and tanow, above	2,009,000	
White lead and other colours for painters and dyers—turpentine—casks and vats for liquors—drugs—hats—straw work—smull—born—books —firmfures—miscle is a colour section.		
Additional manufacture with the second of th	10,000,000	
other changes—printing apparatus—safted best work by the 6 h in 1	10,000,000	
probably of reast		
Annual amount of manufactures for home consumption British manufactures for exportation, value in 1800 almost	76,000,000	
	40,000,000	
Total of British manufactures	110,000,000	
FOREIGN MERCHANDIZE: the imports of 1800 were above	55,000,000	
	121 600 000	
Of British and foreign merchandize, besides what remains in the East-)	171,000,000	
ridge Company's walchouses imposited, there may be total as		39,000,000
mand, and include insurable		
SHIPPING, belonging to Great Britain and Ireland, valued at belonging to the colonies.	20,000,000	
vessels on the stocks.	2,000,000 1,000,000	
	- 3(707)(700)	
4	23,000,000	

Of these at least one fourth may be estimated as stock in hand in British ports, and insurable from fire	3,750,000
Total insurable property in Great Britain	537,250,000 53,725,000
Total property in the United kingdom insurable from loss by fire	2590,975,000

Besides the above, there are stocks of coal, alum, and other minerals, boats and other fresh-water craft, arsenals, offices and other public buildings, of the value of which no estimate can be made.

Great as the produce of British industry thus appears to be, there still remain many millions of unproductive acres in the British islands, which may be rendered capable of producing food for additional millions of agricultors, manufacturers, and other useful members of society. And there are many millions of miles of uncultivated land in the vast extent of the Russian empire, the territories of the American states, and the interior country of Africa, which, when filled with industrious cultivators, will, if our manufacturers can preserve the advantage of furnishing their goods better and cheaper than those of other nations, supply a prodigious stock of raw materials, and afford consumption for all the goods which can be manufactured by the increasing numbers and increasing ingenuity of our people.

On the twenty-fecond day of January the first session of the parliament of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was opened. May the infinite wisdom and goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the universe so direct all their counsels, as to render them productive of increasing prosperity to every part of the wide-extended British empire.

END OF THE ANNALS OF COMMERCE, &C.



ENGLAND and the t

1111,5

The depret food and or by the imp articles now of the same have of any

N. B. The

Since the u kept in Scottis ets of antiquar

Vol. IV.

ENGLAND and Scotland, and also the degrees of fineness of the standard, and the times at which the several alterations have taken place.

The depretiation, which money has suffered in respect to the value of necessary food and other useful commodities, is the effect of the increase of bullion in Europe by the importation from America, and the increase of taxes, which in very many articles now constitute the greatest part of the price. In Scotland the money was of the same value and standard with those of England from the earliest accounts we have of any money transactions in that kingdom till the reign of King Robert I.

IN SCOTLAND.

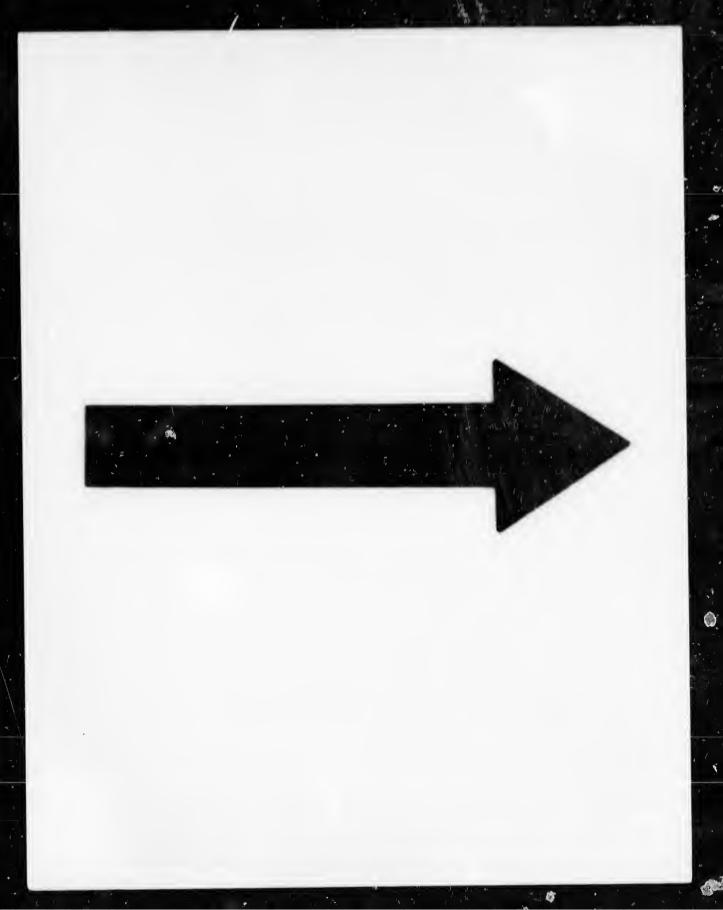
		Fine .	silver				lloy.					
Before the reign of King Rob-1			dwt.				dwt.	. '		di.	. 8.	d.
ert I a pound of standard							150					ч.
silver contained	•	11	2			C	18			1	0	0
n the mine C to t			•									
about 1355 the money: 6		11	2			C	18			1	1	0
about 1355 the money inferior in	st	andar	'd an	d v	veig	ght					_	O
to that of England, see V. i, 1366	p. !	554.										
. OO ADAVILL II	٠	11	2			0	18			1	5	0
og David II		11	2			0	.18			ī	0	4
	٠	11	2			0	18		١.	i	12	0
- 19 builles 1		11	2			0	18			1	17	6
- To ballies II		11	2			0			·	3	4	0
	٠	11	. 2		1.	0			Ċ	4	_	0
1467, 1468 see V. i, p. 682.					- (11.		·	-	10	O
1475 16 James III .		11	.2	:		Ø	18	,		7	4	0
1484 24 James III :		111	2				18		- '	7	0	0
1529 · · · 16 James V		1.1	0			1		•		0	12	0
1556 14 Mary		11	0			1	0	•		13	_	0
1565 23 Mary		11	0			1	0	•	•	18	0	0
1571 5 James VI .		9	0			3	0	•		16	0	0
1576 10 James VI		8	0			4	0	•			14	0
1579 13 James VI .		11	0		Ċ	1	0	•			14	0
1581 15 James VI .		11	0		-	î	0	•		22	0	0
1597 · · 31 James VI		11	0			1	0	•		24	0	0
1601 35 James VI		11	0			1	0	•		30	0	0
1738 12 George II .		11	2	•	•	-		•		36	0	0
O	-		~			U	18		. :	37	1	^

N. B. These rates of Scottish money are copied from the table inserted by the accurate Ruddiman in his preface to Anderson's Diplomata et Numismata Scotiae, p. 81.

Since the union of the two British kingdoms scarcely any accounts have been kept in Scottish money; and Scottish coins are now to be seen only in the cabinets of antiquarian collectors.

Vol. IV.

150.5



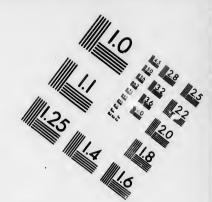
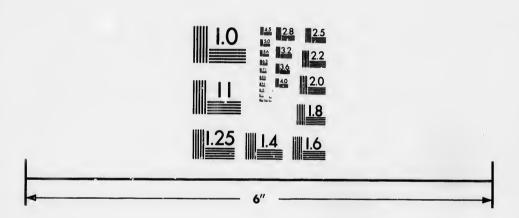


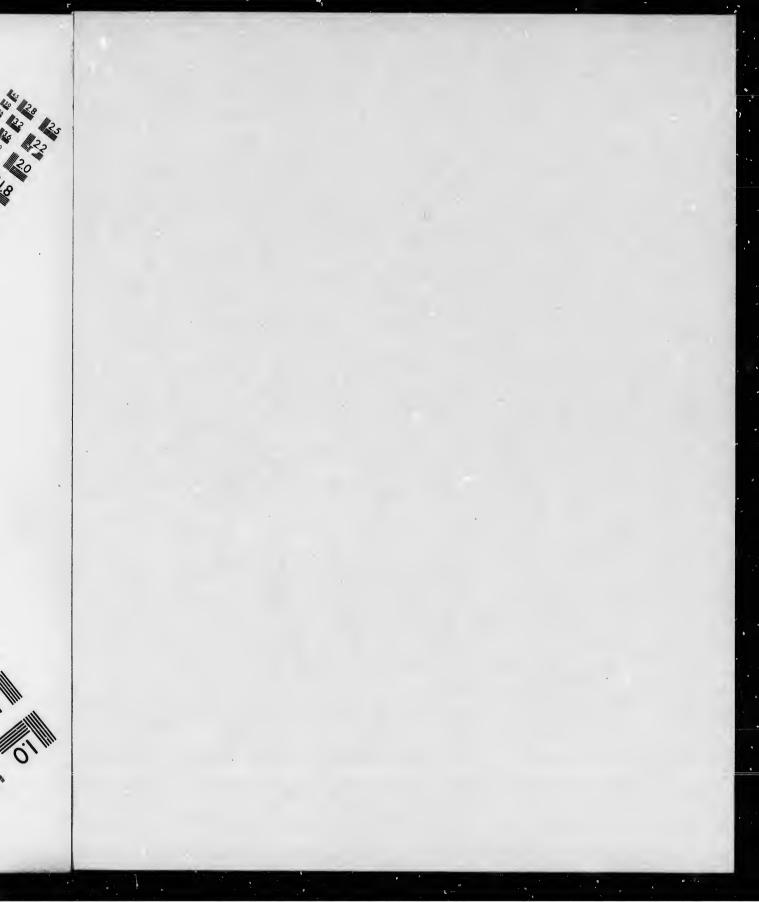
IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503

STATE OF THE STATE



APPENDIX, No. III.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the prices of corn and several other necessary articles, and also of salaries, wages, inarriage portions, ransoms of captives, &c. in England and Scotland; by a comparison of which with the tables in the appendix, N II, the real value of money, through all the stages of its diminution and depretiation, may be ascertained with tolerable accuracy.

N. B. Scottish articles are distinguished by Italic letters, and the money is consequently Scottish, which since the fourteenth century has been generally lighter than the English money of the same denomination.

The authority for every article in this table is constantly produced, and the particular passage accurately marked.

Works chronologically arranged are generally quoted without particular reference, the year being sufficient.

, I . I MILL STEPHENS TO T

		5			
(34 -31	1		, E .	CI in	
	Wheat (very dear)	sextarius* horse-load		0	Ann. Margan. H. Hunt.—R. de Monte.
cs paid by cenarios	Wheat for bread to 100 men Provender for 20 horses A stalled ox (bovis pasoualis)		0 0	0 (Dialog. de scaccario, L.i, c. 7.
In the	A sheep. reign of H. II usual price of wheat and of oats	quarter	0.0	1 0 }	Stow's Annal. in A. D.
1140	Building two arches of London bridge		25	0	Madox's Hist. of the ex- cheq. c. 10, § 12.
	An ox	1111	1 0		M. Paris, Vitæ, p. 63.
1153	Butcher for slaughtering an ox, or a cow, or a hog, or five sheep, with victuals while employed.		0 (104	Leges burgorum, c. 70.
1172	25 ells scarlet cloth for the king do	::::	76-12 3-13 1-0-13	8	Madox's Hist. c. 10, § 12.
	A hen		6 6	8 0	Dugd. · Monast. V. ii, p. 528.
.,	33 cows and 2 bulls		22 10 18		Madaula Ran Ann a 14
1.0	15 breeding mares		2 12	2 6	Madox's Bar. Ang. c. 14.
	11 heifers'		2 14		
Hen. II.	A piece of ground with a stone house, parish of St Mary, London	• • • • •	_	00	Madox's Formul. p. 178.
1189	besides a rent in perpetuity of 2,200 hens, feeding and convey		•	3 I	Madox's Hist. c. 10, § 12.
	goo heus do and do		3 1		, minute similar en 10, y 12
1193	Ransom paid for King Richard I to the emperor, 100,000 marks, or		66,666 1	3 4	Fœdera, V. i, p. 83.

[.] For the quantity of the fexturius or fexturium of some other commodities, see V. i, p. 294-

A. D.
1194
Composition
prices pass of the factor of the fa

night .

1203

121

1213 1216

1223 1229 1230

231

1233 A

^{*} Spelman ex or a load for a dictionary, the v † These exem

OLOG E OF PRICES, &c.

A sheep ('ovis crispa')	
A sheep ('ovis crispa')	10 Wilkin's Lag Ang Com
A sow or hoar	. 6 p. 347.
	0)
1198 12 oxen for stocking the king's 0.18	4 T. Wikes, Chron. ap. 6ale, 1687.
land 100 sheep †	Madox's Hist. of the execheq. e. 29, § 2.
1199 Wine of Poicton sack 3 6	8 Madox's Hist. c. 18. 54.
Wine of Anjou tun 1 0	0
Bal best Frenen wine	8 Anal. Burton an Cal
and while	6 Gale.
	0 1
England, 1,000 marks, or	
	4 Fordera, Vol. i, pp. 124,
1203 Wheat '(a very rainy season)	0 1
	O Annales Waverl.ap.Gale.
Wheat Peag and house 0 12	I alls, p. 212.
reas and Deans	4
	8 Story's Ann.
10 capital horses 1212 Frice of six bisants for the king's oblation to the wilding's	
oblation to the relieurs for the king's	7 mioria 14: 15 Pi 140.
deines of the tendites of the	6
	0
Cordovan boots for the king	6 Compotus garderobe Re-
250HOARD HOPSEL do	
	n° 62.
charges of importation, buying,	1
1213 Hire of a cart with tour to	
	7 Mary allers are
	5.00 TICH 111,
Johnna?	over 5 V refer
	Fædera, V. i, p. 252.
1223 Wheat (after great rains) quarter 0 12 Quarter 0 12	
1230 f 32 oxen	Madox's Hist. c. 10, § 12.
1230 S 32 0xen each 0 8 0]
300 sheep	
42 quarters of seed wheat quarter 0 4 0	
g / / do, seed oats	
5 do. seed beans 0 3 0	
1231 Ransom of a Social Line is each 0 8 0	
prisoner by the forces of Norway and Orkney 200 0 0	Torfæi Orcades, L. ii.
	- Unit Ordanes, L. II.
1232 Hire of a great ship belonging to 2 3 4	Rot. pat. 15 H. III, m.6.
	Mador's Eller
	Madox's Hist. e. 13, § 11.
1255 A daron of the exchequer	M. Paris, Vitæ, p. 118.
20 13 4	Madox's Hist. e. 21, § 3.

^{*} Spelman explains a feme or feam to be eight bushels, or a load for a horse: and, according to Coles's English dictionary, the word is so used in Ess.

† These examined sheep were apparently lean beasts.

V. D. 1236	6 The portion of Isabella, the sister]	1 43201	. N
1. 25. 1400	of Henry III, married to the	1.1	
	of Helity III, married to the		P 11
	emperor of Germany, to be		Selfo-end
	paid by installments in about		
+ is elate	two years at London, Henry		Feedera, V. i, p. 353-
	being free of the expense and \ 20,000	0 0	1 rectiera, v. 1, p. 353
	risk of carrying it to Germany.	Dies III	M. Paris, pp. 414, 417.
1 2			
1 4	She moreover got a prodigious		. 41
	quantity of pretious jewels,		
\$ 1.0	gold and silver plate, silk,		
	&c	4 1 4 1	* 1 01
1007	7 Wheat quarter 0	3 4	Value Lateria
1237		0.000	Antiq. Petroburg. Fleet-
1	Darley		wood.
	Oats		
1239		0 0	Dugdale, Orig. juridic.
1240	O: Wheat quarter 7 0	31.3	Kennet's Par. a it. p. 604.
1242	2 Wheat	2 0	-Dugdale's War w. p. 308.
1244		2 0	M. Paris, p. 1.53.
1214	6 Wheet (made Jane)		
1240	6 Wheat (very dear)	16 / 0	Wikes, Chren.
1247	7 Wheat (still dear) above	13 4	4.1
1248	8 Allowance for the king's bear and ?	6 4	Madox's Hist. c. 10, § 12.
	his keeper	0 4	141110 A 11111 C. 10, 9 12.
	37 sheep for the king 0	18 4	Madox's Hist. c. 23, § 2.
	1 Jointure of the queen dowager of \ Per con '2 566		
1251		13 . 4	M. Paris, p. 829.
1 - 1	Scottana , acove		
	Portion of Margaret, daughter of	-5 91	47
	Henry III, married to Alex 3,333	6 . 8	Fædera, V. i, p. 467.
1 4 2	ander III king of Scotland .	35	* ***
1000	3 Wheat fell to quarter . O	9 6	M. Paris, p. 880.
1233		2 0	1
1250	6 The justices established standard		Section 1997 Section
	weights for the farthing loaf through-	, 0	
	out anguina, proportioned to the	(2) 1, 1	Principles of the Principles o
	price of the wheat and quality of	. 1111	
	the bread, from which the follow-		2
	ing are extracted as specimens †.	-571	+
			,
	The wastel bread was assumed as		a ₁ . , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	the standard for the others, and the		1 1 1
	bread was weighed by pounds,	1 .	11 12
	shillings, and pennies, the pound		
	of account, as well as of weight,		4
2.71	being then twelve ounces, the shill-		
			According to
	ing 10, and the penny 140, of the		
	same pound.		
	The wastel loaf . £6 16 0 \ when		Annales Burton, p. 365.
	The coket loaf of		en 16.1
	the same wheat \ 6 18 0 \ quarter 0	1 0	tot to t
	and bolting		5, ',
			1,
			112.
	The seminel loaf . 6 14 0		0.6
	The wheaten loaf	117 .	
	('defrumento') 10 7 0		TX 1
1,	The tret loaf 13 12 C		
	The whole corn loaf 13 16 0	1 1	1
F , *)		1 6	* .
	2117		
	0 (2 08 0 1	3 0	
	1 1 2 8	6 0	11 11 11 11 11
	0 15 0 0	0 9	
		12 0	t slove on
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1 33 4.0

M. Paris, in p. 828, states the queen's jointure at 7,000 marks, instead of 4,000 marks, the sum gived from hamself in the subsequent page. Sep V. i. ye. 425.

In the original the weights are fixed for every variation of six pennies in the price of wheat, and rules laid

down for afcertaining the weight, when wheat fold at different prices at the fame time. A fimilar regulation, enacted by parliament A. D. 1266, is printed among the statutes: but it would be useless to insert it also here.

ftates £618

DNOLOGI LE OF PRICES, &c.

A.D. 1256 Brewers were ordered to sell two			3
gallons of ale in cities, and three			
gallons out of cities, for a neury			Annales Poster - age
when wheat did not exceed 3/4.			Annales Burton. p. 365.
pariey 2/, and oats 1/4, per quarter.			
1257 Wheat by floods in autumn rose to	quarter	£0 10 0	M. Paris, p. 958.
1258 Wiseat (a very wet year) from .			Hemingford, Chron.
to		0 15 6	Stow's Ann.
even damaged wheat sold for .		0 16 0	M. Paris, pp. 970, 973.
١,		0 10 0	C 981.
1259 Meal (very dear)	boll	0 4 0	Scotichron. V. ii, p. 93, ed. Goodall.
262 Chief justice of the common pleas	per ann.	100 0 0	
Justice of do.	-	40 0 0	Dugdale's Orig. juridic.
1264 Pepper, formerly	pound	0 0 6	Ž
now by reason of frequent piracies		D 3 0	Wikes, Chron.
wine also raised from . 40f to 1265 Chancellor of England for him-	tun	6 13 4	J
self and the clerks of the chan-		000 6 0	D.,
cery	per ann.	333 6 8	Rot. pat. 49 Hen. III.
A baron of the exchequer		40 0 0	Dundala Odi dan
* 1272 A labourer	per day	_	Dugdale, Orig. juridic.
A harvest man	per day	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dugdale's Warw. p. 416.
Harrowing with one horse		0 0 10	Duguale's Warw. p. 410.
1274 A bible in C vol. fairly written.		0 0 10	
with a gloss of comment, 50 >		33 6 8	Stow's Annales.
marks			
1275 Rent of a house in Milk-street			Stow's Survey of Lond-
London	per ann.	1 0 0	on, p. 530, cd. 1618.
Contonion Contonio Conto	1 11 4		e on, p. 650, cu. 1016.
Barley .	boll †	0 0 4	1
E g]		0 0 10	Wyntown's Cronykil, V.
a g g Wheat usually		0 0 10	i, p. 401.
□ □ □ when scarce	-	0 1 8	
1280 The chancellor and barons of the			
exchequer, each	per ann.	40 0 0	Madox's Hist. exch. c.
The remembran er, for self and		40 0 0	21.
clerks.		40 0 0	-
1281 Fortion of Margaret, princess of			
Scotland, married to Eric king of Norway, 14,000 marks, to be			
carried to Norway at the ex-		9,333 6 8	
pense of the king of Scotland			
For one half of the parties the			
ning of Scotland might, at his option.			
assign to the king of Norway, during			E-d 37 "
the marriage, rents of lands amount.			Fordera, V. ii, pp. 1079)
ing to a tenth part of the money, or			1000 — Prynne's Hist.
700 marks yearly, which was actu-			of K. John, &c. p. 518.
ally done.			
The princess was to have a join- ture of 1,400 marks.			•
In both theed stipulation			
In both these stipulations an an- nuity upon the life of Margaret, then	,		
in her twenty first year, is valued at			
ten years purchase.			
1283 A slave and his family sold by the)	
abbat of Dunstable for		0 13 4	Ann. Dunst.

^{*} Flectwood, on the authority of an anonymous writer, fastes the price of wheat in 1270 from £4:16:0 to £6:8:0, a quarter, which seems incredibly high. M. † For the quantity of the boil see below at A. D. 1284, note.

A. D. 1283 Chief justice of the common pleas . A justice of the common pleas .	per ann.	£40 °0	0. 7	Dugdale's Orig. jurid.
1284 An ordinary horse in Berwick		1 0	0 }	i g janu
A carcase of mutton in do. from Easter to Whitsunday		0 1	4	8
from Whitsunday to St. James's		0 1	0	Statuta Gildæ, cc. 18, 24,
thence to Michaelmass		0 0		26.
Ale in Berwick	••••	0 0	8	
from Easter to Michaelmass . the rest of the year	gallon *	0 0	2	
1285 Grinding a quarter of wheat		0 0	01	Stow's Survey, p. 923, ed. 1618.
1286 + Wheat	. quarter	0 2 0 16	0 6	Knyghton, col. 2467.
1288 Wheat in some parts of England .		0 1	8 1	
in other parts and in others in the west and north parts Barley Oats Wheat at London when dearest Wheat at Waverley in Surrey		0 1	4	Triveti Annales.
in the west and north parts		0 0	8 7	
Oats		0 0	4	Stow's Annales.
Wheat at London when dearest . Wheat at Waverley in Surrey		0 3	4 J	Ann. Waverl.
1289 (Wheat !	quarter	0 6	0]	ZZIMI WAYCII.
Barley		0 . 5	0	
Beans and peas		0 2	8	Dugdale's Warwick.
Oats		0 2	0 4	4
		0 0	i J	
1290 Wine, 31 tuns 1 pipe Ale, bought at Norwich, 10 tuns	tun	2 3 0 15 1	4	l,
Wheat, 50 quarters	quarter	0 4 1	c	3
White peas, 3 quarters Blanched beans, 4 quarter		0 4	6 2	
Beef, 15 carcases	carcase	0 7	41	Till an annuturant of the
Fish of Aberdeen, 4 C. ‡ Stock fish, 2 C	hundred		0	Liber contrarotul. de an- no 18. Edw. l, in
Herrings, I last	last barrel		0 }	Rymer's Collectanea
Whale, 50lb for		0 11	8	manuscripta, V. ii, p. 287-
Ale, bought at Norwich, 10 tuns Wheat, 50 quarters White peas, 3 quarters Blanched beans, 4 quarter Beef, 15 tarcases Fish of Aberdeen, 4 C. ‡ Stock fish, 2 C. Herrings, 4 last Sturgeon, 1 barrel Whale, 50lb. for Cheese, 4 weyes ('ponderibus') Salt, 2 weyes Total expense of the above and all the other stores Commander of the Seel	weye		0	1
Total expense of the above and all the other stores.			51	-71
all the other stores	per day	_	6	9 115
Seamen, 40, each	per any	0 0	3.	1

The Latin word is lagena, the quantity of which has been much disputed. Both in England and in Scotland it been much disputed. Both in England and in Scotland it was evidently synonymous with pullon. For England we have the respectable authority of M. Paris, p. 937—
Mensuras vini sive cerevisiae, quas lagenas vet galones appellames. For the identity of them in Scotland compare Foodun, p. 990 with Wysieven, V. ii, p. 113, and Botour's Sostiebronion, V. ii, p. 223; or Stenuta Rob. III, c. 22 ap. Skane, with All Ja. I. c. 70, od. Murray. See also other examples in Arnat's Hist, of Edinburgh, p. 90, note \$\frac{1}{2}\$. In Scotland the antient lagena was expable of holding as much water as weighed 12 pounds: and 12 lagene made to boll. In process of time these measures were enlarged, and probably became irregular. In the year 1446 King James I established a standard at a medlum between the old measures and the large one then in the sweets the old meafure and the large one then in use, whereby the boil was appointed to contain 16, pounds (16 ountees each) of water, which is flated to be 41 pounds more than the old mension. The gallon was at the fame time fixed to weigh 20 pounds of water.

It is to be regretted, that the Scottish statutes regulating the asszer of weights and measures are so inaccurate, that, when strictly examined, disagreements are sound even

I have not been able to difcover, when the prefent Scottish gallon, which contains somewhat more than 34 gallons of English wine measure, was introduced. The want of a history of weights and measures renders all our observations upon the relative value of goods and money

obfervations upon the relative value of goods and money exceedingly defective.

† Knyghton [col. 2468] fays that the price of corn began to be very high this year, and continued generally high for about forty year.

† The Aberdeen fifth are classed among hard fifth (i. c. fifth cured dry) in the accounts of King Edward's military stores. Liber gardershie Edw. I, p. 118] Probably haberdine, a name applied to dry fifth, is a corruption of Aberdeen.

NOLOGI LE OF PRICES, &c.

	•		111	1	11661/12000
D. 1291	Beard for a boy in Berwick	per ann.	£1 6	8	Pular Disa an 148 a
	Ale, 13 gallon, for	-			Ryley, Plac. pp. 146, 14 Anderson's Dipl. Scoti
		••••	0 0	1 1	pref p. 32.
1204	Cathedral clock at Canterbury Wheat (a grievons famine)	Gutanta	30 0	-	Dart's Canterb. App. p.
	Allowance to the monks, whose ?	quarter	1 0	0	Knyghton, col. 2502.
	priories were seized	per week	0 1	. 6	Fleetwood, p. 147.
, 1295	Justiciary (or viceroy) of Ireland .	per ann.	500 O	0 .	Rot. pat. 22 Edw. I.
	A her. in Roksburgh-shire		0 0	or S	Hailes's Annals, V. i,
		••••	0 0	Oł (310.
	Win	gallon	0 0	4 {	Arnot's Hist. of Edin
1297	Jointure of Elizabeth countess of				p. 90.
	Folland, daughter of King	per ann. 8	3,000 o	10.	Rot. pat. prim. 10 Edw.
1298	An ox				The print to Law
1293	A cow		0 6	8)	
	A heifer	••••	0 5	0 }	Dugdale's Monastico
	A sheep		0 2	o J	V. ii, p. 403.
1299	Chief justice of the king's bench .		50. 0	0)	
	Chief justice of the common pleas	-	100 O	0. }	Dugdale's Orig, jurid.
	This yeere was made an act of common counsell for prices of vic-			1	
	tualles to be sold at London, by		*		*
	* consent of the king and nobilitie.	7		1 11	
	concerning the price of powltrie.				10/11
	A lat cock	• • • •	0 0	14	
	Two pullets A fat capon	• • • •	0 0	14	1
	A goose	• • • •	0 0	24	
	A mallard	• • • •	0 0	14	
	A partridge		0.0	14	Stow's Annales.
	A pheasant		0 0	4	1 17
	A plover	• • • •	0 0	6	41 - 1'V
	A swan	••••	0 0	2	4,4 =7
	A crane		0 3	0	1 1
	I wo wood cocks		0 0	11	
	A fat lamb from Christmas to		0 1	4	
	Shrovetide			- 1	-
	Jointure of the queen of Eng-	• • • •	0 0	4 1	
	land, £18,000 Turon, value	per ann. 4,	500. o	0. 1	Principes VIII a.s.
	5/ per €	,	00010	0, 4	Fædera, V. li, p. 854.
1300	Wheat	quarter	0 3	4 to.	£0 10 0) t
	Oats		0 1	8 to	
	Peas and beans		0 3	4 to	0 5 0
	Rye		0 1	8 to	o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o
	Flour		0 4	O to	0 9 0
	Malt		0 3	0 to	o 6 a din Ed
	Ale	tun		8 to	1 10 0 1 2 5
4	Salt		2 0	O to	4 0 0 0 2 2 8
		quarter weye *	0 2	6 to	0 3 0 7 7
	Dunnage and porterage in ?			0	Bi.o
Militore	shipping salt	per,weye	0 0	8	1 Sign
>	Sea coal at Berwick.	quarter			0 0 61 2.5
	Bacon	carcise		0 to	0 8 0
	Salted salmon	each .		2 to	0 .5 0
	Herrings in Wales	thousand	-	8 0	tav
	Iron	stone		5 to	Banus contrarcotulatoris gardertobas, Edward. Primi vicesimo octavo, ed din. 1787. 1 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	Steel	bundle	_	3 .	8.3
		hundred	0 8	7 to	0 10 0 sono
		liousand	0 1 1	3 to	0 1 8 85

						CIAR
A. D. 1300 H	orses for the king's service	each	£5 6	5 8	to €12.	0 02
H.	orses for the queen '		12 13		to 16	
	mule for the king		. 5 (3 8		
A	horse presented by the king to		33 (5 8		1
	a knight of Gascoigne	••••	33 (, ,		
	nother presented to the admiral		2 13	3 4		
	of the Cinque ports 5					
· William Ki	ilk goats	each	0 3	_	1-1-1	1
	eeper of them	per day	.0		1.1	
Ti.	nvass	cll		3		
	rchment	dozen .	0 (1-		
	primer for the prince of Wales, ?	lit tro			to o	1 6
	now 15 years 11 months old .		2 (0 10 11	," '	4 5 6
	red herrings from Yarmouth			the et 1	1	0.00
	to Kingston upon Hull .	last	0 2	0		
	Stowage, levage, pilotage,	4 0				
	lighterage, porterage, &c. >		0 1	6		
	at both perts					
1	corn from Gainsburgh to }		0 1			
	Berwick	quarter	0 1	,, 0 , ,	11 4 []	,
	two vessels with 900 quarters	1 1	hu	11 13 1		1
Freight of	of corn from Harwich to	1	45 '0		, ,	
d.	Berwick, and making the		40 0	. 0	1 ,11	
.e.	corn-rooms in them	5	(file)	#I	1 29 A 1	0
Pic	nine vessels with 2,000 quar-	11/1	det .	19 66 5	1 . 1 .	
	ters of various corns from		34 13	4 .	1 1	
	Yarmouth and Lynne to		-11			
	Berwick			E		
	quarters of various corns			•	,	
n l n	from Boston, Grimsby,	,	06.10	0.1	4	>
	Gainsburgh, and Wain-	• • • •	80 18	81		
	fleet, to Berwick					
Dur	nage for the 13 vessels		2 10	8		
	stable of Roksburgh	per day .	0 4	0,		
	stable of Jedburgh	per day .	0 2	o .		
	night		0 2	ŏ		
An	esquire with a covered horse .	-	0, 1	o		
	ross-bow-man		0 0	3 . 1	0 0	0 4
$\Lambda_{\rm n}$	archer		0 0	12 14.1		
Cha	plain, carpenter, and smith, ?			1 6		
i a	Berwick, each		0 0	4		
	engineer	-	0 0	9		
	penter, mason ('cementarius'), [0 0	6		- 1
	nd smith, each		3			
The	ir journeymen, each		0 0	4		
	odman		. 0 0	2		
	ster miner		0 0	B		
	meyman miner	,	0 0	3 ,	•	
	ther (' fossator')		, 0 0	2 .		
Adn	niral of the Cinque-ports fleet		Q O	1		
11 01	fthirty vessels		0 2	0 '		
Fou	r captains, who seem to have	,				
	eted as subordinate admirals,	-	0 1	0		
	ich		u i		1	
Con	mander of a vessel in the		1.0	, 4		
	ng's scrvice		0 0	6		
	man		0 0	3		
	plain of the fleet		0 0	6		
King	s's surgeon, fixed salary	per ann.	1 0	0		
		•				-

Liber quotitidianus contrarotulatoris garderobæ, anno regni regis Edwardi Primi vicesino-octavo, ed. Soc. Antiq. Londin. 1787.

* 1 ha gether, th in the Fœ

Voi

NOLOGICALE OF PRICES, &c.

A. D. 1300 All people in the king's service			
had also allowances for clothing,			1
proportioned to their stations			
two black war horses.			
dead in the service .	****	£93 6 8	1
one sorrel war horse do			Liber quotitidianus con-
a field of oats in Cumber-	****	53 6 8	trarotulatoris gardero-
land destroyed by the	per acre	6 0 -	S me anno regniregia Ed.
army	ber ucte	600	wardi Primi vicesimo-
A silver cup, weight 6 marks		60 0 0	octavo. ed. Soc. Antiq.
Another, Weight 12 marks 2 oz.		118 13 6	Londin. 1787.
The workmanship of the first		110 10	1
appears to be valued at \$256; and			1
of the second, at 110: 10:2			1
1302 Wheat	quarter	0 4 0	í
Malt ground	-	0 3 4	
Peas		0 2 6	1.1
A bull	-	0 2 0	
A		0 7 4	Dugdale's Hist. of St.
A cow A'fat sheep		0 6 0	Paul's, p. 32.
An ewe		0 1 0	
A capon		0 0 8	
A cook on how		0 0 2	
Ransom of John Franceys an Eng-	****	0 0 11.	j
lish gentleman, taken prisoner			C Rules Marita
by the Scots at Roslin	• • • •	26 13 4	Ryley Placita coronæ, p. 302.
1303 Good wine at Porth	11		
1306 Edward I settled on his son Tho-	gallon	0 0 4	Wyntown, V. ii, p. 118.
mas in lands and rents 10,000		0.000	
marks	per ann	0,666 13 4	
and on his son Edmund 7.000 marks		1 666	
The at the same time settled the		4,666 13 4	Fœdera, V. ii, pp. 1018,
portion of his daughter Alienore		1	101g.
to be 10,000 marks at her mar.	1	0,000 0 0	
riage, with 5,000 more for her		0,000 0	
apparrel, in all			
He settled on his daughter Mary,		3	
who was a nun	per ann.	200 0 0	Foedera, V. ii, p. 903;
together with 20 tuns of wine		1	V. iii, p. 29.
and 40 oaks for firewood.			v. m, p. 29.
Elizabeth, the wife of Robert		.,	
king of Scotland, for herself	weekly	1 0 0	Fædera, V. iii, p. 385.
and her family			praco.
The bishop of St. Andrews	dayly	0 0 6 3	
for his valet		0 0 3	
for his serving boy for his chaplain	-	0 0 11	Fædera, V. ii, p. 1015.
The bishop of Glasgow had the		0 0 11	•
same allowances.			
Sir William Moray of Sanford			
and for his robe		0 0 4 7	
Fergus of Ardrossan	er ann.	1 0 0	
and for his robe	dayly	0 0 3	
F William Claims	er ann.	0 13 4	
Gilchrist de la Quisme and?	dayly	0 0 3 }	Fœdera, V. iii, p. 210.
Adam Pychard, each	-	0 0 2	-
William archdeacon of Tiv-			
iotdale		0 0 3	
		J	

^{*} I have placed all these allowances to prisoners to-gether, though the vouchers for them are of different dates in the Feedera. They were all taken prisoners in the

			quarter	£0 7 2]	
A. D. 1309	- 1	Wheat, 83 quarters		0 6 0	
		Malt, 58 quarters	tun	2 3 71	
		Oats, 20 quarters	quarter	0 4 0	
		Spiceries, total		28 0 0	
		Wax, 300 lb	1b.	0 0 6	
		Almonds, 500 lb. · · ·	-	0 0 11	
		Oxen, 30 carcases · · ·	carcase	0.18 0	
				0 3 24 0 3 0	
	Ð.	Sheep, 200		0 3 0	
	유	Geese (or auks 'aucis') 1000		0 0 3	
	1	Capons and hens, 500		0 0 11	
	Ü	Pullets, 473 · · · ·		0 0 6	
	e.	Pigs, 200	1	0 4 11	
	Ę	Rabbits, 600 £xv *		0 0 6	
	Sp	Shields of braun, 17		0 3 10	
	Ja.	Partridges, mallards, bit-		18 0 0	
	-	terns, and larks, total .			
	ŝ	Earthen pots, 1000, total		0 15 0	
	0	Salt, 9 quarters + ('summas')		0 10 0	
	0	total	• • • •	0.10	- 0
	For the installation feast of Ralph de Borne, prior of St. Augustine, Canterbury.	Wooden bowls ('ciphis') 400		no price	Thorn, Chron. col. 2010,
	e,	Dishes and plates 3300	••••		and also in Leland's
	E	(Fuggots and goss or furze)		0 1 0	Collectanea, V.ii, p.34.
	a a	for the fires (scopis et	total	8 4 0	
	de	gachis' 1) · · · ; · ·		2 10 0	
	4	Fish, cheese, milk, garlie	100	0 0 114	
	Te	Eggs, 9600	total	1 14 0	pri part
	22	Saffron and pepper	totat		
	3	Coals, 'doleis', o and setting		2 8- 0	
	asi	up furnaces		0 0 21	
	1	eum') · · · ·	ell	0 0 3	
	io	Setting up tables, tressels		1 14 0	
	12	and dressers		1 14 0	1
	sta	Given to the cooks and their		6 0 0	
	.9	boys	• • • •		
	he	and to the minstrels		3 10 0	
	ب	The whole expense of the }		287 5 0	
	5	feast was	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
		There were above 6,000			
		guests, who appear to have			
		had 3,000 dishes, i. e. a dish			
		set between every two who			
		sat opposite to each-other.			
		The prior appears to have paid high prices for many of his			
		high prices for many or mo			
		articles.		0 0 4	Spelm. Gloss. vo. Vata
		pair of shoes	1. 1		? rius.
	P	ay of a man at arms	dayly	0 0 10	
	-	a cross-bow man an archer or long-bow ma.		0 0 2	
	-	an archer or long-bow ma •		. 0 3 8	Fœdera, V. iii, p. 211.
	/	cross-bow (* balista)			
	(Quarrells (arrows with heavy }	hundred	0 1 6	
		square heads) 3			

• Instead of fix read fix; and then the rabbits will
• be 2d a piece, at which price, I find, they were fold
• about that time from old accounts in Merton college.

[M. S. note written in my copy of Fleetweed hy a former possesser of it.] Fleetweed also saw the mistake.

† I here froms an error in the quantity or the price.

‡ These words, which Fleetweed could make nothing

of, are fo translated by a former owner of my copy of his Chronicon preciosism. Spelman has gazium and gaium, which, he says, mean a very thick two-d
§ Apparently old tune or other cases, used as fire wood,
Hearne [in Lel. Coll.] copying from a very antient printed copy, has 'canvis'.

CCES, &c.	711 14 11
A. D. 1314 A good ox, grass-fed	
stall-fed with con	0 16 0
A fat cow	100/1 41
A fat hog of two years old	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A fat sheep shorn	0 1 2
with the wool	0 1 2 In the city
A fat goose ('auca')	0 1 8 In the city 0 0 3 2 20 0 3
A good capon	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
E. A good hen	0 0 2 0 0 2 7 8
A pair of chickens	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Pigeons	each 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 5
Eggs	dozen 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
The regulation increased the scar	
 city, which it was intended to re- 	
move. The country people would	
not bring in provisions, and what	- 1,
was sold was dearer than before.	
Wheat, beans, and peas	quarter 1 0 0 } Walsingham, ubi supra.
Malt.	0 13 4
Salt	1 15 0
1315 The act regulating the prices of	
provisions was repealed	
Wheat	2 0 0]
Salt (said to be an unheard of price)	bushel 0 2 6 Triveti continu
184 tuns 1 pipe of red or claret	, , , , , ,
wine, and I tun of white wine,	total 104 17 6 Stow's Survey, p. 133,
expended in the earl of Lancas-	ed. 1618.
ter's house	
6 barrels of sturgeons, ditto	19 0 0
Better ale from 3d to	gallon 0 0 2
The king ordered that ale should?	0 0 4 Waldanian
be sold at	O O 1 Walsing nam, p. 108.
and that no wheat should be malted.	, »-
Wheat	quarter 1 12 0 Fabyan.
1317 Wheat at Leicester on a Sunday .	quarter 1 12 0 Fabyan.
on the Wed-	Knyghton, col. 2524.
nesday following	0 14 0 (Kinggiton, con 25%).
in some other places	2 13 4 Fabyan.
This year there was an early har-	3
vest, and wheat fell from	4 0 0
to	O 6 9 Stow's Annales.
and oats from	3 4 0
to	0 5 4
An ox in Scotland	O 6'8 Chart. Aberbroth, qu. in
A cow in ditto	O 5 0 Hailes's Ann. V. ii, p.
	0 3 0 (270.
1318 The king's leopard 6d, the keep.	per day 0 0 . 71 Madox's Hist. c. 10, § 12.
1321 Jointure settled by the earl of	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Pembroke on his wife, the	
daughter of Guy de Chastillon	per ann. 2,000 o Rot. pat. sec. 14 Edw. II.
	0.0.00
1326 A hen	0 0 11
Arable land in Kent, rent	0 0 1
to	per acre 0 0 3 Lambard's Perambulation
Pasture land	0 0 6 of Kent, p. 541.
Meadow — 4d to	
Allowance to Edward II, when	
deposed, 100 marks	monthly 66 13 4 Murimuth, p. 70.
4327 The physician of Edward III.	per ann. £100 0 0 7
Wine	
Hides	last 25 0 0 Food. V. iv, p. 274, 307.
Tr up 🕊	
	4 B 2

A. D. 1336

1335

1389

1340

1342

1343 1344 1345

1347

hetween	not be a late of Contents					
A. D. 1306 and 1329	The chamberlain of Scotland, during the reign of Rob-	per ann.	166 13	3 4	1	Lord Hailes's Inquiry into Li. Malcolmi, p. 44.
	Dowry of Johanna, married to David prince of Scotland .		2,000	0 0		Fædera, V. lv, p. 354.
	Herrings in Scotland	hundred	0	1 6	17	MS. qu. in Arnot's Hist.
	44 beeves bought for the wedding of David prince of Sectiond .	total	20	0 10		of Edinb. p. 91.
1320	A horse		0	5 0) [)
1029	to		0 1	3 4		
	An ox		0 1	0 0)	1
	A sheep			1 2		
	10			2 (
	A hog			6 8		•
	A porpoise		-	5 (
	Aswan			6 1		
	A barrel of sturgeon	Land	3 1			
	Herrings salted	last		9 0		
	10	thousand				
	Hard fish	hundred		9 (
	Salmon	stone	ŏ	1 (t t
	111	stone		4 6		
	Honey	gallon		3 3		
	Olive oil	Paranti			οį	a street of
	Vinegar				ົ	
1	Verjuice				71	Assumption of the allers
	Apples	barrel			ົ	Accompts of the cham-
	Saffron	pound.	0	5	Ó	berlain of Scotland, published by Mr. Da/-
į.	Pepper	-	0	1 :	2	idson.
	Mace		0	4 (0	idson.
•	Ginger	*	0	0	16	
	Nutmegs		0	4 10	\$O	
[5	Loaf sugar		0		94	
	Confections of various kinds		0		5	A.C.
	Rice		0		14	
	Meal	boll	0		7	
	Barley		0	2		
	Oats		Ú	0 1		
	White peas	447	0		4 2 {	
	Wine	tun	2 4		0	
	10	· · · ·	0		2₹	
	Woolen cloth dyed	yard	ő	-	0,	
	Pay of watchmen in Berwick castle	per day			3	
	- the keeper of the king's lion .	per ann.			4	
	Paid to minstrels at the coronation	Por man				
	by the king		20	0	0	
	by the queen		10		0	J.
	A set of plough irons		0		0	Wyntown, V. ii, p. 139.
1332	Portion of Alienora, sister of King					my mental, transpersed
	Edw. III, married to the earl		10,000	0	0	Fædera, V. iv, p. 513.
	of Gelder					
1333	King's physician, a pension for life		100	0	0	Fordera, V. iv, p. 560.
	Keepers and porter of Woodstock	per day	0	0	2	7
	park, each	let day				Fædera, V. iv, p. 629.
	Gardener (only one mentioned) .	-	0	0	1	3
1335	Allowance to the earl of Moray,		. 0	0	4	Fædera, V. iv, p. 663.
	a prisoner in England 5				_	· /
1336	Wheat in London	•		2	8	Murimuth, contin. p. 96.
	A fat ox in do		0	6	0	,

^{*} In 1331 mace role to 6/, and ginger to 20/, a pound.

1			111	1	1911/N11191
D. 13	36 A fat sheep, 6d to				, 101 3 111/
	Pigeons	dozen	0 0	3	
	A fat goose		0 0	2	Fabyan.
	A pig	****	0 0	2	- noyum
135	39 Allowance from King Edward to]	****	0 0	1	Ja
400	32 students at Cambridge, each [per day	0 0	2	Rot. pat. prim. 12 Edw.
	Bounty given by the king to the messengerannouncing the birth		100 0	0	Fædera, V. v, p. 95.
	of his third son		2,000 0	0	
	prisoner by the Scots				Wyntown, V. ii, p. 210.
	Barley and oats	quarter	0 3	4.).
	Beans and pers		0 0	10	Knyghton, col. 2573.
	Wool taken ly the king, a forced ?	,	0 · 1	0	J
	price	t. of 14 lb.	0 2	0	Stow's Annales.
	777 1				Smith's Wealth of na-
133	, ,	od of 28 lb	0 10	0	tions, V. i, p. 363, ed.
	To be delivered by contin'l at Berwiek Oats, beans, peas	quarter	0 9	0	7 .795
	and Leith. [Oats, beans, peas .	-	0 5	0	Cotton's Abridgement, p.
	N. B. These prices include the freight.				21.
134	O Pension to Alicia, countess of?				J
	Menteth	per week	1 6	0	Fædera, V. v, p. 168.
	Pension to Mary, counters of Fife .		2. 0	0	2
	besides allowance for elothing and		2. 0	0	
	the use of a manor. She was				Fædera, V. v, pp. 182,
	grand daughter of Edw. I king of				250.
	England.				
134	2 Wine of Gascoigne in London	gailon	0 0		3.
	Rhenish wine in do	ganon		6	Stow's Survey, p. 928.
	[an earl	per day	0 0	0	
		per day	0 4	0	
	a banneret		0 4	0	72 1
	an esquire		0 1	0	Fædera, V. v, p. 327.
	an archer		0 0	6	
134	3 Anox		0 8	o	3 Vannatia Day 1 4 4
	4 A cow		0 5	o	Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.
134	5 Pay of an ambassador for negotiat-		0 5	O	pp. 456, 458.
	ing a marriage with Spain.				
	before he went abroad	per day	0.13	4	Fordera, V. v, p. 471.
	when abroad	Fee	1 0	ō	Facacia, V. V, p. 171.
	besides allowance for passages.		. 0	•	
	King's apothecary, a pension for life		0 0	6	Fordera, V. v, p. 485.
1347	Edward Balllol, under the				1.
	title of King of Scot-		0 16	0	
	ब्रेच land			-	
	G. Umfraville, under the				
	title of earl of Angus,				at
	and some other com-	-	0 6	8	Forders, V. v, p. 557.
	manders, each				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Edward Ballol, under the title of King of Scot-land		1		100
	1342.				
		-	0 0	4	
1348		st.	A .		1 : 11 :
	and things were sold for almost	L.			B. C. C.
	nothing.		1		1
	A horse, formerly worth 40f		0.6	8	Knyghton, col. 2599
	A good fat ox			0	, may green, 'con 2390
	A cow		0 1		
	A heiter			6	
					,

[.] See his remarks on the price of wool in the place quoted.

A	pp	EN	D	IX.	No.	III.
4 3			┅.	447	4 4 0	***

CHRONOLOG LOF PRICE

D 1348	A fat wether		£0	0	4	THE RESERVE TO A
1. D. 1340	An ewe			Ö	3	out the
	A lamb		0	0	2	1 1
	Ala e hog		0	0	5 .	
	Wool	stone	0	0	9	1 . 1
	An ox hide		0	1	0	A community of the comm
	A pair of shoes 10d to		0	1	2	
br.	A pair of boots 3f to		0	4	0	Section 2015
	The mortality was so great that					
	the cattle were left to wander	> r1				
	through the fields and the corn,	76				
	through the fields and the corn, for want of keepers. In harvest					
	Reapers could not be got under .	per day:	1 0	0	8	Knyghton, col. 2599.
	Mowers		0	1	0	Tany garden, con acopy
	and victuals found for them; so.	1	1		4	
	that much, of the corn was left					
	uncut.					
	The pay of a chaplain rose from	per ann.	Ġ	13	4	0
	4 or 5 marks to	1.00				-
	and even		10	0	0	
	No priest would accept a vicarage		13	6	8	
	under				,	4
	and upwards to		20	0	0	
t1	till a great accession of laymen,		,			
	whose wives had dled, increased					
	the number of clergymen.				. 4	*
13-19	Rent of fishmonger's shops in		0	4	0	Stowie Samoy p 661
	London		0	5	0	Stow's Survey, p. 661.
1251	The statute of lebourous * angeted ?		U	3	,	
1331	The statute of labourers*, enacted this year, compelled all work-			7.	٠.	
	men to serve for the same					
	wages, which had been usual					
	in the last ten years, and to					
		per quarter	0	6	8	
	money or in wheat, at the				-	
	option of their employers:					
	but the wheat was never to be					
	rated higher than 10d a bushel,					•
	or		T			
	Weeders and hay makers	per day	0	0	1	
	Mowers by the acre, or	day	0	0	5	Stat. 25 Edw. I, stat. 1,
	Reapers of corn in the first week]		0	0	2	cc. 1—9.
	of August					
	and after that		0	0	3	,
	For threshing wheat and rye	quarter ·	.0	0 1	21	,
	barley, beans, peas, 7	-	. 0	0	11	
	and oats)	man dan		0	4	
	A master free mason	per day	0	0	1 /	
-1, 1 = E	Master carpenters, masons, tilers, thatchers, plasterers, &c }		0	0	3	4
	Inferior earpenters, &c	-	0	0	2	ľ.
	Their servants or boys		0	0	14	V-7 T-0
	all without meat or drink.			-	10	
	" A perpetual annuity of eight?		, 2 (PC 1	1 25	The S
	marks sterling, £5:6:8,					14 6
	secured on land, was pur-	it		,	1 1	Chart. Moray, qu. in Ld.
	· chased for one hundred and >		60	0	0	Hailes's Annals, V. ii,
	· twenty marks,' in Scotland,	1	-iJ	16	16	p. 275.
	being just fifteen years pur-					-1
	chase			4	,	to an of
	,					h 17

^{* &#}x27;This statute is furely a better evidence of what was * reckoned in those times a moderate price of grain, than the prices of some particular years, which have generally been recorded by historians and other writers on account of their extraordinary dearness or cheapness, and from

which, therefore, it is difficult to form any judgement concerning what may have been the ordinary price. [Smith's Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, F. i. p. 278, ed. 1793]

A. D. 1357

.'360

1363

		,		11:	1 1	1 1	一人们的外别自身为心
A. D.	1357	Ransom of David II king of Scot- land, taken prisoner at the					1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		battle of Durham in 1346, set- tled at 100,000 marks to be					17 g r
		paid in ten years: but by sub-	£10	0,000	0	0	
		sequent treaties the principal sum, with the penalties incur-					Fædera, V. v, p. 416;
		red by delay of payment, was					V. vii, p. 417.
		payable at the rate of £4,000	3				
		every year: and the whole of this					
		enormous sum was actually paid, and a full discharge given for it in				:4	
		the year 1383.	وانه				
		Pension to a carpenter crippled in the king's service	per day	. 0	0	15	Rot. pat. prim. 31 Edw.
	1359	Pay of H. Percy keeper of Ber-7		60		i - 61	Ayloffe's Calcudar, p.
		wick castle	per ann.		13	4	223.
		and moreover	per day per ann.	5	13	0	Rot. pat. sec. 33 Edw III, m. 27.
	.'360	Ransom of John King of France, taken prisoner at the battle of	,				all to be
		Poictiers in 1356, three mil-	1		*		្រៅ ភ
		lions of golden crowns, each equivalent to half an English		0.000		. 1	{ Fœdera, V. vi, pp. 185,
		noble, to be paid by install-	5')	0,000	Q	0	222.
		ments in 21 years, and the			7		The state of the s
		money to be carried at the ex-	•				į.
		A horse for military service	••••	_ r		o	Blount's Tenures, p. 125.
		Master carpenters	per day	0,	0	4 2	} Stat. 36 Edw. III, c. 8.
	1261	A young bull, or a heifer		. 0	0	10	Blount's Tenures, p. 29.
	1303	A hog		0	0	6	arounce a ratocii. Milliq.
		Wheat	quarter		15	0	Walsingham, Ypod. p.
	1364	Salary of the chief baron and other ?	nor ann			_	Dogdalata Oata 1 11
	1365	barons of the exchequer	per ann.	40	U	U	Dugdale's Orig. juridic.
		to be paid for falcons, accord-	-		~		Fordon M
		ing to the various species from			U	0	Fædera, V. vi, p. 478.
	1367	Salary of a justice of the common 1.		40	0	0].
		pleas		40	U	٧	
		king's bench	-	66	13	4	Dugdale's Orig. juridic.
		bench		40	0	0	
		Pension to Getfrey Chancer for life		13	6	8	Fœdera, V. vi, p. 567.
	1369	Wheat	quarter	1	4	0	Walsing, Ypod. p. 527.
		Barley		Ô	0 13	0	Stow's Annales.
		Oats	-	0	8	0 .)
		minister justice in the court of the abbay of Aberbrothock .	per ann.	1	0	0	Chart. Aberb. qu. in L ^a . Hailes's Annals, V. ii, p. 277.
1	1373	Rent of a garden in the city of London measuring 95 by 91			6	0	
		ells		0	6	8	Stow's Survey, p. 580.
1	1376	Land of 40 marks a year valued at 1000 marks, or twenty-five		666	10	. 1	B. Willis in Leland's Coll. V. vi, p. 125, ed.
		- Con minutes of twenty-live				4 -	COIL V. VI. D. 125. Pd.

^{*} A part of the raufom, flill unpaid in 1401, was demanded by Henry IV. [Forders, 1. vai, pp. 230, 267.]

APPENDIX, No. III.

CHRONOLOG E OF PRICE

					-	
A. D.	1370	Edward III bought the lord of		1,500 0	01	Foedera, V. vii, pp. 103,
e		Poys, a French prisoner, for		1, 0	1 >	121.
		and sold him again for 1000		666 13	4	1 1
	1050	marks	quarter	. 0 4.	07	
	13/9	Wheat	gallon	.00	8	Stow's Annales.
(1"}	$Q^{\mu}=I$	Red wine	8	0 0	4	
	1382	Wine of Gascoigne, Oseve, and	tun	4 0	0)	1 K .
		Spain	tun	7 0	-	
		or according to quality up to	117	5,0	0	
		and by retail for the best	gallon	0 0	6	
		Wine of Rochelle	tun*	2 13		f ,
		or according to quality up to	gallon	0 0	4	Fordera, V. vii, p. 378.
	A 1.4 +0.5	and by retail for the best	Banon	'}		See above, V. i, p. 592.
1 -		uncertain measure, whether	í		6	
		in wholesale or retail, never		0 0	100	, int
		to exceed	· x			
, pet ,		For wines carried into the coun-			15	2 2 . 1
		try an allowance of \(\frac{1}{2} d \) for every 50			4	2 1
		miles on the gallon.	1_	0 0	6	1 4 . 1 1
	1383	Sweet wines	7		- 1	Rot. pat. prim. 7 Rie. II,
		Master of the king's carpenters	per day	0 1	0	n. 2,
					10	Rot. pat. sec. 8 Ric. II,
	1385	Assistant elerk of parliament	per ann.		0	m. 45.
	1387	Barley at Leicester	quarter	0 1	0	
	100,	Wine of Rochelle, by means of				Knyghton, col. 2692.—
		the eapture of a fleet of French	tun	0 13	4	Stow's Annales.
		vessels		0 2	0	
		Wheat	quarter	0 2	0	A -
		Barley		0 1	0	Knyghton, col. 2693.
		Rye ('sillginis' †)		0 1	o_	Rayginon, con 2095
			gallon	0 0	6	
		White wine of Rechelle	-	0 0	4	
	1389	Bailif Chief labouring husbandman	per ann.	0 13	4 "	
		Chief labouring husbandman		0 10	0 4	
		Carter and shepherd, cach .		0 10	8	Stat. 12 Rie. II, c. 4.
		Carter and shepherd, each Bowlerd Swine-herd Plough-driver at most Was a boundary woman Dairy woman		0 6	0	See V. i, p. 600.
		Swine-herd		0 7	Õ	200 11 IJ Pr 20 III
		Plough-driver at most		0 6	0	
		Dairy woman		0 6	0	
	1300	Wheat at Leicester	quarter	0.16		
	1090	and sometimes		0 13	0	
		Wheat at London		0 10	0	Knyghton, eol. 2737.
		Wool, by imprudent restrictions	stone	0 3	0	
		upon the trade, reduced to .)		0 1	8	
		and even to	piece	0 3		Com a so Dia II a so
		Cogware and Kendal cloth	Pieces	0 5		Stat. 1, 13 Ric. II, c. 10.
	1.100	Rent of a fishmonger's shop with				Madox's Formulare, p.
	1400	an upper room ('solarium') in	per ann.	0 16	0	118.
		S'. Michael's parish, London.				•
	140	Wheat	quarter	0 16	0	Fabyan.
		777				

* In this regulation the pipe and other finaller cafe, are directed to be fold in proportion to the price of the delime or un. Hence it is evident, that delime does not fignify pipe or but of 216 gallons, as fuppoided by Flectwood 'p. 92 cd. 1745] In Scotland, according to the affice after had to King David, the gallon 'lagena') of wine was to be rated at one penny for every pound in the price of the delime

which may thence be prefumed to contain above 240 gal-lons of the measure then in use.

† Silige with the amient Romans was a kind of grain whiter and less nourithing than wheat. [See Ainfworth's Dist, while the examples quested]. With the later writers it means rye; and for this explanation I am indebted to the manufcript notes of the former owner of my copy of Flett-wood.

A.D. 1402

1403

1404

1406 1

1407

1410 R

1411 Pe 1412 Pe 1113 Ke

Ke

r for and C

1.114 A pr One 1415 Allo m

la a

Vol. IV.

			" (5 % C 0 5 3 K 1 1 1 1 1 3
A.D. 1402 Ransom of Sir Reginald Grey, taken prisoner by Owen Glen-	- 4	£6,660 13	4 Fodera V. viii p. 270
1403 Portion of Blanch, daughter of		20,000 13	4 Fædera, V. viii, p. 279.
Henry IV, married to Louis, son of the emperor Rupert, 40,000 nobles		13,333 6	8 Forders, V. viii, pp. 179,
Her jointure, one tenth of her		1,333 6	8 221.
Pension allowed by Henry IV	per day	0 0	2 Fordera, V. viii, p. 299.
Salary of Thomas, the king's son, as his lieutenant in Iroland	per ann.		f Rot not see Allen Tir
of Henry IV, as other queens of England had had		6,656 13 4	Cotton's Abrid
a banneret	per day	0 4 0	
a man at arms		0 2 0	
\all archer		0 1 0	,
1406 Rent of a house and eight shops in Queen-hithe ward, London	per ann.	0 12 0	Rot. pat. sec. 7 Hen. IV, m. 36.
1407 A cow		0 7 0) m. 30.
A cow and her calf		0 1 8	
An ox		0 7 6	
salt		0 13 4	
Wheat	bushel quarter	0 0 74	- Interes bisosis Total
Wheat for sowing, about	quarter	0 4 5	Paroch, antiq. p. 548.
Oats for sowing A plough		0 2 0	
A dung-cart completé		0 0 10	
A pair of cart wheels		0 3 2	
Wages of a thresher 1410 Ranson of the earl of Douglas,	per day	0 0 2	
battle of Shrewsbury, 1,000	****	666 13_4	Ayloffe's Calendar, p. 269.
1411 Pepper (price fixed by parliament)	pound	0 1 8	Cotton's Abridgem. p.
1412 Pepper, notwithstanding, rose to 1413 Keeper of the king's clock (tho-)	Pound	0 1 8 0 4 0	Walsingham, p. 381.
Keeper of the king's harriers, for	oer day	0 0 6	Rot. pat. sec. 1 Hen. V,
besides the wages called 'folies'. Salary or allowance to the king's	Ministracija in Amad	0 1 0	Rot. pat. tertia, 1 Hen. V, m. 19.
and their servants attending in the palace, and for four horses	er day	0 3 0	
and a hackney			Fodera, V. ix, p. 72.
	on dan	54 12 0	
and moreover for some small ne-	er day	0 0 11/2	
cessaries. pe	r ann.	5 16 0	Delta .
One without cure		5 6 8 }	Statute 2 Hen. V, st. 2,
thing, education, and establish		4 13 4 5	c. 2.
ment, of James king of cot- land, while he was detained as	7	00 0 0	Fadera, V. ix, p. 203.
a prisoner in England			
Vol. IV.		. 0	,

APPENDIX, No. III.

A. D.	1415	fa duke	per day	æ0		4	
		an earl		0	6	8	
		a baron or banneret	-	0	4	0	
		an archer , minstrels ettending the army		0	2	0	_
		an esquire or man at arms		0	0	6	Fordera, V. ix, pp. 223,
		an archer		0	1	ö	227 et seqq. 355; et
		minstrels øttending the army .	per ann.	26		4	passim.
		physician and surgeon, each .	per ann.	13	6	8	Pussiin
		The commanding officers had be-		10	•		The state of the s
		sides their dayly pay an annual al-					
		lowance, called ' regard' *.				1	
				00		0	Rot. pat. prim. 3 Hen. V.
		Pension to the king's nurse	per ann.	20	0		m. 13.
	1416	Pension given to Thomas earl of					Stow's Annales, p. 375,
		Dorset, the king's uncle, on		1,000	0	0 .	ed. 1600.
		being created duke of Exeter				_	
		Wheat	quarter	0	16	0.	Fabyan.
	1420	Jointure settled by Henry V on					
		his wife Catharine, princess of	per ann.	6,666	13	4	
		France, 40,000 crowns, each	•				Fædera, V. ix, p. 916.
		equal to half a noble)					
		besides 20,000 francs from his dominions in France.					
		Wine in Scotland	pin+ about	. 0	0	31	Wyntown, V. ii, p. 118.
	1.121	Salary of the queen's confessor, a	•			-	
	1421	doctor in philosophy	per ann.	20	0	0	Fordera, V. x, p. 148.
		Pension of the late king's minst-	i.			0	Fædera, V. x, p. 287.
		rels, each	-	5	0	U	2 ddeid, 11 2, pr 25/1
4	1423	Ransom, or board, for James	0				1
		king of Scotland, detained as a	4	0,000	0	0	
		prisoner in England					
		to be paid in six years, and to be					
		carried to London at the expense			1.		Fædera, V. x, pp. 299,
		of Scotland.					302, 323.
		Portion of Jane Beanfort, cousin					
		of Henry VI, married to King		0.000			4.6
		James, 10,000 marks, to be al-		6,606	13	4	,
		lowed as the sixth and last pay-					1
		ment of his ransom J	quarter	0	8	О	32.4 .
		Malt	quarter	0		ŏ	Fabyan.
4		A ram		Ö		8	, nojuni
	1.12.	Wheat in Scotland ,	boll	0		0	i .
	112	Rye, barley, peas		0	1	4	laine e
		Oats	-	, 0	0	6	Acts Ja. I-parl. 1st, c.
		An or		0	6	8	11. See V. 1, p. 639,
		A cheep		0	1	0	note §.
		A horse		O	13	4	J. 1 1 11.
	142	5 A cow		C	8	0	Madox Form. Anglic. p.
	142						L 144.
		A colt in Oxford-shire		0		0	
		Two colts of	caclı	(
		A bay horse for the prior	anartor.	1	_		
		Peas	quarter		12		Computus prioris Bur-
		Ox-hides for 5	****		2		cester, qu. in Kennet's
		for 3			3 4		Paroch. antiq. p. 572.
		Calve-skins for 16			0 2		
		Sheep-skins of 2 years old for 36 .			0 9		
		Pure wool	tod of 28	lb.	o g)

^{*} The military pay was so high on account of the short continuance of the service, and the great expenses they were put to in preparing for a campaign. There was no half pay.

99,

, c. 30,

. p.

Burnet's 572.

were

	, , ,		-11		A PICINAGON
A. D. 1425	Red wine		_		,
	Sweet wine	gallon		0 8)
	Wages of a stone-cutter		0	1 4	1 111
	a tiler and his two servants	per day	0.	0 4	3
	a sawyer		, 0	0 10	
	a sawyer			0 4	1 .
	For threshing wheat	ODunton		0 1	1
	Wheat for making malt	quarter		0 3	
	Pullets, for 20			4 0	Computus prioris Bur-
	Woodcocks for 8			1 0	cester, qu. in Kennet's
	A quarter of an ox to salt			1 4	Paroch. antiq. p. 572.
	A eade of red herrings (720 in)				
	the cade)	• • • •	0	8 0	
	Maisins, for 12 lb		0	1 1	
	Russet eloth for the shepherd	yard	0	1 1	
,	Gloves, 30 pair for servants		0	4 0	The second second
	12 pair for the bishop's		. 0		
1.10*	servants Pension to the earl of Walachia,		′ 0	5 0	
142/	rension to the earl of Walachia,				
	direction of the Grecian ent-	per ann.	26 1	3 4	Fordera, V. x, p. 374.
1420	pire by the Turks /	1	. '	18.0	
1429	Scarlet cloth	yard	0 1	4 0	Fordera, V. x, p. 437.
4400	Paid for transcribing a copy of the	9 .	17 1	N.H.	
	works of Nicolas de Lira in two		-		· · ·
	volumes, to be chained in the library of the Gray friars in	• • • •	66 13	3 4	Stow's Survey, p. 590.
	London	1 .			4 4
1435	or) Wheat, by an eversing was	1		-	
1436	Wheat, by an excessive wet	quarier	1 (5 8	
	and the poor fed upon dried roots	•			771
	and herbs.	5	1		Hist. Croyland. contin.
	Wheat afterwards fell to		0 5	. 4	p. 518.
	Which seems an usual price		0 :	5 4	1
1437	Wheat might be exported, when ?				
	Hot above		0 (5 8	Acts 15 Hen. VI, c. 2.
	Barley, when not above	-	0 8	3 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1138	Wheat in Aberdeen-shire	hall.		-	Records quoted in Sin-
	Oat meal in do	boll	0 7		Records quoted in Sin- clair's Statistical ae-
1.420			0 4		count, V. ii, p. 537.
	Wheat	quarter	1 4	0	1
	Malt		0 5		
	People fed more than ever on		0 13	0	1
	beans, peas, and barley; and the				Stow's Annales, p. 621.
	poor made bread of fern roots.				
1440	Ransom of the duke of Orleans,				J
	a prince of the blood of France,				
	taken prisoner in 1415 at				
	Agincourt, 100,000 nobles, or	33	,333 6	8	Fædera, V. x, pp. 777,
	200,000 French erowns, to be				783.
	Daid in six months				
1444	Wheat	quarter	0 4		1 1 1 1 1 1
(Oats	quarter	0 4		
	Peas		0 3		
	Peas for seed, 4f to		0 6		
	Malt		0 4		
	A calf		0 2		10.0
	An ox		1 11	-	Fleetwood.
4	A pair of plough oxen		1 3		r recewood.
4	porker without the head		0 3	0	
1	sacon	flitch	0 1		
	A goose		0 0	3	
1	rigeons to	dozen	0 0	4	Carlo Carlo
		-	0 0	6	
				C	

4 C 2

A. D. 1444	A young swan		€0 a 1 10	0 }
	Stock-fish	hundred		Q Liectmont
	Herrings b	arrelof#Oga	ill. 1 0	O J
1.135	Salary of the king's physician Wheat	quarter	0 0	o Fwdem, V. xi, p. 69.
1.140	Outs	-	0 2	o l
	Ale	gallon	0 0	Computes (F. C.) qu. by
	Hay	load	0 a	Fleetwood, p. 108.
	Bullocks and heiters, average at		0 3	o l
	Cloth for surplices to scholars	ell	0 0	8
				and for clothing
1446	Bailit	per aun.	1 3	4 20 5 0
	80 . Chief blud, enter, and chief)	-	1 0	0 0 4 0
	shephord, each	1	0 15	0 3 4
	Common farm servant	-	0 10	0 0 4 0
		Management of Street	0 6	0 0 3 0
	Free mason	per day	0 0	4
	Master carpetter	1 ,		Act 23
	mason, ordinary carpenter,			and for Hen. VL
	and others concerned in	-	0 0	d victuals c. t2.
	J building		0 0	0 0 1
	Master filer, slaier, rough masen ordinary carpenier, and others concerned in building Labourer From Michaelmass to Easier they had each one penny	- Open Control of Control	0 0	2
	they had each one penny			L.
	, less.			and for
•	Reaper and earter, each	-	0 0	victuals
	A nower Reaper and earter, each Other lahourers and wo-	-	0 0	3 0 0 2
	Other lahourers and wo-	-	0 0	2
	Salary of the king's master of me-	per ann.	100 0	o Feedera, V. xi, p. 124.
	dicine · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	0 8	0)
1447	Wheat	quarter	0 2	111
1448	Wheat		0 6	8
	Outs	-	0 2	0
	Red herrings	cade barrel	0 5	8 3
1110	White herrings	quarter	0 5	o l
- 1 1,7	Red herrings	cade	0 6	0
	White herrings	barrel	0 0 2	
	A sheep			51
1150	A hog (pgrhaps a young sheep)	quarter	0 1	to Computus (E. C.) ap.
	Oats		0 2	6 Fleetwood, p. 108.
145 t	Wheat		0 8	0 101
	Oats	gallon*	0 0	177
	Beaus	quarter	0 3	4
	Red herrings	cade	0.7	4
	White herrings	barrel quarter	0 13	7
1453	Wheat	gallon	0 0	12
	Red herrings	cade	0.7	6
	White herrings	score	0 0	3
	Oats	quarter	0 t	0 7
1455	Wheat, the best		0 1	2 Stow's Annales-
	Male		0 (5
	1	the original t	atin	
	• Galo' in	the originat I	A	•

A. D. 145

146

146

1461 1466

t-(60

			* 4 A I . V .	T WICENSTAN
A. D. 1457	Wheat	Duantan	.00	
	Oats	quarter	Æ0 7.8	
	Ala	A.C.	0 1 9	Computus (E. C.) ap.
	Red harriage	gallon	0 0 1	Fleetwood
	Red herrings.	carlo	0 0 8	Flectwood, p. 110.
1.8.	White herrings, for 92		0 1 0	1
1401	Pendon granted to Richard duke			The TA
	or Choricester, (arterwards king)	per ann.	400 0 0	Fordera, V. xl, p. 476.
	and to his helrs, on his creation J	•		, , , , , ,
1463	Wheat	quarter	0 6 8	1 · i
	Rye	-	0 4 0	+11
	Barley			1 1
	These were not the usual selling		0 3 0	
	prices, but were limited by bow no			Act 3 Edw. IV, c. 2.
	the orleas of solidate to any			
	the prices, at which importation			1
	might be permitted.			
3	Wine, Gascoygue, white, claret)
	or red, to be sold by wine-tim-	gallon	6 a m	
1	ners (vintners) in London not	Ranon	0 0 8	The same of the sa
	above			
			at London	in Norfolk Stow's
	Wheat	quarter	0 & 0	Alex 4
	Barley		0 1 10	
	Peas			0 1 0
	Oats			0 1 0
	Malt		0 t 2	0 1 0
	Hose for Sir John Howard (duke)			0 1 8]
,	of March 1	pair	0 1 8	Arcount hook of Sir.J. H.
	of Norfolk)	1		In Gent. Mag. 1782,
	Morey hose for ditto	-	0 7 0	p. 230.
1404	White wheat	quarter	0 6 8	Cotton's Abridgem. p. 676.
1400	satary of the lamous Sir Thomas			1
	Littleton, his a justice of the !-	per ann.	73 6 8	
	king's bench, I to marks		•	Mondaya V at a wite
- 1	md for his winter robe		5 6 tt1	Fædera, V. xi, p. 566.
t	md his summer robe		3 5 6	
1468	Money lent on the security of a 3		" " "	-34
	Money lent on the security of a manuscript of Petrus Comest-	1		Memorandum on the
	or, deposited as a pledge		1 6 8 a	MS. Bib. reg. 2 C lu
1.160	Whent a thirt all pieuge			Mus. Brit.
City)	Wheat, estimated average price	quarter	0 6 0 7	
	Wine	sextary	0 1 101	
	οι	tun	5 0 0	
4	Me	gallou	0 0 1	
	seel, deducting hide and tallow	cuscase	0 to 0	
2	vinction, ditto		0 1 4	
1	Cent	-	0 2 6	
3	ork		0 2 0	
1	Boar		0 (3 4	
13	lay salt	were	0 (3 4	
· V	Vhite salt	bushel		
T	ing and salt fish	hundred	., .,	
S	almon salted		3 0 0	
č.	almon salted	barrel	1 to 0	
12	od barriage	ende	0 3 4	Regulations of the royal
11	ed herrings	-	0 6 8 }	household a sur
	White herrings	barrel	0.00.0	household, p. 99.
ai	turgeon		3 0 0	
()	live oil	gallon	0 1 0 1	
11	oney	barre!	t 10 0	
Sı	igar	pound	0 1 0	
	and also,		0 0 6	
R	ice		0 0 3	
Ci	Divass	100 ells	2 0 0	
11	olland 6d, 8d, and t/t		2 0 0	
N	there of December	ell		
N	apery of Devant	non-many.	0 1 4	
10	apery of Parls	municipa .	0 4 4	
17	aper	-	0 4 6	
IN.	apkins	dozen	0 1 0	
N:	apkins of Paris	-	0 1 8	
			. ,	

D.	1470	Edw	ard IV offered, a	s a reward,			,	1	100	. 7 1 11 4	
			estate of £100		€1,00	00	0	0		3	
		in	the option of th	e receiver,						-	
		in	ready money ence ten years	J							
		H	ence ten years	of land dur-					Fædera,	V. xi, p. 654.	
		De st	apposed the value	ware hotween							
			amllies of York								
			above at A. D. 1								
		p. 68		0,0,0,0,0						1	
			ish iron		tun .	4	10	0	Olaman		
		Spar	ish wine			4	10	0		of damages pre	
		Win	nish wine e of Bourdcaux (' Burdeos')		5	0	0		in court by sev Spanish merch	
		Win	e (apparently Spa	mish)			13	61		c. who had bec	
		Rais	ins ('uva passa') .		41	4	0	0		ered of their ves	
		Oran	ngesish wool		thousand	0	4	0		nd cargoes b	
		Spar	ish wool		sack of 11 cwt.	4	0	0		English free	
			value of several	vessels sec v.1,	.(s. Fœdera, V. x	i,
		A P	685).			2	0	0	pp. 67	1-676.	
	1471	Allo	wance to Margare	et the widow)	••••			:	1		
	14/1	of	Henry VI		per weck	3	6	8		,	
			to the duke o	f Exeter, a7			0			•	
		DI	isoner in the Jov	ver 3		0	6	8			
			to his principal	keeper		0	2	0			
		-	to his principal to a chaplain and	two others,		0	1	8	Radora	V. xi, p. 713.	
		ea	ch	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	•	Ŭ	Ludera	7 All po / 10	
			to the duke's			_				J	
			d valet, and the			0	1	4			
		41	e kecpers, each	f the whole							
		the h	weekly expense o	I the whole		1	1	8			
	1474	- 0	French black clo	th for a sude				2	1		
	11/1		(long) gown	to James III >	eli	2	2	0			
			king of Scotla	nd	ě ģ						
			Holland cloth fo	r his shirts			13	4			
		- 1		and 12f	and		10	0			
			A pair of spurs		oll	0	4	0	1	44	
			Rilands		ell	0	0	8			
			4 1 C. 4h.	and		0	0	0		d pr	
		ļ	A bonnet for the Hats for him	10/	and		12	0	Accoun	t of the treasur	er
		·ģ	Grey cloth for h	is cloak, and				_		cotland, copi	
		tlar	for gowns	the queen's	ell	0	10	0		the MS. in Ma	
		Sco							land'	History of Sco	t-
		.5	Satin			ł	10	0	land,	p. 322. It is al	SO
		les	Gloves for the q	ueen	pair	0	0	6		Borthwick's R	
		Ť.	Black cloth for	a cloak to the	ell	1	16	0		s on British an	
		14	queen	in lining the						es, and in Gi History of Gla	
		Prices of sundry articles in Scotland	Scottish black f	or uning the }	• • • •	0	5	0	gow.		
		5	Black cloth for			2	0	0	80		
		0	Stove-grates (c					-			
		. ŭ	the king's	and queen's		0	18	0	1		
		요	closets, cach	J							
			Tartan to line		ell	0	16	0			
			Tartan for the			U	10	0			
			Bluetartan to li	of gold		1	0	0			
			A mass book for			10	13	4			
			Broad cloth (ap		4			_			
				rince's sheets	ell	0	4	0	1		
				J)		
			*						" 1	1 4	

* It is very royal family, prices.

1481 1482 1483

LOGILE OF PRICES, &c.

lices,			11	V	KINALINIA
D. 1474.	English russel for a gown to the prince's nurse. Scarlet cotch	dozen	2 15 4 0 3 10 0 0 15 13,333 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 10 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	Account of the treasurer of Scotland, copied from the MS, in Msit. land's History of Scotland, p. 322. It is also in Borthwick's Remarks on British antiquities, and in Gibson's History of Glasgow. Federa, Vol. xi, pp. 825, 836.
1481 A 8 A 1482 A 19 O pra	Dukes, earls, knights, men at arns, archers, &c. centinued the same as in 1347 and 1415. Provider and carriages Chariotinen Carters, ditchers, &c. King's almoner in the army secretary in the army first physician and for two servants, cach. other physiclan, who was also a surgeon who is allowed for one assistant surgeon other surgeons, each inferior surgeons, each inferior surgeons, each cand for his notary public and for his notary public and his other attendants, each Deam of the king's chapel. Clerk of his chapel Five boys in the chapel and a valet, each seaman in the Scottish army comman in ditto sught horses, for 220 coclamation of Richard III Fers several rewards, to be idd in money or in lands	per day	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 8 6 0 0	Feedera, V. xi, p. 944. Acts, Jac, III, f 67 b. Feedera, V. xii, p. 158.
el Sear Ingr Clot Velv Hose Shoo	lued at ten years' pur- lase, as in 1470	yard	0 8 0 10 0 2 0 9 0 4 0 0		

⁴ It is very probable that all these goods, being for the royal family, may have been charged above the customary it never was seriously intended,

81 -	11 11 (11)	3			1
A. D. 1435	Salary of the earl of Oxford as	12	00		
	keeper of the lions, &c. in the	per day	¢€0	1 (Fordera, V. xii, p. 276.
	Tower				
£ 20	and for each beast	-	0	0	6 J
	1 /				MS. In bib. Thom. Astle
	his salary as constable of the	per ann.	100	0 '	0 arm.—Henry's Hist.
	Tower	1.02			. V. xli, p. 454.
1 100	****	quarter	1	4 1	0 7
1480	Wheat	quarter		4	Fabyan.
	Bay salt		1	48	o, J ,
	Salary of Bernard Andree, (a)		9		4 . f Foedera, V. xil, pp. 317,
	blind man) the king's poet	per ann.	. 1	3	643.
	laureat, 10 marks				- ,
1.180	Oats	quarter	0	2	o MS. qn. by Fleetwood.
1409	Broad cloth, the finest scarlet, or')				1
		yard	Oi	B	0 11 1 1 1
	other ingrafaed colours, not	J			
	to exceed		1 0 1	1	Acts 4 Hen. VII, cc. 8,
	plain colours, not to exceed .				
	Hats, the best not to exceed		0		·
	Caps, the best not to exceed				8 J
	A wether) = [O	3	o] ·
	A fatted ox		0.1	5	0
	Salted keelings t	hundred	3	0	O Lib. Aberbroth, major,
	Hadde he and stablings t		0		A Con in Andersoni Die
	A jatted ox	Ca plut			8 plom. Praef. p. 82.
	Vinegar	Sc. pint			bionic Tracti p. 521
	Honey	-	0		6
	A hog				4
1491	Wheat	'quarter'	0 1	14	8 Fabyan.
	Portion of Katharine daughter of	-			
	the king of Castile, contracted				
	to Arthur prince of Wales, son		41,666 1	13	4 Fædera, V. xii, p. 461.
			,		
	of King Henry VII, 200,000				- 1
	crowns at 4/2 sterling each]				. , , 1
1492					0 101 = 1
	eustrel (servant), and his	per day	0	1	6
	page				
	Demi-lance		0	0	9
	Archer on foot or on horseback			0	9 Podera, V. xii, p. 475.
	with an ellowance for				2 1 1 1
	Archer on foot or on horseback with an allowance for every 20 miles from their	-			
	every 20 innes from their		0	0	6 , ₁₀ - 7
	own nomes to the place				,
	of muster · · · · J		_		
1493	Oats	quarter			MS. qu. by Fleetwood.
	Beans		0	3	4)
					Verdiet for Lord Loval
1404	A cow) (· ·		12	0	O against Doual Macgil-
	A horse in the Highlands		26	8	o licallim for cattle plun-
	A sheep \				O dered, qu. in Donglas's
	Asheep) .				Peerage, p. 429.
	4171	annual ar	0	4	o 1
	Wheat	quarter			0
	Bay salt				
1495	Wheat				7 1 '
	White herrings	barrel	0	3	4 3
	Stipulated allowance to Anne				
	daughter of King Edward IV.				/
	when married to Thomas How-	weekly	1	0	0
t.	ard, heir of the earl of Surrey,				
,					Madox, Formul. Angl.
	for her diet				p. 109.
	and for her two gentlewomen, a				
1	girl, a gentleman, a yeoman	per ann.	51 1	1.1	8
	and three grooms, altogether				
	and for support of 7 horses		16 ·	9	4 1)
	••				•

11 So ofelli majores and ofelli minores are translated by Ruddiman, the learned author of the preface to the Diplomata.

This in atalogue wated, as wo cen in good Vol.

LÒGI

A.D.		Best Wheat in Scotland {	boll	€ 0	6.,	8 0	Council register, qu. in Armot's Hist. of Edina
	1497	Oats	quarter	0	2	0	J burgh, p. 94.
	1498	Hay	load				MS. qu. by Fleetwood.
		and	Toad	0	8	2	J J
		and	-		10	0	
			-	0	12	0	Stow's Annales.
		whereas the usual price was		0	5	0)
		Salary of the king's string minstrel .	month	0	15	0	7 200 1- 27
		- of the prince's organist	quarter	O	10	0	MS. qu. in Henry's Hist.
		Leather gloves for the king	dozen	0	4	0	V. xii, p. 467.
	1499	Wine of Gascolgne	tun	2	0	ŏ	3
		Wheat		0	4	0	ta
		Bay salt		0	2	8	Stow's Annales.
	1500	A feather bed and bolster		1	o		3
		A pair of blarkets				0	
		A pair of flasen sheets, 21 yards .	• • • •	0	2	0	
		I Wo carnets			10	6	
					10 ,		
		Black double set	yard	0	1	0	
				0	8	0	
		Plant starrage		0	Ø	0	
		Black stamyn		0	2	0	
		Arras for an altar-cloth		1	6	8	€.
		Velvet Ludovicus de Vita Christi, a print- ed book Velvet			12	0	
		Ludovicus de Vita Christi, a print-7				_	1
		ed book		0	10	0	
		Wheat	quarter	0	3		
		Malt	quarter			4	
		Peas		0		4	
		Barley, growing		0		0	
		Timber hown	acre	0		Ø	Annual tourstand to
		ead	load	0		0	Appraised inventory of
		A plough with harness	fodder	0		4	the property of Tho-
		A math an and 1		0	3 .	4	mas Kebeel, in Gent-
		A wether unclipped		0	1	8	Mag, 1768, p. 257.
		A ewe unclipped		0		1	
		A lamb		0		6	
		wethers, young and old	C. of 6 score			o	
		A hog (sitten) shorn		ő		Ö	
		W 001	fleece	o	-	4	1
		A bullock		o			
		Anox				0	
		A cow	• • • •			8	1
		Steers and heifers, 53, average price		Q		0	
		A trotting gelding .	• • • •	0	-	O	1
				1	0	0	
		An ambling bobbs				D	,
		An ambling hobby		1	6	9	
		A swan		0	3 4	4	
		A crane		0	2 (õ	No.
		A goose*		0		8	
	1502	Portion of Margaret, oldest daughter of King Henry VII, con-		•	• '	,	วี
		ter of King Henry VII. con-					
		tracted to James IV king of	10,	000	0 (0	
		Scotland, 30,000 nobles					1.
		to be paid in three years after the					Fordera, V. xii, p. 790.
		marriage, and to be carried to					1 790
		Scotland at the expense of Eng-					2
		land.					
		3441144					,

[•] This inventory much refembles a modern auditioneer's atalogue with prices. Many of the articles are underated, as worn out; but those I have selected seem to have een in good condition, and valued at full price. The Vol. IV.

.... CHRONOLOG LE OF PRICE

A.D. 150

150 150

150

	/10	dd, wardrole, &c. for ner	er ann. £1,0	00 0 0	790.
	dir	ing hurse	· 6,t	- 1	
	Her	jointure &2,000 English, * or	quarter	5 8 0	
1505	1	Wheat, 54 quarters	tun	4 0 0	
		Red wine, 6 tuns		3 13 4	
	- 1	Claret wine, 4 tuns	-	3 6 8	
		Choise White wine, 1 tun		3 0 0	
	- 1	White wine for the kitchen	butt	4 0 0	,
	- 1	Malvesey, 1 butt	plpe	3 0 0	
	1	Ossey, 1 pipe.	almo	1 6 8	
		Rhenish, 2 almes	tun	1 10 0	
		Ale of London, 4 tuns		1 5 0	
	. 1	Ale of Canterbury, 6 tuns		1 3 4	
	E.	Beer, 20 tuns		33 0 0	
	3	Spiceries, &c. total	hundred	3 0 0	
	C	Ling, 3 hundred		1 6 8	
	311	Cod. 6 hundred	barrel	1 8 0	
	0	Salmon, salted, 7 barrels	each	0 7 0	
	0	Salmon, freshold	barrel	0 8 0	
	do	Herrings, white, 14 barrels	cade	0 4 8	
	4	1 Tlaurings red. 20 CRRS	barrel	1 10 t)	
	iq.	Sturgeon, salted, 3 parrets	Darret	2 6 8	
	5	Liels, salted, 2 parrers	hundred	2 0 0	
	62	Eels, fresh, 6 hundred	thousand	0 5 0	
	8	Wilks, 8 thousand	hundred	5 0 0	
	푠	Pikes, 5 hundred	nummed	3 6 8	Lelandi Collectanea,
	675	Tench, 4 hundred	adala	0 1 4	vi, p. 30.
		Carp. 100	each hundred	3 0 0	1.0
	E .	Brown, 7 hundred		2 0 0	
		Lampreys, saited, 2 barrers	barrel	0 1 10	
	12	I compress tresh, by	each		
	-	Lamprons, fresh, 14 hundred		2 12 0	
	4	total		0 3 0	
	For the inthronization feast of Villiam Warham, archbishop of Canterbury.	Congers, salted, 124	each	3 4 0	
	1	Roaches, 2 hundred large ones	hundred	1 6 8	
	8	Seals and porpuses, total	1	0 4 0	
	7	Puffins, 6 dozen	dozen	0 10 0	
	niz	Salt, 3 quarters	quarter	1 16 8	
	ro	Rape oil, 2 barrels · · ·	barrel		
	વ	Olive oil, 5 gallons · · ·	gallon		
	.11	Honey, 1 barrel	barrel		
		Mustard, total			1
	10	Vinegar, 1 hogshead	hogshead		
	بننا	Veriuice, 1 pipe	pipe		
		Coals, 200 quarters	quarter	0 0 6	
		The whole expense of the			
		feast, including candles,			
		dishes, cools, heralds, paint-			1. 1
		ers, &c. amounted to be-	****	513 3 0	
		sides comportions, carriage,			
		and proposes for vessels			
)
		lest, &e.			lares for his daughter a joi

* 10 1181, when filver was much more valuable than in 1504, Alexander III, king of Scotland, gave with his daughter to the king of Norway the value of 9,333 pounds of flandard filver, one half in real money, and for pounds of flandard filver, one half in real money, and for the other half an annuity in lands valued at ten years purchase, and the fitpulated jointure was to be ten per cent of the protrion. Henry, when it was incomparatively more necessary for him to conciliate the good will of his fon-in-necessary for him to conciliate the good will of his fon-in-law, gives only 5,714 peunds 3 of ounce of silver of the

1510 1511

	, ••••		. 11 . 1	22.49.44
D. 1505	Alum, which used to sell	cwt.	£0 6 0	July 1 Sept of the 1
	now	announced the	1 13 4	Stow's Annales.
	and even rose to	-	. 2 13 4)
	Hay	-load 4	0 .6 0) "
	Oats	quarter	0 3 0	PET C
	Beans		0 3 8	0
1507	Oats		0 2 0	Fleetwood, p. 115.
	Beans		0 3 6	
	Red wins	lingshead	. 1 6 8	3
- '	A sheep at Aberdeen	• • • •	0 2 8	Record qu. in Sinclair's Statistical account of Scotland, V. ii, p. 538.
1508	Outs	quarter	0 1 10	Fleetwood, p. 115.
	Ale	dozen	0 1 8)
	A fat wether		0 2 4	
	A lamb		0 1 0	
	A pig		0 0 5	
	A gosling	1	0 0 4	
	Chiekens, thirty for		0.04	Bibliotheca topographlca
	A posling	gallen	0 0 4	Britannica, N . LI, p.
	≺ Milk	Banci	0 0 1	729.
	Honey	-	0 0 8	-
	Charcoal	quarter	0 5 0	
	Malt		0 4 0	1
	Salary of the constable of the	per ann.	100 0 0	
	Lieutenant of the west march to-	/ •	133 6 8	
	Lieutenants of the east and mid-		114 13 4	
	Keeper of Nothingham castle	-	26 13 4	1
	Cofferer of the household		300 0 0	
	Clerk of the great wardrobe		300 0 0	
	Secretary for the French language .	-	40 0 0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Clerk of the council		26 13 4	
1	Keeper of the vardrobe at West-		12.3 4	
,	ininster			MS. in the library of
	Master of the king's barge		13 6 8 11 8 61	Thomas Astle Esq.
	and for his 20 men, each		1 8 63	qu. in Henry's Hist.
	Freasurer of England		365 0 0	V. xii. p. 454.
(Chief baron of the exchequer		100 0 0	
1	Baron of the exchequer		46 13 4	DOMESTIC STATE OF THE PARTY OF
(Chancellor of the exchequer		26 13 4	1.2
I	King's remembraneer		55 17 4	0.00
1	Freasurer's remembrancer		64 2 6	
1	Auditors, each		10 0 0	
(Clerks in the exchequer		4 0 0	
*	to	-	5 0 0	
1	Expense of the king's household this year	12	2,759 9 11	
P	aud of his wardrobe		,715 19 11	
1	Total expense for ambassadors	2	0,000 0	
1810 6	this year)	
	Dats	quarter	0 2 0]	
1511		load	0 9 0	Electron I
	Beans	quarter	0 2 0	Fleetwood, p. 113
	lay	load	0 5 0	
•		TOUTE	0 - 0)	
				1 3

A. D. 1511	Oxen, grass-fed, 6 carcases :	each	£0 18 0	رد ۱۰ ادارد ا	1.
	Pigs, 36		0 0 11		
For a dinner given by King James IV at Edinburgh on Christmas day 1511	Geere, 85 · · · ·		0 1 6	b	
420	Fed capons, 13 · · ·		0 1 2		
ur	and 12		0 0 81	•	
กรูน	Capons, 88		o i3 6		
	Wild geese, 5, total		0 0 6		
14	Chickens, 13		0 2 0		
11	Fed ralbits, 8		0 1 6		
12 22	Rabbits from the warren, 25		0 0 1	Compt of the	
ay any	Larks, 24 · · · ·		0 0 4	household b	
an	Quail, 1		0 5 8	shop of Cain	
200	Plovers, 9, and snipes, 9, total	• • • •	0 7 0	Register off	
ım	Apples, 340, total	• • • •	0 9 6	lished in Ari	
X.F.	Milk, 7 gallons 1 quart, for	each	0 10 0	of Edinburgh	n, p. 98.
20	Lamb 1	Cath	0.10 0	mark I	
en	Ox-feet, 508 for jellies in				
.22	the king's, the queen's,	1	2 7 5	4.00	
-	and the family's, kitch-				
ınc	ens, total		1 17 6		
dir.	Sheeps feet, 1,500, total		1 17 0	1	
a	Cocks, 36, total		5 13 0	100.00	
,50	Boars, 3, at 45f, 28f, 40f .	onat-	0 1 2		
	Hams, 6	each	0 1 2		
1512 Cost	of the ship Great Michael		0 000 0	Pitscottie's I-li	st. p. 167,
lu	ili by King James IV, without	****	30,000 0 0	ed. 1778.	
he	er artillery and furniture				
She	carried thirty-five cannon, be-				
si	des smaller guns.		Corne	to 1	
er (from	£0 9 0	
23	Hogs, 64	each	0 7 8	1 16 0	
7	Boars, 4		1 6 8	1 10 0	
fg.	Pigs, 26		0 1 0	0 6 0	
,	Mutton, carcases, 35		0 4 0 0 1 8	0 10 0	
ste	Lambs, 36			0.10	
E	Oxen, stall-fed with the hides, 4	-	3 10 0		
2	- grass-fed		1 0 11/2	0 8 0	
5	Calves, 17 · · · · ·		0 2 0		
12	Kids, 78		0 1 4		Compt of
8	Hares (' Leprones') 9	-	0 0 6	0 1 0	the king's
am	Crane, 1		0 12 0		household
7.	Moorfowls ('aves morales') 132		0 0 6	1	&c. in Ar-
, E	Black cocks, 24		0 0 10	}	not's Hist.
**	Fed capons, 26		0 1 54		of Edin
200	Chickens, 51		0 0 4		
n 2	Cocks, & for jellies		0 0 41		burgh, p
ive	Or feet, 108, total		0 17 1		100.
rn.	Sheep feet, 88		0 2 11		
se.	Calres feet, 40		0 3 0		
ainner given by King James IV on Easter day 1512	Onions, 18 lb	lb.	0 0 3		
ti ti	Eggs, 1,100, total		0 19 4		
70	Cheese, 10 stone 8 lb	stone	0 4 6		
I.o.	Apples, 300	100	0 2 0		
	tter in July	stone	0 6 0		
Te	tal expense of the king's house-		820 12 **		
	hold for the morth of July 1512		532 13 7]	
	ts · · · · · · · · ·	quarter	0 2 0	1 Electional -	116
	ans	1	0 4 0	Fleetwood, p	. 110.
DC					

^{*} According to a manuscript of Pitscottie in the Harleian library, no. 4607, the sum was £40,000.

A.D.1512

,			No. III.	APPENDIX,
2	(Wheat	quarter	£0 6 8	(X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
	Wine	tun "	4 13 4	O . O .
	Ale	gallon	0 0 2	
	Beer	-	0 0 01	3
	Stots (bullocks) and whies		0 10 0	
	(heifers) each 5	••••		
	Muttons or sheep, each Beef	• • • •	0 1 5	Exchange and the second
	Mutton	carcase	0 8 0	
	Hops	cwt.	0 1 1 0 13 4	h g .
	White salt and Bay salt	quarter	0 4 0	
	Parish candles, pounds	dozen	0 1 0	
	wax torches	pound	0 0 4	
	Wax tapers	-	0 0 8	
	Pepper		0 1 4	
	Mace and cloves		080	
	Ginger		0 4 0	
ૐ	Sugar		0 13 4	
ē,	Malt	quarter	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
shi	Beefs, fat	each -	0 13 4	
4	Beefs, lean to be fed		0 8 0	
,0	Muttons, fat and lean, average		0 1 8	
Prices paid by the earl of Northumberland at his houses in York-shire, &c.	Gascoigne wine, red, claret,	tun	4 13 .4	
ses	Porks	cach	0'2 0	
100	Veals	-	0 1 8	
is.	Lambs, 10d to	-	0 1 0	
t h	Stock fish		0 0 21	
c a	Salt fish		0 0 4	,
lan	Salmon, salted	lane 1	0 0 6	
er (Red herrings	barrel cade	0 10 0	Northumberland House
E	Sprats	catte	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	hold book, pp. 2-354.
Ę.	Sturgeon	firkin	0 10 0	
O	Salt cels	keg	0 4 0	
	Figs	coppet*	0 1 8	
-	Great raisins		0 1 8	
g	Racyns of corens	pound	0 0 2	
0	Honey	barrel	1 2 0	
4	Vinaman	gallon	0 0 114	
D.	Vermice		0 0 4	
aic	Linen cloth for table-cloths, ?			
20	Linen cloth for table-cloths, towels, &c. yard wide.	ell	008	
Ę.	oca coai, chawder, 4/2 to		0 5 0	
Pi	Oats	quarter	0 2 0	
	Hay, load, 1/14 to	• • • •	0 1 3	
- 1	'Mawing making, and cary-	per acre	0 0 10	
- 1	Russet cloth for gowns to	-		
- 1	poor men, given by the	yard	0 1 0	
- 1	earl	•		
	Capons, lean	each	0 0 2	
- 1	Pigs	-	0 0 3	
- 1	Geese		0 0 3	
ı	Hens		0 0 07	
- 1	Pigeons	dozen	0 0 2	
	Conies	each	0 0 4	•
	Cranes		0 1 4	
	'Hearonsewys'	-	0 1 0	
	Mallards	-	0 0 2	
1	Pheasants, curlews, peacocks	-	010	
			20	

153

153

1535

* By the of the ecclesi

. D.		In Leicester all things dear, Wheat Outs Stone for building, brought from	quarter	0 1		ر 1 0	Flee	etwo	od.	Br. n		
		Caen in Normandy, and delivered at the custom house quay	tun	O in:	4 mone	° J		in cl	318.).]	100,
	1514	Wages (with a et) of a Bailif of husbandry Chief hind, carter, and shepherd	per ann.	1	6	8 0	-	£ 0 0	5 5	0		
		Common servant of husbandry Woman servant Servant under 14 years		0 0		8 0 8			4 4	0 0 0		
		Master carpenter Rough mason from Easter										
		Tyler to Michael- Plummer mass	per da y	0	0	6						Fleetwood, pp. 161 et segq
		Carver		•							ļ	od, pp
		During the rest of the year they had one penny less; and if the em- ployers provided diet, they de-										. 161 et
		dueted twopence.		from C				to Ca		aelmas mass	38	ppas
		Master ship-carpenter	per day	0	0	7			0	6		7
		Hewer	-	0	0	6	*	0	0			
		Able clincher		0	0	5		0	0			
		Holder		0	0	4		0	0			
		Master eaulker		0	0	5		0	0			
		Inferior caulker These also deducted 2d for diet.		0	0	6		U	U	7.2		
		Mower		o	o	5						
		Other labourers and women		0	0	4 %	-				.6	j
	1513	5 Beans	quarter	0	4	0				l, p. I males		
	152	1 * Wheat (a great dearth) · · · ·		1	0					· xiv,		i, and
	152	Salary of the keeper of the privy seal	per day	1	0	0	1	p. 5	71 f	or A. oyal h	D.	1536.
	152	5 Oats	quarter	0	3	4	3	p. 2	01.			
	152	6 Oats		0	3	0	} E	lcety	7000	l, p. 1	16.	
		Beans		0		0)					
	152	7 Wheat till the merchants of the Steelyard reduced it by an importation of wheat and rye from Dautzik		U	15	Ü	5			nnales		
	1.53	o † Oats · · · · · · · ·	-	0			F	lectv	000	l, p. 1	116.	
	, .	Beans		0			1	Iall'e	Ch	ron. p	. 20	01.
		Moderate salary for a clergyman .	per ann.	8	13		7			•		
		Ample salary for a clergyman no one, who had so much, being		0		J	1			Ien. √		
		allowed to hold pluralities. A herd boy in Scotland, with a shirt, a pair of shoes, [diet,] &c.	per ann.	0	3	0	} K	for:	s I	list. (of the	ne re- 1731.

* For fome prices of cattle &c. in Scotland about 1520 in French money, see Majoris Hist. p. 26, ed. 1740.

+ In Fackers, V. xiv, p. 375 there is an inventory of feveral articles of Wolfey's property, seized by the king

LOGI LE OF PRICES, &c.

110,130, 000.		111 11	(1717)
A. D. 1531 A hen of gress, large and fat A capon of gress A house rabbit A rabbit from the warren Eggs, per hundred 1/2 to Butter, sweet	pound	0 0 7 0 1 10 0 0 3 0 0 2½ 0 1 8 0 0 3	Regulations of the royal household, p. 220.
Becf, large Mutton, fat Veal, large Pork Pigs Capons of Grece Capons of Grece Capons of Kent Capons, course Cocks of grose Cocks, course Pigeons Larks Carks	each	1 6 8 0 2 10 0 4 8 0 3 8 0 0 6 0 1 8 0 0 6 0 0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0 2 0 0 10 0 0 5	Stow's Survey of London, p. 728, ed. 1618.
An ov Oat meal 1532 Oats Beans Freuch wine not to exceed	boll stone quarter	1 10 0 0 10 0 0 6 0 0 2 8 ¹ / ₄ 0 5 4	Records qu. in Sinclair's Statistical account of Scotland, V. ii, p. 538. Flectwood, p. 116.
Malmsey, sack, and sweet wines . Wages of the king's runner or?	gallon per ann.	0 0 8 0 1 0	Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 7.
post, a Piedmonicse	per ann.	175 0 0	Foodera, V. xiv, p. 433. Ruddimanni Præf. ad
each each each		87 10 0	Diplom. Scotiæ, p. 82.
1533 Knit hose for Sir T. L'Estrange Ditto for his children 'It was this yeere enacted,	pair	0 2 0 0 0 6	Lady L'Estrange's house- hold book, in Gentle- man's Mag. 1782, p. 229.
that butchers should sell their beefe and nutton by weight Beefe Mutton which being devised for the great commodity of the realme (as it was thought) hath prooved farre	<u>lb.</u>	0 0 0 [‡] 0 0 0 [‡]	St. J. A. J.
otherwise, for at that time Fat oxen were sold Fat wethers Fat calves A fat lamb Piece of beef weighing 2\frac{1}{2} or 3 lb. 3, and even 14, of such pieces Mutton Beef, at the highest Milk, genuine from the cow. 3	quarter ewt.	1 6 8 0 3 4 0 3 4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 8 0 4 8	Stow's Annales, p. 957; London, p. 356, ed. 1618.
about the fame time ale pints in summer, or 2 ale pints in winter, at Goodman's fields nearthe Tower of London	• • • •	0 0 02	Stow's Survey, p. 224, ed. 1618.
1535 Qats	quarter	0 .2 8	

^{*} By the pope's bull the king was empowered to add £200 sterling a year to the salary of the whole judges and of the ecclesiastical benefices, which should fall vacant.

					-	
A.D.	1535	Pension allowed to a nun on the			1	
1		suppression of the house or		£0 13	4	Feedera, V. xiv, p. 563.
		hospital of Seynt James in the	per ann.	20 10	4	redeta, v. xiv, p. 303.
1		fylde', now the palace of S'.				
		James's	nor day	1 0	0	Fædera, V. xiv, p. 571.
	1536	Keeper of the privy scal	per day	26 13	4 7	2 aucia, 11 x11, p. 5/1.
	1537	Apothecary to Princess Mary		bio 13	4	Fordera, V. xiv, pp. 578,
		Physician to the same princess		20 0	0	584.
		Chief organist to the king	quarter	0 3	4	
		Oats	quarter	0 0	0	34
		Beans Crown lands to be sold by order			. ,)
		of Henry VIII, not under twenty				
		years' purchase, and in lots not ex-				
		eccding the value of \$250 per ann.				Fadera, V. xiv, p. 654.
		Pouses in towns, and cottages				
		without land, to be sold, not under				
		fifteen years' purchase.)
		French wines not to be above	gallon	0 0	8 '	
		Malmsey, Ronney, Sack, and	U	0 t	0	Ac' 28 Hen. VIII, c. 14.
		other sweet wines, not above		0 1)
	1540	First musician to the king	per ann.	5 0 0	0	
		Two others	per day	0 2	4	Fædera, V. xiv, pp. 657,
		Two others		0 1	8	703, 704, 705.
		Two others	per ann.	38 0	0	
		Hebrew lecturer at Cambridge	-	40 0	0	١
	1543	3 Oats	quarter	0 3	4	Fleetwood.
		* Beans		0 6	8	Fordera, V. xv, pp. 34,
	154	4 + Salary of John of Padua, the	per day	0 2	0	189.
		klug's architect	1			3 209.
	t546	6 Legacy of Henry VIII to his				
		daughters Mary and Elizabeth,	1	0,000 0	0	Fordera, V. xv, p. 116.
		on their marriages with fo-				1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
		reign princes, cach		3,000 0	0	
		and to live on, each	per ann.	1 6		Fædera, V. xv, p. t50.
		Reg ild Wolf, the king's printer .	per ann.	100 0		7
	154	7 Phys ans to King Edward Vi each		100 0		Fædera, V. xv, pp. 143,
		Grea admiral of England, Ire-		133 6	8	148, 157.
		land, Wales, Calais, Boulogue,			_	1
		&c. &c	pint	0 0	15	Stow's Survey, p. 44t.
		Income of the poorest churches in }	1)
		York		1 6	9	ì
		on which the incumbents could				
		scarcely subsist.				Act 1 Edw. VI, e. g.
		Several of the poor churches were				
		therefor united, so as to pro-		20 (0	
		duce to the incumbents livings		20 (, ,	
		not to exceed				JAMES OF LAND
	153	is Expense of post horses	per mile	0 () 1	Act 1 & 2 Edw. VI, c. 3
	- 17	Pension to Sebastian Cabot, the \	per ann.	166 13	3 4	Fordera, V. xv, p. t81.
		discoverer of North America	[A 1 41.11*			
	154	19 Latin secretary to the king		26 13		Fædera, V. xv, p. 200.
	155	ot t Wheat	quarter	0		
		Malt			5 1	Fleetwood.
		Oats			8 0	["
		Straw	load		5 0	
		Coal §	-	0 1	2 0)

In Finding, V. xvi, p. 796 there are the ranioms of a number of Scottish noblemen and gentlemen, who became prisoners at Solway mods.

† The Fixed Price of Tick Archives the same estimated as the contract of the solution o

A. D. 153

1552

1553

But coal was ce A. D. 1379, as is certain that.ec [Accounts of th Append N°. r. VOL. IV

1334 V

A. D. 1551 -	Wine of Bourdeaux import-		CONT.	in retail * : 3
A 1031 A		tura	£20 0 0	Sc. pint 20 0 10
22	Wine of Rochelle the east		16 0 0	0 0 8
ě.) sea			,,000
543	Winner Pourt) import-			
d.	Wine of Bourdeaux ed by Wine of Rochelle thewest		16 0 0	003
m			13 0 0	- 0 0 6
9	A crane , sea	-		
ic	Aswan	• • • • • •	0 5 0	1 .
wh	A goose	• • • • •	0 5 0	1.
**	A wild goose of the great bind	• • • • •	0 1 4	1:
2	A plover		0 2 0	
ig	A small moor foul	• • • •	0 0 4	
arl.	Black cock, and grey hen,		0 0 4	
4	each		0 0 6	} -
.53	Powts	dozen	,	1 8
Prices regulated by the Scottish parliament, which none durst exceed.	A quhaip (curlew)		0 1 0	Arte Mary and I'
S	A rabbit till Shrove Tuesday .	• • • •		
ie	and afterwards		0 2 0	
7	Alapron		0 2 0	1 8
27	A wood-cock		0 0 4	, <
4	Larks, and other small lirds .	dozen	0 0 4	
ude	A snipe		0 0 2	-
30	A quail		0 0 2	
3	A capon		0 1 0	
12	Ahen		0 0 8	
P4	A chicken		0 0 4	11
1552 Anni	A pig		0 1 6	
2002 21881	se of ale and beer by authority			,
wher	the lord mayor, &c. of London.			MS. in Mus. Brit. Cat.
When	n malt is at 4/ per quarter	gallon	0 0 1	Aysc. Nº. 2177, f. 4.
-	12/	-	0 0 2	21/100.14 . 21//, 1. 4.
Barte			0 0 3 1	
Mutt	on, the best	quarter	0 5 0	Fleetwood.
Oats		boll	0 10 0	
Hay		stone	0 13 4	0
1 allo	w candles > in Edinburgh }	lb.		Council reg. qu. in Ar-
1553 Butte	r	stone	0 0 9	not's Hist of Edin-
Chees			0 4 0	burgh, p. 96.
E_{ggs}		dozen	0 0 4	
Malt		quarte"	0 5 0 1	
Whea		-	0 8 0	
Wine		tun	5 0 0	_
Musc		quart	0 0 6	Fleetwood, p. 118.
Malve		-	0 0 5	
Red w		-	0 0 3	
Physic		per ann.	100 0 0 7	
Librar		-		Fædera, V. xv, pp. 341,
Apoth Painter	ceary		26 13 4	351, 359, 433.
1334 Wheat			10 0 0	
Rye .		quarter	0807	
Malt .			0 6 8	Fleetwood, p. 119.
			0 5 0	

But coal was certainly carried from Newcastle as early as A. D. 1379, as appears by Fordera, V. vii, p. 220-and it is certain that coals were used in Scotland in the year 1291. [Accounts of the chamberlain of Scotland by Mr. Davidion, Append No. 1.

VOL. IV.

APPENDIX, No. III.

CHRONOLOGIC LE OF PRICE

-	Wheat might be exported, if not above Rye if not above Barley if not above Wheat		0 4 0 3 0 8 0 16 0 5	0 }	Act 1, 2 Phil. et Mar. c. 5. Fleetwood, p. 119.
	30/3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				24. 20 16
	53/4				14 * `
1556	Wheat Malt Beans Serjeant painter to the queen	per ann.	0 8 0 5 0 6	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	Fleetwood.
1557	Wheat	quarter	2 13	4])
	Malt		2 4 2 0 2 6 0 0	0 0 8 1	is Lordon
a fter harvoft	Wheat		0 5	0 8	Stow's Annales.
	Rye		0 3	4	
	A wheaten loaf of 56 oz		0 0	1]	
	Wheat		0 4	8	in C
	Malt		$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$	- '	the country
	Candles	lb.	0 0		4
	Wages for threshing wheat per quarter		0 1	1	Fleetwood.
	barley		0 0		
1558	Wheat	quarter	0 14		
early 1	Wood	1,000 billets for			Stow's Annales.
	Double beer	sack kilderkin	0 10	-	
100	Double ale		0 4	6	
	Rabbits	dozen	0 4	-	
	Chickens	hundred	0 6	_	Queen Elizabeth's Pro-
	Cloves and maee	onnee	0 0		gresses, p. * 45.
	Pepper		0 0		
	Coals	sack	0 1		
	Sarcenet for searfs	ell per day	0 3		Fordera, V. xv, p. 3.
156	Wheat	quarter	0 8	_	1
	Rye		0 8		
	Barley		0 5		Fleetwood.
	Oats	load	0 12	-	
	Hay (supposed new)		0 (
	Ale	Sc. pint	0 (Regulation of the ma-
	Loaf of 32 ounces at Glasgow	stone	0 0		gistrates qu. in Gib-
	Candles not to ex-	lb.	0 0		son's Hist. of Glasg.
	Corn for horses .]	peek	0 (8 (p. 82.

^{*} Council reg. qu. in Arnot's Hift, of Ediab, p. 96. Several oth " rates are noted; but these may suffice as a specimen.

A. D. 15

156

* According ters in Maray by Knot. [26] Hift. of Edinb † This pric the conversion tenant, as Fle we find rye and derftood, that were by agreeally find, was

LOGI LE OF PRICES, &c.

A. D. 1561 Salary *	of the ministers of the			
refere	ned church of Sould the			1
from	ned church of Scotland	per ann.	£66 13 4	
to .				Knox's Hist. of the re-
		-	200 0 0	form. p. 352, ed. 1731.
Alaca of	uperintendents, who came in			
Wheat.	the bishops, had more.			}
Rye .		quarter	£0 8 0	1
Malt			0 8 0	t rai
Oats ,		-	0 5 0	Fleetwood.
			0 5 0 .	,
Candles		pound	0 0 3	Archæolog. V. i, p. 15.
1562 Wheat	the church		0.10 0	Archæolog. V. i, p. 16.
		quarter	0 48 0)
Barley	,		0 5 0	i
Hay .		load	0 13 4	
Straw		-	0 6 0	Fleetwood.
Claret w	inc	hogshead	2 10 0	
1563 Rye .		quarter	0 13 4	
Oats ,		-	0 5 0	
Compensation regulated by the ambaffidors of Program and Footland to be made for depresited as the super the borders. N. B. The money is English.	Anox above four years?			
affadors of for depre- he money	old		2 0 0	
P d d	- under four and			
F 2 4	above two		1 10 0	
4 H	A cow above four		1 10 0	
E H	- under four and ?		0	
± × A	and above two		1 0 0	
- C 0 +	Such beast under two 7			
de de	years		0 10 0	Fœdera, V. xv, p. 635.
Compensation regulated by England and Scotland to datrois upon the borders is English.	Sheep, full grown		060	, com , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
25.00	Hogs (young sheep)	••••	0 3 0	
1 2 2	A sow above one year }		0 3 0 1	
ion no.	old		060	
Pr Pr	A younger one		0 2 0	
5 12 C	A goat above one year ?	• • • •	0 2 0	
E E	old		0 & 0	
	A young goat		0 2 0	
(An o	v in the shires of Aber-	• • • •	0 2 0 1	
-3. de	on and Elgin }		1 0 0	
An o.	v in Argyle	-	0.10.0	
S Mutt	on in siberdeen-shire		0 10 0	
3	- in Moray.		0 10 0	
E With	er in Moray	* * * *	0 4 0	.*
a a Lam	h in Maray		0 13 4	1
3 Rabb	it in Oak in		0 1 2	Valuation of the rents of
Sin Suin			0 0 2	the church lands in
de An o. Mutti Hann in single and in single	the Carlo		0 13 4	Scotland, MS. Bibl.
20	La Art		0 1 0	Harl. No. 4613 t.
Ti Cata	in Maray	1 * * 1	0 0 8	221141 14 1 17020 11
E & Caho	n in Fife, 8d to		0 1 6	
.5 D	- in Moray		0 0 6	
S Poult	ry in l'ife, 11 to		0 1 0	
8 01	- in Aberdeen-shire		0 0 6	
	on at Aberdeen and else- }	barrel	4 0 0	
u^n	ere }	1201	. 0 0	

* According to the book of Affiguations, feveral minifters in M way had finaller falaries than the minimum flated by Knot. [Vesari: Hift of Mengy, p. 417] See also Arnot's fifth of Edmburgh, p. 60.

† This price, which occurs fo frequently for wheat, was the convertion price agreed upon by the laudford and tenant, as Electwood observes, after the year 1563. When we find rye and oast also at the same price, it must be underflood, that in the leads of some farms various grains were by agreement averaged at one price, which, I actually find, was a general practice.

† The valuation was probably made between the year 1561 and 1562. But this transcript contains the names of leffices of later and discordant dates; e. g. in sheet 59, p. 1, the earl of Moray is mentioned as regent, who was in that office from 1567 to 1570; and sheet 97, p. 2, mentions William Sea as director of the chancery, who did not enter upon that office till 1592. [Sect Staggering flate, p. 161] It is proper to observe that conversion prices were generally lower than the real market prices.

APPENDIX, No. III.

CHRONOLOGICALE OF PRICE

fave com	Wheat in Fife and Bear or barley in Fife in Aberdeen-shire in Moray Oats in Fife oats with folder in Moray Meal [of oats] in Argyle Salt made at Pittemwem Cheese in Argyle Lime in Argyle Coals in Argyle Rent of arable land wear Dundee near St. Andrews Rent of hill land near Dundee Pay of a reaper in Fife iut some of the clergy were not so nurable to their tenants in their positions. The lishop of Moray	chalder Jb. boll acre	##0 13 4 0 12 0 10 0 10 0 6 8 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Valuation of the rents of the church lands in Scotland, MS. Bibl. Harl. N°. 4613.
Wh Boo Me Ma Oat Mu Goo	r dal	boll	2 10 0 13 6 1	Shaw's Hist. of Moray, p. 287.
1564 ————————————————————————————————————	every thing being more than triple the usual prices. y of a lecturer on civil law. a lecturer on medicine. of the principal surgeon to the queen. y in Yorkshire. ne in Glasgow not to exceed. sster gunner of Carlile. ysician to the queen and the	stone * Sc. pint per day per ann.	40 0 6 26 13 4 0 0 8 0 1 6	Fædera, V. xv, pp. 629, 639, 659. Stow's Annales. Gibson, p. 84. Fædera, V. xv, pp. 694.
1574 WI Bee He Ba WI Bay	ousehold leat rose after Lammas, to rrings, 5 for y salt leat fell after harvest to y salt or great fresh cod, 2/ to	quarter stone quarter	2 16 0 1 1 0 0 1 4 1 4 2 8	0 1
A A Ha A	great cod's head	••••	0 1 0 3 0 10 0 1	Queen Elizabeth's Progresses.

^{*} It was noted as a novelty, that it was fold by v eight.

A. D. 157

1593

Many page dinners; but the noted that the que much above their

OGI LE OF PRICES, &c.

A. D. 1575 Large plaice		0-	
	• • • • • •	£0 1 0) -
A chicken, 5d to	• • • • • •	0 2 3	Queen Elizabeth's Pro-
A green goose, 1/4 to	• • • • •	0 0 6	gresses.
_	• • • • • •	0 1 9	,
1576 Wheat A Sheep in Aberdeen {	boll	1 0 0	7 Records, qu. in Statisti-
A Sheep 5 in Averacen {		0 5 0	car account of Scot-
A new bible			land, V. ii, p. 537.
· A Book of common prayer	* * * * *	2 0 0	Archæol. V. i, p. 16.
A third part of the rents due to	• • • •	0 7 0	5 menaon v. 1, p. 10.
colleges being made payable in corn;]
Wheat must not exceed			Acts 18 Eliz. c. 3.
Malt .	quarter	0 6 8	Trees to Daily C. S.
Beef and mutton		0 5 0	J
Veal, stone 8d to	stone	0 0 6	MS. Bibl. Harl. nº. 609,
Eggs	hander I	0 1 0	published in Queen
Larks.	hundred	0 3 4	Elizabeth's Progresses.
Butter	dozen	0 0 6	}
Ale and beer, gallon 1d to	pound	0 0 4	
Cream *	gallen	0 0 11	
1584 Pay of a private gentleman in King	gallon	0 1 0	J
James's horse guards }	per ann.	200 ~ 0	Acts Jac. VI, parl. 8, c.
1587 Wheat in London	quarter		137.
in other places	quarter	3 4 0 3	
These prices were occasioned by		5 4 0	
excessive exportation			C
Blidfum 'Peasen in the cods at London'	peck	0 0 8	Stow's Annales, pp. 1241,
afterwards tell to	peek	0 0 2	1243.
Cherries were late, but after Lam- ?		0 0 2	
mas so plenty as to sell for * (pound	0 0 1	
Treasurer of the army	per day	1 6 8 7	
with one per cent on the money	For any		
passing through his hands.			Fordors V7
Vice-treasurer of the army	-	0 10 0	Fordera, V. xvi, p. 5.
Allree Other paymasters each		0 6 8	
1588 Vat-meal at Aberdeen in time of a)		3	
tamine .	poll	18 0 0	Sinelair, V. ii, p. 538.
1590 See Holland Long silk hose of Naples A tauny beaver hat A black beaver hat An ostrich feather	ell	1 10 0 1	
Long silk hose of Naples .	pair	24 0 0	MS. account in the Re-
A tawny beaver hat		12 0 0	gister office, qu. in
A black beaver hat		12 0 0	Arnot's Hist. of Edin-
An ostrich feather		100 0 0	burgh, p. 97.
Coais from	chaldron	0 4 0 7	
raised by a combination of the		. (Maitland's Hist. of Lon-
owners to		090	don, p. 274.
1591 Wheat at Aberdeen	boll	3 0 0	Sinclair, V. ii, p. 538.
1533 Wheat might be exported, if not]	quarter	3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Peas, beans, if not above	quarter		Ask or Du
Barley male :Co-to-to-		0 13 4	Act 35 Eliz. c. 7.
Barley, malt, if not above	-	0 12 0	
1594 Ambassador to the States-general .	per day	2 0 0 7	Forday V
besides traveling expenses.			Fordera, V. xvi, pp. 241, 264.
Librarian to the queen	per ann.	.13 6 8]	401.
to	quarter	2 8 0)	
Rye		3 4 0	
		2 0 0 }	Stow's Annales, p. 1279,
to		0 14 0	4 4 3/3
		2 13 4	

^{*} Many pages are filled with fimilar articles for great dinners; but these may suffice as a specimen. It may be noted that the queen's wists raised the prices of all provisions much above their usual rates.

† Considering the value of money, we must suppose their peas nor cherries were generally cultivated. Even within a few years bypast peas have sometime been fold at 34, and cherries at 14, in London.

APPENDIX, No. III.

CHRONOLOG . .. E OF PRICE

1. D. 1595	Fresh butter, pound raised to 5d		£0	0	7	Stow's Annales, pp. 1279,
	An egg *		0	0	1	1381.
	Wheat at Windsor	Winds. qu.	2	0	0	ì
	Malt at do	-	1	0	0	1.
1506	Wheat at do		2	8	0	1
5-	Malt at do		1	6	8	3
	Wheat-meal in London, C	bushel	0	10	0	Descrit America a son
	Wheat-meal in London,		0	6	0	Stow's Annales, p. 1299.
	Oat-meal) wet harvest		0	8	0	7
1507	Wheat at Windsor	Winds. qu.	3	9	6	
5.	Malt at do	-	2	6	4	
	Wheat in London, from	quarter	5	-1	0	1
	fell to		-4	0	0	1
	Rye in ditto, from		3	12	0	Stow's Annales, p. 1300
	fell to	-	1	5	4	oton s itimate ij (n 1500).
	But they soon rose as high as be-					
	fore.) .
1598	On the approach of Christmas					7
	Pepper rose to	16.	0	8	0	
	Raisins		0	0	6	Stow's Annales, p. 1301.
	Wine of Gaseoigne, white and ?	-allon		0	0)
	claret	gallon	0	2	8	}
	Sweet wine	-	0	4	0	Fleetwood.
	Wheat at Windsor	Winds, qu.	2	16	8	
	Malt at do		1	12	6	
1599	Wheat at do	-	1	19	2	
	Malt at do		1	3	4	•
1600	Wheat at do		1	17	8	
	Malt at do		1	0	0	
	Wheat, from	quarter	1	4	0	Stow's Annales, p. 1306.
	was suddenly raised to	*	.2	8	0	J blow a ramanes, pr 1300.
	till the queen prohibited export-					
	ation, and enforced the laws against					
	forestallers, after which the price					
	fell gradually.					
1601						
	England has been of the same stand-		•			
	ard and weight that it is in the pre-					
	sent day.)					
-	Wheat and malt at Windsor	Winds, qu.	. 1	14	10	-£1 4 b
	Wheat and malt at do	-	1	9	ı,	- 0 17 4
1603	Wheat and malt at do	-		1.5		- 0 11 8
	Wine	tun	5	0	0	Fordera, V. xvi, p. 5-11
	Best beer and ale not to exceed	quart	O	0	1	Act 1 Jac. 1, c. 9.
	Smaller beer and ale		0	0	-	1 Met I baci I et g.
	Wheat might be exported, if not]	quarter	1	6	8	
	above	1				Act 1 Jac. 1, c. 25.
	Rye, peas, and beans, if not above .			15	0	1
	Barley and malt, if not above	11/1. I		14	0	- ·
	Wheat and malt at Windsor	Winds, qu				-£0 14 6
1005	Wheat and malt at do		1	15	10	- 1 2 0

The until price of butter teams to have been all the stown thefe years.

4. All the prices of wheat and malt, noted now and hence forward at Windfor, are obtained from the bricks of Froncellege. They are the average prices paid at Whe Lor market at Lady-day and Michaelmaf for the biff goathins, the tax being dealf-fled from the price of the malt; and as the quarter in that market contained nine Wincheffer buffiels till

* The high prices of 1594 and 1595 were occasioned partly by had cassons, and partly by excellive exportation. The usual price of butter scens to have been 3a: see Stown the price of the Winchesser value of all the wheat it for bread is eight unints of the value of the best wheat; and, affining the fame proportion for barley, he has upon that principle, construded tables, by which the price of wheat in the average of 201 years (1595-1795) appears to be first 84, and that of malt first 32, 42, by the Wincheller bushel. [State of the peor, F. m, ff. lxx, lxxix.] A. D. 1603

1632 1

LOG . E OF PRICES, &c.

				,		
D. 1603 The duke of You	rk's nurse					
	- semustross	per ann.	s€50	0 0		
	- sempstress	-	20	0 0	**	
	- chamber-keeper - handress			0 0	Fudera,	V. xvi, pp. 611,
	- cook	-		0 0	637.	
The master of th	e ceremonies			0 0		
1606 Wheat and malt	at Whidean	1877		0 0	1	
1607 Wheat and malt	at do	Winds. qu			-£0 19	4
1608 Wheat and malt	at do	-	1 1			4
1600 Wheat and malt	at do	-	2 1	6 8 -	- 1 4	0
1610 Wheat and malt	at do		2 1	0 0 -		U
A bailif	at (10			5 10 -	- 0 19	4
A gravel survent is	husbandry	per in.	2 1	2 0		
A common same	nusbandry		2 1	0 0		
A plonglings	nt, who can mow	-	2	0 0		
A how mades 16			1 9	9 0		
A woman some			1 (0 0	A 1	
brow and servant	who can bake, }		1 (6 8	Archæold	gia, V. ii, p.
Other warmen	look others . J		1 (6 8	200.	
A girl under state	vants, 16/ to		1 3	3 4		
A chief will	en	-	0.1	1 0		
A common will			2 (6 0		
A common miller		-	1 1	18]		
1611 Wheat and malt	at Windsor	Winds, qu.	1 18	8 8 -	£0 19	8
1612 Wheat and malt	IL (10	-	2 2	2 4		4
Portion of Elizab	em daughter of [40	000	3		_
King James 1	}	40	,000 0	0 6	Fordera, V	. xvi, p. 722.
1613 Wheat and malt a	t Windsor	Winds. qu.	2 8	8 -	£1 0 4	1
1614 Wheat and malt a	t do		2 1)
1615 Wheat and malt a	t do	-	1 18			
1616 Wheat and malt a	t do	-	2 0			3
1617 Wheat and malt a	t do		2 8			
Ford chancellor B	acon's salary	per ann.	512 15			
do. for attending	g star chamber		200 0	0	** * **	
do. for other all	owances	-	360 0		Fœdera, V	. xvii, p. 1.
his whole emolum	ents £1,102:15:0			- 1		
· Pension to William	n Camden, au-			Ž		
thor of Butanni	a, &c. in con-	•	00 0		13 . 1	
sideration of his	s income being		20 0	0 >	rœdera, V	. xvii, p. 5.
too similification				- 1		
1618 Wheat and malt at	t Windsor	Winds. qu.	2 6	8 -	£1 0 0	
1619 Wheat and malt at	t c %		1 15			
1620 Wheat and melt at	do		1 10		0 18 8	
1621 Wheat and malt at	do		1 10		0 16 0	
1622 Wheat and malt at	do		2 18		1 6 0	
1623 Wheat and malt at	t do		2 12	0	1 11 2	
1624 Wheat and malt at	do.		2 8	0 -	1 3 4	
1625 Wheat and malt at	do	Control of the last of the las	2 12	0 -	1 1 6	
1626 Wheat and malt at	do	-0.000	2 9	4	1 7 8	
1627 Wheat and malt at	do		1 16	0 -	1 0 0	
1628 Wheat and malt at	do		1 8	0	0 18 0	
1029 Wheat and mair at	do.		2 2	0	1 4 0	
1630 Wheat and malt at	do		2 15	8	1 14 0	
1631 Wheat and malt at	do		3 8	0 -	J 18 8	2
1632 Wheat and malt at	do	-	2 13	4	1 11 0	
Consum M					In retail per	quart.
Canary, Muscadel,	and Alicant, 2	pipe	16 0)
Wines.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		16 0	0	0 1 0	
Sack and Malaga v	vines	butt	13 0	0	0 0 9	Fædera, V.
Best Gaseoigne and	otner French [tun	10 0	0		xix, p. 405.
Wines,		· · · · · ·	18 0	0 —	0 0 6	1
Rochelle and other	small wines	-	15 0	0 -	0 0 5	

CHRONOLOGIA FABLE OF PRI

	These prices of wines were fixed		
	by royal authority for the ports of		
	landing and to miles around them,		
	£4 per un being allowed for car-		
	riage of 30 miles beyond the 10.		
A.D. 1633		****	0 4 6
	A turkey hen		0 3 4
			0 0 8
	A fat goose in the market		0 2 0
	A fat capon in do		0 2 2
	A fat hen in do		0 1 0 Fardera, V. xix, p. 511.
	Poulterers might charge above		Padeta, V. Kin, p. 511.
	A duck, wild or tame A fat goose in the market A fat capon in do. A fat hen in do. Poulterers might charge above the market price. Eggs Fresh butter, pound 4d to		
	g Eggs	dozen	0 0 4
	Fresh butter, pound 4d to		0 0 6
	Salt butter	pound	0 0 44
	Candles with cotton wicks		0 0 4 1
	Wheat and malt at Windsor	Winds. qu.	2 18 0 - €1 8 0
1624	Wheat and malt at do	-	2 16 0 - 1 12 4
	Wheat and malt at do		2 16 0 - 1 7 8
	Wheat and malt at do		2 16 8 1 8 8
			2 13 0 — 1 19 4
			2 17 4 - 2 2 4
	Wheat and malt at do		2 4 10 1 11 85
	Wheat and malt at do		2 4 8 - 1 7 8
	Wheat and malt at do		
1041	Wheat and malt at do		2 8 0 - 1 9 0
	(Some years wanting in the Eton		
	accounts.)		
	Wheat and malt at Windsor		3 13 8 — 1 17 0
	Wheat and malt at do		4 5 0 - 2 0 0
	Wheat and malt at do	-	4 0 0 2 2 0
	Wheat and malt at do		3 16 8 - 1 18 6
	Wheat and malt at do		3 13 4 - 1 9 0
1652	Wheat and malt at do		2 9 6 - 1 8 0
1653	Wheat and malt at do		1 15 6 - 1 8 0
165	Wheat and malt at do		1 6 0 1 0 8 .
1655	Wheat and malt at do		1 13 4 1 0 0
	Coals in London generally above .	· chaldron	1 O O England's Grievance.
1656	Wheat and malt at Windsor .	Winds, qu.	2 3 0 -2 1 4 0
1655	Wheat and malt at do		2 6 8 1 8 4
	Wheat and malt at do	-	3 5 0 - 1 9 4
	Wheat and malt at do		3 6 0 - 2 8 8
	Wheat and malt at do	-	2 16 6 - 1 12 8
100	Spanish and sweet wines by retail .	quart	0 1 6]
	French wines do	-	0 0 8 > Act 12 Car, 11, c, 25
	Rhenish wine do		0 1 0
.66	Wheat and malt at Windsor	Winds. qu.	3 10 0 -21 13 4
		TT THE STATE OF	3 14 0 - 2 2 0
100			2 17 0 - 1 12 8
	y to the cat dates assure are assured		2 0 6 - 1 10 0
	Wheat and malt at do. i		2 9 4 — 1 8 4
	Wheat and malt at do.		1 16 0 — 1 6 0
	Wheat and malt at do		
	Wheat and malt at do		
	8 Wheat and malt at do		2 0 0 - 1 4 0
	Wheat and malt at do.		2 4 4 — 1 7 4
	Wheat and malt at do		2 1 8 — 1 6 6
	Wheat and malt at do		2 2 0 - 1 5 4
	2 Wheat and malt at do		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Wheat and malt at do		2 6 8 - 1 4 0
167-	Wheat and malt at do		3 8 8 1 14 0
	Coals in London	chaldron	1 2 6 Journal of com. of trade-

Vol.

OG ABLE OF PRICES, &c.

						г а
A. D. 1675 Wheat and malt at Wi	nde	O.P.			William I.	0
1676 Wheat and male at do.					Winds. qu.	
1677 Wheat and mait at do.	۰		٠		-	1 18 0 - 1 6 0
1678 Wheat and malt at do.		٩			-	2 2 0 - 1 8 0
1679 Wheat and mait at do.					-	2 19 0 1 8 8
1690 Wheat and mait at do.					-	9 0 0 - 1 6 8
1680 Wheat and malt at do.					-	2 5 0 - 1 2 8
1681 Wheat and malt at do.					distribution of the last of th	2 6 8 1 4 8
1682 Wheat and malt at do.					-	
1683 Wheat and malt at do.					-	
1084 Wheat and malt at do.					1	
1083 Wheat and malt at do.						
1080 Wheat and malt at do.						
1087 Wheat and malt at do						1 14 0 1 5 4
1688 Wheat and malt at do.		٠	•			1 5 2 - 1 4 0
1689 Wheat and malt at do.				0	-	2 6 0 - 1 2 0
1690 V neat and malt at do.		•	v	۰	Contract Con	1 10 0 - 1 0 0
1601 Wheat and malt at do.					-	1 14 8 - 0 19 4
1692 Wheat and malt at do.	۰				-	1-14 0 - 0 17 4
1602 Wheat and mait at do.						2 6 8 - 1 4 4
1693 Wheat and malt at do.						3 7 4 - 1 10 0
1694 Wheat and malt at do.					-	3 5 - 1 12 0
1695 Wheat and malt at do.					-	2 13 0 - 1 12 0
1696 Wheat and malt at do.						0
1007 Wheat and malt at do.						0 0 0
1698 Wheat and malt at do.						
1000 Wheat and malt at do.						3 8 4 - 1 12 0
1700 Wheat and malt at do.	i	Ċ	:			3 4 0 - 1 19 4
1701 Wheat and malt at do.	-				-	2 0 0 - 1 11 4
1702 Wheat and malt at do.	•	٠				$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1703 Wheat and malt at do.	•	٠	٠	•	description in the last of the	
1704 Wheat and malt at do.	٠					1 16 0 - 1 3 4
1703 Wheat and mart at do.			٠		-	2 6 6 - 1 8 0
1703 Wheat and malt at do.					-	1 10 0 - 1 6 0
1706 Wheat and malt at do.					-	1 6 0 1 2 0
1707 Wheat and malt at do.						1 8 6 - 1 3 4
1708 Wheat and malt at do.					-	2 1 6 - 1 8 0
1709 Wheat and malt at do.					-	3 18 6 - 1 13 4
1710 Wheat and malt at do.					-	3 18 0 - 1 16 0
1711 Wheat and malt at do.						0 0
1712 Wheat and malt at day					-	- 1 10 4
1713 Wheat and malt at do						. 10 0
1714 Wheat and malt at do.						
1715 Wheat and malt at do		:				$2\ 10\ 4 - 1\ 9\ 4$
1716 Wheat and malt at do.				•		2 3 0 - 1 10 8
1717 Wheat and malt at do	•	•			-	2 8 0 - 1 8 0
1713 Wheat and malt at do.	•	•	•	•	-	2 5 8 - 1 5 4
1719 Wheat and malt at do.	•	•	•			1 18 10 - 1 4 8
1720 Wheat and mate at do.	•		•			1 15 0 1 6 8
1720 Wheat and malt at do.	٠	•	•			1 17 0 - 1 11 4
1721 Wheat and malt at do.					-	1 17 6 - 1 8 4
1722 Wheat and malt at do.					-	1 16 0 - 1 2 8
1723 Wheat and malt at do.						1 14 8 - 1 3 8
1724 Wheat and malt at do.						1 17 0 - 1 10 0
1725 Wheat and malt at do.						
1726 Wheat and malt at do.						
1727 Wheat and malt at do						
1728 Wheat and malt at do.						0 44 0
1720 Wheat and malt at do.		. 1	•	•		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1730 Wheat and malt at do.					1	1 10 4
1731 Wheat and malt at do.	•	•	•	•	-	1 16 6 - 1 7 0
and the control of th	•	•	•	•	-	1.12 10 - 1 0 5
Vol. IV.						. 70

Vol. IV.

4 F

A. D. 1732 ...

1733

1735 1736

1739

1756

1757

1763

1767 June.....

1768 January ...

As the Econ books, from which all the Windsor prices are taken, give only he price of the best grain, and that rated by a measure above the legal standd, so that about seven units of those prices nake the nearest approach without small fractions) to the average prices of all England. I now give the average of the January prices of corn, and also of coals, as they are resorded in that useful repository, the Gentleman's magazine. It may be observed, that coals must have been cheaper throughout the years.
--

9 F 2 E

e of the January prices of come and also of come as and are
hat useful repository, the Gentleman's magazine.
ne observed, that coals must have been cheaper throughout the year,
nary.

Coals,

chaldron.

£1 7 0

1 4 6

1 5 0

3 16 0

0

6

6

6

0

0

1 9 0

1 12 0 1 8 1 9 6

1 10

1 13 0

1 10 0

2 0 0

1 19

on.

om.

om.

om. 9

om.

om.

omitted

om.

onı.

quarters

0:11 0

0 14 6

0 11 6

0 11 6

0 13 6

 $\begin{array}{cccc}0&14&6\\0&10&6\end{array}$

0 14

0 13 0 6

0 10

0 15

0 13 0

0 13 6

0 12

0 18 9

0 19

0 13

0 11

0 12

0 12

1 1

0.16

0 18

0 18

0 16

0 15

0 14

o

0

0

9 om.

9

6

6 0 6

0

0 13 6 om.

omitted

Olli-

om.

om.

£0 12 6

than in Jan

Coals in] Average prices of 100 chaldrons annually given in charity, agreeable to the will of the late earl of Thanet. [Report on the construct, 1800, p. 119.] London, 32 8 40

	Wh	eat,	Ry	c,	Barley, quarter.		Oats quarter.		Beans, qua		Peas,		boll of	
	5.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	5.	d.	s	a.	s.	d.	5.	d.
771	47	2	34	4	25	8	16	8	28	6			1	
772	50	8	36	8	25	4	16	2	30	0				
773	51	0	33	4	28	4	17	2	33	0				
774	52	8	34	4	28	6	17	10	31	2				
775	48	4	32	10	26	0	16	6	28	8			1	
776	38	2	26	10	20	2	15	0	26	6			ł	
777	45	6	28	0	20	6	15	8	28	6				
778	42	0	28	4	22	8	15	2	27	8				
779	3 3	8	23	4	19	6	14	0	24	2				
780	35	8	22	2	17	0	12	10	22	2			1	
781	44	8	26	10	17	2	13	8	23	0				
782	47	10	28	10	22	6	15	2	26	0				
783	52	8	35	8	30	4	19	10	34	10				
784	48	10	32	2	27	10	18	4	32	2				
785	51	10	28	0	24	0	17	2	30	8			1	

Average prices in January in London.

· Barlev.

£0 17-0

quarter.

0 19 0

0 15 6

0 15 9

0 14 0

0 16 6

0 17 6 0 17 6

0 0

6

6

0

6

o

o

0

0

6

6

0

0

96

0 12 0

0 13 6

0 11

0 10

0 13

0 17 0 15 6

0 16

0 13 0 14 0

16

1

omitted

om.

om. ···

Wheat,

quarter.

1 3 0

8 0

1 12

1 0 1

1 8

3 6

0 13

0

o

0

6 6 om.

0

0

6

0 6 6

0

6

0 6 0

6

6 0

6

1 13

13 0

8

11

1 12

1

2 2 5

1 12 0 0

> Returns, to an order of the house of comm by Mr. Catherwood, receiver of corn 35 613 613 613 613 613 1113 213 1113 35 30 33 34 36 34

GICAL MBLE OF PRICES, &c.

-				,								Beech						1 1 7
. D. 1786			27	2	24	4	18	0	33	2	1		1		7			
1787	41	2	27	8	22	8	16	8	31	10	ĺ				8 3 3			
1788	45	0	27	8	22	0	1.5	8	27	2					Returns, made cora r			
1789	51	2	29	10	22	10	16	0	27	2	1		1		up retu			
1790	53	2	34	0	25	6	18	10	31	ō								
1791	47	0	31	4	25	10	18	2	30	6						35	6) press (40
1792	42	11	30	8	26	9	17	10	31	7	32	8	33	0	order Mr.	33	U	Average the Foun [Refert, p.
1793	48	11	35	11	31	9	21	3	37	8	38	4	38	11	्रद			PA FE
1794	51	8	37	. 9	32	10	22	0	42	6	46	8	38	1	불의	44	,	fort, p. 1
1795 1796	74	2	48	5	37	8	24	9	46	8	53	4	43	6	of the house Catherwood,		1	Foundling ert, p. 120.]
1796	77	1	47	0	35	7	21	9	38	10	43	6	42	9	40	49 45	9	0.00
1797	53	1	31	11	27	9	16	9	27	6	33	5	33	10	house 700d, 1	43	2	
1798	50	3	30	11	29	1	19	10	30	1	33	11	36	8		44	6	hofpital.
1799	67	6	43	9	36	0	27	7	44,	7	45	2	45	ő	500	57	0	P. d.
1800	113	7	76	11	60	0	39	10	69	3	67	5	72	1	receiver of	3/	1 -	1 1 1
1801	118	3	79	9	67	9	30	6	62	8	67	8	70	0	7 0			

(1.1)

A COMMI

N. B. The

Aberd. S. Ang. W. Ant. I. Arm. I. Arg. S. Ayr, S. Bamf, S. Bed. E. Berk. E. Berw. S.
Breck. W.
Buck. E.
Bute, S.
Camb. E.
Card. W.
Carm. W.
Car. I.
Cath. I.
Cath. I.
Cath. S.
Cav. I.
Cotof. E.
Clac. S.
Clac. S.
Clare, I.
Corn. E.
Comb. E.
Denb W. Derb. E.
Dev. E.
Dow. I.
Dow. I.
Dow. J.
Dow. J.
Dow. J.
Dow. J.
Dub. J.
Dunb. S.
Dunf. S.
Dunf. S.
Elg. S.
Elg. S.
Eff. E.
Firm. J.
Fife, S.
Galw. J. Glaw, I. Glam, W. Glove, E. Had, S. Hamp, E. Heref, E. Hert, E. Hunt. E. Inv. S Kent, E. Ker. I. Kild, I.

As this is no stand that any infermation ex-

Kilk, I. King, I. Kink, S. Kinr, S. FFFFGGGHHHHHRKKKKKKK

APPENDIX, No. IV.

A COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

N. B. The names of the shires, or counties, in which the towns &c. are situated, are expressed by the following abbreviations within parentheses.

Aberd. S.			
Ang. W.	Aberdeen, Scotland. Anglefey, Wales.	Kirk. S.	Kirkcudhright, Scotland.
Ant. I.	Antrim, Ireland.	Lan. S.	Lanark-shire, Scotland.
Arm. I.	Armagh, Ireland.	Lan. E.	Lancashire, England.
Arg. S.	Argyle-shire, Scotland.	Leic, E.	Leicester, England.
Ayr, S.	Ayr-shire, Scotland.	Leit. I.	Leitrim, Ireland.
Bamf, S.	Bamf-fhire, Scotland,	Lim. I.	Limerick, Ireland.
Bed. E.	Bedford-shire, England,	Linc. E.	Lincoln shire, England.
Berk. E.	Berk-fhire, England.	Link. S.	Linlithgow, or West Lothian, Scotland.
Berw. S.	Berwick-shire, Scotland.	Lond. I. Long. I.	Londonderry, Ireland.
Breck. W.	Brecknock-shire, Wales.	Louth, I.	Longford, Ircland.
Buck. E.	Buckingham-shire, England.	Mann,	Louth, Ireland.
Bute, S.	Bute, Scotland.	Mayo, I.	Mayo, Ireland.
Gamb. E.	Cambridge, England.	Meath, I.	Meath, Ireland.
Gard. W.	Cardigan, Wales.	Mer. W.	Merioneth, Wales
Garm. W.	Carmarthen, Wales,	Mid. E.	Middlefex, England.
Garn. W.	Carnaryon, Wales.	Mon. I.	Monaghan, Ireland.
Car. I.	Carlow, Ireland.	Mon. E.	Monmouth-shire, England.
Catb. I.	Catherlow, Ireland.	Mont. W.	Montgomery-shire, Wales.
Gatn. S.	Catness, Scotland.	Nairn, S.	Nairn, Scotland.
Gav. I.	Cavan, Ireland.	Norf. E.	Norfolk, England.
Gbef. E.	Cheihire, England.	Northamp. E.	Northampton shire, England.
Class I	Clackmannan, Scotland.	Northumb. E.	Northumberland, England.
Glare, I. Gerk, I.	Clare, Ireland,	Nott. E.	Nottingham-shire, England.
Gorn. E.	Cork, Ireland.	Ork. S.	Orkney, comprehending the iflands of Ork.
Gumb. E.	Cornwall, England.		ney and Shetland, Scotland.
Denb W.	Cumberland England.	Oxf. E.	Oxford-shire, England.
Derb. E.	Denbigh, Wales.	Peeb. S.	Peebles, Scotland.
Dev. E.	Derby-fhire, England. Devon-shire, England.	Pemb. W.	Pembroke shire, Wales.
Don. I.	Donegal, Ircland.	Perth, S.	Perth shire, Scotland.
Dorf. E.	Dorfet-shire, England.	Queen. I.	Queen's county, Ireland.
Down, I.	Down-fhire, England.	Rad. W.	Radnor-shire, Wales.
Drog. I.	Drogheda, Ireland.	Renf. S.	Renfrew shire, Scotland.
Dub. I.	Dublin, Ireland.	Rofe. I.	Rofcommun, Ireland.
Dunb S.	Dunbarton-shire, Scotland.	Rofs. S. Roxb. S.	Ross-shire, Scotland.
Dunf. S.	Dunfries-shire, Scotland.	Rut. E.	Roxburgh-shire, Scotland.
Dur. E.	Bishoprick of Durham, England.	Selk. S.	Rutland-shire, England.
Edin. S.	Edinburgh or Mid Lothian, Scotland.	Shrop. E.	Selkirk-fhire, Scotland.
Elg. S.	Elgin, or Moray, Scotland.	Sligo, I.	Shropshire, England.
Eff. E.	Effex, England.	Som. E.	Sligo, Ireland. Somerfet-shire, England.
Ferm. I.	Fermanagh, Ireland.	Stuf. E.	Stafford-shire, England.
Fife, S.	Fife-shire, Scotland.	Stirl. S.	Stirling-shire, Scotland.
Flint, W.	Flint-shire, Wales.	Suff. E.	Suffolk, England.
For f. S.	Forfar, or Angus, Scotland.	Sur. E.	Surrey, England.
Galw, I.	Galway, Ireland.	Suff. E.	Suffex, England.
Glam. W.	Glamorgan, Wales.	Sutb. S.	Sutherland, Scotland.
Glove. E.	Gloucester-shire, England.	Tif. I.	Tipperary, Ireland.
Had. S.	Haddington, or East Lothian, Scotland.	Tyr. I.	Tyrone, Ireland.
Hamp. E. Heref. E.	Hampshire, England.	War. E.	Warwick-shire, England.
Hert, E.	Hereford-shire, England.	Wat. I.	Waterford, Ireland.
Hunt, E.	Hertford-shire, England.	Westm. E.	Westmoreland, England,
Inv. S	Huntingdon-fhire, England.	W. Meath, 1.	West Meath, Ireland.
Kent, E.	Invernefs-shire, Scotland,	Wex. I.	Wexford, Ireland.
Ker. I.	Kent, England.	Wick. I.	Wicklow, Ireland.
Kild. I.	Kerry, Ireland.	Wig. S.	Wigton, Scotland.
Kilk, I.	Kildare, Ireland.	Wilt. E.	Wilt-shire, England.
King. I.	Kilkenny, Ireland. King's county, Ireland.	Word. E.	Worcester-shire, England.
Kink. S.	Kirkardin, or Mearns, Scotland.	York, E. R.	York-shire, East riding
Kinr. S.	Kinrofs-shire, Scotland.	York, N. R.	North riding England.
		York, W. R.	West riding)

As this is not a gazetteer of all the towns and villages of the united kingdom, the reader will understand that any place, not appearing in it, has no trade or manufactures of any consequence, as far as my information extends.

ABBOTSBURRY, (Dorf. E.) a town fituated at the head of the islamme, or bank, which connects in the city and adjacent country, and delivered to Portland filand (at it is called) with the main land, thus a manufacture of cotton stockings; and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing.

ed, from Lendon and Newcastle, combed and spun in the city and adjacent country, and delivered to the knitters by agents in various parts of the country. A good deal of the wool is spun upon jenuies for making cloth, duffle, serges, and some other

the inhabitants are employed in fifting.

ABERATON, (Glam. W.) a town near the mouth
of the Avon, has fome iron works, and a harbour
for small vessels.

ABERBAUTHOCK, or ARBROATH, (Forf. S.) a prosperous town, containing above 5,000 inhabitants, employed in manusacturing fail-cloth, ofnaburg, brown linen for coach-makers, and upholiterers, calicoes, and thread, and in fpinning cotton. There is a small made harbour. Some vessels belonging to the town import flax and hemp from Russia, and wood and iron from Norway and Sweden. Before the abolition of the duty on sea-born coal this port, being the nearest to the Red head, the ne plus ultra of duty-free coal, drove a considerable trade in that necessary article for the supply of the adjacent country.

ABERCONWAY, (Carn. W.) a town fituated near the mouth of the River Conway, which is navigable by large veffles. Some timber, and bark, and a little corn, are shipped from the harbour. The trade has formerly been more confiderable than it is now.

ABERDEEN, the capital of the extensive shire which takes its name, confifts of the cities of Aberdon or Old Aberdeen at the mouth of the River Don, and New Aberdeen at the mouth of the River Dee, which, by increase of buildings are nearly united, almost like London and Westminster. The houses are well built, and contain about 24,000 uhabitants. The mouth of the River Dee is the harbour, in which there is water for vessels of 10 feet draught at the upper part, and from 18 to 21 at the entrance, the bar being removed by a pier built in the year 1775. The principal manufacture has long been knitted flockings, in which the women, and also many men and boys, in all the adjacent country, are employed. The value is estimated above £ 100,000 annually, whereof about two thirds go to Holland and Germany, and the rest to England, Portugal, and America. A great deal of linen yarn is spun in Aberdeen and the neighhouring country, most of which is fent to Perth, Dunfermline, and Glafgow. Brown theeting, ofnaburg, and fail cloth, are made here, and likely to increase. White and coloured threads, articles in which the Scots are thought to excell, are made to a larger extent in Aberdeen than in any other place, and are almost all fent to London. Coarse woolen auffs, called plaidings and fingrums, have long been made by the farmers and cottagers near Aberdeen from the wool of their own sheep, and fent mostly to Hamburgh: but this trade has declined, in confequence of fewer sleep being now kept by the farmers. Wool is now chiefly brought, proper'y fort-

in the city and adjacent country, and delivered to the knitters by agents in various parts of the country. A good deal of the wool is fpun upon jennies for making cloth, duffle, forges, and fome other stuffs for home confumption, and also for London and America. Works have been established for fpinning cotton, weaving and printing calicoes, &c. The breweries of Aberdeen are famous, and much of their ale is shipped for London and foreign countries. The fishe: y for falmon in the two rivers. and in the fea, is a very confiderable object. About two thirds of the fish are fent to London, and the rest are cured, and exported to France and Flanders, where the Aberdeen fish still preserve their antient reputation. Some cod are also exported. Great quantities of stones, formed for paving, and some also for building, are shipped for London. The advancing prosperity of Aberdeen appears by an act in the year 1800 for erecting two new streets. And its prosperity is a bleffing to all the country around to a confiderable distance, particularly as the manufactures afford employment to many thousands

ABERDOUR, (Fife, S.) a fmall town with a fafe harbour on the Forth, to which there belong a few fmall veffels. Some bed ticks and coarfe linens are made here.

ABERGAVENNY, (Monm. E.) a large town on the Usk, between the mouths of two smaller streams, is the market for the Welsh stannels made in all the furrounding country. Near it there is plenty of coal, lime, and iron ore.

coal, lime, and iron ore.

ABERNETHY, (Elg. S.) as inland village on the River Spey. There are here four faw-mills for, converting into planks and boards the excellent nr, oak, and birch, of the adjacent mountains, belonging to the duke of Gordon. Sir James Grant, Rothimurchus, and Macintofh, which for many ages had flourished and perished, useless to the proprietors and the community. Logs, planks, boards, masts (some 60 feet long), yards, ship timbers, &c. are stoated down the river to Speymouth. See Speymouth.

ABERTHAW, (Glam. W.) a small town on both fides of the mouth of the Thaw, has some consing trade with Briftol for the accommodation of the adjacent country.

ABBRYSTWITH, (Card. W.) a town on the banks of the Ridiol near its mouth, and near where the Yitwith alfo falls into the fea, has an indifferent harbour, supposed to have been better in former ages. It is close upon one of the best fishing stations on the Welsh coast, and has some trade with Ireland, and along the coast, in timber, bark, fish, fish oil, and lead ore, which has increased of late years; and consequently the harbour has been improved.

Abings upon the has a confid London.

ADWLPH the River machinery, finest cotte about 700 lage has be

AIRTH, a creek of It has eigh and foine o

off from its fifthery, and ALENCE E.) an anti

ALLOA,

has a good

with 17, a

tides, the being great a fmall rive cafionally fo flantial quay receiving a a superior q foreign and thriving gla branches. established: proper way clined. Ser are made, b The wool is for which m are also proc cent countr The mustin Glafgow. branches of 1 diffillery of t Its decline n

ALNEMOU
umb. E.) a t
which makes
in coasting.
ALREWAS

manufacture, Mefficurs D Trent. ALVA, (SI

of blankets, from the neig the beginning wrought in thing filver to pounds fterling 1760 the fear

^{*} From the name of the town, fignifying the mouth of the Yawith, and also from the appearance of the ground, there is some reason to believe that that river formerly carried its watersto the town, and that the united fircam of the two rivers has had a mifficient body of water to make a good harbour and sour out the bar.

2

Abingtion, the capital of Berk-shire, situated upon the Thames, by the navigation of which is lass a confiderable trade in fending corn and malt to London.

ADMLPHI cotton works, (Perth, 8.) fituated on the River Teith, the water of which drives the machinery, have the reputation of producing the finest cotton yarn made in Scotland, and employ about 700 people, for whose accommodation a village has been built on the fouth side of the river.

AIRTH, (Stirl. S.) a town with a fmall harbour, a creck of Albas, on the fouth flore of the Fotth. It has eight veffels, employed chiefly in coafling, and fome of them make voyages to the Baltic.

ALDBURGH, (Suff. E.) a port town, much fallen off from its former prosperity. It has a plentiful sishery, and some coasting trade.

ALENCESTER, corrupted to ALCESTER, (War. E.) an antient town with a manufacture of needles.

ALLOA, (Clac. S.) a large and profperous town, has a good harbour on the north fide of the Forth, with 17, and fometimes 22, feet water in spring tides, the rife here, though fo far up the river, being greater than at 1 ith. By means of dams, a small river is made to drive seven mills, and occasionally scour out the harbour, which has a subfrantial quay, and an excellent dry dock, capable of receiving a ship of 40 guns. There is coal here of a superior quality, which has created a very brisk foreign and coasting trade, and given birth to a thriving glass-work, and iron works in a variety of branches. A manufacture of camlets was long ago established: but, as the makers never got into the proper way of finishing them off, that trade has declined. Serges and iome other coarfe woolen stuffs are made, but in smaller quantities than formerly. The wool is now better employed in making cloth, for which manufacture English and Spanish wools are also procured; and the inhabitants of the adjacent country find beneficial employment by it. The muslin manufacture has been introduced from Glafgow. There are also rope-works, and other branches of business connected with shipping. The distillery of this place was some time ago very great. Its decline needs not be regretted.

ALNEMOUTH, corrupted to AYLMOUTH, (Northumb. E.) a town at the mouth of the River Alne, which makes a harbour for some vessels employed in coasting.

ALBEWAS, (Staff: E.) a village with a cotton manufacture, established in the year 1793 by Messicure Dickins and Finloe of Burton upon Trent.

ALVA, (Stirl. S.) a village with a manufacture of blankets, and ferges of the kind denominated from the neighbouring village of Tillycoultry. In the beginning of the eighteenth century a mine was wrought in the adjacent ground, which, after yielding filter to the value of forty or fifty thousand pounds flerling, was given up. Nout the year 1760 the fearch for filter was refumed, but, initead

of it, cobalt was found, which was wrought for fome time; and then the mines of Alva were totally abandoned, though the hills are known to contain filver, lead, copper, iron, and cobalt.

ALYTH, (Perth, S.) a village with about 1,100 inhabitants, chiefly employed in making brown linens, ofnahurg, and fail-cloth.

Amblecot, (Staff. E.) a village near Stourbridge, believed to be the only place in the world possessing the blue clay, of which are made pots for melting glass, or other processes requiring very strong sires, some of which are large enough to melt 30 cwt. of glass. This valuable clay lies about 150 tect under the surface of the ground; and is, notwithstanding, a prositable article to the proprietor, being sent from hence to all parts of the world.

AMLUCH, (Ang. W.) near the north point of the island, from a small fishing village has grown to a town of 5,000 inhabitants who are employed in the various works connected with the very copious mine of copper, lead, filver fulphur &c. in l'aris mountain, discovered in the year 1762, but not properly known till 1768. Since that time It has continued to enrich the proprietors, the company of mining adventurers called the Anglefey copper company, and the neighbouring country in general. For the accommodation of shipping, the company have dug a basin or dock out of the folid rock, which, though dry at low water, can receive veffels of about 200 tuns with the flood and has room for thirty of them to lay their sides to the quays, while taking in their cargoes.

ANDOVER, (Hump. E.) a large inland town, with fome trade in malt, has a communication with Stockbridge, Rumfey, Southampton, &c. by canal navigation.

Annan, (Dunf. S.) a fmall town at the mouth of the river of the same name, which makes a harbour wherein the tide rifes 16 and 21 feet at high water. There are a few small vessels employed in carrying potatoes, corn, freestone, yarn, baeon. &c. chiesly to Liverpool, Ireland, and the Firth of Clyde.

ANSTRUTHER (Fife, S.) conflits of two separate barghs, divided by a brook, and distinguished by the addition of Easter and Wester. Before the mion there was a flourishing trade, chiefly with France, the principal articles of which were herrings, cod, and malt. The harbour admits ships of 300 tuns in spring tides. The Greenland sishery was attempted here, but given up; and the port declined so much that the shipping in the year 1792 did not exceed 1,100 tuns: but in 1800 we find it fo far revived, that about 2,100 belonging to the port were employed in coasting and foreign trade. The only manusactives are linen made by the small weavers, coloured threads, and some shipbuilding.

ARBROATH. ee ABERBROTHOCK.

ARDEE, (Lowth, I.) a fmall town with a manufacture of brown linen

ARDNAREE, (Sligo, I.) a neat town, with a brisk trade in linen, for which there is a weekly market.

ARIGEA, (Leit. I.) a village with great abundance of iron ore and coal in its neighbourhood. There are confiderable, iron-works, with a very complete furnace, boing mills, a flitting mill, and a double steam engine made by Messieurs Boulton and Watt.

ARKLOW, (Wick. I.) a town with a finall harbour, at the month of a river called the Ovoca, has fome confling trade. Near this town is the gold mine, discovered in the year 1795, and thought by fome mineralogills to be very copious: but it has not yet been very productive.

ARMAGH, the capital of the county of the fame name, an antient city, and the fee of the primate

of all Ireland, is a place of little trade.

ARUNDEL, (Suff. E.) an antient town on the River Arun, which is made navigable op to Pulburgh; and veffels of 100 tons go above the town with the tide. The chief butiness of the place is shiphuilding, the timber being fopplied from the neighbouring forests. There is some foreign commerce, and a good deal of coaffing trade.

ASHBURN, (Dert. E.) a town in the heart of the rich pastures of Dovedale, whereby it has a trade in butter and cheefe.

ASHBURTON, (Dev. E.) one of the flannary towns, is furrounded by mines of tin and copper, and has a manufacture of ferges.

Asuby DE LA Zoucu, (Leic. E.) a towu with

a confiderable trade in malt and ale. Ashroan (Derb. E.) has a mill for polithing marble, of which there are many beautiful kinds in

the Peak country. ATHELSTANEFORD, (Had. S.) a pleafaut village

with a rifing manufacture of woolen eloth. ATHERSTON, (War. E.) a confiderable town, with manufactures of bats, flialloons, and light

ATHLONE, (W. Meath, I.) a confiderable town on the Shannon, with fome linen manufacture in and around it.

ATHY, (Kild. I.) a town fitnated at the junction of the grand canal with the highest navigable water of the River Barrow, and thereby enjoying a very confiderable trade with the furrounding country.

AUBURN, (Wills, E.) a fmall town, with a manufacture of fultimes.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, (Fife, S.) a town in the heart of a weaving country. Silefias and brown linens are the chief articles.

AUKLAND. See BISHOP'S AUKLAND. AVENING, (Glouc. F.) a village, with a mano-

facture of woolen cloth. , AxBRIDGE, (Som. E.) a neat finall town, with a manufacture of knit flockings. There are many

mines of lapis calaminaris in the neighboorhood. AXMINSTER, (Dev. E.) a confiderable town,

with manufactures of cloth, cotton, tapes, druggets, and carpets made with needle work.

Axmouth, (Dev. E.) a town at the month of the Axe, once had a confiderable trade, which is loft in confequence of the destruction of the harbour.

AYLESHAM, (Norf. E.) an inland town, which has fome trade in confequence of the River Thyrnc being made navigable up to it.

AYLMOUTH. See ALNEMOUTH. AYR, a handsome and populous town, the capital of the thire of the fame name, is tituated on both fides of the mouth of the River Ayr, which, having a bar at the entrance, does not admit veffels drawing more than twelve feet. The chief trade is the exportation of coals to Ireland. Shipbuilding is carried on to a confiderable extent, with timber brought from England, Wales, Memel, Dantzik, The manufactures are falt, linen, fome woolen, hofiery, tanning, hard and foft foap; but none of them very extensive. Many young girls are em-

Ployed in tambouring. AYTON, (Bergo, S.) a village fitnated on the Ay or Eye, has manufactures of thread and paper, and a bleuchfield. Some kelp is made on the shore.

BAREWELL, (Derb. E.) the chief town of the High Peak country, is furrounded by mines of lead, and has a manufacture of cotton.

BALA, (Mer. W.) a fmall town, with a good market for corn, and fome manufactures of flannel and knit flockings.

BALBRIGGAN, (Dub. I.) a village, with a flourishing manufacture of cotton, and a fafe little har-

BALDOCK, (Hert. E.) a large town, with conf derable markets for corn and malt, the produce of the fertile fields of Hertford-shire.

BALFRONE, (Stirl. S.) a new village, wherein a manufacture of muslin was chablished in the year 1788 by Mr. Dunmore, the proprietor, who also creeted a mill at Ballikinrain, another part of his eftate, for fpinning wool into yarn for carpets, and cotton into yarn for muslins. A great print-field was begun in the neighbourhood. But all these fources of prosperity received a severe check in the year 1793 by the war.

BALLACHULISH, (Arg. S.) a village at the mouth of Loch Levin, with a good quarry of flates, which are carried to various ports of the country.

BALLIBAY, (Mon. I.) a town with a confiderable linen manufacture.

BALLIMOTE, (Sliga, I.) a village which, with the adjacent country, is enlivened by a brilk linen manofacture. .

BALLINASLOF, (Galw. I.) an inland town, fituated on the River Suck, a navigable branch of the Shannon, has fome trade, and a great market in fummer for wool, and another in October, at which great numbers of oxen and theep, bred in the adjacent grazing country, are fold.

BALLINDRAIT, (Don. 1.) a village on the River Dale, which affords it the convenience of a boat navigation to Londonderry

RALLINTON, (Ant. I.) a village, with a fmall harbour and fome coafting trade, near the celebrated Giant's caufeway, and near fome coal mines.

of the fishery.

BALT foutliern ing fom with ion BALT of the R of linens

BALL coaft of deflroyed BAMB place of noble eff.

Durham,

wrecked

BAMF, is a well ! itants, wi and a goo don and principal was forme be feut to Mefficus cut for a 1 the profit and throw thread flo of filk, ce gentlemen, London is are flill en

River Char Coventry a are hair tha alfo noted: BANDON thriving to

BANGOR

manufactur

BANBUE

of the Lou BANNOC peaceful inule of tarts been carried and all the t is believed t nockburn. cloth, and a BANTRY,

bay or effua pilchards, til BARKING don, or Re whereby it h

BARMOU: point at the crable harbor Vol. 1 BALLISHANNON, (Don. I.) a town at the mouth of the River Erne, in which there is a falmon fifthery.

BALTIMORE, (Cork, I.) a finall town near the fouthern extremity of Ireland, with a port poffeffing fome veffels. The exports are corn and flour, with some provisions and linen.

BALTINGLAS, (Wick. I.) a town near the head of the River Slaney, furrounded by manufactures of linens and coarfe woolens.

BALLYCASTLY, (Ant. I.) a village on the north coast of Ireland, which had a made harbour, now destroyed by the sea.

BAMBUKGH CASTLE, (Northumb. E.) though a place of no trade, merits notice on account of the noble establishment made by Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, for the nsitiance and accommodation of wrecked vessels and feamen.

BAMF, the capital of the fhire of the fame name, is a well built town, containing about 3,500 inhabitants, with a made harbour, a little foreign trade, and a good deal of coaffing intercourse with London and other places. Salmon and corn are the principal articles shipped. The chief manufacture was formerly thread for flockings, which used to be fent to Nottingham and Leicester. But of late Mefficies Robinfous of Banif have obtained a patent for a highly-improved flocking frame, by which the profit of manufacturing, as well as of fpinning and throwing, is retained in the place; and, as thread flockings are now little used, stockings of filk, cotton, and worlled, are made by thefe gentlemen, who give employment to 560 people. London is their principal market. A few hands are flill employed upon linen; and feveral other manufactures are conducted on a fmall feale.

BANBURY, (Osf. E.) a town fitnated on the River Chatwell, has a canal communication with Coventry and Oxford. The chief manufactures are hair thag and worsted plush: and the place is also noted for its cheefe, cakes, and alc.

BANDON BRIDGE, (Cork, I.) a confiderable and thriving town on the River Bandon.

BANGOR, (Down, I.) n town on the north fide of the Longh of Belfaft, with a little trade.

BANNOCKBURN (Stirl. S.) is now the feene of peaceful industry. Since fashiou has revived the use of tartan, the manufasture of that article has been carried on very sincessfully in this village; and all the tartan, used by the Highland regunents, is believed to be the produce of the looms of Bannockburn. There is aifo a manufasture of cotton cloth, and a coal-work.

BANTRY, (Cork, I.) a town at the head of a fine bay or chuary, which had a confiderable fithery for pilchards, till they deferted the coaft.

BARKING, (Eff E.) a town on the River Roddon, or Rothing, which is navigable up to it, whereby it has intercourse with London by barges.

BARNOUTH, (Mer. W.) a town fitnated on a point at the mouth of the Avon vawr, with a tolerable harbour. The inhabitants, and those of the Vol. IV.

adjacent country, are employed in making flannels and flockings.

11 11 11 11

BARNSLEY, (Tork. W. R.) a town fituated on the confines of the hardware and clothing manufactures, has long had manufactures of wire, to which other works in iron and facel, and alfo glafe bottles, have been added, all by favour of the abundance of coal. Some linens and checks are alfo made and bleached here.

BARRETABLE, (Dev. E.) a town fituated on the River Taw, by the navigation of which it enjoys the trade of the commtry behind it, has fome trade with Ireland, hipbuilding, and fifting. Large veffels are obliged to lie below the town.

BARTON, (Lan E.) a village on the River Irwell, where the canal passes over it, has a falt spring, teckoned not inserior to the springs in Chessise.

BASINGSTORE, (Hamp. E.) a populous of with manufactures of dunggets and shalloons, and a great market for corn and malt. It communicates with the Thames by a canal extending from the town to the River Wey.

HASSALIG. (Mon. E.) a village with fome copper works.

BATH, (Som. E.) a large and handfome city, the houses being regularly built of white freetone, was formerly the feat of a confiderable woolen manufacture. But it is now merely a full-ionable refort of invalids and others, whose expenditure circulates fufficient funs to support those who make it their business to provide accommodations and similarments for them. The River Avon is made navigable to Bath for barges by artificial improvements; and a new canal supplies the city with coal from the neighbouring pits, and also alfords a communication with London by the medium of the River.

with London by the medium of the River Kennet.

BATTEL, (Suff. E.) a town noted for the mannfacture of the best gon-powder.

BEAMINSTER, (Borf. E.) a town fill retaining fome remains of the clothing trade, once confiderable in it. Sail-cloth, and ironnongery goods, particularly locks, together with utenfils of tin and copper, are now the chief articles of manufacture. Tanning is also carried on pretty largely. All the works are greatly expedited by machinery erected upon a finall river called Brid, Brit, or Bret.

Bear-Haven, (Cork, I.) a village possessing a good harbour, formed by an island in the month of Bantry bay, but with very little trade.

BEAULY, (Roft, S.) a finall village on the River leadily, or Farar, where fome good vellels are built of timber brought down by the river from the woods on the feveral branches of it.

BEAUMARIS, (Ang. W.) a town near the east point of the illand, with a pretty good barbonr, and fonce foreign and confling trade.

BECKINGTON. (Som. E.) a village with a mannfacture of fine cloth, but not so extensive new as in former times.

BEDFORD, a neat, populous, town, the capital of the county named from it, is fituated on both fides of the River Oufe, which is anvigable up to it, by means whereof it has a confiderable trade in forwarding the corn of the adjacent plentiful country down to Lynne for exportation, and in supplying the neighbourhood with necessaries brought up from that port. The wheat of Bedford-shire is particularly effeemed.

BEITH, (Ayr, S.) an industrions village, where filk ganzes are woven, thread is thrown, and cotton is fpun and made into muslin, and the muslin tambnured; all for account of employers in Pafley.

BELFAST, (Ant. I.) a large town, containing above 18,000 people, fituated at the head of a bay, called the Lough of Belfast. It has some foreign trade, and enjoys a communication with Lough Neagh and the inland country around it by the River Lagan and a canal. Befides linen, the great staple of Antrim and the adjacent counties, there are manufactures of cambric, fail-cloth, cottnn goods, glass, earthen ware, and sugar. The exports consist of corn, flour, heef, pork, butter, and linen, in which last article it is next to Dublin.

Benburb, (Tyr. I.) a village on the Black-water, with a share of the linen trade.

BERKLEY, (Glouc. E.) a town fitnated near the mouth of a small river, called the Little Avon, which makes a harbour for a few fmall veffels. The best Gloucester cheese is made in the neigh-

bourhood, all the farms being in pasture for cows.

BERNARD CASTLE, (Dur. E.) a town on the River Tees, which once had a good woolen man-

ufacture, now much declined.

BERSHAM, (Denb. W.) the feat of the great iron-works conducted by Messieurs John and William Wilkinson. They make cylinders for fire engines, water pipes, boilers, pots and pans, fmoothing irons, and cannon of all fizes, which are cast solid and bored, as at the Carron works. There are alfn forges for malleable iron, and wire works, and of late a foundery of brafs, and a work for casting pipes of lead, the ore of which is plentiful in the neighbourhood, as are also iron stone and coal .- Mr. John Wilkinson, the principal partner in this great bufiness, has also extensive iron-works in Shropshire *.

BERVIE, OF INVERBERVIE, (Kirk. S.) a fmall town at the month of the River Bervie, in which, however, no veffel can lie by reason of the heavy fwell rolling in. There is a falmon fishery. The chief manufacture is coloured thread, for which the yarn is fpun by machinery. A manufacture of fail cloth, formerly given up, has been revived.

BERWICK, a town fituated on the north fide of the mouth of the Tweed, which, together with a fmall district, is exempted from the jurifdiction of the three adjacent counties of Berwick (whereof it was once the capital), Durham, and Northumberland. But Berwick is not reckoned a county of itself, though the magistrates, in a body, exercife the functions of a shirref. There are some manufactures, but mostly new establishments, and

not as yet very extensive. The falmon fishery, for which the river has long been famed, (fee V. i. p. 446) is the chief spring of the trade of the town. Formerly the fish were earlied by land to Newcattle, and there enred and fhipped for London, where they are to this day called Newcastle falmon, About the middle of the eighteenth century veff is from Harwich, fitted with wells, used to carry live falmon from Berwick to the London market. The people of Berwick afterwards took the trade into their own hands. . Their vessels are fast-failers. flout, well found, and well manned, fo that they run in almost all weathers, and are remarkable for making quick paffages. The excellent invention of carrying fish in pulverized ice enabled them to extend their trade very much; and their dispatch has obtained a decided preference in carrying gonds and passengers, which has lately encouraged them to extend their coasting trade to the Firth of Forth, wherein they are faccefsful competitors with the coasters of Leith and the other ports of the Forth. Corn and eggs are the most considerable of the fubordinate articles carried from Berwick. The foreign trade, which is not extensive, consists chiefly in importing from the Baltic the wood, iron, &c. wanted for the construction of houses and

BEVERLEY, (York. E. R.) a handsome town near the River Hull, by which, with the help of a short canal, there is a convenient intercourse with the town of Hull for the conveyance of coal, corn, malt, &c. The principal employments of the people are tanning, making mea! and malt, and

working bone lace.

BEWDLY, (Worc. E.) a populous town on the west side of the noble navigable River Severn, by means of which it has a carrying trade for n great extent of country. Many of the inhabitants are employed in tanning, making a variety of articles of horn, and making Monmouth, or Dutch, caps.
BICESTER, (Oxf. E.) a town noted for its ale,

and making leather flippers. BIDDEFORD, (Dev. E.) a handsome, populous, town, fituated on the River Towridge, which carries ships up to the town, and boats up into the inland country. Though the trade with America, and the filling trade to Newfoundland, have declined in this port, there are still more shipping belonging to it than any other harbour between briftol and Falmouth. Great quantities of oak bark are shipped for Scotland and Ireland. Many

vessels are built for this and other ports. BIGGLESWADE, (Bed. E.) a town fitnated on the Ivel, a branch of the Oufe, by means of which coal, timber, &c. are brought up in boats from Lynne for the fupply of the adjacent country. The town being furrounded by a very fertile country, great quantities of corn are fold at its markets. Many of the women are employed in making lace. BILSTON. See WOLVERHAMPTON.

BIR fome to of inge is fupp ago: b of the of the s chiefly orname. ishingly tenfive. exceed must be ten by ham, fit vigable London with all parts of is not in even a c ently up inhabita

He eftin 1701 to Bisne town on tures of Візно fituated i munication

17

20

malt, &c try is in BISLE engaged ufacture.

BLACE merly the known in but now, printing, calico, for BLACK

of the Fo abundance advantage BLACK

towns wit of a rivulo habitants, trade and corn and i BLACK

village in t BLAIR. the chief i

^{*} For the iron barges made by this gentleman, and the prodigious order fent to him from Paris for iron pipes foon after the peace, fee V. iv, pp. 176, 178.

BIRMINGHAM, (War. E.) a large and handfome town, and a splendid example of the bleffings of ingennity and industry. The iron manufacture is supposed to have commenced here many ages ago; but it is not much above a century fince any of the finer works were introduced. The progress of the metallic arts during the eighteenth century, chiefly in buckles, buttons, plated ware, and other ornamental articles, and fire arms, has been afton ishingly great. But they are so various and extensive, that even an enumeration of them would exceed the limits of this work : and the reader must be referred to the history of the town, writteu by Mr. Hutton, an old inhabitant. Birmingham, fituated in the center of England, has a navigable communication, by canals and rivers, with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, together with all the intermediate and connected trading parts of the kingdom. The industry of the place is not interrupted by election politics, and it is not even a corporation. Mr. Hutton estimates, apparently upon good data, the fertunes of the principal inhabitants of this great hive of indust.

	Or cing 8.	cur minc	U	mountry as ic
3	possessing	capitals	of	£100,000
7	-		•	50,000
8	-	-	•	30,000
17		-	-	20,000
174	from £5	,000 to		10,000

209 proprietors of three millions and a half. He estimates the number of inhabitants in the year 1791 to be 73,653.

BISHOP'S AUKLAND, (Dur. E.) a well-built town on the fouth bank of the Were, has manufactures of muslin and other articles of cotton.

BISHOPS STORTFORD, (Hert. E.) a town fituated in a rich corn country, has a canal communicating with the River Lea, whereby corn, malt, &c. are conveyed to London, and the country is in price with coal and other heavy articles.

BisLey, (Glouc. E.) a town near Stroud, and engaged in the fame branch of the woolen manufacture.

BLACKBURN, (Lan. E.) a thriving town, formerly the feat of the manufacture of the goods known in London by the name of Blackburn greys; but now, in confequence of the great increase of printing, the chief manufacture of the place is calico, for which it has become famous.

BLACKNESS, (Linl. S.) a village on the share of the Forth with a finall harbour. There is here abundance of coal, and, in consequence of that advantage, considerable salt works.

BLACKNEY AND CLAY, (Norf. E.) two finall towns with a harbour between them in the mouth of a rivulet called the Thyrne. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen. They have fone foreign trade and coasting, both chiefly supported by the corn and malt of the adjacent country.

BLACKWATER-TOWN, (Arm. I.) a thriving village in the field of the linen manufacture.

BLAIR GOWRIE, (Perth, S.) an inland village, the chief manufacture of which is brown linen.

BLANDFORD, (Dorf. E.) a handfome town on the Rixer Stour, with manufactures of thread and fhirt buttons.

BLANTYRE, (Lan. S.) a village wherein a cotton mill has lately been erected, which has doubled the number of houses and inhabitants, and enlivened the agriculture of the adjacent country. The proprietors of the work have the praise of acting a skind guardians to the orphan children bound apprentices to them.

BLARNEY, (Cork, I.) a village wherein some cotton goods are manufactured.

BLESSINGTON, (Wick. I.) an inland town at the head of the Liffey, furrounded by manufactures of linen and coarle woolen goods.

BLYTHE NOOK, (Northumb. E.) a town at the mouth of a fmall river, called the Blythe, with a confiderable share of the coasting and foreign coaltrade. See Hartley.

BOCKING. See BRAINTREE.

Bodmin, (Corn. E.) a large town with a manufacture of ferges, and foine business in wool combing.

BOLTON, (Lan. E.) a thriving town, the original feat of the cotton trade, of which it still retains a large share, and of late the manufacturers rival those of Glafgow in muslin, and also in ornamental and fancy articles. The goods are mostly fold in Manchester, with which there is a comnunication by a canal. In the year 1773 Bolton and Little Bolton contained 1,178 houses and 5,339 inhabitants, about which time a traveler called it Manchester in miniature. The inhabitants are now estimated at 12,000.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, (Link. S.) a town on the fouth shore of the Forth, with a tide harbour having 16 to 18 feet water in spring tides. Coal and falt are the chief articles of the place, and the principal exports. The imports are corn, timber, tallow, hemp, flax, flax-feed, &c. But much of this trade has removed to Grangemouth for the convenience of the communication with the west side of the country. About 25 fail belong to the town, of which 12 trade to the Baltic and Holland, and 6 to Loudon; and the others are employed in coasting and upon the canal. The Greenland fiftery, in which two suips were employed, has been given up. There is a manufacture of earthen ware, made of clay, partly found in the place, and partly brought from Devon-shire. Some foap is made, and flax-dreffing employs feveral hands. There are 16 pans for boiling falt.

Boston, (Line. E.) a large and well-built town, fituated near the mouth of the River Witham, which makes its harbour, and carries barges through the inland country as high as Lincoln. The port ftill carries on a very confiderable foreign

at I coasting trade, and has a number of good vessels.

BOYLE, (Rose. I.) a town which has lately obtained a very good trade in linen and yarn.

Bradford, (Will. E.) a large town, confifting of good houses molly built with stone, and constaining about 5,000 inhabitants. Some of the most capital clothiers in England reside here, and one

house in particular employs about 2,000 men, wo-men, and children. This being the center of the manufacture of superfine cloths, it is proper to obferve here, that the bufiness is conducted in a manner very different from that of York-shire, all the manufacturers in the west country being men of great capital, who purchase the Spanish wool, give it out to be dyed and spun, and deliver the yarn to the weavers, and finish the cloth, when returned by them, in their own works, agreeable to the orders received from their correspondents. The manufacture of kerfeymeres, or cafimirs, was begun near this place as a patent invention t but it has long ago heen free, and is made in various parts of the west country, and also in York-shire.

BRADFORD, (York, W. R.) a large town, with

manufactures of broad and narrow cloths, calimancues, and other light woolen goods, for the fale of which there is a public hall. The adjacent country abounds with coal and iron-ore, in confequence of which there are iron founderies and a manufacture of aquafortis. Many people are employed in making leather boxes and cards for wool.

BRADLEY, (Staff. E.) a village near Wolverhampton, where there are fome iron-works, particularly the extensive founderies and forges belonging to Mr. Wilkinson, where the drofs is separated from the ore by huge concave rollers instead of hammers.

BRADNINCH, (Dev. E.) a town on the River Columb, with a manufacture of paper. The adjacent hills contain iron ore.

BRAINTREE and BOCKING, (Eff. E.) two towns feparated by a fmall ftream, with manufactures of baize, which have declined very much in confequence of war, and also, as is faid, of the introduction of machinery.

BRAMPTON, (Cumb. E.) a town on the River Irthing, with a manufacture of checks.

BRANCASTER, (Norf. E.) a fifting town, which has a few veffels employed in carrying corn, malt, &c. along the fhore, and also to Holland.

BRANDON, (Suff. E.) a town on the fouth fide of the River Oufe, with a wharf for loading barges and receiving goods, being the feat of a confiderable carrying trade between the adjacent country and Lynne.

BRAY, (Wick. I.) a village with a fmall harbour and fome coasting trade.

Brechin, (Forf. S.) an antient epifeopal fee. The chief manufacture is ofnahurg, and a good deal of coarfe linen is also made in the town and neighbourhood. A cotton work was begun, thrown up, and afterwards refumed on a finall feale, only about 80 hands heing employed in it.

BREFD, (Suff. E.) a village near Ryc, with a manufacture of calt iron.

BRENTFORD, (Mid. E.) a town on the north bank of the Thames, has a good deal of bufinefs in diffilling, and making walt, tiles, bricks, and carthen ware.

lage on the shore of the Forth, with manufactures of earthen ware in the manner of Stafford-shire, besides tiles, and bricks, from which the name is derived.

BRIDGENORTH, (Shrop. E.) a well-built town, fituated on both fides of the Severn, has confiderable business in conveying goods upon the river, and manufactures of guns, tools, and other iron-mongery, and flockings. Its fairs are noted for cheefe, butter, hops, linen, bacon, cattle, &c.

BRIDGEWATER, (Som. E.) a town and county of itself, fituated on the River Parret, over which an iron bridge has lately been erected. Vessels of 200 tuns come up to the town, though 12 miles (by the river) from the sea. The tide rises above 30 feet in the river, with a violent run and noise called the boar, and fometimes fo fuddenly as to damage the shipping. There is some foreign trade, and a great deal of coasting. Coal is brought from Wales, and furnished on easy terms to the neighbouring country by the navigation of the Parret and Tone, which carry large barges up to Langport and Taunton.

BRIDLINGTON, OF BURLINGTON, (York, E. R.) a town near the shore, with a great market for corn. The quay, which is about two miles from the town, has lately been much improved, and affords good shelter to colliers and other coasting vessels. There are some good trading vessels belonging to it. The men are mostly feamen and fishermen.

BRIDPORT, OF BRITPORT, (Dorf. E.) a town near the shore of the Channel, had once a good harbour at the mouth of the River Brit or Bret, which was choked up with fand in the early part of the eighteenth century. It has been fo far recovered as to admit a few veffels not exceeding 200 tuns. There are manufactures of hats, fail-cloth, twine, and veffels for this and other ports.

BRIERLY, (Staff. E.) a very populous villag with large manufactures of glais.

BRIG or GLANDFORN-BRIG, (Line. E.) a town on the River Ankham, by which it has a confiderable trade with Hull in failing veffels, which carry corn, coals, &c.

BAIGHTHELMSTONE OF BRIGHTON, (Suff. E.) a town on the shore of the Channel, has, properly fpeaking, no harbour, but a very good roaditead close in with the shore. The principal business is fishing, and in time of peace an intercourse by packets with Dieppe in France; unless we reckon, as more important, the entertainment of fummer vititors, the place having become a fashionable refort fince the prince of Wales made it his occasional fummer residence.

BRISTOI, a city and county of itself, is a handfome, well-built, and populous, place, fituated on both fides of the Avon and on the Froome, about four miles above the junction of their united ftream with the Severn. It has long been the principal port on the west side of England, but is now eclips. BRICKFIELD, or PORTOBELLO. (Edin. S.) a vil- ed by Liverpool. There is one continued quay

of about their fid alfo an e large vei fiderable from wh Before ti navigable in heing vigation own Av Parret, ar In the ac which cn works of earthen v the oldeft of utenfil chiefly to works; i folid, and here the n copper fo lead, and which laft fugar wor of which i for their from the ported, an purpole of BROAD bour near emplayed

ness lias i here. BROMS tures of we fifh-heoks,

BROMW tures of lo of iron-mor BROOM ufacture of

BROSEL naines of co in excellent are made, 1 tillers, bake BROUGH

trade in wo BRUNTI. lent harbon being a feat n has little tugar-houfe, antely creeke

BRUTON • Inflead e the crane at w

1 17 81011991

of about a mile long, to which large veffels can lay their fides *, and load or unload, without the expense, delay, and plunder, of lighterage. There is also an excellent dock, capable of receiving several large veffels at once. Briftol has fill a very confiderable trade; and it is one of the three ports from which veffels can clear out for the flave trade. Before the country was interfected throughout by navigable canals, it enjoyed a very great advantage in being near the center of the extensive inland navigation of the Severn, Avon of Warwick-shire, its own Avon, Froome, Teme, Wye, Lugg, Uik, Parret, and the navigable branches of fome of them. In the adjacent grounds there is abundance of coal, which enables the inhabitants to have very extensive works of bottle glafs, and white or flint glafs; earthen ware, plain and enameled; brafs works, the oldest in England, wherein are made all kinds of utenfils for domestic ufe, and also for exportation, chiefly to Guinea, and also brass wire; spelter works; iron founderies, where great guns are cast folid, and bored by a drill, as in Carron works, but here the machinery is driven by the power of steam ; copper founderies; lead works for making sheet lead, and also white lead and red lead, and lead shot, which last article has a great reputation; extensive fugar works; great distilleries, much of the produce of which is carried to the Negroes in Africa to pay for their captive brethren. Excellent lime, made from the marble rocks of S. Vincent's, is also exported, and particularly to the West-Indies for the purpose of tempering the fugar liquor.

BROADSTAIRS, (Kent, E.) a town with a harbour near the North Foreland. Some thips were employed in the Greenland fishery, but that businefs has not fucceeded. Many veffels are built

here.

BROMSGROVE, (Worc. E.) a town with manufactures of woolen and linen, and also of nails, needles, fish-hooks, &c.

BROMWICH, (Staff. E.) a town with manufactures of locks, gun-locks, nails, and other articles of iron-mongery.

BROOMHOUSE, (Berw. S.) a village with a mannfacture of paper.

BROSELEY, (Shrop. E.) a village furrounded by naines of coal and iron, has great founderies, wherein excellent iron, and great quantities of cannon, are made, together with fire hearths for flips, diftillers, bakers, &c.

BROUGHTON, (Lan. E.) a village with fome trade in woolen varn.

BRUNTISLAND, (Fife, S.) a town with an excellent harbour on the Forth, and great capacity for being a feat of commerce and manufactures. But a has little of either worth mentioning, except a lugar-house, some shipbuilding, and some buildings, sately crected, for making red herrings.

BRUTON, (Som. E.) a large town, with a man-

ufacture of Hockings, and machinery for throwing

BUCKHAVEN, (Fife, S.) a maritime village, inhabited by fishermen, weavers, and labourers, the descendents (according to tradition) of the crew of a Netherland veffel ftranded on the coast above 200 years ago. Whether there were any women with the first fettlers, we are not told : but they have long been almost as careful to preserve the purity of their blood by marrying only among themselves as the Jews or Hindoos. And they still retain a peculiarity in their language and manners.

BUCKINGHAM, a large town, the capital of the fhire to which it gives name, has manufactures of paper, and lace, in which latt a great number of the women in the town and adjacent country are em-

ployed.

BUCKLEY HILL (Flint, W.) has protty extensive manufactures of stone bottles, pans, and other articles of pottery.

BUDEHAVEN, (Corn. E.) a fmall town with a harbour, and fome veffels employed in trading to Builth, or Bualt, (Breck. W.) a town on the

River Wye with a manufacture of flockings. There

are falt fprings near it.

Buxaw, (Arg. S.) a village on the flore of Loch Etive, with a quay at which veffels load pig iron, made in the place from imported iron ore, and also bark, kelp, and falmon, for Liverpool, UI. verston, and Whitehaven.

BURFORD, (Oxf. E.) a finall town with fome manufactures of duffles and rugs, and a good market

for corn.

BURGH HEAD, (Elg. S.) a village with a small harbour, capable of being much improved at a small expense, at which corn is shipped, and coal landed. BURLINGTON. See BRIDLINGTON.

BURNHAM, (Norf. E.) a market town, and feveral villages of the fame name, all with fome diftinguishing additions, have a harbour which is a creek of Wells, where considerable quantities of corn are shipped.

BURNLEY, (Lan. E.) a fmall town near the confines of the woolen and cotton manufactures, with

a fhare of both. BORROWBRIDGE, (York, W. R.) a town on the River Ure, with a manufacture of hardware.

BURSLEM, (Staf. E.) a village in which the mannfacture of earthen ware was carried on in its ori-

ginal rude flate. See POTTERIES.

BURTON UPON TRENT, (Staf. E.) a confiderable town, particularly famous for its ale, which is carried to all parts of the world. It has also iron forges and manufactures of ironmongery, and of hats, fome light woolen fluffs, and the extensive cotton manufactures of Messicurs Peel, Yates, and Co. Burton has the advantage of navigable communication with all parts of the country, by its own

[.] Inflead of faying, a veffel lie at fuch a wharf or flairs, as in London, her place, or birth, is marked by the number of the crane at which the lies.

river, part of which is rendered navigable by art, and by the grand trunk canal, one of the earlieft canals made after the benefits of inland navigation began to be generally underflood.

Buny, (Lan. E.) a large and profeerous town on the River Irwell, has very extensive manufactures for fpinning, weaving, and printing, cotton goods of all kinds, conducted by Sir R shert Peel and others. Some woolen goods are also made here.

BUSHET, (Renf. S.) a fmall village on the Water of White Cart, with two cotton mills.

BUXTON, (Derb. E.) a town in the Peak country, with a manufacture of cotton. But the chief bulinefs of the place is the entertainment of flrangers, who vifit it on account of the mineral waters, or for viewing the natural curiofities of the country.

CAERFILLY, (Glam. IV) a town furrounded by coal and iron ore, has manufactures of blankets and

flockings.

CARRLEON, (Mon. F.) fituated on the Ufk, ahout three miles above Newport, was once a magnificent city, but now dwindled to a poor village. It is preferred from utter defolation by a tin work, an iron forge, and a little coafting intercourse with Briftol, which, though it is about five miles from the sea, it enjoys by favour of the tide, which flows remarkably high in all the rivers of the Briftol channel.

Caledon, Tyr. I.) n village on the Blackwater, inhabited and furrounded by weavers and bleachers,

who are generally also farmers.

CALENDAR, (Perth, S.) a new village, in which there are about 100 looms employed in weaving cotton goods. Many of the women fpin wool for Stirling, and flax for Glafgow; and the girls are employed in tambouring. Some years ngo many pearls were found in the River Teith; but the immoderate industry of the gatherers has almost extirpated the species of the mussel which breeds them.

CALNE, (Will E.) a neat little town, with a

fhare of the fine clothing trade.

CAMBRIGGE, an antient city, giving its name to the flire, has fome business in fending butter, put up with a flight spraking of salts to London. The expenditure of the students at the university surnishes the principal employment and subsistence of the inhabitants. Stourbridge, or Sturbiels, fair, held in September under the authority of the magistrates of Cambridge, is still samous for the sale of wool, cheese, hops, horses, &c. though here, as in other sairs, less business is done now than formerly.

CAMBUS, (Clac. S.) a village with a pretty good harbour in the mouth of the River Dovan, having 9 feet in neap tides, and 13% in fprings, and capable

of being furthe depend and improved.

CAMPBELLTOWN, Arg. S.) a town near the fouth end of Kentire, with an excellent harbour, guarded by a fmall ifland at the entrance, and having from 6 to 10 fathoms of water. At the distance of three miles there is a mine of coal, which is earried to the town by a canal. The herring filtery, and the works connected with it, are the principal objects of attention. The pernicious diffillery of ardent spirits, and spinning for distant manufactures,

were the only other branches of industry here, till the manufacturers of Glasgow began to fend hither cotton yarn to be woven, and muslims to be tumboured.

CAMBEN, (Glouc. E.) a small town, with a manusucture of knit stockings, and some mills for throw-

ing filk.

Camerie, (Stirl. S.) a village with two very flourithing print-fields, fome veaving of cotton, &c. These new hranches have entirely abolished the antient manufacture of Camplie grey, which was a good and ferviceable woolen cloth made by domestic industry.

Canterbury, (Kent, E.) is an antient city, the archiepifcopal fee of the primate of all England, and a courty of itfelf. This city formerly derived great emoluments from the refort of pilgrims from all countries to worship at the strine of St. Thomas. Being deprived of that lucrative trade by the change of religion, Canterbury feems to have lad little employment for its people, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove many industrious French articans into this country, fome of whome established manufactures of filk goods here. The filk trade having lately declined, fome manufactures of cotton goods, and filk and woolen mixt goods, have been fet up. The adjacent country shounds with hops.

CAPPOONN, (Wat. I.) a large village, about 15 miles above Youghall on the Blackwater, which is

navigable to it.

CARDIFF, (Glam. W.) a town near the mouth of the Tall, which carries veffels of 200 tims up to it, has a tolerable harbour, and a good trade in earrying east and wrought iron to London and other places. The canal between Merthyr Tydvil and this place is likely to be of great fervice to the trade of both.

CARDIGAN, the eapital of the fhire of the fame name, fituated on the north fide of the Tyvic, about three miles from the fea, has a good harbour, in which large quantities of lead are fhipped.

CARLIE, (Clumb. E.) a small city, inclosed with walls, has manufactures of checks, printed cottons, ofnaburgs, and other coarse linens; and it is also noted for fish-hooks, whips, and shamoy or oiled bather.

CARLINGFORD, (Louth. I.) a town on the fouth fide of a hay, which makes a fafe and good harbour for the largest ships, and still retains the name of Carlingford bay, though the town has lost its trade, and is now only noted for good oysters.

CARLINWARK. See CASTLE DOUGLAS.

Carlow, or Catherlough, the capital of an Irifh county of the fame name, is a pretty large town, fituated on the Barrow, a navigable river, but with little trade.

CARMACOUP. See DOUGLAS.

CARMARTHEN, the capital of a Welsh county named from it, situated on the Towy, which carries vessels of 100 tuns up to it, hy favour of the high tides usual in the Brittol channel, though it is 8 or 9 miles up the river, and thereby enables it to have some cousting and inland trade.

CARNA called by the Strait

CARRIE CARRIE Shannon, into profi facture.

CARRIC miles abov a manufac rateens. fea.

CARRICO
the priviley
of a bay,
lough. B
confiderabl
has alfo tal
the Lough
CARRIC
with a fhar

CARRON

works in F

pany ever a

For giving the whole brings their works, and out nny car by drills to British gov has been f fhorter kine great gun a at the fort by General Mr. Gafeoi known over Pipes, eyline flips, flove apartment i burnt, and, i of cast iron. works. Th of all fizes, chinery for 1 Above 140 and about 10 out a much r.eighbourho and feveral o CASTLEBA 10 importanc

* Nimmo, is people,' include in the walls of the walls of they are amples of philar

CARNARYON, also the capital of a Welsi county called by its name, has a pretty good harbour on the Strait of Menal, but very little trade.

CARNEW, (Wiel. I.) a village fituated in a county occupied by makers of linens and coarse woolen cloths.

CARRICE, (Leit. I.) a town fituated on the Shannon, which, with the adjacent country is rifing into prosperity by the increase of the linen manufacture.

CARRICK, (Tip. I.) a town on the Suire, near 20 miles above Waterford, is a confiderable town, with a manufacture of woolen cloths of a kind called rateens. Sailing veffels can go up to it from the fea.

CARRICK FERGUS, (Ant. I.) a town invested with the privileges of a county, situated on the north side of a bay, which used to be called Carricksegus lough. Br., as the trade, which was once pretty considerable has nootly removed to Belfast, the bay has also taken its ranket, and is now generally called the Lough of Brifast.

CARRICKMACROSS, (Mon. I.) a thriving town, with a fhare of the linen trade.

CARRON WORKS, (Stirl. S.) the greatest ironworks in Europe, conducted by the greatest company ever affociated for carrying on a manufacture. For giving motion to the machinery of this valt eitablishment, the company have the command of the whole force of the River Carron, which also brings their ore, coal, and other materials, up to the works, and carries off the manufactured goods, without any cartage. Cannon are cast folid, and bored by drills turned by the river; and not only the British government, but every power in Europe, has been supplied with them. There is also a fhorter kind of cannon, of a proportion between a great gun and a howitzer, invented in the year 1752 at the fort on Cove island in the harbour of Cork by General Melville, first made here in 1779 by Mr. Gascoigne, director of the works, and now well known over all the world by the name of carronades. Pipes, cylinders, boilers for fugar-works, ballatt for flips, flove grates, which are now in almost every apartment in the British dominions where coal is burnt, and, in general, every article that can be made of cast iron, are made in great perfection at these works. There are also forges for making auchors of all fizes, anvils, and other heavy articles; machinery for making malleable iron, and plating iron. Above 140 tims of coal are expended every day, and about 1000 men are employed in time of peace, but a much greater number in war * .- In the neighbourhood there is a large manufacture of nails, and feveral others on finaller feales.

CASTLEBAR, (Mayo, I.) an inland town, rifing to importance by the linen manufacture.

CASTLE BELLINGHAM, (Louth, I.) a neat village on Dundalk bay, with fome linen trade, and noted for the best ale in Ireland,

CASTLEBLANEY, (Mon. I.) a village with a thriving linen trade.

CASTLECOMER, (Kilk. I.) a fine'll inland town, near extensive mines of hard coal, valuable for finith's work, which is carried to distant parts of the country by land carriage.

CASTLE DOUGLAS, (Kirk, S.) a burg's town (formerly a village called Carlinwark) lately raifed to fome importance by the establishment of two cotton works. The country around is much improved by a navigable canal between Carlinwark loch and the River Dee, whereby marle is carried in boats up as fur as New Gallowar, 15 miles above the carely as fur as New Gallowar, 15 miles above the carely

as far as New Galloway, 15 miles above the canal.

CASTLEMAIN, (Ker. I.) a town on the River
Mang, which carries boats up to it from a landlocked bay, called Cattlemain har-our.

CASTLESHANE, (Mon. I.) a village in the linea trade.

CASTLETOWN, (Mann) the feat of the government of the island, has a few vessels and a little trade. Its harbour, situated at the head of a rocky bay, is a creek of Derby, which, with some other creeks, has scarcely a third of the shipping possels by any one of the three other ports of the island.

CATRINE, (Myr, S.) a village on the River Ayr, erected in the year 1787 by Mr. Alexander, the proprietor of the ground, and Mr. Dale of Glafgow, the patriotic and beneficent father of the cottonfpinning trade in Scotland. It contains a twift mill and fpinning jennies, all driven by water taken from the river: and there are a number of weavers employed by the manufacturers of Glafgow and Passey. In the year 1793 the village contained 1601 perfons: but the number has fince fallen off, -The proprietors have provided the inhabitants with grafs for cows, ground for potatoes, gardens, a pubhe walk, a church, a fehool, and, in order to reftore the use of ale instead of whisky, a brewery. In confequence of these benevolent measures, the people are remarkably healthy and orderly, and their good example has a happy influence in the neighbouring country +.

CELLARNIKE, (Fife, S.) in the profperous days of the fiftery in the Firth of Forth was a place of confiderable trade and population. It may now almost be called a deferted village.

CHARLEMONT, (Arm. I.) a town on the Blackwater, which is navigable thence to Lough Neagli, has some share of the linen trade.

CHARLESTOWN, (Corn. E.) a village, formerly called Polmere, und containing only three or four finall houses, has lattely been improved by Mr. Raslileigh, the proprietor, to a pretty good town, with a

^{*} Nimmo, in a work which he calls A general history of Stirling-shire, p. 462, states the number at 6 near two thousand people, including apparently those employed in the coal mines, stone quarries, charring works. &c. as well as those wirthin the walls of the vorks.

As not only ruinous to agriculture, to which they are evidently a great fupport, but also as seminaries of vice and immorality, and nurseries of disease, such amples of philanthropy and true patriotism ought to be made as public as possible.

pier and dock capable of receiving large thips, being fituated on a commodious bay in the Channel. He crected warehouses for fish, and established a manufacture of thread. Many veffels are built here; and large quantities of ore, granite stone, and china stone for the potteries, are shipped from this thriving port for Liverpool, Briftol, Staffordshire, &c.

CHARLESTOWN, (Fife, S.) a village with a good harbour for ships of 300 tuns, where from 30 to 50 veffels are usually waiting for their turns of being loaded with lime of an excellent quality, made at the kilns crected in 1777 by the earl of Elgin, which are believed to be the most extensive works of the kind in Great Britain. Iron-stone is also shipped for Carron.

CHATHAM, (Kent, E.) a town adjacent to Rochefter, entirely occupied by the royal dock-yard, store-houses, rope-walks, and other departments neceffary in building, equipping, arming, and repairing, thips of war.

CHEADLE, (Staf. E.) a town fituated in a country abounding with coal, has manufactures of iron,

copper, and brais. CHEDDER, (Som. E.) a village famous for its

cheefe. It has also a manufacture of paper; and many of the people of the neighbourhood are employed in fpinning yarn and knitting it into flock-

CHELTENHAM, (Glouc. E.) a town of little bufinefs, except in making malt, has lately become a place of fashionable refort in consequence of his Majesty's visit to it in the year 1788 for the fake of

the mineral fpring.

CHEPSTOW, (Mo E.) a large and handsome town on the west side of the Wye, two miles above its junction with the Severn, has the benefit of the tide in the British channel, which raises the water 52 feet at this town *. The inhabitants are induftrious and enterprifing and deal largely in corn and other provisions, the produce of the fertile furrounding country. Many veffels are built here; fome of them very large for the Baltic trade.

CHERTSEY, (Sar. E.) a town on the fouth bank of the Thames, with manufactures of malt, thread, iron hoops, and bricks, which are fent to London

by the river.

CHESTER, the capital of the faire named from 't, is an antient city, containing about 15,000 inhabitants, which has long had a confiderable trade with Ireland. About a million of yards of Irish lineners fold at each of the saies held in July and October: and, for the accommodation of this trade, a new hall containing 111 thops in a spacious oblong f-quare, was crected in the year 1778. York-shire cloths, Welfh flamels cheefe, horfes, cattle, &c. to a large amount, are also fold at the fairs. Great quantities of cheefe are shipped for London, and the

carriage of them, and the intercourfe with Ireland, conflitute the principal shipping trade of the place : for Chefter is too near Liverpool to have a great trade by fea, though vessels from 100 to 500 tuns, remarkable for strength and beauty, are built here, entirely of British oak. Neither is there much fpirit for manufactures, the chief of which are a fmall cotton work, a needle manufactory, and two iron founderics.

CHESTERFIELD, (Derb. E.) a thriving and populous town, has manufactures of carpets, stockings, and woolen ftuffs; and in the neighbourhood there are iron founderies and potteries. There is a navigable communication with Hull by a canal, which

joins the Trent below Gainsburgh.

CHICHESTER, (Suff. E.) an antient city, fituated on the River Lavant, which brings fmall veffels up to it; but large ones muit discharge two miles lower. The merchants have fome foreign trade; but most of the veffels are employed in coasting, and earrying corn to London. There are manufactures of baize. coarfe cloth, and blankets; and many veffels are built in the river.

CHIPPENHAM, (Wilt. E.) a town on the Avon. with a good share of the fine clothing trade.

CHIPPING NORTON, (Oxf. E.) has manufactures of horse cloths and some other stuffs.

CHORLEY, (Lan. E.) a town in the cotton manufacture, the great staple of the fouth part of Lag-cashire. There are lead mines in the neighbourhood, and the whole country is full of coal.

CHRISTCHURCH, (Hamp. E.) a town fituated at the mouth of the Avon, opposite to the junction of the Stour with it, and on a little bay opening to the Channel, which makes an indifferent harbour, the entrance being obstructed by a bar. There is fome coasting trade. Gloves and filk flockings are the chief articles of manufacture.

CHURCH STRETTON, (Shrop. E.) a town with a market for wool and hops, has a manufacture of

coarfe linens.

CIRENCESTER, (Glouc. E.) an antient town, with a fhare of the fine clothing trade, and a very great market for wool +.

CLACKMANNAN, a village which gives its name to a finall thire. The only branches of industry are working the coal unines and fpinning.

CLARA, (King. I.) a village furrounded by a

linen country. CLARE, (Clare, I.) a village fitnated on the River Fergus, has fome coasting trade, and is ranked as a port in the cuftom-house, though fometimes it has not a fingle veffel belonging to it.

CLAY. See BLACKNEY.

CLELAND. See OMOA. CLEUGH IRON-WORKS. See WILSONTOWN. CLIFTON, OF TIENDRUM, (Perth, S.) a village

* Common report, which feldom stops short of the marvellous, makes the rife of the tide in the Wye and other rivers of the Bristol channel fixty, and even feventy, feet. But that the greatest height does not exceed fifty-tree feet at Chepslow, has been aftertained by an able engineer.

Has been accessance by an able eigeness.

I fin the year 1720 if was thought worthy of remark, that Circucefler had a flage roach which went to London.

[Mog. Brit. V. i. p. 797] In the precent day a lown without a flage coach to London may rather be an object of remark.

believed land *, t ing a lca CLITI with a fl

CLON tures of CLON

linen mar CLON: ary, is a which, b to it, an manufact

CLONE little bay are now e confequer CLOVE

Briftol ch fifhery du CLYDE

of the Clcftablished coal and i large fcale land, nex out of the cast work. into bars.

COAGH Lough No ture.

COALBI village on ed by a v making ba iron. A only one a under it; w and is fam tion.

COAL 15 roal, which to the Blac various par The Co.

irland and up in the t-umbers an

Men and be ground, t to the riv l'itters, with Keckmen, v Trimmers, 1 Pilots and f

[.] The Gar + Thefe ac 15mm20. VOL.

		_
I tu viece mirror un ann tick to	believed to be the highest inhabited ground in Scot land *, the people of which are employed in working a lead mine. CLITHERO, (Lan. E.) a town on the River Lone with a share of the cotton manufacture. CLONESALL, (Can. E.) a town on the River Lone with a share of the cotton manufacture. CLONES, (Mon. I.) an improving town, with the linen manufacture shared around it. CLONELL, the capital of the county of Tipper arry, is a large town, situated on the River Suir which, by means of the 'tide, carries large boats up to it, and even beyond it. There are shourishing manufactures of woolen and cotton goods. CLONELLS, (Wev. I.) a town at the head of a little bay, has had mines of lead and filver, which are now exhausted or neglected; and the place has confequently decayed. CLOYFLLY, (Dev. E.) a maritime town on the Brittle channel. The chief business is the herring sistery during the season. CLOYB iron-works, (Lan. S.) on the north bank of the Clyde, about 4 miles above Glasgow, were stablished in the year 1786, in a country full of oal and iron-stone. They are conducted on a very arge stale, being, at least of the iron-works in Scottand, next to Carron works. Great guns, bored at of the folid as at Carron, and all other kinds of an work, are made here. Pig iron is also made not bars. COACH, (Tyr. I.) a village near the west fide of cough Neagh, with a share of the linen manufacture, COALBROOK DALE, (Sbrop. E.) a large thriving allage on the north-cast bank of the Severn, animath by a very flourishing establishment of works for aking bar iron, and a variety of articles of cast on. A bridge, made of cast iron, consisting of hy one arch, which admits failing vessels to pass ander it, was thrown over the river in the year 1770, d is famous as the first specimen of that construe-on. COAL ISLAND, (Tyr. I.) a village with a mine of als, which, by the help of a canal, is conveyed inthe blackwater, and thence by Lough Neagh to	coal to market
erl	rious parts of the country, The COAL-WORKS of the counties of Northumb- and and Durham, according to an account made in the year 1792 +, employed the following	Families of the above men, estimated at 11,250
1-14	On the River Tine.	Tetal perfons supported by the coalsworks 26,250
Fit Ke Tr	7	The coal-works in Cumberland and those in the Firth of Forth are supposed to employ above 6,000 pitamen, labourers, and scamen, whose samilies may be estimated at 4,500 persons. Thus do these brunches of the coal trade suppose above 75,000 persons. Coal is also shipped, to a very considerable amount, in the Britist chound, in
4	The Gachie name, Tiendrum Canife scholand . C. b	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

* The Gaelic name, Hendrum, fignifies the house of the ridge, or back-hone, of the country, F.T. Infe accounts are taken from Letters addressed to the Right Honourable William Put, on the takes on coal, 1291, pp. Val. IV.

Lancashire, and in the Firth of Clyde. There is, moreover, a prodigious confumption of coal in all parts of the country where there are great manufacturing establishments, the fituation of which is generally fixed in confequence of the abundance of that indispensible fuel, which has also of late become the prime mover of the leavy machinery in many manufactures in confequence of the great improvements made upon steam engines by Mr. Watt.

The following general flatement of the amount of capital invested in the coal trade of Northumher-land and Durham is believed to be nearly correct. 50 collicries, with the keels £1,030,000 Shipping 1,400,000 and the capital of the coal-buyers and

factors in London is believed to ex-

COGGESHALL, (E.J. E.) a town on the Blackwater, with manufactures of baize and fay, which have fupplanted the antient woolen goods, called

Coggestiall whites.

COLCHESTER, (E.f. E.) an antient, large, handfome, and populous, town, fituated on the south
bank of the River Colne, about ten miles from
its mouth, which is a large estuary capable of receiving a very numerous sleet. Large ships can
come within about three miles of the town, and
small vessels quite up to it. The chief articles of
manufacture are baize, say, serge, and some other
woolen goods, which give employment to all the
adjacent country in weaving or spinning: and great
quantities of them are exported to Spain and other
countries. About 100 loons are employed in silk

COLERAINE, (Lond. I.) a town fituated on the River Bann near the fea, and in the heart of the linen manufacture, in which, and the fifthery, most of the people are employed.

COLLECOTS, (Northumb. E.) is a fmall tide harbour, a little way north from the Tine, made by private proprietors for the convenience of shipping their coals.

COLLON, (Louth, I.) a neat thriving village, with manufactures of brown linen, muslin, and thread

COLNE, (Lan. E.) a town on the confines of the woolen and cotton manufactures, with a share of both. The woolens are chiefly of the kinds made of long wool, called worsted stuffs; and there is a hall for the sale of them.

COLUMBTON, (Dev. E.) a town with a manufacture of ferges and other woolen stuffs.

COMB MARTIN, (Dev. E.) a fmall town on the Briftol channel, with a harbour for boats. It had mines of tin, and lead rich in filver: but they are now exhaulted or neglected.

CONCLETON, (Chef. E.) a good town, with man-

ufactures of filk, and cotton, goods, and also gloves and purfes.

COOKSTOWN, (Tyr. I.) a village inhabited and furrounded by linen weavers.

COOTERILL, (Cav. I.) a town with a confiderable market for linen.

CORF CASTLE, (Dorf. E.) has fome coasting trade at its haven with flat paving stones, called Purbeck stone from the adjoining country: and some knit stockings are made here.

CORK, a large and flourishing city, containing about 73,000 inhabitants, is a county of itself, and alfo gives its name to the largest county in Ireland. It lies on both sides of the River Lee, which carries vessels of 120 tuns up to quays in the city. The larbour is a large bay, divided by several islands into a number of channels, wherein a great sleet of vessels may lie perfectly safe. Cork, is the commercial capital of the south part of Ireland, and exports prodigious quantities of beef, pork, butter, and other articles of salted provision, together with a considerable quantity of corn, and also some linen. With so great a trade, the port owns comparatively very little shipping, the provisions being mostly taken in by vessels which call in their way to the West-Indies, &cc.

COSHAM, (Wilt. E.) a small town in the manufacture of superfine cloth.

COVENTRY, (War. E.) a large and populous city, with manufactures of camlets and gauzes, and a cotton factory. But the place is chiefly famous for its ribands, which are carried to all parts of the world

Cowes, (Hamp. E.) a town, or two towns with the addition of West and East, on both sides of the River Medina, and the chief port of the Island of Wight, has a good coasting trade, and in plentiful years exports corn to Spain and Portugal. But the chief business of the place is created by landing and reshipping such goods as are by law obliged to be landed in a British port, before they can be carried to any foreign country, and by supplying the various wants of the vessels. Many good vessels are built here.

Crail of Carall, (Fife, \$5.) an antient burgh, which about 100 years ago was the chief station of the herring sistery in the Firth of Forth, and of the various branches of business connected with it. Since the herrings ceased from visiting the Firth regularly, the harbour has been neglected, sew or no vessels have been built, and the trade of the place is reduced to a trifling manufacture of ofnaburg and coarse brown linen.

CRAMOND, (Edin. S.) a thriving village at the mouth of the River Amund, has a flitting mill for iron, and very confiderable manufactures of iron and feel, which are made into a great variety of articles; and these give employment to a few sloops belonging to the harbour, which is a creek of the port of Leith.

CRANSTON, (Edin. S.) a finall village, with a manufacture of tar, pitch, oil, volatile fiprits, hartf-horn, and varnith, all extracted from coal by the process invented by the earl of Dundonald.

CRAWF the east er coasting v Greenock

CREDIT facture of CREETO the mouth fels employin carrying

ning and of but not ve CRICKL being at th Thames, w

CRIEF, of the Himarket for Falkirk an lintfeed oil, eloth, drug and of lat goods, and

CROMAN fmalleft fhis the fouth ff ing fome h good quay tuns. Wit bufinefs wo manufacture longing to 200 people ners in the I CROMER,

CROMFOR mines, but a ton works of wright, the of the cotto the extension the world.

indifferent la

CROMWE ton mill, and CRONEBA tenfive mines produces cop

CROYDON manufacture tensive a fev inanufactory.

CROYLAN tient monaît Its trade no digious numb caught in th

It has been true when there extent of water

ERCI ZETTEER.

CRAWFURD'S DIKE, (Renf. S.) a fmall town near the east end of Greenock, with a good harbour for coasting vessels, much more antient than those of Greenock and Portglafgow.

CREDITON, (Dev. E.) a fmall town, with a manu-

facture of ferges.

CREETOWN, (Kirk. S.) a thriving little town at the mouth of the River Cree, has feveral small veffels employed in the eoasting trade, and particularly in earrying shells for manure. Some cotton-spinning and other manufactures have been established, but not very extensive.

CRICKLADE, (Will. E.) a town only noted as being at the very head of the navigable water of the Thames, which, by the junction of the Churn, be-

comes capable of earrying boats.

CRIEF, (Perth, S.) an inland town on the border of the Highlands, formerly famous for a great market for Highland cattle, which are now fold at Falkirk and Doune. There are manufactures of lintfeed oil, paper, filefias and other linens, woolen cloth, drugget, worked ftuffs, and tanned leather: and of late the spinning and weaving of eotton goods, and tambouring have been introduced.

CROMARTY, a fmall town, the capital of the fmallest shire in the three kingdoms, is situated on the fouth shore of a noble firth, eapable of containing fome hundreds of large thips in fafety *. A good quay at the town can receive a veffel of 350 tuns. With these advantages Cromarty has little bufiness worth noticing, except a pretty considerable manufacture of bagging for cotton and coals, helonging to a company in London, which employs 200 people within the walls and a number of fpinners in the neighbourhood.

CROMER, (Norf. E.) a fishing village, with a very indifferent landing place on the beach, though it is believed to have once had a good harbour.

CROMFORN, (Derb. E.) a village near fome lead mines, but more diftinguished by the extensive cotton works established by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, the father of the improvement and extension of the cotton manufacture in this country, and of the extension of the cultivation of cotton throughout

CROMWELL PARK, (Perth, S.) the feat of a cotton mill, and a very extensive print-field.

CRONEBANE, (Wick. 1.) a village with very extensive mines of eopper, and a mineral water which produces copper.

CROYDON, (Sur. E.) a village with a woolen manufacture on a fmall scale, which was more extensive a few years ago. There is also a cotton manufactory.

CROYLAND, or CROWLAND, (Line. E.) an antient monastie cstablishment, surrounded by sens. Its trade now confifts in carrying to market prodigious numbers of ducks and other aquatic birds, caught in the decoys, and also in earrying freshwater fish alive to London in fcuttled buts by land

CULLEN, (Bamf. S.) a finall town on the shore of the Moray firth. About the year 1748 the linen manufacture was established here by the exertions and influence of the carl of Findlater, then at the head of the board of truftees for the encourage. ment of the linen and hempen manufactures. The kinds made are ehiefly coarfe linens, long lawns, and fome table linen. The business has lately fallen off a good deal.

CULROSS, (Perth, S.) an antient town on the north fide of the Firth of Forth, with an indifferent harbour, at which coal and falt are shipped: but there is no foreign trade. The extraction of tar from coal was first practised here by Lord Dundonald. Some linen, cotton, and woolen, goods are made; and many girls are employed in flowering and tambouring muslin. Most of the weavers have gardens, to which and the healthy fituation of the place may be aferibed the longevity of the inhabitants, it having been repeatedly remarked that there are more old people here than in most other communities.

CUMNOCK, (Ayr, S.) a village, where some muslins and other cotton goods, and some woolen goods, are manufactured, and also a confiderable quantity of shocs.

CUPAR OF ANGUS, (Forf. S.) a fmall inland town, where fome coarfe linen and pack-sheeting are made.

CUPAR OF FIFE, a neat inland town, the eapital of the shire, with a share of the manufacture of brown linens, filefias, &ce. which are fent to London, Glafgow, and other places.

DALBEATY, (Kirk. S.) an inland village near the Urr, on which river there is a port, ealled Dalbeaty port, or Dub of Hafs, to which veffels of 60 tuns, by the help of spring tides, earry up lime, coal, &ce. and carry off eorn and other produce. A paper manufacture is the only one of any confequence.

DALKEITH, (Edin. S.) a finall town, wherein fome years ago there appeared a prospect of a woolen manufacture, which has not become confiderable. Many girls are employed in tambouring. The weekly corn market is reekoned the greatest in Scotland.

DALNOTER, (Dunb. S.) a village on the Clyde, at the end of the great canal, with confiderable iron-works.

DALRY, (Ayr, S.) a village wherein formerly many people were employed in filk manufactures, but now only about 50. But there are above 200 employed in weaving cotton goods, and many in cotton fpinning works.

DANTSEY, (Will. E) a village and manor, the whole of which is occupied by dairy farmers, and produces excellent cheefe, known by the name of North Wilt-shire.

It has been usual to describe the Firth of Cromarty as capable of receiving all the British navy. That could only be true when there were not near half fo many flips in the navy as there are now. They who faid fo probably looked at the extent of water reprefented in the map, without knowing that the bays on both fides are very finallow.

of the most considerable linen manufactures in England. The articles are damasks, diapers, huckabucks, checks, sheetings, and fome fine linens. There are also manufactures of tammies, moreens, harateens, and other fabrics, in which the long wool, which abounds in this country, is used. There are alfo three mills for fpining linen yarn, one for grinding optical glaffes, a foundery, &c.

DARTMOUTH, (Dev. E.) a town on the Channel, of confiderable home and foreign trade. Many of the merchants are rich, and thence it has handfome buildings, though rather inconveniently feated on a hill. Its harbour, formed by the mouth of the River Dart, is large, commodons, and fafe, and protected by forts. The Newfoundland fifthery, and the pilchard fillery, with the toade to Spain, Portugal, &c. as connected with them, together with thip-building, and the bufineffes connected with it, employ and enrich the inhabitants.

DEAL, (Kent, E.) though a maritime town, and carrying on fome foreign and coasting trade, has no harbour but the roadstead in the Downs. As most veffels, whether outward or homeward bound, anchor in the Downs, the refort of feafaring people and others connected with the shipping, and also of summer visitors, makes a brisk circulation of money. The feamen here are very active and ficilful in giving affiltance to veffels in diftrefs; and cables, anchors, and other itores necessary for fuch cases, are constantly kept in readiness.

DENBIGH, a neat little town, the capital of the Welft thire of the fame name, has a manufacture of flioes, gloves, and other things made of leather.

DENGY, (E.J. E.) the chief town of a marshy hundred, has a trade in cheefe of an indifferent

DENT, (York, IV. R.) a fmall town in the northwest corner of York-shire, where stockings knitted by the women are the cluef manufacture.

Depteord, (Ken:, E.) a confiderable town on the fouth fide of the Thames, contiguous to Redriff, which may be reckoned a part of Southwark. The dock-yards for building flips of war, with the flore-houses and work-flops of various kinds, connected with them, employ most of the inhabitants.

DERBY, the capital of the flure of the fame name, a well-built town containing about 8,000 inhabitants, has a good trade in corn and malt, and is noted for ale. The marbles and petrifactions of the adjacent Peak country afford employment to many hands in forming them is to a variety of fancy articles. But the chief bufiness of the place is organziang, throwing, or twitting, filk, which was introduced in the year 1719 by Sir Thomas Londe, containing about 900 houfes, feated on the fide of a a norchant in London, and his brother, who here river, which, though nearly dry at low water, aderected the first twid mills in L. gland, a ade from a mits vessels of good burthen with the tide, and is model he had claudedtisely obtained in Italy . efteemed one of the beft harbours in the Irith fea. There are now twelve fach add, in Derby, which This port has more flipping and commerce than

DARLINGTON, (Dur. E.) a town in the center give bread to about 1,000 people, mostly women and children, and are in a great measure employed in twifting Bengal filk for the East-India company. About 500 people, young and old, are employed in three cotton mills. About 100 make filk, and worsted, slockings. A paper mill has about 50 hands, and a porcelain manufactory about 60. The River Derwent brings barges up to the town.

DEVIZES, (Will. E.) a town, mostly built with

wood, has a manufacture of ferges, not fo extensive as formerly, and a good market for corn and malt. DEVON. Sce DOVAN ..

DINGLE, (Ker. I.) a town fituated at the head of a fmall bay, which forms its harbour, and is a branch of a spacious bay opening to the Atlantic oeean. It was formerly a commercial port of fome note, and has now fome trade in butter and linen. Chrystals and amethysts are found on the adjacent fhore.

Diss, (Norf. E.) a neat little town, with manufactures of hempen and linen cloth, woolen yarn, and hofiery.

DOLGELLY, (Mer. IV.) a fmall town, with a manufacture of undyed woolen cloths, called white

DONAGHADEE, (Down. I.) a fmall port town, where the packets for the conveyance of letters, paffengers, and cattle, to and from Portpatrick are eftablished.

DONAGHY, (Tyr. L) a village inhabited and furrounded by linen-weavers.

Doncaster, (York, IV. R.) a large town on the River Don, Danne, or Dun, by the navigation of which it has a communication with Hull and other parts of the country. Some branches of the hofiery bufiness feem to be the only manufactures of the place,

Donegal, a town at the head of a fine bay on the north-west coast of Ireland, to which, and to the county it lies in, it gives name, is a place of little trade.

DORCHESTER, (Dorf. E.) a large town on the River Frome, chiefly noted for its ale, which is carried to all parts of the world. The adjacent country is covered with fleep, and there was formerly a very confiderable manufacture, which worked up all their wool, befides great quantities of wool and woolen yarn from Ireland, which is now decayed.

Douglas, (Lan. S.) a village, which in antient times derived its fame from the martial prowefs of its lords. But the inhabitants are now more ufefully employed in fpinning and weaving cotton. There is also another cotton work at Carmacoup, a little higher upon the Water of Douglas.

any othe liament, of goods. part of t

of linen a Down houses. c mually for times litt has been purfes, b which ha and been various pa

DOVAS cd on the about thre the year 1 country, a rock in th to a prett

DOVER harbour f ncarest po France fai fpent by p which has shipbuildi Down:

edge of th the River the neighb DOWNP fouth bran

being the trade. DOWNT Avon, wit lace, but c

DRIFFI

maaufactin DROGH above 10,0 Loyne, which Con with fome other good reighbouri

DROITW the exceller drawn out uries to fup the itronge 300 tuns o made here: nication wit DROMAG

Lacent. DROMAN coal mines. Dunling and o

^{*} Is the year 1782 the parliament gave Sir Thomas Lombe the furn of £11,000 (an ample fortune at that time) in confideration of allowing the art of contracting his engines to be made public, which, undoubtedly, was the best way of renders age it ginerally unfeld.

any other one in Mann, and, by feveral acts of parllament, has the privilege of receiving certain species of goods, not permitted to be landed in any other part of the ifland. There are fome manufactures

of linen and paper, and houses for curing herrings.

Doune, (Perth, S.) a finall town of pretty good houses, on the River Teith, has two markets anmually for eattle, the numbers of which are fometimes little inferior to those at Falkirk. Doune has been famous for the manufacture of Highland purfes, but still more for that of Highland pistols, which have been fold from 4 to 24 guineas a pair, and been fought after by the princes and nobles of various parts of Europe.

Dovan or (Devan) iron works, (Clac. S.) fituated on the stream from which they take their name, about three miles from Alloa, were established in the year 1792, in the heart of a coal and iron-stone country, and are not built, but dug out of the folid rock in the face of a precipitous bank. Pig iron to a pretty large extent is made at them.

Dover, (Kent, E.) an antient town, with a tide harbour supported at a great expense. Being the nearest port to the continent, packets for Calais in France fail from it in time of peace; and the money fpent by paffengers is the chief fupport of the town, which has very little trade or manufactures, except shipbuilding and the branches connected with it.

Down MAM, (Norf. E.) a town fituated on the edge of the fen country, has a quay for barges upon the River Ouse, from which the corn, butter, &c. of the neighbouring country are fent down to Lynne.

DOWNPATRICK, a small city at the head of the fouth branch of Strangford lough, more noted for being the capital of the county of Down than for trade.

DOWNTON, (Wilt. E.) a finall town on the River Avon, with manufactures of paper, bed-ticks, and

lace, but chiefly noted for its malt. DRIFFIELD, (York, E. R.) a finall town, with

manufactures of woolen and cotton. DROGHEDA, (Louth, I.) a well-built town, with above 10,000 inhabitants, at the month of the River boyne, which forms its harbour, is a county of it-felf. Confiderable quantities of corn and flour, with fome linen, are thipped here; and coals and other goods are imported for the supply of the neighhouring country.

DROITWICH, (Wore. E.) a finall towa, noted for the excellent quality of the falt made from brine drawn out of pits, which have continued many centuries to fupply it in the greatest abundance and of the strongest quality. The works confume about 300 tuns of coal every week. Some linen is also made here: and there is a good navigable communication with the Severn by a canal.

DROMAGH, (Cork, I.) a village with coal mines Lacent.

DROMANAGH, (Cork, I.) another village befide coal mines.

DUBLIN, the capital of the county of the fame name, and of all Ireland, is a great and fplendid

eity, interfected by the River Liffey, from the mouth of which a mole is extended about four miles into the fea. The port possesses a confiderable quantity of hipping, employed in trading to various parts of the world, and in coasting. The exports confift of corn, flour, beef, pork, butter, and very great quantities of linens; and the imports, of every article not produced in Ireland, wanted for the enjoyment of life. Two very important canals connect the city with the interior country and the weil coast of Ireland. Many branches of trade and manufactures are carried on, which, as in other great places, attract lefs notice than is due to them. linen hall, a most commodious and clegant structure, is the center of the linen trade of Ireland.

I K Charles

DUDLEY, (Staf. E.) a flourishing town, with manufactures of nails and other articles of ironinongcry, and flint glafs.

Dulas, (Ang. IV.) a finall port at the mouth of a rivulet of the fame name, with a little coasting

DULVERTON, (Som. E.) a finall town, near mines of lead of indifferent quality, has manufactures of woolen cloths and blankets.

Dunane, (Queen. I.) a village with extensive mines of coal of the hard kind, esteemed for smith's

DUNBAR, (Had. S.) a han fome little town, with a pretty good tide harbour, partly made by digging to the depth of eight feet in the folid rock in the beginning of the eighteenth century; and from that time the town has continued to profper. There is fome foreig. trade; and the we fiftery has been long, and fuccefsfully, profecu. and has declined of late. The herring fiftery gives employment in the feafon to many hands; and confiderable quantities are pickled and redded for exportation. But the chief articles of export are corn and malt, the produce of the adjacent fertile fields. In the town and neighbouring villages there are manufactures of fail-cloth and cordage, and a mill for fpinning cotton and flax.

DUNBARTON, the capital of the shire which takes its name, is a fmall town, with a harhour in the mouth of the River Leven, which was the chief, if not the only, port of foreign commerce on the Clyde, when Glafgow was merely a bishop's burgh. There are about 2,000 tun of shipping belonging to the town, employed in coasting and in the her-ring fishery. The chief manufactures are bottles and window glafs, and nun's thread. The Leven, which is the outlet of Loch Lomond, accommodates the valley up to the head of the loch with the carriage of produce and goods by failing craft, called gabarts; and there is a valuable falmon fiftery in it. Till lately these were all the benefits of any confequence conferred by the Leven upon its valley. But in the year 1768 the quality of the water, which is remarkably foft and pure, was observed to he well adapted for the operations of bleaching and printing. Four bleachfields, and three printfields, were foon established; and these new branches of trade have

given birth to fome neat villages, and enlivened the whole valley. The printfields are remarkable for the variety and clegance of their patterns. In the year 1793 they employed above 3,000 men, women, and children, the numbers of the fexes being nearly equal: but in 1794 their number was reduced to

DUNBLANE, (Perth, S.) though formerly the fee of a bishop, is but a small village. It has some manufactures of cotton goods and coarfe woolens.

DUNDALK, (Lowth, I.) a town at the head of a bay known by its name, has an indifferent harbour, and a few veffels. The exports are corn, flour, cattle, and fome linens. There are thriving manufactures of linen of various kinds and of muslin.

DUNDEE, (Forf. S.) a large, handsome, and populous, town, on the north fide of the Firth of The harbour admits veffels of 300 tuns; and there is a confiderable quantity of shipping cmployed in the foreign and coasting trade, and a few in the whale fishery. The manufactures are ofnaburg, fail-cloth, bagging, diaper, and fome other linens, coloured thread, tanned leather, boots and fhoes for exportation by the way of London *, cordage, &c. Machinery has been erected for spinning cotton, and the yarn is made into calicoes, handkerchefs, &c.

DUNDONALD, (Ayr, S.) a finall village with a cotton work.

DUNDRUM, (Down, I.) a village, fituated on a small inlet of the fea, with some coafting vessels.

DUNFERMLINE, (Fife, S.) a large and populous town, with a flourishing manufacture of table linen of excellent quality, which employs 1,200 looms, and has long been the staple of the place. There is machinery for fpinning flax, hemp, and wool. The inhabitants have the cheapest fuel in Scotland from a coal mine belonging to the corporation.

DUNFRIES, the capital of the shire so called, is diftinguished as the handsomest and most populous town in the fouth part of Scotland. The River Nith, navigable up to the town for veffels of 30 or 40 tuns, is the harbour, which is ranked as a port in the custom-house establishment. A few vessels go to the Baltic; but the foreign trade has fallen off much fince the importation of tohacco, which was formerly pretty confiderable, has been given up. There is a pretty good falmon fifhery, but no manufacture of any contequence.

DUNGANNON, (Tyr. I.) a town near fome good coal mines, and furround of by a country wherein weaving, bleaching, and faming, are carried on together.

DUNGARVAN, (Wat. I.) a fmall town at the head of a hay, which makes a good harbour, has fome veffels employed in fifthing and coafting.—South from Dungarvan lies the Nymph bank, a most ex-

lately recommended to the attention of the public. in his Gleanings in Ireland, p. 40.

DUNKELD, (Perth, S.) an antient episcopal city, but now a small town, containing about 1,800 inhabitants. All the linen yarn, fpun in the adjacent country, to the amount of about 200,000 spindles annually, is brought to Dunkeld, where fome of it is made into linen; but the greatest part is fent to Perth, Dunfermline, and Glafgow. A wheelwright of this place has invented an improvement upon the fpinning wheel, by which better yarn is made in greater quantity, and with more case to the spin-

Dunlavin, (Wick, I.) an inland town, with manufactures of linen and coarse woolen goods.

DUNLEER, (Louth, I.) a fmall town, in the midth of the brown-linen manufacture.

DUNLOP, (Ayr, S.) a village noted for the quality of the cheefe, known by its name, made on the neighbouring farms.

DUNMANAWAY, (Cork, I.) an inland town, furrounded by manufacturers of linen.

Dunnow, (Effex, E.) an antient town, with a

fhare of the baize trade Dunstable, (Bed. E.) a town, in the neighbourhood of which the women and children are employed in making hats, baskets, and many fancy articles, of straw, which in their hands affumes a

vast variety of figures and colours, and produces confiderable emolument, especially fince the straw hats have been in general request among the ladies.

DUNSTER, (Som. E.) a small maritime town, with a manufacture of kersies. DUNTOCHER, (Dunb S.) a village on the north fide of the Clyde, where there are works (the first of the kind erected in Scotland) for making woolen cloth of the coarse kind called Kendal cotton, or

DUNWICH, (Suf. E.) which appears to have been the most considerable port on the cast coast before the Norman conquest, has, by fuccessive encroachments of the fea, dwindled to a fifting vil-

DUNYPACE, (Stirl. S.) a village with a cotton manufactory and a printfield.

DURHAM, the capital of the episcopal county to which it gives its name, is an antient city, supported by the revenues of the church, and the expenditure of travelers, it being a great thoroughfare.

Dursley, (Glouc. E.) a pretty good town, with a share of the clothing trade.

Dysart, (Fife, S.) an antient town, with a fmall tide harbour for vessels not exceeding 12 feet of draught. There is great abundance of coal, the mine of which has been on fire during three centuries; and coal, together with falt †, its usual at tendanc, formerly condituted the chief trade of sine cellent fifting ground, which Captain Fraser has place. Dyfart, though a creek of Kirkcaldy in

occupat EASD the man as quarr of flates kingdon fpectacle which it and Seil. compofe EDEN

on a bra

about tv

EDINE

the cuft

shipping

confift e

are timl

feed, afl

Hambu

chiefly e

bed-tick

don; as

port. in other

of Forth ridge of the caftle of it. T not very of a new ing of ho and difpo of many and, inde antient c the fmall hended u improvem which had doms, all whose for fined to I Peterfbur rica, and Edinburg they are are numer

EGGLE a cotton manufactu EGGLE near a qua

ELGIN, Moray, an country. away in f turers : an on to fom fine-woole quence of of a larger

[.] In the evidence given to the committee of the house of commons on the commercial intercourse with Ireland, in the year 1785, the number of hands employed in making shoes for London was stated to be from 800 to 1000.

† In Fise they say, Carry falt to Dyfart, as they say elsewhere, Carry coals to Networthe, to express a needless addition to abundance of any thing.

the custom-house language, possesses, 4,000 tuns of shipping, a qui tity equal to that of the principal port. Some of them are chartered by merchants in other ports and by government. The exports consist chiefly of coal and fome falt. The imports are timber for building houses and vesses, shar, shar, feed, ashes, and also linen yarn from Brennen and Hamburgh. The industry of the people is now chiefly exerted upon the manufacture of checks and bed-ticks, partly for Glasgow, but mostly for London; and the women are resuming their antient occupation of weaving.

EASDALE, (Arg. S.) an island composed of slate, the manufacture of which employs about 300 men as quarriers, befides labourers. About five millions of slates are carried annually to various parts of the kingdom. This little island presents the singular spectacle of a bridge over an arm of the fea, by which it is connected with the main land.—Luing and Seil, two adjacent islands, but much larger, are composed of the same substance with Eassale.

EDENBERRY, (King. I.) a thriving town, fituated on a branch of the great canal.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, is fituated about two miles from the fouth shore of the Firth of Forth. The city was originally built on the ridge of a hill in order to enjoy the protection of the castle upon the precipitous western extremity of it. Till about forty years ago the fuburbs were not very extensive or populous. But the erection of a new town on the north fide of the city, confifting of houses uniformly built of the best materials, and difposed in regular streets and squares, and also of many new streets and fquares on the fouth fide, and, indeed, in every direction, has rendered the antient city of Edinburgh, like that of London, the fmallest part of the mass of buildings comprehended under the general name. Along with the improvements in building, the fpirit of commerce, which had flumbered fince the union of the kingdoms, also arofe. The merchants of Edinburgh, whose foreign trade had hitherto been almost confined to Holland and Portugal, fent their veffels to Petersburg and other parts of the Baltic, to America, and the West-Indies. (See LEITH.) In Edinburgh, as in other large cities, manufactures are not fo confpicuous as in smaller places, where they are the chief objects of attention; but they are numerous, and fome of them extensive.

EGGLESHAM, (Renf. S.) a pleafant village with a cotton work, and many looms working for the manufacturers of Glasgow and Pasley.

EGGLETON, (York, N. R.) a village on the Tees, near a quarry of good marble.

ELGIN, the capital of the shire of Elgin, or Moray, an inland town surrounded by a fertile corn country. The industry of the women is thrown away in spinning linen yarn for distant manusacturers: and a woolen manusacture, formerly carried on to some extent, and supported by a breed of sine-wooled sheep, has been neglected, in consequence of which the sheep are supplanted by a race of a larger species.

ELING, (Hamp. E.) a village at the head of a branch of the fea, called Southampton water, has docks for building veifels.

ELY, (Camb. E.) is a small episcopal city, fituated on a piece of ground, called the Isle of Ely, because surrounded by marihes. Except a little intercounse with Lynne by the navigation of the Ouse, there is no trade heyond the supply of the neighbourhood with strawberries and garden stuff.

ELY, (Fife, S.) a finall town, with a good tide harbour having 15 fect water at spring tides, which frequently affords shelter to vessels caught in storms. There are a few vessels belonging to the place employed in foreign trade; and some pretty large vessels are built. The manufactures are checks and bed-ticks, and a rope-work. Rubies are fometimes found on the shore.

Ennis, the capital of the Irish county of Clare, is situated on the River Fergus, which carries boats up to it, whereby it has a little trade.

Enniscorthy, (Wex. I.) a town on the Slaney, which is navigable up to it, has fome manufactures of coarfe woolen goods, and confiderable ironworks.

Ensistillen, (Ferm. I.) a town fituated in an ifland lying in the channel between the upper and lower part of Lough Erne, furrounded by a country occupied by linear-weavers and grafiers.

EMSEY, (York, W. R.) a village near Skipton, with a manufacture of cotton yarn.

ERITH, (Kent, E.) a village on the Thames, has fome coasting trade in lime, made from chalk, chiefly to London, and fends fome even to Holland and Flanders. The refuse of the chalk is carried along the shore as far as Norfolk, to be laid on the ground as a manure.

ERROL, (Perth, S.) a village with a finall harbour on the Tay for shipping the corn of the neighbouring Carle, and landing coal, lime, &c.

Ēron, (Suff. E.) a village at the head of the navigation of the River Adur, has fome trade in loading barges with timber for the shipbuilders at Shoreham.

EVESHAM, often contracted to ESHAM, (Wore. E.) a town on the River Avon, which is navigable for barges to it, has a manufacture of stockings. The vale of Evesham is noted for the gooducs of its corn.

Exeter, (Dev. E.) an antient city on the River Ex or Isk, which carries fmall vessels up to it, the larger ones being obliged to lie at Topham, three miles lower. The ferges, druggets, duroys, kerfeys, and everlastings, made in the adjacent country, are bought in a rough state by the traders of Exeter, who dye and finish them for home confumption and exportation. Italy, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, and Portugal, take to the value of \$\frac{1}{2}500,000\$ in these articles. And the East India Company purchase long ells, to the amount of about \$\frac{1}{2}100,000\$. Besides the vessels engaged in the trade with the above-mentioned countries, there are others employed in the Newsoundland subjections and in the coasting trade.

EYE, (Suff. E.) a town with a manufacture of bone lace, and a good deal of employment in fpin-

ning.
EYEMOUTH, (Berw. S.) a village on the River Eye or Aye, which forms a harbour for fmall veffels. From a fishing village, it has become, in confequence of the improvement of the harbour by good piers, the feat of a very confiderable trade in thipping corn, and importing wood, iron, flax tar, &c. The inhabitants also profecute the fishery, and fend their cured fish to London and Edinburgh.

FALKIRK, (Stirl. S.) an anticut town, which has been much enlarged by the vicinity of the great canal and Carron works. It is chiefly noted for the tryff (or market) held on the adjacent muir, at which fometimes above 50,000 head of Highland cattle are fold at prices from 15 f to £25, and also of late years a confiderable number of Highland

flicep and horfes. FALKLAND, (Fife, 5) a decayed little town, formerly a royal refidence. The only article of manufacture is brown linen; and the fine wool of the neighbouring Lomond hills is neglected, though lireams of water and plenty of coal are at hand.

FALMOUTH, (Corn. E.) a well-built town at the mouth of an eftuary formed by the Fale, or Valc, and feveral other rivers, which is one of the fafeit and most commodious harbours in the kingdom, and is therefor the station of the post-office packets for Lifbon, America, and the West-Indies, which occasion a good deal of business in the place. The pilchard fishery is profecuted in the feafon, and there is fome trade with Portugal, &c.

FAREHAM, (Hamp. E.) a town fituated on a finall river at the west head of Portsmouth harbour, has a manufacture of a particular kind of bricks for exportation. There are also manufactures of stockings and cordage; and a number of large veffels are

FARNHAM, (Sur. E.) a large and well-built town, furrounded by plantations of hops for the culture and quality of which this part of the country is famous.

FAZELY. See TAMWORTH.

FERRINTOSH, (Rofs, S.) a Highland village, famous for excelling in the pernicious trade of dillilling, and an exemption from the excife duties paid in all other parts of the kingdom. In the year 1786 the exemption was refeinded; but ftill Ferrintofh whifby retains its reputation.

FERRYDEN, (Forf. S.) a maritime village with forme finall veffels employed in coasting trade, and fome fifthing boats.

FEVERSHAM, OF FAVERSHAM, (Kent, E.) a large town at the head of a navigable creek, has fome catting trade, and fupplies London with great quantities of corn, hops, apples, cherries, and oyfters; and force of thefe commodities are also exported to Holland and the Baltic.

excellent harbour formed by a ledge of rocks, called and kerfeymeres, to the annual amount of about

Filey brig, wherein veffels are fecured from every wind, except those between fouth-east and castfouth-east.

FINDHORN, (Elg. S.) a village at the mouth of a river of the fame name, with a fmall bar harbour, where fome corn, falmon, and linen yarn, are ship-

FINDOCUTIE, (Bamf, S.) a fishing village, deferving notice on account of its harbour, which. having 21 feet of water, it is supposed, might be made capable of receiving a great number of large thips, at the expense of about £3,000.

FINTRY, (Forf. S.) a thriving village near Dundee. In the parish there are 33 mills, within the fpace of four miles, upon one water, and 9 bleachfields. One of the mills works machinery for spinning flax.

FISHGARD, (Pemb. W.) a town at the head of a bay, capable of being formed into an excellent harbour. The fifthery for herrings and other fifth is at present the chief husiness of the place.

FLEMINGTON, (Lan. S.) a new village a few miles above Glafgow, created and supported by a cottonfpiuning work.

FOCHABERS, (Elg. S.) a village on the Spey, with a fmall manufacture of hofiery ware, and a capital falmon fifhery.

FOLKSTONE, (Kent, E.) a fishing town, with fome coatting trade, and a pretty confiderable trade in shipbuilding, the Folkstone cutters, in particular, being famous for fast failing.

FORDINGBRIDGE, (Hamp. E.) a town reduced by repeated fires, has a manufacture of tickings.

FORDWICH, (Kent, E.) a town on the Stour, though far from the fea, was once a port, and, as n member of Sandwich, contributed to the outfit of the Cinque-port fleet. It is now accessible only by barges, which come up from Saudwich.

FORFAR, the capital of the fhire of the fame name, is an inland town, with a manufacture of ofuaburg, which employs between four and five hundred weavers, with fpinners, winders, &c.

Fower, (Corn. E.) a populous town on the Channel, at the mouth of a finall river of the same name, which makes a pretty good harbour, has a there of the pilchard fifthery, and a confiderable number of veffels employed in the coafting and foreign trades.

FRASERBURGH, (Aberd. S.) a finall town, with a pretty good harbour and roadflead, poffetling a few veffels in the foreign and couffing trades

FREEFOLK, (Hamp. E.) a village, with a manufacture of fine paper.

FRODSHAM, (Chef. E.) a town near the mouth of the River Weaver, which makes a pretty good harbour, has a confiderable trade in refining the falt of the Cheshire springs and mines, and has lately got a flare of the univerfally spreading cotton manufacture. See SALT WORKS

FROME SELWOOD, (Som. E.) a large and popula THEY, (2erk, E. R.) a filling village, with an ous town, with manufactures of fine woolen cloths

150,000 In the ne and mang

FULNE thare of th and embr

GAINS the River enjoys a goods to watered 1 with it.

GALAS which has a coarfe l grey. Of the nearest bufinefs, fe ven eighth alfo make ! stuffs. A: that the pl Huddersfie

GALWA same name 12,000 inl cious bay port, in for in Ireland, l a few small tities of co found in L GAMERS

an attempt but, as it is about five : fucceed. GARDEN

bour, to wh in fishing an GARGRA canal between

ture of cott goods on the GARLIES good harbou which fail t London.

GARMACI

. I have nev extracted from ' Fulneck, a fun, at the bot with cloth ter with lodging called the young their way of li bouring, and a house, when

f The mills a Vol. 150,000 yards, and of knitted worked flockings. In the neighbourhood there are mines of coal, lead, and manganese, and a variety of useful clays.

FULNECK, (York. W R.) a neat village with a thare of the clothing trade, and works of tambouring and embroidery, performed by the women.*

GAINSBURGH, (Line. E.) a confiderable town on the River Trent, by the navigation of which it enjoys a good trade in receiving and forwarding goods to and from the extensive inland country watered by that river and the canals -connected

GALASHIELS, (Roxb. S.) a thriving village, which has long been famous for the manufacture of a cuarfe kind of woolen cloth, called Galashiels grey. Of late years the manufacturers, notwithstanding the difadvantage of being 21 miles from the nearest coal, have extended and improved their bufiness, fome of their cloths of the breadth of seven eighths of a yard being worth of a yard. They alfo make blankets, flannels, and fome other woolen stuffs. And fo general is the spirit of industry, that the place has got the name of the Scuttish Huddersfield.

GALWAY, the capital of the large shire of the fame name, is an antient town containing about 12,000 inhabitants, fituated at the head of a spacious bay opening to the Atlantic ocean. The port, in former times one of the most considerable in Ireland, has dwindled away, and now possesses only a few fmall coasting vessels, and exports small quantities of corn, pork, and linen. Some pearls are found in Lough Corrib near Galway.

GAMERSHALL, (Tork, W. R.) a village, where an attempt lias been made to establish a cloth hall : but, as it is between Leeds and Halifax, and only about five miles from the later, it is not likely to

GARDENSTON, (Bamf, S.) a village with a harbour, to which there belong a few vellels employed in fishing and coasting.

GARGRAVE, (York, W. R.) a village on the canal between Leeds and Liverpool, has a manufacture of cotton, and fome butiness in conveying goods on the canal.

GARLIESTON, (IVig. S.) a new village, has a good harbour with about ten fmall coafting veffels, which fail to the Clyde, and fometimes as far as

GARMACH, Or GARMOUTH. See Speymouth.

GARSTANG, (Lan. E.) a town with a share of the cotton manufacture.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, (Kirk. S.) a handsome village about three miles from the Solway firth, rifing into importance by means of feveral cotton mills | and fpinning jennies, with the weaving of muslins and other cotton goods, a tan work, &c. The River Fleet earries vessels of 50 tuns up to the houses; and there are some larger ones belonging to the place, which lie lower down.

GATESHEAD, (Dur. E.) a town on the fouth fide of the River Tine, connected by a bridge with Newcastle (as Southwark with London) and partaking of its trade.

GILLINGHAM, (Dorf. E.) a town on the Stour, has fome mills for throwing filk.

GIRVAN, (Ayr, S.) a small town at the mouth of a river of the same name, which makes a harbour with 11 feet at high water. There is, however, fearcely any trade or shipping. The cotton manufacture has been lately introduced from Glafgow, and is likely to enliven the place, which poffeffes feveral natural advantages for a feat of trade and navigation.

GLANDFORD BRIG, frequently called only BRIG, (Line. E.) a town on the River Arkam, with a confiderable trade in corn and coals with Hull, by the navigation of the river.

GLASGOW, (Lan. S.) the commercial capital of Scotland, is an elegant, large, and ftill increafing, city, pleafantly fituated on the north bank of the River Clyde, which is navigable by veffels drawing about 8 feet to the Broomylaw, a quay extending downward from the lower bridge. fore America became independent of Great Britain, the foreign commerce of Glafgow was chiefly with that country; and confequently it was deranged by that event. But the enterprising spirit of the merchants has found new channels of commerce, fufficient to employ their capitals and industry. They have also turned their attention more than formerly to manufactures, whereby the city has become the center and fostering parent of a prodigious number of manufacturing establishments. There are thirty print-fields within the influence of this hive of industry. The towns and villages in a circuit of many miles around, and fome at confiderable diffances, are filled with fpinners, weavers, and the many other classes of work-people depending upun the fabrics of the loom and stocking frame :

I have never feen any description of Fulneck in print, and therefor think the following account of it, which I have extracted from the journal of a traveler who witted this fingular place, may be agreeable to the reader.

Fulnck, a village inhabited entirely by Moravians, flands in a most romantic situation on a sloping bank facing the fun, at the bottom of which there runs a pretty fireant. The space between the houses and the brook is a continued garden, fun, at the bottom of which there runs a pretty fiream. The space between the houses and the brook is a continued garden, with lobdy tenters interspersed. There is in the village a very elegant building, containing a chapel and school-house, with lodging for the schoolars. There are also two very singular infiltutions, almost resembling a monastery and number, called the young non's consent, and the young scomen's common. No strangers of the other sex are admitted into either house that the inhabitants may come out to converse with their friends. They follow any business they chuse, and may change their way of lite when they please. The women are about fixty in number, mostly employed in embroidery and tamples, and they all sleep in one base room. The man, who are about fixty also steps all in one room. The state of the school of bouring, and they all sleep in one large room. The men, who are about fifty, also sleep all in one room. There is also a house, wherein all the widows live together.

⁺ The mills are driven by water conveyed from Loch Whinnyan in a channel cut partly through a hill.

and there are in the neighbourhood feveral ironworks for making cannon and all other articles of cast iron, which, taken collectively, are perhaps fearedly inferior in importance to the Carron works. The works for window glass, hottle glass, and ornamental glass, are extensive and thriving. Sugarbaking, malting, and brewing, are old established concerns. But it would be almost as difficult to particularize all the manufactures of Glafgow as those of London: and it may suffice to fay, that manufactures of almost every kind are carried on with spirit and activity, and generally in joint flocks by companies, or, as they are generally called here, concerns, under the management of one or more of the partners; and that the manufactures requiring fire have the valt advantage of coals close to the city. As the river, which has been deepened about thirty years ago, flill admits only coafters and finall eraft to come up to the city, the merchants load and unload their veffels at Port Glafgow, a town belonging to the corporation of the city. The carriage between the city and the port gives employment to a numerous fet of watermen, who possess above 7,000 tims of small flat-

bottomed floops, called galarts.

GLASLOVGH, (Mon. I.) a village on the Blackwater, thriving with the linen manufacture.

GLOUCESTER, an epifeopal city, and the capital of the thire of the same name, is fituated on the east fide of the Severn, by which, and the rivers connected with it, it has a very extensive inland trade. Pins are almost the only article manufactured here, and the demand for them has been much reduced by the change of the fashions of female drefs. For the noble canal from this city, along the fide of the Severn, fee V. iv, p. 283.

GODALMING, (Sur. E.) a town on the river Wey, which carries barges from the Thames op to it, and no higher, has manufactures of kerfeys, flockings,

and paper.

GORBALS, (Lan. S.) a village on the footh bank of the Clyde, which may be called the Southwark of Glafgow, being fubject to that city, and partaking of its trade.

GORDONSBURGH. Sec MARYBURGH.

GOSPORT, (Hamp, E.) a large town opposite to Portimonth, and, like it, subsits by the navy. Many veffels are boilt here; and in time of peace there is fome intercourse with France.

GOURDON, (Kink. S.) a village with a very indifferent little harbour, and fonce small floops employed in bringing lime and coal for the adjacent country. The fiftery of the place is almost ruised by the defertion of the fift, especially the haddocks, fince the year 1-82, when the beds of muilels, the chief article of their food, were destroyed by a

GOURDOCK, (Renf. S.) a village with a good and deep harbour. This place was apparently the original feat of the herring trade in the Firth of Clyde, and is still the station of a herring fithery,

which, with the process of curing and smoking; and a rope-work, constitute the chief trade of the

GRANGEMOUTH, (Stirl. S.) a village erected in the year 1777 on a point between the mouth of the River Carron and the end of the great canal, The harbour is capable of receiving a good number of large ships, and, by its connection with the canal, has got much of the trade of importing timber, corn, hemp, flax, &c. formerly enjoyed by Borowflownness and the other harbours in the Firth. A

very great confling trade is also carried on here.
GRAVESEND, (Kent, R.) a town on the Thames, chiefly supported by supplying necessaries to the veffels, which, whether ontward or homeward bound, generally anchor opposite to it. Almost the only manufacture of the place is shipbuilding.

GRAYS THURROCK, (E/f. E.) a town on the Thames, with fome intercourse with London by regolar veffels.

GREENHITHE, (Kent, E.) a village with a trade

GREENOCK, (Renf. S.) a well-built and flourithing town on the River Clyde, has a good harbour with 18 feet water at fpring tides, formed by three piers projecting into the channel; but the space being too small, additional piers have been built to enlarge the harboor. Before the American war the thipping belonged mostly to the merchants of Glafgow: but now the merchants of Greenock have fo far extended their commerce, that they employ on their own account many more veffels than then belonged to the port; their shipping in the year 1800 amounting to 35,057 tuns, being more than any other port in Scotland, and inferior only to Loudon, Liverpool, Newcastle, Sunderland, Hull. Whitehaven, and Whitby, in England. The ichabitants are all lefs or more engaged in trade with America, the West-Indies, Newfoundland, the Baltic, Ireland, and the coasts of Great Britain, or in the herring fishery the only manufactures are fugar-baking, shipbuilding, fail-cloth, cordage, and the othe branches connected with shipping.

GREENWICH, (Kent, E.) a handfome and pleafant town on the footh bank of the Thames, diftinguished by its magnificent hospital for superannuated and wounded feamen belonging to the royal navy, and the observatory on Greenwith hill, the point from which British geographers and navigat-

ors reckon the longitude.

GRIMSBY, (Linc. E.) a well-built town at the entrance of the Humber, retains but little of its former importance, the harbour being fo much choked up as to admit only finall veffels. Larger ones, however, lie in the road-flead, which is good and fafe, and thereby the town has thil tome trade.

GUILFORD, Sur. E. a pleafait town on the river Wey, once the feat of a great manufacture of cloths, known by its name, (ee V. 1, p. 604) and has a very finall clothing trade ftill remaining

Great qu iacent co

the Than GWEE bour on t ing veffel cultom-ho GUENS

the greate England. HADD fame nam almost tw efforts to

HALES manufacti HALES on the Ri wold, wit Much yar HALIF

on the R

up to it. nufacture of the fix of the ma mancoes, tanimics, country, a of them 50 wide cloth are made done in th factures o manusactu It is not v this town. Huddersh of which e to himfelf clothier ha open to th an open m as might around it, fettled, tha ing town.

HALSTI ufactures o market for HALTW the South

HAMIL on the for trade, the chiefly in co leather, for HARBUE

The carp

Great quantities of timber and corn from the aljacent country are fent in barges by its river and the Thames to London.

GWEEK, (Glouc, E.) a village with a fmall harbour on the Brifto! Channel, and a few fmall confting veffels, with which it is ranked as a port in the euftoin-house accounts.

GUENNAP, (Corn. E.) a village in the center of the greatest copper mines in the fouth-west part of England.

HADDINGTON, the capital of the shire of the fame name, has had a woolen manufacture during almost two centuries: but, notwithstanding several efforts to support it, it has funk almost to nothing.

HALESOWEN, (Strop. E.) a fmall town, with a manufacture of nails.

HALESWORTH, (Suff. E.) a confiderable town on the River Blyth, about ten miles above Southwold, with which it communicates by a canal. Much yarn is fpun here and in the neighbourhood.

HALIFAX, (York, W. R.) a flourishing town on the River Calder, which carries failing veffels up to it. According to Camden, the woolen manu facture was established here about the beginning of the fixteenth century: and it is now the center of the manufacture of Ruffs, comprehending calimancoes, everlastings, russels, armines for Spain, tammies, durants, shalloons, now little used in this country, and mostly shipped for the Levant, a kind of them 50 inches broad for Holland, &c. Yardwide cloths and kerfeys, and also some broad eloths, are made here; and of late much more has been done in them than in stuffs. There are also manufactures of blankets and carpets; and the cotton manufacture is extending into the neighbourhood. It is not very long fince a cloth hall was crected in this town. It differs from those of Leeds and Huddersfield in being divided into 315 apartments, of which each manufacturer has one appropriated to himfelf; whereas in the others, though each clothier has his own diffinct stall, the whole are open to the inspection of all comers at once, as in an open market. Halifax is not fo large a town as might be expected: but the whole country around it, though not naturally fertile, is fo thick fettled, that it has the appearance of a vast straggling town.

HALSTED, (Eff. E.) a pleafant town, with manusactures of baizes and serges, and a considerable

market for corn.

HALTWESEL, (Northumb. E.) a good town on the South Tine, with a manufacture of baixes.

Hamilton, (Lan. S.) a finall handfome town on the fourth bank of the Clyde, with very little trade, the only manufactures being fome weaving, chiefly in cotton, together with tanking and dreffing leather, fome of which is fent to London.

HARBURGH, Or MARKET HARBURGH (Leic. E.)

has fome manufactures of filk goods and flight

HARLING EAST, (Norf. E.) a town noted for linen and linen yarn, fold at its markets.

HARPTREE, (Som. E.) a village near Wells, has mines of lapis calaminaris, in which are also found-manganese and many beautiful spars.

HARTLAND, (Dev. E.) a finall town on the Brittol channel, has fome fifthing bufiness, and cures fome herrings in the feafon,

HARTLEPOOL, (Dur. E.) a town fitnated on a fmall, but lofty, peninfula, has a pretty good harbour, with a road-flead affording fafe anchorage. Corn, coal, and lime, are shipped from it; and many of the inhabitants follow the fishing business. -It is now in contemplation to convert the pool, called the Slake, between the peninfula and the main land into a spacious wet dock, by means of a wall with a gate aerofs the narrow mouth of it.

HARTLEY, (Northumb, E.) a fmall town with a harbour in the coal trade. In the year 1799 there were shipped from it and Blythe nook, 26,642 chaldrons for London, 15,047 for other British

ports, and 127 for foreign countries.

HARWICH, (Eff. E.) a handfome town, fituated on a point at the mouths of the Orwell and the Stour, which form a fafe harbour, fufficiently capacions to contain four or five hundred veffels at anchor. This port is the station of the post office packets for Helvoetsluys, and has many vessels, a confiderable number of which are employed in the fiftery, which, together with ship-building, and their attendant branches of industry, and the accommodation of travelers to and from the continent, and of the company attracted by the couvenience of fea bathing, constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants.

HASTINGS, (Suff. E.) one of the original Cinque ports, has a harbour now only fit for fmall . vessels; and its trade is accordingly reduced to fishing and fome interconrse with London.

HAVERFORD-WEST, (Pemb. W.) a handforne, prosperous, town, situated ou the River Dugledheu,

and a county of itfelf.

HAWICK, (Roxb. S.) a pleafant town in the heart of the fouth part of Scotland, with manufactures of carpets *, ferges for covering earpets, rugs, inkle ware, stockings, and narrow woolen cloth; to which may be added nurfery plants, which are fent by Messienrs Dicksons to all parts of Scotland, England as far as York, North Wales,

HEADON, (York, E. R.) a fmall town on a rivulet running into the Humber, was once a considerable port, but has long been declining by the fea choking up its harbour, and cannot now be called a port at all.

, HELFORD, (Corn. E.) a village with a good

^{*} The carpet buliness was begun in 1763 by four partners upon the fmall capital of £400. They allowed all the prohis to accumulate; and in 1778 their capital was £4,000. [Leib's Tour, p. 47.]

little harbour, at which tin is shipped, and the pilehard sishery is profecuted.

Helmstry, (York, N. R.) a small town on the

HELMSTRY, (Pork, N. R.) a finall town on the River Rye, with fome manufactures of cotton and

Helston, (Corn. E.) one of the coinage towns for the stannary, and has some trade. Though situated at the head of a fine pool, it is inaccessible by shipping, the entry being entirely barred by fand.

HENEL HENESTEAD (Hert, E.) is reckoned one of the greatest markets in England for corn. Some of the women find employment in making lace, and straw plait for lats, both articles much in demand.

Henley, (Oxf. E.) an antient town on the Thames, fends great quantities of corn, flour, and malt, down the river to London.

HEREFORD, an epifcopal city, the capital of the fhire which bears its name, is fituated on the River Wye, in the heart of the cyder country, and fends great quantities of that liquor, and also corn, oak timber, and oak hark, down the river to Briflol. It has feareely any manufactures besides leather gloves.

HERTFORD, a well-built town, the oapital of the thire of the fame name, has great markets for corn, malt, and wool, which are fent by the River Lea to London.

FIRMAM, (Northumb. E.) a good town on the fouth bank of the Tine, has some tan-works, and manufactures of shoes and gloves.

HEYTSBURY, (Will. E.) an antient town, with

a flourishing woolen manufacture.

HILLSBURGH, (Down, I.) a town situated near the canal between Lough Neagh and Belfast, with some trade.

HINKLEY, (Leic. E.) a town with a finall man-

ufacture of flockings.

HITCHAM, (Norf. E.) a maritime village on the Walh, has a few veilels in the corn and malt

HITCHIN, (Hert. E.) a confiderable town, in the heart of a fine corn country, has a great trade in corn and malt.

HOLVHEAD, (Ang. W.) a finall town at the west end of Anglesey, with a very improveable harbour, which, being the nearest to Dublin, is the station of the post-office packets for that city. The town derives its principal support from the expenditure of passengers, and some company attracted to it in summer by the convenience of sea-

HOLVWELL, (Flint, W.) lately a poor village, chiefly fupported by the refort of a few Roman-catholics to the well, from which it has its name. It is now a populous town, enlivened by the man-factures of iron wire, brafs, brafs wire, plate brafs, copper flects for the bottoms of faips, nails of all fizes, bolts, and other works for fhipping, which ufed to be made of iron before copper fleathing was introduced. All these works are very extensive. But on a much larger scale are the cotton

works, earried on in feveral maffy buildings by the Cotton-twilf ompany, wherein a great number of hoys and girls are employed, whose comfortable fubfishence, and education, are carefully and humanely attended to by their employers. All the machinery employed in the numerous works of this place is fet in motion by the water of the Holywell, which 'urils ont at once a very respectable stream, and, though it does not now perform any supernntural miracles, is wonderfully useful in turning eleven great wheels in its short course of one mile. The country adjacent to Holywell is a bed of mines of lead, copper, calamine, black jack or tutaneg, and lime, tngether with coal, which gives value to all the others.

HONITON, (Dev. E.) a good town, has a manufacture of lace, and fends great quantities of butter to London.

HORNBY, (Lan. E.) a fmall town with a manufacture of cotto.

HORSHAM, (Suf. E.) a confiderable town, has a quarry of flag flone, fit for paving, and also used for roofs.

Houston, (Renf. 3.) a theiring village with confiderable manufactures of lawn, and also muslin, and other cotton goods.

HUDDERSFIELD, (York, W. R.) a prosperous town, and a great market for yard-wide woolen cloths, from 10d to 8/ per yard, which are made in the country to the westward of it as far as Blackflone edge, the boundary of York-flure, and fome even in the ndjacent parts of Lancashire. The buyers and fellers of cloth used to meet in an open fquare till about the year 1765. They have fince had a very commodious hall, which forms a large circle, with a diametrical range dividing the interior part into two femicireles. It is subdivided into ranges refembling freets; and the benches, or stalls, are generally tilled with rloths, lying close together upon edge, with the bosom up for inspection. Here a great deal of bufinefs is done in very little time; for at half after twelve every body is obliged to leave the hall. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood have also taken up the manufacture of broad cloths, which are made as fine as those of the west of England, together with

kerfeymeres, ferges, and fome other woolen fabrics. Hull, (York, E. R.) called alfo Kingflon upon Hull, as being fitnated at the junckion of that river with the Humber, is a large antient town (fee V. i, pp. 358, 462) and a county of itfelf. It has a very great trade, being the center of a molf extensive inland navigation through all the fertile and opulent manufacturing diffricts, watered by the many navigable rivers which unite in the branch of the fee alled the Humber. Befides a great inland and coaffing trade, Hull has very extensive and increasing commerce with the continent of Europe and America, and is largely concerned in the Greenland fishery. In quantity of shipping this port ranks as the fifth in England, being next to Sunderland. The river being found too confined for accommodating the shipping, a dock has been dug

out of the wherein the ufacturing with the of fugar hou mills, &c.

tilated on which is n the Kenne

HUNTI
a flire of
country or
tion of wh
HUNTI

alfo Ruthe
HUNTE
village, en
manufactu
works, and
River Bog
Huntly is
North.

HYTHE Cinque po harbour be ping now a don. ILCHES

ILCHES
ILFRACE
fituated on
feet long, a
and eafier
harbours, i
feffea more
and Falmou
ILMINST

of the cloth INISHON manufactur miles above carries large

INSHIRA bour on the detable bur fertile Carf are wasted INVERAS

fituated on been famou quality, wh tinne till Ja above 500 this heaven mea, wome hand in the

[•] Great as of Rofs, Suth the Map adap † This but £15,000 in the

out of the land, 500 yards long and 83 yards wide, wherein the vessels lie constantly assoat. The manufacturing establishments, besides those connected with the construction and outfit of vessels, are two fugar houses, a foap work, a paper mill, some oil mills, &c.

HUNGERFORD, (Berk. and Will. E.) a town fitunted on the River Kennet, and on the canal, which is made to connect the Avon at Bath with

the Kennet and the Thames. HUNTINGTON, a populous town, the capital of a fhire of the fame name, is fituated in a fertile country on the banks of the Oufe, by the naviga-

tion of which it has fome trade with Lynne. HUNTINGTOWER, (Perth, S.) a village, called also Ruthven, with an extensive print-field.

HUNTLY, (Aberd. S.) a neat and flourishing village, enlivened by feveral branches of the linen manufacture, fome cotton manufactures, thread works, and bleachfields, for which the water of the River Bogie is faid to be peculiarly well qualified. Huntly is expected to become the Pafley of the North.

HYTHE, (Kent, E.) once one of the chief Cinque ports, long ago decayed by reason of its harbour being chuked with sand. Its whole shipping now contitls of two hoys, which trade to Lon-

ILCHESTER. See IVELCHESTER. ILFRACOMB, (Dev. E.) a neat thriving town, fituated on the Briftol channel, with a quay 800 feet long, a pier, a light-house, &c. Being of safer and easier access than some of the neighbouring harbours, it has a good deal of business, and potselses more shipping than any port between Bristol and Falmouth, except Biddeford.

ILMINSTER, (Som. E.) a finall town with a fliare of the clothing trade.

INIBHONAN, (Cork, I.) a neat village with linen manufactures in and around it, fituated about five miles above Kinfale on the River Bandon, which carries large veffels up to it.

INSHIRA, (Perth, S.) a village with a good harbour on the River Tay, at which veffels of confidetable burthen take in the corn produced in the fertile Carfe of Gowrie, and deliver fuch goods as

are wasted in the country.

INVERARY, (Arg. S.) a well-built little town, fituated on the well fide of Luch Fyne, has long been famous for the refort of herrings of a fuperior quality, which almost fill the loch in July, and contime till January. In the throng of the fishery above 500 boats are builty employed in reaping this heaven-directed harvest; and vast numbers of men, women, and children, are employed upon the land in the various procelles of curing, and other

branches of bufiness connected with the fithery. But sometimes they are obliged to throw away their his for want of falt. Loch Hyne also abounds with other fish, which find a rendy market in Glasgow. The duke of Argyle has endeavoured to introduce a woolen manufacture : but the want of coal, by obliging those, who might have been spinners, to spend their time in preserving peats, prevented its fuccefs. An iron-work, conducted by fome gentle. men of Lancashire, has been more successful.

1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1

INVERKEITHING, (Fife, S.) an antient town at the head of a little bay of the Forth, which makes a fafe and commodious harbour, but too near to Leith to have much trade. A few veffels belonging to the place use foreign trade: but most of them are employed in coafting, and particularly in carrying coal. The manufactures, besides linen, the general staple of Fise, are an iron-work, and falt-works, the usual attendants upon coal.

INVERLEITHEN, (Peeb. S.) a fmall inland village, at which Mr. Brodie, a gentleman concerned in extensive iron-works in Shropshire, erected a fet of works for spinning wool by machinery wrought by water. ' But for causes which the author [of the statistical account of Inverleithen] does not choose to dwell on, the manufacture has not gone on with that fuccefs, to the advantage of the gentleman who erected it, that its first beginning promised. The fault lay neither with him nor the conductor of the work.' The undertaking poffessed the advantage of being in the heart of a sheep country, a command of water for the machinery, plenty of provisions, and confequently cheap labour.

INVERNESS, the capital of the great shire of the fame name *, and in some degree of all the north part of Scotland, is a confiderable town, inhabited by about 5,000 people, of whom the upper classes are diffinguished by urbanity and public spirit, and even the lower classes are remarkably polite. The mouth of the River Ness makes a pretty good har-bour, but does not admit very large vessels. There is fome trade to the Baltie for hemp, flax, timber, &c. but the veffels are chiefly employed in court ing. A manufacture of white and coloured three 12 gives employment in its various branches to per-10,000 men, women, and children, in the town and adjacent country. A manufacture of hempen fluff for bags, tarpawlins, &c. employs above 1,000 †. And there are feveral other manufactures of lefs importance. A confiderable falmon fithery is leafed by a company at Berwick, who carry the fifh, partly packed fresh in ice, and partly pickled in kits, to London. Surely, at the expiration of the leafe the inhabitants, in that fpirit of manufacturing and commercial enterprife, which

. Great as Inverness-shire is, it was a vast deal greater before the year 1503, when it comprehended the present shires of Rois, Sutherland, and Catnefs, and that part of Argyle-flire which lies to the northward of Mull and Lifmore. See the Map adapted to the year 1400 in Cographical illeft attent of Scottle biflery.

† This bunner's was begun about the year 1766, on a causal of £1,200, which by good management was improved to £15,000 in the year 1762. [Lab's Tour, 6, 56.]

has had so great an effect in improving the condition of their town, will take the falmon bufinefs into their own hands.

INVERUGY, (detached part of Bamf, S.) a village near Peterhead, with a manufacture of white thread.

Irswich, (Suff. E.) a large and handsome antient town, about 12 miles above the mouth of the River Orwell, or Gipping, which, with the flood tide, carries large veffels within two miles of it. The town enjoyed a very confiderable trade during many centuries, which has declined, as has also the Greenland fishery carried on from this port in later times, both owing, perhaps, to the general use of veffels too large to proceed quite up to the town. Great quantities of corn are shipped for London and other places; and ship timber is fent to the royal dock-yards.

IRVIN, (Ayr, S.) a thriving town near the mouth of a river of the fame name, which ferves as a harbour for coasting vessels, and in spring tides admits those of 1 t feet draught. The coal, which abounds in the neighbourhood, is the fource of the wealth of the place. About 50 veffels belonging to it, from 33 to 160 tune, are constantly running with coal, and the manufactures of the neighbouring country, to Ireland; and many Irish vessels are affo employed in the same trade. Some vessels are employed in bringing hemp, iron, and timber, from Norway, the Baltic, and Wales; and fome attend the herring fishery in the proper feason. Some jennies have been erected for spinning atton; and the Glafgow manufacturers employ about 70 girls in tambouring.

ISLE MARTIN, (Rofs, S.) a fmall island in the entrance of Loch Broom, the most regular refort of the herrings on the west coast. There is a curing honse for herrings, erected by a Liverpool company: and, for the accommodation of the fishers and other traders on the west coust, a custom-house has been citablished here. The cod fishery may be rendered an important object on this coaft.

IVELCHESTER, usually contracted to ILCHES-TER, (Som. E.) a finall town on the River Ivel, has a manufacture of thread lace, rather decayed, and a filk manufacture, lately established.

JAMESTOWN, (Dunf. S.) a village on the banks of Megget water, inhabited by people employed in a mine of autimony. The miners, by the bounty of their employers, and their own contributions, poffess a little library, which improves their minds, and employs a part of their leifure time; for they can work only fix hours each day in the mire.

JOHNSHAVEN, (Kink. S.) a village, with a bad, but improveable, harbour, which once possessed a fleet of good fifling boats, manned by expert fishermen, whose industry supplied the people of the Mediterranean coasts with food for their fish days. This trade has been abolished by prefs-gangs, &c.

and now a manufacture of fail-cloth employs the people who have not left the place.

JOHNSTON, (Renf. S.) a thriving village, owing its existence to the erection of some cotton mills and other fpinning machinery in the year 1782.

KEIGHLY, (York, W. R.) a town on the fouth fide of the River Aire, with a confiderable manufacture of the lighter woolen goods, called fluff; or new drapery

KELLS, (Meath, I.) a thriving town, furrounded by a country occupied by grafiers and weavers of coarfe linen

KELSO, (Roxb. S.) a handfome country town upon the Tweed, the chief manufacture of which confilts of shoes for the supply of Northumberland and the other adjacent parts of the country. Some flannels and other woolen goods, and fome linens, are also made here.

Kelvedon, (Eff. E.) a village with a share of the baize manufacture.

KENDALE, (Westm. E.) a confiderable town on the River Ken, or Kent, which carries boats up to The manufacture of coarfe woolen cloths, called Kendale coatings (corruptly cottons), has been carried on here about 500 years. Linfeys, flannels, and sheeting linens, are also made in and about the town; and many of the women knit flockings.

KENMARE, (Kerry, I.) a town fituated at the head of a large eltuary, which makes a spacious fafe harbour, was formerly enriched by the fiftery of pilchards; but they have now deferted the coaft. There is a cotton manufactory in the place.

KENNET FANS, (Clac. S.) a village, fo called from falt-works which have been given up, has a harbour on the Forth with 16 feet water at fpring tides. It is chiefly noted for extensive distilleries here, and in the neighbouring village of Kilbagie, by which great numbers of cattle are fattened, and the agriculture of the country much improved.

KESWICK, (Cumb. E.) a town fituated among romantic mountains, lakes, and streams, has fome manufactures of duffles, flannels, plaids, and linfeys. Near it, in Borowdale, are the mines of black lead, fo well known for its univerfal ufe in pencils. It is also used by the dyers; and the inferior kinds arc ferviceable for fcouring iron. This fingular fubstance is found in no other part of the world *.

KETTERING, (Northamp. E.) a good town with manufactures of everlatlings, fine ferges, calimancoes, and other light woolen stuffs.

KIDDERMINSTER, (Worc. E.) a populous and thriving town, has communication with Liverpool and Briftol by a navigable canal. After a revolution of other manufactures, all in wool, it has been noted for fome time for a kind of carpets, known by its name; and the workmen have lately introduced others of better quality.

KILBARCHAN, (Renf. S.) a village with fome

. Some detached pieces of excellent black lead have been found in the island of Ilay; but the main body of it has not yet been dievoered. Black lead has been also found in Glengary, but of an inferior quality, and the mine has not been worked. [Andreyn's Prefent flate of the Misriels (Weftern flands) p. 148.]

extensive co goods for 1 KILBRI cotton mai

and bed co KILDAR with very l the roncon on a tract adapted for

KILKEN heart of th populous fe inliabitants coarfe woo fine marble of Ireland,

KILLAL he mouth fine bay, with very l

KILLAL the Shanne means of c is interrupt Limerick. KILLAR

manufactur KILLER let of the f great numb

KILLOU a little bay KILLYB of Donegal eign trade. KILLYL of Strangfo

KILMAR taining abo half are e confifting o tobacco, &

KILMAT famous for made in it, by which t cer's time. of manufaé the girls in

^{*} Thefe v penfe of the At feveral judicious n ' furgeons at general.

Air. Lo

CLA ZETTEER.

extensive cotton mills, and a manufacture of cotton goods for Pasley.

KILBRIDE, (Lan. S.) a thriving village, has a cotton manufactory, and makes some coorse mushins and bed counterpanes.

KILDARE, (Kild. I.) an antient epifcopal city, with very little trade, being chiefly inpported by the concourse attracted by the races frequently held on a traft of ground, called the Curragh, well adapted for such exhibitions.

KILKENNY, a city and county of itself, in the heart of the larger county of Kilkenny, is very populous for an inland place, having about 16,000 inhabitants. In and around it blankets, and other coarse woolen goods, are manufactured, and very sine marble is dug, which is carried to various part of Ireland, and even to London.

KILLALA, (Mayo, I.) a finall town, fi uated at the mouth of the River Moy, and at the head of a fine bay, with a good land-locked harbour, but with very little trade.

KILLALOE, (Clare, I.) a fmall episcopal city on the Shannon, has some trade by boats, which, by means of canals where the navigation of the river is interrupted, carry merchandize, &c. to and from Limerick.

KILLARNEY, (Kerry, I.) a fmall town with a manufacture of linen.

KILLERIES, (Mayo, I.) a village on a small inlet of the sea opening into a spacious bay, to which great numbers of buffes resort in the herring season-KILLOUGH, (Down, I.) a village at the head of

a little bay, with fome small coasting vessels.

Killybers, (Don. I.) a town on the north side

of Donegal bay, with a few veffels, and some foreign trade.

KILLYLEAGH, (Down, I.) a town on the shore of Strangford lough, with a harbour for small vef-

KILMARNOCK, (Ayr, S.) a thriving town, containing about 6,000 inhabitants, of whom near a half are employed in a variety of manufactures, confifting of carpets, cotton goods, leather, iron,

tobacco, &c.

KILMAURS, (Ayr, S.) an inland town, formerly famous for the fharpness and elegance of the knives made in it, called Kilmaurs whittles, the fame name by which the Sheffield knives were known in Chaucer's time. It is not now dillinguished by any kind of manufacturing industry, except that of some of the girls in tambouring.

KILPATRICK, (Dunb. S.) a prosperous village on the north bank of the Clyde, at the west end of the great canal. The vicinity of Glasgow has inspired manuscruring industry; and above 1,300 people, of all ages and of both sexes, are comfortably supported by calico printing, bleaching, papermaking, iron-works, and a pretty extensive woolen manuscrure.

KILRONAN, (Rofc. I.) a village near the head of the Shannon, with valuable mines of coal, iron, and apparently other metals, and great variety opter's earth, flint, &c. The coal is worked very imperfectly; and the iron, &c. are neglected.

KILSYTH, (Stirt S.) a large and increasing village, near the Forth-and-Clyde canal. Muslin and tambouring are the principal branches of manufacture.

KILTARILTY, (Inv. S.) a village with faw mills on the River Beauly, at which yellow fir of a very durable quality, brought down from the forefts by that river, and the Glas, and the Cannich, is made into board, and then floated down to Lovat, where veffels, not exceeding 90 tans, load with them for Leith, London, and other places.

KILWINNING, (Ayr, S.) an inland village, with fome cotton works, fome manufactures of filk gauzes and muffins, and tembouring and flowering upon the

Kincardin, (Perth, S.) a new village of neat houses on the shore of the Forth. Many vessels are built here, of which fome are fold to other ports, and employed in the West-India trade and Greenland affery. Those belonging to the place measure above 4,000 tuns, being about two thirds of the whole shipping registered in the port of Al-loa, of which this is a creek. They are mostly employed in carrying coal, falt, lime, &c. from Alloa, and other harbours on the Forth, to Leith, Dundce, Perth, Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and in importing wood, iron, flax, and flax-feed, with which they supply, not only their own neighbour-lood, but even Glasgow and the west coast 'y means of the canal. Many of them are chartered; and of these some go to the Levant, and one we t even to India in the service of government +. Formerly falt was shipped here to a considerable amount. When that trade was given up, great distilleries were established; and happily they have declined. There are quarries of excellent stone, from which the infirmary, royal exchange, and register office, in Edinburgh, a church in Aberdeen, and (accord-

^{*} These works, while they enrich the country all-around them, as in relieve the old inhabitants of the place in the expense of their poor, instead of burthening them with an additional load, as is the case in some manuschuring districts.

At several of the works weekly collections are made by the workmen, which are accumulated into a capital, and, by the judicious management of the proprietors, they are thereby enabled, not only to maintain their poor, but also to employ surgeons and schoolmasters for the benefit of the workmen and their samilies. [Saudjual Account of Scaland, F. v., p. 237] The same wise policy is established by Messierus Bouton and Watte in their great works at Soho, which fee. And at must give pleasure to a philanthropit and a lover of his country to observe that finular establishments are becoming

Air. Loch was of opinion that Kineardin complexed more fhipping than any other port in Great Britain, in proportion to the number of people.

ing to tradition) the fladt-house of Amsterdam *, were built. In addition to shipbuilding, the staple manufacture of the place, two companies employ fome loons in weaving cotton goods, and about 100 girls in tambouring. The fpirit of industry, which animates every individual of this small commnnity, is fuch as must give pleasure to every real

friend of his country.

Kinghorn, (Fife, S.) an antient burgh on the north shore of the Forth, with two harbours, and fearcely any fhipping, except nine very flout floops of about 40 and 60 tuns, which, with a number of rowing boats, are constantly employed upon the ferry between Pettycur, the weitern barbour of Kinghorn, and Leith: and fo fleady and skilful are the feamen in these vessels, that there is no record or remembrance of any of them being loft. The manufacture of knitted thread flockings, and fpinning, which used to employ, and starve, the women of this place, are now happily superfeded by four or five mills for fpinning cotton and flax by ma-chinery, in which, and the fubfequent process of weaving, the young of both fexes find profitable employment. Kinghorn, like the other coast towns of Fife, enjoys the advantage of having coal and fish at hand.

KINGSCLERE, (Hamp. E.) a pleafant town, with a good corn market, and fome trade in malt.

KINGSTANLEY, (Glouc. E.) a prosperous town, situated on the River Stroud, the water of which is noted as particularly favourable for dying fearlet. There is a great trade in clothing, the cloths being all dyed in the piece. The dying works are very extensive; one, in particular, reckoned the greatest establishment of the kind out of London, has a fuite of work-shops, which make a little town

KINGSTON, (Sur. E.) an antient town, pleafantly fituated on the Thames, in a fertile country,

has a great market for corn. . KINGSTON UPON HULL. See HULL.

KINGTON, (Heref. E.) a confiderable town, with fome clothing trade, and great markets for corn,

Kinnoss, the capital of a very fmall shire of the fame name, is a neat little town, pleafantly fituated on the west side of Loch Leven †, wherein there is a fine species of trouts, much efteemed in the Edinburgh market. The manufacture of cutlery, for which the place was formerly famous, has declined, probably owing to the Sheffield goods being cheapcr. The prefent manufactures are filefias and other

KINSALE, (Cork, I.) a large town, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, at the mouth of the River Bandon, which makes an excellent harbour, wherein there is a dock, with stores for the use of the royal navy. A good deal of corn is shipped at Kinfale; and it has a fmall share of the provision trade.

KINVER, (Staff. E.) a town on the River Stour, with a confiderable manufacture of narrow cloths, fome of which are almost as fine as the broad cloths of the West of England. There are on the river fone mills for rolling and flitting iron, first erected by a man of the name of Brindley, who obtained the fecret of constructing and managing them in

Germany by pretending to be an idiot.

Kirkby Stephen, (Wellm. E.) a town on the River Eden, with a manufacture of stockings in

and about it.

KIRKCALDY, (Fife, S.) a long narrow town on the shore of the Forth, with a tide harbour. possessed a very considerable trade in the feventeenth century, as appears by a regifter of 94 veffels, va-lued, with their cargoes, at £53,791 flerling ‡, loft or taken by the enemy. Other loffes, and the flaughter of many of the inhabitants in the civil war, together with the interruption of the trade to Holland, brought the town to a languishing condition; and the union gave the finishing stroke to the trade of the port, which was fo completely ruined, that in the year 1760 its shipping consisted of one coasting vessel of 50 tuns, and two ferry-boats of 30 tuns each. Since the peace of 1763 the exertions of some spirited individuals have restored the trade and manufactures of this place, and raifed them to a very flourishing state. The vessels belonging to the town measure above 4,000 tuns f. To Holland and the Baltic they carry coal; and their returns are corn, flax, flax-feed, linen yarn, ashes, wood, iron, bark, tallow, &c. Some trade to the Mediterranean, America, and the West Indies; and a few of the fmaller ones are in the coasting trade with London, Aberdeen, &c. Confiderable quantities of bed ticks, and checked and ftriped linens, are made in and near this town; and many more are purchased from other parts of Fife, which are fent moltly to London and Glafgow. The yarn for these goods is partly fpun in the country, and partly imported from Bremen and Hamburgh. Jennies have been introduced for spin-

* The rains of works, faid to have been erected by the Dutch for shipping the stones, are still remaining: and the plan and execution of them appear to be Dutch.

ning cotte made into made here ning. V and the ar fumed.] turing and Fife, as I duftry of t the compa en, which ported fro best for th tageoufly e ing it at h bearing co glected the the peninf abundance extent of g ther with t

KIRKCU fame name, in the River but veffels e mouth of th 40 at high port, the tw and the otl with which cotton, and very extensiv KIRKHAR cloth, for t

being near

an ample de KIRKINT feven miles canal, where fome degree has fome ma cotton mill, fpirited gentl

KIRKWAL and the fhire with a toleral fome becf, po falt fifh, yar times corn; ney. KIRRIEMU

manufactures rious kinds to for all which KNARESBU

River Nid, wi linens, and a

^{**} Lock Leven is famous for its two principal islands, on one of which flood the vasile, wherein the unfortunate Queen Mary was confined; and on the other the monastery of 8t Serf, whereof Andrew of Wyntown was prior about the year 1400, whose Original Chronicle of Sestland, written in the language of the country, has lately been published with proper illustrations.

[†] This fum founds trifling in the prefent day. It is true that veffels were then finaller, and lefs valuable, than now: but it is also true that money was vafily more valuable.

§ According to the cultom-house arrangement, the port of Kirkealdy extends from Aberdour down to Large inclusive; in which range of coast, besides Dyfart, which is not inferior to Kirkealdy in quantity of shipping, are the harbourt of Aberdour, Bruntisland, Kinghorn, Wemyss, Methil, Leven, Largo, and Jeveral harbours for boats.

2

[·] A confidere mans give an he Vol. P

ERCI ZETTEER.

ning cotton yarn, which, along with linen yarn, is made into cliecks and ftripes. Some flockings are made liere; and feveral people are employed in tanning. Veffels are built for this and other ports; and the antient business of boiling falt has been refumed. Kirkcaldy may be reckoned the manufacturing and commercial capital of the east part of Fife, as Dunfermling is of the west. But the induftry of the people has unhappily been directed to the comparatively unprofitable manufacture of linen, which must be made of materials, either imported from ilrangers, who will furely referve the best for their own manufacture, or more disadvantageously obtained, and of worse quality, by raifing it at home upon the best of the land proper for bearing corn; while they have almost totally neglected the beneficial woolen manufacture, for which the peninfula is peculiarly well adapted by the abundance of coal and streams of water, and a great extest of ground in the interior part of t'e country much fitter for pakurage than for cc together with the benefit of all parts of the country being near to water carriage.

Kirkcudbright, the capital of the shire of the same name, is a small town, with a good harbour in the River Dee. It is almost dry at low water, but vessels can lie at anchor lower down near the mouth of the river, with 16 seet at low water and 40 at high water. Of the vessels belonging to the port, the two largest are employed in foreign trade, and the others in coasting, and carrying salmon, with which the river abounds. There are some cotton, and some woolen, manufactures, neither very extensive; and some shipbuilding.

Kirkham (Lan. E.) has a manufacture of failcloth, for which the shipping of Liverpool make an ample demand.

KIRKINTULLOCH, (Dunb. 8.) a thriving town, feven miles from Glafgow, fituated on the great canal, whereby it has the advantage of being in fome degree a port for the adjacent country. It has some manufactures of linen and cotton, and a cotton mill, erected by Sir John Stirling, a public-spirited gentleman in the neighbourhood.

KIRKWALL, the capital of the Orkney islands and the shire of Orkney, is a pretty good town, with a tolerable harbour, from which are exported some beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, rabbit skins, salt sish, yarn, coarse linen, and kelp, and sometimes corn; almost all in vessels belonging to Orkney.

KIRRIEMUIR, (Forf. S.) an inland village, with manufactures of ofnaburgs and coarse linens of various kinds to a considerable amount, and also shoes, for all which Dundee is the principal market.

KNARESBURGH, (Tork, W. R.) a town on the River Nid, with manufactures of fleeting and other linens, and a very confiderable corn market.

LANARR, the capital of the fine to which is gives its name, is an antient decayed town, fituated on the eaft bank of the Clyde, lately revived and improved by the acceffion of a manufacturing village, called New Lanark, the creation of Mr. David Dale, a public-spirited citizen of Glafgow. The manufactures of the old town are—hosfery; shoes for exportation, somewhat declined; white thread; some brown linens.

In the year 1785 Mr. Dale began to erect his works, which confift of four capital cotton mills, all the machinery of which is driven by water drawn from the Clyde. Along with the ufual fpinning machinery and jennics there are also patent je unies, invented by Mr. Kelly, which are attended by children. In the year 1793 there were employed in thefe works, including masons, carpenters, &c. 1334 people, more than half of them being under 13 years of age: and at the fame time Mr. Dale employed 324 persons in the neighbourhood in weaving, winding, &c. For the accommodation of his people he built the village of New Lanark, which in the year 1793 contained 1519 inhabitants, whereof three were schoolmafters, retained for the instruction of the young labourers, and also the children who are too young for work, by the benevolent proprietor, whose paternal attention to the health, education, and morals, of his great family has been held forth as a model for fimilar inflitutions. In the year 1799 Mr. Dale difpofed of thefe great works to a company of gentlemen from Manchefter.

I.ANCASTER, the capital of the duchy and fhire, which are named from it, is an antient town, confifting of good houfes, built of stone, and many of them elegant, on the fouth bank of the River Lone, the mouth of which forms its harbour. The shipping of this port has increased very much of late, and is next in quantity to that of Bristol. Many of the vessels trade to America, the West-Indies, and the Baltic. Many good vessels are built here: fome cabinet-makers here send their work to London: and there are considerable manufactures of sail-cloth, sheeting, and coarse linen. A navigable canal enables this town to have inland communication with the chief rivers on both sides of England.

LANGLLY, (Carm. W.) a town fittuated on an efluary of the Briftol channel, has a good number of veffels, mostly employed in carrying coal, which abounds in the adjacent country.

LANGHOLM, (Dunf. S.) a populo is village, with manufactures of cotton goods, checks, thread, and flockings. A confiderable factory for fpinning woolen yarn has been etlablished here. Much of the cloth worn by the people here is made from the wool of this country, which is remarkably fine, after being fent to England, combed there, returned to Langholm to be ipun, again fent to England,

[•] A confiderable number of the people are Highlanders, whom Mr. Dale referred from emigration. The antient Romans give an honorary coronet to him who faved the life of one fellow-citizen. What multiplied honours are due to the Vol. IV.

where it is made into cloth, and finally returned to its native place to be worn; a profitable trade-for the carriers.

LANGPORT. (Som. E.) a town on the Parret, which, he favour of the tide, carries barges with coal and all kinds of goods up to it for the supply of the adjacen' country.

LANRUSTED. "Card, W.) a village about to miles fouth of Aberyttwith, with a faull harbour and a

little trade. LARGO, (Fife, S.) a village with a harbour at the month of the Water of Keil, protected by a quay, at which veffels of 200 trus can lie. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, and falt, are shipped here; and wood and iron are imported from Nor-The manufactures are falt, brown linen, check, &c.

LARNE, (Ant. I.) a town fituated on an inlet of the fea, with a harbour and about 30 veffels em ployed in the coatting trade, filling, &c.

LASWADE, (Edin. S.) a village with some confiderable paper mills, two large bleachtields, &c. LAURENCEKIRK, (Kink. S.) a pleafant inland

village, which the patriotic exertions of Lord Gardenfton, the proprietor, raifed from 54 to above 600 inhabitants, who are all employed in various manufactures. The inn here pollelles the very uncommon accommodation of a library, which the public-spirited father of the village put into the hands of the landlord for the use of travelers.

LAVENHAM, (Suff. E.) a pleafant town with a manufacture of hempen cloth. The people are partly employed in fpinning for other places.

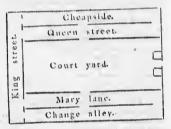
Lawton, (Chef. E.) a village near Northwich,

with a there of the falt trade. See SALT-WORKS. LEADUILLS, (Lan. S.) a village in the upper part of Clydefdale, befide the moll copious lead mines is Scotland. Gold was formerly got in the fame diffrict; and fome minute particles are flill picked up, but not in sufficient quantity to repay the labour of learching for it. It is worthy of obfervation, that the miners, the only inhabitants, whose work employs them only fix hours in the day, have fubfcribed a joint flock for a library, and beltow a part of their leifure time in improving

their minds.* LECHLADE, (Glone. E.) a town fituated at the junction of the Lech, the Colne, and the Swin, with the Thames, which, having already received the Churn, becomes here capable of carrying barges. It has also the benefit of the canal between the Severn and the Thames, which joins the later here; and both awigations make it a deposit for butter, sheefe, and other articles of inland trade.

LEDBURY, (Heref. B.) a neat town, with a thare of the clothing trade.

LIERDS, (York, IV. R.) a large, handsome, and populous, town, which may be reckoued the capital of the clothing trade of York-shire. Colonred broad cloths, namlets, and forne stuffs, are made about Leeds, and white broad cloths in the country to the westward of it; and almost all the broad cloths made in York-thire are fold in this town. The market was first held on the beig (bridge); but the business from crew too great for so fmall a space, and was transferred to the High fireet, whence it was removed in the year 1758 to two commodious halls, one for coloured cloths, and the other for white, or undved, cloths. The following is a tketch of the hall for coloured cloths.



Each of the streets is fubdivided into two walks by the llands, or falls, of which there are 1770, every one having the name of a clothier painted on it. The hall is to completely lighted, that the colours can be feen as well as in the open air. The hall for white cloths was like one fide of the other till the year 1775, when it being found too fmall, a larger one was built, which contains 1210 flands. A third hall, finaller than the others, was afterwards erected for the use of those clothiers who have not ferved regular apprenticeships. The market for coloured goods is held on Tuciday and Saturday at nine in the morning, and that for white goods on Tucfday at oac. The cloths, having been properly fulled, and the uniformity of their fabric being certified by a leaden ticket affixed by the inspecior, are brought to the market in the rough. The buyers make their bargains in very few words, and the cloths are carried to their warchouses to be perked. | The buyer then pays the clothier a part of the price, generally about two guiness on each piece; and for the balance he takes credit for fix mouths. The merchants either

* Mr. Burns, the Ayr-shire post, after enumerating, in a letter to Sir John Sinclair, some of the books belonging to another society of rural readers, observes, that 'A peasant, who can tead and enjoy such books, is certainly a much inspection to bis neighbour, who, perhaps, stake besides his team, very sittle removed, except in shape, from the brutes 'be drives' [Sandair's Stat. account, 'in, p. 600.] the drives' [Sandair's Stat. account, 'in, p. 600.] the perhaps of the samining, the cloth is performed by drawing it from end to end over two rollers, sixed to the cicling, before a window, the examiner having it between him and the light, so that he sees any faults in the sabric, for which scale feller allows discount at an established rate.

have the people v ing. W of their which is they are traders, tion age

In th ture of manner There t and emp Here t children prentice the fulli und alm the call may be his own the grea cd facto preparir in their more in city t in England the brai hated h croachn

To re the fea, traile in with co gation, moft co neat the ings of other, 1 propert LEVI manufac

noted fo Lieto town, 1 flire of liery, c ly i and are fold Libro River I

mud is Labor is a con the Wa of varie a pretty fpring t have the machinery and workmen for finithing the cloths within their own premifes, or they cuploy people who make a butneft of drelling and finithing. When finished oll, they are fent to the place of their deflination, generally by the River Airc, which is navigable by failing veffels, to Hull, where they are flipped in coatting veffels or foreign traders, agreeable to the order fent to the navigation agent.

In the Well riding of York-thire the manufactore of cloth is managed very differently from the manner of conducting it in the West of England. There the manufacturers are men of great capitals, and employ the weavers. (See BRAUFORD, Wilt.) Here the weaver buys the wool; his wife and children card and spin it; with the help of his apprentice he dyes it himfelf, weaves it, takes it to the fulling mill, and then to his fland in the hall : and almost all the money received for it, beyond the call of the wool, the dye-Ruffs, and the falling, may be reckoned clear profit, being the price of his own and his family's labour. Of late fome of the greater clothiers, or merchants, have ellablished factories for conducting all the operations of preparing the wool, weaving, finithing, &c. within their own premifes; and they have also gone more into the manufacture of fine cloths than formerly 1 in both thefe refpects imitating the Well-of-England clothiers. But the attempt to bring all the branches of the bufuefs into one hand is reprobated by the fmaller clothiers as a dangerous cu-

creachnient upon the effshifiled order of things.
To return to Leeds, the town, though fir from the fea, has manufactures of glafs, and a great trade in fupplying York, Hull, and other towns, with coal. Such are the bleffings of inland navigation, and of perfevering indultry, which he almost covered the country with populous towns, neat thriving villages, and the fing detached dwellings of the clothiers, almost within call to each other, and mostly built upon their own freehold

property.

LEEK, (Staff, E.) a confiderable town, with manufactures of buttons and fewing filks, &c. and

noted for its ale.

Leterster, a large, handfome, and populous, town, but not well paved, is the capital of the faire of the fame name. The manufacture of hofiery, chiefly worfled, is carried on very extentively and large quantities of cheefe, coin, and entity, are fold at its fairs.

LAIGHTIN BRIDGE, (Carl. I.) In town on the River Barrow, which is navigable, has fome trade,

and is apparently improving.

Letti, (Edia, S.) the fea-port of Edinburgh, is a canfiderable town, funated on both fides of the Water of Leith, which, after turning 71 mills of various kinds, has been made, by means of piers, a pretty good harbour, with 16 teet of water in fpring tides. The bridge was lately pulled down, and a draw-bridge creeked, which, by allowing

fmall or light veffels to go higher up the river, adda a quarter of a mile to the harbour. The foreign trade has increased very much of late, particularly with Ruffin. There are fome veffels in the Orcenland whale fishery, severals in the herring fishery on the well coast, and a great number in confling. (See Embruguetti). Some good veffels are furtherer; and there are two dry docks for repairing. The principal manufacturing establishments, besides rope-works and others concerned in fitting out the shipping, are the glafs-works, at which buttles, window, and ornamental, glafs are made.

LEGMINSTER, corruptly called LEMSTER, (Herf. E.) a large and handlone town on the River Lug. has manufactures of felt and leather: but the chief article is the excellent wool of the adjacent country, for which, as the belt in Eugland, it has very lung been famous. The wheat of this part of the country is also excellent, and fold in givent quanti-

ties at the markets here.

LEGNARD STANLEY, (Gloss. E.) a town in the heart of the clathing trade, of which it has a finar Legatory, (Suff. E.) a confiderable town with a harbour for finall veffels. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly exerted in the fiftery for herrings and mackerels; and there is some coasting trade.

LERWICK, (Osk. S.) a finall town in the Mainland of Shetland, with nu excellent harbour with two entries, the only one in Shetland, which is n port in the language of the cultom-house. See Shetland.

LESKARD, (Corn. E.) a large tawn, one of their appointed for the coinage of tin, makes confuderable quantities of boots, floors, and other wates of leather.

LESTWITHIEL, (Corn. E.) one of the coinage towns for tin, where the lord warden of the flaunaries holds his court. The River Fowey was navigable for harges up to it, till it was choked up by the fands from the mines.

LETHAM, (Forf. S.) a village near Aberbrothock, inhabited and furrounded by weavers of ofna-

burg and their fpinners.

LETTERKEENEY, (Don. I.) a town at the head of a bay called Lough Swilly, which is a most capacions and excellent hathom, extending 20 miles into the country, with water for the largest thips.

Leven, (Fife, S.) a village at the mainte of the River Leven; which makes a pretty good harbour for veffels not exercting 150 or 160 tims. They are employed in trading to Holland and the Enfi constry, whence they import wood, iron, &c. The principal manufacture is brown linen, for which there is a brilk demand.

Lives, (Suff. E.) a barge and handform town, franted on the west bank of the Orie, which carries barges up to it, and even a few miles higher to the iron-works, at which camon, bombs, halls,

&ce. are made.

LICUTULE, (Staff. E.) an autient opifcopal

4 K 2

city, and a county of itself. It is noted for its ale, but has little or no trade, being inhabited

chiefly by gentry and clergy.*

Limeriums, (Fife, S.) a village with an excellent harbour for vessels of 300 tuns, at which

great quantities of coal are shipped.

LIMERICK, a large and flourishing city, containing about 40,000 inhabitants, is a county of tfelf, and also gives its name to a very extensive and populous county. This city, the commercial capital of the west coast of Ireland has a noble harbour in the River Shannon, which has water for ships of 500 tuns at the quays, and exports confiderable quantities of corn and falted provitions, and also fome linen.

Lincoln, an antient epifcopal city, a county of itself, and also giving name to a very extensive county, is fituated on the River Witham, and has also a navigable communication with the Trent, by means of a canal called Fofs-dike, and thereby fends great quantities of corn and wool into York-

LINLITHGOW, the capital of the shire of the fame name, and an antient royal refidence, is a finall town, wherein tanners, curriers, tawers, and thoemakers, were formerly the chief manufacturers. Confiderable quantities of their shoes go to Ameriea. Some carpets and hofiery ware are made here : and there is a print-field, a bleach-field, and fome tumbouring for the manufacturers of Glafgow.

LISBURN, (Ant. 1.) a flourishing town on the River Lagan, by which, and a canal, it has a communication with the fea and with Lough Neigh. The linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent in this town and its neighbourhood, and the people engaged in it are generally thriv-

LISSADIL, (Sligo, I.) a maritime village, noted for the goodness of its oysters.

LITTLE HAMPTON, (Suff. E.) a fmall fea-port on the Channel, at the mouth of the Arun.

LIVERPOOL, (Lan. E.) a large, handsome, and prosperous, town, containing about 60,000 inhabitants, fituated on the east fide of an estuary formed by the expansion of the River Mersea. In or before the year 1207 the town had burgeffes. About the year 1323 they began to make fome improvements on their freets, &c. (See V. i, pp. 374, 516.) In 1565 there were 138 householders and cottagers; but till 1699 the town was a part of the parish of Walton, a village several miles lower on the same side of the river. In 1710 the first dock was built; and the trade to Africa commenced about the fame time. The port of Chefter was now declining, and Liverpool got poffellion of most of the trade with Mann and Ireland, that

with the later being the principal business of the place. In the year 1336 Liverpool had fome shipping. (See V. i,

PP. 515, 516.) 12 vessels, burthen 1565 223 tuns. 1701+ 102 8,619 1787 meafuring 445 72,731 1790 504 80,003 799 140,633

The following brief statement of the shipping entered inward and cleared outward, and of the lock dues received, gives a good view of the increase of the commerce of Liverpool.

	Inward.		Outward.		
Years.	British,	Foreign,	British,	Foreign,	Lock
1752	29,137	5,430	31,777		dues. £1,776
1764 1774	46,387				
1780 1784	58,769 122,263		61,573 113,481	19,202 26,958	3,528
1790	205,440	35,677	201,641	36,143	10,037
1792 1793	225,242 188,286		231,277 169,770		13,244

N. B. Coasting vessels are not included in this

In the year 1709 Liverpool began to have a fliare of the flave trade, and has long been the principal port in that branch of bufiness. The following is a flatement of its progress down to the commencement of the prefent war.

Years.	Veffels.	Tuns.	Years.	Veffels.	Tuns.
1700	1	30	1775	81	0,200
1730	15	1,111	1776	57	7,078
1737	33	2,756	1777	31	4,000
1753	73	7,547	1778	26	3,051
1755	411	4,053	1779	11	1,205
1700	74	8,178	1780	32	4,275
1701	úg	7,300	1781	43	5,720
1762	61	0,752	1782	47	6,200
1703	65	6,630	1783	. 85	12,204
1764	7-4	7,978	1784	67	9,508
1705	83	9 382	1785	79	10,982
1760	6.5	6,650	1786	92	13,971
1707	83	8,345	1787	81	14,012
1768	81	8,302	1788	73	13,394
1709	90	9,852	1789	00	11,564
1770	96	9,818	1790	91	17,917
1771	105	10,929	1791	102	19,010
1772	100	10,150	1792	132	22,402
1773	105	11,056	1793	52	10,5-14
1774	92	9,859			

^{*} Ductor Johnson faid that the people of Lichfield (his native place) had heads, and those of Birmingham and Manchefter had hands. Perhaps he thought that the important, beautiful, and ingenious, productions of those two hives of undultry, and also the wonderfully powerful and expeditious machinery, used in making them, could be fabricated by hands without heads.

The war may flaving to which cularly 1 of Lone alfo fend various p part of i ively refe imported lent coun per, and falt, and and enrice conducte Liverpou ern exter have more land acco pool furpa accommo lie with th with cafe flacks of

floors, and Many n town, pa wateh mov works; pe works, fro fupplied: which, bei quantities

Liverpo a large an proper for unquelliona and the co England. LOCHBA

LOCHMA iu foine coa

LOCH W animated by a large blead and other ed London,

empire, is fi Thames, at which is na very extensi navigable be convey to 1 of a fertile and in return part of the g ly carried up barges, is ef exclusively th

[†] Liverpool was now inferior only to London, Briffol, Yarmouth, Newcastle, and perhaps Ipswich, in quantity of

The great falling off in the number in time of war may he afcribed to the facility of fitting out flaving vessels for privateering, a line of adventure to which the people of this port have been parti-cularly prone. The merchants, who vie with those of London in the spirit of commercial enterprise, alfo fend their veffels to the West-Indies, America, various parts of Europe, Greenland, and to every part of the world, except those which are exclusively referred to chartered companies. The goods imported by them are difperfed through an opulent country, abounding with mines of coal, cop-per, and irun, quarries of itone and flate, mines of falt, and streams of water fit for driving machinery, and enriched by a vast variety of manufactures, conducted on the mull extensive scale, for all which Liverpool is a principal shipping port. The modern extensive improvements in inland navigation have morenver rendered almost every part of Enghand accessible by barges from this port. Liverpool furpaffes all other fea-ports in the excellent accommodation of wet docks, wherein the veffels lie with the greatest fecurity, and load or unload with ease and fafety. Adjacent to the docks are flacks of warehnufes, fome having ten or eleven

floors, and all fubstantially built. Many manufactures are carried on in this bufy town, particularly cotton-fpinning; flockings; watch movements; copperas; copper-works; ironworks; porcelain, and other pottery; glafs; faltworks, from which Ireland and other countries are fupplied; fugar-houses; rasping mills, breweries, which, besides supplying the country, furnish great quantities of beer for exportation, &c. &c.

Liverpool has a very convenient cullom-house, a large and handsome exchange, a neat theatre, and all the other useful and ornamental structures, proper for a great and profperous town, which is unquestionably the second port in Great Britain, and the commercial capital of the west coast of England.

LOCHBAY. See V. iv, p. 434. LOCHMABEN, (Dunf. S.) an inland town, wherein some coarse linen is the chief article of manufac-

LOCH WINNOCH, (Renf. S.) a village, lately animated by the erection of three cotton mills, a a large bleach-field, and the manufacture of muslins and other cotton goods.

LONDON, the great metropolis of the British empire, is fituated on the north bank of the River Thames, at the head of that part of its course which is navigable by fea vessels, and possessing a very extensive inland trade by the river and its navigable branches and connected canals, which cunvey to the city the produce and manufactures of a fertile country and many industrious towns, and in return carry to them the productions of every part of the globe. The quantity of goods annually carried upon the upper part of the river in barges, is estimated at 800,000 tims. London is exclusively the feat of the vall commerce carried on

by the East-India company, and also that of the Hudfon's bay company, and is one of the three ports authorized to fend veffels to Africa for the lave trade. But, independent of the branches of trade confined to the port by exclusive charters, the unparalleled flock of goods of every kind, and in every variety of affortment, to be found in London, fecure to it fuch a commanding faperiority, that the merchants of all parts of the world apply to it for their general cargoes, even in preference to the countries wherein fome of the articles are produced or made; and hence it has become the general market, and the commercial capital, of the whole world. And, by means of the bank of England, and the connections of the private bankers with the banks and bankers in all the three kingdoms, together with the payments of duties and taxes into the exchequer, and the iffucs from it, Lundon becomes the center of all the money transactions of the British empire.

APPENDIX NULL

In the year 1794 the twenty-five wards of the city, exclusive of Southwark, contained 21,649 houses. But the whole contiguity of buildings, generally comprehended under the name of London, contains above 160,000 houses, and about a million of inhabitants.

In the vast extent of this city, and its immediate environs, all kinds of manufactures are carried on to a prodigious extent, though they have nothing of that confpicuous appearance, which a fingle branch of manufacture, comparatively of little importance, makes in a fmall town. A particular detail of fo extensive and diversified a subject, if the materials were attainable, would require a large volume; and therefor I shall only observe, that the town-made goods are in general in superior demand; and that artills, makers of instruments of all kinds, makers of elegant and expensive articles, except those which require a great deal of room fur their work, and in general all those who do more with their heads than with their hands, find London the most proper theatre on which their talents can be difplayed and remunerated.

As much of the history of this city as is connected with its commerce, and also the principal improvements in it, and especially those conducive to the accommodation of its commerce and shipping, have already been related in the body of this work; to which, and to the feveral professed hiftories and deferiptions of London, the reader, defirous of further information, must be referred.

LONDONDERRY, the capital of the county of the fame name, in the nurth part of Ireland, is a handsome and populous city, fitnated on the west fide of the Foyle, a deep river, which about four miles below, falls into the head of a large landlocked bay, called Lough Foyle. The neighbouring country is covered by bleach-fields and the cottages of linen-weavers; and the port has fome trade with the West-ludies, America, &c. the exports being chiefly lineus.

LONGFORD, a well-built inland town, the capit-

al of the shire of the same name, the people of which are much employed in spinning and weaving, and carry to market great quantities of yarn, linen,

LOOE, (Corn. E.) a fmall town, or rather two feparate burglis, called East Looe and West Lo., on both fides of the River Looe, which makes a harbour for vessels of about 100 tuns. The pilchard fishery is the chief trade of the place.

LOSSIEMOUTH. (Elg. S.) a village with a small harbour, the property of the town of Elgin, where coal, falt, and other necessaries, are landed; and fome barley, oats, and peltry, are shipped. The harbour has been improved by the erection of two piers; but still a vessel of 80 tuns requires a spring tide to get into it.

LOUDWATER, (Buck. E.) a village with a man-

ufacture of paper.

LOUGHBURGH, (Leic. E.) a fmall town with a share of the hosiery business.

LOVAT. See KILTARILTY.

LUNCARTY, (Peril, S.) a village on the River Tay, where a most capital bleach-field was established by the late Messicurs Sandeman and Turnbull, whose defeendents have added a cotton mill, and manufactures of fuap and candles.

LURGAN, (Arm. I.) a thriving village near the fouth fide of Lough Neagh, with a fliare of the

linen manufacture.

Luss, (Dunb. S.) a village upon the west bank of Loch Lomond, the largest sheet of fresh water in Great Britain. There are quarries of guod slates, which are exported by its inland fea in small floops, called gabarts, tu Stirling-shire, and, by the River Leven, to Glasgow and other places. There is a cotton mill, and a manufacture of thread, each on a fmall fcale.

LUTON, (Bedf. E.) a fmall town with a share of the lace and firaw manufactures, which are spread

over the adjacent country.

LYME, (Dorf. E.) a well-built town, fituated in a small bay on the Channel. There is here an artificial mole, called the Cobb, conftructed with fuch fulidity, that the cuttom house, and warehouses, and other buildings, have been erected upon it. This, together with another mole, incloses a basin, wherein vessels lie very fung. The merchants he fome foreign trade, are concerned in the Newtoundland fishery, and also cure pilchards, when they come fo far up the Channel.

LYMINGTON, (Hamp. E.) a town fituated about a mile above the mouth of a short, but navigable, tide river, which makes a harbour for vessels of good burthen on the strait between the main land and the Isle of Wight, has a pretty considerable trade, and is noted for its falt-works, which, however, are not carried on now fo extensively as form-

erly.

LYNNE, (Norf. E.) a large antient town, with abuut 12,000 inhabitants, situated at the mouth of the River Onfe, which makes a spacious and commudious harbuur, though the entrance be rather

difficult. The merchants have a confiderable trade with Spain, Portugal, Holland, and the Baltic, and fend fome ships to the Greenland fishery. By means uf the River Oufe, which is navigable as high as Bedford, and its feveral navigable branches, the produce and manufactures of a very extensive, fruitful, and opulent, inland euuntry are hrought down to Lynne, where they are shipped, and, in return, all the wants of the country are supplied.

MACDUFF, (Bamf, S.) a new village with a good harbour. There are about 1,000 inhabitants; and they have fume pretty goud vessels, which trade to Leith, London, and the East country. In the River Doveran there is a goud fishing for falmon, which are mostly pickled fur the London market; and some are falted, and exported to

France and Spain.

MACKLESFIELD, (Chef. E.) a large town, with plenty of coal, stone, and slate, in its neighbour-hood. The articles of manufacture are—hats, cotton goods, fewing filk, twift, and twift buttons, cords, filk and worsted garters, tape, &c. There are also cupper works, briek kilns, and machinery for throwing filk, chiefly employed by the East-India company.

MAGHERAFELT, (Lond. I.) a town near the north-west thore of Lough Neagh, with a consider-

able share of the linen manufacture.

MAIDENHEAD, (Berk. E.) a large town on the Thames, has a confiderable trade in corn, malt, and timber, which are fent down the river to Lun-

MAIDSTON, (Kent, E.) a handfume and flourishing town on the River Medway, which carries barges and finall veffels up to it with the tide, is furrounded by orchards of apples and cherries, and fields of corn, hops, &c. the produce of which, together with fhip timber, are fent tu the dock-yards and to London. There are manufactures of fine paper, and also of thread, introduced by the Walloons, who fled frum the perfecution of the duke

MALDON, (Est. E.) a large town on the fouth fide of the Blackwater. A great deal of corn is shipped here; and the merchants have a considerable number of veffels, emplayed in trading to the East country, and in coasting. The river does not carry large veffels quite up to the town, fo that

there is a great deal of lighterage.

MALMSBURY, (Will. E.) a town noted in former ages for its monaftie establishments. At the general suppression the famous abbay was fold to an opulent clothier, called Stump, who, instead of monks, filled it with cloth-weavers. The place has no cunfiderable manufacture at prefent.

MALTON, (York, N. R.) a tuwn at the head of the navigation of the Derwent, by which it has fome trade in accummodating the adjacent cuuntry

with carriage.

MANCHESTER, (Lan. E.) though not a corporation, is the manufacturing capital of the northwest part of England. Befure the year 1541 it

was rec manufaéi wollen 4 towne

and w manye within. occupi of the

gers, : in this lynnen for ma

15.] I ticles ma frizes, an chefter : populous Britan. p emulation manufact fabries w ed the wa over the ing town bridges, commerc ages, we tempered augmente polished

the cottu

happy in

the Mar

honfes, c

continent

eigners h

and this

one of tl

ufactural

The co branches, warehouf factories cotton or made goo grey frun their war tend threerally allo ceived for (bleach-fi according finish, any

(laneorur † In the Seven post mi Majesty.

* Camd

was reckoned a populous place, and had many manufactures of cloths as well of lynnen as of wollen, whereby the inhabitauntes of the faide towne have obteyned, and come, unto riches and welthy lyvinges, and have kepte and fet manye artificers and poore folkes to worke " within the faid towne, and by reason of the great occupieng, good order, ftrayte and true dealinge of the inhabitants of the faid towne, many ftranegers, as wel of Ireland, as of other places with-'lynnen yarne, wolles, and other necessary wares for making of clothes.' [Aa 33 Hen. VIII, c. 15.] In a subsequent act [8 Eliz. c. 12] the articles manufactured are specified to be cottons," frizes, and rngs: and about the fame time Manchefter was diftinguished as handfomer and more populous than the neighbouring towns. [Camdeni Britan. p. 610.] Thus manufactures foon attracted people; industry, nourished by example and emulation, became the character of the place; the manufactures branched into new divisions; new fabrics were introduced; one branch of trade payed the way for another; the manufacture was spread over the adjacent country and into the neighbouring towns, and became famous; improved roads, bridges, canals, infurance offices, banks, and other commercial accommodations, nuknown to former ages, were established, and conducted with spirit tempered by prudence: bufin fa poured in with an augmented thream : and the people were opulent, polished and happy. Since the vast extention of the cotton manufacture by Sir Richard Arkwright's happy invention of spinning machinery t, many of the Manchester manufacturers have established houses, conducted by agents or partners, upon the continent of Europe; as on the other hand, foreigners have fixed their relidence in Manchetter; and this illustrious village has become in all respects one of the most important commercial and man-

ufactural capitals in Europe.

The cotton manufacture, in all its valt variety of branches, is the great flaple of Manchefter. The warehousemen either make their goods at their own factories in the adjacent country; or they give ont cotton or yarn to the simil makers, who return the made goods in the grey; or they buy them in the grey from the principal country makers, who have their warehouses in Manchester, at which they attend three days in the week. The goods are generally allowed to lie in the grey till orders are received for them, when they are fent to the croft (bleach-field), or to the dye-house, and finished off according to order. The country makers never finish, any goods, as the buyers cluste to have them

open, in order to examine their fabric. The printing bufiness here rivals that of London, or rather it may be said to have been transferred from London to Manchester, the great chymical improvements of the Manchester artists having left no other superiority to London than the fancy of the patterns, if, indeed, it has that

Manchester lies on the River Irwell, which was made navigable up to it, before the Bridgewater canal was thought of. By these two navigations, and especially by the later, it enjoys an easy communication with Liverpool, the port of the great manufacturing country, of which this hive of industry is the center.

With respect to buildings and population Manchelter is superior to most of our cities. The roads in every direction around the town are bordcred with houses to a considerable distance, like the outlets of London; and the adjacent country, also like that near London, is adorned with gentlemen's feats.

It is proper to observe, as one of the happy confequences of prosperous industry, that a literary and philosophical society was established in Manchester in the year 1781, which is well known to men of letters and science in all parts of Europe.

Mann, an island in the Irish fea, at no great distance from Ireland, nearer to the Welsh island of Anglesey, still nearer to Cumberland in England, and nearest of all to the shire of Wigton in Scotland, all these countries being visible at once from Snawfial, a mountain near the north end of the island. Mann is no part of any of the three kingdoms, and continued till the year 1765 a little kingdom of itself, subject to the duke of Athol, who still retains some of the prerogatives of royalty. It was a great mart of fmuggled goods before the fovereignty was purchased by government. The people now attend to the herring sishery, which is generally very successful, and employs most of their fmall veffels. The chief articles of exportation are -pickled herrings, and red herrings; potatoes; butter; cheefe; eggs; feathers; hides, horns, and hair, of cattle ; rabbit skins ; wool ; woolen yarn ; linen yarn; lead ore; paving stones; limc-stone; state; kelp; fern-ashes. See WESTERN ISLANDS.

MANSFIELD, (Nots. E.) a large town, the chief bufiness of which is making malt, wherewith it supplies the neighbouring country, especially to the northward.

MARAZION, (Corn. E.) a fishing village, with an indifferent harbour,

MARGATE, (Kett, E.) a confiderable town on the north tide of the island of Thanet, has a harbour for small vesses, and some coasting trade, par-

^{*} Camden mentions no other manufactures than the * Monchefer cottons,' which he expressly calls woolen cloth (* laneorum pannerum'), the name being apparently a corruption of costing. By the act 33 Hen. FIII, c. 15, it appears that the cottons were firzed; and the act 8 Eliz. c. 7, shows that fixed and cottoned were synonymous terms. The real cotton was most probably scarcely known at that time in England as a raw material.

[†] In the year 1791 a pound of fine cotton, which cost 7/6, was spun upon the nule jenny into yarn measuring ninetyfeen pell miles, of the value of £21, which was sent to Glasgow, and there made into muslim, which was presented to hee Majelly. [Agricultural view of Lancybire, p. 207.]

ticularly in shipping the corn of the island for Lon-don. Being a fashionable bathing place, a good deal of loofe money is scattered in it every sum-

MARKET HARBURGH. See HARBURGH.

MARLOW, (Buck. E.) a confiderable town on the Thames, by which corn and timher are fent down to London. There are manufactures of paper, and black filk lace; also large works of copper, brafs, and brafs wire; and mills for making thimbles, and for prefling the off from tape and lint feed.

M ARSHFIELD, (Glove. E.) a confiderable autient town, has a fliare of the clothing trade, and makes

a good deal of mak.

MARYAURGH, or GORDONSBURGH, (Inv. S.) a village befide Fort William, with a good harbour in Loch Aber, where falmon and herrings are shipped, fometimes for foreign countries, and fometimes for other British ports. A good deal of wool is shipped for England. Marble might be an important article of export.

MARYBURGH, (Queen. I.) a finall inland town, has a confiderable trade in ferges, druggets, and other woolen fluffs, made in the adjacent country.

MARYPORT, (Cumb. E.) a town on the north fide of the mouth of the River Ellen, which has lately rifen to confiderable importance in the coal trade, and has feveral veffels trading to the Baltic. There is an iron furnace here.

MASBURGH, (York, W. R.) a village on the River Don, opposite to Rotherham, has a very flourishing trade in iron, which is here fmelted from the ore, made into bars and fleel, rolled into plates, most of which are tinned, cast into great guns and other articles of cast work, and made into a variety of utenfils in hammered work.

MASHAM, (York, N. R.) a town on the River Ure, with fome share of the woolen manufacture. MAYBOLE, (Ayr, S.) an inland village, with

works for carding, twifting, and roving, wool by machinery.

MELCOMB REGIS. See WEYMOUTH.

MELLIS, (Som. E.) a fmall town in the field of the woolen manufacture.

MELOCH, or MILLBROOK, (Corn. E.) a fishing

town, opposite to Plymouth.

MELROS, (Roxb. S.) a fmall inland town upon the I weed, famous for the magnificence of its abbay, still remaining, and the Chronicle written in it by the monks. Though it is in the heart of a theep country, the manufacture of woolen cloth was neglected, and the place acquired a reputation for its linens. But that fabric is now giving way to the more beneficial fabrics from the native wool, and the more eafy and profitable bufiness of weav-

MELTON MOWBRAY, (Leic. E.) a large town, which may be noted as having one of the greatest

markets in Lugland for cattle.

MERTHYR TYDVIL (Glum. W.) has lately been raifed, from a petty village, to a town of fome em .- has a falmon fithery, and a share in the herring fish-

nence by its forges of icon, mines of coal, and quarries of lime-stone, which have been rendered valuable by the canal extending from this inland place to Cardiff.

MERTON, (Sur. F.) a village with fome business

in calico-printing and bleaching.

METHIL, (Fife, S.) a village with a pretty gond harbour, and fome trade in coals and falt, and in Luilding veffels. There is a large establishment for fpinning cotton and linen yarn at Kirkland, an infant village in the same parish.

METHVEN, (Perth. S.) a village with confider-

able manufactures of linen and paper.

MIDDLEWICH, (Chef. E.) a fmall town, with a manufacture of falt from the springs. (See SALT-WORKS.) The cotton manufacture has lately foread into this town.

MILDENHALL, (Suff. E.) a confiderable town, has fome trade with Lynne by the River Lark, Bourn, or Mildenhall, which brings boats up to it.

MILFORN, (Pemb. W.) a town lately crected on the north fide of Milford haven, and furnished with a quay, &c. to accommodate the shipping belonging to some royalists from New England, who proposed to carry on the fouthern whale fishery. Milford baven is a large arm of the fea, branching out in a vast number of creeks and inlets, wherein a thousand ships, of any burthen whatever, may lie in fafety, and without incommoding each-other, and can thence be at fea, by favour of the extraordinary high and strong tides, almost with any wind, fooner than from any other confiderable port in Great Britain, and without being hindered by the baffling winds, fo frequent in the Channel. Thefe advantages feem to point out Milford haven as the properest station for the royal navy. But, owing most probably to the dock-yards being already eflablished at a vast expense in other places, there has hitherto been almost no use made of one of the best natural harbours in the world. From its various creeks a good deal of coal, and fome copper, flate, lime-flowe, and corn, are shipped.

MILKSHAM, (Will. E.) a flourithing town, with great business in the manufacture of the finest cloth. MILLTHORP, (Weffin. E.) a village at the mouth of a little river which joins the Ken, or Kent, has the only harbour in Westmoreland, and a few small

confling veffels.

MILLTOWN, (Kerry, I.) an improving town, fituated on a little river, which, by the help of the tide, carries up finall floops to it from the River

MILTON, (Kent, E.) a large town on the channel between Shepey and the main land, furnishes a great part of the oysters confumed in London, those of this place being noted for their goodness.

MILVERTON, (Som. E.) a finall town, with manufactures of ferge and drugget, rather declin-

MINEHEAN, (Som. E.) a fmall town with fome coafting veffels, chiefly employed in carrying coal,

land en c que N by v the M the. liner M which

> inter M polit veffel M name tion . enabl trade it wi

grea

M atcd every bafin accon fresh wood coasti emplo time : amout and c now c place. Mo

harbou trade. Mo Mo manuf derable for No mand i

Mo employ works, charco Mot a harbo

bay, ca Mou of Staf the mil are reel Mor

with a V_0 ery. There was formerly a brifk trade with Ireland, and a confiderable manufacture of coarfe woolen cloth, both of which have declined in confequence of the ruinous tate of the quay.

MISSEN, (Nott. E.) a village on the River Idle, by which it has a communication by boats with the Trent and the Humber.

Monaghan, the capital of an Irish county of the same name, is an inland town, surrounded by a linen country.

MONASTERAVEN, (Kild. I.) an inland town, which the great canal is rendering the center of a great trading intercorourfe between Dublin and the interior country.

Monks Weremouth, (Dur. E.) a village opposite to Sunderland, has several yards for building

Monmouth, the capital of the shire of the same name, is a considerable them situated at the junction of the Minnow with the Wye, by which it is enabled to communicate with Brittol, and has the trade of supplying a large track of country around it with necessaries. There is no manufacture of any note.

MONTROSE, (Forf. S.) a handsome town, fituated on a peninsula formed by a basin filled with every tide, the River South Esk, and the sea. The basin makes a commodious harbour, and has the accommodation of a wet dock. Barley, bear, malt, fresh and cured salmon, are shipped: and coal, wood, tar, iron, slax, ashes, &c. are received by coasting and foreign trade. There are three ships employed in the Greenland whale sishery. Some time ago fail-cloth was made here to a considerable amount; but that trade is given up: and white and coloured threads, tan-works, and rope-works, now constitute the principal manusactures of the

Moresby, (Cumb. E.) a village with a fmall harbour mear Whitehaven, and a little coasting trade.

Morison's HAVEN. Sec PRESTONPANS.

MOUNTMELLICK, (Queen. I.) a town with fome manufactures of ferges, druggets, &c. and a confiderable trade in combing wool and fpinning worfted for Norwich and other parts of England, the demand for which is rather declining.

MOUNTRATH, (Queen, I.) a town with the fame employment as Mountmellick, and also foure ironworks, which are much hindered by the scarcity of charcoal.

MOUSEHOLE, (Corn. E.) a fishing village, with a harbour for fmall vessels in a spacious and safe bay, called Mounts bay.

Mowcor, (Chef. E.) a village on the confines of Stafford-fhire, noted for the excellent quality of the mill-flones got in the adjacent mountain, which are reckoned equal to those of France.

Mov, (Tyr. I.) a village on the Blackwater, with a share of the linen trade.

Vot. IV.

MUCROSS (Ker. I.) has rich mines of copper.

MUSRISK IRON-WORKS (Apr. S.) were establisted in the year 1787 in the highest part of Ayrshire, a country abounding with the requisite articles of coal, iron-stone, and lime. The distance
from water carriage renders it desirable to bring
the iron to the greatest value, and therefor much
of it is made into bars. There is also a manufacture of coal tar and lamp black.

MULLINGAR, (W. Meath, I.) a town chiefly noted for the great sales of horses and wool at its sairs. Some linens are made in and around it.

Musselburch, (Edm. S.) a pleasant little town on the fouth thore of the Forth. A manufacture of fine woolen cloth has been carried on here about 200 years, and good cloth has been made, but on a final feale. There was also a pretty extensive manufacture of coarse woolen cloth, called Musselburgh stuff. But the cotton manufacture, which has been lately introduced, has entirely driven out the Musselburgh stuffs. A manufacture of china ware, though excelling in the ornamental part, has been dropt: but potteries for white and brown ware are thriving. There are also manufactures of soap, starch, and the old-established falt-works, the usual attendant of coal, which is in great abundance.

MUTHIL, (Perth, S.) a little village, with an oil mill, and a small cotton work.

NAPRN, a fmall town at the mouth of a river, and the capital of a faire, both of the fame name, has but little trade or industry, except in fishing, which employs a few boats.

NAMPTWICH, (Chef. E.) a large, regular, and handfome, town on the River Wever, the chief bufinefs of which is making falt from brine found in pits, which is here peculiarly ftrong. (See SALT-WOKES.) The cheefe of the adjacent country has a remarkable fine flavour, which is aferibed to the ground being impregnated with falt, and communicating a tafte and fubfiance to the grafs, which is agreeable to all kinds of cattle, and makes them thrive. There is a great market for corn, and a confiderable manufacture of shoes, chiefly for London.

NAVAN, (Meath, I.) a confiderable town on the Boyne, which has been made navigable up to it, contains about 4,000 people, mostly engaged in various branches of trade.

NEATH, (Glam. W.) a thriving town about two miles from the month of a river of the fame name, which admits veffels employed in trading to London, Briftol, &c. It has abundance of coal, with which it fupplies the adjacent counties: and tin is found on the banks of the river above the town. There are confiderable iron forges, finelting house, and works of copper. The harbour has been lately improved, and is connected with the interior country by a canal.

NEWARK, (Nott. E.) a considerable town upon

AT.

the Trent, which is navigable for failing craft, has a good trade in corn, malt, wool, lime-stone, and a kind of stone of the nature of plaster of Paris (if not the fame) found on the Beacon hill. A cotton mill gives employment to about 300 people, mostly women and children.

NEWBIGGING, (Northumb. E.) a nifhing village, fituated on a point between the mouths of the Lyne and the Wandsbeck.

NEWBURGH, (Abord. S.) a village at the mouth of the River Ythan, which forms a harbour for veffels of 150 tuns. A few vessels belong to the place, and are employed in coasting and trading to Norway. Pearls have been found in the river, but are not an object worth the labour of fearthing for

NEWBURGH, (Ang. W.) a fmall town, with manufactures of cordage and mats, made from mar-

NEWBURGH, (Fife, S.) a fmall town on the fouth shore of the Tay, which is here navigable for ships of 500 tuns. There is a good landing place with piers, &c. but it is too near to Dundec and Perth to have any confiderable commerce. Silefias, ofuaburgs, and brown linens, are the chief manufac-

NEWBURY, (Berk. E.) a confiderable town on the River Kennet, which is navigable to it, was once the feat of a most flourishing woolen manufacture, most of which has in process of time moved farther west. There are still manufactures of druggets and fome flialloons: and great quantities of malt are made here, and fent down to London

NEWCASTLE, (Northumb. E.) a large, hand. fome, and prosperous, town, situated on the north bank of the Tine, about ten miles from its mouth. The tide, which flows about eight miles above the town, carries veffels of good burthen up to the bridge; and they load and unload with their fides close to the quay, which is larger and longer than that of Briltol, or any other port in the kingdom, except Yarmouth. The largest ships, and the coal thips in general, come no higher than Shiels; and the coals are carried down in keels (veffels of a limited fize, ferving at once for measures and lighters) which take them from the flaiths, or flipping places, nearest to the mines. The coal mines are the fource of the trade and opulence of Newcastle, and the supports of its manufactures, which comprehend glass of every kind, iron-mongery, and pottery, all very extensive, and, also of late, ironworks. Salt, another article dependent upon abundance of fuel, is made at the mouth of the river; and there are many windmills on the adjacent moor for exprcsing oil, and for other manufactures requiring powerful machinery. Grindstones, for which Newcaille has been famous as long as for coal, are cut and exported in great numbers. Besides the prodigious quantity of shipping employed in supplying London and other places with coal, the merchants fend many veffels to other parts of the

kingdom, and also to most parts of Europe, and fome to the Greenland fishery; and their port stands the third in the kingdom in respect to the quantity of shipping, and is scarcely inferior to Liverpool. The vessels built for the coal trade are

remarkable for being strong and ferviceable.

The coals shipped in the port of Newcastle in

the year 1799 were for London

332,165 chaldrous.

other ports in Great Britain 115,654 foreign parts 43,366 Eight of these chaldrons make generally above fifteen of the Loudon pool measure. See COAL-

Newcastle, (Staff. E.) a confiderable town, with a manufacture of hats, but now more noted as being furrounded by the various feats of the earthen-ware manufacture. Sce POTTERIES.

NEWENT, (Glouc. E.) a town in the forest of Dean, which is rifing into confequence by means of coal mines lately discovered befide it, whereby there are hopes of effecting a restoration of the iron-works, which were wrought here fince the time of the Roman dominion in the island, till the want of wor I fuel obliged the undertakers to throw

NEWHAVEN, (Suff. E.) a fmall fea-port at the mouth of the Oufe, by the navigation of which it fupplies the country as far up as Lewes, and a little way above it, with coal, deals, &c. and gets in return the corn, wood, bark, &c. of the country. The harbour admits only fmall veffels; and fome fuch are I vilt in it.

NEWNHAM, (Glouc. E.) a town on the west fide of the Severn, the chief business of which is ship-

building.

NEWPORT, (Hamp. E.) a large town, the capital of the Isle of Wight, about five miles above the mouth of the River Medina, which carries finall veffels up to it, by which, and its fituation near the center of a fertile country, it has a pretty good

NEWPORT, (Mon. E.) a good town near the mouth of the Uik, which makes a harbour for fmall veffels. Shipbuilding is the principal bufiness of the place.

NEWPORT, (Pemb. H'.) a fmall town at the mouth of the River Newerne, which was a good

harbour, till the stream changed its course.

Newport Pagner, (Buck. E.) a considerable town on the River Oufe, with a good market for corn, and all for bone lace, the manufacture of the town and adjacent country.

NEWPORT PRATT, (Mayo, I.) a fmall town, fituated on a river at the head of a Large bay, opening to the Atlantic ocean, and fludded with innumerable islands, among which there is excellent anchorage. Though ranked as a port, its shipping is very trifling, and its fmall exports confift chiefly of corn.

NEW Ross, (Wex. I.) a good town on the River Barrow, which carries large veffels up to the quay, butter

NE about able tr much commi ling for largeft Nev

Strang NEV fide of harbou very lit NEW

ern, w NEW STEWA River (vellels a lead fro New the cast

fliare of NEY of the ! fome tra manufad

NIEL with for occupied other co &c. T five prin Nort fame nan which b

A great and expo trade has ufacture, men. A women a combing bufinefs i NORT a tide ha

fertile con NORT a thriving for its co. NORTI

a spring o made, an much of boiled wit Norwi

county of ants, is fi which is 1

quay, and is navigable as far as Athy in the county of Kildare, has a confiderable exportation of beef, butter, corn, flour, and fome linens.

NEWRY, (Down, I.) a profeerous town with about 10,000 inhabitants, who carry on a confiderable trade, chiefly in linen and provisions, which is much promoted by a canal affording an inland communication between Lough Neagh and Carling ford hay, which is an excellent harbour for the

largest ships.

Newton, (Dogun, I.) a town at the head of Strangford lough, with fome trade.

NEWTON, (Hamp. E.) a finall town on the north fide of the life of Wight, with a spacious natural harbour, capable of receiving the largest ships, but

very little ofed. NEWTON, (Mont. W.) a small town on the Sev-

ern, with a manufacture of flannels.

NEWTON DOUGLAS, formerly called Newton STEWART, (Wigt. S.) n thriving village on the River Cree, which, with the flood tide, carries veffels almost up to it, has some trade in shipping lead from the adjecent mines.

NEWTON LIMAVADY, (I.on. I.) a town near the cast shore of Lough Foyle, with a considerable stare of the linen business.

NEYLAND, (Suff. E.) a town on the north bank of the Stour, by the navigation of which it has fome trade. A good deal of yarn for the Norwich

manufacturers is foun here. NIELSTON, (Renf. S.) a thriving village, which, with fome newer villages in its neighbourhood, is occupied by weavers, employed upon muslins and other cotton goods, filk gauzes, cambrics, lawns,

&c. There are here three cotton mills, an extenfive print-field, and twelve bleachfields.

NORTHAMPTON, the capital of the fhire of the fame name, is a handfome town on the River Nen, which has been made navigable by boats up to it. A great manufacture of fluors for home confomption and exportation was long earried on here; but that trade has lately declined, as has also the lace manufacture, which ufed to employ many of the wonien. A cotton manofacture employs about 100 women and children. Some hands are engaged in combing and fpinning wool. And a great deal of

bofinefs is done at the markets for corn and horfes. NORTH BERWICK, (Had. S.) a finall town with a tide harbour, at which the corn of the adjacent

fertile country is shipped. NORTHLEECH, (Glouc. S.) formerly the feat of a thriving woolen manufacture, but now only noted for its corn market.

NORTHWICH, (Chef. E.) an antient town, has a fpring of very flrong brine, from which falt is made, and also mines, or quarries, of rock falt, much of which is fent to Liverpool, where it is boiled with fea water. See SALT-WORKS.

Norwich, a large and handfome city, and a county of itself, containing about 40,000 inhabitants, is fituated on both fides of the River Yare, which is navigable up to it. It has been during

many ages the center of a very flourishing manufacture of light wonlen goods, confitting of crapes, bombafines, camlets, and a vaft variety of other fabrics, comprehended under the general name of worsted, but now more usually ealled Norwich stuffs, which give bread to many thousands of men, women, and children, in this city, in the county of Norfolk, and in other counties to a very great distance, and are fent to all parts of the world. A cotton manofacture has also been established here.

NOTTINGHAM, the capital of the county to which it gives name, is a large and handfome town, built upon a hill about a mile from the River Trent, with a fine plain intervening, which would have been an excellent fitoation for the town: but the barbarifin of an age in which military ideas engrofted all attention, induced the founders to prefer a precipitous fandy rock. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the hofiery, or flocking, manufacture, of which this town is the principal feat. The manofacturers give the yarn, whether of wool, cotton, or filk, to their workmen, and receive made work, weight for weight, which they keep in the rough, till they receive orders from their customers. This manufacture is spread overall the adjacent country, and into the counties of Derby and Le'cester; bot most of the finer filk and cotton goods are made in Nottingham. Thread stockings, which were in great demand formerly, especially for the West-Indies, have been quite neglected fince Arkwright's machinery has brought cotton yarn to a moderate expense. Lace is made here on the stocking frame; and it woold be a laudable object of the encouragement of those ladies, whose rank in life enables them to lead the fashion, in order to banish the other kind of lace, which ruins the eyes of the women who make it, especially if women would take up the bufiness of making the frame-work lace. Nottingham is also famous for its malt and ale, the cellars for which are dug out of the fandy rock, to a very great depth, flory on-der flory. The other manufactures are an iron foundery, and works for making white lead, dying, bleaching, &c. There is a very long bridge over the Trent, at which is the harboor for the failing river craft, which bring up the necessary articles of diftant or foreign prodoction from Lynne: and there is also navigable communication by the canals with Liverpool, Briftol, and London.

NUNEATON, (War. E.) a confiderable town, has a share of the riband manofactore.

OAKHAMPTON, (Dev. E.) an inland town with a manofacture of ferges.

OAKINGHAM, (Berk. E.) a finall town, has mills for throwing filk, a manufacture of gauze, and fome trade in wool.

OBAN, (Arg. S.) a village on the west coast, with a deep and fpacions harbour, protected by the fpot, which are employed in the fifthing and coaft ing bufineffes; and one of them trades to the Baltic. If ever the canal between Fort-William and Invernefs shall be accomplished, the fishery be relieved from the oppression of the falt laws, and manufactures be introduced in the adjacent country, Oban may become a great and flourishing town.

OMOA IRON-WORKS, (Lan. S.) at Cleland, about 5 miles east from Hamilton, were established in the year 1787, in a country full of coal and iron-stone of excellent quality, and are doing

ORFORD, (Suff. E.) a poor decayed town, which was a confiderable commercial post in former times, till the fea threw up a beach, whereby the channel of the River Ore appears to have been bent to the fouthward. By this misfortune Orford has funk to a fishing village, a creek of Aldburgh.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, a large cluster of islands, which, together with the Shetland islands, conflituted the antient Norwegian earldom of Orkney, and now constitute the most northerly shire in the British dominions. The largest of the Orkneys is called Mainland, in which, and in most of the other islands, there are a great number of ex-cellent natural harbours, which are of very little use for want of trade. The inhabitants have about 200 boats employed in fishing on their own coast. and among the Shetland islands. Kelp, which has become the staple commodity of the islands, is annually made to the amount of about three or four thousand tuns, and mostly carried to Newcastle. The whole produce of the islands is shipped, and all the imported goods landed, at the two harbours of Kirkwall and Stromness, which fee.

ORRITOR, (Tyr. I.) a village in a linen count-

OTLEY, (York, W. R.) a pleafant town with fome cotton mills.

OULNEY, (Buck. E.) a town on the River Oufe, has a fhare of the lace manufacture.

Oxford, a celebrated city on the Thames, the capital of a shire to which it gives name, is the feat of a famous university, but has no manufactures of any kind, except making malt, chiefly for London, to which may be added printing and letter-founding, the university having an exclusive privilege of printing bibles and fome other books.

PADSTOW, (Corn. E.) a fmall town fituated on the west side of an estuary formed by the mouth of the River Camel, which makes a good harbour for large veffels, though rather of difficult accefs, has fome veffels employed in trading to Ireland, Briftol, &c. and a share of the herring fishery. Slate is the chief article shipped here.

PAINSWICK, (Glouc. E.) a small town, has a confiderable manufacture of fine woolen cloth.

PARKGATE, (Chef. E.) a village with a small

harbour, which is a station for packet-boats to Ireland; and from the money spent by passengers arifes the chief circulation of the place.

PARTON, (Cumb. E.) a village with a harbour for fmall veffels, has fome thare of the coal trade

PASLEY, (Renf. S.) a large and flourishing town, fituated on the Water of White Cart, which, by the help of a short canal to avoid Inshinnan bridge, carries veffels of 60 tuns up to the houses. About the time of the union Passey, originally a village subject to an abbay, began to be noted for manufactures of coarse checks, handkerchefs, and fluffs called Bengals, and also muslins, which could not, however, stand a competition with those of India. All thefe were carried on upon a fmall fcale. The manufacturers afterwards went upon lawns, gauzes, kentings, cambries, and other light fabrics, which were found more profitable. These were followed by ounce threads," filk gauzes, ribands, muslins which rival those of India, and other cotton goods, which are all made in the greatest perfection in this hive of industry, which is defervedly called the Manchester of Scotland : and Pastey, like that great manufacturing capital, enlivens the industry of all the country around, and is also, like it, exempted from the convultions of parliamentary reprefentation.

PATELY BRIDGE, (York, IV. R.) a small town on the banks of the Nid, in which, and in the adjacent valley, called Niderdale, a confiderable quant-

ity of linen is made of bleached yarn.

PATHHEAD, (Fife, S.) a village adjoining to Kirkcaldy, formerly noted for making nails; but now that business has fallen off, owing to the more extensive manufactures in other places.

PATRINGTON, . (York, E. R.) a fmall town on the shore of the Humber, faid to have once had a good harbour, which lately admitted very fmall veffels at the mouth of the rivulet which forms it, and is now removed from the fea by the embankment of Sunk island and the adjacent mud-banks.

PEEBLES, the capital of an inland shire of the fame name, is an autient town on the north bank of the Tweed. Being in the heart of a sheep country, it has fome manufactures of blankets, stuffs, coarse cloths, &cc. hut most of the yara fpun here is fold to English manufacturers, who return it to Scotland in the form of finished goods. The manufacture most worthy of notice is a brew. ery of porter, conducted by Mr. Ker, who has difcovered an important faving in the use of hops.

PEEL, (Mann) & fmall town with an indifferent harbour at the head of a little bay, has some veffels

employed in fifthing

PEMBRIDGE, (Her f. E.) a fmall town on the River Arrow, with some share of the woolen manufacture.

haven, it. th establi little t PEN

able in PEN of the trade.* PEN the N

the ere

the fir mills. PEN good h PEN nufactu fouth f housew

is made PEN the Me lefey, a lished, red. PENE veffels i

the pile PENZ with a l trade, el copper, It is one

PENSI Chew, v PERS with fon a manuf: PERT

it, is a la

west fide

90 or 1 five fisher fresh, be which fo hours. are chief porting f emulating like it, th lefias, brit for fhirti pack-shee

hemp, w

^{*} About the year 1725 Mrs. Millar of Bargarran introduced the thread manufacture as an employment for her own family; and it has finco-become an object of great importance.

⁴ Near i a remembra † About

PEMBRORE may be called the capital of Milford haven, as well as of the Welsh shire named from it, the custom-house for the whole haven being established at it. The town is fmall, and has but little trade.

PENALHT, (Mer. W.) a village with confiderable iron-works.

PENARTH, (Glam. W.) a village at the mouths of the Elwy and the Tarf, with a little coasting trade.*

PENNYCUICK, (Edin. S.) a pleafant village on the North Esk, which has been much enlarged by the erection of a cotton mill about the year 1779, the first of the kind in Scotland, and some paper

Penrice, (Glam. W.) a fmall town, with a good harbonr on a bay of the Briflol channel.

PENRITH, (Cumb. E.) a good town, with a manufacture of checks. At Eymot bridge, one mile fouth from it, there is a public bleach-field for housewife linens, of which a confiderable quantity is made in the neighbourhood.

PENRHYN, (Carn. W.) a village on the shore of the Menai, the strait between Camarvon and Anglefey, at which a harbour has lately been estabhished, and confiderable quantities of flates are ship-

PENRYN, (Corn. E.) a neat little town, has fome vessels in the Newfoundland fishery, and a share of the pilehard fishery in the feafon.

PENZANCZ, (Corn. E.) a neat thriving town, with a harbour for small vessels, and a good deal of trade, chiefly in fish, and shipping the tin, lead, and copper, which abound in this part of the country. It is one of the coinage towns for tin.

Pensford, (Som. E.) a fmall town on the River Chew, with a fhare of the woolen manufacture.

PERSHORE, (Worc. E.) n town on the Avon, with fome trade by the navigation of the river, and a manufacture of flockings.

PERTH, the capital of the great faire named from it, is a large and profperous town, fituated on the west fide of the river Tay, which carries vessels of 90 or 100 tims up to it. There is a very extenfive fishery for falmon, and they are carried, mostly fresh, being packed in ice, to London in fmacks, which fometimes make their paffage in Affry-two hours. The other vessels belonging to the port are chiefly employed in coating, and a few in importing flax, flax-feed, wood, iron, &c. Perth is emulating Passey in enterprise and industry, being, like it, the center of a manufacturing country. Silefias, britannias, kentings (or ghentings), holiands for fhirting and fleeting, low-priced linens, and pack-sheeting, are the fabrics made from flax and

and foun in the adjacent country. There are milis and establishments for spinning cotton in several villages near the town; and the yarn is made into mustins, calicoes, handkerchefs, &c. The printing and bleaching bufueffes are carried on to a great extent in the neighbouring country. (See Cronwell Park, Luncarty, Ruthven, Stormount, Tul-LOCH.) The skins of cattle, sheep, and goats, are tanned and dressed to a considerable amount; and shoes, boots, and gloves, are supped for London and other places. Their are three paper mills near

111 11 26 / 111

PETERBURGH, (Northamp. E.) an antient town on the north bank of the River Nen, is noted as the finallest episcopal city in England. It has some share of the houery bufiness, and some trade in fending malt down the river in barges, and receiving in return coal and other articles, for the accommoda-

tion of the neighbouring country.

Peterhead, (Aberd. S.) a handfome thriving town, has an excellent harbour with 12 to 14 feet of water at spring tides, which affords refuge to many vessels taken in hard gales, and is still im-proveable. In the adjacent villages there are many fishermen, who, besides supplying the town and country with fresh sish, send considerable quantities, falted, to London. Peterhead, though only a creek of Aberdeen in the custom-house language, possesscs about 3,000 tuus of shipping, in vessels from 40 to 200 tuns, employed in trading to Norway and the Baltic, and in confling. One goes to the Greenland fishery, and feveral to various parts of the world for account of the merchants of other ports. The goods shipped confift of-corn, potatoes +, butter, cheefe, eggs, beef, pork, falmon, herrings, cod, lobsters, paving stones, whale oil, whale bone, feal skins, and a great part of all the articles manufactured, partly to foreign countries, but mostly to British ports, and chiefly to London. Peterhead receives—wood for building vessels and houses, from the continent and from Speymouth; iron, flax, feeds of flax, and grafs, from the continent; yarn from Huntly, Keith, &c.; coal, lime, groceries, drapery, and all kinds of goods, from London, Leith, &c.

This town was formerly famous for the goodness of its ale, and is now noted for the goodness of its bread. In the feventeenth century, falt was made in the neighbourhood; and the works have been revived on a fmall feale. In the year 1764, two young ladies of the name of Park began to make white ounce threads, and by their perfevering attention to bufiness they obtained a reputation for their goods, which in time enabled them to retire with a hemp, which are chiefly imported from Holland, fary) that women are not incapable of conducting competent fortune; a proof (if proof were neces-

^{*} Near it are a village and an ifland, which, no well as the more noted illands of Silley, feem to preferve in their names a remembrance of the gallant nation of the Silures, the antient inhabitants of South Wa About the middle of the eighteenth century, potatoes were brought to Peterhead from Ireland and Norway as maners of curiofity : now they are carried to Norway as an article of trade.

n businels on a respectable feale *, if they set their minds upon it. Their example has been followed by fix houses, but all of men, who employ 52 twill mills; the number is increasing; and thread is the staple manufacture of the place. Cotton is fpun upon jennies, and woven into various fabrics. Of wool are made ferges, calimancoes, duffles, &c. There are some other manufactures, as yet on finall feales, particularly one of coarfe woolen cloth, which is likely to do well.

There is a celebrated fpring here, which, to-get ar with the convenience of lea bathing, attracts genteel company in fummer, who circulate a good deal of money in the place. Accommodations for lodging and amnfement have been provided; and Peterhead has got the name of the Scarburgh of

Scotland. PEVENSEY, (Suff. E.) a decayed antient town, formerly a port of some note, and, by its name, apparently feated on an ifland or peninfula, has been long deferted by the fea, now two miles from it, and can be reached only by fmall boats, which work up a rivulet with the tide.

Pullipsrown, the capital of King's county in Ireland, is a fmall town with very little trade.

PITTENWEEN, (Fife, S.) an antient town with a tolerable harbour, which formerly had a number of good vellels, but now only four. Coal and falt, the only articles of trade in the place, attract a good many veffels from the north parts of Scotland, this being the lowest port on the Forth, where they can be gut.

PLYMOUTH, (Dev. E.) a large and flourishing town, fitnated on the Plym, a little river, which here joins the Tamar, and on a fine bay, which makes one of the best harbours in the kingdom, fit to receive the greatest seet. The inhabitants are largely concerned in the Newfoundland fiftery, and the pilchard fiftery, and carry the produce of both to Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean.

PLYMOUTH DOCK, about a mile well from the town, contains wet and dry docks for building and repairing thips belonging to the navy, and all the neceflary establishments of flore-houses, work-shops, &c. which altogether make a large and populous

PLYMTON (Dev. E.) is one of the Rannary

Policiavie, (Forf. S.) a village on the thore of the Tay, with a lurbour in the mouth of a rivulet, where finall veffels take in corn, and deliver cont, lime, &c.

l'ollockshaws, (Renf. S.) a village between Glafgow and Palley, culivened by their manufacturing fpirit, which has produced two mills for fpinting cotton, wherein 600 perfons, young and old, are employed, manufactures of mullius, print fields, Heach-fields, &c.

Pomerov, (Tyr. I.) a manufacturing village in the linen trade.

PONTEFRACT, corrupted to l'unfrat, (lort, W. R.) 'a handsome town, in which, though it has but little trade of its own, the accounts of the cloths fulled at all the fulling mills in the West riding of York-thire are annually made up at the Eather fessions. Its fairs are noted for the number and goodness of the horses fold at them.

PONTYPOOL, (Mon. E.) an inland town, with fome iron-works on the River Avon, and a mannfacture of japanned ware, known by the name of Pontypool ware.

POOLE, (Dorf. E.) a town and county of itself. on the thore of a large bay with a narrow entrance and good anchorage, called Luxford lake, or Poole harbour. The penintula, on which the town flunds, was covered with fedges and rufhes in the memory of old men contemporary with Leland. From a few fithermen's huts it grew up to a respectable town in the reign of Richard 111. It afterwards declined, and again flourithed, and is now a populons town, with good houses built of flone, A good deal of corn is thipped here, and also tobaccopipe clay, and flones for building from the quarries of Purbeck. The merchants trade to Norway and America; but the chief object of their attention has long been the Newfoundland fiftery, to which they have lately added the Southern whale fithery. A number of people find employment in catching mackerels and herrings in their feafon, with which, and other fift, i' ey fupply the neighbouring country, and alto oxiters, fome of which produce pearls.

Portock, (Som. E.) a town on a finall bay of the Briffol channel, has a few veffels employed in bringing coal and lime, and also confiderable fish-

eries of falmon and herrings,

PORTADOWS, (Arm. I.) a thriving village in the linen country, fituated on the River Bann, by which it has a communication with Longh Neagh, as it has by the Newry canal with Carlinglord bay.

PORTARLINGTON, (Queen L) a confiderable as-land town, with very little trade. A good deal of cheefe, made in the neighbouring country, is fent to Dublin.

PORT DUNIAS, (Lan. S.) a new village near Glafgow, and the port of that city for the canal unvigation, being ut the head of the branch joining the great canal and at the end of the canal which extends to the coal mines of Monkhand,

PORT-GLASTION, (Renf. S.) is town on the fourth fide of the Clyde, founded in the year 1668 by the community of Glafgow to accommodate the flapping of that city, which is not acceffible by large veffels. The harbour bas 15 feet of water, is formed by three good piers projecting into the channel of the river, and has a good dry .1); Before the American was the merchants of a a

gow b buildin

have he POR Pos poll-off neared by the and the A good with n 1 the paff the nig and for PORT

and fon Pour a village and fair country, PORT

much tr

digious 1 the cire of all de the royt points of conflitut taining t ture from enemics. building thing req difpatch, ed to it. Pour harbone

and part Verfalles failed by PORT a fmall the fels of 20 thipping f coal, and

an inexha

great qu

The Pe of the dill ware is ca ed by the Etrinia, t Cowbridge Lo rport, Lower la

country.

^{*} Before the year 1:64 there were many female thread makers in various places, in the trifling way of retailing their own manufacture and ferving the peny thops. But the Mifs Parks deferve to be immortalized along with Mrs. Millar at Pafley, as foundreffes of an important manufacture; to whom might be added Mrs. Carack at Strathmorfo, if the hulinels, begun by her, were fill kept up

[&]quot; The an ported to th earthen war + It is a c 1720. Sec

gow built all their ships in America, except a few built for them at Leith. Since that event thipbuilding and the manufactures connected with it, have been established at Port-Glafgow.

PORTOBELLO. See BRICKFIELD.

Port-Parnick, (Wig: S.) the Bation of the post-office packets to Ireland, to which this is the neared port in Great Britain, is chiefly supported by the numerous travelers to and from that illand, and the carriage of fome cattle and merchandize, A good quay has been erected, by means of which, with a light-house here and another at Donaghadee, the paffage is rendered fafe and eafy in any hour of the night. A few veffels belong to the harbour, and fome are built here.

Port-Rusu, (Ant. I.) a village with a harbour, and fome vettels engaged in coalling, filling, &c.

PORTSKEWETH, OF PORTASCAUET, (Mon. E.) a village near the month of the River Throgoy, and faid to have been the principal part of the country, till Chepflow drew the trade away from it.

Portsmouth (Hamp. E.) is not a place of much trade, except what is produced by the prodigious navni works corried on in its dockyard, and the circulation of money expended by the people of all descriptions, belonging to, or connected with, the royal navy. The harbour possesses all the points of excellence required by the bell indices to conflitute a perfect hurhour, and is capable of containing the whole mavy in fafety, protected by mature from florms, and by art from the attacks of enemics. 'The dock-yard is to amply provided for building and repairing thips of war, and with every thing requilite for fitting them out with the utmost diffrateb, that nothing in the world can be contoured to it.

Porrsov, (Bamf, S.) a village with a finall harbour and a few coafting veffels. There is here an inexhautlible mais of marble, or juspec, of which great quantities were formerly carried to France, and partly used in the buildings of the palace of Verfailles, A manutacture of Rocking thread has failed by the difuse of thread flockings,

PORT WILLIAM, (Wig. S.) a new village, with a finall theltered harhour, capable of receiving velfels of 200 tims. The little trade it has confills in thipping fome corn, woul Se, and receiving line, canl, and other articles for the confumption of the

country.

The POTTERIES, (Staj. E.) the general name of the diffrict in which the manufacture of eartherware is carried on in the improved manner intro. . . ed by the late Mr. Wedgwood, comprehen ... Etimia, the feat and works of Mr. Wedgwood, Cowbridge, Handley, Smithfield, Newfield, Bullem, Laurport, Golden hill, Lane end, Lane Delit, and Auchiton's haven, but now Mouthon's haven to Lawer lane, Vale pleafant, Sheldon, and St. 1

most of which have been created, or raifed from tafiguificance, by the manufacture. They me fituated in a country full of coal, and in the heart of England, with every part of which they have navigable communication by means of the grand trunk canal, and the other canals which now interfect every part of the kingdom. From fifteen to twenty thousand people are employed in the Potteries; and the operations of digging and collecting the clay, flint, &c. in Kent, Suffex, Hampflire, Durfet-thire, Devon-thire, and Comwall, and conveying them to the parts of Liverpool and Hull, and from them, by inland unvigation, to the Potteries, are Supposed to employ from thirty to forty thousand people, and from forty to fixty thousand tims of thipping, befides those which are afterwards ereployed in conveying the finished goods to every part of Great Britain, and to every part of the globe; for there is probably no civilized part of the globe, in which Stafford-thire earthen ware to not uled *. See V. iii, p. 380.

PRISCOT, (Lan. E.) a town diffinguished as the original feat of the manufacture of watchmaker'n tools, in whetrit dill excells, us also in watch movements, and all the materials of watches. Thefe manufactures have been very much facilitated and extended by the excellent invention of a machine for dividing and entring the terth of the wheels with exactness, neatness, and expedition. This town has also a there of the cutton manufacture, the great flaple of the neighbouring country.

PRESTITION, (Rad. IF.) a little town with a

finall manufacture of woolen goods.

PRINTON, (Lan. E.) a well-hult and populou tuwn, at the mouth of the Rubble, which admits vellela of burthen with the tide, and carries bonts about ten miles above the town, has fame confling and foreign trade. About two thirds of the people are employed a tpianing cotton, in weaving calicoes, multins, Sec. and in printing them.

PRESTONEANS, (Ilad. S.) a small town, to callet from the pans who in falt is unde. Befides that original manufacture, there are works, wherein earthen ware is made, to a pretty confiderable exter), from materials, partly found in the adjacent grounds, and partly brought from Devon-thire, K. at, London, Hull, and Newcaftle. There are ab works for brown earthen ware, bricks, and tites, and a confiderable factory where oil of vitriol, ac- fortis, fpirit of falt, and other drugs, are made. The place is noted for cyders, which, heidea ferving Falintingh and the neighbourhood, are carried to Glafgow and Newcollie. - Adjacent to the town there is a harbone with about 10 feet of water in tpi.ag tides, initiently called New haven and, in the cuflom-house books, Preiloupans. The

1720. Sec V. m, p. 92.

[.] The author of a Gazeteer of England, published in 1771, fays that the stone ware made in this country has been exported to the amon't of £20,000 m a year, which he reckons a great finit. The flone water has been superioded by the earthen ware; but £20,000 would be a finall limitude for one house in that maintacture. 4 is a corious circumstance that this little harbour attracted the attention of some of the wild projectors of the year

few veffels belonging to it are employed in carrying away the articles made here, and in bringing the raw materials.

PROSPEROUS, (Kild. I.) a new village on the great canal, raifed by the spirited exertions of Captain Brooke, has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

PULBURGH, (Suff. E.) an inland town on the River Arun, which brings veffels up to it, whereby it has fome trade with the adjacent country.

PULHELLY, (Carn. IV.) a little town on an inlet of the fea, which makes a harbour for fmall veffels.

QUEENBURGH, (Kent, E.) a decayed town in the island of Shepcy, the chief trade of which is

QUEENSFERRY, (Linl. S.) a town on the fouth shore of the Forth with a tide harbour, which formerly had several vessels, but now has none, except the sailing boats employed at the ferry here, which is one of the most frequented passages in Scothard. A manufacture of soap is the only one in the place.

RAMSAY, (Mann) a town with a harbour for fmall veffels at the head of a bay, which affords good anchorage in foutherly and wetterly winds. It is the fecond town in the illand, in respect to the quantity of thipping.

RAMSGATE, (Keal, E.) a large town in the island of Thanet, with a harbour protected by a stone pier at a great expense, has some trade to the Baltic.

RATHDRUM, (Wick, I.) a village, in and around which linens and coarfe woolen goods are made

RAVENGLAS, (Cumb. E.) a neat town, lying between the mouths of the Esc and the Irt, with a good harbour and some trade, and also some business in shipbuilding and fishing.

Reading, (Berk. E.) a large and populous town, fituated at the junction of the Kennet with the Thames, fends great quantities of corn, malt, and timber, down to 'London. Its manufactures are fail-cloth, facking, blankets, ribands, gauze, white

thread, and pins.

RECULUER, (Kent, E.) on the west side of the River Yenlade, which is reckoned the houndary of the lord mayor's jurisdiction upon the Thames, is an antient town, reduced by the encroachments of the sea to a small village, the chief business of the sea to a small village, the chief business of the sea

which confifts in fupplying London with oyflers.

Redbridge, (Hamp. E.) a village at the head
of Southampton water, inhabited by thipbuilders.

Redbrook. (Gloue. E.) a village in the foreft
of Dean, with iron-work, and a volling mill for

making iron plates.

REFFREW, the capital of the fhire of the fame name, a small town near the fouth side of the Clyde, has manufactures of mustins and other cotton goods, and some silk goods. There are also mills for thread, a bleachfield, &c. All these man usactures are of recent erection, the spirit of industry having been heretofore banished by election policies. Vesicle pretty good but then come close

to the town by a canal, formed in a deferted channel of the river.

RENTON, (Dunb. S.) a regular and handfome village on the weit bank of the Leven, created by the adjacent print-fields of Dalquhurn and Cordale, which are the most extensive in Scotland, and inhabited by about 1,200 people.

RETFORD, OF EAST RETFORD, (Nott. E.) is a noted market for hops, barley, and made.

RICHMOND, (20rk, N. R.) a handione town, furrounded by mines of coal and lead, has manufactures of knitted flockings and caps.

RINGWOOD, (Hamp. E.) a confiderable town, with a good deal of trade, and noted for its malt liquor, much of which is exported.

RIPPON. (20th, W. R.) a handsome town on the River Urc, formerly a seat of the woolen manufacture, and now a great market for wool.

ROBIN Hood's BAY, (York, N. R.) a village, the inhabitants of which follow fifthing in all its branches, and curing 6th by drying, &c.
ROCHALE, (Lan. E.) a confiderable town, fit-

ROCHDALE, (Lan. E.) a confiderable town, fituated on the confines of the woolen and cotton manufactures, and having a finer of both. The woolen goods are mostly plain white cloths.

ROCHESTER, (Kent, E.) a fmall epifeopal city on the Medway, close to Chatham, has a little confling trade. The magistrates are by law the directors and confervators of the oysler fishery in the river and its creeks, which appears to be the chief business of the place.

Ross, (Heref. E.) a good town on the Wye, has some iron-worke, and is a great market for wool and cider, for both which Hereford-shire has

long been famous.

ROTHERMANI, (York, W. R.) a handfome town at the confluence of the Rother with the Don, has had an iron manufacture at leaft as early as the reign of Henry VIII. It has at prefent very extensive ones conducted in the manner of those at Carron, at which the capital iron bridge at Sunderland was made.

ROTHSAY, a thriving little town, the capital of the illand and thire of Bute, has a cotton mill (the fecond ellablished in Scotland, the first being at Pennycuick) which employs about 300 persons, young and old. The herring sistery is carried on with great spirit; and the shipping of the port is much improved and increased within these 30 or

ROWBARROW, (Som. 2.) a village supported by abundant mines of lapis edaminatis, for which the great brafs-works in Briftol make a brifk and conflaint demand.

RUDGELEY, (Staff. E.) a neat town on the fouth bank of the Trent, has the benefit of canal navigation, and a confiderable manufacture of hats.

RUMNEY, (K. nt, E.) one of the Cinque ports: but its harbour baring been deferted by the feather inhabitants have littles or no trade, and are chiefly employed in graing cattle on the adjacent fe tile marth.

Rum with m and then ujacture loans, for clined.

hick bar the fupl Rere which fe over Gla manfacti manufacti

RUTH RUTH on the wie fpirit mote the RVE, formerly much de fea, whe

London I SADDL the moun formerly come the woolen gr quantity ufacturers St. As

receiving

wood, tin

which wa and the fe vantages c foreign tr formation rage of th a confequ the ruin o lately revi lome corn ported: b able of acc fels. The nuillins, fo girls. Bu chief fupp St. DAV

at which a produce of St. Eom populous t which is no helow it.

spacious ha

S'. Gir Vol.

RUMSEY, (Hamp. E.) a confiderable town. with manufactures of facking, paper, and beer; and there is a good market for corn, The manntacture of wooden goods, and particularly shaltoons, for which this town was famous, has declimad

Rush, (Dub. I.) a pretty large village on a luck bay, the chief trade of which is fifting for

the happly of Dublin.

RUTHEROLEN, (Lan. S.) a country town, which formerly polletled fome kind of fuperiority over Glafgow, and now has the benefit of June manfactures and print-fields supported by that manufacturing capital.

RUTHVEN. See HUNTINGTOWER.

RUTLAND, (Don. I.) a village in a fmall island on the west coast of Ireland, raised by the patriotic fpirit of Mr. Conyngham, with a view to pro-

mote the herring fithery.

RyE, (Suff. E.) an antient town on the Rother, formerly a place of confiderable trade, but now much decayed by the changes wrought by the fea, whereby its harhour is rendered incapable of receiving large vellels. It has fome trade in hops, wool, timber, and eatthing fift, which are fent to London by land carriage.

SADDLEWORTH, (York, W. R.) a town among the mountains on the west border of York-shire. formerly of little note, but has of late years become the leat of a very extensive manufacture of woolen goods, chiefly of the finer qualities, a large quantity of Spanish wool being used by the man-

nfacturers here.

St. Andrews, (Fife, S.) an antient city, which was the eccleliaftical capital of Scotland, and the feat of a flourishing university. These advantages drew along with them a very confiderable foreign trade, which funk to nothing after the reformation. The defirnction of the harbour by the rage of the fea and the want of repairs was partly a confequence, and partly a concurrent cause, of the ruin of the trade. A little fpirit of trade has lately revived; and fome vellels have been built; fome corn is flipped, and wood and iron are imported: but the harbour can never be made capable of accommodating any great number of velfels. The butinels of flowering and tambouring nunflins, feut from Glafgow, employs the young girls. But the university is likely to continue the chief support of the city.

St. Davio's, (Fife, S.) a famil village with a fpacious harbour capable of receiving large thips, at which are thipped great quantities of coal, the produce of a very copions mine, and fome falt.

St. LIDMUNDSBURY, (Suff. E.) a well-built and populous town on the River Sark, or Mildenhall, which is navigable to Faraham, a village one mile below it. Spinning is the cluef bulinels of the

S', Girman's, (Corn. F.) at the head of a lanch of Plymouth harbour, though formerly a children of both feets.

bishop's fee, and now a parliamentary burgh, is only a finall fithing village.

S'. HELEN'S, (Lan. E.) a village near Prefent, has been raifed to impartance by being the feat. of the plate-glass manufacture, where murror glass, in all respects equal to the French, is made of the dimensions of 133 inches by 72-139 by 60-135 by 62, and 144 by 54. Since the year 1789 they have been ground and polithed by a steam engine, which does the work of 160 men. There is alm a manifacture of window glafs, and fmult plates, made by blowing. And there is an extenfive work for finelting and refining copper ore,

S'. INES. (Corn. E.) a finall town on the well fide of a little hay, which is very much choked up with fand, has fome veffeld employed in carrying flates and other coalling bulinets, and in fifthing, and has a good there of the pilchard fid .

St. NFOTS, (Hunt, E.) a town on the River Oafe, by the uavigation of which it has fome trade in supplying the country with coal, &c.

SALISBURY, (Will. E.) a large and handform epifeopal city, on the Avon, which is unviscable from the Channel to within two miles of it. There are here confiderable manufactures of flannels, fume of which are called Salisbury ferges, long cloths, called Salifbury whites, for the Turkey trade, druggets, hone lace, and fome entlery water Vaft numbers of theen are fed on the very extenfive plain adjacent to this city.

SALTASH, (Corn. E.) a confiderable town with a good harbour, a branch of that of Plymouth, has fome contling trade and fome velfels in the Newfoundland fithery. The only manufactures of any note are making mult and brewing.

Salicors, (der, S.) n fmall thriving town with a made harbour. Its prosperity is owing to the exertions of a faceefllon of judicious and spirited proprietors. Mr. Cuningham, the great-grandfather of the prefeat proprietor, built a pier at his own expense, which enables veffels of 12 feet to enter or fail at fpring tides. The prefent Mr. Conningham in the year 1772 made a canal hetween the harbour and the coal-work, with branches to the various, pirs, all on a level, being a miniature copy of the duke of Bridgewater's, by which the coals are carried from the pit to the fide of the vellel which exports them. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the coal-mine and the falt-works, and in carrying coals to Ireland and falt to the fourth could of Scotland, Some are engageed in the heering fishery. A few veffels trade to the Balcie for hemp, iron, and timber, and to Wales for thip timber. Ship building and ropeworks are faccefsfully carried on. Many bands are employed in manufactures of tilk and cotton. Spinning jennies have been introduced, which, with flowering and tambouring, and making nets, give craplovment to the young women, and the

Vol. IV.

harbour, and a little coafting trade.

SALT-WORKS, (Chef. E.) Northwich is the chief of the falt towns; and it alone possesses mines of rock falt, which are from 28 to 48 yards beneath the furface, in addition to the falt fprings, which it has in common with feveral other places, called wickes in this part of the country. The mines of rock falt were discovered about a century ago. There are delivered from the pits above 60,000 tuns annually, of which there are exported to the continent, chiefly the Baltic and the Netherlands 45,000 to 50,000 to Ireland 3,000 to 4,000.

There are refined in England-at Northwich 5,000 Frodfham 3,000 3,000 Liverpool Dungcon works 2,500

The falt is conveyed to Liverpool by inland navigation, and affords a great accommodation to the thipping as a profitable ballaft, befides being a prefervative of the timber.

The quantity of falt annually made from the fprings in Cheshire is estimated as follows.

45,000 tuns. At Northwich Lawton 1,500 Middlewich 4,000 Winsford 15,000 Namptwich 60 Total 65,560

SANDWICH, (Kent, E.) one of the Cinque ports. and formerly a place of great importance, but now in a great measure ruined by the retreat of the fea, has still a few vessels which fail to the Baltic, and some coasting trade. The only article made here, worth mentioning, is malt.

SANQUHAR. (Dunf. S.) a town on the Nith, formerly noted for a particular kind of kuitted worsted stockings, the demand for which has fallen off fince the American war. Some carpets, ferges, flannels, and other woolen stuffs, are made here; and there is an iron plating forge near the town. Sanquhar, furrounded by theep, coal, and flreams of water, is well fituated for a confiderable woolen manufacture.

Scarburgh, (York, N. 7.) a thriving town, fituated on the fleep flope of a hill, has a harbour quite dry at low water, protected from the north winds by a lofty peninfular rock, or fear, on which is placed a caftle. The harbour is the best of the few on the coall of York-shire; and a good deal of bufinefs is done here in the foreign, coasting, and coal, trades. Many vessels are built here; and there is a manufacture of fail-cloth. The herring fishery gives employment to many hands in the feafon; and there is abundance of cod, mackerel, turbot, lobilers, &c. A great deal of money is circulated in the place every fummer also makers of files, buckles, &c. subdivided ac-

SALTFLEET, (Line. E.) a finall town with a convenience of fea bathing, for which the smooth fand and regular flope of the beach are exceedingly well adapted, the amufements provided for them, and the fathion of frequenting fuch places.

SCILLY. See SILLEY. SEAFORD, (Suff. E.) one of the Cinque ports, now reduced to a fmall fishing town, which, however, has houses built with stone and covered with

SEATON, (Dev. E.) a small town at the mouth of the Ax, had once a harbour, now cheked up with fand.

SEATON DELAVAL, OF SEATON SLUICE, (Northumb. E.) a village with a harbour, formed at the mouth of a brook by the industry and spirit of Admiral Sir Ralph Delaval, capable of receiving finall veffels, which take in coal, the only merchandize of the place. Larger vessels load lying at anchor off the harbour.

SEDGELEY, (Staff. E.) a large village with a very confiderable manufacture of ironmongery goods, mostly agricultural utenfils.

SELBY, (York, W. R.) an improving town on the west side of the Ouse, about 15 miles below York, has fome veffels of good burthen, which trade to London, &c.

SELKIRK, the capital of a shire of the same name, has a manufacture of tape and other inkle ware, and no other trade worth notice, unless fpinning wool for the manufacturers of England may be called a trade. The fpirit of industry is repressed by electioneering politics, and a poor's rate, the later of which is an evil very uncommon in Scotland.

SEVENOAKS, (Kent, E.) an inland town with fome mills for throwing filk.

SHAFTSBURY, (Dorf. E.) a finall town with good frone houses, has a manufacture of shirt buttors wherein about 1,200 people, young and old of bo. lexes, are employed.

SHEERNESS, (Kent, E.) a fort on the northeast point of Shepey, commanding the entrance of the River Medway, wherein many ships of war are usually laid up. There is a dock-yard here for building frigates, under the inspection of the commissioner at Chatham.

SHEFFIELD, (York, W. R.) a large and populous town, the inhabitants being estimated at 30,000, whose industry is chiefly exerted in the manufacture of cutlery ware, for which it has been famous at leafl as early as the age of Chaucer, and in plated goods, this town being the over all the adjacent country. Every cutler confines himself to one branch of the manufacture, which, together with the stamp mark put on his goods, is expressed on his sign: thus one pro-fesses making table-knives; another, pen-knives; another, rafors; one makestailor's and gardener's feiffors; another, fine feiffors, &c. There are by strangers, attracted by a medicinal well, the cording to the nature of their goods. The neigh-

the tw The for by the low the ufacture ance. S works. SHEE

raifing 1 for the 1 SHEF ing tow broad cl

of knitte SHER formerly cayed. SHET northerly chief of islands p ing wool

ple, not k

working

knitted f

were fold

in them. found, or been fame the great Great Br the oppre the more &c. abou about 500 the produ ulated pr are cured, Soo tuns Hamburg ranean. and in the which, ho l'utter, fai There a

want of he SHIELS not pronou of Henry at the mou foine lodg to the fifth batels, or i

tural harbe

are ufeless

ferviceable

[&]quot; I have g ie did not exi of Durham,

bouring country abounds with iron-stone and coal, the two grand foundations of the manufacture. The foreign iron required is brought from Hull by the River Don to a place about three miles below the town; and the bulky articles of the manufacture are fent to market by the same conveyance. Sheffield has also a filk-mill, and fome leadworks.

SHEPHAM, (Som. E.) a village employed in raifing lapis calaminaris from the mines, chiefly for the brafs-works in Briftol.

SHEFTON MALLET, (Som. E.) a thiving clothing town, which makes about 150,000 yards of broad cloth annually, and has also a manufacture of knitted flockings.

SHERBORN, (Dorf. E.) a large town, which formerly had a great woolen manufacture, now decayed. There are fome mills for throwing filk.

SHETLAND, a large cluster of islands, the most northerly division of the British dominions, the chief of which is called the Mainland. These islands possess a most valuable breed of sheep, bearing wool of the very finest quality, which the people, not knowing the value of it, used to destroy by working it, along with the coarfest wool, into knitted flockings, their only manufacture, which were fold for less than the value of the fine wool in them. (See above, V. iv, p. 206.) Braffay found, on the east fide of the Mainland, bas long been famous for the refort of the herrings, and the great fiftery carried on there by foreigners, which might be an inexhaustible fource of wealth to Great Britain, and especially to these islands, if the oppressions of the falt laws were removed. In the more permanent fifthery for cod, ling, tufk, &c. about 2,400 of the people are employed in about 500 boats during the filmmer : and the fift, the produce of their industry, are delivered at stipulated prices to their landlords, by whom they are cured, and shipped, to the amount of about Soo tuns annually, mostly to Leith, and some to Hamburgh, Lifbon, and even up the Mediterranean. Oil is made from the livers of the fish; and in the year 1791 they had 2,000 barrels of it, which, however, was much more than usual. Some butter, falt beef, and hides, are also exported.

There are a great number of most excellent natural harbours in all parts of these islands, which are useless for want of commerce, and are scarcely ferviceable as shelter to vessels caught in storms, for

want of being known.

SHIELS, or SHEALS, corruptly written (but not pronounced) SHIELDS, (Dur. E). In the reign of Henry III there were apparently no buildings at the mouth of the Tine, on either fide, except foine lodges, huts, fliels, or flielings, for flielter to the fishermen, who had no craft larger than batels, or finall boats, and were obliged to carry

their fish to Newcastle, where a prife was taken out of them for the king, and customs for the town. But in or before the year 1279, as the burgeffes of Newcastle represented in a complaint in parliament, the prior of Tinemouth erected 26 houses close upon the brink of the water, and had in them fishermen who had large vessels, and bakers, and brewers, from whom he received above 36 marks a-year; and from 100 to 200 boats and other vessels in a year fold their fish, &c. and bought bread, ale, and other necessaries, at the prior's town of Shele; by which practices and usurpations the king's and the town's revenues were much impaired. The prior of Durham was accused of having erected a similar town, and made fimilar encroachments upon the rights of the king and the town of Newcastle, on his side of the mouth of the river. But either his foundations were on a fmaller scale, or the hurgestes of Newcalle thought themselves less aggrieved by them than by those on their own side of the river; for the grievance of the new village of Sheles on the north fide is much more infilted upon in their pleading, and it was apparently the largest of the

two,* [Ryley Plac. parl. p. 25.]

These petty jealouses have long ago been lost fight of in the great co-operations of the coal trade: and Shiels is now a large and prosperous town, 400 fail being often at once in the harbour, which is the port of Newcastle, and the greatest shipping place in the world for coals, which are the foundation of all the trade and manufactures of the place. The trade of making falt has decayed, as appears by the duties, which used to amount to £80,000 a-year, being reduced to £10,000, and the number of pans falling from 200 to 6 or 8. There are ten yards for building thips, and three dry docks for repairing; and the carpenters have the reputation of building ftrong and good veffels. There are two glass-houles for window glass, and two for bottles; and all the manufactures and branches of business, created by a very brisk ship-

NORTH SHIELS, which is in Northumberland on the opposite side of the river, had only five or six sistemen's huts in the reign of Edward I, [Mutch-

infon's Hift. of Durham, V. ii, p. 482] having been probably reduced to its former flate in confequence of the complaints of Newcastle. It is now a populous town, and partakes of the trade and prosperity of its neighbour on the fouth side of the river, which, however, has long been confider-

cd as the principal.

ping port.

SHILELAGH, (Wick. I.) a village, formerly funous for the excellence of the oak timber produced in the adjacent wood, whereof the roof of Westminster hall shows a good specimen.

SHOREHAM, (Suff. E) an antient town on the

¹ have gone a little into the origin of Shiels, because it has been supposed, as Camden makes no mention of it, that is did not exift in his time. But two villages called Shrales and S. Sheales appear on the two fides of the Tine in his map of Durham, and S. Sheales in his map of Northumberland.

River Admr, much reduced by the encroachments of the fea, has little trade, except in hiphuilding. The river is manigable for thips only at high water; but barges go as high as Eton, above Stepne, to bring down timber for the hiphuilders.

Sarrwsner, (Strop. L.) a large, handlame, and flourithing, town, almost coverned by the Severn, upon which river it has a good deal of carrying trade. A confiderable quantity of Welth cottons (or coatings), frizes, and flauncle, are fold at the weekly market.

SIDNOUTH, (Dev. E.) mee's confiderable port on the Channel, is reduced, by the fand driven isto the mouth of its river, to a fithing village and bathing place.

Stiatis, or Sciilly, (Corn. E.) a childer of little illands, fituated to the wellward of the Land's end, and furnismed by immunerable tooks, very dangerous to humeward-hound veffels. In the chief illand, called S. Masy's, there is a final nown, called Hughtown. Silicy is ranked as a port by the cultom-houfe, and has a few fault veffels. The illands figure a little barley for exportation.

SILVERMINES, (Tip. I.) an inland village with very productive mines of lead, wherein virgin filver has been found.

Skerils, (Dub. I.) a village with a finall made harbour, the inhabitants of which are molly employed in filhing for the Dublin market.

Salso, (Sub. 8.) a new village with a cotton manufactory, clabbilised by Mr. Dempder of Dunchehm together with Mr. Dale and other gentlemen of Glafgow, chiefly for the patriotic purpose of intraducing indultry and independence in a part of the country hitherto deprived of those invigoration were being propagated.

ating practiples of felicity.

Skiffon, (Tark, H', R.) a large and handfome town. The check branches of industry are forting and combing wood, and, after it is from at the mills of Linton and Addingham, weaving it into calmaneous, and various finils. There are also fone cotton mills in Skipton and the neighbourhood.

Shane, (Mouth, L) a near village on the River Boyne, with a manufacture of courfe lineus.

States, the capital of the county of the fame name, a confiderable town, containing above 8,000 people, with a good harbour at the head of a hay opening to the Atlantic ocean. Though ranked as a port by the endom-house, it has few velfels; but there is some foreign as well as cading trade, which has been inercalleg for some time. Carn and flower, have, together with same heef, purk and hatter, are the principal articles of exportation. The linen manufacture is very flourishing here and in the neighbouring country.

SKALLD, (York, W. R.) a fault town, fituated on the River Aire, and near the junction of all the principal branches of the Humber, by the cavigation of which the place has a good deal of

Sobbune, (Gine. E.) a town chiefly noted for the great amount to of cheefe fold at its market.

Sono, (Staff, E.) about two miles from Barmingham, is an ellablishment of extentive and marrificent works and dwelling boutes, erected by Me. Boulton on a harren heath, upon which, not many years ago, flood a foldary but, occupied by a warren-keeper. At thefe works every operation upon metals of every kind is conducted, in a manner allouthingly expeditions and accurate, by machinery, actuated partly by water, but chefly by the greatly-improved fleam engines, invented by Mr. Watt, who shout the year 1775 entered into partnerthin with Mr. Boulton. Among the productions of the Soho works, which are amasingly diversified, are-Buttons of every kind of metal, covered with gold or tilver, or uncovered; and buttons of mother of pearl, &c .- Silver, and plated, ware in all the endless variety of forms and uses-Medals-Coins, of which the new capper money, now circulating, is a specimen : from thaty to forty thousand of them are made in an hour; and gold, and filver, coins can be made in the fame manner-Clocks with only one wheel-Toys, an infinite variety, made of gold, lilver, fleel, conner, turtle-fhell, vitreous and metallic compositions-Machines for copying writing-llut the moll important articles of the whole are the fleam engines, applicable to every mechanical purpofe, and having various powers, equivalent to the force of from 1 to 200 horfes.

It is proper to observe, that the vast number of people employed in thefe works are all diffingnithed by their orderly conduct and cleanliness, and that none of them ever came upon the parith, the whole of them being affociated, under the the aufpices of the proprietors, in an Infurance jeciety, divided into claffes according to the carnings of the individuals, for the import of fuch of them as may become incapable of carning their bread, on a feale proportioned to the contributions, The etlablishment and inperintendence of this focicty is infinitely more hencheent than elecmofynary pentions to the fuperammated and ditabled workpeople, paid out of the packets of the proprietors, which, in fpite of every precantion, would frequently become premiums for indolence and impoflure. On the contrary, it can never he too often repeated, fuch militutions as the Informice fociety of Soho cherith the trucky honourable pride of felf-dependence, which is the nourither of integrity and virtuous emulation, and oppose the most effectual barrier to the flood of diffipation and difregard of character and confequences, with which the parochial provision for all who chute to live at the expente of others has overwhelmed the

SOUTH AMPTON, (Hamp. E.) an antient commercial town, and a county of itfelf, fituated on a point between two rivers, the Anton or Tife, and the Alre or Itching, both navigable, and at the head of a molt excellent eftuary, called South-

ampton importanguaduction merce he maining ery, a trethe interstands in them owned a lim this portfacture, carpeta a fevent pur Soury

great un Souri with a m Souri fide of th of the cit

of ferger.

and manus Saveri on a peni municatus ing trade annication areas saver trade in avitation

failing the under Bh the eath m Sear m fens, and which can Its chief the

SPEYM

cuptly G.

month of

eruble fithe

faw-mill, a the year 1 made pure more, &c. from which spars, thu (See Ank) wronglit h uring thei but much coalt of Sc A great de of 23 from gether abu baolt at th 1791. botl and their e here. By ampton water. It fill retains foing of its nutrient importance 1 but, notwithfunding the uncommon goodness of its lumbour, most of its foreign connected has defected it, the chief branches now remaining being a diare of the Newfoundland fillsery, a trade with Portugal for wine and finit, and the intercourse with Gorontey and Jersey, in which dlands many merchants there their whies, bringing them over to Southampton, in they are wanted a sid if limited quantity of whol is minuffy lent from this port to those idlands for their hohery manifacture. There is a mill for twiting tilk t fame carpets are made t and many vellets built for different purits.

Sourn Mourros (Dev. E.) has manufactures of ferges, shalloons, and felt hats, together with a great market for wool.

Since Pernewron, (Som. E.) a finall town with a manufacture of dowlar.

SOUTHWARE, (Sur. E.) a burgh on the fouth fide of the River Thames. It is politically a part of the city of London, and thirs the commerce and manufactures of the metronodia.

SOUTHWOLD, (Suff. B.) a finall lown, fituated on a peninfula formed by the fea and an inket communicating with the River Blyth, has fine coaffing trade, and fone filhing hubites. The communication, lately opened, with the back country by a canal, onthe alarge the trade of this place.

Sowerny reference of being at the bead of the navigation of the River Culder, which carries final failing floops up to it, though it is abnol close under blackflone edge, the great ridge between the call and well fildes of the illand.

STAIDING, (Line, E.) a neat tuwn among the fens, and on the well bank of the River Welland, which carries velfels of about fifty time up to its the chief trade, however, is the fole of fat cattle, bred in the adjacent marth lands.

SPEYMINER, called alfo GARMACH, and curruptly GARMOURN, (Inv. S.) a village at the month of the Spey, which has long had a couliderable filhery of falmon for the Landon market, a law-will, and fome trade in thipping cora. About the year 1784 fonce centlemen of York and Hull made purchaser of the extensive woods of Glenmore, &c. about 60 miles up the River Spey, from which they bring down logs, planks, deals, fpars, thip timber, &c. by floots upon the river. (See Anemnerny.) They have about 70 faws wrought by two mills at Speymonth for manufacturing their timber. Some is fold on the fpot t but much more is thipped for various parts of the coult of Scotland, Hall, and the royal dock-vmds. A great deal is also used in huilding vellely whereof 23 from 25 to 500 time, and measuring altogether about 4,000 tims, belides hours, &c. were built at this harbour between the years 1785 and 1793, both timbers and plank being of fir wood : and their example has also induced others to build here. By all thefe occupations the place, from

being quite dead during the interval of the falmons belong this become filtring and professions.

STARISTO, corruptly called STARISO, (Cam. S.) a final turbour near Wick, where corn and meal are thipped, and huildings have been creeked for pickbue and function bernings.

STANTORD, (Line, t.) a large town with flontebuilt-shuffes, on the River Welland, which brings barges up to it. There is fome trade in oall-a and, by favour of the river, flone is allo in article of trade. The fame a commodation enables the inhabitants to supply their neighbrines with coal and other micles of coalling and foreign trade.

STANLEY, (Peech, S.) a village railed by means of a cotton mill, ere-9ed in the year 1784 by the advice of Sir Richard Arkwright, which is direct by water brought from the River Tity under a mountain, moves 2,000 fpindles, and gives employment to alout 350 hands. Flax is allo fpindlere by machinery.

STEWARTOWN, (Apr. 8.) a neat little town, wherein the manufactors of bounces lor-the High-landers, and others, who adhere to the Rehious of their fathers, is Rill kept up.

STEWARTSTOWN, (Tyr. A) a thriving village in the heart of a linen country.

STILTON, (Hunt, 1.) a village noted for the cheefe known by ice name, the produce of the daines of the aliacent marthen.

STITLING, the capital of the flive of the fame unite, is an anticat town, huilt upon a rock upon the funth fide of the Rivee Forth, which living velicls of 60 or 70 tims up to the bridge with the tide. The manufacture of fhallouds has given way to carpets, which are now the principal woolern article, and are remarked for the gooduris of their column. Serges are fall unde to Stirling and the adjacent country; and the cotton manufacture now emplays many ucus, women, and children, in the various departments of Ipinning, weaving, and tarobournage.

Stockbore, (Clog. E.) a pretty large town on the fauth hank of the River Medica. The manufacture of hats, chiefly low-pured, afed to be the principal branch of industry in this town; and, provisions and fuel being mulerate, feveral of the lattonakees in Landon have honfes here. Being near Mancheller, it has also a flure of the cotton manufacture, which has been much extended here, as effewhere. This town, fike Mancheller, has the advantage of not having its industry cramped by corporation laws and restraints, nor convulled by elections.

PEOCETON, (Dar. E.) on the north fide of the Tees, from a food! village has rifen, in little more than a century, to a well-doubt town, containing speco inhabitants, and has a very confiderable trade, though the entrance of the river is rendered dangerous by us rapidity. Lead, alous, containing the case, and cheefe, are finpped for London and other Bruith ports, and also for foreign consti-

rics. The manufactures are-flips, fome of them of great burthen, fail-cloth, cordage, and linen.

STONEHAVEN, (Kink. S.) a finall town with a good and improveable harbour, having 22 feet at high fpring tides. Of the few veffels belonging to the place, fome fail to the Baltic, but most are coasters. Some ofnaburgs, fail-cloths, sheetings, checks, &c. are made here; but not to any great extent.

STORMOUNT, formerly Colinhaugh, (Perth, S.) a large establishment of works for bleaching, and for fpinning cotton, the machinery of which is driven by the water of the Tay.

STORNOWAY, (Rofs, S.) a fown fitnated at the head of a fine bay, or loch, on the call fide of the island of Lewis, which makes a deep and fpacious harbour for ships of any burthen. About 50 veffels, belonging to the port, are employed in the sherry in coalting, and in foreign trade. The industry of the people is directed chiefly to the herring fishery; cod and ling are also eaught and cured, and some side of the island to the herring fishery; cod and ling are also eaught and cured, and some side of the sherring fishery; cod and ling are also eaught and cured, and some side of the sherring sherring sherring and the standard sherring letters, goods, and passengers, to and from the main land, three school-houses, and also a town-house, and an affembly room, "being in all respects the most populous, the largest, and most important, town in the whole range of the Western islands.

STOURBRIDGE, (Camb. E.) See CAMBRIDGE. STOURBRIDGE, (Worc. E.) a thriving town on the River Stour, with great manufactures of broad glafs, flint glafs, and a transparent kind of red glafs, crucibles, and earthen wares of various forts. The abundance of coal, iron ore, and clay, give birth to confiderable manufactures of nails and every article of ironmongery, and also brick-works. Some woolen cloth is made here.

STOURMINSTER, (Dorf. E.) a small town on another river called Stour, with a manufacture of the kind of baize called swanskin.

STOURDORT, (Wore. E.) a thriving village fituated at the junction of the River Stour and a cand with the Severn, has a basin and quay for the accommodation of barges, and a good deal of business in conveying goods up and down the

STOW ON THE WOULD, (Glauc. E.) a small town, chiefly noted for its fairs, at which hops, cheefe, and sheep, are fold to a large amount.

STOW MARKET, (Suff. E.) a large town, about 15 miles above Ipfwich on the River Orwell, which has been made navigable to it, whereby the trade of the place has been much increased. The manufacture of woolen stuffs, which formerly shourished here, has declined; and facking and cordage have come in its place.

STRANGFORD, (Down, I.) a town fituated on the frait which forms the entrance into a finall land-locked fea, called Strangford loch, with a harbour for finall veffels, ranked as a cultom-house port, in which some corn, linen, and cattle, are shipped.

STRANRAER, (Wig. S.) a town fituated at the head of a fafe and commodious bay, called Loch Ryan, which affords anchorage for the largest verfels, and good accommodation for those of 100 tuns, almost close to the houses. From having only two small vessels in the year 1764, this port has increased its shipping to above 1,600 tuns, chiesly employed in the herring sishery and coasting trade. Some of them trade to the Baltic, and import wood and other materials for building houses and vessels.

STRATFORD, (War. E.) a good town on the well fide of the River Avon, which brings barges up to it, has fome trade in corn and malt, and in water carriage for the neighbourhood.

STRATURVEN, (Lan. S.) a small inland town, enlivered by the ootton manufacture, and slowering upon muslin, which gives employment to the young girls.

STRATHBANE, (Tyr. I.) a town, well fituated for trade, on the River Foyle, which is navigable up to it.

STRATHMICLO, (Fife, S.) an inland little town, with a flarc of the linen manufacture. There was a manufacture of white thread, conducted chiefly by Mrs. Carrick: but I apprehend it is dropt. Excellent wool is produced on the adjacent Lomond hills, and the other requifites for the woolen manufacture are at hand: yet I do not find that any attempt has been made to turn these advantages to any account.

STROMNESS, (Ork. S.) a village in the Mainland, (or largeft island) of Orkney, with a fafe, deep, and commodious, harbour, much reforted to by vessels which are prevented by head winds from passing through the Pentland sirth. A sew simil vessels are employed in the sisting and coasing trade. The Hudson's-bay company's sings call here to ship people for their fettlements, three fourths of those in their service being supposed to be Orkneymen: and the Greenland whalers also ship mauy of their hands at this port, and land then again on their way home.

STRONTIAN, (Arg. S.) a village in Sunart, with copious lead mines, wherein about 200 men are employed.

STROUD, (Cloue. E.) a good town, fituated on a river of the fame name, with very extentive manufactures of fine cloth, the most of which are ingrained colours, and particularly fearlets, for dying which, the clear water of the river possesses a far as the eye can reach, appears full of fearlet

nnd oth interfp the cer be obf trict ar ifhed fo (See B vantage a canal

Suni bank of navigab 'There and oth Suni Werementy the

triffing

a large, perity coal mi from wh northerl fage to lying lo convenie lishment potteries works. working branches with its people. in quant able fore and othe tion of the travelers, which is this late has only fpan, and ting veffe it with t of great built here The c

foreig See Coar Swarv tion of the manufactu

the year

for Lond

cordage have come in its place.

as the eye can reach, appears full of fearlet

thas not, however, got a coffee-house, as was reported in London, when it was the sastion to saik of the prosperity

It has

ly owing to
that name a
ceffors the c
at prefent k

+ Calcari

Romans, an

nnd other showy coloured cloths upon the tenters, intersperfed with the trees and fields. This being the center of the dyed-cloth manufacture, it may be observed, that all the cloths made in this diftrict are woven white, dyed in the cloth, and finished for the market, by the great manusacturers, (See Bradford, Will.) Stroud has now the advantage of a communication with the Severn by a canal which comes very near to it.

SUDBURY, (Suff. E.) a good town on the north bank of the River Stour, which has been made navigable up to it, has thereby fome trade. There are manufactures of perpetuanas, fays,

and other fluffs.

SUNDERLAND, (Dur. E.) formerly called New Weremouth, fituated on a point of land formed by the fea and the River Were, from being a trifling village about 200 years ago, * has become a large, handsome, and prosperous, town. Its prosperity fprings entirely from the neighbouring coal mines, and the commodionfness of the port, from which veffels can proceed to fea with the northerly winds, which, though fair for the paffage to London, fometimes lock up the veffels lying loaded in the mouth of the Tine. The convenience of fuel at hand encouraged the ellablishment of falt-works, and afterwards iron-works, potteries, lime-works, glass-houses, and copperas works. Thus do the ufeful arts and industry, working upon natural advantages, create new branches of beneficial employment. Sunderland, with its dependent villages, contains about 20,000 people. It is next to Liverpool and Newcastle in quantity of shipping, and has a very considerable foreign trade, and a prodigious trade in coals and other coasting business. For the accommodation of the shipping, as well as the inhabitants and travelers, a bridge of cast iron has been erefted, which is esteemed the most capital specimen of this lately-invented construction of bridges. It has only one arch, which is 236 feet wide in the fpan, and 100 feet high above low water, admitting veffels of confiderable burthen to pass under it with their topgallant masts standing. Vessels of great burthen and excellent workmanship are built here.

The coals shipped in the port of Sunderland in

the year 1799 were for London

75,231 chaldrons.

other ports in Great Britain 223,338 foreign parts 4,039

See COAL-WORKS.

SWALWELL, (Dur. E.) a village at the junction of the Derwent with the Tine, has a great manufacture of anchors, hoes, shovels, cast pots, kettles, &c. conducted by a company, who have a warehouse in London, and another in Greenwich, and have three veffels, constantly running with their goods to those warehouses.

SWANSEY, (Glam. W.) a thriving town, fituated on the River Tawey, which, with the flood-tide, carries veffels of 200 tuns two miles above the town, has a very confiderable trade in coal, lime, iron, clay, and flag-stones, which are carried to London, Bristol, Cornwall, and Ireland. There arc feven copper-works, an iron-foundery, a brafehouse, a spelter manufactory, a por ery, two confiderable breweries, feveral yards for hipbuilding, and a wet and dry dock. As trade and manufactures beget more trade, the merchants of Swanfey have lately extended their commerce to the Baltic and the West Indies; and it appears by the custom-house books, that their shipping trade has increased to about five times the amount of what it was about thirty years ago, an increase of prosperity comparable to that of Liverpool. In the spirit of Liverpool, the merchants here have erceted piers for improving and deepening their harbour, and the neighbouring country is im-proved by a canal. In the year 1799 there were shipped here-for London 6 chaldrons of coal, and to all other ports 139,486 chaldrons of coal, 13,319 of flone coal, and 19,253 of culm.

SWANWICH, (Dorf. E.) a village in the isle of Purbeck, on a fmall bay, has some trade in shipping Purbeck stone for London and other

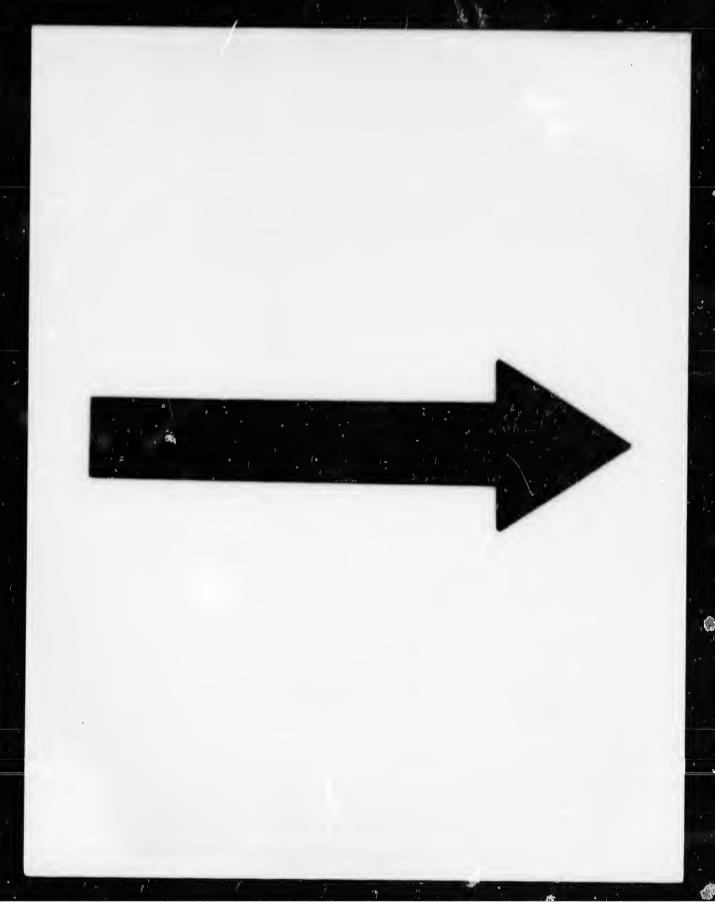
Swindon, (Staff. E.) a hamlet in the parish of Himley, in which, and in the adjacent district, wherever there is a fufficient water-fall, there is a mill for manufacturing feythes, reaping hooks or fiekles, axes, &c.

TADCASTER, (York, W. R.) a town on the Werf, which is navigable for failing veffels to the bridge, above which the river is barred by a mill dam. The lime-stone here is reckoned very good, and is carried to York and other places.+

TALLOW, (Wat. I.) a town fituated on the River Bride, a navigable branch of the Blackwater, by means of which it has a thriving trade.

TAMWORTH, (Staff. and War. E.) an antient town lying on both fides of the River Tame, which has been noted for good ale, and a manufacture of narrow woolen cloth. It is now diffinguished and animated by the extensive works, established by Sir Robert Peel and Company here, and in the adjacent village of Fazely, for carrying on the cotton manufacture in every stage of its progrefs, including fpinning, weaving, bleaching, printing, &c. The accidental difeovery of a fub-

^{*} It has been supposed, because Camden says nothing of Sunderland, that it did not exist in his time; a missake part-ly owing to the change of the name; for the town has grown out of an episcopal village, called Weremouth, and under that name at received a charter from Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, 1138-1194, who reserved to himself and his suc-cessors the cultoms of sish, as Brus had from his vasilas at Hartlepost. How long it has been called Sunderland, I do not at present know: but it appears, under that name, as a village beside Weremouth in Camden's map of Durham. † Calcaria, the Roman name of this place, gives resson to believe that the quality of the lime was known to the Romans, and probably an article of trade with them.



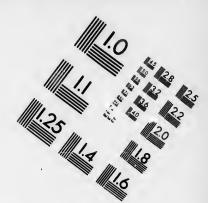
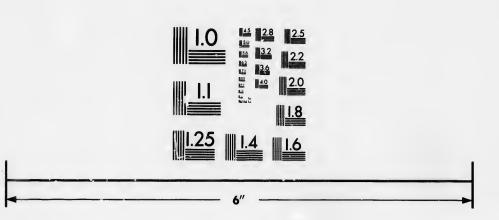
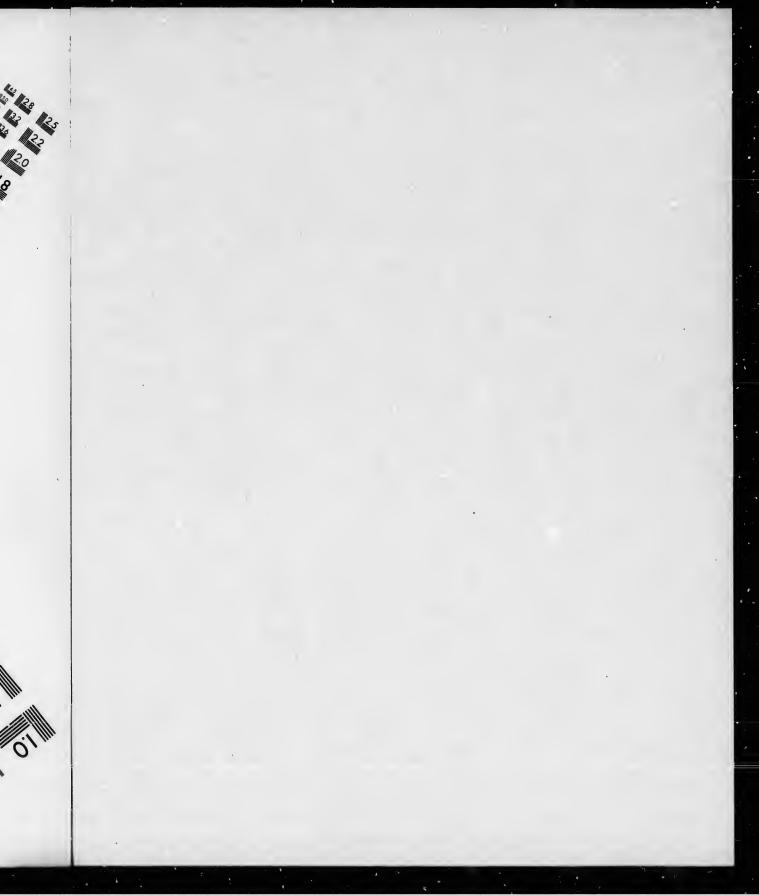


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503 STATE OF THE STATE



ther

ed r

very

T

of a

port,

Coc

harb

ry a

work

Doct

falt,

every

fubjer Tr er Fa which

TI

grana fertile Ta the R

has co

for tir

which

Coppe

the fid

tures,

Tu

a confi

able re

fo rece

kind o

known

ary at

country

furnace

to pig

able tr

ried fro

verstone

machine

UPT the Sev

ULL

ULV

Tu

to these works And they, together with the town, have the advantage of being at the center of the important combination of canals, which here branch out to meet the four principal rivers of England. " urles

TARAGH, (Mosts, L.) a small village, in antient times the residence of the supreme kings of Ire-land, is situated in the field of the coarse linen

TAXISTOCK, (Dev. E.) a large and handsome town on the River Tave, is one of the flannary

TAUNTO" (Sem. E.) a large and populous town, fituated on the River Tone, which brings large barges up to it. It is famous for its ale, which is carried to all parts of the world. The woolen manufacture, which used to employ about 1,100 looms here, has declined, owing, it is faid, to clection politics; and a filk manufacture has been ellablished.

TEIGNMOUTH, (Dev. E.) a town on the north fide of the Teign, which makes a pretty good harbour, has fome velfels in the Newfoundland fiftery, fome home fifting, and fome coafting trade. Shipbuilding is the chief manufacture of

the place. TENBY, (Pemb. W.) a town fituated on the Briftol channel, with a pretty good harbour. Coal is the chief article of the trade; and the inhabitants profecute the herring fiftery in the proper feafou. Iron ore and black marble abound here.

TEWKSBURY, (Glouc. E.) a large and hand-fome town, fituated on the Aven at its junction with the Severn, has manufactures of cotton goods, holiery, nails, malt, and mudard, for which last article it has long been famous. It was also famous for its woolen cloths in former times ; but that manufacture has long ago left it.

TAME, (Oxf. E.) a town on a river of the same name, which carries barges up to it, whereby it has some trade in providing water carriage be-tween London and the adjacent country.

THETFORD, (Norf. and Suff. E.) a confiderable town, fituated at the junction of the Thet with the Onfe, both navigable rivera, by means of which there is some carrying trade by barges to and from Lynne. There are manufactures of woolen goods

THIRER, (York, N. R.) a town with fome manufactures of low-priced linen and facking.

THRAPSTON, (Northamp. E.) a finall market town, has some trade by means of the navigation of the River Nen, on the east bank of which it flands.

THURSO, (Cain. S.) a town fituated on a river of the same name, near the northern extremity of Great Britain, containing about 1,600 inhabitants, has a harbour, capable of being rendered

terrancen fining of water, peculiarly adapted for very commodious, which is a port, and possesses the purposes of bleaching, was a great acquisition above 4,000 tuns of shipping, chiefly employed in carrying fair, com, yarn, and kelp, to London. Leith, Newvanle, &c. The men, not engaged in agriculture, pasturage, and mechanical trades, are employed in catching and curing falmon, her-rings, and other fifth; for all which London is the principal market. The industry of the women is thrown away in spinning linen yarn for the manufacturers in the fonth country, an employment by which bluoming youth and feeble age are condemned to poverty and waste of animal substance.

TILDESLEY, (Lan. E.) a village, which has lately grown from a dozen of cottages to about 200 good houses, inhabited by about 1,000 people, who employ above 300 looms in the fabrication of fancy fluffs, ... o e

TILLICOULTRY, (Clac. S.) a village on the River Dovan, has manufactures of a kind of ferge known by its name, and of plaiding.

TINEMOUTH, (Northumb. E.) a town at the mouth of the Time, below North Shiels, has fome falt-works, and a fhare of the coal trade.

TINTERN, (Men. E.) a village on the River Wye, has manufactures of wire and other works in iron. who very and every now at heavy look eveloued

TIPTON, (Staff. E.) a village, in which there are iron fumaces, rolling and flitting mills, and works in a variety of articles of ron, among which the manufacture of mails, from the largest spikes down to tacks, whereof 1,200 weigh only two ounces, deferves notice, as furnishing employment to women and children as well as men. At the works, established by Messieurs Keir and Company, alkali is made from the refuse of some other chymical preparations; also soap to a large extent, in making which the alkali is employed; white lead, by a new process; red lead; and fashes for windows, made of iron, and also of a yellow metal, compounded of copper, zinc, and iren, which combines lightness with firength.

Tiverton, (Dev. E.) a handsome and populous town, has manufactures of white ferges, druggets, perpetuanas, fagathies, and other woolen goods, which employ about 700 looms : and about 200 hands are employed in combing wool.

TIVIDALE, (Staff. E.) a village near Birming. ham, enlivened by confiderable manufactures of nails, and other articles made of iron. ...

TOBIRMORY. Sec. V. iv, p. 434. Topsham, (Dev. E.) a flourithing town at the head of an estuary of the English channel, which receives the River Ex, is the port of the city of Exeter, which is not itself accessible by vessels of great burthen. The chief manufacture is flipbuilding. For the exports, &c. fee Exerea.

TORAINGTON, (Dev. E.) a confiderable town on the River Towridge, has fome manufactures of fluffs, many of which are fent to Ireland.

^{*} In July 1743, or 1744, there were 2,560 falmon taken at one haul of the net in the River Thurso.

ERCL

Touveugn; (Fife, S.) a fmall town, with a tolerable harbour on the Firth of Forth, to which there belong about 1,000 tuns of hipping, engaged partly in foreign trade, and partly in coating, both supported by the adjacent ceal, which is of very good quality.

TOTHESS, (Dev. E.) a town on the river Dart, in which the tides flows 10 or 12 fest at the bridge, has fome manufactures of woolen goods, and fome fishing business.

TRALES, (Ker. I.) a town situated at the head of a bay of the Atlantic ocean, is ranked as a

port, has a few veffels, and very little trade.

TRANENT, and PORT SETON, together with COCKENZIE, (Had. S.) form a village with a small harbour, which has a few vessels in the East-country and coasting trades. There are great coal-works, which have, as usual, produced falt-works. Doctor Swediaur established works for refining falt, but foon funk under the hardflips to which every undertaking, wherein falt is employed, is fubjected ...

Tazgony, (Corn. E.) a small town on the River Fale, which carries boats up to it, by means of which it has some trade. A . MAR . MARCHAEL

TRING, (Hert. E.) a finall town, noted for its granaries and markets for corn, the produce of the fertile country around it.

Taowan Doz, (Will. E.) a thriving town, on the River Were-near its junction with the Avon, has confiderable manufactures of fine broad cloth, kerfeymere &c.

Tauao, (Gorn. E.) one of the coinage towns for tin, is functed at the confluence of the River Falo, and two other rivers, which form a harbour capable of receiving veffels of about 100 tuns, which are employed in carrying the ore of tin and

Copper.

TULLAMORE, (King. I.) a neat little town on the fide of the grand canal, with fome manufactures, which its favourable fituation will probably improve.

TULLOCH, (Perth, S.) a thriving village with a confiderable print-field.

TUNBRIDGE (Kent, E.) is a place of fashionable refort on account of its mineral wells, and alkind of goods, being toys, made of word, and known by the name of Tunbridge ware.

ULLAPOOL. See V. iv, p. 434. ULVERSTONE, (Lan. E.) a town near the eftuary at the mouth of the Leven, now rendered acceffible by fea veffels by means of a caual. The country abounds with coal and iron ore; and furnaces are erected for converting the ore into pig iron and bar iron, with which a confiderable trade is carried on. Lime-stone is also carried from this place. At Newlands mill, near Ulverstone, tow yarn for sack-cloth is spun by water

UPTON, (Worc. E.) a town on the west bank of the Severn, has a quay for the accommodation of VOL. IV.

the river craft, and some business connected with the navigation of the river.

YT ' A LANDWISHE.

UTTO TETES, (Staff. E.) a handfome town on the west side of the Dove, has some iron forges: and great quantities of corn, cheefe, and other provisions, are fold at its markets, and conveyed in every direction upon canals, which communicate with the Thames, the Hamber, the Merlea, the Dec, and the Severn.

Uxbridge, (Mid. E.) a townson the River Colne, is a confiderable market for corn. close to the grand junction canal, it may have navigable communication with all parts of England, and a very cafy intercourse with London by the additional canal extended to Paddington.

WAINFLEET, (Line. E.) a town with a fmall

harbour, and a few coasting vessels.

Wakefield (York, W. R.) was a handsome town, noted for its woolen manufacture 200 years ago. [Camdeni Britannia, p. 565.] It is fituated on the River Calder, upon which failing vessels can proceed many miles above the town. The manufactures of woolen cloth and light woolen fluffs are very confiderable in and around the town; and, for the accommodation of buyers and fellers, a handsome and commodious hall has lately been built. A great deal of wool is also fold here; and there is a confiderable trade in fending coals down the river for York, Hull, &c.

WALDERWICK, (Suff. E.) a village at the mouth

of the River Blyth, opposite to Southwold, with a small share of coasing trade.

Wallingroup, (Berk. E.) a considerable town on the Thames, sends great quantities of cora and male down. malt down the river to London,

Walsale, (Staff. E.) a populous town, had a great manufacture of buckles, when they were in general use. There are manufactures of various articles of ironmongery, chiefly for the ule of faddlers, and of sails, in making which women and children, as well as men, find employment.

WANDSWOATH, (Sur. E.) a village near the fouth bank of the Thames, has a manufacture of hats, originally established by French protestant refugees, a fearlet dye-house on a large scale, iron mills, oil mills, mills for making white lead, printfields for calicoes, diffilleries, &c.

WANSFOAD, (Tork, N. R.) a village with a cotton work.

WARE, (Hert. E.) a confiderable town at the head of the navigation of the River Lea, by means of which the inhabitants corduct the trade of the adjacent rich and fertile country with London, carrying thither great quantities of corn, malt, and flour, and returning with coals and every kind of merchardize. The chief manufactures of the town and neighbourhood are making malt and grinding wheat.

WAREHAM, (Dorf. E.) a fmall town at the mouth of the river Frome in Poole harbour, had formerly some shipping, which, by the increasing shallowness of the water, on the west side of the

little buffiness of any kind, except that some of the women are employed in knitting stockings and working lace.

WELSKFOOL, (Mont. W.) a confiderable trays at the head of the navigable water of the Several has a great market for the flannels, which are the staple manufacture of the neighbouring country.

WEMYSS, pronounced Weems, (Fife, S.) a small town with a tolerable tide harbour, and fome tradein shipping coals and falt to the ports of Scotland, and coals to the Baltic Hamburgu, and the Netherlands, whence wood, iron, and flax, are brought in return. Some good veffels are built here; and feveral of the larger (nes belonging to-the place are chartered by the merchants of other ports for foreign trade, or by government as transports. The town has a share of the trade in low-Priced linens, the general staple of Fife.

WESTBURY, (Wilt. E.) a town on the border.

of Salifbury plain, has a confiderable manufacture of woolen cloth, and makes a great deal of malt.

The WESTERN ISLANDS, fo called as lying on the west side of Scotland, consist of Skie, Lewis, North Uift, South Uift, Barray, Cannay, Rum, Col, Tirie, Mull, Lifmore, Colonfay, Jura, Ilay, and an almost innumerable multitude of fmaller

In the darkest ages of European barbarism the light of fcience shone, comparatively bright, in these remote islands; and some faint rays from them illuminated the country now called Scotland, and even England. From the ninth to the thirteenth century inclusive, they, together with Mann, constitnted the Norwegian feudal kingdom of Mann. During that period they were in some degree enlivened by arts, industry, and commerce; and their fleets were frequently formidable to the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The unhappy condition to which Scotland was reduced, very foon after the acquifition of the kingdom of Mann, by the deaths of the good King Alexander III, and his infant grand-daughter Quten Margaret, funk the islands into a state of barbarism. They continued neglected, and almost unknown, by the government of Scotland : and the accession of the Scottish foreteign to the crown of England removed them still further from the attention of the court. Even now, the little knowledge, which people in general have of them, is chiefly derived from the accounts given by travelers, who have lately vifited them from motives of curiofity.

But this neglected portion of the British empire is an unopened mine of wealth and prosperity, which, whenever it shall be restored to its natural importance by patriotic wifdom, will be infinitely more valuable than fifty

conquests, and fifty distant colonies.

Wexford, the capital of a county so called, in a confiderable town, with about 9,000 inhabitants, fituated at the mouth of the River Slaney, on the fouth fide of a spacious harbour or bay, to which there belong above 60 vessels of moderate burthen. The exports confift of corn, flour, and tome

harbour, have been removed to Poole. Tobaccepipe clay is now the chief article of the trade of the place.

WARKWORTH, (Northumb. R.) a finall town at the mouth of the Coquet, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in catching and curing falmon, of which there is great plenty in the river.

WARMINSTER, (Will. E.) a confiderable town

with a good woolen manufacture, and a great trade in wool, corn, and malt.

WARM'LEY, (Glouc. E.) a village near Briftol,

has large copper works.

feafon.

WARRINGTON, (Lan. E.) a confiderable town on the River Mersea, has manufactures of finckahuck table linen, fail-cloth, glafs, pins, and fome cotton goods, and is noted for the goodness of its malt and ale.

WARWICK, (Cumb. E.) a village on the River

Eden, has works for spinning cotton.
WARWICK, the capital of the shire of the same name, is a populous and handsome town of stone houses, situated on the River Avon. The chief trade of the place has been making malt, to which fome cotton works have lately been added.

WATCHET, (Som. E.) a town with a small harbour, has fome veffels employed in carrying alabafter, lime of an excellent quality, and kelp, and in bringing coel. Some falmon are caught here; and the herring fishery is attended in its

WATERFORD, the capital of the county of the fame name in the fouth-east part of Ireland, is a large and flourishing town, with about 35,000 inhabitants, fituated on the fouth fide of the River Suir, a few miles above its junction with the Barrow, below which there is a spacious estuary, called Waterford harbour. Veffels of good burthen can lie at the quay, which runs along the whole tength of the town; but the largest vessels lie a few miles lower. Waterford is next to Cork in the export of provisions, and rivals Drogheda in the export of corn, flour, &c. The post-office packets to and from Milford haven are stationed

WEDNESBURY, (Staff. E.) a small town near Birmingham, with manufactures of locks, gunlocks, nails, and other articles of ironmongery.

WELLINGBURGH, (Northamp. E.) a confiderable town with good stone houses, has a large share of the lace manufacture, and a good market for

WELLINGTON, (Shrop. E.) a town fituated among mines of coal, lime, and iron ore, has large furnaces for iron, wrought by fteam.

WELLINGTON, (Som. E.) a town on the fouth fide of the River Tone, with a confiderable manufacture of druggets and ferges.

WELLS, (Norf. E.) a decayed town, with a harbour much injured by the fea, has fome vessels, and fome trade in corn and malt. but fifhing is the principal bufiness of the place.

WELLS, (Som. E.) a small episcopal city, has

W annu land

J.:W E.) liame a por land : to Pe ture o ·W a fma flower . W

ing v reign Itin. fome : about nov. it quanti concer comm branch next (works quanti ped he Medite though banke

The h a great withfts mouth ing 50 water. place, well ad manufa the fho WH

WHI and flo the wef digious coal mi land, a way un tendant The me and W quantity the exi

town, v

* The to be the is now ra

provisions. A good deal of coarse woolen cloth is made in the neighbourhood

WEYHILL, (Hamp. E.) a village noted for its annual fair, reckoned the greatest market in England for hops, cheese, and sheep.

WEYMOUTI: and MELCOMB REGIS, Dorf. E.) though reprefented by four members in parliament, are but one town as a corporation, and as a port, feparated only by a river, called the Wey. The merchants are concerned in the Newfoundland fiftery, and, in confequence of that, in a trade to Portugal. Shipbuilding is the chief manufacture of the place.

WHITBURN, (Link. S.) an inland village, with a small cotton manufactory, and some weaving and slowering work for Glasgow.

... WHITBY (York, N. R.) was originally a fifting village at the mouth of the Esk, and in the reign of Henry VIII it was little more. [Lel. Itin. V. i, p. 57.] a Before the year 1700 it had fome share of the coal trade, a d then possessed about 60 veffels of about 80: tune burthen ; and now it has become the feventh port in England in . quantity of shipping. The inhabitants are largely concerned in the coal trade, and also in foreign commerce, and the Greenland fishery, in which branch they have for many years been generally next to London. The adjacent numerous alum works furnish cargoes for many vessels; and great quantities of the produce of the country are shipped here, and also of fish, which are carried to the Mediterranean, the West Indies, &c. The town, though rather inconveniently placed on the steep banks of the river, is well built and populous. The harbour is mostly artificial, being formed at a great expense, by projecting piers, and is, not-withstanding, much incommoded by sand at the mouth of it. It is, however, capable of containing 500 vessels, which must lie aground at low water. Shipbuilding is a principal trade of the place, and the vessels are remarkably strong, and well adapted for the coal trade. There is also a manufacture of canvais; and some kelp is made on the shore for the service of the alum works.

WHITECHUACH, (Hamp. E.) a small inland town, with some manusactures of light woolen stuffs. WHITEHAYEN, (Cumb. E.) a large, well-built, and stourishing, town, and the principal port on the west side of England for coal, of which produced in the stuff of England for coal, of which produced in the stuff of England, and some of them penetrate a considerable way under the bed of the sea. Salt, an usual attendant upon coal, is made here to a great amount. The merchants have some concern in foreign trade; and Whitehaven is the sixth port in England for quantity of shipping, keing next to Hull. Though the existence of Whitehaven two centuries ago

is afcertained by its appearance in Camden's map of Cumberland, yet it was not thought worthy of being noticed in his work. It owes its importance to the coal mines, and the fpirited exertions of the family of Lowther.

TOPENDIN N. I.

WHITENERN, (Wig. S.) an antient town, with a pretty good harbour n' rhe distance of three miles, formed by a little island, to which there belong a few small vessels, employed in coasting. There are some cotton manufactures, and some tenyards.

WHITNEY, (Osf. E.) a long and populous town on the River Windrush, a branch of the Thames, has some manusactures of selts and duffless but the chief business of the place, wherein about 3,000 people of both sexes and various ages are employed, is the manusacture of blankets, for which this town has a great reputation.

WHITETAPLE, (Kent, E.) a maritime village, and a kind of harbour for Canterbury, whereby it has fome coasting trade. The oysters upon the coast give employment to many of the people.

Wiccona, (Buck. E.) an antient town with a manufacture of paper, and a very great market for corn.

Wick, (Cain. S.) a small town with an indifferent harbour. Some herringa are pickled and imoked; a fishery for cod, &c. is carried on by a London company; and some pickled salmon, brought over-land from Thurso, are shipped for London.

Wicklow, the capital of an Irish county of the same name, a pleasant town, with a small harbour and a few vessels. It has some trade in exporting corn, coasting, &c. and is noted for the quality of its ale.

Wigan, (Lin. E.) a large and well-built town, connected with Liverpool by a canal. Placed in the neighbourhood of Liverpool and Manchester, it partakes of their spirit, and industry. Besides its oldsestablished iron forges and founderies, it has thriving manufactures of fustians, calicoes, and several other articles of cotton, the great staple of Lancashire, and also linen, and blankets, bed-coverlets. See

Wigton, the capital of the most foutherly shire in Scotland, which has the same name, is a small town with a harbour at the mouth of the River Bladenoch, which is rauked as a port by the custom-house. It has a few vessels, which are employed in coasting. There is a pretty good salmon sistery, and a trifling sistery for cod and herrings. There a, manufactures of plaiding, slannel, and cotton good., all on a small scale.

WILLENHALL. See WOLVERHAMPTON.

WILSONTOWN IRON-WORKS, (Lan. S.) creeked by Mefficura Wilfons at Cleugh, in the midft of iron-stone, coal, fire-clay, lime-stone, and freestone; fo that every thing is at hand.

^{*} The country on the fouth fide of this town, called the barony of Forth, is possessed by a peculiar people, who appear to be the numixed progeny of an early English colony, as they speak the antient Anglo-Saxon language, which, however is new rapidly moderni, ing. They are distinguished by their industry and the cleanliness of their habitations.

Wilton, (Will. E.) a imall town, noted for a very confiderable manufacture of carpets of the kind known by its name. HITEIDID

Winchersen, (Suff. E.) formerly a town of confiderable importance, and one of the Cinque ports, has been reduced, by encroachments and receffes of the fea, to a fmall town of about 500 people, with fcarcely any trade or manufactures, that of cambric, which was begun in the year

T'61, having been given up. The state of the Winchester, (Hamp, E.) an antient epifeopal city, fituated about 15 miles above Southampton on the Itchin, or Aire, which is navigable for barges thus far, and formerly carried them as high as Alresford, but the upper part of the navigation is now neglected. The city has very little of manufactures or trade of any kind, except some dealing in wool, and the fale of cheefe and cattle at the

Windson, (Berk. E.) a large town on the fouth wank of the Thames, has a great market for corn, and no other trade of any confequence, ex-

royal family in the neighbourhood.

Winlaton, (Dur. E.) a village near the fonth bank of the Tine, containing about 1,500 inhabitants, mostly blacksmiths, employed in the great-iron manufactory established by Sir Ambrose Crawley. The chief articles made here are nails, files, edge tools, and hoes, which are famous in all parts of the continent of America and the West

Winstond, (Chef. E.) a village with a share of the falt trade. See Salr-works.

WIRKSWORTH (Derb. E.) is a good town, wherein the court for determining disputes among the miners is held, and which may on every account be efteemed the capital of the mining country in Derby-fhire. The various kinds of lead oreare here firelted (i. e. the lead is separated from the heterogeneous matter) by furnaces blowr by bellows worked by a water-wheel. The quantity of had obtained from the Derby-fhire mines is about five or fix thousand tuns in a year: "Lere is about the fame quantity of iron; and abc 500 tuns of estamine. Mill-stones and grind-stones are also made in this neighbourhood. A cotton manufaccory employs about 200 people here; and fome

are employed in combing wool.

Wisber, (Camb. E.) a well-built town, fituated in the heart of the fen country, and amidt a combination of natural and factitious rivers, which are mostly navigable for vessels, larger or smaller.

The town has fome coafting veffels, which carry the corn, butter, &c. of the adjacent country to London and other places, and bring all kinds of necessary articles in return, for the supply of the great extent of country to which the barges have access by inland navigation.

WITHAM, (Eff. E.) a neat little town, with a

thare of the baize manufacture.

for large veffels, being about four miles lower on the river. Here the celebrated Colchefter ovfters are packed in small casks for carriage or export-

WIVELSCOMBE, (Som E) a thriving town, with manufactures of blankers, coatings, kerfeys, baize, and other coarfe woolen articles;"

WOLVERHAMPTON, (Staff. E.) a large and prosperous town, lias great manufactures in iron; brafs, japanned ware, and toys, executed in gold, filver, brais, mother of pearl, &c. The lock-finiths are particularly skilful in constructing locks; which are exceedingly curious, fome of them partaking of the nature of clock-work, and of very minute fize. A great part of the iron-mongery ware is made by the farmers of the adjacent country, and fold by them to the great manufacturers. In the year 1750 the town contained 7,454 inwar in 1793 they were increased to 18,500. Such are the happy effects of perfevering industry and ingenulty. Wolverhampton has the advantage of very extensive communication with most parts of England by canals.

number of villages, all more or less engaged in the fame branches of manufacture; and arrong them Willenhall and Bilfton may be noted as the

moft confiderable." .

WOODBRIDGE, (Suff. E.) a neat little town; fituated about ten miles above the mouth of the River Deben, which, though it tune but a hort courfe, is navigable by veffels of confiderable burthen up to the town. It has a convenient quay, and yards for building veffels, is ranked as a port by the custom-house, and has a good number of vessels, which are employed mostly in coasting, and trading to Holland, &c. Great quantities of cheese and butter are shipped here.

WOODSTOCK, (Oxf. E.) a small town, noted for works of steel and polished iron, and still more for gloves, which constitute the chief business of

the place.

WOOLWICH, (Kent, E.) a large town on the Thames, entirely occupied by the royal dock-yard, and other flores and works connected with the navy, and inhabited by people employed in the feveral departments of building and fitting out thips of war. In an adjoining field, called the warren or park, a prodigious quantity of great guns, balls, mortars, bombs, and other artillery, are kept in constant readiness for service.

WORCESTER, the capital of the county of the fame name, is a large, antient, epifcopal, city, fituated on the east fide of the River Severn, which is navigable thus far by good floops, many of them carrying top-fails, whereof 40 or 50 may be feen at a time, whence the city might be supposed to have a very great trade. The sale of hops is, however, the principal branch of business in the place. The woolen manufacture was once very WIVENHOE, (Eff. E.) the harbour of Colchester flourishing and extensive here; but now there is

feare for here ponn W mout able carry mon tenda upon canno are a W given

AZEKTEER

ed, h hofier W town, woole . W mines thiftle tivate W with a it, fm

found

YA ftone ! Wigh afford fome o YA well-b by the waters the th countr land na tient r rings b The f the fea The qu

Europ

in the

next to

of the

Portug

RCIA

fearcely any other manufacture than that of gloves, malt from the adjacent fertile country are shipped for which article, I have been told, the makers here for London and other Britis ports, and for here receive from eighty to a hundred thousand Holland. The merchants also export great quant-points a year.

Workington, (Cumb. E.) a town at the mouth of the River Detwent, which forms a tolerable harbour for veffels, which are eraployed in carrying coale to Ireland. There is a good falmon fishery, and fome falt-works, the ufual attendants upon coal. There is an iron foundery upon an extensive scale, with a mill for boring cannon, flitting mills, fcc. There are also manufactures of fail-cloth and cordage.

WORSTED, (Norf. E.) a town believed to have given its name to the kind of woolen yarn fo celled, has some manufactures of Norwich stuffs and hosery.

WOTTON UNDER EDGE, (Glove, E.) a thriving town, with a very confiderable manufacture of woolen cloth.

WRINTON, (Som. E.) a finall town, with some mines of lapis calaminaris. Teszles, a kind of thistles used in the woolen manufacture, are cultivated here.

WRENHAM, (Derb. E.) a confiderable town, with a good manufacture of flancel in and around it, fmelting works for lead, and Mr. Wilkinfon's foundery of great guns, &c. at Brymbo near it.

YARMOUTH, (Hamp. E.) a neat little town of flone houses, near the west end of the Island of Wight, stands at the mouth of a large inlet; which affords good anchorage for large vessels, and has some coasting trade.

YARMOUTH, (Norf. E.) a large, regular, and well-built, town, fituated on a peninfula formed by the fea and the River Yare, which receives the waters of the Waveney and the Thyrne; and all the three rivers being navigable many miles up the country, this town has the advantage of a good inland navigation. Yarmouth still keeps up its antient reputation as a first-rate fishing port, its herrings being known and esteemed all-over the world. The fishers also profecute the mackerel fishery in the feafon, and the cod fishery of the North fea. The quay here is reckoned one of the finest in Europe; and the port is the eighth in England in the quantity of shipping, being in that respect next to Whitby. Besides sish, the antient staple of the place, which are shipped for London, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, great quantities of corn and.

malt from the adjacent fertile country are shipped here for London and other British ports, and for Holland. The merchants also export great quantities of the woolen manufactures of. Norwich and the neighbouring country; and they have a considerable trade with the Netherlands, Norway, and the Baltic, from which their imports are chiefly timber and naval stores for the use of their shipping, Shipbuilding, and the trades connected with shipping and sfifting, employ the manufacturing industry of the place.

YARUM, (Tork, N. R.) a finall town on the River Tees, has fome coasting trade, chiefly in carrying corn and lea!; but much of its buffuefs has been carried to Stockton, which is more conveniently fituated nearer the mouth of the river.

YEOUI, (Sem. E.) a confiderable town on the, River Ivel or Yeovil, has a great market for butter, cheefe, corn, cattle, and hogs. The woolen manufacture, formerly chablified bere, has decayed; and, in its flead, leather gloves have become the staple of the place.

YORK, an archiepitcopal city, and a county of itself, is situated on the Oufe, which is here a very respectable river, though it has not yet received the waters of most of its chief tributary fireams, and, by the help of a lock below the city, brings up fea vessels of about ninety tuns. This antient city, the residence of the Roman emperors when in Britain, the metropolis of the great Northumbrian kingdom, and ftill the capital of the north part of England, has little other trade than retail shop-keeping. It is, however, a comfortable residence for many of the genteel families of the neighbouring country, who live here for the fake of moderate expense, the education of their children, agreeable company, and the amufements of plays, affemblies, &c. Being also an ecclesiaftical metropolis, and a confiderable thoroughfare, a good deal of money is circulated in the city in-

dependent of trade.
Youghall, (Cork, I.) a town conveniently, fituated on the fpreading mouth of the Blackwater, which forms a good harbour, and is navigable about 15 miles up the country. It contains about 7,000 inhabitants, epipys a confiderable finare of the provision trade, and possesses more vessels than any port in Ireland, except Dublia, and Cork.

for low and other place we cannot be a clarified at the low and the low and the low and low an

Just in proceedings to the contract of the con port training, sometime as the tente billing come in feet and the contract of the cost was a f erry (Light , And to mine the term of the little as with a flow of the dear of the state of the most of in the state of th 1. The second arrange with ich mön sing in till i die bei in minger giere out the proton of the second of the proton about the weight with the training of the property of the weight "tot have to so, or an of a second report report of a oldsmored that is the the property with the Supremura in the money of the 2 can read the spire I to mean in the - 1 the the the stir on a contract of the section of the of wonds manfing one ing ne. It was to see for y for as I withind I am very ready to achieve generating man it no man " all the harms any soul, it is to mir obtains the mer, at tells to sk about a principle of the a brown that the first of a to income and or short that have getting them to conduct were a

If may jorne per the man of the first of the conceptus and himself, providing a conceptus and march, providing a conceptus and march the conceptus and the conceptus and the conceptus and conceptus a

APPENDIX.

(*

APPENDIX, 1	No I.	The chronology of the principal sovereigns of
-------------	-------	---

1	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	GREMANY.	No I. The chron	SOAIN.	PORTUGAL
-			800 first emperor, Charlem	agne, h. of France		
9	800 Egbert, generally call- of the first monarch. 836 Ethelwalf 858 Ethelbald 860 Ethelbert 866 Ethelred 872 Affred	\$43 Keneth, reckened the first monarch. \$60 Donald \$64 Conftantine \$82 Eth \$83 Greg	814 Lothare 855 Louis II 875 Charles 877 Louis III		Spain, liciuding Portugal, Romans by the Goths and or the eighth century the Sarace rica got possifion of the bo	ther nothern nations. In
0	900 Edward 915 Athelfian 941 Edmund 946 Edred 955 Edwie 957 Edgar 978 Ethelred 1016 Edmund Ironfide 1017 Cnute, h. of Demm. 1036 Harold 1039 Hardsenute 1042 Edward Confessor 1056 Harold 1056 William I 1058 William II 1100 Henry I	894 Dunaid 904 Conftantine 944 Malcolm 953 Indulf 961 Duff (or Odo) 965 Culen 970 Keneth 993 Keneth 993 Keneth Grim 1001 Malcolm 1003 Dunean 1037 Maebeth 1055 Lulach 1056 MalcolmKenmor 1093 Douald 1094 Dunean 1097 Edgar	899 Arnulph 902 Louls IV 917 Conrad I 919 Henry I 936 Otto I 973 Otto II 984 Otto III 1001 Henry II 1004 Conrad II 103) Henry III	890 Odo 900 Charles the Simple 916 Rudolph 919 Louis IV 956 Lothare 986 Louis V 988 Hugh Capet 997 Robert 1031 Henry I 1060 Philip I	their dominion is flourified jing, in arms, arts, manufo yand any other country in monarchy was afterwards si doms, which were, one afte Christians, who had retired of Assuria, Biscay, Ge. About the end of the sist- teenth century, Ferdinaud ding of Aragon, by the marriage of Itabella queen of Castile and Leen, and the conquest of Granada from	for feveral ages in learn Gures, and commerce, be Europe. The Mooriff plit into many petty king or another, reduced by the
2	1135 Stephen 1154 Henry II 1189 Richard I	1107 Alexander I 1124 David I 1153 Malcolm IV 1165 William	1107 Henry V 1125 Lothare 1139 Conrad III 1152 Frederic Barbaroffa	1109 Louis VI 1137 Louis VII 1180 Philip II	the Moors, united all the territories now known un- der the name of Spain, and was, properly speaking, the	
3	1199 John 1216 Henry III	1214 Alexander II	1191 Henry VI 1209 Otto IV 1220 Frederic II 1250 Conrad IV	1223 Louis VIII 1226 Louis IX 2270 Philip III	first king of that country. He died in 1516.	
3	7 Edward II	1286 Margaret 1292 John de Balliol 1306 Robert de Brus 1329 David II	1173 Rudolph 1292 Adolph 1298 Albert I 1308 Henry VII 1314 Louis V	1313 Louis X 1314 Philip V		In the history of Portugal nothin
4	1326 Edward III 1377 Richard II 1399 Henry IV	1371 Robert Stewart 1390 Robert III	1346 Charles IV 1376 Woneeslaus 1400 Rupert	1320 Charles IV 1327 Philip VI 1349 John 1363 Charles V 1380 Charles VI	7	important secure be fore the reign of 1383 John I
5	1412 Henry V 1422 Henry VI 1460 Edward IV 1483 Edward V	1406 James II 1437 James II 1460 James III 1488 James IV	1411 Sigifmund 1438 Albert II 1440 Frederie III	1422 Charles VII 1460 Louis XI 1483 Charles VIII		1433 Edward 1438 Alphonfo V
	1483 Richard III 1485 Henry VII 1509 Henry VIII	1513 James V	1519 Charles V (k.of Spyin)	1497 Louis XII	1516 Charles I (emperor of Germany.)	1557 Sebustian
6	1547 Edward VI 1553 Mary 1558 Elizabeth	James VI	1558 Ferdinand 1564 Maximilian II 1576 Rudolph II	1546 Henry II 1559 Francis II 1560 Charles IX 1574 Henry III 1589 Fienry IV	1556 Philip II	1578 Henry 1580 Antonio 1580 Philip(k.of Spain
	1625 Chi	ncs I (and VI of Scotland.) arles I arles II	1611 Mathias 1618 Ferdinand II 1636 Ferdinand III	1610 Louis XIII	1621 Philip	ıv
74		nes II Illiam and Mary	1656 Leopold I	2043 Edule AlV	1665 Charles II	1640 John IV 1656 Alphonfo VI 1683 Pedra
	1714 Geo	ne , orge I	1705 Joseph I 1711 Charles VI	1715 Louis XV	1700 Philip V	
8		orge III	1740 Charles VII 1745 Francis 1765 Joseph II 1790 Leopold II 1792 Francis II	1774 Louis XVI 1793 France became a re	1746 Ferdinand VI 1759 Charles III	1706 John V 1750 Joseph 1777 Maria

5

urope after the y

DENMARE.

The early chrone

the Danish bistory is very vision till the reinn of wein, who invaded Eng-

S Caute (\$. af Eng land.)
6 Hardaenute
1 Magnue
8 Swein II
4 Harold
0 Cnute
6 Olaf
7 Eric III

Nicolas Erie IV Eric V Swein III Waldemar Cnute Waldemar II

Eric VI Abel Christopher Eric VII Eric VIII Christopher II Waldemar III 137

> Margaret Erie IX Christopher Christiern I John Christiern II Frederick I

Christiern III Frederick II Christieru IV

Frederick III Christiern V

Frederick IV

Christiern VI Frederick V

Christiern VII

DENMARE.	Neaway.	SWEDEN.	le she years begin on th	arn day of January.	A 3
			RUSSIA	POLAND.	EASTERN SMPIRA.
The early chr	onology of these nort	hern kingdoms is very ob-	towns and '	l lu	802 Nicephorns I
		commendation to the state of th	scure, and is morcove	r of no consequence in	811 Stauracina 811 Michael I
		1 Sometic Court history	f s	-	813 Leo V
	1 . 14		E 1 181	M	820 Michael II
	April 1 and a second	34.00			842 Michael III
	The first bing o	f Nor-		4	867 Bafil I
		1		4	836 Les VI
	Eric Blodos	" -			911 Alcander
	Hakon I				919 Remanus I
The Danish bestory is no	Harold II	- 111		The first who	
utain till the reinn of				the title of his	
wein, who inva led En				Poland was	g in 959 Romanus II
1.	Otal 1			999 Boleflaus	963 Nicephorus II 969 John Zimifces
S Caute (b. of England.)	1014 Olaf II			777 Doichaus	970 Bafil II
6 Hardacnute					1025 Constantine IX 1028 Romanus III
1 Magnus	1035 Magnus I			1025 Miciflaus	1034 Michael IV
8 Swein II 4 Harold	1047 Harold II			1041 Calimir I	1041 Michael V
o Cnute	1060 Old 111				1042 Conftantine X
6 Olaf	1067 Olaf III			tors Pater	1 56 Michael VI
7 Eric III	1093 Magnus II			1058 Bolcflaus II	1057 Ifaac I Campania
	,				
				1082 Uladiflaus I	IO I Michael VII
Nicolas					
MICOIAS	1103 Sigurd	000		1103 Boleslaus III	
Eric IV	1130 Magnus III 1135 Harold IV	The chronology	2/1	1139 Uladiflana II	1118 John .
Eric V	1136 Sigurd, Ingi Bu	Animi to perin anith	Jaid	1146 Boleslaus IV	
Swein III Waldeniar				1178 Cafimir II	IISI Alexius II
Cnutc	1162 Magnus IV	1162 Charles VII			II87 4 dronicus I
Waldemar II	1202 Hakon III	1192 Swetcher III		1194 Lefcus V	1195 Aleaius III Angelus
Eric VI	1204 Guthorm	1110 Eric X	,	1226 Boleflaus V	
Abel	1215 Ingi II	1220 John			1206 He y
out mobiles	1263 Magnus V	1250 Waldemar		12;9 Lefeus VI	1217 Petc. of Courtenay
Frie VIII	1280 Eric II			'.391 Premiffaus	1228 Baldwin II
Chain	1299 Hakon V	1279 Magnus I . 1290 Birger II		1292 Uladiflaus III	1 1 201 Michael Delinit
	1319 Magnus VI	1319 Magnus II		1333 Cafimir III	Andronicus the elder
Waldemar III			1	-555 Calimir III	1332 Andronicus the younger
1	374 Hakon VI	1354 Albert		1	1341 John Palæologua
Olaf	381 Olaf IV (a. of Den			1370 Louis	
Margare			Ruffia was fubjett		1
Eric IX			the Tatars (or Tartas	2) 1386 Uladiflaus IV	LION Manual
Christop	her III		from the year 1237	to .	1391 Manuel 1425 John Palæologus II
Christier	1 1		1486, when it was a	- 1434 Uladiflaus V	1448 Conflantine
			livred from their year	by Cathinir IV	Ottoman emperors.
John			1450 Iwan Bafilowit	2	1453 Mohamet II
-				1492 John Albert	
Christiern Frederick	II	1	LEOS BARRETT	1501 Alexander	1481 Bajazet II
Frederick	1	1523 Guftavus	1506 Bafil IV	1506 Sigifmund	1512 Selim
		1		1548 Sigifmund Aug-	1520 Solyman II
Christiern	111	1559 Erie XIV	1534 Iwan IV	Witus	,
		TO AIV		1574 Henry	1266 Callan 11
Frederick	II	1.60 7.1. 7	1	1575 Stephen	1566 Sclim II 1574 Amureth III
Christiern	IA	1568 John III 1592 Sigifmund	1584 Theodore I	1587 Sigifmund III (4.	- Without
		1604 Charles IV	1598 Boris	y Switten.)	1595 Mohamet III
		1611 Gustavus Adolphus	1606 Bafil Schuis	1632 Uladiflaus VI	1603 Achmet
Frader's		11033 Chrillina	- Jao Marchael ,	1	1617 Muslapha
Frederick		1666 Charles XI	1645 Alcais	1647 Calimir V	1618 Othman II
Christiern	v	Charles XI	'		1040 Ibrahim
				'	1649 Mohaniet IV
		1			
Frederick 1	v		1676 Theodore II	1670 Michael	1637 Selyman III
		1697 Charles XII	1682 Peter I	1673 SobiefLi	1691 Achmet II
Christiern V	7 5	gain.		1697 Frederick August.	#695 Muslaphe II
		1719 Frederick I	1725 Catharine I		17-3 Achmet III
		. yvocate t	1727 Peter II 1730 Anne	1733 Frederick III	1730 Mohamet V
Frederick V		1271 4111	174r Iwan V	I	
	,,	1751 Adolphus Frederick	1741 Elizabeth	1795 Poland was di. l	1754 Othman III 1757 Mustapha III
Christian 3			146a D		-/3/ winnabus III
Christiern V	1	1771 Guftavus III	1762 Peter III	vided between	1774 Abdul Achmas
Christiern V	1	1771 Gustavus III 1792 Gustavus IV	1762 Catharine II	vided between	177. Abdul Achmet 1789 Selim III

to un

from the ione. In from Afnd under in learnserce, beMoorifb etty kingted by the mountains

bistory of nothing norable or occurs beeign of

v

of Spain.)

o VI

A TABLE showing at one view, how many pounds, shillings, and pennies, have been coined out of a pound of silver at different times in

Whatever the division of money may have been in England in the Anglo-Saxon times, there is no doubt that it has been the same ever since the reign of William the Conqueror as at present, viz. twelve pennies in a shilling, which never was a real coin till the year 1504, and twenty shillings in a pound, which, though not a real coin, was a real pound, containing twelve ounces of standard silver, till the reign of Edward I, from which period the weight of the nominal pound has gradually been diminished, till it is now about one third of what it originally was.

IN ENGLAND.

								Fine a					loy.			æ.	8.	J.	
		-				-		oz.	dwt.			oz.	uw.t.			aC .		4.	
Before	A.	D. I	300	oa pot contai	ind of ined *	}	•	11	2	•	•	0	18	•	٠	1	0	0	
1300				Edw.			٠	11	2			0	18			1	0	3	
1344	•	•		Edw.				11	2			0	18			1	2	2	
1346	•	•	-	Edw.		Ť		11	2			0	18			1	2	6	
	•	•		Edw.		•	·	11	2			0	18			1	5	0	
1353	•	•		Hen.		•	•	11	2	Ĭ		0	18			.1	10	0	
1412	•	•		Edw.		•	•	11	2	•	i	0	18			1	17	6	
1464	•	•				P	•	11	2	•	•	0	18	•	•	2	5	0	
1527	•			Hen.		•	•			•	•	2	0	•	•	2	8	0	
1543	•	•		Hen.		•	•	10	0	٠	•	_		•	•	2	8	0	
1545				Hen.		•	٠	6	0	•	•	6	-	5	•		-		
1546			57	Hen.	VIII			4	0	•	U	8		٠	•	2	8	0	
1549			3	Edw.	. VI			6	0			6	_		•	3	12	0	
15511			5	Edw	. VI			8	0	٠		9	0	٠	•	3	12	0	
1551,	end	of,	1 0	Edw	3.75			. 11	1			0	19			3	0	0	
1552			٥ ۲	Edw	. VI	•	•			•	•	,		•	٠	_	_		
1553		. '	1	Mary	1			. 11	0			1	0	•		3	0	0	
1560				Eliz.				. 11	2			O	18			3	0	0	
1601				Eliz.				. 11	2			O	18			3	2	0	

and so the money continues to this present time.

N. B. These rates of English money are taken by Mr. Folkes from the indentures made with the masters of the mint, and consequently may be depended on as authentic.

· During the reign of Stephen almost every baron assumed the prerogative of coining, and there was of course much bad money, and much confusion in money transactions, till Henry II coined a sufficient quantity of good money, and prohibited the circulation of the bad.

† In this lowest depretiation of the English mo-

ney the value of the nominal pound sterling was only $4/7\frac{1}{5}$ of modern money. The money was at this time in such a state of confusion and fluctuation that the sellers scarcely ever knew what value they were to receive for their goods. Some entries respecting the money about this time in King Edward's Journal are unintelligible.

The numb tian a for fo Of the full Some few

N. B. Son

1152 AB Nerw 1281 An el 1357 A. Ed 1434 A. bo 1800 Act of 73 Abyfin 512 Orient 877 Abyffin

rium Jerns. 1191 Taken 1391 Aden, 1487 Still th 1294 Admira

one
73 Aduli—
522 Is the i
But un 868 * Ægina-in it 509 * Said to

497 Subdue Africa. fire of

& Cartha The wei 14 Trade 73 Open fe

947 Defcrib 1408 Represe a map 1487 A men

by the ticabili Vol. IV.

A GENERAL

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX.

The numbers prefixed are the dates. The addition of a fignifies that the date is formany years before the Christian are; a that the date is unknown; and it that the event happened near the date affixed, or continued for fonce time before and after it.

Of the full-joined numbers, the Roman numerals indicate the volumes, and the Arabic ones the pages. Some few contractions, used to fave room, will, it is prefumed, used no explanation.

N. B. Some obfolete words, the meaning of which is explained or attempted, will be found collected under the title, Obsolete Words.

ILLE AREDDERY	Harton Company
Norwegians Norwegians	1 1762 et Ca Discoverier les Company
1281 An effeblished medica co. 332	1763 et feq. Discoveries In the in rio of Africa re-
1414 A. bound for the king in 50,000 marks	
3 . O I ICHIAI I FACE OF KOVING towns formed to A	
877 Abyffinia appears to have ioft the trade - 257	Account fent to them by idr. Lucas
Tolland, Mr. toun de. Or Ptolemais a managed and	1 . / 93 1 tolicy Etanted by narriament to the terries
1391 Taken by the Savacana	1797 Mr. Park returns from a journey in the Inte-
391 Man, Dellevell the antient Arabla Palin	
	Il
1416 The commander of a merchant fleet fo called	
524 IS LIC ICT Of the oriental tends	
nut unable to compete with the Page.	Il and a story of the can company incorporated
868 * Agina—coinage of money faid to be invented	
309 Said to have the command of the fea	
497 Subdued by Athens - 57	
Africa See African Company, Guinea. 63	York &c) cinetacon pany (the king, d. of 519
607 Circumnavigated by the Phænicians at the de-	York, &c.) chartered—buy the old company's
fire of the king of Egypt	
5 Carthaginians trade to the interior parts	
The west coast colonized by them	1688 Charter annuiled by the declaration of rights 569
14 Trade of Africa 53	
73 Open fea at the fourt and the	1698 Ruined by interlopers, who are now ordered
947 Described by Massoudi	by parliament to pay the same now ordered
	by parliament to pay the company to per cent
1408 Represented, with open fea at the fouth end, in	on their cargoes, except redwood and ne-
a map faid to be drawn now 630 h	groes, for maintaining the forts-Company
1487 A memorial of a paffage round Africa found	1700 Proposal in part for lucius star. 702
	1709 Proposal in parl, for laying thetrade open iii, 9
ticability of it known to the Moorish mer-	1711 Company feek exclusive privileges—opposed Their stock at f4 to for f100
Vol. IV. 709	Parliament and autim 2 100
	Parliament endeavour to fettle their affairs

20 South-fea phrenzy raifes their flock to 200 91	828 And Italian traders also 252
20 South-fea phrenzy raifes their flock to 200 91 They call on their proprietors for 5 per cent 120	947 Has 300 marble houses (no trade noted) . 269
29 Reduce their flock to 100 for 800 136	1800 No trade mentioned by Benjamin or Vitry 336, 397 7
730 Get f 10,000 from govern annually - 154	1227-1321 A place of trade - 387, 491, 493
133 Notwithstanding, they still decline - 193	1365 Burnt and plundered by the king of Cyprus 572
148 Propole to parliament to create a joint-tock	871-900 Alfred the Great, the father of the English
comp. out of themselves and their creditors 265	navy, his literature, science, and patriotic exertions for the happiness of his subjects
The state of the s	i, 259, 265
752 Old company diffolved, and paid for their lands, forts, &c. by parliament - 289	324 Algebra known in India i, 77
760 Their governors complain of the Dutch - 331	1494 Known in Europe ii, 7
762 Sums given by government for forts - 300 H	Algier-See Barbary.
763 Senegal delivered to the comp.—they complain	Almeria, while subject to the Saracens, famous
of the allowance for the forts being too imail 374	for the manufacture of lilk i, 322
764 Allowance for clerks, &c. enlarged - 399	1147 Reduced by the Genoese - 321 1422 Alam, a great article of Genoese trade - i, 637
765 Their forts, &c. in great diforder - 412	1422 Alum, a great article of Genoete trade - 1, 637 1450 A quantity imp. into Engl. and monopolized 667
768 Governor complains of the Dutch-Number of Negroes earried from Africa this year - 484	1550 Another monopoly of it in England - ii, 29
773 Their officers have disputes with the Dutch 547	1608 The mannfacture of it introduced in England,
775 Petition against the duty imposed on Negroes in	and the fale monopolized by the king 249
[amaica 574]	1624 A patent (before now) for making it, exempted
Gun-powder, arms, &c. represented by the	from the law against monopolies - 325
board of trade as ellential in the African trade 500	1625 Importation of it prohibited 312 1765 Exported to Holland iii, 419
777 Conduct of governors, &c. in Africa inquired	After 828 Amalfi has trade with Alexandria i, 253
779 A flaving captain profesited for carrying off a	849 Shipping of Amalfi protect Rome - 254.
fice Negro 638	969 Commerce of Amalfi very extensive - 271
Ontlay of the fum granted by parliament re-	1028 Merchants have factories at Jernfalem, &c. 282
gulated by the board of trade 640	1136-1138 I wice taken by Pifans-Recover, and
783 Gambia, &c. veffed in the company-regula-	compile a code of maritime laws - 329
tions for their servants on the coast, &c. iv, 21	1302 or 1320 The compats faid to be discovered by a citizen of Amali, called Goia or Gioia 363
1795 Grant enlarged to £10,000 349 1800 £20,000 granted now 501	§ * Amber found in the Baltic by Pytheas i, 80
1800 £20,000 granted now 1717 Aggregate fund applied to the reduction of the	14 Great prices given for it - 137
national debt iii, 53	America-See Winland, West Indies, United States.
224 Agriculture protected in India - i, 76	1000 Discovered and colonized by Norwegians i, 279
Mitch neglected in England in the Saxon times 207	1171 Said to be difcovered by Madoc, a Welfh prince 340
161 More vigoroully profecuted in England . II, 130	1428 The fouthern extremity laid down in a map
1796 Lime and other manures exempted from	1428 Brazil faid to be discovered by M. Behem 705
charges - iv, 376 206 Alchymy, first notice of, in Egypt - i, 205	1492 Some of the islands discovered by C. Colon ii, 2, 3.
1329 Two professors of it in England 502	Natural productions 3
Act of parl, against multiplying gold, &c. 614	1402 Granted to Spain by the pope-A lettlement
14th Henry VI commissions three men to make gold 0/2	between Spain and Portugal divides the
200 Alcuin, a learned Northumbrian, the teacher of	world between them 1497 North America discovered by the English.
" Charlemagne and the Fr. people i, 249n, 250	The natives malfacred by the Spaniards. 120
Alderman, Sometimes the title of the chief magistrate of	1 168 c Spanish lettlements plundered by Drake, &c. 178
London i, 443	1 1617 Other nations take advantage of Spain's pic-
The chief magistrate of several towns in Scott.	tentions to all America to feize what they
410, 550, 039, 042, 072	can of it - 399
1285 Required to fearch for malefactors in his ward 443	1639 Trade of the colonies not confined to the mo-
1327 The office in London now appears in the king's	ther country—Dutch trade to English colo- nics, and lettle as factors - 439, 48+ #
writs - 498	1646 Engl. colonies exempted from cittlom on goods
1394 The office, hitherto annual in London, now for life - 607	exp. to them, and allowed to carry their
1282 Alderman-the chief of the German merchants	produce to foreign markets in lingl. vellels 430
in England fo called - 1, 437, 438	1649 A corporation for converting the Am. Indians 439
tans The title equivalent to governor of the mer-	1667 By treaty between England and Spain, both to
chants 019, 025	retain what they now poll is - 531
Ale-See Malt Liquor.	1670 This treaty confirmed and explained 541 English American colonies employ two thirds
333-324 Alexander's conquests, &c i, 71	of the En. lith thipping 552
Alexandria See Egypt.	I To the Description of Councilly and Pore
332 Founded by Alexander 302 Favoured and improved by Ptolemy 84	tuguefe, colonies in America - 422, 553
14-73 Flourishing - 126, 140, 174	1676 Trade of Englith America and Guinea employs
llas large thips-the Ins deferibed 184	40,000 tous of thipping - 580
216 The people mulfacred by Caracalla - 201	
206 Almost depopulated by Diocletian 205	
616 Taken by the Persians 339	Il the Regulate dominant I and not to be
628 Recovered by Heraclius 240	1 amountained to formioners &c - 682

INDE 1699 Ex

1703 Imp

Col 1719 from 1730 And 1731 Star — Bill

Alling Acc

1733 Dif 1740 Fore Valuation Act 1741 Act 1742 And 1750 Colo

--- Orde

1761 Sim

1763 Miffi

1763 Miffi

1763 Miffi

1764 Act i

1764 Act i

1764 Act i

1764 Act i

1765 Stam

1763 Stam

1766 Confee

1766 Stam

1767 Many

1767 A box

1767 Many

1767 A box

1767 Trade

1768 Stam

1767 Trade

1768 Stam

1767 Trade

1768 Stam

1767 Many

1767 A box

1767 Trade

1768 Salted

- Bound 1769 Eftim.

	_	
t 699	Export of wooi and woolen manufactures from	1770 Obnoxions duties repealed, except that on tea iii, 49
**	America must be only to the king's do- minions ii, 700	the Offic projected in England
	timber, from Am encouraged by boursel	- A company incorporated for morking - 52
1711	a ret in the mails, in the northern provinces	Great entigration from Ireland to America 52.
-	- Claimed for the navy - iii. 13	
1719	Colonists petition for open trade with Africa 1 Iron stone faid to abound in all British America 7	Great mimbers go from Ireland and Sectland
1 30	rend made into pigs and bars Tree	1774 A congress of 12 colonies at Philada
731	State of the trade of each colony General flate of the whole	If teleficious, and of the affording of
-	Bill for preventing intercourfe of British colo-	They open a trade with France and II-11 , 55
	nifts with foreign West Indies passed by the	
****	Augustions on both fides	1775 Acts passed for prohibiting all trade with Ame. rica—holilities commenced—government
1/31	Colonists prohibited from exporting hats Account of the constitutions of the colonies,	
.6.	and of their laws and manufactures thought	view of the trade before the revolution
	by the board of the trade of Great Britain	Intercourfe with America probibited 1 574
1733	by the board of trade Difputes of Northern and West-India colonies—	
***	TOTC:En Well India produce taxed	
1740	or cigners naturalized in British colonies	under the facter of licences—The war not fo diffressul as was apprehended
1741	Value of the money of the British colonies Act of parl. restraining projects for banks 229	I See Dates of America, and American Colonias Date A
-/42	Another, excluding foreign-huilt veffels	American Colonies, Brit. ft. 1780 American ports under British government al-
1750	beyond the Garage and manufacturing iron	h lowed free intercourse with Great Release
1760	Trade of Northern Colonies and West Indies	Ireland, &c iii, 659, 688, 708
	compared	178, Trade of Northern colonies with West Indies
1761	Order to check fininggling by flags of truce Sums granted to the provinces for their efta-	1788 Trade with the United States regulated 168
		R -/90 Migration from United States to British and
1763	willimppi the boundary of the British pro-	1499 Americus Vespucius lands on the Western conti
	vinces, which are thereby relieved from en- croachments	
-	Extensive confederacy of Indians	
	- and granted to the army and navv-1.ands of	against the establishment of new companies iii.86 Amorgis, apparently very fine flax i 176 n
	the Indians to be preferred to them, and trade with them regulated	
764	Act for imposing duties on, and controuling, the	1391 Citizens trade to Schopen for harming 388
	The trade of the colonies rained buts 395	
	raper money prohibited by parliament	Manufactures and commerce of Amflerdam 133, 134
	and additional action of the provinces	of Antwerp, and immediately become all
	Bounties granted on Am. hemp and flax Trade of continental colonies with Jamaica, &c. 403	
	a wo lurveyors-general tent out to America	
1-3 .	duties charted by parliament	1650 Great increase and population—The granaries of Amsterdam seed the whole province
	Parliamentary encouragement to the trade of	
_	All bullners at a frand in confequence of the	1669 And fill increasing
	feveral new manufactures fet up	1672 While the country is defroyed by increase, 339
766	Ontequences in America and Great Reitain	indication, the bank pay all who come for
3	damp att repealed; but colonies dealered to	their money 1710 The bank faid to contain £36,000,000 in gold.
	condities of flamp act appulled - 443	
	New dillies enacted for the colonies	1739 Amft, the center of exchange with all Europe 148
767 N	viany vellels now on Lake Ontario	1739-42 Arrivals, deaths, &c
_ i	A board of customs established in America 462 Duties laid on glass, tea, &c. exported to Am. 462	1751 I fade declining removing to Hambing
P		
	ting a colony on the Olito, to be a check	of the British merchants
	American independence predicted - 469	550 Anacharhs faid to invent fome improvement . 3/2
- 1	Tauc with the Indians, We regulated . II	
768 5	Great Britain	1280 Anchors faid to be invented by Midas i, 16
B	Great Britain Soundaries with the Indians afcertained-Ob-	73 Apparently flill made of wood
	ici valions on the trade with those	But afterwards of iron
09 1	flitnate of the trade of the colonies - 479	1560 Trades with Antwerp
		a a B, 120

2732 Ancona made a free port - iii, 181	314*Still the only traders between India and the
1784 Anderson, Dr. appointed by Government to sur-	western world i, 78
vey the west coast of Scotland, and islands-	280 Supply the Eg. Greeks with oriental goods 85
Publishes an account of them - iv, 65	23 Are invaded by the Romans - 120
16 co Anguilla occupied by English settlers - 11, 441	14 Their trade very prosperous by means of the
\$787 Trade of Auguilla with all countries iv, 158	Roman wealth poured into Egypt 141
2788 Exports to Great Britain 1787-88 - 179	73 Trade with Aduli, Avalites, &c 160
Annuities See Government securities, National	- Trading ports of Arabia - 164-168
delt.	- Arabian merchants have tributaries in Africa 163
Annuities on lives.	- Many Arabian colonies in Africa - 165, 166 - Great fum paid to Arabia by Rome - 174
1281 An annuity on the life of the princess of Scot-	- Great full paid to Arabia by Rome - 174 - Arabians the best navigator, on the ocean 180, 184
land valued at ten years purchase i, 448	636, et feq. Their commerce extended far beyond
1777 An act to prevent frauds in fales of them iii, 606	its former limits by their conquells 240, 241, 245
1740 Anfon, Commodore, fails on an expedition against Spain, and circumnavigates the globe iii, 226	851 Their oriental trade transferred to their Perfian
2632 Antigua occupied by the English, and de-	dominions, and extended to China, &c. 255
ferted ii, 376	6 Establish themselves in the oriental islands 281
1666 fettled by the English 524	(N. B. They are now more generally ealled
1769 Hitherto flourishing-distressed by fire iii, 489	Saracens, when out of their original coun-
1772 A dreadful hurricane - 526	try See Saracens.)
1787 Import and export of flaves 1783-87 1v, 155	1497 Arabians fettled at Mozambique-trade to
Population, value of land, &c 156	Quiloa, &c have large ships, charts, qua-
Exports to all countries, &c 158, 159	drants, compasses, &c ii, 14, 21
1788 Exports to Great Britain 1787-88 - 179	324° Arabia Felix, a city of great trade with India,
1791 Import and export of flaves 1789-91 - 228	280° Egypt, &c i, 79, 85, 165
1793 St. John's made a free port - 270, 423	only a watering place
1798 Sugar and rum exported to Great Britain 464	16: Again a trading emporium tos
947 Antioch has water led into the houses i. 269, 335	345 Supposed to be now the flation of trade with
Before 1321 Indian goods forwarded from Antioch to the West - 490	the subjects of Rome 209
160 Antonine's Itinerary - i, 181, 192	Believed to be the city afterwards called
1777 Ants almost ruin the West Indies	Aden (See Aden) 490
1781 A premium given by parl, for a powder cap-	Arabian horfes.—See Horfes.
able of destroying finall parcels of them iii, 610	2.10 Aradus, or Arvad, a Phoenician illand, is a
1201 Antwerp walled, and has a mint - i, 366	finall commercial kingdom 1, 93
1313 Is the staple of the English merchants - 478	506 Aradus, an island in the Persian gulph, Supposed
1496 The English merchants return to Antwerp ii, 10	a Phoenician colony 1, 59
1504 Prospers by its fairs, and the trade in spices	* Aragon.—See Bareelona.
carried to it by the Portuguese - 35	1333 Agrees with France to give no letters of marque,
1514 The wall enlarged 46	but gives one against England - i, 509
1516 Gets most of the trade from Bruges 51	berty to export wool 587
1531 Makes a canal to Bruffels—builds an exchange 72 1541 Enlarged—new walls—100,000 inhabitants 90	1418 Treaty with England for mutual free trade 632
1541 Enlarged—new walls—100,000 inhabitants 90 1550 Said to be faved from the Inquisition by the	1443 Aragonese in England relieved from the con-
· English merchant-adventurers-very prof-	troul of hofts 660
perous fo6, 109	1698 Arbitration fettlements rendered effectual by
3553 The perfecutions in Germany, France, and	parliament ii, 704
Eugland, drive many people to feck refuge	Archangel.—See Ruffia.
in Antwerp 120	219 Archimedes affifts Hiero with his thip - 1, 98
1560 General flate of the trade of Antwerp with	211°His wonderful engines - 101
all nations 127	1226 Argonautic expedition - 1, 17
- Shipping, houses, &c 132, 177	324* Ariftotle's fystem of the universe—he supposes India not far west from Spain - i, 75
1579 Many of the citizens fly to Holland, &c. 163	India not far west from Spain - 1, 75 Describes silk-worms pretty truely - 177 n
1583 The trade of England four fifths of the whole 176	1800 Arithmetic known in Arabia - i, 7
1585 Antwerp is taken, plundered, and ruined 176 1641 Its decayed flate afcribed to impolitic duties 416	550 Conveyed from Phienicia to Greece - 41
	324 Modern fyflem apparently from India - 77
1648 River Scheldt shut up by treaty - 434 1785 State of Antwerp after the loss of its port—the	And by the medium of the Arabians 251, 272
emperor obliges the Dutch to of en the	1292 Well understood by Roger Bacon - 452
navigation · · · iv, 92	1600 Decimal arithmetic invented by S. Stevin ii, 217
1766 Apprentices obliged to ferve out their time iii. 444	Arkwright, Sir Richard, invents machinery for
1777 Dyers near London, and hatmakers, relieved	fpinning cotion-his due eulogium iv, 77, 134
from the hardship of a prentice laws 607, 608	1780 Armed Neutrality effablished by Rushin, &c. iii, 668
1795 Woolcombers may exercise any trade without	11781 On the acception of Frima, the Battle is de-
ferving an apprentice thip to it = 350	
2302 Aquitaine, merchants of, licenced to imp. wine 1, 469	Emperor of Germany also accedes - 698
Arabians See Arabia Felix, Sabaans.	1 1800 A lecond one projected by Rollinein powers 17, 322
1800 Their feience, numifactures, and commerce i, 6	
1728 They trade to India and Egypt 7	The word pretions brought from the East 144
607 Trade to Egypt, fill only by caravans - 35	Arrach See Spirituvus Liquors.
588 The South Arabians the only wellern people	1 1 1 1
who trade to India	And by the Chinese . 256, 457
Route of the trade with Phænicia - 38 n	1 nã sua

1796 A 100° Ar A 1351 T 1363 T 1364 N 1368 A 1369 Co 1463 M 1635 A 1636 A 1766 Ot 1765 Pe 1780 Do 1783 Re 1783 Re 1795 Ex 1799 Qu 1794 Aff 1251 Aft Aft. 2249*Af 2234*An 2000*Pr 550*Ti 324° Aff 80° Tri 127° Aff 1091 Th 1448 Tri 150° Man 150° Las 50° Las 63° 446° Coi 1777 Add 1438 Ags 6 Acc 1285 Alex 1285

IND

1772 A

INDEX.]

1772 Arrestment in Scotland not to affect the property	1 _
or pankrupts	2234* BABYLON—aftronomical observations in it i,
1790 Arrow-root may be imported without duty in and	538°13 conquered by Cyrus
100 Artemiacrus mentions Britain	
Artificers See Goldmiths, Ede. Women 83c	1202 Bacon, Roger makes mandarful dice
	1292 Bacen, Roger, makes wonderful discoveries in
1303 I hey are confined to one occupation	14 Bactria fends pretions dones to D
1304 Not permitted to thiport wine	
says Armourers of England Superior to those of	14 Batica, in Spain, very fertile, the trade, cities, &c. of it
*309 Competing to work for legal wages	120c Has rich manufactures and world - 1, 33
403 Many articles of foreign manufacture prohib	1395 Has rich mannfactures, a trade in pearls 45
in their tayour	Is the entrepot between India and the West 490,49
2 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Artifles—See Society of artifles.	1641 English expelled by Spaniards—return 410
sifies for manufactures.	1666 Islands granted to proprietors of Carolina - 52'
1765 Pearl-aftes brought from Minorca iii, 433	Sketch of their history, &c.
FOr lines made in New Findland	1731 Some of them inhabited iii, 16
1780 Ditties on aftees of all kinds reduced	1734 Number of people, &c.
- / 3 reduced diffes chapfilled	1776 New Providence taken by the Americans - 586
1780 Duties aftered	
4794 EX DOTTATION prohibited	1783 Restored to Great Britain at the peace - iv,
1799 Quantities imported transmission	Tak'n from Spain before the peace was known
. 194 Marie Secrety chapmined by Sir W Jones for	
nivelligating the antiquities, arts. &c of	I Piliation, value of land. &c.
J. Jane Hade III IIIOIIEV. OCC.	1792 Free part made perpetual
Ajrrgnomy.	Rules for importation of foreign fugar, &c.
2349 Aftronomical observations in China and India	Il Danis of value, a title of magnifracy fornetimes
3234* And in Babylon 1, 2, 77	il and circulated icconducts of many towns to called
2000 Progrefs of aftronomy in Arabia	Il England 438, 499 n. 501, 510, 510,
350 Title lyttem of the universe annarently known	Scotland 446, 672
	947 Bajeh has gold mines and flaves . 440, 672
	If Dutance of trade apparently favourable to Britain
	2. og Confiderable in favour of England
	/- rand apparently ittil continues
	Before 1286, apparently In favour of Scotland,
1440 little lynem of the universe conceived by	
"55" HALLENS, OTIGINATIV 12 VIIIages :	
550 Laws Pitreduced by Solon	1857 Apparently in favour of Scotland 553
502 3. nd 5 20 thins to affill the Lonione	Venice 1420 England receives annually 100,000 ducats from
49/ Det Offics Commercial and nowerful	1612 Rulance in formun of Fr. 1 . 634
440 Commence the lea-attends to commence	1613 Balance in favour of England - 274
	(N. R. Thefe the grand
404 Deftroyed by Lacedamon 67	1622 Bahance against England (N. B. These two very inaccurately struck.) 1662 Balance against England
777 Matters and Auctioneers [ubjected to duties with	1668 Ditto more than the whole exports (qu.) 513 1669 and 1703, balance in favour 534
Tome exceptions	
1796 Additional duties iv, 384	1711 Favourable balance in the years 1707-1710. iii, 16
6 Average regulated by the Rhodian law i, 25	
	1760 The balance with every country (according to
1467 And by act of parliament in Scotland - 442	the official valuation) may be found by the
109 117 bunk Chapililico-their liberality beinge	table of imports and exports inferted at the
	Conclusion of this and every subsequent year
they break up business, having funk their	
flock, and also encumbered their private	1/97 Entimate of the real balance by Mr. Tening !-
	- + Dartarit Thanas Inthill Wine to Rome
773 They cancell their annuity ponds 335 Azof or Tana—route from it to China 533 18, 525	Duttule- See I rigity houle.
Azores or Wellern Mande Gunne Colera la 513	1292 Bulloon, or fomething equivalent to it, invented
Azores or Western Islands, supposed to be the Caf-	
	332° Balli of red-hot iron used by the Tyrians against
43° talle to have been discovered Flemings	Alexander Alexander
189 Fayal taken by the English—fome Scottish ships	& Baltic fea entered by Pythese
	See Armed Neutrality, Sound.
THE THE TRADECT OF THE PARTY OF	
= 11, 190 H	117: Bank of Venice originates in a loan - 1, 342

	•
1401 Bank of Barcelona established i, 612	1753 And now to 41 iii, 303 R
1107 - of Genoa 618	1759 Notes of fis and fio now iffeed - 313
	1764 Term prolonged to 1787-dividend 5 per cent 386
1479 - of Medici to be bound to England for	
France—a branch of it apparently in Naples, i, 698	1767 Dividend fruther raifed to 5a per cent - 478
	1773 Discount on bills raised to 5 per cent - 538
1635 of Rotterdam 384	- Imitation of bank paper, &c. punished - 544
1682 — for bills of credit, an abortive project 612	1781 Term prolonged to 1813 689
of Hamburgh faid to be next to those	Dividend raifed to 6 per cent-capital increased 699
1688 - of Hamburgh, faid to be next to those	
of Amsterdam, Genoa, and Venice, for	
eredit 630	1788 Dividend raised to 7 per cent - 168
Naples and Bologna 656	1791 Unclaimed dividends of government funds
* 604 of England - 606 II	mostly applied to public fervice - 221
1695 — of Scotland 669	1795 Irish loan managed by the bank 345
The Development of Constant	
1727 Royal bank of Scotland - 670	
1765 Country banks numerous in Scotland, optional	1797 Bank drained of money by operations of war 407
claufe in notes abolified, and notes under	- Defired by privy council to iffue no cath 409
20s probibited iii, 418	Merchants, &c. refolve to receive bank notes 410
2783 Bank of Ireland established - iv, 20	- Accounts illustrative of the affairs of the bank 411
1703 Dank of Herand Chantenders and Wolce	N
1793 Country banks all-over England and Wales 266	Notes of £1. and £2. and dollars, littled - 415
Above 100 of them fail 267	- Iffue of finall notes fanctioned, and fundry
1797 Banks authorifed to iffue fmall notes - 415	affairs of the bank regulated by parliament,
Bank of Vienna stops payment - 425	415-417
1694 Bank of England established ii, 656	- Another Irish loan managed by the hank - 417
	- Amount of bank notes in circulation, 1790-1796, 411
First directors-nature of their bufinels 660 n, 661	Ditto in each quarter of 1797 - 437
1697 Bank diftreffed l y bad ftate of filver coin-their	And in the same manner at the conclusion of
notes at a difeount-give their creditors	cach of the subsequent years.
notes bearing interest at 6 per cent - 687	1798 Bank give £ 200,000 to carry on the war 449
Recoinage completed, and credit of the bank	1799 Bank pay cash for funis not above [5 - 468
Recornage completed, and credit of the bank	
restored—capital enlarged - 688	
- Dividends now 8 to 9 per cent - 689 #	1800 Charter pre'onged till 1834 493
- Bank allow 3 or 4 per cent interest on deposits 689	- Additional onildings erccted - 503
Bank itock rifes to 112 690	1695 Bank of Scotland established, capital f 100,000 ii, 669
1608 After the peace notes rife to par 693	1774 Capital doubled 553
	1984 Capital increased iv, 45
2700 Credit maken by the death of the king of Spain 709	Capital made (fee one fee
1704 Again obliged to give notes bearing interest 731	1792 Capital made [600,000, &c 233
1706 Term prolonged-begin to circulate exchequ-	1794 Capital further increased 293
er bills-enlarge flock-iffne bills with	Bank notes-See Paper money.
	Bankers-See Goldfmiths.
interest 730	a40 A banker, or moncy-changer, in Sicyon . i, 93
2708 No company in England of more than fix perfons	and the banker, or money-changer, in oreyon a si ya
permitted to borrow money for lefs than fix	30 Bankers in Judæa give interest for money - 147 1349 Private bankers in Barcelona give fecurity 540
months, except the bank iii, 3	1349 Private bankers in Barcelona give fecurity 540
- An invasion apprchended-a run on the bank 4	1655 Bankers or goldsmiths of London borrow money
#709 Stock increased-bank lend \$400,000 to govern-	at 4 per cent, and lend it to the king, dif-
	count bills of exchange, &c. ii, 519
ment without interest-term prolonged to	
6733 6	1667 Armin on them—ttopped by the king - 530
Dividend 9 per cent 6 n	1670 Interest given by them faid to obstruct circula-
2711 Bank director not be an East-India director 13	tion, and draw all the money to London, 546,562
Change of ministry makes a run on the hank 17	1672 The king thuts up the exchequer, and they and
	their creditors are ruined 560
	Half of the debt afterwards affumed by govern-
1713 Term prolonged to 1743 37	ment, and subscribed in South-sea stock 561
1714 Arunon the bank in apprehension of the queen's	
death-flock falls from 126 to 116 - 38	The business of modern bankers a great accom-
2715 The bank to he a corporation till the redemp-	modation to commerce 562
tion of a fund now created 44	Remarkable instance of a great banking house
1717 The bank agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per	
	with almost no stock - iii, 243
1717 The bank agree to receive 3 inclinate feet	
cent from government—capital increased 53	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89
Management of government fecurities trans-	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89
Management of government fecurities trans-	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Other acts for the fame purpose - 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament subjected to
cent from government—capital increased Management of government fecurities trans- ferred from the exchequer to the bank 54	15.43 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Other acts for the fame purpose 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament subjected to the law iii. 401
cent from government—capital increased Management of government fecurities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 54 5720 Bank compete with South-sea company for pur-	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Olher, acts for the fame purpole 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law iii, 401
cent from government—capital increased — Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 54 5720 Bank compete with South-sea company for purchasing the national debt 77	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Olher, acts for the fame purpole 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law iii, 401
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 730 Bank compete with South-sea company for purchasing the national debt South-sea frenzy raises bank stock to 260 83, 90	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Oilier acts for the fame purpole - 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law - iii, 401 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrested in Scotland 513 1772 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 54 To Bank compete with South-fea company for purchasing the national debt South-fea frenzy raises bank flock to 260 1721 Bank buy four millions of South-fea flock 122	15.43 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Ollier acts for the fame purpofe 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law iii, 401 1772 Effects of bankr, not to be arrefted in Scotland 513 1772 Great bankrupteies in London, followed by others in various parts of the kingdom iii, 514
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 730 Bank compete with South-sea company for purchasing the national debt South-sea frenzy raises bank stock to 260 83, 90	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of O'lher acts for the fame purpole 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt inembers of parliament fubjected to the law iii. 40 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrefted in Scotland 513 1772 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by ollers in various parts of the kingdom iii, 514 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 1710 Bank compete with South-sea company for pursafes to the company for pursafes bank stock to 260 1721 Bank buy four millions of South-sea stock Forgeries respecting flock made selony 123	15.43 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Other acts for the fame purpole 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law iii, 401 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrefted in Scotland 513 1772 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by others in various parts of the kingdom iii, 514 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 — Bankruptcies more numerous than laft year 548
cent from government—capital increated Management of government fecurities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 730 Bank compete with South-fea company for purchafug the national debt South-fea frenzy raifes bank flock to 260 731 Bank buy four millions of South-fea flock Forgeries refrecting flock made felony Table 1 Interest due by government fin the reduced 73	15.43 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Other acts for the fame purpole 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law iii, 401 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrefted in Scotland 513 1772 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by others in various parts of the kingdom iii, 514 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 — Bankruptcies more numerous than laft year 548
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 7720 Bank compete with South-sea company for purchasing the national debt South-sea frenzy raises bank stock to 260 772 Bank buy four millions of South-sea stock Forgeries respecting stock made felony 723 Interest due by government first reduced 727 Stock increased—divided reduced from 6 to 5½ 139	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Olher acts for the fame purpofe 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrefted in Scotland 543 1773 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by 1773 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by 1773 Great hankraptcies upon the continent 533 1773 Still more numerous than laft year 548 1778 Still more numerous this year 649
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 1730 Bank compete with South-sea company for purchasing the national debt South-sea frenzy rasses bank stock to 260 1721 Bank buy four millions of South-sea stock Forgeries respecting stock made felony 1725 Interest due by government further reduced 1727 Stock increased—divided reduced from 6 to 5½ 131 1743 Stock increased—interest surther reduced—term	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of O'lher acts for the fame purpole 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law iii. 401 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrected in Scotland 513 1773 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by others in various parts of the kingdom iii, 524 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 Baukruptcies more numerous than laft year 548 1778 Still more numerous this year 649 1781 Act for preventing frauds prolonged 688
cent from government—capital increafed Management of government fecurities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 54 Bank compete with South-fea company for purchafug the national debt South-fea frenzy raifes bank flock to 260 Forgeries refrecting flock made felony 1725 flatered due by government further reduced 1727 Stock increafed—divided reduced from 6 to 5½ 1742 Stock increafed—divided reduced term 1751 prolonged—forgery made capital 233	154.3 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of Other acts for the fame purpofe 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to 1774 Effects of bankr. not to be arrefted in Scotland 543 1774 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by others in warious parts of the kingdom iii, 544 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent Bankruptcies more numerous than laft year 1778 Still more numerous this year 1783 14ct for preveiting frauds prolonged 1783 Act Aggaint arrefts in Scotland amended 17, 14
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 1730 Bank compete with South-sea company for purchasing the national debt South-sea frenzy raises bank stock to 260 1721 Bank buy four millions of South-sea frock Forgeries respecting flock made selvoy 1725 Interest due by government further reduced 1727 Stock increased—divided reduced from 6 to 54 1742 Stock increased—interest further reduced—term prolonged—forgery made capital 1744 State of the capital, funds, &c. 214	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of O'lher acts for the fame purpose 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament subjected to the law iii, 40 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrested in Scotland 543 1772 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by o'lhers in various parts of the kingdom iii, 514 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 ———————————————————————————————————
cent from government—capital increafed Management of government fecurities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 7720 Bank compete with South-fea company for purchafing the national debt South-fea frenzy raifes bank flock to 260 1721 Bank buy four millions of South-fea flock Forgeries refrecting flock made felony 1725 Interest due by government fin ther reduced 1727 Stock increafed—divided reduced from 6 to 54 1734 Stock increafed—frient further reduced—term 1744 Stock increafed—frient further reduced—term 1744 Stare of the capital, funds, &c. 233	15.43 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 17c6 of Other acts for the fame purpole 734, 738 17c4 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law iii. 401 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrected in Scotland 513 1773 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by others in various parts of the kingdom iii, 514 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 1773 Still more numerous than laft year 649 1781 Act or preventing frauds prolonged 688 1783 Act against arrests in Scotland amended 1788 Act for preventing frauds continued 1792 180 November 105 bankruptcies 244
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 54 Bank compete with South-fea company for purchasing the national debt South-fea frenzy raises bank slock to 260 Forgeries respecting sock made felony 1725 Bank buy four millions of South-fea stock Forgeries respecting sock made felony 1725 Interest due by government further reduced 1727 Stock increased—divided reduced from 6 to 5½ 1742 Stock increased—interess further reduced—term 1743 Prolonged—forgery made capital 233 1744 Stare of the capital, funds, &c. 244 245 Tan upon-the bank—resolutions of merchants,	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of O'lher acts for the fame purpose 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament subjected to the law iii, 60 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrested in Scotland 543 1772 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by others in various parts of the kingdom iii, 514 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 Bankruptcies more numerous than last year 649 1773 Act for preventing frauds prolonged 688 1783 Act against arrests in Scotland amended iv, 14 1788 Act for preventing frauds continued 171 1792 In November 105 bankruptcies 254 1793 I November 105 bankruptcies 266
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 7720 Bank compete with South-fea company for purchasing the national debt South-fea frenzy raises bank stock to 260 1721 Bank buy four millions of South-fea stock Forgeries respecting stock made felony 1725 Interest due by government further reduced 1727 Stock increased—divided reduced from 6 to 5½ 1742 Stock increased—firerest further reduced—term 1743 Stock increased—made capital 1744 State of the capital, funds, &c. 243 1745 Run upon the bank e-resolution of merchants, bankers, &c. to support bank credit — 250 n	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of O'lher acts for the fame purpose 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament subjected to the law iii, 60 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrested in Scotland 543 1772 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by others in various parts of the kingdom iii, 514 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 Bankruptcies more numerous than last year 649 1773 Act for preventing frauds prolonged 688 1783 Act against arrests in Scotland amended iv, 14 1788 Act for preventing frauds continued 171 1792 In November 105 bankruptcies 254 1793 I November 105 bankruptcies 266
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 1730 Bank compete with South-sea company for purchasing the national debt South-sea frenzy raises bank stock to 260 1721 Bank buy four millions of South-sea flook Forgeries respecting flock made selony 1725 Interest due by government further reduced 1727 Stock increased—divided reduced from 6 to 54 1742 Stock increased—fire reduced—term prolonged—forgery made capital 1745 Run upon the bank—resolution of merchants, bankers, &c. to support bank credit 1746 Stock further increased 1746 Stock further increased 1746 Stock further increased	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of O'lher acts for the fame purpole 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law iii. 40 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrected in Scotland 513 1773 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by others in various parts of the kingdom iii, 524 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 ———————————————————————————————————
cent from government—capital increased Management of government securities transferred from the exchequer to the bank 7720 Bank compete with South-fea company for purchasing the national debt South-fea frenzy raises bank stock to 260 1721 Bank buy four millions of South-fea stock Forgeries respecting stock made felony 1725 Interest due by government further reduced 1727 Stock increased—divided reduced from 6 to 5½ 1742 Stock increased—firerest further reduced—term 1743 Stock increased—made capital 1744 State of the capital, funds, &c. 243 1745 Run upon the bank e-resolution of merchants, bankers, &c. to support bank credit — 250 n	1543 Bankrupts regulated by act of parliament ii, 89 1766 of O'lher acts for the fame purpole 734, 738 1764 Bankrupt members of parliament fubjected to the law iii, 40 1772 Effects of bankr. not to be arrected in Scotland 513 1772 Great bankruptcies in London, followed by o'lher's in various parts of the kingdom iii, 514 1773 Great hankruptcies upon the continent 533 — Bankruptcies inore numerous than laft year 548 1773 Still more numerous this year 649 1781 Act for preventing frauds prolonged iv, 14 1788 Act have preventing frauds continued 17, 18 1788 Act have preventing frauds continued 17, 18 1789 Act have preventing frauds continued 17, 18 1792 In November 105 bankruptcies 254 1793 They are numerous beyond all preceden 266 Act againfi arrefts in Scot. cont. and amended 281

IND

\$623 Er 1626,16: 1641 TI 1655 TH 1657 De

1662 Ac 1686 Al 1765 No 1767 Ge 1768 Ac 1785 Al 1628 Bac Bar

1068 Wi 1170 Al 1227 A : 1258 A : 1265 Fee

1281 Tr.
1283 Th.
1218 Free
1331 Bar
1343 Ex.
1343 Ex.
1349 Pii
1343 Pii
1343 Pii
1350 Car,
1378 The
1401 The
1401 The
1404 Ufa
1403 Bao
1403 Bao

INDEX.}

Barcelona.

1627 Sugar faid to be now cultivated ii, 27.	1438 Wool imported from England in Barcelona-
and organizate to be now chimbated	
Contests for the property of the illand	
	fabrics of England, Florence, Ireland, &c.
1641 Sugar-canes planted, according to Ligon - 417	
	Exportation of wool permitted
13" sammocks, nockings, nets, made of cotton iii too	1484 Catalan perchants fettled in England; where
1761 Several islands subjected to the governor of B: 347	
	Before 1469 the towns of Catalonia flourishing in
- 701 Farnament grant the inferent factor	manufactures the carrent of D
Retrospect of population and produce fo-	manufactures—the carpenters of Barcelona
ticty chaotimed for encouraging arte &co	built veffels for fale in foreign countries,
-/of import and export of flaves, 178c-82	
ropulation, value of land, &c.	For Cub Courses
Exports to all countries &c	For subsequent times see Spain.
1788 Exports to Great Britain	Barge, a name given to vessels pre-eminently large
191 Import and export of flaves the	or magnificent - i. 600, 671, 689
-/90 Singal and rum exported to Great Britain	1767 Barilla made in America ini, 474
Barbary and the piratical flates-See Turkey com-	1780 Made by Mr. Fordyce from falt
	1781 Importation allowed in neutral veffels - 688
\$493 Urigin of their predatory war upon Costs	1799 Quantities imported, 1773-1799 - iv. 469, 470
	b - // - and det for lowering the dilly only in sav
4500 I rade of Barbary with Antwern	Well wer continued
4502 Feace lettled between them and England	Act further continued
*505 THEY DIUNGER THE Canaries	1792 Act for black-oak, and red-mangrove burk
1616 U'e fquare-rigg'd vellele are formitall	I Darter heatly co-eval with the world
1621 A cet feet from England against them—in re-	73 Barygaza, the only port in a large diffrict open
English merchants ordered not to carry arms to	
	li - 73 - 7 - 6 - 6 - 6 - Colais the most presions ar-
1626,1628, Embassies from England to Barbary, 340, 355	
1641 Their piratical fleet very formidable	1252 Bafingtokes, John of, introduces a new kind of
1655 Timis, &c. chaffifed by Blake - 466	
ther De Witt's remark on the wall - 466	636 Baffora built by the Arabians—becomes a place
1657 De Witt's remark on the policy of the Dutch	of great completes
in allowing them to prey on all other nations 472	947 Trade of Batfora to China.
	1 1321 All entrepot for the oriental trade
and the allowed to fall from English porte to	1 70 Bath, a Koman colony
prey upon the Dutch - 628	1 353 Batna, a Station of oriental trade
765 Not one British merchantat Tripoli - iii,427	
1767 General commerce of Tripoli, by Mr. Fraser 467	Deaver-ice Huding's havenmany
Aluier moler, alto by Mr. Fraier - 480	Deloic lots, Deaver wool made into batte in First !!
785 Algier makes war upon the United States iv, 77	
	1248 Becket, merchants of St. Thomas, faid to be now
	privileged in Brabant
	718 Bede flourishes-his wonderful proficiency in
	literature and fcience
	Bedford level - See Fen Lands. 1, 344.
70 Pilithe Wediterranean nations trade to Bartelous one	1772 Act for hortowing money for the works, &c. iii, 520
20/ 14 Hat Entroll 14th CHALLED	Beer-See Malt liquor.
456 A marrine code composed	Peggars-See Poor.
of neutalexactions relaxed, but foreign traders av	1484 Behem, Martin, faid to difcover the coast of Brazil,
peried—the woolen manufacture flouriding	&cmakes improvements in a winer.
201 Frage with the Salucens	&c.—makes improvements in navigation i, 705,
	500 Ufed in churches in Britain and Ireland 283.
see the same and granted to Aragon and	73 Bengal-the functioning of its at the first
Catalonia	73 Bengal—the superiority of its muslins, and the
331 marcelona has large venets 1	1295 Produce, manufactures, and trade 459
340 I helf trade with Flanders protected by the	1160 Penjamin of Tartita and trade 459
King of England	1160 Benjamin of Tudela extract from his Travels i, 335.
343 Exportation of money permitted	
240 Pilyate hankers obliged to find formation	1270 The staple of the German merchants fixed at
153 Catalan merchants free to have wool for in Farm	Bergen
	Nature of their trade
75 Catalans icek late conclict from England	1394 Bergen plandered—21 houses belonging to
70 racy have free trade in England, and liberty	
	1400 Delect the religence of the government of all
80 Cargo of a Catalan thip from Genoa to Bruges	- Morway
and the name of parcelogaettablished	Sweden, and Denmark
	Hostilities of the Hunfards against the English 6as
13 Book of duties compiled	
33 Darce folia ordinance for regulating infurance	
faid to be the earliest in Burope - 648	anglin teamen are bidered to observe the
. 040	regulation 642

[GENERAL

1376	Bergen is a chief factory of the Hanse merch. i, 694	1636	Governor and council of Virginia subjected to
1552	Deferted by them 11, 113, 124		the commissioners for plantations - ii, 391
1612	Bermuda-colony lettice-produce, trade ii, 268	1637	Commissioners, &c. directed to restrain emi-
1627	Commissioners directed to inquire into misma-		gration - 395
	nagement, &c 321		A committee for trade established - 462 n
1731	Shipping and trade-population iii, 165, 201	1655	The protector's fon, lords, judges, merchants,
1770	Population, trade, &c 504		&c. appointed to confult for the benefit of
1773	Population, value of land, &c iv, 156	-//0	trade 462
1793	Rules for importation of foreign fugar, &c. 234		A council of commerce established - 535
1156	Berwick, the chilef port of Scotland, has many		Duties of the council 565 Council laid afide 535, 565, 681
	thirs 1, 332		Council laid afide - 535, 565, 681 Board of trade ethablished - 681
1210	The merclants annoyed by Tweedmonth caftle 376	1090	First commissioners—their duty - 681 m
1283	The statutes of the gild enacted by the	1762-	64 Their reports respecting the new-acquired
96	mayor, &c. 439 Flem ags have a hall (or gildhall) in Berwick 445	1/03	territories iii, 371, 393
1800	The greatest port in Scotland—the customs	1780	The board attacked in both houses - 714
	very confiderable—the government of the		And abolifhed 716
	town - 4.10, 446	,,	Lord Shellield's stricture on the abolition 716 m
	King Edw. Ill, now master of Berwick,	1784	The bulinets revived under a committee of the
*333	wiftes to repeople it 509		privy council iv, 42
1262	English wool not to be carried to Berwick 548		Boats of leather
1268	The right of enjoying Scottish laws confirmed 575		In the Oeffrymnides, apparently British islands i, 53
1 200	Wool of Berwick exempted from staple laws 610	1	In Britain 88, 133
1414	The exemption confirmed - 628		In Sonth Arabia 04
1420	Expense of keeping Berwick - 634 n		In the west part of Spain 129
1429	The exemption of the wool rescinded - 644		Used by the Saxons 218
1638	The coal trade of Berwick monopolized ii, 401		Went long voyages
527	Berytus has a manufacture of filk i, 231, 233	1500	Bologna hitherto possessed exclusively the or-
Befo	re 1447 Beuhels, William, introduces fome im-		ganzine machinery 1, 500
	prove dent in curing herrings - i, 663	1560	Trade of Bologna with Antwerp - ii, 128
493	Billion has forme foreign trade - 1, 275		Two banks at Bologna Bolts, Mr. commissioned by the emperor of
	Bills of Evchange.—See Exchange, Letters of cre- dit, Stamp duties.	1700	Germany, fettles a colony on the east fide of
	dit, Stamp duties.		Africa, and thence trades with India, till
1 203	Probably now in nie - 1, 367	1	expelled by the Portuguese - iii, 593
1251	The Florentines, &c. great dealers in them 398	1661	Bombay ceded by Portugal to England ii, 502
	Bills drawn upon the bishops of England 405	1668	Granted to the East-India company - 503
1307	The pope's money remitted by Bills - 474 Restraints upon remittance - 571	1680	Increased, under the company, from 4,000 to
1305	Further refraints 592	1.007	50,000 families 645
1300	Drawer of bills must lay out the money for		Bombycina the nature of it - i, 176 n
1390	English goods 602		The name applied to cotton in the middle
1.10.1	Rc-exchange—the exact words of a bill drawn	li	ages 315 h
	at Bruges upon Barcelona 614		Books-See Literary Property.
1409	K. Henry stipulates that several sums payable	690	A book fold for eight hides of land - i, 242
	by him shall not be carried away in money,	1484	Books admitted from abroad, when other goods
	but in bills 623	1	are prohibited 703
1414	Right of drawing bills farmed - 628	1485	English printed bonks now exported - 706
1664	Bills discounted by bankers or goldsmiths ii, 519	1707	Foreign copies of British bonks prohibited iii, 461 Book; now a considerable article of exportation 619
1698	Ast for protetting inland bills unpaid - 704	1778	Foreign copies of British books prohibited iv, 295
1704	Act for protesting them for non-acceptance 732	1/94	Book-keeping known to the antients - i, 145
1800	Bills due on Good Friday to be paid on Thurf- day iv, 491	1,560	Said to be new in England, though known
	Birmingham much increased—30,000 faid to be	.3.7	abroad, in a treatise on it now published ii, 149
1727	employed in iron and hardware - iii, 136	1795	An improved method professed by Mr. Jones iv, 365
	(This number furely too large.)		Boston burnt and plundered i, 448
1-60	Manufactures-population, 30,000 - 324	1	A chief port for flock-fish - 525, 557
1760	Manufactures of B. io great demand in Holland 429	1363	Allowed to export fome kinds of cloth - 568
1-81	Number of chargeable houses in Birmingham 704	1412	Hante merchants apparently had a factory at B. 625
1.4	Bithynia fends excellent cheefe to Rome i, 125	1475	And now get a flaciliot or iteelyard at botton out
1796	Bluck lead aduty on importation reduced iv, 375	1	Botero's treatife nn cities ii, 194
1357	Blakeney fale of fish regulated - 1, 557		*Bottenry regulated by the Rhodian law 1, 25
61	Badicia opposes the Romins-her portrait 1, 154	Beto	ne 324° regulated by law in India 76
1793	Board of Agriculture established - iv, 284	527	1-565 Regulated in the Greek empire 230
	Boards of Trade, &c. in Britain.		Regulated by act of parliament iii, 252 Bourbon Ifland fettled by the French ii, 565, 666 n
Befo	ore 1286 Court of the four burghs in Scotland i, 440		Bourdeaux (Burdigala) a trading town 1, 130
1315	A deputation of English merchants - 481	1100	Bow-flaves, foreign merchants obliged to im-
1316	A mercantile council affembled from all Eng-	11	nort 1, 058
	A council of trade, or commercial partiament 519	1.8	Again, to be garbled, and fold nnly to English 704
		1	Buydell, Alderman John, by his meritorious ex-
140	(See Convention of Royal burghs)		ertions improves the arts of painting and en-
1622	A flanding commission appointed for inquiring	-	graving, and turns the balance of the trade
1021	into the state of commerce - ii, 313, 335		in prints in favour of this country iv, 184

INDE

1242 Bra 1248 Eng 1308 Me 1317 The 1336 Ne

1337 Arc 1338 The An 1339 The

1449 Eng
8ra,
54* Imp
1721 Mai
1484 Brai
1500 Diff
1515 Brai
1530-1541
1530-1541
1637 Moi
1360 Agai
1636 Whi
1654 Eng
1635-36 I

1772 Neg 1203 Braa 1708 Mew 1708 New 1703 Reg 1708 New 1800 A c 1703 Reg 1708 Ing 1709 Braa 1709 Braa 1709 Braa 1709 Braa 1707 Sent 1707

INDEX.]

1242	Brabant merchants plundered by English i, 394	Hannet Addition to the
1248	English merchants of St. Thomas Becket faid	1796 Additional duties . iv. 284, 284
	to be privileged by the date of the	Bridges. Sec Roads and bridges, fron bridges.
	to be privileged by the duke of Brabant 397	
1300	Merchants of B. complain of bad ufage in Eng. 475	portant canal attempted in Great Britain-
1 7 1 7	I hey are exempted from arrest &c in tingland .c.	calls into action the extension of the calls into action the extension of the calls into action the call into action the call i
1336	rickt to Flanders in the woolen manufacture	calls into action the talents of Brindley, and
1 3 3 7		1772 Establishes passage boats on his canal 527
1338		1799 Brinflone, quantity imported 1772-1799 iv, 469, 470 1760 Brindley, James, a licaven-taught engineer, plans and executes the duke of Bridgewater's canal
. 334		1760 Brindley, James, a heaven-tanght engineer plans
	And are favoured by him	and executes the duke of Deldesses
1339	The duke of Brahant pays King Edw. 50,0001.	canal a dike of Bridgewater's
	inarriage portion	1766 He plans the man 1 1 111, 331
1437	Trade of the English, French, &c. at their 525	1766 He plans the grand-trunk navigation, and the
	fairs-Oblige loreigners to finish their busi-	Canal to the Severn—conducts the work till
2440	Ringliffy cloth puckible 1	# coal Briffel mentioned in an old 1:6 . c.
* 449	English cloth prohibited 665	h 1031 1133 a mint
	Brafs used before the flood	1066 People of Reifol export dans 1
54	Imported into Britain	trefil Brittol a port for welfele for
1721	Manufactures of brafs employ many hands in	1136 Briftol a port for veifels from Irel. Norway, &c. 330
1131	Brazil fiel to be differented by Br D. 1	1 - 339 The magnifacts perfectite the woolen manufact
1 000	Discovered by the Postumust-	
1515	Brazil wood corried to Socie	1357 Briffol feems a chief port for wine and fish
315	Brazil wood carried to Spain	
1230-	-1542 English trade to Brazil - 72, 89	1277 City lends money to the bins
1594	Silgar, cotton, &c. carried off by English	1283 Now the center of a drawn and 1
	privateers	1383 Now the center of a great woolen manufacture
1624	Invaded by the Dutch	600 621
1627	Most of Europe long received former from the	1477 I Faucs to Iceland for floel 6th
		1446 Exempted from invidiation of adminute e.
- 6-6	Who appoint a street Dutch - 367	
1030	Who appoint a governor English baye from the state of the	1497 The first English voyage of discovery performed
1024	and the first trade with Brazil	by vessels fitted out at Briffol - ii. 11
	The Dutch expelled	1526 Briffol merchants and at Billion Il, 11
1635-	36 Produce In gold, diamonds, fugar, &c. iii, 206	1526 Briffol merchants trade to Canary in Spanish
		Dottonis
1773	Negroes and Indians combine against the Portug. 531	1552 They fend three veffels to Barbary
1 20 7	Bread regulated by affife in Engl. and Scotl. i, 370	1553 A nev engage in trade to Ruffi
1255	Inflices directed to make an affice	1558 Having loll many thins, they are exempted from
1637	Justices directed to make an affise - 406	
1037	Bread of the poor usually of barley - ii, 397	1 1531 City Ects a new charter—is large and nomit
1710	regulates, junices, occ. required to regula	1631 Another voyage of difcovery—city buys the
	late prices	caftle caftle
1758	new regulations for bread enacted	1710 Merchants of Builded 370
1703	Regulated by magistrates in Scotland	1730 Merchants of Briffol petition for a regulated
1766	High price (8d per quartern) produces rices	Batt-riidia Company
	and occations embargoes on veffels with corn 452	
1777		1/00 D. Is the lecond city in Great Britain &c
1800	A company incorporated for function 1 538	1/05 Trimiber of Venets arrived and failed - 43-
	theorporated for Infilming Bread	1700 ACI for improving the Grane for
	at reasonable prices iv, 500	1772 Illibortation of fugar increased
	Av. D. The exportation of bread is generally	1776 Act for foveral incomment
		1778 A theatre royal ligaried by
1790 .		1778 A theatre-royal licenced by parliament 618
793	The importation of it to the West Indies ac-	1781 Number of chargeable houses - 704
		550*Britain apparently vifited by Phoenician traders
705	Sent to Norfolk ifland	of Gidir (See Im)
Beton	1276 Bremen traded with England i 419	Not, as some suppose, known to the Greeks
794	The imports from Green Bris 1, 419	* 43 to 40 to
174	The imports from Great Britain, Ireland, and	in, lead, and hides, the exports, and earther
	France iii, 561	ware, brafen ware, and falt, the imports, of
770,	1777, 1778—ditto	the Caffiterides profused as he call
798	Dicinical has tome advantage by the way	the Caffiterides, prefumed to be Silley, or
Delore	COO Bretagne peopled from British	
1561		Apparently received a Carthaginian colony 52
317	They are invited to trade in England 333	y Trittovered by Fyrneas
319	Duke of B. prohibite trade with Santant 483	Probable confequence of his discovery 81
372	Duke of B. prohibits trade with Scotland 488	250 Mentioned by leveral muthors
407	Treaty of reciprocal free trade with England	The tin trade mared by a Gallic nation, and
+371	Trade of B.—much addicted to piracy - 652	134" The trade mostly in the hands of the Caule and
440 1	Free trade with England-precautions against	
		Described by him
466,	1408 I reaties and tree trade with England to to il	Trude with the Passage and C.
5371	Linens of B. exchanged for woolen cloth of	Trade with the Romans and Gauls - 117
	rangiand	ine northern extremity mentioned by Diadomic - a
6 . 1	Bricks used in building the town of Data	13 Michellants of triull brobably hill trule to b
62¢ 1		Traductor the trace-produce-exports - *
7= 5	oze of bricks and tilgs regulated - 11, 333	Difficus nave mines of all the metals, and coin
101	Size of bricks and tiles regulated . iii, 607	gold, filver, and brafs; they know the nfe
. 01	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	b

of marle, and how to build bridges, and	960 Bruges has regular fairs - i, 270
have corn to fpare - i, 134, 136, 158 n	
43 Britain invaded by the Romans 52 Colonized and cultivated by them 152	Hanfe affociation 1301 The filendour of the ladies offends the queen
Four or more Roman legions in Britain 135	of France 468
64 Almost delivered from the Romans by Boadicia 154	1314 Proposed by the earl of Flanders for the slaple 480
72 Roman conquests extended to Severn and Neu 155	1323 Made the emporium of Flanders - 494 1325 Enters into a league with England - 497
79-84 And 1.0w to the Tay 121 The Romans build a wall from Solvay to Tine 190	1325 Enters into a league with England - 497 1341 Appointed the staple for English goods - 529
140 They build a wall between Forth and Clyde,	1431 Appointed the staple for Scottish trade for 100
and extend their dominion to the Moray	years 1437 Is the great entrepot of the trade of Europe 651
irth Liey furvey the north part of the island 191	1437 Is the great entrepot of the trade of Europe 651
170 Lift of the principal Roman towns - 195	1516 Most of the trade now moved to Allwerp ii, 51
183 The Caledonians, having expelled the Romans,	1558 The English staple fixed at Bruges after the
break down their wall 198	capture of Calais by the French - 123, 1230 B unfwick invited to trade with England i, 387
198 And receive tribute from them - 199 208 Caledonia invaded by Severus - 199	1230 B unfwick invited to trade with England 1, 387
- Britain now less known in Rome than formerly 199	1476 The chief city of a region of the Hanfe 694
214 The abundance of fith, and also the neglect of	14 Brutium abounds in fir wood, pitch, and tar 1,98,123
them, noted by Dion Cassius - 200 282 Vines faid to be now planted in Britain 203	1539 Buccancers begin to infest the West Indies ii, 85 1544 Plunder several Spanish settlements - 91
286 Britain flourishes under Carausius, and has the	1670 Are deprived of the protection of England 543
dominion of the fea 204	1685 Those of Jamaica infest the Spaniards till now 625
age Abundance of corn, ale, milk, and wool-the	1792 Bulama on the coast of Africa -a colony attempted at It, but fails - iv, 239
artificers skilful - 205 306, 337 Roman Britain divided into provinces 207	tempted at It, but fails - iv, 239 1762 Bum-boat-men regulated by act of parliament iii, 356
359 Corn exported to Germany 210	1798 Act dormant 14 years, and afterwards eludediv, 455
360-449 Roman Britain invaded by Scots, Pichts,	Burgeffes or Burghers-See Cities, &c. Parliament.
&c 211, 217 And plundered by Roman foldiers - 212	1370 The practice of becoming burgeffes of foreign towns, to avoid the evils of war, as old as
383 Drained of men by Maximus 212	now i, 577
409 The provincials assume independence - 215	1783 Common in Russia, for evading heavy duties
422 They return to their allegiance, but	Burghs-See Cities, &c. Convention of royal burghs.
426 Are abandoned by the Romans - 216 449 Are affifted by the Yutes, who, with the	1292 Burning-glaffer constructed by R. Bacon i, 452
Saxons, &e. afterwards oblige them to re-	1897 Butter infed by Abraham in Canaan - i, 6
tire to the west 217	14 Made in Spain - 129
Before 500 A colony of Britons fettled in Gaul 221 500 A kinguom of Britons in Clydefdale, &c. 222	1721 Buttons, &c. made of cleth, &c. prohibited iii, 118 1796 Manufact. of gilt buttons regulated by parl. iv, 373
Manufactures, &c. of the unconquered Britons 223	1329 Byerflete has privileges in Engl confirmed i, 502
565 Strange notions of Britain in Conftantinople 233	1474 Byrwick, a flaple for northern English wool 1, 683
364 Names of fome of the kings and cities 235	Bifus, byfinus, the names of a very fine material and the Ruff made from it i, 143, 176 u
(The Britons are afterwards called Welsh.— See England, Scotland, Wales.)	1265 Imported from Afia to England - 415
British linen company at Edinburgh	1380 Carried from Genoa to Flauders - 590
1746 Incorporated—capital 100,000/ - iii, 251	219 Byzantium—commerce, fisheries, &c.—lays a
1751 They affift the linen manufacturers - 289 1753 Britts museum ettablished - Sir II Sloane's col-	toll on the paffage into the Euxine feati, 97
lection, Sir R. Cotton's library, Harleian	334 Becomes the capital of the Roman empire, and
library, &c. deposited for the use of the	is thenceforth called Constantinople - 207
public iii, 296	(See Conflantinople)
1762 Sum granted by parliament 360 (There is an annual grant.)	5
1786 British society for extending the fisheries and im-	1497 CABOT, John, of Venice, with his fons, fails
proving the coasts of this kingdom incorporated	from Britlol, and discovers North Amer. ii, 11 1525 Cubot, Schastian, (son of John) fails in the fer-
with a joint flock - iv, 110 179; Their villages may be made burghs of barony 3.49	vice of Spain ii, 64
1797 Account of three villages fettled by them 434	vice of Spain - ii, 64 1549 Edwar! VI. k. of Engl. grants him a pension 103
1799 Premiums to be given by them 477	1553 Is the first governor of the Rustia company 114, 117
508 Brokers' and clerks' fees, the only charges on	2783 Drawback allowed on exportation - iv, 14
the Carthaginian trade, and the public falth engaged for their transactions i, 61	Duty reduced 22
1283 Brokers in Berwick registered, and pay a tun	1784 Duty altered 51
of wine annually for their licence - 440	1795 Additional duty 341 Regulations for floring, &c. 349
1433 Their commission on infurance in Barcelona 648 1471 Commission to be moderate in Bruges - 687	1796 Additional duty 384
1697 Brokers in London licenced by the lord mayor,	1768 May be moved from port to port - 4;2
and their number limited to 100-not to	1100 * Cadiz (originally called Gadir) founded i, 22
deal in goods or flock for their own ac-	6 Navigators of Gadir discover Britain - 42
the To pay 40f yearly to the city - iii, 1	iflands 114
1766 Brokers to make good the quantities of goods fold 450	24 Flourithing condition of Gadir 128

1734 Ship 1735, 175 1773 Tre 170, 337 Cafe 1270||Caff 1475 Tal 877 Cair 1776 Cair 1783 Sto 1784 But 1787 Age 1347 Cala Wh 1348 Is t 1363 And 1363 And 1378,1421 1429 The 1558 Cal. 72||Cale Cali. 324 Cal. 4And 1631 Pain 1677 Val. 1700 Eaft 1721 The 1783 Dut 1785 Mar 1668 Calli Cam 1588 60, 1745 Force 1759 Free 1759 Free 1761 Man 1764 A cc 1767 In on — Act 1787 But 1794 New 1797, 1799 1410, 1544 1507 Cama 1728 Came 1208 Came 240 Camp 1210 Came 1515 Cana 1540, 1594 1602-03 T 1618-29 T 2632 Refli

1743 Anto 1765 Prov 1761 In co

INDE

	Cunuau.
1734 Ships and treasure arrived this year lii, 205	1763 Province ceded to Great Britain - iii, 166
173.5, 1759, 1765 Ditto 1773 Treasure arrived this year 553	Called Quebec, boundary aftertained 1764 Importation of European falt permitted 1766 Exports in the versace falt permitted
170, 337 Caerleion (Ifca Silurum) a Roman colony, &c. 553	1766 Exports in the representated 399
Ros sot i	1760 State of manufactures in (1-1760 - 451
Cafar's wars in Gaul, Britain, &c his science	1 1772 Province diffrested with light money
1 *** *** ***	1 1/4 I I VIIICE ICHOTCH folls antique awarent D
1270 Caffa occupied by the Genoese, and made the chief station of their trade on the Black sea i, 420	
14/3 taken from them by the Thiks	laws, with fome modification—duties, &c. 556
1793 Caicos, islands in the Well Indies, allowed to	Earthur a millort European falt continued 654
import foreign fugar and coffee, &c. iv. 271	1786 Exports of thine &c
877 Caire, the depot of the oriental goods i, 257	1788 Trade with the West Indies encouraged
established for discounting bills—afterwards	if 1/39 thiport of providious accasionally permitted
mile notes a a lii enfi	trop And alle formal alle from Britain . 188
1783 Stop payment - iv 37	1799 And also from the United States 201, 202 Goods brought to Quebec by inland carriage
1704 Ditt HOL thiolychtemprest rife of theck	
1787 Again diffressed—supported by government 1311 1347 Calais taken by King Edward III - 1, 534, 536	1791 Province divided into Upper and Lower Canada
	ii and connected -
2348 13 the hapte for tin, lead, feathers, cloth, and	1793 Sum allowed to fettlers 282
10111111	1796 Population, &c.—trade upon the lakes 1766 Canada bills, "ftory of them iii, 440
1303 rend now for wood, fildes, &c	
(For the removes of the flaple, fee Staple.) 1378,1421 Expense of keeping Calais 585n, 634	ii 1350 Canals made in borne
1449 The merchants of Calais prohibited from buy	If 1300 One between the Nile and the Dad Cas Laure
	524° An aqueduct topped in Supposed - 34
	1 500 Egyptian canal completed by During
72 Caledonian woods, several—Caledonian ocean i, 155 n	
	g and repaired, has a lock
	645 And also by Amrou 877 And seems to be ravigated now
tante of Isan-Thera Carleo Continued in Eng-	Defore 1066 fome canals in England
land, being at a third of the price of foreign	1 121 Canal Detween I rent and Witham renaired
1700 East-India figured calico prohibited in Fredund 200	If D. It is laid to be now made a business
- 111 1 . 8	navigated before the conquest. See p. 289.) 1278 Great canal of China made
2783 Duties on India calicoes lowered	H I 521 Canal from Antworn to Dan Cala tame
land and Scotland	11 1701 Canal Connecting the Cathian and Black fore
668 Callingus invents the Great Great	11 1/00 Catal from St. Helen's to the Merles :::
Cambric and Lawn.	Canar made by the d. of Bridgewater the 6.0
2588 60,000 pieces of cambric annually made at	important one in Great Britain—executed, contrary to expectation, by the great genios
- ii, 187	of Difficulty -
1745 Foreign cambric prohibited 1759 French c, and lawn to be imp. only for exp. 311	The duke extends his canal to I lyernoot
1/01 Manufacture of C. chabliffied at Winchalfon	UDICUTIONS to Canals—advantages of them.
1794 A CUMPANY for manufacturing c and laws	Canal with hoifting inflead of locks
1765 English cambric brought to great perfection 1767 In one year 70,000 yards made at Dundalk 460	
	Callel Irom Dublin to the Shamon
	1703 Various canals in Ireland
1794 New regulations for French cambrie &c	1700 Acts for feveral canals
1797, 1799 Regulations and prohibition continued	1768 A canal between Forth and Clyde for feaveffels 447 1772 Paffage-hoats effablished by the duke of Bridge-
419, 471	
1607 Camden's Eritannian but adition 1, 623; 11, 93	1773 Acts for feveral
1728 Camels uted in carry in	1777 Grand-trunk navigation completed—canal to the
1293 Camera objeura confirmated by R Rivon	Severn found to it—many branches added
240 Campania commercial and profeerous	1799 Memorials prefented to the board of trade for completing the Forth-and-Clyde canal
1525 Canada Goo America Liba France	1703 Acts for leveral
1535 Canada (fee America) the French winter in it ii, 377	Canals in Spain, Ruffin Donmark
1602-03 They fail op the river, fettle further	1788 Darges for canals made entirely of iron
1540, 1591 They fertile, build towns, &c. 1602-03 They fail op the river, fettle further 1618-39 Taken twice by the English 253, 368	A Canal With inclined planes
abja Remoted to Plance	1789 Canal uniting the Thames and the Severn 1790 Intercourfe between London, Briffol, Liverpool,
	and Hull completed—Forth-and-Clyde canal
1765 Province reduced by the British forces	
1/61 In confequence of which orders arrive from	1792 Several Capais—advantages public and pulsus
Flanders and Roffia for furs - 345	canals
343	b 2

		The state of the s
1794	Kennet-and-Avon canal—the number of acts passed for canals 1790-1794, and amount of	14 Produce and trade of Carla i, 113 Carolina (at first called Carelana) See America, United States.
	their capitals - iv, 300	C I an Cir Bulance Harris
1795	Cut to Paddington added to grand-Junction canal 342	
1799	Canal acrofs the life of Dogs - 478	1662 Granted to the earl of Clarendon, &c. 508
-	Money lent to the Crinan canal 481	1665 More ample grant - confitution - peerage 521
. 800	Canal from Gravefend to the Medway, &c. 503	1670 A (flattering) account of the produce . 558
1 400	Care I has O'm a real seasons beggins mounty on	
_	Grand-junction-canal company borrow money on	At a shift about the model week and of the start of the
	terms fingulariy advantageous to themfi lves 518	About this time the cultivation of rice introduced 7:3
6	Canary islands apparently discovered by the Car-	1715 Columifis complain of the proprietors . lii, 46
,	thaginian: i, 54	1728 Seven eighths purchased for the crown - 140
	Merchants of Gadir trade to them . 112	1730 Rice now a confiderable article-permitted togo
D C	With the state of the state of the state of	direct to Europe fouth of Cape Vinisterre 6
Reto	re 1154 Saracens of Spain fail to them-a king of	Engett le those months
	the iflands fails on difcovery - 327	1733 Exports in three months 98
1402	Difcovery claimed by France and Spain-now	1736 French encroach upon the province . 212
-4-	conquered by the French 613	1739 Exports this year 223
	Sugar exported from Canary - ii, 24, 66	1740 Exports from South Carolina - 217
1,503	London merchants fettle factors in Canary 144	
1550		1753 Exports and imports
1585	Chief town plundered by Algerine pirates 178	1760 Permiffion to carry rice to Europe renewed 321
\$ 548	Scottish merchants trade to Canary - 190 n	1762 Exports of South Carolina in a years - 363
1661	Englith trade with Canary vetled in a company,	1761 Permiffion to carry rice to the fouthward 401
.003	who are foon diffolved 521	1765 This permission extended to North Carolina 41/
	C. E. Garmonly called Cratel English mer	1768 A claim to the province, &c. fet up by D.
1511	Candia (formerly called Crete) English mer-	Care as representative of Sir R Heath
	chants tettled in it, and a conturappointed it, oo	Coxe, as representative of Sir R. Heath 485
1110	Another conful appointed 71	1769 Exports of South Carolina this year - 491
1 5 50	An Englith voyage to Candia - 106	1770 Population, produce, &c 503
.660	Taken from Venice by the Turks - 540	1771 Silk and wine faid to be made in perfection 519
1009	C. H. of the Alfred for mentioner time 1 of	1773 Tea thrown in the fea at Charleston - 544
	-900 Candles used by Alfred for measuring time 1, 264	
1784	Additional duty on tallow candles - iv, 44	1775 Produce, trade, fltipping, &c 69-573
-	Duty lower d on wax and spermaceti candles 49	1796 Trade, &c iv, 395
1705	Exportation of candles prohibited - 359	588 Carpets, magnificent, carried from Dedan to
* 177	Canterbury, 6. British and Roman city 1, 195	Tyre i, 38
170	Now larger than London 276	14 Carpets (if triclinaria) carried from Babylon to
981	Now larger than London 276	Rnme 139
1449		
	Brifto', fends factors to Dantzik, &c. i, 665	947 Excellent earpets made in Armenia - 169
#450	Licenced by thekings of England and Denmark	1314 First notice of them in England - 501 n
	to trade in Iceland, &c owns large thips 667	1777 Carron company's iron-works now carried to
	Cape Breten taken by New-England forces iii, 245	great perfection-they fend great guns to
1/45	Inportance of its fishery - 246,250	Ruffia, Spain, &c iii, 609
1748	Reflored to France 166	
1758	Taken by British forces 310	1100 Carteia in Spain founded . i, 22
1763	Ceded to Great Britain at the peace - 366	1234*Carthage founded by the Phoenicians - i, 16
- 7 3	Annexed to Nova Scotia 378	\$68 Enlarged by Eliffa-fituation well chofen 27
6.	Fisheries, animals-produces coal - 471	538 "Till now apparently flourithing in peace 46
	Cape of Good Hope taken from the Dutch iv, 355	- At war with the Phoceens of Cortica - 47
1795		524 Saved from Persian invasion by the Phænicians
3790	Trade regulated - 358, 398, 468, 485	refusing to act against them 49
1300	Importation of wine and spirits regulated 496	
1377	Capitation tax imposed i, 582	- And have almost all the trade of the Mediter-
1281	Frequently repeated-produces an infurrection 591	rancan - 52
23	Cappadecia fends vermilion to Rome i, 125	6 Gleanings of their manufactures, arts, navigation 49
	Excellence of the horfes - i, 65n, 209	- Jealoufly prohibit firangers from viting their
		territories-trade with the Negroes, and
1331	Captain-commander of a merchant vetfel fo	1
	called in Barcelona i, 507	
1475	And in England 691	Send ships to discover in the North-a colony
1564	Capt yielding a thip to pirates to be punished ii, 518	apparently fettled in Britain - 52
	Captains wilfully defleoying veffels fuffer as felons 519	- Send thips to colonize the west coast of Africa, co-
	Carattaeus's gallant refiflance, captivity, coins i, 151	lonize as far as Kerné, and discover beyond it 53
54	Car lange Chamber rolling Clump as the sail Asp	- Their fettlements in Africa very numerous 55
1199	Carandana estimates gold to filver as 1 to 5 1, 459	Their manner of trade-a filent trade - 55
285	Caraufius, emperor of Britain, rules the fea i, 203	Come Class to de continued to this day
Beto	re 400 Cards for playing invented in Germany 1, 676 n	Same filent trade continued to this day 55n
1461	Made in England-importation prohibited 676	- The Carthaginians the universal merchants of
186.25	Monopolized by the king ii, 369	the western world 56
1031	Cards for worl, Sc See Tools.	Ptnlemy's geography a pronf of their feience 50 n
	Made in England-importation prohibited i, 676	- Names of fome Carthaginian writers - 51 n
1103		506 Carthaginians make a treaty with the Romans 60
1484	Again prohibited, except cards of Rouen 703	
1630	Old-cards not to be translated 11, 304	480° They invade Sicily—are defeated 69
1775		431 Apparently have no rivals in the Mediterranean 68
1113	May be exported it not above certain prices iv, 108	348 Make a fecond treaty with Rome - 70
1/00	* Carians. a piratical nation 1, 10	180 * Aeknowledged fovereigns of the fea-exceed-
1,550		ingly prosperous and opulent - 88, 89
\$223		II higher and all income
	Ale implemently mines	They make a third treaty with the Romans So.
2170	*Make thus of ivory 20	They make a third treaty with the Romans 89
1179	*Make thys of ivory - 20 Said to be mafters of the feat, - 30	They make a third treaty with the Romans 89
1179	*Make thys of ivory 20	They make a third treaty with the Romans 89

IND 84x*H 219°W. 201° A 200° B 146°T 44°C 1 Si 455 R 698 C 1763 A

219° Cc
14 T
947 Cc
947 M
947 Cc
1151 Ca
1272 T
1144 Cc
1635 Cc
176 Ut
185 Cc
185 T
185 T
185 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T
163 T

Che
Before 2
1706 ° Che
14 A1
500 || Fo
1292 || W
796 Cha
800 Is 6
His 916 ° Che
1467 Re
1588 Cha
14 Che

54 Che 1500 | Sai 170 | Che

842 End of the first, or Sicilian, war, and lafs of the	Before robe imports martins fkins 1, 295
Sicilian territory-are almost ruined by	1116 Trades with Ireland, Spain, &c. 291
their mercenaries 1. 42	1576 Chichefter flicets paved ii, 157
240 Sardinia frandulently torn from them . 92	1 160 Child, Sir fefiah, lile works praifed - il. e42
229 Are obliged to become a military people 94 hey make conqueffs in Spain 95	This general view of the trade of England, 544, 563
219 War again with Rome, Hannibal the general 95	1788 Chili described by De la Perouse . Iv, 139
201 After many victories are finally defeated 100	Il sasoff himele make attenue in the first to the
200" But their commerce revives - 1, 103	Before 88 Chinefe receive ambuffadors from the Par-
146 The city destroyed and people butchered by	thians, and trade with them - 194
the Romans 105	166 Receive amballadors from Rome 194
44 City rebuilt by Czefar, becomes populous 119	184 Trade with the Perfians 201
1 Some of their African oceanic polls fill occupied 127	Receive a fecond embatty from Rome . 109
698 City utterly deflroyed by the Saracens - 219	522 Send veifels to Ceylon #25
1763 A civilized white nation fald to be in the heart	569 Make an alliance with Conffantinople—a zara-
of Alricam A flight flundom of a modificities	732 And now also
that they may be Carthaginlans . iil, 375	851 Trade, produce, policy—foreigners admitted
239 Carriagena in Spain to anded i. oc	only in Canton 255
14 Trade of Carthagena - 128	Chinese trade to Siraf, but all by coasting 256
947 Caffmere supposed to be furrounded with moun-	887 The country rulned by Balchu 257
Coffian Sen truely described by Herodotus, and	947 Merchants refort to China by fea and land 268
falfely by later writers - i, 67 n	1013 The Chinese conquer the Spice islands - 281
947 Many vellets trading upon it - 260	1210 Invaded by Zingls-khan-trade at Campion 377 1278 Cunquered by Cublai-commerce and manu-
947 Cofficerides, apparently Silley or Cornwall, or	factures not impaired—the great canal made 434
both, and also called Oestrymnides 1, 41 n, 52	1195 Manufactures, trade, policy, described by M.
Their polition unknown to iferoilotus - 68	1'010 467
Cuffile—See Spain.	Appear to have declined in science and enterprise 400
Catalonia - See Barcelona, the capital 1251 Canrfini, money-lenders, odiona in England i, 399	1335 Route of the trade from Tana to China 513
1, 399 1272 The king indebted to them	1419 Embatty from Schahrok—the arts flourifhling 633
1474 Caxton, William, intruduces printing in Engl. i, 688	1517 The Portuguese send ships to China in 41 1558 Chinese merchants found at Boghar by Jenk-
1035 Cayenne lettled by the French - il. 200	
1701 Population and produce 711	1582 An abortive voyage to China from England
Cedar excellent for shipbuilding - i, 3	1386 Maçao granted to the Portuguele 180
716 Used by the Saracens 244	1596 Three English ships fail for China, but are
Cent, a term apparently first used in Venice for reckoning interest, &c i, 341, 393, 491	driven to the Welt Indica
326° Ccylon (Taprobane) described by Onesicritus i, 147	1618 Chinese fail to Batavla in large /effels - 291
41 Becomes known to the Romans by accident 148	1635 China fubdued by the Tartars - 11, 384
73 Called Palæfimundl-produce, manufactures 172	1780 Account of the longs in Canton—their debt to
522 The chief feat of oriental frade 225	Drittin tilbjects-curious mode of fettling it fee
1295 Noted only for pearls by M. Polo - 458	1704 I rade hearty abolithed by an accident iv. 66
Before 1505 the trade in the hands of the Arabians ii, 28	1789 Ships of wettern nations trading to China 198
1503 The Portuguese engross the trade 1603 The Dutch land in Ceylon 239	1 1793 Lord Macartney fent amballador to China 20.
1613 They make a treaty with the king 266	Account of the people, industry, commerce,
1610 The Danes attempt to trade, but fait - 303	manufactures, policy, extent, population, revenue
- The Portuguele fortily the whole coaft - 904	the second secon
1638 They are invaded by the Dutch - 403	Art of inlaying from invented in Chios
1656 Who get poffestion of all their forts - 405	1511 Some English vessels trade to Chios . ii. 40
1673 Trincomalee taken by the French-retaken 571 1687 Quantity of cinnamon thipped this year 628	1313 An Italian appointed conful of Eng. merchanta 46
1795 Taken by the British forces-produce and trade	1516 The Genoefe heavy duty complained of - 49
- it vereignly velled in the king - iv accil	1530 Another foreigner appointed confut
Chairs - See Nedan chairs,	1570 Trade interrupted by the capture of the island 150 1660 Chocolate—excise on it granted to the king ii, 489
Before 27 Chalk exported from Britain . i. 196 n	Church of England—See Clergy
1706 Charnots used in Egypt i. 10	1337 Revenue, 2,000 marks per day - 1,519
14 Armed with feythes, nfed in Britain . 134	Chymistry improved by the Saracens - 1,251
500 For riding, aled in Britain and treland - 223	1292 Many of the modern improvements discovered
1292 Without hories, invented by R. Bacon 452 796 Charlemagne makes a treaty with Offa i, 248	by R. Bacon - 45a
	1065 Cider and perry apparently rare in England-now
It attention to learning and fedence - 250	mentioned i, 330 n. 1660 Excile on them granted to the king ii, 489
916 Charter parties regulated by the Rhodian law, i. 20 1	1763 Duty laid on foreign cider and perry—alfo on
1467 Regulated by law in Scotland - 681,707 H	home-made, which raifes a violent outery iii, 370
1588 Chatham cheft for difabled fearnen founded ii, 188	1700 Diffes increased, but less obnoxinus
14 Cheefe fent from the north part of Italy, Luna, &c.	connamon, doubtful if it grew in Ceylon in an-
and from Bithynia i, 123, 125	1, 38 %, 140, 172 %, 216 %
54 Cherries introduced in Britain . 1, 152	Produced in Sabasa and Ethiopia - 103, 141
	73 Akind, catted cafa, plentiful in Abyffinia 161,162
170 Chefter, a Roman dation i, 195	1793 Cultivated in Jamaica - ,- iv, 263
H	

	(Omit Bitti)
Before 1066 Dover and Sandwich found thips for	1530 An act against phurality of livings il. 71
the king, and enjoyed privileges i, 293,297	too4 Clergy of England refign the power of taxing
3082 A warden appointed-lift of the ports - 301	themselves
3216 Privileges enlarged by King John . 1, 381 n	85t Clocks with weights used in China . i, 356
1242 Seamen of the ports act as pirates - 394	1288 The first clock in England . 501
412 4 Commerce ruined by their piracles - 412	1330 A wonderful one made by R. of Wallingford 503
1177 Their wars - 429	1268 Three clock makers from Delfa featlals Is at
# 278 Chartered by king Edward [-lift of ports, &c. 430	1685 The manufacture improved by French refugees 618
1285 Aggrieved by London respecting average 442	
1292 At war with France-take 100 veffels - 453	Coaches—See Chariots.
Exempted from the prife of wine - 465	
1302 Summoned to act against Scotland - 468	
1304 They farm their quinzieme - 473	1604 Now pressy general in Coulous
1317 Act as an independent confederacy 484	that Hickney couches an now in London
1322 Their thipping ordered against Flanders 494	1604 The grant number la Landon account to 1 c
1357 Their barons are confervators of the herring fair	
• at Yarmouth 556	1637 The king licences 50 coachmen in London, and
a full a la management	forme in other towns
	1652 Hackney coaches limited to 200 . 397
2344 Ciftercian monks prohibited from being merchants 1,532	
Before 1066 Cities and towns the property of the king	1654 Limited to 300, with 600 horfes, fitbjefted to
Before 1066 Cities and towns the property of the king,	the aldermen of London, and each taxed
or other over-lords, and oppressed by them	20/annually 456
Defidence le tours and free less to demonstration	1661 Now 500, and each pays [5
- Residence in towns gave freedom to slaves 307	1676 Number and splendour of coaches increased 580
Their condition improved by the holy war 3:0	1694 Hackney coaches 700, paying £4 each-stage
1216 And alfo by the conquet of king John - 381	conches pay 18 - 655
Maritime towns make war independent of the	1715 Hackney coaches 800, to pay s/ weekly, &c. iii, 11
fovereign 412, 419, 451, 475, 484, 485	1708 Coach Handsreghlated 477
1185 Gates that all night, holls accountable for	1771 Huckney coaches increased to 1000 - 509
lodgers - 443	1778 Total coaches, &c. in the kingdom 23,000 630
1318 Officers of towns not to fell wine, &c 486	1783 The most elegant coaches formerly got from
1335, 1351 Their monopolies curtailed - 510, 544	Paris-now made better in London and Edin-
1359 Not allowed to shelter labourers - 561	burgh, and Edinburgh-made coaches order-
1377 Population of the chief towns in England 583	ed for Paris
3389 Money often granted by parliament to decayed	1 1785 Amount of the duty this year qg
towns - 712 n	Coal-See Newcastle.
1508 The chief towns in England fecurity for the	§ Supposed to have been used as suel by the
king ii, 31	antient Britons - i, 134 M
King infrance in England Scotland the	antient Britons i, 134 %
(Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.)	antient Britons 852 Supposed to be used in England 257
(Similar inflance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.)	antient Britons \$52 Supposed to be used in England 1245 Certainly used now, and carried by sea 395 1283 First mention of coal in Scotland 440
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilfrates, byteafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns	antient Britons \$\frac{1}{3} \text{ in Figure 1} \text{ in 134 to 257} \\ \$252 \text{ Supposed to be used in England} \\ \$1257 \\ \$1245 \text{ Certainly used now, and carried by fea} \\ \$1283 \text{ First mention of coal in Scotland} \\ \$1287 \text{ Certainly used in Scotland} \\ \$134 \text{ Model of the Scotland} \\ \$134 \text{ Model of the Scotland} \\ \$135 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$135 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$136 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$136 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$136 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$136 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$137 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$138 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$138 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$138 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$1395 \text{ Model of Scotland} \\ \$138 Model of
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilfrates, byteafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns	antient Britons \$\frac{1}{252}\$ Supposed to be used in England \$\frac{257}{1245}\$ Certainly used now, and carried by sea \$\frac{1}{257}\$ \$
(Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magnifrates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1833 Great complaints of some of them being decay.	antient Britons i, 134 x 852 Supposed to be used in England 257 1145 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1145 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1183 First mentlon of coal in Scotland 449 1149 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 459 Used as fuel in China 457 1397 Prolibited in Londen 457
(Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magnifrates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1833 Great complaints of some of them being decay.	antient Britons \$1, 134 N \$252 Supposed to be used in England 1145 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1183 First mention of coal in Scotland 1191 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1195 Used as suel in China 1197 Prohibited in Londen 177
(Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magnifrates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decay; 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding	antient Britons \$\frac{1}{3} \text{ is 3 mposed to be used in England} \text{ 257} 1245 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 395 1283 First mention of coal in Scotland 440 440 457 1291 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 457 1297 Prohibited in China 457 1307 Prohibited in Londen 474 1335 Carried from Newcastle to France 474 477 477 477 604 mines now valuable property 604
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1813 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilfrates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1833 Great complaints of fome of them being decay. 2541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 1852 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111	antient Britons \$5.2 Supposed to be used in England 13.45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 13.85 First mention of coal in Scotland 13.91 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 13.95 Used as suel in China 13.95 Quired in Londen 13.35 Carried from New Castle to France 13.36 Coal mines now valuable property 304
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1813 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilfrates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1833 Great complaints of fome of them being decay. 2541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 1852 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111	antient Britons i, 134 x 852 Supposed to be used in England 257 1145 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 395 1183 First mention of coal in Scotland 440 1191 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 450 1195 Used as fuel in China 457 1190 Prohibited in Londen 477 1375 Carried from Newcastle to France 477 1330 Carried from Newcastle to France 477 1331 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 517
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilitates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, sec. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1552 Number of tavernal lowed in the chief towns 111 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs	antient Britons \$3.2 Supposed to be used in England 13.45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 13.85 First mention of coal in Scotland 430 13.91 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 430 13.95 Used as fuel in China 13.97 Prolibited in Londen 43.90 Coal mines now valuable property 13.90 Coal mines now valuable property 13.97 The king orders no quarters of coal 13.97 Coal now an object of the attention of government 50.00
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilitates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, sec. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1552 Number of tavernal lowed in the chief towns 111 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs	antient Britons \$3.2 Supposed to be used in England 13.45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 13.85 First mention of coal in Scotland 430 13.91 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 430 13.95 Used as fuel in China 13.97 Prolibited in Londen 43.90 Coal mines now valuable property 13.90 Coal mines now valuable property 13.97 The king orders no quarters of coal 13.97 Coal now an object of the attention of government 50.00
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "a. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1535 Great complaints of tome of them being decay, 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 11,78 1152 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs 116 1155 An act tending to confine the woolen manufac- ture to towns 118	antient Britons \$3.2 Supposed to be used in England 12.45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 12.83 First mentlon of coal in Scotland 12.91 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 12.93 Used as fuel in China 12.95 Used as fuel in China 12.97 Prolibited in Londen 13.95 Carried from Newcastle to France 13.96 Coal mines now valuable property 13.97 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 13.77 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 13.79 Coal now an object of the attention of government 14.10 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and sego, articles of fuel
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1513 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilfrates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decay- ed, 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuild- ing 1552 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 11554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs 1555 An adt tending to confine the woolen manufac-	antient Britons \$3.2 Supposed to be used in England 12.45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 12.83 First mentlon of coal in Scotland 12.91 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 12.93 Used as fuel in China 12.95 Used as fuel in China 12.97 Prolibited in Londen 13.95 Carried from Newcastle to France 13.96 Coal mines now valuable property 13.97 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 13.77 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 13.79 Coal now an object of the attention of government 14.10 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and sego, articles of fuel
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "a. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1535 Great complaints of tome of them being decay, 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 11,78 1152 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs 116 1155 An act tending to confine the woolen manufac- ture to towns 118	antient Britons \$3.5 Supposed to be used in England 13.5 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 13.8 First mention of coal in Scotland 13.9 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 13.9 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 13.9 Froit certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 13.9 Used as suel in China 13.9 Used as fuel in China 13.9 Carried from New castle to France 13.9 Carried from New castle to France 13.30 Carried from New castle to France 13.37 The king orders noo quarters of coal 13.97 Coal now an object of the attention of government 14.10 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, 28.9 14.10 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, 28.9 14.10 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, feeds, 28.9 28.9 28.9 29.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 20.9 20
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1813 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilifrates, by teafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 18535 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, ii, 78 1854, 142 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 18521 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 1154 18555 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 1870 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in	antient Britons \$25 Suppofed to be used in England 1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1345 First mention of coal in Scotland 1349 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1340 Frohibited in China 1367 Prohibited in Londen 1370 Prohibited in Londen 1371 Earlied from New castle to France 1372 Carried from New castle to France 1373 The king orders noo quarters of coal 1377 Coal now an object of the attention of government 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 1450 Coal in great demand at home and abroad 1381
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magisfrates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1835 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, see Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1851 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111 1852 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 118 1890 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe	antient Britons \$32 Supposed to be used in England 1a45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1a83 First mentlon of coal in Scotland 439 1a91 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1a93 Used as fuel in China 1397 Prohibited in Londen 1315 Carried from New castle to France 1330 Coal mines now whinable property 304 137 The king orders noo quarters of coal 1379 Coal now an object of the attention of government 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part, 644 1615 Coal in great demand at home and abroad 1624 Used in making glass and smelting iron 345
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilitates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1535 Great complaints of tome of them being decay- ed, 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuild- ing 1552 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 11552 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns except at fairs 1555 An act tending to confine the woolen manufac- ture to towns 118 1590 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe	antient Britons \$325 Suppofed to be ufed in England 1345 Certainly ufed now, and carried by fea 1345 First mention of coal in Scotland 1349 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1349 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1340 Frohibited in Londen 1350 Prohibited in Londen 1360 Carried from New castle to France 1370 First king orders no quarters of coal 1377 Coal mines now valuable property 1377 The king orders no quarters of coal 1379 Coal now an object of the attention of government 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, 1410 Coal in great demand at home and abroad 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl. 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl. 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl. 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl. 1426 Coal in great demand at home and abroad 1438 1634 Used in making glass and finelting iron 1437 Patent for rendering coal as uteful as charcoal
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1833 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, significant of the decay of towns 42 1841,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1851 Number of tavernt allowed in the chief towns 111 1852 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 115 1859 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1607 Advancement of fome and decline of others 447 1844 Their charters exempted from the law against	antient Britons \$3.2 Supposed to be used in England 13.45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 13.83 First mention of coal in Scotland 13.91 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 13.92 Used as fuel in China 13.95 Used as fuel in China 13.95 Carried from Newcastle to France 13.96 Card mines now valuable property 13.97 Prohibited in Londen 13.97 Coal mines now valuable property 13.97 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 13.97 Coal mines now valuable property 13.97 Coal now an object of the attention of government 14.10 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 14.26 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 14.10 Coal in great demand at home and abroad 15.25 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 16.12 Used in making glafs and finelting iron 16.27 Patent for rendering coal as useful as charcoal 14.10 when So Newcastle and Simderland other 18.11 Coal-owners of Newcastle and Simderland other 18.12 Coal-owners of Newcastle and Simderland other
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1813 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilfrates, byteafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 18535 Great complaints of fome of them being decay- ed, 18541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 18552 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 18553 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 18555 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture towns 18670 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1867 Advancement of fome and decline of others 1874 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 3355	antient Britons \$\frac{8}{82}\$ Supposed to be used in England \$1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea \$1345 First mention of coal in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1392 Used as fuel in China \$1392 Used as fuel in China \$1397 Prolibited in Londen \$1337 Carried from Newcastle to France \$1338 Coal mines now valuable property \$398 Coal mines now valuable property \$399 Coal mines now valuable property \$399 Coal mines now valuable property \$399 Coal mines now valuable property \$390 Coal mines now valuable property \$390 Coal mines now valuable property \$390 Coal mines now valuable property \$390 Coal mines now valuable property \$390 Coal mines now valuable property \$391 Coal now an object of the artention of government \$490 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and fego, articles of suel \$492 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl, \$492 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl, \$493 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl, \$493 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl, \$492 Coal-meters of Newcastle and Simderland other to pay \$6d\$ per cltaldron for protecting the
King (Similar inftance of the most of the Metherlands, "a. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magnifrates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1513 Great complaints of tome of them being decay. 1514, 12 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1521 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111 1534 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs 1535 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 1530 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Boero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1507 Advancement of fome and decline of others 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies Money granted to fome decayed ones 335 Money granted to fome decayed ones 336	antient Britons \$32 Supposed to be used in England 1a45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1a45 Terriam ention of coal in Scotland 439 1a39 First mention of coal in Scotland 449 1a39 Used as fuel in China 1307 Prohibited in Londen 1315 Carried from Newcastle to France 1330 Coal mines now valuable property 307 1337 The king orders noo quarters of coal 1379 Coal mines now valuable property 307 1370 Coal mines now valuable property 307 1370 Coal mines now valuable property 307 1370 Coal mines now valuable property 308 1370 Coal now an object of the attention of government 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turs, reeds, and sego, articles of fuel 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl. 41015 Coal in great demand at home and abroad 1627 Patent for rendering coal as useful as charcool Coal-owners of Newcastle and Sinderland other to pay 6d per citaldron for protecting the shipping.
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted tobe magilitrates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 18535 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, in the second of the seco	antient Britons \$32 Suppofed to be used in England 1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1345 First mention of coal in Scotland 449 1329 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 450 1329 Used as fuel in China 1320 Prohibited in Londen 477 1325 Carried from New Castle to France 1330 Coal mines now valuable property 504 1377 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 1379 Coal now an object of the attention of government 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and sego, articles of fuel 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 1624 Used in making glafs and smelting iron 1624 Used in making glafs and smelting iron 1624 Used in making glafs and smelting iron 1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron 1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron 1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron 1634 Durd in walking coal as useful as charcoal 1780 Coal-owners of Newcastle and Sunderland offer to pay 6d per chaldron for protecting the shipping. 1634 Dury of 4 per chaldron laid on coal exported
king (Similar inftance of the most of the decay of the Metherlands, "a. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifrates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decay. 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding street of taverns allowed in the chief towns 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns 1555 An act ending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 1500 Caules of the greatnets of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1607 Advancement of fome and decline of others 1608 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies Money granted to fome decayed ones 100 Civita Vechia (Contum celles) harbour neede 1,100 110 Civita Vechia (Contum celles) harbour neede 1,100 111 Civita Vechia (Contum celles) harbour neede 1,100 112 Caules of reaffents allarges the importance 1,100 113 Caules of control of the chief ones 1,100 114 Civita Vechia (Contum celles) harbour neede 1,100 115 Caules of control of control of the chief ones 1,100 116 Caules of control of control of the chief ones 1,100 117 Caules of control of control of the chief ones 1,100 118 Caules of control of control of the chief ones 1,100 119 Caules of control o	antient Britons \$32 Suppofed to be used in England 1145 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1183 First mention of coal in Scotland 1191 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1191 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1193 Used as fuel in China 1197 Prolibited in Londen 1197 Prolibited in Londen 1137 Carried from New castle to France 11379 Coal mines now valuable property 1137 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 11379 Coal now an object of the attention of government 110 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 11426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 11515 Coal in great demand at home and abroad in 1151 Coal in great demand at home and abroad in 1151 Coal in great demand at home and abroad in 1151 Patent for rendering coal as uteled as charcoal 1157 Patent for rendering coal as uteled as charcoal 1157 Patent for rendering coal as uteled as charcoal 1157 Coal-owners of Newcastle and Sinderland other to pay 6d per chaldron for protecting the shipping. 11531 Duty of 4 per chaldron laid on coal exported 11537-18 Two innonpolies of coal
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1813 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1835 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, see the see that the se	antient Britons \$32 Supposed to be used in England 1a45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1a45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1a45 Terit mentlon of coal in Scotland 449 1a91 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 449 1a95 Used as fuel in China 1a97 Prohibited in Londen 1a35 Carried from Newcastle to France 1a36 Coal mines now valuable property 304 1337 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 1379 Coal mines now valuable property 307 1379 Coal now an object of the attention of government 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turs, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl, 644 1615 Coal in great demand at home and abroad 1627 Patent for rendering coal as useful as charcoal 1627 Patent for rendering coal as useful as charcoal 1627 Patent for rendering coal as useful as charcoal 1637-18 Two monopolies of coal 1637-18 Two monopolies of coal 1655 A proposal for making coal cheaper 400
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1813 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilitrates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 18535 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, in the second of the sec	antient Britons \$25 Suppofed to be used in England 1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1345 First mention of coal in Scotland 449 1329 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 450 1329 Used as fuel in Chiha 457 1320 Porbibited in Londen 477 1335 Carried from Newcastle to France 478 1337 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 1379 Coal mines now valuable property 1377 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 1379 Coal now an object of the attention of government 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and sego, articles of fuel 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron 1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron 1627 Patent for rendering coal as useful as charcoal Coal-owners of Newcastle and Simderland other to pay 64 per chaldron for protecting the shipping. 1634 Duty of 4 per chaldron for protecting the shipping. 1637-38 Two inonopolies of coal 400, 401 1655 A proposal for making coal chaper 400 401 505
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, in the decay of the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, in the decay of towns 42 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1552 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs 116 1555 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 118 1590 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Borero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1607 Advancement of fome and decline of others 1644 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1607 Advancement of fome decayed ones 1607 Caudius meteor of Rome, alfures the imposters of Caudius, emperor of Rome, alfures the imposters of Caudius, emperor of Rome, alfures the imposters of the publishing 119 1501 Caudius, on the contracts of the building 119 1511 Suppose 1601 Supp	antient Britons \$32 Supposed to be used in England 1a45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1a35 First mentlon of coal in Scotland 439 1a39 First mentlon of coal in Scotland 449 1a39 Used as fuel in China 1a30 Used as fuel in China 1a30 First common to the second of the second o
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magilitrates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1833 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, seed, 11, 12, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	antient Britons \$\frac{8}{82}\$ Supposed to be used in England \$1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea \$1345 First mention of coal in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1392 Used as fuel in China \$1393 Used as fuel in China \$1394 For include the fuel of the fuel o
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1533 Great complaints of tome of them being decay- 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1552 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs 1555 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 1500 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Boero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1607 Advancement of fome and decline of others 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1608 Money granted to fome decayed ones 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1614 Their charters exempted from the law against 162 Their charters exempted from the law against 162 Their charters exempted from the law against 162 Their charters exempted from the law against 162 Their charters exempted from the law against 162 Their charters exempted from the law against 162 Their charters exempted from the law against 162 Their charters exempted from the la	antient Britons \$32 Suppofed to be used in England 1145 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1183 First mention of coal in Scotland 1191 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1191 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1190 Froitbirted in Londen 1190 Froitbirted in Londen 1190 Froitbirted in Londen 1190 Froitbirted in Londen 1191 First certain now walnable property 1190 Coal mines now walnable property 1190 Coal mines now walnable property 1190 Coal now an object of the attention of government 1190 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 1190 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 1190 Coal anceters appointed by the Scott sh part. 1190 Coal on great demand at home and abroad in 1190 Coal in great demand at home and abroad in 1190 Coal on the sum of
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1833 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, see Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1854 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111 1855 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 116 1856 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 118 1859 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1607 Advancement of fome and decline of others 164 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 1607 Advancement of fome decayed ones 1851 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1700 Caudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1851 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1852 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor of Rome, alliures the importance 1853 Claudius, emperor 1853 Claudius, emperor 1853 Claudius, emperor 1853 C	antient Britons \$\frac{8}{82}\$ Supposed to be used in England \$1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea \$1345 First mention of coal in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1392 Used as fuel in China \$1392 Used as fuel in China \$1393 Carried from Newcastle to France \$1330 Coal mines now valuable property \$304 Coal mines now valuable property \$307 The king orders too quarters of coal \$1377 The king orders too quarters of coal \$1379 Coal now an object of the attention of government \$1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel \$1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl. \$1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron \$1634 Duty of making glafs and finelting iron \$1634 Duty of \$4\$ per chaldron for protecting the shipping. \$1634 Duty of \$4\$ per chaldron for protecting the shipping. \$1635 A proposal for making coal cheaper \$1650 Duty raifed to \$7\$ per chaldron \$1676 Use of coal doubled since \$1630 Since though remitted on other English produce \$1670 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1550 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1550 Coal taxed for the orphans of London
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1813 Brewers, &c. now permitted tobe magilitrates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 18535 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, in the second of the second of them being decayed, in the second of	antient Britons \$25 Suppofed to be used in England 1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1345 First mention of coal in Scotland 449 1329 First mention of coal in Scotland 1329 Used as fuel in China 1320 Used as fuel in China 1320 Tentibited in Londen 1330 Carried from Newcastle to France 1330 Caal mines now valuable property 1337 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 1379 Coal now an object of the attention of government 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 1415 Coal in great demand at home and abroad 11, 281 1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron 1634 Duty di y per chaldron for protecting the shipping. 1635 A proposal for making coal exported 1637-38 Two inonopolies of coal 1655 A proposal for making coal cheaper 1600 Duty raifed to 3/per chaldron Alien duty on export of coal retained, though renitted on other English produce 1676 Use ot coal doubled since 1636 1696 Outy abolished 560 1676 1676 1676 1676 1676 1676 1676 1676 1676
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, in the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, in the decay of towns 42 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1552 Number of tavernt allowed in the chief towns 111 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs 116 1555 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 118 1550 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1607 Advancement of fome and decline of others 164 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 164 Their charters exempted from the law against 1650 Money granted to fome decayed ones 1650 Civita Vecchia (Centum celles) harbour neade 1, 190 (Caudius, emperor of Rome, affures the importance of Civita Vecchia (Centum celles) harbour neade 1, 190 (Lerkt, 63). of merchants to be punished for fraud iv, 476 1175 Clergy prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engaging in trade 1, 319 (1914) (Carly prohibited from engagin	antient Britons \$3,2 Supposed to be used in England 1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1383 First mention of coal in Scotland 439 1393 First mention of coal in Scotland 439 1394 Used as fuel in China 1395 Used as fuel in China 1395 Verification of coal mines in Scotland 439 1397 Prolibited in Londen 1330 Coal mines now valuable property 430 The king orders 100 quarters of coal 1379 Coal more now valuable property 430 Coal fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel 1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 1451 Coal in great demand at home and abroad 1516 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. 1462 Used in making glass and smelting iron 1627 Patent for rendering coal as useful as charcoal 1624 Outoners of Newcastle and Simderland offer 1627 Data on Newcastle and Simderland offer 1637-38 Two inonopolies of coal 1637-38 Two inonopolies of coal 1655 A proposal for making coal cheaper 1660 Duty raifed to 3/per chaldron 1676 Used on onlier English produce 1676 Used on onlier English produce 1676 Used coal doubled fince 1636 1691 Coal taxed for the orphans of London 1696 Duty abolished 1697 A duty of a lartching per chalds for Burlington 1697
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1812 Brewers, &c. now permitted tobe magilitaries, byteafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1833 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, in the second of the second of them being decayed, in the second of t	antient Britons \$\frac{8}{82}\$ Supposed to be used in England \$1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea \$1345 First mention of coal in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1392 Used as fuel in China \$1393 Used as fuel in China \$1393 Used as fuel in China \$1394 For in Londen \$1330 Coal mines now valuable property \$1317 The king orders noo quarters of coal \$1379 Coal mines now valuable property \$1397 Coal now an object of the attention of government \$1410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and fego, articles of fuel \$1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh part. \$1634 Otted in making glafs and smeleting iron \$1634 Duty of 4 per chaldron for protecting the shipping. \$1634 Duty of 4 per chaldron for protecting the shipping. \$1635 A proposal for making coal cheaper \$1637-38 Two inonopolies of coal \$1655 A proposal for making coal cheaper \$1660 Duty raifed to 3/ per chaldron \$1670 Used on doubled since 1636 \$1691 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1671 A duty of a larthing per chald. for Burlington \$1691 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1692 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1693 A part of Larthing per chald. for Burlington \$1694 Duty abolished \$1697 A duty of a larthing per chald. for Burlington \$1694 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1695 A proposal for the orphans of London \$1696 Duty abolished \$1697 A duty of a larthing per chald. for Burlington \$1698 Duty abolished \$1698 Duty abolished \$1699 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1699 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1699 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1690 Duty assigned and Supposed the supposed to the suppose
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, in the decay of the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, in the decay of towns 42 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1552 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs 116 1555 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 118 1550 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1607 Advancement of fome and decline of others 164 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 164 Their charters exempted from the law against 1650 Money granted to fome decayed ones 164 Their charters exempted from the law against 1650 Money granted to fome decayed ones 1650 Civida Vecchia (Centum celles) harbour neade 1, 190 (Civida Vecchia (Centum	antient Britons \$32 Supposed to be used in England 1a45 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1a45 Tertainly used now, and carried by fea 1a46 Tertainly used now and bear Scotland 1a47 Tertainly Used as fuel in China 1a40 Used as fuel in China 1a40 Carried from New castle to France 1a40 Coal mines now valuable property 1a40 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and fego, articles of suel 1a40 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and fego, articles of suel 1a40 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl. 1a410 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turf, reeds, and fego, articles of suel 1a40 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl. 1a410 Used in making glass and smelting iron 1a410 Used in making glass and smelting iron 1a42 Used in making glass and smelting iron 1a41 Duty of 4 per chaldron for protecting the shipping. 1a42 Duty of 4 per chaldron state of the coal 1a40 Duty artied to 3/per chaldron 1a40 Alien and the opposition of
King (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1814 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reason, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1835 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, so the decay of towns 42 1836 Great complaints of tome of them being decayed, so the decay of towns 42 1837 Minmber of taverna allowed in the chief towns 111 1852 Number of taverna allowed in the chief towns 111 1853 Number of taverna allowed in the chief towns 111 1855 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 118 1870 Causes of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1604 Advancement of some and decline of others 1644 Their charters exempted from the law against 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted from the law 255 in 1604 Their charters exempted fro	antient Britons \$\frac{8}{82}\$ Supposed to be used in England \$1345 Certainly used now, and carried by fea \$1345 First mention of coal in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1391 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland \$1392 Used as fuel in China \$1392 Used as fuel in China \$1393 Carried from Newcastle to France \$1330 Coal mines now valuable property \$304 Coal mines now valuable property \$307 The king orders too quarters of coal \$1370 Coal now an object of the attention of government \$1300 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel \$1426 Coal-meters appointed by the Scott sh parl. \$1615 Coal in great demand at home and alroad \$1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron \$1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron \$1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron \$1624 Used in making glafs and finelting iron \$1624 Used in making soal as useful as charcosl \$1637 Patent for rendering coal as useful as charcosl \$1637 Patent for rendering coal as useful as charcosl \$1637 Patent for well-defined the second sould be supposed for the second sould be supposed for the second sould be supposed for the second sould be second sould be supposed for unaking coal cheaper \$1639 Taylor of the second sould be supposed for the orphans of London \$1670 A den duty on export of coal retained, though remitted on other English produce \$1670 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1671 Act against engressing coal, and regulating the trade \$1762 Quantity arrived in London \$1672 A during a larthing per chald. for Burlington \$1763 Quantity arrived in London \$1674 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1675 A grant and supposed for the orphans of London \$1676 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1676 Coal taxed for the orphans of London \$1767 A dury of a larthing per chald. for Burlington \$1768 Quantity arrived in London
king (Similar inftance in England, Scotland, the Netherlands, "c. might be multiplied.) 1512 Brewers, &c. now permitted to be magifirates, by reafon, as alleged, of the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, in the decay of the decay of towns 42 1535 Great complaints of fome of them being decayed, in the decay of towns 42 1541,42 &c. Similar complaints—orders for rebuilding 87, 88, 94 1552 Number of taverns allowed in the chief towns 111 1554 Linendrapers &c. not free, not to fell in towns except at fairs 116 1555 An act tending to confine the woolen manufacture to towns 118 1550 Caules of the greatness of cities, according to Botero, and his account of the chief ones in Europe 1607 Advancement of fome and decline of others 164 Their charters exempted from the law against monopolies 164 Their charters exempted from the law against 1650 Money granted to fome decayed ones 164 Their charters exempted from the law against 1650 Money granted to fome decayed ones 1650 Civida Vecchia (Centum celles) harbour neade 1, 190 (Civida Vecchia (Centum	antient Britons \$32 Suppofed to be used in England 1145 Certainly used now, and carried by fea 1183 First mention of coal in Scotland 1191 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1191 First certain notice of coal mines in Scotland 1190 Frolibited in Londen 1190 Frolibited in Londen 1191 Signature of the coal mines in Scotland 1190 Frolibited in Londen 1191 First certain notice of coal mines now valuable property 1190 Frolibited in Londen 1191 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel further of the autention of government 1191 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel further of the autention of government 1191 Coal (fold by the chalder), with turst, reeds, and sego, articles of suel further of such fu

IND

1765 Q 1766 A 1767 A CT 1768 A 1770 Q 1773 A 1773 A 1775 A 1777 A 1777 A 1778 D 163a A 1785 C 1779 C 1795 C 1795 N 1795 N 1799 A

— Co Q1 Ccc 1779 To

1785 L3 facit 1660 'coa 1791 Ac 1792 Sui 1781 Cob 1730 Cec Na 1767 M: 1782 A & A & 1799 Qu 1608 Coc

1295 Coce 1453 Coet §Cof

1616 Can 1652 Brc 1560 Ex. 1781 Act 1783 Du 1784 Du 1788 Act 1789 Cul 1791 Pro 1795 Add 1795 Add 1796 Act 1796 Act 1798 May 1799 Can 1797 Add 1797 Add 1798 May 1798 Can 1798 Act 1798 May 1798 Can 1798

1763	Outuntless as massed as 11-11 1		
- / - 3	Quantity exported to Holiand . iii, 488	14 wichester (Camulodunum) has a mint-is the first	
	Coal found by Capt. Cook in Newfoundland 437 "		
1766	A THE TOT HELPFING COST IN dile totation		130
1767	Willy Of Der chaldron granted to fonder	6. Burnt by Boating	191
-	Ad for metera, measure of facks, &c. 460	of puting by noguicia	154
-	Coal due in Coas Beating of facks, &c 460	3t4 The fee of a bishop (doubtful)	20 :
_	Coal dug in Cape Breton 472	1 2 c6n Manuficture of build insulation 1	10
	a rade interrupted by combinations	1 1660 Privileges of the manufull war and	145
1768	Advantage of fire engines in working coal	Coloring Coloring the Manufacturers countried	492
1770		1300 Colchis co onized by Egyptians . i,	14
1772	Outantity brought to London this	1226 Argonantic expedition to Colchis .	17
		ii sa Produce and trade	124
1773	act for intribute in due rotation continued	Colaus-See Samians.	124
1775			
1777		1203 Cologne merchants trade with England i, 3	371
1778	Duty of a hultnerny near shall be continued for	1 221 I nev ettablith a gildhall in London . 2	383
	Duty of a halfpenny perchaldron continued 619		
1779	Coantily brought to London 1772-1778 - 610	1452 Preferve friendship with England, while the	383
1632	Act for implying in due rotation continued		
1785	Compination of thin owners &c defeated in a	other Hanfe towns are hostile 6	568
1788		1470 Favoured exclusively by king Henry VI 6	586
1700	Coeffing duty on coal in Court		593
-193	country on coal in Scotland reneated		
	re-nicions enects ni that duty	1486 On a differente mista Sanstant Interna of	94
1794		1486 On a difpute with Scotland letters of marque	
1705		iffried	707
1000	Culliars in Sant and and and and and and and and and and	1688 Depopulated by intolerance ii, 6	
. 799	Colliers in Scotland more fully emancipated 472	Colon, (nr Columbus) Christopher, stimulated by the	3 -
	Act for an anality to the duke of Richmond in-	works of Atiftotle, Prolemy, and Marco Polo,	
	read of histax lipon coat	to favely for a discharge and Marco Polo,	
-	Coal at a month one pulse la Fant.	to fearch for a direct west route to India,	
		1. 75. 04. 450 7	10
	Coal filipped from New South Wales - 487	1480 Receives a chart with India on the west side of	
1800	inquity into the coal trade by parliament.		
	quantities affived in London 1781-1800	1488 Sends his brosher to suppose the 216	4 18
-		1488 Sends his brother to propose the discovery in	
	Ceal tar, pitch, oil, &c. 312.	R g nd	10
	Tor made at D 10 10	1492 Discovers t. Salvador and Cuba	-
1779	Tar made at Briftol from the oil extracted from	1493 Sails for Hispaniola	, .
	coal, and the process improved by Lord Dun		4
	donald fo as to make coal yield oil, volatile	1497 Lands on the continent at Venezuela	14
		1502 Extends his discoveries	31
1780	Lord D. gets an exclusive patent for the manu-	1799 Combinations of journeymen, &c. punished iv, 4	75
. 103	But D. gets an excitinve patent for the manu-		00
1660		Combania acts paned for dividing them iii, 4	47
1791		Companies gilds, or fraternities of tradefmen.	
1702	Similary regulations	The weavers the most antient known in Engl. i,3	16
	Colali manibal	1504 Their bye laws subject to the controll of the	
1/01	Cobalt may be imported without duty iii, 689	chancellor - ii.	
1730	Cocnineal imported by the South-fea company iii, 100	1518 Mud not abdress building	-
	Nature of it-a dye superior to it made in Ja-		or
	maica	1549 The exemption of builders repealed 1540 10	10
1767	May be imposed with 1	Companies of merchants, Edc See !lanfe.	
. 707	A O for free mithout duty - 461	(N. B. The proprietors of every canal are in-	
1781	Act for free importation continued	corporated as a joint-flock company.)	
	Act illriner continued . iv 18- 2-2	Before 72 Some appearance of a newerful severe	
1799	Quantities imported 1772-1700	Before 73 Some appearance of a powerful company	
1603	Cockayne, Alderman, gets a patent for dy ng and	being established in the fouth part of Arabia i, 16	62
	fuithing cloth	1220 Merchants of Cologne holding a gildhall in	-
	_ mining cloth ii. 250	London, probably the predeceffors of the	
1195	coto nais apparently confidered as objects of	London, probably the predecessors of the Hanse merchants of the Teutonic gildhall as	
	admiration	12.18 Brotherhood of St Thomas Best and 1 1.6 15	83
1453	Coeur. Tacques, an illustrious French marchant	1248 Brotherhood of St Thomas Becket (doubtful) 30	97
8	Coffee introduced into Arabia, probably frnn	1313 Merchants of the flaple, apparently now a corp. 4.	78
3	Abuffinia in the dark come, probably trnni	1359 Wicrenant adventurers (date doubtful) - 50	60
		1444 African company, under the auspices of Prince	
1010	Carried from Mocha to Holland ::		
11:52	Divilgit to England—a colleg-house opened		61
1160		1490 English merchants trading to Pifa - 705, 71	15
712		1554 Ruma company chartered 11.11	17
1481	A & encouraging Pair a confee reduced iii, 178	1:60 Merchants of harranding to Conta	35
701			
703	Duty reduced, and revenue thereby augmented iv. 22	refer Ruffix commany for the and by multi-	40
			42
788	Ast encouraging Brit plant - m.	1568 Mineral and battery company	12
789	Cultivation wally in rest feet in C.	Continued in 1603 - 21	
70.	Cultivation valily increased in St. Domingo 196		64
/40	tillipect of increase of coffee in Junior		
792 1			64
795		1581 Turkey company	68
- 1	Regulations for wavehousing to	Said to have forming out of a decayed Barbary	
706	Regulations for warehonfing, &c. 349	Company - 17	7 8
796	Tel tol circultaging collection to continued	1583 Fellowship for difcovery of a north-west passage	
190 1	vidy be moved from port to port		
799 /	Additional duty	patented - 17	14
	oinage-See Money. 473	1585 Morocco company patented for 12 years 17	18
178 (1588 Guinea company patented for 10 years - 18	
7/0 6	olberg withdraws from the Hanfe - i, 696	1593 Morea company, a branch of the Turkey 20	
		373 Tanifaniji a aranen ve tile z di key	/ 8

. Companies of Mi	cichants, cc. [Olivery, in
1600 East-India company ii, 216	1791 Sicrra-Leona company iv, 223
1602 Duich East-India Company - 226	1799 West-India dock company - 479
1604 French Eaft-India company 282	Company for tunnel under the Thames 482
Company for trade with Spain and Portugal 241	- Globe infurance company 482
1605 Their patent revoked - 241	1800 Bread company 500
1606 South-Virginia company, and Plymouth adven-	London dock company 501
turers, chartered for colonizing Virginia 246	851 Compass apparently unknown in China i, 265 n
1607 Fellowship for northern passage to China 248	1200 In an imperfect flate now used at sea-histor-
After 1610 New-river company 257	ical sketch of the progress of the science of
Adventurers for a colony in Newfoundland 260	polar magnetifm and improvements in the
1618 Scottish whale-fishing company 287	compass 361
- East-India and Russia whale-fishing company 287	1269 Seems now perfectly well known - 418
- Guinea company with joint flock 292	1765 An attempt to explain the variation - iii, 419
1620 Adventurers for colony and trade in the River	1787 Confolidated fund is formed from the whole duties
. Amazons—the king orders them to be leized	of every kind, and pays all interest on the
governors commanded not to affift them 300	national debt, &c. iv, 124
1621 Dutch West-India company 308	Constantinopte, and Constantinopolitan, or Greek em-
1622 Dutch whale-fishing company 316	pire.
1624 English companies of merchants exempted from	334 Conflantinople (formerly Byzantinin) becomes
the laws against monopolies 325	the capital of the Roman empire-its ad-
1631 New African company 369	. vantageous fituation for dominion and trade i, 237
1633 Fishery company 365, 367	419 The emperor prohibits his fubjects from in-
1635 New East-India company for 5 years - 395	ftructing foreigners in shipbuilding 215
1641 French Well-India company - 421	441 Emperor fits out a fleet of 1,100 vestels . 216
1648 Swedish company for pitch and tar - 432	468 And now another of 1,113 219
1652 Swedish African company 449	533 Italy, &c. conquered by Belifarius - 228
1661 Royal fishery company of Great Britain and Ire-	Trade ruined by Juitinian's exactions - 230
land, the duke of York, &c 503	552 Sllk-worms obtained from the East - 232
1662 New African company duke of York, &c. 508	640 Syria and Egypt loft 240
1664 French East-India and West-India company 516	*668 &c. city belieged by the Saracens - 241,244
1670 Hudfin's-bay company chartered 555	950 The gallies carry only two tires of oars 270
1673 New African company, king, duke of York, &c. 568	1146 C. ftill excells in manufactures and arts 311, 321
1677 Company of the royal fishery of England, duke	1155 The emperor pays tribute to Genoa - 317
of York, &c 584	1160 C. the richest eity of Europe, but its trade all
1685 French new (or fouth) Guinea company 622	passive, and manufactures managed by Jews 335
1689 Sword-blade company 638	1171 Empire humbled by Venice, tributary to Pifa
1692 Royal lustring company - 651	341, 342
1693 London Greenland company 653	1203 Emperor reffored by crufaders - 368
1694 Bank of England - 656	1204 Who take possession of the empire - 369
2695 Scottish African and India Company - 665	1261 Greek empire restored by the Genoefe - 411
Bank of Scotland 669	1453 City taken by the Turks, and the Greek em-
- Million bank - 670 Linen manufacturers, the king, &c 672	pire extinguished 1572 French, Venetian, Genoese, Florentine, confuls
	at Constantinople, but no English one ii, 154
Many companies of projectors - 673	1162 Confuls from Genoa in every country - i, 337
1698 New English East-India company - 699	1347 First mention of confuls in English records 536
- French royal company of St. Domingo - 701	1485 A Florentine conful of Eng. merchants at Pifa 705
Luftring company functioned by parliament 701	(Therewere fimilar appointments of foreigners
1704 Mine-adventurers company 732	afterwards, and are to this day.)
1706 Amicable fociety for infurance on lives iii, 86	1503 Conful, or Confervator, of Scottish merchants in
1703 Charitable corporation for lending money 4	the Netherlands—his office defined by parl. ii, 24
1711 Merchants of Great Britain trading to the	1640 A conful-general appointed for Alicant - 410
South fca 19	1 176c-ta Reports of feveral confuls
1717 French bank 55	iii, 425, 432, 467, 474, 480, 493, 560
French Miffifippi company 55	1777 Manifests of cargoes of British vessels in the
1720 Royal-exchange amurance company - 85	a bank to be delivered to the contain - 007
London affucance company 85	Convention of royal burghs of Scotland probably ori-
1722 Chelfea water company 121	ginated in the court of the four burghs—See
1727 Royal bank of Scotland - 11, 670	ginated in the court of the four burghs—See Boards of trade, and V. i, 440, 616
1731 Swedish East-India company - iii, 167	1477, 1487 Embaffies fent at the expense of the
1746 British linen company 251	burghs 695, 707
1750 Society of free British fishery 276	1487 They obtain ratification of commercial laws,
- New African company 280	and are conflicted an annual court - 70;
1:64 English linen company 401	1764 They pray the king to revoke a licence given to
1765 Eaft India, &c. of Prutlia 419	the Durch to recruit in Scotland - iii, 401
1-67 Danish fishing company at Altona - 459	1767 Their report on the herring fiftery - 459
1772 Company for mining near Lake Superior 525	1782 Money in management of the lords of police put
Company of plate-glafs manufacturers - 535	under management of the convention 717 Convey of warlike Ships—See Tunnage and poundage
17-6 Caiffe d'efcompte at Paris 596	Shipping
1283 Bank of Ireland iv, 20	-Shipping 304 Sent to protect merchant vessels from Rhodes i, 82
4786 British fociety for extending the fisheries and	1330 Genorie have very fliong convoys - 504
improving the coalls 110	
178 N rthumberland fishery fociety - 186	1338 Fust notice of convoy for English vessels 514

INDEX

1338 Com
1400 Tcn
1798 Veffe
1798 Veffe
1799, 1766
S
di
1771 His fi
1775 His fi
1775 His fi
1780 His t
1765 Copen
1449 The:
1515 Mad
1510 Coper
1561 Mine
1622 Mine
1622 Mine
1621 Abin
1721 Ore fe

m

1780 Expo hil Prolii 134* Corbile 14 Now 497* Corcyr

1530 Cordage
1766 Bount
1776 Bount
1778 Regul
Bount
713 **Corinth
tw.
700 **Said t.
48 **Cork of
48 **Cork of
1733 Popul.
1735 Expor
1760 Popul.
1781 Invafer
1785 The Said Cord of

1785 The m

1465 Cork, a
Probal
ida

1484 Englri

1556 Corn—

1556 Corn Corn—

1556 Corn Corn—

250 * Prefer

20 Premin
51 A cest
Corn

1205 Chinefe 1359 Fleming 1560 Export. Corn no licer 1379 Corn ve 1382 Corn no pione Vol. IV,

1338 Convoy fent by King Edward with his wool 1,522	1394 All English subjects allowed to export corn i, 607
1490 I CH gallies liditoned by Venice as guard.	
1798 veners prombited from Lilling without con-	
10, 000	1 * 43/ 444 DC Capolica William Inecial licence if
- 137) 1700 Cook, Capitala fames, hirveys the River	not above tertain prices
St. Lawrence, &c his charts published-	1 1439 Thiported from Denmark and Dentific
difcovers coal in Newtoundland - iii, 437	1449 Importers of corn obliged to lay out their pro-
1780 His third do. to n. w. coatt of America, &c. 664	1 1403 The to be imported, unless when shows the
	PUCCS fixed for exportation in table
	1 ') 1d Wildy DC CX DOFFECT. If not above certain prices !!
1515 Wilde the faple of the Danish trade :: e	
3510 Copernicus, Nicholas, chablishes the true system	1 13/9 Wally Seexported. If not forbid by proclamation
of the dinvelle	il - 353 The capolitus when not above certain prices and
1189 Copper mines in England 1, 38 1, 344	
1561 Mines in Cumberland :: 377	1623 Order for floring corn in granaries when plenti-
1622 Mines wrought in feveral counties - 608	
rogon writes found in Wales	1624 May be exported, when not above certain prices 327
	Importation of corn exempted from the mono-
manufactures of copper and brats employ	I 1032 Exportation prohibited
	1660 Exportation allowed, when not above certain
1780 Exportation, and even coasting carriage, pro-	prices
	Corn exempted from the pavigation at
Prohibition continued 688, 708	1663 Export and import upon duty, regulated by
134 Corbilo in Gaul has trade with Britain i, 109	prices
Act Corcyreges Commercial and 1 130	1670 Various duties on expertation
497 **Corcyreans, commercial and piratical i, 63 1530 **Cordage made at Bridport, and none to be made	1 1089 Dollittles given on exportation
	1700 Corn, nour, bread, &c. exported without duty roa
	1735 Quantity of corn exported—bounties paid
1985 Regulations for the man CO	1757 Exportation prohibited-importation duty-free
Donnity on exportation continued Tro and	207. 208
713 Corinthians have confiderable commerce in their	1/39 Frombitton combinied—export afterwards al-
two narbours, and are wealthy - ; a. l	lowed 31r
700 Said to introduce the triremes	1764 Price of corn fixed in Derby-shire by the colliers 406
664 Fight a naval battle with the Corcyreans	1765 Corn exported to Portugal Exportation to Holland Icssend
146 City destroyed by the Romans	1766 Import from America allowed, export prohi-
	Veffels loaded with corn embargoed, and di-
1733 Topillation, protestants, papifts - iii ris	
*/35 Exports of provinging	Export prohibited, import required
1760 Population and trade 1781 Invation apprehended	Act continued -above £1,000,000 paid for corn
1785 The merchants fit out a cruiting veffel, not to	
punder, but to relieve, veffels of all nations iv,70	1770 Prohibition of export and distillery continued, 474
	our exholt of high toon after permitted
Probably what is called corkir in the Western	Regiller of prices, imports, exports &c. ordered
Indus -	
1484 English cork permitted in some cuses	1//1 Sales of wheat in London ordered to be made
torn-Src Promhone.	pronte
1556 Corn carried from Lydia and Sicily to Greece i, 10	1772 Grain of all kinds and flour admitted free 521
	Law regulating dealers in corn, &c. abrogated 523
604 Prefervat on of corn at fea unknown in Egypt	Free import, and prohibition of export, contin. 529
intenicia -	Act for regulating important by London 534
20 Fighting for importing corn given by Tiberius	Act for regulating import and export - 537
3 7 Cream pront allined to the importer by	
Children Tri	And also to Hudson's law
290 The antiquance of corn in Britain note:	Act for importing Indian corn on low duty
	1//0 Action CXT, of Himited disantities for fithering & - on
1189 Corn fometimes exported from England 345	
288 Excessive inequality of prices in England - 357	.,, o it is act to minited export for filleries 6.0
	Act for export to fugar colonies, &c. continued
359 Flemings allowed to export countrom England 551	
	outlined, but only to figur illands for 688 mon
Corn neither exported nor imported without	remain crop—nan bonnty allowed on export
	III HUIIITAI VEHEIS - Gen 600
379 Corn veffels pay 6d per tun for marding shares 502	Zuantities imported and exported, & c. fincerant 65.
382 Corn not to be carried out of the king's domi-	
Profits a lange file	1783 Export to fugar colonies, &c. continued—rice,
Vol. 1V. "12 395	Indian corn, &c. admitted without duty iv, 14
The state of the s	•

1783 Exportation prohibited - lv, 22	1789 Destruction of cot goods made felony in Scotl.iv, 186
1785 Exportation to fugar colonies, &c. continued 75	179t Improvements in weaving and bleaching 228
1787 Exportation, &c. continued from Laneafter only 127	1800 Act for deciding differences of masters and
1788 Further continued 171	workmen - 500
1789 Many regulations for import and export 188	Conjecture of the amount of the manufacture 527
1790 Searcity apprehended, exportation restricted 201	Estimate of the state of it in Scotland - 528
Imports and exports, bounties, &c. 1781-1790 216	1561 Courland duchy erected - ii, 135 1637 Sends colonies to Guinea and Tobago - 401
1791 Corn laws confolidated - 219 1792 Exportation prohibited, &c 263	1637 Sends colonies to Guinea and Tobago - 401 1664 The duke furrenders Tobago and his fort in
1793 Exportation prohibited, &c. 263 New regulations 280	Guinea to the king of England, who grants
- Order for feizing all corn in veffels at feat ound	him a limited use of both 513
for France 284	1531 Court of fellion established in Scotland - ii, 73
2794 Additional export to conquered islands 299	1487 Covillan, Pero de, fent by the king of Portugal
1795 Export prohibited 334	into the East, arrives at Calicut, learns that
Prohibition of export, &c. continued	there is a clear fea round Africa - i, 709
359, 383, 176, 485	1234 * Crete powerful at fea - i, 16
Bounties on import in certain poirs granted 360, 373	\$23 Taken by the Saracens 251
1797 Sums paid for foreign corn 1793-1797 - 414	Thenceforth called Candia-See Candia.
1800 Certain prices guaranteed to importers of corn	1270 Crim, a city of great commerce - i, 410
by parliament - 493, 494, 495	1492 Cuha discovered by Christopher Colon ii, a
Imports and exports, bounties, &c. 1791-1800 532	1511 Sortled by the Spaniards - 36,40
§ * Cerfica colonized from Carthage and Tyrrhenia i, 47	1731 The mod important of their iflands - iii, 162
563 A colony of Phoceans arrives 46	1762 Havanna, the capital, with a great fleet and much
543 A larger colony of Phoceans - 46	treafure, taken by the British forces 359
538 The ifland abandoned by the Phoceans 4"	Henceforth a confiderable trade with Cuba 357 1763 Reflored to Spain at the peace - 367
288 Produces excellent pines and firs—an attack upon Coeffica before this time by the Ro-	1763 Reflored to Spain at the peace - 367
mans; unknown to all their writers - 83 n	made a place of great trade - ii. 380
14 Supplies Rome with thip timber - 324	1721 Produces nothing, but abounds in all things iii, 162
1407 Corfica under the name of a kingdom, part of	1731 Produces nothing, but abounds in all things ili, 162 1800 Taken by British forces—free admission of
the property of the bank of Genua - 619	Spanish vessels stipulated iv, 512
1763 Kingdom transferred by Genoa to France ili, 371	1285 Curfeu bell, a fignal for armed perfons to leave
1794 Kingdom annexed to the British crown iv, 311	the streets, and taveins to be that up i, 443
522 Cofmas Indicopleusles's account of the oriental	1533 Currants planted in England ii, 75
trade 1, 225, 460	1777 Duties on importation regulated - iii, 607
Cotton-See Cotton manufacture.	1783 Size of packages for importation regulated iv, 14
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India	1448 Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India i, 10, 76, 126	1448 Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse - i, 665
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India i, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta - 124	1448 Cu/o, Curdinal, conceives the true fystem of the universe in 665 Cu/lons - See Tunnage and pounds; ge.
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14. Cultivated and manufactured in Malta - 124. 1641 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415	1448 Cufa, Curdinal, conceives the true fystem of the innverte i, 665 Cufform - See Tunnage and poundage. 980 Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings-
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124, 164, 184 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English do-	1448 Cu/a, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverfe Customs—See Tunnage and poundage. 980 Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings. 1, 277
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124 1641 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 486	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte i, 665 Cuffoms – See Tunnage and poundage. 980 [Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings i, 277 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 417
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta - 124 1641 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions - 486 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland iii, 429	1448 Cu/a, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte Cu/lons-Sec Tunnage and poundage. 980 Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billinge. 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 436
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 154 [Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English do- 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1765 [Importation of foreign cotton permitted 447	1448 Cu/a, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte in inverte Cuffoms – See Tunnage and poundage. 980 Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings gate 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 437 Customs of England [8,411,19,11] 437
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 1642 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1764 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1769 Quantity imported 1768-1779 - 649	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte in, 665 Cuffoms – See Tunnage and poundage. 980 [Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings in, 277 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 436 Customs of England £8,411.19.114 437 1185 [Attigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124. 164.18 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English do- minions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign veilels 659	1448 Cu/a, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte in inverte Cuffoms – See Tunnage and poundage. 980 Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings gate 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 437 Customs of England [8,411,19,11] 437
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14. Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 164.1 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Ditty laid on cotton imported in foreign velles 639 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132	1448 Cu/a, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte Customs—See Tunnage and poundage. 980 Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings— 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1283 Attigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1303 Tew cuttoms fixed by the charter of merchants 1470 1310 Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 1336 Attigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c.
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 154.18 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1776 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign velicles 649 1781 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1790 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1790 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1790 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1796 Total State of State	1448 Cu/a, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverfe Customs – See Tunnage and poundage. 98c Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings—gate i, 277 1262 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 436 — Cuttoms of England (3,411,-19,-11) 437 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 436 — Cuttoms of England (3,411,-19,-11) 437 1283 Assigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1330 See cutsoms fixed by the charter of merchants 470 1329 Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 503 1336 Affligned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 353 Amount of cuttoms this year 553
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 1641 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English do- ninions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign vessels 1781 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 One pound of cotton makes 169 miles of yarn 134 n	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte Cuffoms—See Tunnage and poundage. 98c Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billinge. 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1285 [Alfigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1353] Alfigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1303 New customs fixed by the charter of merchants 1316 Alfigned in payment of a debt 1436 m, 513, 536, &c. 1354 Amount of customs this year 1382 Discount allowed for advance payment 593
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124. 164.18 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415. 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign veilels 659. 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132. 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1806 Cotton manufacture See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1807 Malin, Cotton.	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverse Customs—See Tunnage and poundage. 980 [Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings—gate i, 277 1286 Charged on exportation of wood 1, 277 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 437 1283 [Customs of England f 8, 411, 19, 114] 437 1283 [Affigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1333 [See cutsoms fixed by the charter of merchants 470 1334 [Affigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 3132 [Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1342 [Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1359 [Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1362 [Discount allowed for advance payment 593]
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 164:#Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English do- 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cutton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Ditty laid on cotton imported in foreign vellets 659 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1768-1799 1790 Quantities imported 1708-1799 1790	1448 Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte cufforms—See Tunnage and poundage. 98c Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings—gate 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners —Cufforms of England fs,411,19,111 1283 Assigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1303 New cutsoms fixed by the charter of merchants 1304 Regional for a debt by the king of Scotland 1310 Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 1313 Assigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 1314 Amount of customs this year 1314 Discount allowed for advance payment 1593 Foreign princes, priesls, &c. often exempted 1593 from paying customs 1593, 654
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 164.18 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English do- minions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1778 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign vellets 659 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1790 Quantities imported 1778-1799 1791 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1792 Cotton manufactureSee Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1641 Motton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1642 Motton.	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverse Customs — See Tunnage and poundage. 980 [Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings— 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 182 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1836 [Atligned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1330 Atligned for a debt by the charter of merchants 1340 Atligned in payment of a debt 456 n, 513, 536, 80. 1344 Amount of customs this year 1345 Discount allowed for advance payment 1356 Foreign princes, priess, &c. often exempted 1390 Officers of cuttoms not to own vessels 1390 Officers of cuttoms not to own vessels
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124 164 ill Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrna ii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1776 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1778 Dity laid on cotton imported in foreign velicles 65 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1791 Cotton manufacture See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1794 The manufacture approved of by parliament iii, 515	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverse Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings gate i, 277 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1, 277 1282 Collection of customs managed by foreigners 436 1285 Collection of customs managed by foreigners 437 1285 Assigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 447 1326 Assigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 447 1329 Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 1328 Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1329 Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1329 Others of customs this year 593, 654 1329 Others of customs not to own vessels 593, 654 1404 The king borrows money from foreign merch-
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 1641 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 141 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1769 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign vessels 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1712-1799 1799 Cotton manufasture See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1782 Desirutions of cotton goals and eletony 1782 The manufasture approved of by parliament iii, 553 1783 1784 Cotton cotton goals made letony 1712 - 711	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverse Customs paid on vessels and poundage. 980 [Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings. 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1, 277 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 437 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 437 1283 [Atfliend for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1303 [Temperature] 437 1310 Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 503 1336 Alligned in payment of a debt 456 n, 513, 536, &c. 1354 Amount of customs this year 533 1320 Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1500 Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1600 Foreign princes, priells, &c. often exempted from paying eustoms 1500 foreign merchants 1500 foreign princes priells, &c. often exempted 1500 foreign princes pries foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign exempted 1500 foreign energy 1500 foreign merchants 1500 foreign princes pries foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign princes per payment 1500 foreign princes pries foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign princes pries foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign princes pries foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign princes pries foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign pries foreign merchants 1500 foreign pries foreign merchants 1500 foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign pries foreign merchants 1500 foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign foreign merchants 1500 foreign fo
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124. 164.18 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1776 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1778 Duy laid on cotton imported in foreign velicles 659 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 17473-1799 1799 Quantities imported 17473-1799 1799 Quantities imported 17473-1799 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1782 Deffruction of cotton goods made ledony 1783 Effinate of annual value of the manufacture iv, 16	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverse Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings. 980 [Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings. 1266 Charged on exportation of wood 147 1282 Collection of customs managed by foreigners 437 1283 [Customs of England f 8, 411.19.11] 437 1283 [Customs of England f 8, 411.19.11] 437 1283 [Assigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1293 [See customs sixed by the charter of merchants 470 1294 [Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 503 1294 [Assigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 1342 [Discount allowed for advance payment foreign princes, priells, &c. often exempted from paying customs 593 1296 Officers of customs not to own vessels 593, 654 1296 [The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their own trade 514, 618
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 1641 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English do- nitions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Ditty laid on cotton imported in foreign velicles 659 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1713-1799 1790 Quantities imported 1713-1799 1791 Cotton manufasture—See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1792 made into sufficiency of the manufacture approved of by parliament iii, 555 1781 Effinate of annual value of the manufacture iv, 16 1782 Destruction of cotton goods made letony 1711 1783 If finate of annual value of the manufacture iv, 16 1798 Bonny granted on export of Brit, cotton gools 16	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverse Cuffons—See Tunnage and poundage. 98c Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billinge. 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1285 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1286 A Rigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1303 New cutsoms fixed by the charter of merchants 1304 Alfigned for a debt by the charter of merchants 1305 Affigned in payment of a debt 436n, 513, 536, &c. 1334 Amount of customs this year 1320 Discount allowed for advance payment 1320 Posiciount allowed for advance payment 1320 Posiciount allowed for advance payment 1320 Posiciount allowed for advance payment 1320 Officers of customs monty from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their 1420 Salaries of the officers (very finall) 1430 Salaries of the officers (very finall)
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 164 illimported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 1415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1778 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign vessels 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1780 Duty laid on cotton makes 169 miles of yan 134 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1790 Cotton manufasture See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1782 Destruction octom of the manufasture iv, 16 1783 Is fitinate of annual value of the manufasture iv, 16 1783 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 16 16 Discount of datties on materials for the manufasture iv, 16	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverse Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings- 980 [Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings- 1266 Charged on exportation of wood 1, 277 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 438 1285 [Attigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1303 [Sew cuttoms fixed by the charter of merehants 470 1319 [Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 503 1364 [Attigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, 802 1334 Antount of customs this year 553 1342 [Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1360 [Others of cuttoms not to own vessels 593 1390 [Others of cuttoms not to own vessels 593 1404 [The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their own trade 614, 618 1420 Salaries of the officers (very fmall) 635 1442 [No person in trade allowed to be an officer
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124 164 #Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1776 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1778 Dity laid on cotton imported in foreign velicles 659 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 cotton manufacture See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1788 Defirition of cotton goods made letony 1788 Fithmate of annual value of the manufacture iv, 16 1788 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 1788 Entimate of annual value of the manufacture iv, 16 1788 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 16 1788 Difcount of duties on materials for the manufacture 1788 Entimate of annual value of the manufacture iv, 16 1788 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 16 1788 Difcount of duties on materials for the manufacture iv, 16 1789 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 1789 Difcount of duties on materials for the manufacture iv, 16 1789 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte Cuffons—See Tunnage and poundage. 98c Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billinge. 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1285 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1287 Assigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1303 New cutsoms fixed by the charter of merchants 1304 Assigned for a debt by the charter of merchants 1305 Assigned in payment of a debt 1306 Assigned in payment of a debt 1307 Foreign princes, priess, &c. often exempted 1308 Officers of cutsoms moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their 1404 The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their 1407 Ostalaries of the officers (very small) 1420 Salaries of the officers (very small) 1421 No person in trade allowed to be an office 635
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 1641 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 1415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign vessels 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1712-1799 1780 Cotton manufastureSee Dying, Printing, Castico, 1781 Mustin, Cetton. 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1782 Definition of cotton goods made letony 1783 Fitinate of annual value of the manufasture iv, 16 1783 Bonty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 1784 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 1785 Deficion of datties on materials for the manufasture 1784 Bonny granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 1784 Bonny granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 1785 Position of datties on materials for the manufacture	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte Customs paid on vessels and poundage. 98c Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings. 1266 Charged on exportation of wood 1, 277 1282 Collection of customs managed by foreigners 437 1282 Collection of customs managed by foreigners 437 1283 [Astigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1303 'tew customs fixed by the charter of merehants 470 1319 Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 503 1336 Astigned in payment of a debt 436n, 513, 536, &c. 1334 Amount of customs this year 533 1320 Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1390 Otheres of customs this year 593, 654 1390 Otheres of customs on the customs of the king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their own trade 1420 Salaries of the officers (very finalt) 635 1442 No person in trade allowed to be an officer 671 1454 Additional duties on goods exported 671 1590 After being farmed to 7. Smith for f 11,000, are
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124. 164.18 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign velicles 659 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1790 Cotton manufacture. See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1784 Imports of from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1785 Deffriction of cotton goods made lelony 1785 The manufacture approved of by parliament iii, 555 1787 The manufacture on export of Brit, cotton goods 16 Discount of duties on materials for the manufacture 1784 Bonnty granted on export of Brit, cotton gools 16 Discount of duties on materials for the manufacture 1784 Bounty continued 124 1785 Duties laid on British cotton goods 15	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the inverte Cufforms—See Tunnage and poundage. 98c Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billinge. 1266 Charged on exportation of wood 1, 277 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners Customs of England [8,41119.11] 437 1283 Alfigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1333 New customs fixed by the charter of merehants 470 1330 Let's productive than in 1282—sarmed 503 1364 Aligned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 1354 Amount of customs this year 553 1360 Officers of customs fixed was considered from paying customs 593, 654 1404 The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their own trade 614, 618 1440 Salaries of the officers (very finall) 635 1441 No person in trade allowed to be an officer 671 1453 Addition d duties on goods exported 671 1590 After being farmed to T. Smith for f 14,000, are now Larned to him for f 42,000, and afterwards for f 50,000
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 164.18 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1765 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1769 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign vessels 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1712-1799 1790 Cotton manufasture See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1798 Difficultion of cotton goods and lestony 1788 Destruction of cotton goods and felony 1788 Fitinate of annual value of the manufasture iv, 145 1788 Biffinate of annual value of the manufasture iv, 16 1784 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 1785 Duties Isal on British cotton goods 1785 Duties repealed 1785 Puties repealed 1785 Puties repealed 1786 Poties repealed	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings- 980 [Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings- 1266 Charged on exportation of wood 1, 277 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 437 1285 [Cufe-ins of England f3,41119.11] 437 1285 [Atsigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1303 [Sew customs fixed by the charter of merchants 470 1319 [Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 503 136 Alsigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, 8c. 1334 Amount of customs this year 532 1342 [Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1360 [Otteres of customs not to own vessels 593 1390 [Otteres of customs not to own vessels 602 1404 The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their own trade 614, 618 1420 Salaries of the officers (very small) 633 1442 No person in trade allowed to be an officer own trade 614, 518 1450 [After being farmed to I, Smith for f14,000, are now larned to him for f42,000, and afterwards for f50,000 1191 1613,1622 Ammunt in these years 275,316
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124. 164.18 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign velicles 659 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1790 Cotton manufacture. See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1784 Imports of from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1785 Deffriction of cotton goods made lelony 1785 The manufacture approved of by parliament iii, 555 1787 The manufacture on export of Brit, cotton goods 16 Discount of duties on materials for the manufacture 1784 Bonnty granted on export of Brit, cotton gools 16 Discount of duties on materials for the manufacture 1784 Bounty continued 124 1785 Duties laid on British cotton goods 15	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse Cuffoms—See Tunnage and poundage. 98c Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billinge. 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1285 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1285 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1286 A Rigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1391 Lefs produstive than in 1282—Samed 1392 Lefs produstive than in 1282—farmed 1393 Affigned in payment of a debt 1348 Amount of cuttoms this year 1342 Discount allowed for advance payment 1372 Proceeding eutoms 1390 Officers of cuttoms money from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the cuttoms on their 1404 The king borrows money from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the cuttoms on their 1405 Salaries of the officers (very small) 1410 Salaries of the officers (very small) 1421 No person in trade allowed to be an office 1430 Salaries of the officers (very small) 1431 No person in trade allowed to be an office 1430 Assalaries of the officers (very small) 1430 After being farmed to T. Smith for f 14,000, are 1431 No person in trade allowed to be an office 1431 Additional dustics on goods expurted 1451 Additional dustics on goods expurted 1590 After being farmed to T. Smith for f 14,000, are 1613,1622 Amount in these years 1392 Agreement of the cuttoms 1392 Agreement of the cuttoms 1393 Agreement of the cuttoms 1394 Agreement of the cuttoms 1394 Agreement of the cuttoms 1396 Agreement of the cuttoms 1397 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttoms 1398 Agreement of the cuttom of the c
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta - 124 1641 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 1415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions - 486 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland iii, 429 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted - 447 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 - 649 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign vellets 65 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1790 Quantities imported 1772-1799 - 470 1791 Cotton manufathers. See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1792 made into fishins, &c. at Manchester ii, 415 1784 Destruction of cotton goods made lelony - 711 1783 Estimate of annual value of the manufasture iv, 16 1785 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 16 1785 Duties Ind on British cotton goods - 52 1785 Duties laid on British cotton goods - 52 1785 Duties repealed - 71 1784 Arkwright's invention of spinning machinery	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings. 980 Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings. 1266 Charged on exportation of wood 1, 277 1282 Collection of customs managed by foreigners 478 1285 Assigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1303 Sew customs fixed by the charter of merchants 470 1310 Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 503 1336 Assigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 1354 Amount of customs this year 1320 Discount allowed for advance payment 503 1390 Others of customs this year 1390 Others of customs not to own vessels 1390 Others of customs not to own vessels 1390 Others of customs not to own vessels 1400 The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their own trade 1420 Salaries of the officers (very fmall) 613, 1412 No person in trade allowed to be an officer 614, 618 1420 Salaries of the officers (very fmall) 615, 614 Additional duties on goods exported 659 1451 Additional duties on goods exported 671 1590 After being farmed to 1. Smith for f 14,000, are now larned to him for f 42,000, and afterwards for f 50,000 versels for f 50,000 vers
14. Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 15. 16. 17. Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 16. 18. Malta 16. 18. Malta 16. 18. Malta 16. 18. Malta 16. 18. Malta 17. Ma	1448 [Cufa, Cardwal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings- 980 [Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings- 1266 Charged on exportation of wood 147 1282 Collection of customs managed by foreigners 47 1282 Collection of customs managed by foreigners 47 1283 [Osterior of England [8,411.19.11] 437 1283 [Assigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1233 [Assigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, 80.1334 Amount of customs this year 534 Amount of customs this year 634 Amount of customs this year 634 Amount of customs of the customs of the form paying customs 635 1360 [Osters of customs not to own vessels 639 officers of customs not to own vessels 639 officers of customs not to own vessels 644 Assigned 644 Assigned 655 A
1706 **Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 164.18 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1765 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 1769 Quantity imported 1768-1779 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign vessels 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1789 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1780 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1780 Cotton manufasture See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1781 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1799 Cotton manufasture approved of by parliament iii, 555 1782 Destruction of cotton goods made selony 1783 Destruction of cotton goods and selony 1784 Bounty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 16 Discount of duties on materials for the manufacture 1784 Bounty continued 1785 Duties repealed 1785 Arkwright's invention of fpinning machinery 1785 no open of all—the manufacture greatly 1785 extended thereby, fo as to superfede filks, 1785 cambries, &c. 1786 Discount of duties on materials continued 1787 Duties repealed 1788 Nontry continued 1788 Discount of duties on materials continued 1788 Discount of duties on materials continued 1788 Discount of duties on materials continued 1789 Duties repealed 1789 Duties repealed 1780 Discount of duties on materials continued	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse Cuffoms—See Tunnage and poundage. 98c] Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billinge. 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 1283 [Alfigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1333 New customs fixed by the charter of merehants 1346 Alfigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1336 Alfigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 1354 Amount of customs this year 1362 Discount allowed for advance payment 1573 Foreign princes, priells, &c. often exempted 1584 from paying customs to own vessels 1402 The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their 1410 Salaries of the officers (very small) 1421 No person in trade allowed to be an officer 1452 Addition d lutties on goods exported 1559 After being farmed to 1. Smith for 14,000, are 1559 After being farmed to 1. Smith for 14,000, are 1613,1622 Amount in the years 1625 Money advanced on the customs 1626 Honey advanced on the customs 1627 Estimate of cultoms and eacist 1637 Estimate of cultoms and eacist 1638 Hinnate of cultoms and eacist 1639 Chierand of 1300,000 1630,000 Scotland 1641 Estimated of 1300,000
1706 Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124 1641 Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 486 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland iii, 429 1766 Importation of foreign cotton permitted 447 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 - 649 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign vellets 65 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1790 Quantities imported 1773-1799 - 470 1791 Cotton manufathers—See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1791 Mylin, Catton. 1641 Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1792 made into fishins, &c. at Manchester ii, 415 1784 The manufacture approved of by parliament iii, 555 1785 Estimate of annual value of the manufacture iv, 16 1786 Bonnty granted on export of Brit, cotton goods 16 1785 Duties repealed - 71 1784 Arkwight's invention of fpinning machinery 1785 now open to all—the manufacture greatly 1786 extended thereby, so as to fuperfeed filks, 1787 Cambries, &c 79, 81 1789 Difcount of duties on materials continued 179, 81 1789 Difcount of duties on materials continued 179, 81 1780 Difcount of duties on materials continued 179, 81 1780 Difcount of duties on materials continued 179, 81 1780 Difcount of duties on materials continued 179, 81 1780 Difcount of duties on materials continued 179, 81	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings- gate 1,277 1282 Cultoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings- 1282 Cultoms paid on vessels and goods at Billings- 1282 Culterion of cultoms managed by foreigners 477 1283 Cultoms of England f8,41119113 1285 [Affigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1303 [4ew customs fixed by the charter of merchants 470 1319 Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 503 1364 Affigned in payment of a debt 426 n, 513,536, &c. 1334 Amount of customs this year 533 1342 Discount allowed for advance payment 470 1390 Officers of customs not to own vessels 593 1404 The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their own trade 514,618 1420 Salaries of the officers (very small) 614,618 1420 Salaries of the officers (very fmall) 613,618 1442 No person in trade allowed to be an officer 659 1454 Additional duties on goods expurted 671 1590 After being farmed to 7,50,000 in wards for 1,50,000 and afterwards for 1,50,000 and afterwards for 1,50,000 carly 671 1613,1622 Ammunit in these years 275,316 1641 Estimated at 1,50,000 yearly 415 1664 Estimated at 1,50,000 yearly 415 1668 Average amount in 17, years 1,555,752 in 638
1706 **Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 1641**Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaiii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1765 [Importation of foreign cotton permitted 447 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 647 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign velicles 659 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1712-1799 470 1790 Quantities imported 1712-1799 771 1791 Cotton manufacture See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1792 Mylin, Cetton. 1641**Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1793 made into sufficiency of by parliament iii, 555 1782 Destruction of cotton goods made lelony 711 1783 Effinate of annual value of the manufacture iv, 16 1794 Bointy continued 1792-1794 1795 Bointy continued 22 1795 Duties land on British cotton goods 24 1795 Duties fead on British cotton goods 375 1795 Duties fead on British cotton goods 375 1795 Duties fead on British cotton goods 375 1795 Duties repeated 375 1797 Progress of the manufacture greatly extended thereby, so as to superfede filks, 1798 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufa	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse Cuffons—See Tunnage and poundage. 98c Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billinge. gate 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by fureigners 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by fureigners 1285 [Alfigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1303] New cutsoms fixed by the charter of merchants 1316 [Alfigned for a debt by the charter of merchants 1326 [Alfigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 1334 Amount of cutsoms this year 1326 Discount allowed for advance payment 1327 [Proceedings of the cuttoms on their own trade 1404 The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the cuttoms on their own trade 1420 Salaries of the officers (very small) 1421 No person in trade allowed to be an office 1432 Amount of the cuttoms on their own trade 1434 Additional dustices on goods expurted 1530 After being farmed to T. Smith for f 14,000, are now Larned to him for f 42,000, and after- wards for f 50,000 1613,1622 Ammunt in these years 1625 Money advanced on the cutsoms 1634 Estimated at f 60,000 yearly 1645 Farmed for f 390,000 1658 Average annount in 17 years f 555,752 1666 Farmed for f 390,000 1709 Net amount f 1,353,483 186
1766 **Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 **Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 124, 164, 184 164, 184 164, 184 164, 184 164, 184 164, 184 166, 184 166, 184 166, 184 166, 184 166, 184 166, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184 184, 184, 184 184, 184, 184, 184, 184, 184, 184, 184,	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse Customs paid on vessels and goods at Billings- gate 1,266 Charged on exportation of wood 1,277 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 437 1285 Cuft-ins of England [8,41119.11] 437 1285 Chiection of cuttoms managed by foreigners 437 1285 Attigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 446 1303 Sew customs fixed by the charter of merchants 470 1319 Lefs productive than in 1282—farmed 503 136 Alligned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, 802 1352 Discount allowed for advance payment 533 136 Discount allowed for advance payment 593 1390 Officers of customs not to own vessels 503 1404 The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the customs on their own trade 614, 618 1420 Salaries of the officers (very small) 635 1459 After being farmed to T, Smith for f 14,000, are wards for f 50,000 and afterwards for f 50,000 and 1612 Ammunt in these years 175,116 1625 Monry advanced on the customs 332 1646 Estimated of f 50,000 yearly 415 1666 Farmed for f 300,000 1688 Average amount in 17 years f 555,752 1690 Net amount f 1,1553,483 1714 Net amount f 17,20-1714 45
1706 **Cotton made into cloth in Egypt and India 1, 10, 76, 126 14 Cultivated and manufactured in Malta 1641**Imported in England from Cyprus and Smyrnaiii, 415 1660 Colony cotton to be landed only in English dominions 1765 Cotton occasionally exported to Holland 1765 [Importation of foreign cotton permitted 447 1779 Quantity imported 1768-1779 647 1780 Duty laid on cotton imported in foreign velicles 659 1787 Imports of cotton, and labrics made from it iv, 132 1799 Quantities imported 1712-1799 470 1790 Quantities imported 1712-1799 771 1791 Cotton manufacture See Dying, Printing, Calico, 1792 Mylin, Cetton. 1641**Cotton, imported from Cyprus and Smyrna, 1793 made into sufficiency of by parliament iii, 555 1782 Destruction of cotton goods made lelony 711 1783 Effinate of annual value of the manufacture iv, 16 1794 Bointy continued 1792-1794 1795 Bointy continued 22 1795 Duties land on British cotton goods 24 1795 Duties fead on British cotton goods 375 1795 Duties fead on British cotton goods 375 1795 Duties fead on British cotton goods 375 1795 Duties repeated 375 1797 Progress of the manufacture greatly extended thereby, so as to superfede filks, 1798 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufacture—a glut produces 370 1787 Progress of the manufa	1448 [Cufa, Cardinal, conceives the true fystem of the iniverse Cuffons—See Tunnage and poundage. 98c Cuttoms paid on vessels and goods at Billinge. gate 1266 Charged on exportation of wool 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by fureigners 1282 Collection of cuttoms managed by fureigners 1285 [Alfigned for a debt by the king of Scotland 1303] New cutsoms fixed by the charter of merchants 1316 [Alfigned for a debt by the charter of merchants 1326 [Alfigned in payment of a debt 436 n, 513, 536, &c. 1334 Amount of cutsoms this year 1326 Discount allowed for advance payment 1327 [Proceedings of the cuttoms on their own trade 1404 The king borrows moncy from foreign merchants, to be repaid by the cuttoms on their own trade 1420 Salaries of the officers (very small) 1421 No person in trade allowed to be an office 1432 Amount of the cuttoms on their own trade 1434 Additional dustices on goods expurted 1530 After being farmed to T. Smith for f 14,000, are now Larned to him for f 42,000, and after- wards for f 50,000 1613,1622 Ammunt in these years 1625 Money advanced on the cutsoms 1634 Estimated at f 60,000 yearly 1645 Farmed for f 390,000 1658 Average annount in 17 years f 555,752 1666 Farmed for f 390,000 1709 Net amount f 1,353,483 186

IND

A 8774 A1 1779 Fi 1781 Di 1782 A1 1784 Pe 1787 A1

Re 1793 Du 1796 Ad 1798 Cut 1756 Ma 1766 Ma 573°Ct/ 57°Plu 14 Pro 1355||Sai

1458|| 11)

\$88 * Dan
1160 | Th
1249 | Dan
1249 | Dan
1238 Lib
1476 The
1607 Is a
1618 In t
1759 Nu
1772 Sink
1773 Pin
1775 Prai
1781 Dan
1510 Dar
1510 Dar
1510 Dar
1510 Dar
1510 Dar
1510 Dar
1510 Dar
1510 Dar
1510 Dar
1714 Act
1776 Act
1776 Act
1776 Act
1776 Per
1776 Per
1776 Per
1776 Act
1776 Deba
1781 Dema
1782 Take
1789 A con
1782 Take
1789 A con
1798 Impr
1796 Dema
1796 Dema
1796 Dema
1796 Dema
1796 Dema
1796 Dema
1797 Dame
1797 Dame
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Imp
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Imp
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Impr
1798 Im

1431 Eagh ve 1449 Difpu

Denmark.

including the West-India duty of 41 per	free tends with Donners and a con-
cent, for this year - iii, 140	free trade with Denmark, and transit to
And henceforth continued at the conclusion of	Pruffia, &c. but not to Iceland '- i. 666
every new continued at the conclumon of	146g Iceland trade now flricity prohibited 679
every year,	1 1490 reciking trade fall open - English trade fanoured as a
1774 Amount of cutloms this year in Dublin 563	
1779 vive per cent on former duties now added 623	1560 Trade of the Danes with Autwerp - 230
1731 Directing on duties refeinded 686	LESS Privileges for Reglith and a deal
19X1 Amathan addising of Contract	
1784 Petry customs abolished iv, 45	
1784 Petry cultoms abolified iv, 45	1591-1600 mutual complaints of Denmark and Eng.
1787 All doties repealed, and a new simplified fet	land
chacled 122-126	Il 1914 THE Danes trade to India
Regulations for fecuring doties - 126	1615 Deumark claims the property of the Greenland
1793 Duties on goods damaged at few returned	
1796 Additions of 10 and 5 per cent on duties 385	
	1620 Daues attempt to trade at Ceylon, but fall 303
Cuthern a des de Control de l'etterned • 442	1021 Quacrel with Hamburgh-alliance with Britain 210
attent, a ave-juff-1ce Cork.	
Curbear, a dye-fluff-fee Cork. 1756 Manufactured in Leith by Mellieurs Gordons iii, 451	1728 Danish EIndia company enlarge their flock iii, 143
a / oo retainiactured in London and Gladrow	
	The The least are Actimive charter for 45 years 145
	1733 The king, courtiers, &c. ercet an intorance office 197
	1 747 Danim lettlements in India
tagell Said by Mandaultine	1739 Pulliber of people in the Danish dominions
2355 Said by Mamleville to have great trade 555	il 170 c Billilli trade n itl Dammark Amada tt. t
79%	1772 Eaft-India company's charter renewed-a modi-
1458 IDALRYMPLE, John, an eminent Scottish mer-	fied participation of the said the moon.
chant	fied participation of the trade allowed to
503 Damajous Inpolies Tyre with wine and wood	foreigners 519
	1 1//4 Introlt of woolen coods probabiled
7340 Demista visuals Al mater led to them in pipes 336	d 1780 17cm, Kuma, &c. effablish an armed neutrality 600
1249 Dami-ta rivals Alexandria in trade - i, 397	1785 The Ocean and the Baltic connected by a canal
1295 Danizir Walled With plank	carrying veffels of 10 feet draught iv, 97
1328 I Derties of merchants of Dantzik in England was	1786 Eaff-India company furrender their flock, &c.
1476 The chief city of a region of the Hanfe 694	to the him
	to the king
161X In the zenith of and formation - 1	1792 The king permits the flave trade only till 1803 238
17 so Number of this residently and power 355	1794 Freaty with Sweden for neutrality
1759 Number of thips arrived - iii, 315	Danish merchants receive large fums for their
1772 Sinks under the oppression of Prussia - 530	Property related by Brinish veilels of war &c.
1773 I moer taken from British merchants at Dantzik and	
1/73 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	1800 Denmark approved in a restrict 12 per cent 436
	1800 Denmark engages in an armed neutrality 523
	1627 Defeada, or Defirade, planted by the French ii, 354
1600 And by the Score (See Spaniards . ii, 36	1 1/03 raken in war—removed at the peace - iii. 266
189 Partment Grant (See Scotland) . 667	1794 Again taken by the British forces iv 201
1699 And by the Scots—(See Scotland) 667 1389 Dartmouth fuccefsful in privateering i, 600	717 /lug/ first mentioned
1390 The only port for thinning tin	1 cco Introduced in Grence
1376 Debtors, their frauduleut conveyances annulled i, 58	161 Cha continu Oad C H
1697 Their privileged places suppressed - ii, 692	64 A miguificant one in D
1743 Flivileges of the mint. Acc. sholished iii ve 1	67 A magnificent one in Pompey's plunder
	Diamonds and other pretious flones
1776 Act renewed with additions . 556	1733 May be imported without duty - iii, 191
1776 Act renewed with additions - 588	1735 The king of Portogal keeps up the price of
73 Decem, the true name of the fourth part of	diamonds
india, known to the author of the Periolus i, 150	1964 Praticate diament from 1 to 1 Tit 11
349 Ary, or men, obtains privileges, comparative.	73 Discorides moduces turile gine han 391
	73 Dieferides produces turtle, cinnabar, &c. i, 167
Delaware-See Pennfylvania, of which it used to	302 Direletis, an emporium for the fpice trade i, 84
be effectived a part.	Dillicry - See Spiritheus linners.
146 Delos A great washed for Corne	1760 Additional duties impoted-export encouraged
146 Delos, a great market for flaves - i, 107	iii. 110
1781 Demararay, with thequibo and Berbicia, taken	1784 A great and flourishing manufacture-11-12ths
by the orithm forces—produce . iii. 678 !!	
Sugar of Demararay to be imported as British 600	Regulations to prevent formerly the
1782 Taken by the french - 708	- Regulations to prevent fanggling-the exemp-
	Con di Ferinton franchity refernded
1709 Demararay with Learning talon by Date G.	1784 New regulations for the north part of Scotland ar
373	1781 CCW toguiduous for Scotland and England in toy
1793 Introved litte of the two colonies . Act is	1700 Additional diffes on acottiff Ipplits 14 England 162
	Naw duties enacted - 173, 203, 292, 341, 372
910 Domanage regulated by the Rhodian law :	170c like at wheat in diffillow we deliver !
Denmark - See Copenhagen, Hanfe, Sound.	New duries and rathistical in Section 1
	New duties and reflictions in Scotland 344
2 c2 They begin to have to Want and	Use of corn generally prohabited - 349
	Corn, melaffes, fugar, potatoes, prohibited 2001
7205 furriched and pulified by the herring fiftery 372	1759 ful, offation of foreign metalles permitted
	1799 Ute of fugar and includes allowed, but not wheat 485
1304 King of Denmark oners fatisfaction for an Eng.	
11(1) (111)	1304 Diverse engine or formathing againstone 4915
1431 Eaglish velfels seized in Denmark-no Danish	1291 Diving engine, or tomething equivalent to it,
	invented by Roger Haeon - i, 4.57
	1680 Silver got by means of a diving bell . ii. soe
1449 Disputes with England adjusted-English liave	1776 Diving bell improved by Mr. Spalding in 527
	C I

[GENEPAL

INI

	Dogs of Britain valuable, exported . i, 133	. c. c. Doublet delivered to Doublet 3
271		1658 Dunkirk delivered to England - ii, 475
1006	Scottiff dogs in request in France	1662 Sold to France - 50g
1390	Scottish dogs in requelt in France 560 n	1713 Port, &c. to be demolished by treaty iii, 28, 57
1030	Exportation of dogs from England licenced ii, 368	1086 Dunwich pays rent in herrings to the king i, 306
1797	Dolignon, Stephen-account of his invention for	1156 A finous port, and opulent 33t
	working many looms by one minving power iv, tot	Dutch—Sec Helland.
	Dolium ascertained to be equivalent to a tun i, 388 n	Dye-fluffs-Sec Cochineal, Logwood, &c.
	Dolphin of the antients, the porpus - 1, 225 n	1197 Sale of dye ftuffs reftricted - i, 357
	Domefday book compiled i, 302	1216 Importation of word confiderable - 382
	Extracts from it - 293-297, 303-306	1660 Dye-striffs of the colonies to be landed in English
1627	Dominica claimed by England and France 11, 351	dominions ii, 486
1731	Possessed by the French iii, 160	1722 Exempted from duty on importation iii, 122
1761	Taken by the British forces - 347	1785 American vegetable fubflances applied to dying
1763	Ceded to Great Britain at the peace - 367	by Doctor Bincroft - iv, 72
	Comprehended in the government of Grenada 377	1799 Quantities of various kinds imp. 1772-1799 469,470
1761	State of the island, and plan for the fettlement 393	Dying-See Woolen manufacture, Logured, Sc.
1766	Still without an affembly 442	1353 Scarlet and other grain colours dyed in England 1,551
	Two free ports opened (See Free Ports) - 446	1382 Scarlet cloth exported - 594, 606
	Made a feparate government - 502	1608 A premature attempt to force the dying of all
1770		
1//2		A Clash now fully dead and finited
1/13	Pree ports continued—rules for exports, &c. 543	1613 Cloth now fully dyed and finished - 424
1774	Not liable to the duty of 45 per cent - 559	An improved fearlet dye introduced - 426
	Act for exportation of timber continued 1 607	1765 Several improvements difco ered iii, 433
1778	Dominica tobacco admitted in Britain - 620	1775 Premium given for an improvement - 544
	Island taken by the French - 626	1777 Dyers near London may have any journeymen 607
1783	Restored to Great Britain - iv, 2	1779 Art of dying cotton in fearlet and crimfon 610, 633
-	Neutral veffels admitted for a time - 14	1785 Art of dying ention in Turkey red introduced
	Sufferings of the ifland under the tyranny of the	in Glafgow and Manchefter - iv, 95
	French governor 25	7779
1786	A war with runaway negroes 119	1763 LARTHEN ware-progress of the manufac-
	Roseau made a free port-regulations - 125	cure to the great improvement made by Mr.
-107	Imports and expnits of flaves 1784-1787 155	Walamaad
-	Population, value of land, &c 156	and a High duties baid on it in Planding
1788		ten. Drinted ware man be intropred.
		1775 Painted ware may be imported - 577
		East-India company — See China—Tea.
	French inhabitants revolt—fuppressed 351	(For previous intercourfe with India, fee India-
	Cloves, &c. cultivated by Mr. Buée _ 386	for foreign companies, fee the respective
	Sugar and rum exported to Great Britain 74	countries.)
1320	Dominion of the fea afcribed to the king of Eng-	1600 Dec. 31, company chartered for 15 years ii, 216
	land by the Fleming - i, 489	1601 Send five thips to India—fettle factors 218
	Claimed by King Edw. III 515	Arguments against the trade, and answers 218
1401	Flemings lower their fai to English vessels 612	1603 Company fettle a factory at Surat - 232
1523	Apparently acknowlege by France - ii, 61	1604 Company's charter violated by a licence to fail
1615-	-1635 Afferted by Welward and Selden 271,384	to China, &c 241
1313	Dordrecht, or Dort, obtains a relaxation of the	1604 Company fend out four thips - 241
	rigour exercifed upon foreigners in England i, 479	1607 Another company chartered for China, &c. 248
1580	Drake, Sir Francis, plunders the Spaniards, cir-	- Company fend out three thips - 249
	cumnavigates the globe ii, 165	1609 They fend only one thip - 258
1585	Harafles the Spanish West Indies - 178	1610 Charter renewed, and made perpetual-com-
	Sent against Spain-takes a Portuguese ship,	pany build a fhip of 1,100 tuns - 259
- 3-1	from the papers of which much knowlege	1611 Company's fhips defeat 4 Portuguese galleons 262
	of the Indian trade is obtained - 183	
	A 1 10 11 0 1 11 001 11 1 1 1	
	Makes another expedition to the West Indies 208	
£395		and the state of t
1359		1614 They fend four thips on joint-flock account 276
	Dublin (Eblana) mentioned by Ptolemy i, 108	They send Sir T. Rawe as ambaffador to the
	Said to be famous for commerce - 218	Mogul—his lift of articles in demand 276
	Occupied by the Oftmen - 254	They have factories in many parts of India 277
1070	Subdued by Godred, king of Mann - 299	- Complaints against the East-India trade 279
1172	Given by K. Henry II to Briftol, and flourishes 339	Before 1615 Company got Bifcayan whalers, and
1544	Population of Dublin ii, 426.	profecuted the whale fifnery in Geenland 279
	Population, protestants, papists - iii, 196	Their thins very large-view of their trade 280
	-43 christenings and burials - 234, 239	1616 Their ships full to Japan and Arabia - 285
	Increase fince 1711 302	1618 Make a joint flock with the Ruffia company for
	Houses and people now - 325	whaling 287, 292
	. Dundee bound for 50,000 marks for the king, i, 638	- Are authorized to feize English vessels in India 288
1408		1619 A pacification with the Dutch company 293
	Dundenaid, Lord, makes various extracts from	Immediately violated 296
-119	coal i	
1 2 8	Obtains a patent for 20 years for his improve	Calamitons events in Japan 296
- 1-5	method of making coal tar &c - his ma	1620 Confumption of India goods in Europe—coft
	method of making coal tar, &c his me-	in India, in Aleppo, and in England-com-
	thod of purifying falt - 1v, 72	parative view of prices in importing from

			4		
	Turkey and direct from India. 297, and fee	324 1		Notwithstanding parliament's disapprobation	_
1620	Company build Fort St. George at Madras	303		of fome transactions at .St Helena, stock	1
-	Take policilion of Saldanlia bay—battles with	, ,			
	Portuguele, Mogul, and Decean, thins	304	1681	Sands fited by the company—his defence	61 K
1621	Contests with the Dutch at Banda, &c.	305	1685	Interlopers embroil the company with Indian-	613
1622	Two thips commissioned by the king to trade	3.3		princes by another new shorter and an	
	with the Mogul	313		princes—by another new charter company	
	Company affift Perfia against Portugal, and ob-	3 . 3	i i	empowered to feize interlopers, make war,	
	tain privileges in Perfia	212	1680	exercife government, coin incney, &c.	623
	Company's people maffacred by the Dutch ii,	317	1680	The factory in Bengal removed to Calcutta	644
1622	Company authorized to punish crimes		1009	Statement of company's profperous progrefs ii,	645
1621	Obliged to pay f 10,000 to the duke of Buck-	320	1091	Privy council propole a new company	648
	ingham		1092	Company infift on preferving their privileges	649
16 26		327	1093	Taxed 5 per cent on their stock, which is stated	
1020	Prices of fpices, &c in India, Lifton, Aleppo,	_	li	at £744,000	€ 52
	Six thips fail for India	338		Comp. neglecting payment, charter forfeited	652
		339		On paying great times, obtain a new charter	653
1027	Company's captain commissioned by the king		109.1	Get another charter, 78; new members KK.	
0	-gold fent to India instead of filver	342		A parliamentary inquiry respecting money ex-	002
1028	Various objections against the trade answered	351		pended in fecret fervice	66a
1631	Lift of allowed articles of import and export	369	1607	The filk-weavers attack the India-house-	004
-	Gold again fent inflead of filver	374	1	publications tor and against the company	
1632	Company's profit not above 121 per cent	374	1608	Company, have fuffered much by war, are dif-	693
	Their thares faid to fell much under par	449	,-	abled from making dividends	_
1637	The king licences a new comp. (himfelt, Sir W.	277		They offer to lend government	693
				They offer to lend government £700,000. at 4.	
		400		per cent on their privileges being confirmed	
	Provision made for feamen disabled in the fer	450	1	by parliament	694
	vice of the original company			Other merchants offer 2 millions at 8 per cent	694
16:8	Are again licenced to export gold	404		Company hate their property in India, &c.	694
1640	The king buys all their pepper on credit	404	-		695
1647	The company much distressed by the Dutch	410		The offerers of 2 millions incorporated till 1714	, ,
1647	They occupy St. Helcna	432	1	by partiallent by the name of The general fa-	
1031	Company characteristics	445	l)	Colly of traders to the Fall Indies	696
	Company chartered to trade in Africa 5 years	370		The old company to continue till and	697
1054	A heavy account of damages between the com-			The two millions fubfcribed in three days	698
	pany and the Dutch company adjusted-a		l		
	barance found due to the company	454	1699	In these unsettled times stock by the arts of	700
1655	The commerce with India is laid open	460			
1657	The company's fhipping much reduced	473	1700	India filks, bengals, figured calicoes, &c. not	705
	Europe glutted with India goods by the pri-	.,,			
	vate traders, who also suffer much in India		1701	Some of the new company trade separately .	708
	474.	588		The kingdom divided by the two companies-	710
	the company re-enablined	474	l	they have 60 thins at tea	
	The feizure of Skinner (a feparate trader) em-	477	1701	The two companies united, but not completely	7.10
	broils the two houses of parliament	493	,	incorporated till feven years after	
1661	Company obtain a new charter .	494	1702	Bullion exported in fix last years	72 T
1664	Poleroon taken from the company by the	777	-,.5	The fame in five last years by some	729
	Dutch-flook fells at 70, real value 130	517		The fame in five last years, by company's ac- countant, and value of East-India goods	
1668	Company obtain Bombay from the king ii.	503	1	exported Ean-India goods	
1670	Advantages of the trade explained by Child	5417	1204	Company obliged by the war to iffue bonds 730), n
	Company faid to fend throwsters, weavers,	377	1707	Company board to being at to line bonds	731
	dyers, &c. to India-denied, except as to		1008	Company board to bring their cargoes to Eng.	738
		60-	1,00		
1671	Customs at Madras converted to a rent			their term prolonged on lending to govern-	
1622	Company raife 6,000 men to defend Bombay-	500			i, r
/ 3	Their trade complained of in England		1711	Director mult not be a director of the bank	18
1676	Company get a new charter and	571		East-India tock 1244	22
10/0	Company get a new charter-much clamour	- 1	1712	Term prolonged to March 1736	2.4
	against them-they double their stock out			They export annually woolen and other goods	
	of the profits	579			~ ~
1077	An ample defence of the trade and joint flock	584	1716	A proclamation against trading to India under	25
1678	Petition to parliament against the company	593			
1630	View of company's trade this year-full notice		1718	The prohibition enacted by parliament	SE
	of trade to China—can borrow money at 3.	3	1719	Export of bullion fince 1711	63:
	per cent-flock fells at 300 597, 600.	606	1720		7.5
1681	Turkey company complain against the con-		1721		90
	pany-the company answer them-above			British subjects strictly prohibited from trad-	118
	600 members in the company, each per-			ing under foreign colours in trad-	
	mitted to trade on his own separate account			from Europe multitient	
		600		non zarope prompited	124
	Cande of famous to the first to		1722	Hall-year's dividend reduced to 4 per cent	126
1682	The company lofe their factory at Bantam	606	1726	Statement of the trade, by Philips	132
	They fortify Bencoolen	607	-	Company empowered to erect corporations in	
		608		then three principal towns	1.33,
Tona ?	Comp. get a new charter, power to suppress in-		1730	Propolal for a regulated company infload of the	331
	terlopers, exercite government in India, &c.	611			148

797 Still the chief feat of trade in the east part of	11101 A charter given by Henry I has nothing relat-
Africa-imports and exports-veffels, few	ing to commerce i, 314
and bad-manufactures, &c iv, 432	1108 Regulations for money and meafures . 316
793 Egypt invaded by the French - 459	1135 King's rents converted into money - 319
428 Electrum, a fubilance of which, diffies, &c. made i,643	1135-54 Mifery of England-every baron coins
436 Elphinston, William, founder of the commerce	money 1154 Great part of France fubject to Henry II, king
of Glafgow i, 650 798 Embargoes, offences respecting them, how tried iv, 44:	- f D1 J
407 Emden affirmed into the affociation with Ham-	Henry II commissioned by the pope to conquer
. burgh, Lubeck, &c i, 619	Ireland 326
1438 Treaty of 100 years with Scotland - 673	1156 Trading towns-trade in hands of foreigners 328, 333
Before 1066 Embroidery - English women famous for it i, 290	1157 King raifes money by gifts 334
189, 1382 And Mill continue to excell - 348,593	- His friendship courted by Christians and Moha-
489 On complaint of the embroiderers, deficient gold	medans 334
thread is made liable to forfeiture - 713	1181 Order not to fell ships out of England - 344
England	1189 The country flourishing - 344
57 The English, the descendents of the Suevi, found	- Much money in England, but hourded and ill divided 246
the kingdom of Northumberland, and extend	1190 Richard I goes to the holy war with a great fleet 351
themselves on every side - 1, 234 584 They found Myrena-ric, their last kingdom 237	1192 Istrepanned—England dittreffed to ranfom him 355
753 Much addicted to monkish superstition - 247	1199, 1204 Foreign merchants encouraged by K. John
Are invaded by the Danes 247	-the fouthern ports the chief feats of trade
796 Some traders go to Rome-found inuggling 248	360, 371
Commercial letter of Charlemagne to Offa, the	1205 Trade of the towns estimated at £ 100,000 371
chief king of the English - 248	— The nobles exempted from the quinzieme 372
827 Almost all their kingdoms united by Egbert 252	1213 England fuperior to France in shipping 377
870 England over-rnn by the Danes - 259	- Some gallies, &c. belong to the king, and all
And funk in barbarifm 262	the merchant vessels are at his call - 378
877 Half the country ceded to the Danes - 259	1213 The Migna charta figured by king John 379 and immediately broken - 380
897 A navy built by Alfred - 261 And frience and trade reftored - 262-265	and immediately broken - 380 John's conduct favourable to liberty and com-
And frience and trade restored 262-265 Alfred has some correspondence with Jerusalem,	merce 381
and perhaps with India 262, 263	1217 A commercial treaty with Norway - 382
930 The towns having mints - 266	- A great French flect taken - 382
938 King Athelitan feems to have no fleet - 267	1224 Chief ports at this time - 385, 386
He allures the English to undertake voyages 268	1227 Prefents fent from Damafeus to Henry III 386
973 King Edgar called fovereign of the fea - 272	1235 An English mariner licenced to fail to Palestine 388
978-1016 The country defolated by the northern	- Merchants and citizens defpifed by the king and
invaders, and pays them heavy tributes 275	parliament 389
Regulations for trade, coinage, &c 274,277	1240 Enormous extortions of the pope - 393
1018 Cmit, king of Denmark, becomes king of Eng-	1242 The shipping ordered against France - 394
land—a prodigious fum paid to him - 282	1251 Extraordinary difplay of magnificence - 400 1253 Above 1000 veffels feized for the king, 300 are
Norway, being all fubject to one king 283, 290	large 403
1031 Cuit obtains exemption from tolls of the em-	1254 The fale of wool interrupted by convultions in
peror, &c. and establishes many mints 283	Flanders 404
1052 Some ports noted as having thips - 285	1256 In crest of the king's debt f 100 per day 406
1066 King Harold has a fleet of 700 ships, defeats	The hardthips put on all strangers begin to be
the armies of Norway and Orkney, and is	relaxed 407
killed fighting against the Normans-the	1257 Diffres by a drain of money to Germany - 428
English flect block up that of the invaders 286	And by a famine, till corn somes from Germa 409
William, duke of Normandy, made king 286	1261 Exportation of wool prohibited - 412
Before 1066 Trade—fales of land-agriculture-coun-	1264 Commerce and manufactures ruined by piracy 412 Elective members first furnmoned to parliament,
try upcultivated, and filled with wild ani-	but have fearcely any influence - 414
mals—wool apparently exported—lead— iron-works—horfes—flaves—foreign trade	A pompons description of the commerce of Engl. 414
paffive—internal trade triffing, and fubject	1269 A friendly treaty with Norway - 418
to infes to the clergy—fome artificial canals	1272 Spain, Norway, Portugal, Brabant, trade with
-goldfmith and jewelcry work, embroi-	England 422
dery-filk and other luxuries, books, re-	And England appears to have a balance 423
liques, imported-much money in poffestion-	- Revenue of the nation, of the foreign non-refid-
of the kings, clergy, and nobles-dayes and	ent clergy, the heir apparent, and fome in-
cattle transferred with the foil, called living	dividuals—amount of the king's debts 423
money-divisions of money, &c 287-292	1274 The fiftery profecuted to a confiderable extent,
State of the principal towns - 293-297	1200 fithermen being killed by the Flemings 426
Manners of the people 298	1274 A prodigious difplay of filks, &c. 427 1278 Trade ruined by diminition of the money 1, 431
1086 Second view of the principal towns - 303-306	1278 Trade rimed by diminition of the money 1, 431
King's manors, revenue, &c 306	and towns, elected to parliament 438
Clergy have near half the land—churches, &c. 307 Slaves become free by living in towns - 307	1 1284 Silver apparently plentiful - 441
Many principal ports burnt 308	Precautions against robbery - the hundred
1001 A library and philosophical inshuments; at	made liable for the damage, and all men armed 443
Croyland 308	1285 Some provisions apparently exported - 444

INDE

#292 Wa

1294 Ver 1300 Chi 1303 For 1304 Kin 1310 Liff 1315 Fan

1318 A c
Kin
1320 Kin
1321 Tru
1323 Ann
1325 Rec
1326 All
1325 Rec
1326 All
1335 All
1336 King
1337 Com
1338 The
1336 King
1337 Com
1338 The
1339 Her
1339 Her
1339 Her
1339 Very
1340 Some
1339 Very
1340 Some
1351 The
1344 Aln
1344 Aln
1346 The
1345 The
1346 The
1351 The
1346 The
1351 The
1351 The
1351 The
1353 Engli
1351 The
1353 Engli
1353 Engli
1353 Fingli
1353 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1357 Engli
1355 King
1357 Engli
1355 King
1357 Engli
1355 King
1357 Engli
1355 King
1357 Engli
1355 King
1357 Engli
1355 King
1355 King
1357 Engli
1355 King
1357 Engli
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 King
1355 Ki

Truce ver 1358 Mutu. Vol. 1

INDEX.]

England.

129	War with France begins				
	- King Edward and the king of Spain terminate	1,453	135	9 The king invades France with a great fleet i	
			136	The state of the s	,501
129.	VCIV IICAVV Elxes demanded by the Line	453			-6-
		454	-	Peace with France-not a word of commercial	562
130	2 Pulcien merchante licensed to				562
130.	thing ichus 20 Inips to France and Cons and	469	130	3 wattle exported to Rrugge	
		472		Wittelliants, &c. reftricted to annual to	267
1310	Lift of ports finding veffels for the king		1 206		569
131		- 4/0	136	4 III CHIFICHON to one article1	
		e	1 206		271
		482	130		31-
1312		486			575
		486	130	Nor to export any staple goods	576
1324	King called lord of the fea by the Flemings	489		- All subjects, except artificers, may import	51
		489	-		576
1221	Another, and fill no intercourse	495	1		
-324	Ports on fouth coaft, and their quotas of thips	495	1372	and makes alliances with Flanders and Scotl.	577
1225	Reciprocal furnity for the result of England furning the Reciprocal furnity for the result of the re	496	37		
-3-3	Reciprocal favours for English traders feldom	1	1375		578.
1326	All the veffels funmoned by the king	497	1377	A capitation tax imposed—population of the	581
1333	War with Scotland renewed, whereupon for	498			
				Progress of commerce, manufactures, shipping,	583.
1335	All veffels of 40 tuns funmoned, fome of them	508			
			1379		584
1336	King endeavours to conciliate the friendship of	. 511	1380	The French sweep the Thames up to Graves-	589
				end end	
1336	King Edward claims the dominion of the Co's,	514	1381		590
		515			
1337	Commerce diffressed by rapid fluctuations of	515			
			-	Weither money nor pecule allowed to go out of	591
1338	The king disappointed of getting foreign ships	518			(9a)
-		520	1382		593
			1383	I He cargo of a trennele vellal fild to be com	73
	The people relifie to give their parties.	521		Clear to gent the whole king loin / Rus W.1	
	the church plate-bears with		1204		95
		522	1384		95
	King feizes the property of foreign merchants	3	1300	and (courity for man	,,,
		523			97
1339		525	1280		00
		526			01
-340	Some people fee the ruinous tendency of the king's ambition	_		A confiderable part of the trade with Pruffia	
-	The king grips a great	526		being now ir, the hands of English merchants, they elect a governo.	
-	The king gains a great naval victory	527	1393	A 1000nd thecimen of English manners	02-
	Shipping of the kingdom much duninished—the		1394	The advancing opulence of the people appears	06
1341	king requires accounts of it from every port Lift of ports fending deputies to a naval parlia- ment	528			
3.1	ment ment deputies to a naval parlia-	- 13	1399	Many veffels with the king in Ireland, and ap-	08,
1344	Another more numerous one fummoned	528			
1346	THE KING GEHICS the merchants of Unalant.	531			
	carry flores of all kinds to his camp before				09,
		1			
	Lift of all the por s and their veffels	534	1400		1.2
F350	Sugarita trade annoted by Spaning la	534	1402		
		!			19.
1351		540	1403	Tiuce Willi France, free tride and 6thorn	1 3
	and by peftilence—statute of labourers en-	i ii			1.1
			1406	The lower claims prevented from mutting their	
		542			16
		643	1409	Settlement of piratical damages between Engl.	
1353	ang and interchants regorously prohibited from	543		a reality and the Halle follows Capture, from	
		547			
	Great fearency of corn and fish			rooten cloth a confiderable part of the	
354	imports and exports of this year the land t	552	1400		20.
1	most entirely raw materials	552	1112	King Henry gives his bills for the damages 6:	2.3
355		553	.412	A nearlive irade of England envised by the Ca	
357 1	English merchants allowed to export wool, &c	554		note, who plunger tome known walkle	
		565	-		24
		3		The commerce and manufactures of England	
		558	1414	K. Henry V collects a great flower of F	26
v	ot. IV.	560	1420	K. Henry V collects a great fleet against France 6: The revenue mostly derived from commerce 6:	2.5
		1	d	delived from commerce 6	34

			The professity of England advanced during the	
1421	King Henry, after ravaging part of France, mak	1509	The profperity of England advanced during the reign of Henry VII ii,	13
	The country depopulated, and commerce in-	(Garden stuffs got from the Netherlands	36
		1510 1	Many English ships in the Baltic - ' ;	37
1.128	Further (pecimens of English manufactures 643,045)			37
1400	At the request of the merchants of England, io-	1511	The harmony with Scotland interrupted by the capture of two Scottish vessels - 38	3 18
	reigners are invited to the country " "30 i	1	King proposes to invade France—the improba-	
1429	Parliament direct the prices of wool, &c. to be	0.		39
	raifed, and impose other restraints upon trade - 641, 646	0	He makes an alliance with Spain -	40
	Strangers not to be paid in gold—no person to			40
	fell unon credit = * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			45 45
1430	Truces with Spain and Scotland - 646	1513	King fubfidizes the emperor, Spain, pope, &c.	46
1431	English now permitted to credit foreigners, but not exceeding fix months	1514	Peace and marriage with France, and free trade	47
	A ware for vifiting St. James very prevalent-	1515	Treaty renewed-privateering tettramed	48
1 + 3 +	the necuniary damage more than compens		Treaty with Spain	49
	ated by a fimilar devotion in other countries	1516	Treaty with the Netherlands, commercial regu-	50
	for St. Thomas - 649	1518	Treaties with France-piracy curbed -	53
1436	Englishmen not being allowed to trade with Flanders, the Flemish linens, &c are in-	1521	Law against inclosures enforced	58
	ported by neutrals, till that trade is alfo	1 5 24	New articles of food laid to be introduced	63
	muchibitud a a 9/9	1528		69
1437	A Stive trade of England to Portugal, Venice,	1000	Treaty with France for conjunct fleet, &c.	74
	Brabant, Flanders, and Zeland—In the three later the English buy more than all others—	1534	English merchants trade to the Livant in Eng-	
	trade with various nations—imports and cx-		lish and foreign bottoms, and lettle factors	77
	ports > 051	1546	Page with France—tree commerce	96
	Engl. exhorted to keep the command of the fea of3	1549	Foreign protestants encouraged to settle, and manufactures improved by them	04
	Citizen Oran of the noblemen of England . 957		Infurrections occasioned by inclosing, &c.	04
1438	English trade to the Mediterranean in neutral		Deace with France-free trade	201
	Truce with Scotland 654	1552	The exorbitant privileges of the Hante reteinded	109
	English wool carried to Barcelona, and returned	1 2 260	The trade of England with Antwerp -	31
	to England made into the cloth - 054, 053	1564	Several articles of foreign manufacture prohi- bited, and higher duties imposed on export-	
	Some English fabrics initated in Barcelona 055	H	ation 1	138
1444			Peace and commerce with France .	139
1451	Truce with Scotland renewed A lift of articles made in England, and now	1567	Many new hranches of manufacture introduced	
	prohibited to be iniported =	11	by refugees from the Netherlands •	145
1164	Netherland goods prohibited, but I curonic	1568	O. Elizabeth protects the French protestants Treaty and commerce with France	154
		11	Soveral marks of increasing profperity .	156
1478	King Edward largely concerned in trade to Italy and Greece—bad confequence of kings	0	Treaty with the revolted Neinchands	160
	**************************************	1584-	83 Trade with Germany, Wetherlands, France,	
1.170	King Edward, having invaded France, and got		Spain, Portugal, Russia - 171-1 England acquires many valuable manusacturers	173
	a firm of money to denit, lenews the treaty of	1585	after the ruin of Antwerp, and many more	
1451	War with Scotland-6 king's ships-post - 698	1	would come, if not prevented by mono-	
1484	Foreigners prohibited from being manufactur- ers in England—their trade regulated 702		nolies Nr. = 179;	178
	Many foreign articles now prohibited in favour	1587	England faved from invalion by the powerful	. 8 .
	of finitlar goods made at nome - 703,700		operations of a few merchants upon exchange	185
1486	Truce with France, and free trade 700	1588	The invincible armada defeated Many privateering adventurers attack Spain in	- 3
-	- Alfo with Scotland and Bretagne - 707 Nature of the inland trade in tairs - 708			190
1.487	Nature of the inland trade in tairs 708 England now making great advances in aftive	1603	fames king of Scotland, becomes also king of	
.,	commerce and a carrying trade 705,712,710		England—declares numbers at peace with an	230
1499	Treaty with Scotland for a marriage 11, 7			2.10
	Transport with the Netherlands 8	1604	Peace, commerce, and alliance, with France	245
1497	The first certain English voyage of discovery, conducted by Cabot, to the coast of North	1607	An infurrection on account of inclotutes	248
	America - 11	11 .608	Treaty with the Dutch - "	251
	(For tublequent ones fee Veraget of descovery.)	1610	Another treaty of alliance and commerce with	260
	The merchants of England engaged in fore:gn		General view of the trade of England	280
	trade feek rediefs against the merchant ad-			319
	King agrees with the k. of France to curb piracy 17	1622		
	And also with Spain		merce and inamifactures of the amegons	
1500	King Hemy's daughter married to James, King		and the best means of promoting manusac- tures, commerce, fisheries, navigation, and	
	of Scotland, whence followed the union of		menian linea	313
	the kingdoms - 22	1620	Letters of reprifal iffued against Spain, Hol-	
.,	- King gives the emperor f 10,000 to support him against the Turks - 22		land, &c "	33€
	Parint III a mine	1		

INDE 1625 Al

1627 Ex

1628 Ex

1639 Pea

1639 Tre

1648 Eng

1651 A fr

1651 Peac

1655 Trea

1656 Ann

1656 War

1656 War

1657 Exp

1658 Allia

1670 Thel

--- Mucl

let 1672 The 1074 Peace 1675 Trade 1675 Trade 1676 Impro 1676 Impro 1678 Allian 1688 Englances pre 1685 Engl

3688 Great 1689 William --- Protest war w Prohib

Prohib
that
that
hal
Declar
1692 Alread
1697 Peace v
1700 Treaty
1701 Limitat
1702 War wi
1705 Nations
1706 Act par
1707 May rft
For fub

2 21/2/11/11	
1625 Alllance with Holland	El and Partie
Trade with Spain &c prohibited	6 1764 English linen company incorporated for the ma-
1020 Iting levies cuitoms, acc, by his own authority to	
Orders for feiging French thing	the collare of which
1097 CADORI OI Drovingna Acc to Senie and this is	includes engraving,
	930 Letters engraved on filver in Scotland - 1, 7
that Creaties with Enuman	
	of theri fecured against piracies 464
16.12 And with Postnerd	
	1 1/00 Ine arr brought to year grove more Ot
16.17 Opulence of the country informal C	prints a confiderable article of exportation 133
opulence of the country inferred from the great	
1648 England field to have enjancing 5 432, 449	produce, so called, must be shipped only for England, Ireland, or English colonies ii, 486
	England, Ireland, or English colonies
	1721 Copper ore and furs enumerated iii, 121, 122
	1731 Lift of articles pow comments in, 121, 122
	1719 Equivalent fund of Scotland, proprietors incorpor-
2032 Wat with the Ditten	ared flock transferable "iii, 72
	240 Eratoffhenes a very indiciona 13 c ili, 79
and Denmark, Lavour-	
able to the commerce of England	Spain India the next land west from
war with Spain	Effotiland-See Winland.
1030 Allinual public expenditure (1 200 000	1500 The same given to Labrador ii, 13
10 67 Expenditure and revenue of the share time 1	Tome degree hableet to Rome-a new trade
	a felled willing
1667 Peace with France and Holland	S. Errurians, faid to have possessed Italy long
1005 Alliance with Holland	war—laid to be joined by
1670 The king fells his fee-farm rents	a colony from Lydia called Tuerbani
General view of the trade of England, by Child	
	1 33° 4 ucu colonies and war in Cordea
Much improved—number of merchants doub-	anch catenilye empire, high attainments in
led, and bufinefs done mostly with ready	
	240 Flobably the merchants who now fail to Car.
1672 The king shuts up the exchequer, whereby	thage -
1675 Trade with France inquired into-balance much	
againit England H	
Coffee houses funneffed for a few days	1307 Willo now laves England from invation by his
1070 Improvement of the kingdom fince 1626 accord	1021 Marynes's wild propolal to regulate exchange
ing to Sir vv. Petty	
1077 Commercial treaty with France	Is a good flandard for judging of the balance
1078 Alliance with the Dutch against E	or trade
Ticatics of Feace	1/93 State of exchange about this time
1685 England acquires many valuable manufactur. 594	
cis from France, and faight have more if no.	1279 Established in most of the principal towns-that
	of London managed by foreigners together
1689 William & Mary, prince and princefs of Orange,	-333 - Ambridge in leveral polits—all money to be
Cholen king and differ	carried to them
Protest difference and 1 c	1340 Give full value in coin for bullion . 52,
	1344 THE KING'S PROUTS ON Change I money
War with France	1351 No private person to exchange money for profit
robibition of French goods and declared	ALC N
	1337 Receivers of the exem, for all Scotland appointed 260
thall be found	1421 Exchanges enabiliated in London, Ne L.C
Declaration of rights enacted by parliament	1403 Accounts of the exchange for three years 20.
Man Alrendy - and walk to the wall of the	1 508 Exchange Littined to a Florentine bistore
1607 Peace with France	1500 Exchange and the buliness of remittance farmed
1700 Treaty with Cons.lan	ool Onices for Changing English and Frish Inquest
1701 Limitation of the grown and Come of	1019 No perion to exchange money for profit - 201
702 War with France 718	1627 An exchanger appointed by the king 245, 240, 256
720 National credit very high	1627 An exchanger appointed by the king 345, 349, 356 1696 Exchanger bills iffued to supply the want of
706 Act paffed for union with earth 1	money during the recomage—fince then re-
707 May III. The UNION completed	peated every year ii. 680
For subsequent events see Great Britain.	793 Issued to relieve commercial embarassment
dens events tec Great Britain,	17. 268. 258. 200
Į.	d 2

[GENERAL

1745 1750 1761

1763 1764

1783

1784 I 1785 I 1786 I

1790 l 1791 / 1795 l

1796 B

3798 E 1800 A 960 | E Before 2070 | A 1124-57

1204 T 1236 R 1253||I.

	Ishied to relieve the fusterers by the lafur-	716 Used by the Greeks against the Saracens 1,	144
	rections in Grenada, &c - IV, 350 II	1588 Used by the English against the Spaniards ii,	185
1799	Iffued to merchants of Liverpool and Lancaster 485	272 Firmus, a merchant of Egypt, fets up for em-	
1643	Excise duties imposed upon beer, wines, &c 11, 420		200
1660	Settled on the king during life - 4°9	Fishery-See Salmon, Whale fishery, Newfoundland.	
1767	Gresham college purchased for building a new	1800 Filhery of various kinds in Arabia i,	7
	other on the area of it 47/	1350 Fish cured with falt in Egypt -	12
1768	Officers of excise empowered to feize horses, &c 483	222° Tunnies cured and exported by the Byzantines	
1774	Stricter regulations for excise duties - 555		207
1770	Five per cent on former duties now added 033		124
1781	Five per cent more added on most articles 686	- And of Gadir alfo	128
1782	And again - 714		224
1786	Regulations for fecuring duties, &c iv, 108		253
1787	All duties repealed, and a new simplified fet	1040 Fishery apparently flourishing in Scotland	284
1,01	enacted 123-125	1124-1153 Fishery in the Firth of Forth attended by	
	Many new regulations enacted - 126	English, Scottish, and Netherland fishermen	325
88	Variety of regulations enacted - 172	1220 An improved method of filting fith practifed	
1700	Variety of additional duties 384	'in Cornwall	384
1/90	Exeter, a British and Roman city . i, 195	1274 The Flemings fifth on the coast of Scotland	426
0.10	Ifas a mint 266	- English tishermen numerous-1200 killed by	
Datos	re 1066 enjoyed forne exemptions - 297	Flemings	426
Beloi	Magnificent—the port of the mining country 330	1281 Fish an established article of trade on both sides	•
1150	Company of Exeter for trade with France ii, 135	of Scotland	436
1500	Charter of this comp. confirmed by parliament 247	1283 The fishery of Catalonia encouraged by the	10
1000	The merchants of Exeter export more cloth	abolition of falt duties	498
1001	than the merchant-adventurers, and com-	1331 Markets In England apparently supplied by	40-
		foreign fishermen	506
	plain of them 449	1351 Spaniards, &c allowed to fish in English har-	3
500		bours 545,	***
800	The same in which the same is a same in the same in th	1357 Regulations, restraints, privileges -	256
960	In Flanders - 270	1379 Fishing vessels taxed for guard of the sca	589
1000	In Germany and the North, and staves the	1386 Fishermen exempted from prefs-boats taxed	
	principal merchandize - 279	1400 English fish on the coast of Aberdeen .	597
1331	A & against holding fairs after due time 505	1406 Foreign fishermen protected by the king of	011
1478	Courts of piepoudres at fairs regulated 693		6.0
1487	A London or dinance against attending fairs an-	England 616,	617
	nulled by parliament 708	1423 Quantity in the casks of several kinds of cured	4.0
1497	Fairs in the Netherlands engrossed, against	fish regulated by law	638
	other English merchants, by the merchant-	1471 Scottish parliament attend to the fishery	686
	adventurers - " ", 15	1482 English parl, again regulate fize, quality, &c	699
1504	The fair of Antwerp a chief fource of its profperity 25	1493 Scottish fishery law renewed ii,	0
2128	Falau, George, an eminent Scottish merchant i, 673		
	Taina, Gorge, all culticut occurring mentaling	1542 Purchases of fish at sea prohibited-purchases	-
1764	Falkland's islands occupied by British forces 111, 444	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted	89
1764	A Settlement made on them by the French 487	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted	101
1764	A Settlement made on them by the French After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiralty exactions abolished	
1764 1768 1770	Falklard's iflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the French 487 After fone negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned 500	in Iceland, Scotland, & permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north	101
1764 1768 1770	Falklard's iflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the French 487 After fone negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned 500	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland	101
1764 1768 1770	Falkland's iflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After foune negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Scarms—no man to have more than two ii, 50 Falands—acts for improving them iii, 544	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fift in Lent, &c — Admiratty exactions abolified 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fift on the north coall of Ireland 1663 Act for eating fift	101
1764 1768 1770	Falkland's iflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After foune negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Scarms—no man to have more than two ii, 50 Falands—acts for improving them iii, 544	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fisheramen refort chiefly to Iceland	101
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773	Falkland's sflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch 487 After some negotiation, &c resigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned 500 Sarms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fn lands—acts for improving them iii, 544 Clorer are many such in almost every session.	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people quipoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratry exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed	101
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773	Falkland's iflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch 487 After some negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Satms—no man to have more than two 11, 76 Fin lands—acts for improving them 111, 544 (Livere are many frich in almost every session). Fendal fervices, a part of the king's revenue 1, 306	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fift in Lent, &c — Admiratty exactions abolified 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fift on the north coaff of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fift 1577 English fiftermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fiftery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to itoliand 176,	101
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773	Falkland's sflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch 487 After some negotiation, &c resigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned 500 Sarms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fn lands—acts for improving them iii, 544 Clorer are many such in almost every session.	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratry exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coull of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to itolland 176, 1591 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent	101 102 112 138 159
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773 1086	Falkland's issance occupied by British forces 111, 444, A Settlement made on them by the Freuch 487. After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned. Sommissing mean to have more than two ii, 76. F. a lands—acts for improving them iii, 54. (There are many fuch in almost every fession.) Fruilal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306. Allevated by the privileges of towns 307, 381. And by the holy wars 310.	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people quipoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratry exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Itolland 1594 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1603 Fisher men exempted from poundage	101 102 112 138 159 178 204 232
1764 1768 1770 1534 1773 1086	Falkland's ifland's occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch 487 After some negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned 500 Seams—no man to have more than two 11, 76 Fin lands—acts for improving them 111, 544 (Libere are many finch in almost every seffion.) Fendal fermices, a part of the king's revenue 1, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And-by the holy wars 310 Scuttage for the king's ransom 356	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Holland 176, 1594 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast	101 102 112 138 159 178 204 232
1764 1768 1770 1534 1773 1086	Falkland's iflands occupied by British forces 11, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Somms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iii, 54 Clorer are many fuch in almost every fession. Fradel fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Allevated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And-by the holy wars 310 Scutage for the king's ransom 356 Relaxation of feudal taxes in Barcelona 415	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people opioined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratry exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Itolland 1594 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1603 Fisher men exempted from poundage 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast Obtolete refusants on fishery	101 102 112 138 159 178 204
1764 1768 1770 1534 1773 1086	Falkland's iflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch 487 After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned 500 Sarms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iii, 544 Claere are many fuch in almost every fession.) Fruical fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And by the holy wars - 310 Scutage for the king's ransom 356 Relax vision of feudal taxes in Barcelona 415 Aid for knighting the king's oldest fon and	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Holland 1594 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1603 Fisher men exempted from poundage 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c	101 102 112 138 159 178 204 232 252
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1255 1340	Falkland's sflands occupied by British lorces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Sarms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 F n lands—acts for improving them iii, 544 Clorer are many fuch in almost every fellion, Faudal fervices, a part of the king's revenue 1, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And by the holy wars 307 Scutage for the king's ranfom 366 Relaxation of feudal taxes in Barcelona Aid for knighting the king's oldest fon and marrying, bis oldest daughter refigned 546	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratry exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1575 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to itolland 176, 1591 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1612 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery	101 102 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279
1764 1768 1770 2531 1773 1086 1194 1295 1340	Falkland's iflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Soon man to have more than two ii, 76 Fin lands—acts for improving them iii, 54 Clorer are many fuch in almost every fession. Findal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And-by the holy wars Soutage for the king's ransom Relaxation of feudal taxes in Barcelona Aid for knighting the king's oldest fon and marrying his oldest daughter resigned 1331 Refumed 526 736	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratry exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1575 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to itolland 176, 1591 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1612 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery	101 102 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279 281 365
1764 1768 1770 2531 1773 1086 1194 1265 1340 1346,	Falkland's iflands occupied by British forces A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Brizin, and finally abandoned Satms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iii, 54 Claere are many fuch in almost every fessions Fendeal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns And by the holy wars Scutage for the king's ransom Relaxation of fendal taxes in Barcelona Aid for knighting the king's oldest fon marrying his oldest daughter refigned Aid levied for knighting the king's fon ii, 252	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Holland 1594 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1603 Fisher men exempted from poundage 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c	101 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279 281 365 377
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1265 1340 1346, 1609	Falkland's iflands occupied by British lorces 11, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Farms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iii, 54 Clorer are many fuch in almost every fession.) Fradel fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Allevated by the privileges of twns 307, 381 And-by the holy wars 310 Scutage for the king's ransom Aid for knighting the king's oldest fon and marrying, his oldest daughter refigned 316 Aid levied for knighting the king's fon 326 Aid levied for knighting the king's fon 326 And allo for marrying fits daughter 328	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to ifolland 1584 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1623 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1633 A great aflociation for the fishery 1634 Area of the good	101 102 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279 281 365
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1265 1340 1346, 1609 1612 1625	Falkland's iflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch 487 After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned 500 Farms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iii, 544 Clorer are many fuch in almost every feffion. Fruelal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Allevated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And by the holy wars - 310 Scutage for the king's ranfom - 356 Relaxation of feudal taxes in Barcelona 415 Aid for knighting the king's oldeft fon and marrying, bis oldeft daughter refigned 1141 Refused 526 Aid levied for knighting the king's fon ii, 252 And alto for marrying fits daughter 411 All men having f 40 a year must be knighted 337	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratry exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to itolland 1591 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dutch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Dutch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1615 An inquiry into the state of the fishery 1615 A great allociation for the fishery 1633 A great allociation for the fishery 1636 Fo. signers prohibited from fishing on the coasts	101 102 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279 281 365 377 378
1764 1768 1770 2531 1773 1086 1194 1255 1340 1346; 1609 1612 1625 1645	Falkland's sflands occupied by British forces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch 487 After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned 500 Sarms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fn lands—acts for improving them iii, 544 Clorer are many fuch in almost every feffion. Feadal fervices, a part of the king's revenue 1, 306 Allewated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And by the holy wars 310 Scutage for the king's ranfom 316 Relaxation of feadal taxes in Barcelona 415 Aid for knighting the king's oldeft fon and marrying, bis oldeft daughter refigned 526 Aid levied for knighting the king's fon in, 252 And allo for marrying fits daughter 268 And allo for marrying fits daughter 268 Wards, liveries, &c. abolifhed by parliament 430	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed 1586 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed 1591 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1600 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1625 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1631 A great affociation for the fishery 1632 A region of the fishery 1633 A great affociation for the fishery 1645 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1655 They do no good 1656 Foreigners prohibited from fishing on the coasts 1657 of Great Britain and Ireland	101 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279 281 365 377
1764 1768 1770 2531 1773 1086 1194 1255 1346 1569 1612 1625 1645	Falkland's iflands occupied by British lorces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Soon man to have more than two ii, 76 Falands—acts for improving them iii, 54 Clorer are many fuch in almost every feffion. Faudal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Allevated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And by the holy wars 310 Scutage for the king's ranfom 415 Relaxation of feudal taxes in Barcelona 415 Aid for knighting the king's oldeft fon and marrying, his oldeft daughter refigned 1331 Refuned 4131 Refuned 4131 Refuned 4131 Refuned 4131 Refuned 403 And allo for marrying fis daughter 268 All men having 440 a year must be knighted Wards, liveries, &c. abolished by parliament 433 The abolition re-enacted 438	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1575 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Ifolland 1581 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1620 An inquiry into the state of the fishery 1631 A great aflociation for the fishery 1632 A great aflociation for the fishery 1633 Fo. signers prohibited from fishing on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland 1639 Treasurer of the fishery company accused of	101 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279 281 365 377 378
1764 1768 1770 2531 1773 1086 1194 1255 1346 1569 1612 1625 1645	Falkland's sflands occupied by British lorces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Sarms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 F n lands—acts for improving them Clorer are many fuch in almost every fellion. Faudal fervices, a part of the king's revenue 1, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And by the holy wars 306 Relaxation of fendal taxes in Barcelona Aid for knighting the king's oldes fon and marrying, his oldest daughter refigned 1311 Refused 526 All men having 40 a year must be knighted Wards, liveries, 8c. abolished by parliament The abolition re-enacted The abolition re-enacted Herrialde jurification and ward-holding in	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Holland 176, 1603 Fisher men exempted from poundage 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast Obtolete restraints on fishery 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1625 An inquiry into the state of the fishery 1633 A great affectation for the fishery 1636 Fo, igners prohibited from fishing on the coasts of Great Britain and Iveland 1639 Treasurer of the fishery company accused of oppression, &c	101 102 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279 281 365 377 378
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1265 1346 1609 1612 1625 1645 1747	Falkland's iflands occupied by British lorces A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Farms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iii, 54 Chore are many fuch in almost every fession. Fradel fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Allevated by the privileges of towns And-by the holy wars Scutage for the king's ransom Aid for knighting the king's oldest fon and marrying, his oldest daughter refigned Aid levied for knighting the king's oldest fon And alto for marrying fits daughter All men having f so a year must be knighted Wards, liveries, &c, abolished by parliament Agamentale purification and ward-holding in Scotland abolished iii, 258, 259	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Ifolland 1594 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1625 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1633 A great allociation for the fishery 1634 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1635 A great allociation for the fishery 1636 Sweden licensed to employ 1,000 fishing out for oppression, &c 1656 Sweden licensed to employ 1,000 fishing vef-	101 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279 281 365 377 378 391
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1255 1340 13461 1602 1612 1625 1645 1747	Falkland's iflands occupied by British lorces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Somms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Falunds—acts for improving them iii, 544 Clorer are many fisch in almost every fession. Fullal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 366 Allevated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And by the holy wars 310 Scutage for the king's ransom 415 Relaxation of feudal taxes in Barcelona And for knighting the king's oldest on and marrying, his oldest daughter resigned Atal Resumed 526 Atal men having f so a year must be knighted Wards, liveries, &c, abolished by parliament 470 The abolition re-enacted 488 steritable jurissiction and ward-holding in Scotland abolished Ferzan has a comiderable trade 119, 192	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratry exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to itolland 1591 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Ditch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Dutch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1610 Dutch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1611 A great allociation for the fishery 1612 A great allociation for the fishery 1613 A great allociation for the fishery 1614 For inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1615 For inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1616 For inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1617 They do no good 1618 Fisher and treland 1619 Treasurer of the fishery company accused of 1629 Oppression, &c 1636 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 fishing vef- fels on the British coast	101 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 24 252 24 27 365 377 371 408 479
1764 1768 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1255 1340 1346 1612 1612 1656 1747 1789 1800	Falkland's iflands occupied by British lorces 11, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Somms—no man to have more than two iii, 76 Falands—acts for improving them iiii, 54 Clorer are many fuch in almost every fession.) Faulal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Allevated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And-by the holy wars Scutage for the king's ransom Aid for kinghting the king's oldest fon an marrying his oldest daughter refigned Aid levied for knighting the king's fon in and the standard of the king's oldest fon and marrying his oldest daughter refigned Aid levied for knighting the king's fon in 252 All men having fao a year must be knighted Wards, liveries, &c. abolished by parliament The abolition re-enacted Heritable jurificition and ward-holding in Scotland abolished Fezzan has a comiderable trade Wr. Horneman's account of the trade, &c 517	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed 1586 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed 1591 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1600 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1610 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1620 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1631 A great association for the fishery 1642 They do no good 1646 Fo, igners prohibited from fishing on the coasts of Great British and Ireland 1656 Treasurer of the fishery company accused of 1656 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 fishing vef- fels on the British coast 1660 Foreign fish, &c to pay double assendenties	101 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 279 281 365 377 378 391
1764 1776 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1265 1340 1346 1662 1662 1663 1747 1789	Falkland's iflands occupied by British lorces A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Somms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iii, 54 Clorer are many fuch in almost every fession. Faudal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Allevated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And-by the holy wars Scottage for the king's ransom Aid for knighting the king's oldest fon and marrying his oldest daughter refigned Aid levied for knighting the king's fon All men having fao a year must be knighted All men having fao a year must be knighted Wards, liveries, &c, abolished by parliament The abolition re-enacted Heritable jurissistion and ward-holding in Scottand abolished Fezzan has a considerable trade Mr. Horneman's account of the trade, &c Fefe cont.in's 4 of 17 burghs represented in the	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Iteland 1586 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Iteland Tife, 1691 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1630 An inquiry into the state of the fishery 1631 A great aflociation for the fishery 1632 An inquiry into the state of the fishery 1633 A great aflociation for the fishery 1634 Fo. signers prohibited from fishing on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland 1639 Treasurer of the sishery company accused of oppression, &c 1656 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 sishing vef- fels on the British coast 1665 Foreign fish, &c to pay double alien duties Frish from Scotland exempted from the naviga-	101 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 2479 281 365 377 371 408 479 485
1764 1768 1770 2531 1773 1036 1194 1265 13460 13461 1645 1645 1656 1747 1789 1800 1747	Falkland's sflands occupied by British lorces 11, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Somms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fn lands—acts for improving them iii, 544 Clorer are many fuch in almost every feffion. Fem'al fervices, a part of the king's revenue 1, 306 Allewated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And by the holy wars Scutage for the king's ranfom Relaxation of fendal taxes in Barcelona Aid for kinghting the king's older fon an marrying, bis olderft daughter refigned 1141 Refumed Aid levide for knighting the king's fon And alto for marrying fits daughter All men havings fon agen must be knighted Wards, liveries, &c, abolished by parliament The abolition re-enacted Heritable jurificition and ward-holding in Scotland abolished Fezzam has a considerable trade Wr. Horneman's account of the trade, &c Fezzon has a considerable trade Scottish parliament 1, 559	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Holland 1591 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 00btolete restraints on fishery 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1625 An inquiry into the state of the fishery 1633 A great association for the fishery 1636 Foreigners prohibited from fishing on the coasts of Great Britain and treland 1639 Treasurer of the fishery company accused of oppression, &c 1656 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 fishing ver- fels on the British coast 1666 Foreign fish, &c to pay double assen duties Fish from Scotland exempted from the naviga- tion act	1011 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 2479 281 365 377 371 408 479 485 486
1764 1778 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1255 1340 1346, 1609 1612 1625 1747 1789 1800 1747	Falkland's iflands occupied by British lorces 11, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Farms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iii, 54 Clorer are many fuch in almost every feffion. Fradel fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And by the holy wars 310 Scutage for the king's ranfom Relaxation of feudal taxes in Barcelona Aid for knighting the king's oldest fon and marrying, his oldest daughter refigned 326 Aid levied for knighting the king's on ii, 252 All men having f so a year must be knighted Wards, liveries, &c. abolished by parliament Scotland abolished Fezzan has a considerable trade Mr. Horneman's account of the trade, &c Fife cont.ins 4 of 17 burghs represented in the Scottish parliament Visual—action of them of the sectification and interest in the Figs—the duties altered iv, 281	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Ifolland 1584 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1620 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1633 A great affociation for the fishery 1634 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1635 Area affociation for the fishery 1636 Fo, igners prohibited from fishing on the coasts of Great Britain and treland 1636 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 fishing vef- fels on the British coast 1666 Ferigin fish, &c to pay double alien duties 1667 Fish toom Scotland exempted from the naviga- tion act	101 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 2479 281 365 377 371 408 473 485 510
1764 1778 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1255 1340 1346, 1609 1612 1625 1747 1789 1800 1747	Falkland's sflands occupied by British lorces 11, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Somms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fn lands—acts for improving them Clorer are many fuch in almost every fession. Faulal fervices, a part of the king's revenue 1, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns And by the holy wars Scutage for the king's ransom Relaxation of fendal taxes in Barcelona Aid for kinghting the king's oldes fon and marrying, bis oldest daughter refigned 131 Resumed Aid levide for knighting the king's fon And alto for marrying fits daughter Ald levide for knighting the king's fon And alto for marrying fits daughter Wards, liveries, &c, abolished by parliament The abolition re-enacted theriable jurificition and ward-holding in Scottand abolished Fezzan has a considerable trade Mr. Horneman's account of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the private of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the private of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the trade, &c Infection in the states of the	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to ftolland 1594 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1603 Fisher men exempted from poundage 1609 Durch pay for leave to fish on the British coast Obtolete restraints on fishery 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1625 An inquiry into the state of the fishery 1633 A great affectation for the fishery 1636 Treasurer of the fishery of the great affectation for the fishery 1636 Foreign fish, &c 1636 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 fishing vef- fets on the British coast 1665 Foreign fish, &c to pay double asien duties Fish from Scotland exempted from the naviga- tion act	1011 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 2479 281 365 377 371 408 479 485 486
1764 1778 1770 1531 1773 1086 1194 1255 1340 1346, 1609 1612 1625 1747 1789 1800 1747	Falkland's iflands occupied by British lorces 11, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Somms—no man to have more than two iii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iiii, 54 Chore are many fuch in almost every fession.) Faulal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And-by the holy wars Scutage for the king's ransom Aid for kinghting the king's oldest fon and marrying bis oldest daughter refigned 11at Resured Aid levied for knighting the king's fon Aid levied for knighting the king's fon Mards, liveries, &c, abolished by parliament The abolition re-enacted Heritable jurissicition and ward-holding in Scotland abollished Fezzan has a considerable trade Mr. Horneman's account of the trade, &c Fife contains 4 of 17 burghs represented in the Scottish parliament First—act for water pipes, engines, &c iii, 559 First—act for water pipes, engines, &c iii, 559 A finn given to Mr. Hartley for experiments	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed 1594 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1623 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1633 A great affociation for the fishery 1645 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1636 For igners prohibited from fishing on the coasts of Great British and Ireland 1639 Treasurer of the fishery company accused of 1656 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 fishing ver- fels on the British coast 1665 Fish rom Scotland exempted from the naviga- 1665 Fish from Scotland exempted from the naviga- 1666 Fish of the coast of the popular position act 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1668 England effects 1669	1011 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 252 279 301 408 475 485 486 510 513
1764 1778 1770 1534 1773 1086 1194 1255 1340 1612 1625 1645 1747 1789 1870 1747	Falkland's flands occupied by British lorces 111, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Somms—no man to have more than two ii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iii, 54 Clorer are many fuch in almost every fession. Faudal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Allevated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And-by the holy wars Scottage for the king's ransom Relaxation of feudal taxes in Barcelona Aid for knighting the king's oldest fon and marrying his oldest daughter refigned 1, 131 Refuned Aid levied for knighting the king's fon 1, 252 And allo for marrying fits daughter All men having 40 a year must be knighted Wards, liveries, &c, abolished by parliament The abolition re-enacted ferivable jurissistion and ward-holding in Scottand abolished We Horneman's account of the trade, &c Fife contains 4 of 17 burghs represented in the Scottish parliament Figure—act for water pipes, engines, &c Iii, 556 A sum given to Mr. Harriey for experiments nade in fecuring buildings, &c from fire 557	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratry exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1575 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed to Holland 176, 1591 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1620 An inqury into the state of the fishery 1633 A great aflociation for the fishery 1634 An inqury into the state of the fishery 1635 Fishery of the stricts and tecland 1639 Treasurer of the stricts and tecland 1639 Treasurer of the stricts and tecland 1645 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 sishing vef- fels on the British coast 1665 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 sishing vef- fels on the British coast 1666 Foreign fish, &c to pay double alien duties Fish toom Scotland exempted from the naviga- tion act 1667 Fish to be imported in English-built vessels 1668 Import of foreign fish rigorously prohibited 1677 Comp. of the toyal fishery of England established 1678 To the fishery to their builts—for agreen up	101 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 2479 281 365 377 371 408 473 485 510
1764 17768 1770 1571 1077 1086 1194 1265 1346 1612 1612 1625 1645 1747 1789 1747 1787 1774 1774	Falkland's iflands occupied by British lorces 11, 444 A Settlement made on them by the Freuch After fome negotiation, &c refigned by Spain to Great Britain, and finally abandoned Somms—no man to have more than two iii, 76 Fa lands—acts for improving them iiii, 54 Chore are many fuch in almost every fession.) Faulal fervices, a part of the king's revenue i, 306 Alleviated by the privileges of towns 307, 381 And-by the holy wars Scutage for the king's ransom Aid for kinghting the king's oldest fon and marrying bis oldest daughter refigned 11at Resured Aid levied for knighting the king's fon Aid levied for knighting the king's fon Mards, liveries, &c, abolished by parliament The abolition re-enacted Heritable jurissicition and ward-holding in Scotland abollished Fezzan has a considerable trade Mr. Horneman's account of the trade, &c Fife contains 4 of 17 burghs represented in the Scottish parliament First—act for water pipes, engines, &c iii, 559 First—act for water pipes, engines, &c iii, 559 A finn given to Mr. Hartley for experiments	in Iceland, Scotland, &c permitted 1548 The people enjoined to eat fish in Lent, &c Admiratty exactions abolished 1553 Foreigners pay for leave to fish on the north coast of Ireland 1563 Act for eating fish 1577 English fishermen refort chiefly to Iceland 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed 1585 Fishery of the Spanish Netherlands removed 1594 An act in Scotland for keeping Lent 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1609 Dirtch pay for leave to fish on the British coast 1615 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1623 An inquiry into the flate of the fishery 1633 A great affociation for the fishery 1645 Shipping employed at Iceland, &c 1636 For igners prohibited from fishing on the coasts of Great British and Ireland 1639 Treasurer of the fishery company accused of 1656 Sweden licenced to employ 1,000 fishing ver- fels on the British coast 1665 Fish rom Scotland exempted from the naviga- 1665 Fish from Scotland exempted from the naviga- 1666 Fish of the coast of the popular position act 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1667 Comp of the toyal fishery of England effects in English built vessels 1668 England effects 1669	1011 103 112 138 159 178 204 232 252 252 279 301 408 475 485 486 510 513

		# 007(UC) 34	
1695	Royal fiftery company again fet on foot li, 674	1254 The great woolen manufacture fuppor	tail line
1718	Quantity of falt for fith regulated by law 16 66	English wool	led by
1719	A Imali filled appropriated for encouraging	1271, 1274 Export of wool and Import of	cloth
	mineries and manufactures in Scotland 70, 129	prohibited in England—foon repeale	d 122 106
-	A treaty with Hamburgh for the fale of Brit-	1 4274 A tellings lin on the coall of Scetland	400
	ith fith	1297 Are permitted to carry wool. &c from 17	notand 46
1745	French fishery at Cape Breton 248	1301 Are the teachers of agriculture to oth	ingrand qua
1750	Society of the Free British fishery Incorporated 275	tions, and, in general, a fuperior pe	unle
1791	A machine invented for catching fifth - 347	the manufacturers begin to emigrate	III con-
-	reneme for supplying London with his pro-	is isomerce of reflexing	- 463
	moted by the fociety for encouragement of	Tumults and flanghters in confequence	468
	Advantages in the 6th order or no thed from the	1 1 104 I lade With Englind interrupted	
1703	attavantages in the finities expected from the	1304 The trade of Flanders declared to be free	to all
	acqifitions in America	nations	, 473, 487
1704	Parliament grant f 2,500 to Captain Blake, the conductor of the felieme for fupplying	1313 All Flemish vessels in England arrested	477
		1314 Earl of Flanders tavites English traders	480
		1315 All Flemings ordered out of Fredund	
	A fishing bank extending from Rona to Ire-	1 1 (1 0 00 Habbiles - If ade interrunted - accomod	161000 . 61 .
		1 324 F. Hickory to Scotland - England threate	115 W:11' 40 4
1700	Other banks difcovered—people improved in	1 1343 45 Hely Carl Obtains Commercial taken	900 511
	Curing	England Duts retraints upon wants	Atronno and
1767	Fisheries at home superior in utility to different		
	\$470 n	most independent-treat with Engla	nd for
2700	Macketel cheap, and reduce butcher meat 480	*CCIDIOCAL COMMERCIAL INDESTINA	4
- //3	Act for importing cod, &c from Chaleur and	1333 Earl and people courted by the k. of Er	roland coff
	Labrador on the fame terms as from New- foundland	Continuoners appointed for lettling of a	*****
****	Fifteen of pilchards reculated by west 543	1334 Fice intercourte with England for a thor	t time
1770	Fifhery of pilchards regulated by parliament 543 Home confumption of pilchards promoted 632	1330 I meatening and conciliating conduct of	Engl. et 4
1780		1337 K. Baward endeavours to diffres their	trade
1772		-both nations and intercourfe nin	tually
-/3-	Ditto of English fishery—pilchard and herring	necessary	
		1338 Flemings allowed to buy wool, and i	mport
	Fishery at Iceland ruined by the fult laws 143	cloth in England	622
-		1340 Magistrates of Flemish towns pensioned	by K.
-	Swedish filtery and tends in Co.	Edward -	526
1782	Terms of participation of fifting grounds with 725	1344 K. Edward proposes a coinage of English	ı gold
-1-3	france and America	money in Flanders	-00
1784	Premiums offered by the truffees in Scotland	1348 Flemings feek to engross the English wo	ol 538
1785	Bounty on michards enlarged	I untuits and flaughters of the weavers	540
1786	Kularged hounty on pilchards assessed 13	1352 Many Flemings remove to England .	546
-	Duries on British-caught fish abolished, except	1358 Earl faid to give great privileges to the	mer-
	on fish carried from Scotland to England-	chant-adventurers of England	560
	an attempt to lighten the hardfhips of falt	1359 English banished from F.—they foon agre	c 561
	bonds 109	1363 Woolen manufacture apparently diminish	ed in
3787 1		confequence of the increase in Englan	nd 56 r
1789 1	Northumberland fiftery foriety incorporated 186	1365 Flemings import rabbit fkins from Engla	nd . 573
	An excellent fifthing bank on the west fide of	1369-70 Flemings engage to carry no goods for	or the
	the British islands	enemies of England, nor admit the	nı as
1790 l	fileliards in great abundance .	1386 They elecm the fafety of their herring f	577
8791 A	Additional boility on pilchards	a confolation for the spile of war	
1795 1	New regulations—bounty on mackerel—a& for	a confolation for the evils of war	599
	encouragement of fishery renewed—[]	1400 Observations on Flanders by the Greek	In 599
	fithermen encouraged to fettle	refor -	6
1796	Retail market for fith at Billingfgate 276	1401 Flemings fifth for herrings in the North	614 fea-
8797 I	intuity bounty on pilchards . 427 40.	lower their fail to English vessels	612
- 5	the of the fining viriages chantinged by the	1407 An ample treaty with England respecting	or the
		Raple-the woolen manufacture flill	the
T	A total abolition of the fall diffies proposed the n	chief employment, and English woo	1.0311
5790 I	or talk diffics—quantifies of fair	the chief material	617
	allowed for curing fifth 450	1412 The people make a truce with England,	while
1 600 F	recommend the ecollish hiherv not on hounty	their earl adheres to France	626
900 2	Clanders, woolen manufacture, markets, fairs	1417 Free trade with England	631
Reform	1, 270	1419 Treaty for free trade renewed	633
octor 6	England apparently bought wool in	1424 English sheep commonly carried to Flande	rs 640
rozo II	Colom of Diminus	1425 Ambaffadors fent to Scotland to folicit	a re-
1121.0	Colony of Flemings wrive in England 316	turn of the flayle-granted, and privi	leges
4-5	7 Flemings apparently fish in the Firth of	Inpulated for the Scots	641
120.1	hey are the chief foreign traders in England 325	1426 Flemuth vellels feized by the English	642
1236 R	receive freshering traders in England 371	1437 I rade of Flanders with other nations-	-they
25341	inens, e pecially the finest kinds, made chicily	obtain wool from Spain, England and	Sect-
334		land-their minufacture depends cli	nefly
254 F	landers diffrested by a civil war 403	on Englilli wool	651
	4011	1440 Tiuce with England	657

1446 A treaty for free commercial intercourse i, 662	1763 Ceded to Great Britain at the peace iii, 36
1449 All Netherland goods prohibited in England 665	Advantages expelled from la
- A treaty of perpetual alllance with Scotland	
The death of perfection with Scotland	Lands offered to fettlers
for all the duke's territories . 666	- Divided into two provinces—their limits 37
1448-1453 A civil war lighted up by taxes on falt, &c 670	I round Hyport of rice made us free as la Constinue
The state of the s	1770 Export of fice made as free as in Carolina
1467 Freedom of trade with England reflored 683	1771 Some good indigo fent home - 51
1468 Arrival of 150 vetfels at Sluys noted . 685	1776 The excessive quantity of rum carried among
and Ducket of Bushing I	17/0 and execute quantity of four carried among
1472 Duchefs of Burgundy licenced to carry	the Indians complained of
prime wool from Engl. without cultom, &c 687	
tank Treaty with England sensual truly regulated 6-4	
1478 Treaty with England renewed-trade regulated 696	1783 Both provinces ceded to Spain . lv,
1480 Duchefs of Burgundy licenced to carry 1,000	
oven and a see see summable from Rent in 1 cas	1785 Drittin Indjects entitled to bounties on tar, &c 7
oxen and 2,000 rams annually from England 698	1800 A trade flill carried on by British tubjects by
Flanders is afterwards included in Netherlands	licence and even during ma-
	section, and even during war . 545
Flax-See Byffus.	1761 Fludyer, Sir Samuel, lord mayor of London, en-
1706 Flax cultivated and manufactured in Egypt i, 10	tertains the king, queen, &c - iii, 1;
egge Rine flag or linen carried thence to There	Floring Ed. Install
588 Fine flax, or linen, carried thence to Tyre 37	1190 Flying fishes heard of in England - i, 35
1189 Cultivated in England . 348	1765 Faror (or Faror) islands-goods shipped for them
	estitled to an house or dead to de
	entitled to no lonnty or drawback til, 41
1321 Egyptian flax carried to the faithest west 491	1156 Foreign merchants, &c in England, have almost
	all the toude
	all the trade - i, 33
1533 Cultivation of flax in England order 1 by par-	Every one liable for the debts and crimes of
L'annual de la constant de la consta	all forminger
	all foreigners - 407, 47
1703 Bounty allowed on import of American flax 714	1256 Some relaxations of the rigour of this law now
1752 Growth of flax encouraged in Scotland tii, 291, 296	
	begin to be granted 40
3764 Bounty on import of American flax - 400]	1274 They are obliged to fell in 40 days . 42
1766 Quantity of flax and feed imported from Holland 429	
Control of the state of the sta	1303 Have a general charter to trade in England 46
1767 Encouragement for cultivating and dreiling 467	1306 Are rigorously treated and imprisoned 47
1770 The firm divided between England and Scotland 498	
No services object in Fast in	The Charter of 1303 confirmed - 50
No preminm claimed in Engl. in 15 years 498 n	1338 Their perfons and property feized by the king 52
2775 Bounty on flax-feed imported in Ireland 588	
and Bounty on feed from Notherlands in India 1	1353 Ancy have the entire trade in haple goods 54
3776 Bounty on feed from Netherlands in Ireland 588	- Allowed to carry away money brought by them
1778 Bounty continued 621	-all relieved from being liable for debts
	or grimes not their and have being to 10
1779 View of imports of flax-feeds, &c . 648	or crimes not their own, have innies half
1781 Importation allowed in neutral vessels 686	foreigners, confervators of their rights, &c 54
1783 Annual value of flaxen manufactures estimated	I sage Are (requester sabbad in England)
	1354 Are frequently robbed in England - 55
- iv, 15	
- Discount of duty on materials used in flaxen ma-	1 and 0 I manner of mine instruction in all in 1 and a
	1308 Import of wine intirety in their hands 57.
	1369 They are infulted in London - 570
nufactures, except linen 22-continued 106, 270	1369 They are infulted in London - 570
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270	1369 They are infulted in London - 571 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 58
nufactures, except linen 22-continued 106, 270	1369 They are infulted in London - 571 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 58
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 107	1369 They are infulted in London - 571 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 58 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrested flax from the colonies 107 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax 134	1366 They are infulted in London 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being seized for the
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 107	1366 They are infulted in London 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being seized for the
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrested flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 87.
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrelled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1711, 372, 443, 471	1369 of allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 38. 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 38. 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am-
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrested flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral vessels 348, 388	1369 of allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c. 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c. 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 58.
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrelled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383	1369 They are infulted in London 1376 Not allowed to have house; be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being scized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 58:
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies - 107 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470	1369 of allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The fame repeated 59
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrelled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 — 469, 470 Forence—See Medici	136 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 137 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The sume repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrelled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 — 469, 470 Forence—See Medici	1369 Or allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The same repeated 559
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 107 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilcls 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 Forence—bee Midici 1251 Flowrifing commerce—trade in money and	1369 Or allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The fame repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed.
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undressed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for spinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral vessels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 Florence—See Medici 1251 Flourishing commerce—trade in money and exchange	1369 Or allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed. 591 1389 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1771-1799 169, 470 179, 179, 179, 179, 179, 179, 179, 179,	1369 Or allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed. 591 1389 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1771-1799 169, 470 179, 179, 179, 179, 179, 179, 179, 179,	1369 of They are infulted in London 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1797 Florence—bee Medici 1251 Flourifing continuerce—trade in money and exchange 1792 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 126 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 126 1273 They have houses in London, &c 1274 Agr	1369 Or allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The fame repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool 600
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undressed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for spinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral vessels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1794 Florence—See Medici 1231 Flonrishing continueree—trade in money and exchange 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1261 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk	136 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- libration of the series of series and series of the series of
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undressed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for spinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral vessels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 1794 Florence—See Medici 1231 Flonrishing continueree—trade in money and exchange 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1261 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk	136 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- libration of the series of series and series of the series of
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veillels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 Florence—bee Medici 1251 Flourifhing continertee—trade in money and exchange 1792 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 183 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 500 1301 He ladies of Florence were triff fayes 562	1369 Or allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The fame repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1390 Obliged to inveft half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 2 months, &c 1403 Are obliged to fell in 2 months,
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1788 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1821 Flourishing connerce—trade in money and exchange 1822 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1823 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great inaunsacture of filk 1301 The ladies of Florence wear trish fayes 1301 The ladies of Florence wear trish fayes 1302 Much wood and to the ladies of Florence of 614 1303 Much wood and the ladies of Florence of 614 1304 Much wood and the ladies of Florence of 614 1305 Much wood and the ladies of Florence of 614	136 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The sume repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are alfired of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges confirmed by the king
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veillels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 Florence—bee Medici 1251 Flourifhing continertee—trade in money and exchange 1792 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 183 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 500 1301 He ladies of Florence were triff fayes 562	136 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The sume repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are alfired of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges confirmed by the king
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1771-1799 469, 470 Eforence—See Middet 1251 Flonrishing commerce—trade in money and exchange 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1282 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of 634 1430 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at	1396 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges confirmed by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1430 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veillels 384, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 Florence—bee Medici 2251 Flourifhing continerce—trade in money and exchange 1, 398 1292 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1263 They have houles in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1361 The Indies of Florence war triff fayes 1420 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1421 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at Alexandria 4126 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at	1369 Or allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The fame repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1398 Pavourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are alfitted of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges confirmed by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1421 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1423 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1771-1799 469, 470 Eforence—See Middet 1251 Flonrishing commerce—trade in money and exchange 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1282 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of 634 1430 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at	1369 They are infulted in London 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges confirmed by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1421 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1423 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1424 May aliens take oaths of allegiance 1424 May aliens take oaths of allegiance
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 169, 470 1797 Florence—bee Medici 1797 Florence—bee Medici 1797 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1798 They have houses in London, &c 1799 Gregolius of the ladies of Florence wear triffs fayes 1790 He ladies of Florence wea	1369 They are infulted in London 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges confirmed by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1421 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1423 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1424 May aliens take oaths of allegiance 1424 May aliens take oaths of allegiance
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1788 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilel's 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1795 Flow for encouraging manufacture continued 1795 Flow flow for encouraging manufacture continued 1796 Flow flow for encouraging manufacture continued 1797 Flow flow flow flow flow flow flow flow f	1396 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The fame repeated 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1398 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are alfured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to sell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges constrained by the king 1400 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1430 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 lave an option of getting their causes deter-
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 169, 470 1797 Florence—bee Medici 1797 Florence—bee Medici 1797 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1798 They have houses in London, &c 1799 Gregolius of the ladies of Florence wear triffs fayes 1790 He ladies of Florence wea	1396 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The sume repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges continued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Find security not to export gold or tilve 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 lave an option of getting their canses determined without law-fuits 1407 have an option of getting their canses determined without law-fuits
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1788 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 107 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1799 Connerce—trade in money and exchange 1, 398 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 126 1783 They have houses in London, &c 437 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 500 1361 The Indies of Florence war triff flayes 562 1420 Much woolen cloth fold by Florence to Venice 634 1435 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1437 They trade with England 652 1430 Cottlwold wool flipped for Florence 1437 The trade with Egypt flourishing 708	1396 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The sume repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges continued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Find security not to export gold or tilve 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 lave an option of getting their canses determined without law-fuits 1407 have an option of getting their canses determined without law-fuits
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilcls 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1251 Flonrifhing conumerce—trade in money and exchange 1, 398 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1283 They have houses in London, &c 1290 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1290 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1430 Heladies of Florence wear triff fayes 1430 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1431 They trade with England 1432 They trade with England 1433 They trade with Egypt flourishing 1438 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1437 The trade with Egypt flourishing 1438 Florentines obtain abatement of duties in Engl. 711	1396 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges consistent by parliament 1403 Are obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their causes determined without law-fuits 1439 Subjected to the controul of holts—nust by
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1788 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veillels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 169, 470 1797 Florence—bee Medici 1797 Florence—bee Medici 1797 Florence—trade in money and exchange 1798 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1790 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1780 He Iddies of Florence wear trift flayes 1780 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1781 They trade with England 1782 They trade with England 1783 The trade with England 1784 They trade with England 1785 The trade with Egypt flourithing 1788 Florentines obtain abatement of duties in Engl. 1798 The trade with Egypt flourithing 1898 Florentines obtain abatement of duties in Engl. 1798 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing—	1396 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are alfirred of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges confirmed by the king 1410 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1435 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their canfes deter- mined without law-faitis 1439 Subjected to the controul of hosts-mind by out all their proceeds in English goods—
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilcls 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1251 Flonrifhing conunerce—trade in money and exchange 1, 398 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1283 They have houses in London, &c 1290 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1290 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1430 Heladies of Florence wear triff fayes 1430 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1431 They trade with England 1432 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1433 They trade with England 1436 Cottwold wool flipped for Florence 1436 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1437 The trade with England 1438 Florentines obtain abatement of duties in Engl. 711	1396 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges consistent by parliament 1403 Are obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their causes determined without law-fuits 1439 Subjected to the controul of holts—nust by
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1251 Flonrifhing continerce—trade in money and exchange 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1282 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1430 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venuce 1437 The ladies of Florence wear trift fayes 1438 They trade with England 1430 Cottiwold wool flipped for Florence 1437 The trade with England 1438 Florentines obtain abatement of duties in Engl. 1450 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing—a a very liberal commercial treaty with Eng-	1369 They are infulted in London 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges consistent by harliament 1424 Find fecurity not to export gold or tiver 1425 Find fecurity not to export gold or tiver 1426 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-finits 1439 Subjected to the controul of hosts—must lity out all their proceeds in English goods— hosts to lodge accounts of their transactions
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undrefled flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilcis 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 12251 Flourifhing commerce—trade in money and exchange 1232 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 126 128 They have houses in London, &c 1230 Begin to have a great inaunsacture of filk 126 The ladies of Florence wear with fayes 1430 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1435 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1437 They trade with England 1437 They trade with England 1437 The trade with England 1430 Cottwold woul flipped for Florence 1448 Florentines obtain abatement of duties in Engl. 1450 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1490 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1491 And English wool to be impurted only in	1396 Not are infulted in London 1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1381, 1387 The fame repeated 1382 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to inveft half the proceeds of their fales in English goods 1394 They have the whole export of wool 1493 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges confirmed by the king 1490 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1491 Have an option of getting their canfes determined without law-fuits 1493 Nucleated to the controul of hofts—must by out all their proceeds in English goods— holds to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1251 Flonrifhing continerce—trade in money and exchange 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1282 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1430 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venuce 1437 The ladies of Florence wear trift fayes 1438 They trade with England 1430 Cottiwold wool flipped for Florence 1437 The trade with England 1438 Florentines obtain abatement of duties in Engl. 1450 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing—a a very liberal commercial treaty with Eng-	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Tein privileges constinued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Tier privileges constinued by the king 1430 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Twing privileges constinued by the king 1430 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Twing privileges constinued by the king 1430 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Twing privileges constinued by the king 1430 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Twing privileges constinued for the second and the second and the second all their proceeds in English goods— holds to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes improfed upon them
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 169, 470 1797 Flourithing connuerce—trade in money and exchange 1272 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1283 They have houles in London, &c 1290 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1290 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1290 Held wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venuce 1410 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venuce 1420 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venuce 1421 Alexandria 1422 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1436 The trade with England 1437 They trade with England 1438 The trade with Egypt Bourifhing 1488 The trade with Egypt Bourifhing 1490 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1491 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1492 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1493 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1494 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1495 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1496 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1497 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1498 The trade with England to be imported only in the commerce and manufactures very flourithing 1498 The trade with England to be imported only in the commerce and manufactures very flourithing	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The sum repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed. 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges continued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1435 And facturity not to export gold or tilver 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 llave an option of getting their canses determined without law-faults 1439 Subjected to the controul of hosts—must 1430 out all their proceeds in English goods—holls to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilcls 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1251 Flourifhing commerce—trade in money and exchange 1322 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1252 They have houses in London, &c 1253 They have houses in London, &c 1250 Begin to have a great inanufacture of filk 1250 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1435 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1437 They trade with England 1437 They trade with England 1438 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1437 The trade with Egypt flourishing 1490 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing—a a very liberal commercial treaty with England—English wool to be imported only in 1546 Articles origin dress, &c curied to England ii, 97	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The fame repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges constitued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-finits 1439 Subjected to the controul of hosts—must lay out all their proceeds in English goods— holds to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1463 Are possible from buying wool
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 Forence—bee Medici 1251 Flourifhing commerce—trade in money and exchange in the season of t	1396 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The sme repeated Are Printited to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed. 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges continued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1421 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1421 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1425 Ind fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-faults 1430 Subjected to the controul of hosts—must by out all their proceeds in English goods—holls to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1463 Are prohibited from buying wool 1454 The reftraints, after driving many merchants
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 Forence—bee Medici 1251 Flourifhing commerce—trade in money and exchange in the season of t	1396 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The sme repeated Are Printited to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed. 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges continued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1421 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1421 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1425 Ind fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-faults 1430 Subjected to the controul of hosts—must by out all their proceeds in English goods—holls to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1463 Are prohibited from buying wool 1454 The reftraints, after driving many merchants
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1251 Flonrifhing continuerce—trade in money and exchange 1321 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1282 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great insunfacture of filk 1283 The ladies of Florence wear trifh fayes 1430 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venuce 1435 The retain connuercial privileges at 1437 The trade with England 1436 Cottfwold wool flipped for Florence 1487 The trade with Egypt flourishing 1490 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1490 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1491 English veriles (See P/\(\text{loc}\)) 1546 Articles or rich drefs, &ccurried to England in 1556 Florentine duct equal to 5/ English 1491 1546 Trade of Florence with Antwerp 1547 1548 Forentine duct equal to 5/ English 1491 1540 Trade of Florence with Antwerp 1541	1376 Not allowed to havehouses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges constitued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1432 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1434 May aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their causes determined without law-finits 1439 Subjected to the controul of hosts—nuss 11y out all their proceeds in English goods—hosts to lodge accounts of their transctions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1463 Are prohibited from buying wool 1465 The restraints, after driving many metchants out of the trade, are fornew hat relaxed
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1797 Flourishing commerce—trade in money and exchange 1221 Flourishing commerce—trade in money and exchange 1232 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1283 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1361 The Indies of Florence war with fayes 1430 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1435 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1436 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1437 The trade with England 1430 Cottwold wool flipped for Florence 1430 The trade with Egypt flourishing 1430 Cottmented with Egypt flourishing 1430 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1430 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1430 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1430 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1431 English wool to be imported only in 1432 English veiftels (See Py/2) 1565 Florentine ducat equal to g/ English 1512 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1512 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1513 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1513 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1514 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1515 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1516 Trade of Florence with Antwerp 1512 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1516 Trade of Spaniards land in it 1517 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1518 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1519 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1510 Trade of Spaniards land in it 1510 Trade of Spaniards land in it 1510 Trade of Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in	1396 Not allowed to havehouses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affired of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges confirmed by the king 1410 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1435 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-fauits 1439 Chilged to the controul of holds—nmfl 1y out all their proceeds in English goods—holds to lodge accounts of their translections in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1454 Are prohibited from buying wool 1465 The restraints, after driving many merchants out of the trade, are fornewhat relaxed 1472-1484, Obliged to import bow-flaves 688, 764
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1797 Flourishing commerce—trade in money and exchange 1221 Flourishing commerce—trade in money and exchange 1232 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1283 They have houses in London, &c 1300 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1361 The Indies of Florence war with fayes 1430 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1435 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1436 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1437 The trade with England 1430 Cottwold wool flipped for Florence 1430 The trade with Egypt flourishing 1430 Cottmented with Egypt flourishing 1430 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1430 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1430 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1430 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing 1431 English wool to be imported only in 1432 English veiftels (See Py/2) 1565 Florentine ducat equal to g/ English 1512 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1512 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1513 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1513 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1514 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1515 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1516 Trade of Florence with Antwerp 1512 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1516 Trade of Spaniards land in it 1517 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1518 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1519 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1510 Trade of Spaniards land in it 1510 Trade of Spaniards land in it 1510 Trade of Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in it 1511 Italiacta—the Spaniards land in	1396 Not allowed to havehouses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affired of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges confirmed by the king 1410 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1435 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-fauits 1439 Chilged to the controul of holds—nmfl 1y out all their proceeds in English goods—holds to lodge accounts of their translections in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1454 Are prohibited from buying wool 1465 The restraints, after driving many merchants out of the trade, are fornewhat relaxed 1472-1484, Obliged to import bow-flaves 688, 764
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1771-1799 469, 470 1797 Florance—See Medici 1797 Florance—See Medici 1797 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1798 1798 Indebted to Florentine merchants 1798 1798 Indebted to Florentine merchants 1799 Indepth 1799 1799 1799 1790 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Indebted to Florence to Venice 1790 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1791 The ladies of Florence wear trift fayes 1790 Begin to have a great manufacture very line 1791 Indepth 1799 1799 1799 1790 Cottlevold wool flipped for Florence 1790 1799 1799 1799 1790 Commerce and manufactures very flourithing— 1791 a very liberal commercial treaty with England— 1791 English veiles (See P/D) 1791 1791 1791 1791 1792 Articles of rich drefs, &c curried to England ii, 97 1793 1791 1791 1791 1793 1791 1791 1791 1794 Add affor the French 1795 1792 1791 1791 1795 1792 1792 1793 1796 Florentine ducat equal to g/ English 1793 1794 1794 1795 1794 1794 1794 1795 1794 1795 1795 1795 1794 1795 17	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Tein privileges constinued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Tein privileges constinued by the king 1430 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Twing privileges constinued by the king 1430 Subjected to the controul of hosts—must by out all their proceeds in English goods— hosts to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1453 Are prohibited from buying wool 1453 The reftraints, after driving many merchants out of the trade, are fomewhat relaxed 1472-1484 Obliged to impost bow-flaves 1485 vereign denizens to pay full alien duties 1485 vereign denizens to pay full alien duties
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilcis 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 12251 Flourifhing commerce—trade in money and exchange 1232 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 126 128 They have houses in London, &c 1230 Begin to have a great inaunsacture of filk 126 The ladies of Florence wear with fayes 1430 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venice 1435 Florentines obtain commercial privileges at 1437 They trade with England 1437 They trade with England 1437 The trade with Egypt flourishing 1490 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing—1488 Florentines obtain abatement of duties in Engl. 1490 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing—150 Commerce and manufactures very flourishing—151 Act of Trade of Florence with Antwerp 1526 Florentine ducit equal to 3 Finglish 1531 Iterida—the Spaniards land in it 1531 Iterida—the Spaniards land in it 1531 Iterida—the Spaniards land in it 1531 Iterida—the Spaniards land in it 1531 Espaniards attempt a feetlement 100 Trade of Florence with Antwerp 1540 Florentine ducta equal to 3 Finglish 1541 Iterida—the Spaniards land in it 1541 And also the French 1552 Iterida—the Spaniards land in it 1553 Espaniards attempt a feetlement	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The fame repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges constitued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1431 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1435 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1436 Many aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their canfes determined without law-finits 1439 Subjected to the controul of hosts—nuss lay 1439 Subjected to the controul of hosts—nuss lay 1430 Subjected to the controul of hosts—nuss lay 1430 Subjected to the controul of hosts—nuss lay 1431 Their provides accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1432 Subjected to the controul of hosts—nuss lay 1433 The refusion of the controul of hosts—nuss lay 1434 Their provides accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1435 Are prohibited from buying wool 1455 The refusions, after driving many metchants 1438 Foreign denizens to pay full alien duties 1436 The island and the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the controul of the second of the secon
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1788 Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture very flourishing— 1790 Hegin to have a file of file of file of file of hegin to have a very liberal commercial treaty with England 1790 Hegilih vedick (See P/O) 1791 Hegida—the Spaniards land in 1791 1792 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1792 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 He	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The sme repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Tein privileges confirmed by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1421 Find security not to export gold or title 1421 Find security not to export gold or title 1422 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-fuits 1423 Annual laws stake oaths of allegiance 1424 Subjected to the controul of hosts—must by 1240 out all their proceeds in English goods— 1243 Are prohibited from buying wool 1243 Are prohibited from buying wool 1243 Are prohibited from buying many merchants out of the trade, are fonewhat relaxed 1247-12484 Obliged to import box-flaves 12485 Foreign denizens to pay full alien duties 12496 This law renewed 1247 This law renewed 1248 This law renewed 12496 This law renewed 12496 This law renewed 12496 This law renewed 1250 Sand Town and their
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1788 Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture very flourishing— 1790 Hegin to have a file of file of file of file of hegin to have a very liberal commercial treaty with England 1790 Hegilih vedick (See P/O) 1791 Hegida—the Spaniards land in 1791 1792 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1792 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 He	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges continued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1421 Find security not to export gold or tilver 1421 Find security not to export gold or tilver 1423 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-fairts 1429 Subjected to the controul of hosts—mult by out all their proceeds in English goods—holls to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1454 The reftraints, after driving many merchants out of the trade, are fornewhat relaxed 1472-1184 Obliged to import bow-flaves 1473 Foreign denizens to pay full alien duties 1473 Is as it to have most of the trade of London—their
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 171, 372, 443, 471 1795 Flax and feed admitted in neutral veilels 348, 383 1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 469, 470 1251 Flonrifhing conuerce—trade in money and exchange 1321 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1252 They have houses in London, &c 1252 King of Engl. indebted to Florentine merchants 1253 They have houses in London, &c 1250 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1260 Begin to have a great manufacture of filk 1270 Much wool in cloth fold by Florence to Venuce 1243 Florentines obtain connuercial privileges at 1243 Florentines obtain connuercial privileges at 1243 Florentines obtain connuercial privileges at 1245 Florentines obtain connuercial privileges at 1247 The trade with England 1258 Florentines obtain abatement of duties in Engl. 1260 Continuerce and manufactures very flourithing 1261 Articles of rich drefs, &c curried to England in, 1262 Figlish wool to be imported only in 1263 Articles of rich drefs, &c curried to England in, 1264 Trade of Florence with Antwerp 1265 Florentine ducat equal to 5/ English 1265 Florentine ducat equal to 5/ English 1271 He Spaniards attempt a fevtlement 1272 The Spaniards attempt a fevtlement 1273 They make another abortive attempts 1275 Florence habortive attempts	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and amplified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Their privileges confirmed by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1421 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1423 Find fecurity not to export gold or tilver 1424 May aliens take oaths of allegiance 1437 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-finits 1429 Subjected to the controul of holls—nmill hy out all their proceeds in English goods— holds to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes improsed upon them 1463 Are prohibited from buying wool 1465 The restraints, after driving many metchants out of the trade, are fornewhat relaxed 1472-1284 Obliged to import bow-flaves 1485 Foreign denizens to pay full alien duties 1496 This law renewed 1518 Said to have most of the trade of London—their 1518 Said to have most of the trade of London—their 1518 Said to have most of the trade of London—their 1518 Said to have most of the trade of London—their 1518 Said to have most of the trade of London—their
nufactures, except linen 22—continued 106, 270 1786 Bounty on import of undreffed flax from the colonies 1787 Machinery invented for fpinning flax Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1788 Act for encouraging manufacture continued 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1799 Guantities imported 1772-1799 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture of filk 1790 Hegin to have a great manufacture very flourishing— 1790 Hegin to have a file of file of file of file of hegin to have a very liberal commercial treaty with England 1790 Hegilih vedick (See P/O) 1791 Hegida—the Spaniards land in 1791 1792 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1792 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 Herida—the Spaniards land in 1793 He	1376 Not allowed to have houses, be brokers, &c 1377 Some Florentine merchants protected from the pope by their property being feized for the king 1378 All liberties of foreigners renewed and am- plified 1382, 1387 The same repeated Are permitted to fell fish and victuals in towns 1388 Favourable laws now renewed 1390 Obliged to invest half the proceeds of their fales in English goods They have the whole export of wool Are affured of good treatment by parliament 1403 Are obliged to fell in 3 months, &c 1413 Teir privileges continued by the king 1420 Obliged to deliver gold at the Tower 1421 Find security not to export gold or tilver 1421 Find security not to export gold or tilver 1423 Have an option of getting their canses determined without law-fairts 1429 Subjected to the controul of hosts—mult by out all their proceeds in English goods—holls to lodge accounts of their transactions in the exchequer 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1453 Annual taxes imposed upon them 1454 The reftraints, after driving many merchants out of the trade, are fornewhat relaxed 1472-1184 Obliged to import bow-flaves 1473 Foreign denizens to pay full alien duties 1473 Is as it to have most of the trade of London—their

100 1344

1385

1503 F

THOE A. J Por eigh merchants.		rrance.	
1 541 The king empowered to remit alien duties	ii, \$7	t510 Many French thips in the Baltic - fi. t	_
1662 A commission for restraining, or taxing, the	eni 311	A Treaty of commerce with England	
1660 Must pay extra duties on impurts and expo	118 480	1 1 117 F. faid to have fishing vessels as Newfoundland	
1670 To pay no more duties than natives on expo.	rts	Il 1518 Heatics with England—piracy curbed	
of English produce and manufacture, e	• Z.	1 1521 Slik manufacture ellabilihed in France	9
cept coals	560	o il 1934 Velleis lent to Florida Arc	2
1709 Foreign protestants naturalized -	iil, 5	1 1527 Treaty for annual delivery of falt to England 6	
1711 Naturalization act repealed	2 2	1 1 333 Figure Ontain Commercial privileges in Turkey 4	
1748 Bill for naturalization rejected in parliament	260	1547 Few manufacturers in France, and commerce	6
Arguments for naturalization -	261	1547 Few manufacturers in France, and commerce	
1773 Foreign-born grand children of British subje-	ी s	not lindelitood (according to Voltaire) to	0
to enjoy the privileges of subjects	534	1 1500 Trade of France with Antwerp . 12	
1774 Foreigners naturalized to enjoy no privile	ges	Trade to Guinea	
till after residing 7 years	557		
\$351 Foreflallers punished by forfeiture .	1, 544	126, 141, 14	6
1382 Herrings, &c not to be foreflalled .	1, 594	1572 Treaty with England-maffacre of projetants 15	
1726 Forgery refn cling stock made felony	111,123	1589 France much improve in manufactures of filk,	•
1725 Forgery of sank notes made felony .	131		2
1785 Forgery of various kinds made felony	134	Till now supplied England with fail-cloth	
1734, 1742 The law made more firict - 20	3, 233	(I believe from Bretagne) 10	2
1763 Another law against lorgery	386	1590 The French navy Improved by Henry IV . 10	
1764 Forgery of franks punished by transportati	on 400	louis - 10 millions - 10	
1663 Fortrey, Samuel, his treatife on the improvement of England praifed	nt	Four c articles of French commerce - 367	
of England praifed	11, 512	1591 The French fettle Canada 20	
500 Fortunate iflands (Canaries)-the merchants	of	1 1598 Foreign manufactures of filk, &c. prohibited 21	£
Gadir trade to them .	1, 111	1 1001 Two French thips fail for India	
1344 Given by the Pope to Louis of Spain	533	1 1003 The King encourages magnificatures	1
See Canaries.		1 1000 Peace, commerce, and alliance with England 21	5
France-See Gaul, England, Spain, &c		A council of commerce eliablified—new manu-	
285 Franks Invade the Roman provinces	203	il tactures introduced 24	6
358 Gaul refigned to them-their kings coin m		1 1010 State of France, according to Voltaire - 20	0
ney of Gallic gold	228	I reaty of alliance and commerce with England 26	0
732 They repell the Saracens	. 245	il to ight rance lends neets to New calle for coal, and	
796 Are instructed in learning and science by Alca			1
813 They trade to Alexandria	250		
947 They buy fine cloth in Flanders	270	in Madag lear, but foon drop their trade 28	2
1000 They carry wine, fish, &c. to England	277	Il 1019 I hey now trade to India 285, 20	7
\$204 Are the chief traders to England next to t		1621 The French fend annually 500,000 to the Levant 30	6
Flemings .	371	1624 Commerce, manufactures, and naval power 22	
1242 The English merchants feized in France	393	1 1035 Exchange of French money with English	
2300 The money of France is much diminished	466	1020 All commerce with England prohibited . 39	
1303 Peace and free trade with England -	472	120 Englin veilels leized - 21	
\$303 F. merchants allowed to carry money from Er		Il 1038 Delotation effected by religious wars	
2311 The king afks a favour in England—refused	476	1029 reace with England—naval force kept up 35)
1314 Healfo alks a market for English wool—declis 1315 The feamen of Calais commit piracy		i i 1032 i reaties with England	1
1315 The feamen of Calais commit piracy 1316 The French take a Genoefe ship in the Downs	481	1 1034 Sumptuary laws—new trading company, &c. 271	8
1318 An English vessel taken by them -	483		7
2320 Exemptions obtained in England for Amiens			
3325 A French merchant carries corn to Newcalth		guerite, &c. and have a respectable ficet 40	5
and loads with coal in return		1638 Which defeats the Spanish fleet - 40	I
1333 France and Aragon agree to grant no letters	of 497	1642 An Ruft India company chattiffed	
marque	509	1642 An East-India company established 42	3
1344 The king impofes a tax upon falt	4	vilered and pentioned the	
2346 He offers to facrifice the woolen manufactu	533	They obtain fine went from C !-	
		1650 They make an chablishment in Madagascar 444, 477	7
\$ 260 Peace with England-no commercial intercor	ırle	16es Attend to fifthery and lay a try ages duty on	2
for the friendthip of Flanders s 360 Peace with England—no commercial intercot —a heavy debt incurred for the king's ranf	am	1655 Attend to fishery, and lay a tu age duty on foreign vessels	
-never completely paid	562	Municipality of the	
\$3\$5 Above 80 (erroneoully printed 800) veffels, for	ne	1662 A council of commerce of Attidat	
of them very large, and fome loaded wit	th	1664 The king establishes an East-India company and	,
white herrings, taken by the English -	597		
1386 The king collects 1200 veffels to invade Eng	1. 599	1 1666 The academy of friences of delifered	
\$400 Observations on France by the Greek emperor		1667 Manufacture of tapeftry fet up—great progress	3
1440 Trade with Engl allowed to vaffals of Orlea	ns 6 58		
2444 Truce with England and free trade -	661		,
1453 The English are finally expelled from France	669	privileges, &c.—nobleffe engage in it—	
\$475 France is invaded by king Edward IV, who ge		the king advances money to meretiants—hut	
a fum of money and a penfion -	697	Fi. ce much in want of thipping, and even	
- Exchange of French money with English	697 n	Coalling trade conducted by the thirth	
1492 Two French merchants obtain extraordinar	ry	1669 East-Indiaco, remove from Madagafear to Surat 540	
favours in England from king ttenry VII	716	1671 And fettle on the life de Bourbon - 565	
1503 French attempt a voyage to India - ii,	2 2 1 7	1672 Voltaire's account of the manufactures of France 366	
1504-1508 Make discoveries in North America		1 1674 Eaft-India company fettle at Pondicherry 571	

[GENERAL

-6.5	Sangert comm arefled strade much ingrested it and I		French fuffer by rushing into American trade iii,	
1070	Senegal comp. erected trade much increased ii, 596	1770	A merican trade in,	
100	France(according to Voltaire)possesses 100 ships	, 7777		611
	of the line, feveral of 100 guns-Toulon,		Alliance with the United States of America	613
	Breft, &c. fortified ports, &c. &c. 606		Alliance notified to the British court—war	616
168	France at the zenith of power, &c 609	-	P. fleet enverthe channel-defeated by Keppel	621
-	Estimate of the decline of French commerce		Many rich thips taken by British cruifers 624,	627
- (0				630
108.	East-India company new-modeled - 613		Retrofpect of East India fales at L'Orient	631
168	Edict of Nantes revoked, and many hundred		F. Fr ach inccessful in the West Indies .	639
	thousands of the most valuable people forced	1781	Finances ably and honeftly managed by Necker	
	to emigrate, whereby the trade and manufac-		-inports, exports, current money, and	
	tures of France are carried into other countries 616	1	-imports, exports, current money, and population, as flated by him	4-6
.60.			Franch and Council flast, fill the shound threat	676
109	East-India company transfer their privileges to	-	French and Spanish sleets fill the channel, threat-	
	private merchants 629	1		698
1689	Great Britain, Holland, Germany, and Spain,	-	Many French transports taken	700
	combine against France - 637	1782	French take Nevis, St. Christophers, Mont-	•
1601	French thips of 110 and 104 guns destroyed 651	.,.		707
	Pondicherry taken by the Dutch - 662			
		-	Command to the fall of the American	708
	Royal Senegal company established - 632		Sums advanced by the king to America	717
169	Peace—Poudicherry reftored—commercial pri-		And, nn his fecurity, by the Dutch -	718.
	vileges granted to the Dutch - other re,		Herring Fishery of France	726.
	florations 691	1782	Peace-various restitutions, &c. in America,	
-	French take Carthagena in America - 692	1 - / - 3	Africa, and Asia, &c iv, 1	
		l		-3
- (- 5	A commercial treaty with England attempted 693		France a great fufferer by the war	9
1098	Several infittitions for the improvement of the		France propofes to Great Britain to abolish all	
	marine-St. Domingo company - 701		exclusive trade	10
-	French fettle on the Missisppi - 704	1784	The freedom of trade, allowed to the Ameri-	
1700	A council of commerce, confisting of ministers	l ' '	cans, now abridged	55
,	of flate and merchants, established-great ef-		Free ports opened in the WestIndies, &c. but	33
		1		
	fects afcribed to them - 708	1	with very contracted privileges	56
	The king occupies Spain for his grandfon 709		In return for some commercial privileges, France	
1701	State of the commerce and colories of France,	ı	gives the island of St. Bartholomew to	
	drawn up by the council of commerce, with		Sweden	69,
	their advice for the improvement of them 710	1780	A new exclusive company for East-India trade	
1216	A diminution of the money makes the people	1 -1 -3	eftablished, the life of France being still free is	. 9.
./.0				,01
	preler paper-bank treafure feized . iii, 50	_	A rage for English goods produces decrees	
1717	Bank iffue notes with interest-Missisppi, or		against foreign luxuries	8 5
1717	India, company established (See Miffispi	-	Expense of the war	
1717	India, company established (See Miffisppi		Expense of the war	9.5
	India, company established (See Missippi company)		Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies	9.5 9.7
1718	India, company established (See Missippi company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects 64		Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £27,000,000 sterling, &c.	95 97 98
1718	India, company established (See Miffsppi company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue 1,000 millions of livres in paper 66		Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £ 27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain	95 97 98 111
1718 1719 1720	India, company established (See Miffsppt company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortity Niagara in America		Expense of the war lumports from the French West Indies New coinage of £27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russian	95 97 98 111 116
1718 1719 1720	India, company established (See Miffsppi company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfine 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar,		Expense of the war Inports from the French West Indies New coinage of f 27,000,000 serling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned	95 97 98 111 116 117.
1718 1719 1720 1725	India, company established (See Miffsppt company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfine 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortily Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce	=	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited	95 97 98 111 116
1718 1719 1720 1725	India, company established (See Miffisppi company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects 64 Bank issue 1000 millions of tivres in paper 66 French fortity Niagara in America 115 French fup ply great part of Europe with sugar, indigo, and other West-India produce 131	=	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited	95 97 98 111 116 117.
1718 1719 1720 1725	India, company established (See Miffisppt com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfue 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortity Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce 131	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of f 27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain	95 97 98 111 116 117,
1718 1719 1720 1725 1730 1731	India, company established (See Miffisppt company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects 64. Bank issue 1000 millions of livres in paper 66. French fortity Niagara in America 115. French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce 186 Regulations for the connect of commerce 155. French build Crown-point and Ticonderago 171	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of f 27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagastear—abandoned Artifs and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117
1718 1719 1720 1725 1730 1731	India, company established (See Miffsppt company) Money diminished—reftored—funding projects Bank issue inoo millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods 205	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagastear—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 121
1718 1719 1720 1725 1739 1731 1734	India, company established (See Miffisppt com/tany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects 54 Bank issue 1000 millions of livres in paper 66 French fortity Niagara in America French furtity Niagara in America French furtity Niagara in Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce 156 French build Crown-point and Ticonderago 171 Sales of East-India goods 205 Commercial and colonizing exertions 213	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of f 27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artiss and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—Indigo imported from Goree	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117
1718 1719 1720 1725 1739 1731 1737 1737	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—reflored—funding projects Bank issue into millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France stated only at 600 225	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—Indigo imported from Goree Ann arrangement with Great Britain re-	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 121
1718 1719 1720 1725 1739 1731 1734	India, company established (See Miffisppt com/any) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortity Niagara in America French furtity Niagara in America French furtity Niagara in Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France stated only at 600 Sales of East India goods 22,000,000 livres 213 225 236 237	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of \$\frac{1}{27},000,000 sterling, &c.\$ Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor \(\frac{1}{2} \) indigo imported from Goree Am. \(arrangement with Great Britain refpecting the trade and factories in India \)	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 121 128.
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1737 1740	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—reflored—funding projects Bank isfine 1000 millions of livres in paper French forrity Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France stated only at 600 Sales of East India goods 220 Account of French fishery at Cape Breton 146	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of f 27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifs and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor d indigo imported from Goree Am. arrangement with Great Britain re- specting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 121
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1737 1740	India, company established (See Miffisppt company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects 64, Bank issue 1000 millions of livres in paper 66, French fortify Niagara in America 115, French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of \$\frac{1}{27},000,000 sterling, &c.\$ Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor \(\frac{1}{2} \) indigo imported from Goree Am. \(arrangement with Great Britain refpecting the trade and factories in India \)	95 97 98 111 116 117 121 127 128 130 131
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1737 1740	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue on millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's feytlements 55 44 57 58 64 64 65 64 65 64 65 64 65 64 65 64 65 64 65 64 65 64 65 64 65 64 65 65	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—4 indigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the staddholder The Levant and Russia trades of France	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 128 130 131 134
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1737 1740	India, company established (See Miffisppt com/tany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfine 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortity Niagara in America French furtity Niagara in America French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France flated only at 600 Sales of East India goods 22,000,000 livres Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's ferthements French cred Fort Do Questie in America 305	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of \(f_{27,000,000} \) stering feet. Commercial treaty with Great Britain A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—Undigo imported from Goree Alm	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 128 130 131 134
1718 1719 1720 1725 1739 1731 1737 1740 1745 1747	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—reftored—funding projects Bank issue into millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's feetlements French creek Fort Din Questic in America Ameunts of lates of 15 cargoes from India 305	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—duding imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Sunugsling export of wool from England resumpting export of wool from England re-	95 97 98 111 116 117, 127 128. 130 131, 134, 172
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1737 1745 1745 1755	India, company established (See Miffisppt com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfine 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortity Niagara in America French furtity Niagara in America French bnild Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's ferthements French erect Fort Dn Quefne in America Amennt of Islates of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 thips 305	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of \(\frac{1}{2} \),000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Am. arrangement with Great Britain re- specting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadioleter In the Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Smuggling export of wool from England re- dneed by the treaty	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131, 134, 172
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1731 1745 1745 1755	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue into a millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commerciel and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France stated only at 600 Sales of East India goods 22,000,000 livres Account of French sister of the paper of the Council	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—Imdigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and safetories in India Almost at war on account of the stadiolder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F. goods lowered in Gr. Britain Sninggling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131, 134, 172
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1731 1745 1745 1755	India, company established (See Miffisppt com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue no millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fertlements French erect Fort Do Questie in America Amenin of Isles of 12 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 ships War with Great Britain—French take Minorca 305 War with Great Britain—French take Minorca 306 Bilimate of riches, population, &c. 307	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of \(\frac{1}{2} \),000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Am. arrangement with Great Britain re- specting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadioleter In the Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Smuggling export of wool from England re- dneed by the treaty	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131, 134, 172
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1731 1745 1745 1755	India, company established (See Miffisppt com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue on millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fertlements French erect Fort Du Questie in America The East-India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Bituin—French take Minorca 305 War with Great Bituin—French take Minorca 305 Edimate of riches, population, &c. 300	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder The Levant and Russia states of France Duties no some form of wood from England reduced by the treaty Fast-India trade open—tax upon fait abolished Vestels loaded in England with corn for France	95 97 98 111 116 117, 121 127 128. 130 131, 172 172 211
1718 1715 1726 1725 1739 1731 1737 1746 1745 1755 1756 1755	India, company established (See Miffisper com/rany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortity Niagara in America French furtity Niagara in America Regulations for the council of commerce French bnild Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East I-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France stated only at 600 Sales of East I-India goods 22,000,000 livres Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's ferthements French erect Fort Du Quesne in America American forts Gover, Section Sales of East India Company's ferthements Fiench erect Fort Du Quesne in America American India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Sales of East India Company dispatch 25 thips Government of Indi	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of \(\frac{1}{2} \),000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manusacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—Undigo imported from Goree Am. — arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadiolet The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties in some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Sunggling export of wood from England reduced by the treaty East-India trade open—tax inpon salt abolished Vessels loaded in England with corn for France oblige to land it	95 97 98 111 116 117, 121 128. 130 131, 134 172 254
1718 1715 1726 1725 1739 1731 1737 1746 1745 1755 1755 1755	India, company established (See Miffisper com/pany) Money diminished—reflored—funding projects Bank issue into millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commerciel and colonizing exertions Account of French fished only at 600 Sales of East-India goods 22,000,000 livres Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's feethements French creck Fort Du Questie in America Amenint of lates of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 ships War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Estimate of riches, population, &c American forts, Goree, &c lott Pondicherry also taken by British forces 344	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some place of the sactories of t	95 97 98 111 116 117, 121 127 128. 130 131, 172 172 211
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1737 1740 1743 1755 1756 1756	India, company established (See Miffisppt com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortity Niagara in America French furtity Niagara in America 1131 131 132 1331 1331 1331 1331 1331	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of f 27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Am.—arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Smuggling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty East-Indiatrade open—tax upon salt abolished Vessels-Indiatrade open—tax upon fast abolished Vessels-Indiatrade open—tax npon fast abolished All the French posts in India taken by the	95 97 98 111 116 117 112 113 113 113 117 117 117 117 117 117 117
1718 1719 1720 1725 1731 1731 1737 1740 1743 1755 1756 1756	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfine 1000 millions of livres in paper French fortily Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France stated only at 600 Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fertlements French erect Fort Du Quesne in America American of Isles of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Estimate of riches, population, &c American forts, Gouege, &c lost Pondicherty also taken by British forces King endeavours to supproach his West-	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £ 17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—finding imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the stadiolder. The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn seme F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Sunuggling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty. East-India trade open—tax inpon fait abolished Vessels loaded in England with corn for France oblige to Landit.	95 97 98 1111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131, 172 254, 264 285.
1718 1726 1736 1731 1737 1744 1755 1755 1755 1766 1765	India, company established (See Miffippi com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue on millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fertlements French erect Fort Du Questie in America Amenin of lates of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Amenin of lates of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Pondichery alfor taken by British forces King endeavours to supproach his West-India islands	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £ 17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—4 indigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Smingsling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty East-India trade open—tax upon fait abolished Vessels-India trade open—tax upon fait abolished Vessels-India trade open—tax upon fait abolished Vessels-India trade open—tax in on for France oblige to land it War with Great Britain and Holland All the French posts in India taken by the British Whale hibery of Dunkirk ruined by the war	95 97 98 1111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131, 172 254, 264 285.
1718 1726 1736 1731 1737 1744 1755 1755 1755 1766 1765	India, company established (See Miffisper com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfine inoo millions of livres in paper French fortily Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France stated only at 600 Sales of East-India goods French enter of the colonic of the coloni	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cotto Another with Great Britain respecting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadiolder The Levant and Russia at Great Britain Snungsling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty East-India trade open—tax upon falt abolished Vessels boaded in England with corn for France oblige to land it. War with Great Britain and Holland All the French posts in India taken by the British.	95 97 98 1111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131, 172 254, 264 285.
1718 1726 1736 1731 1737 1744 1755 1755 1755 1766 1765	India, company established (See Miffisper com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfine inoo millions of livres in paper French fortily Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France stated only at 600 Sales of East-India goods French enter of the colonic of the coloni	1787	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cotto Another with Great Britain respecting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadiolder The Levant and Russia at Great Britain Snungsling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty East-India trade open—tax upon falt abolished Vessels boaded in England with corn for France oblige to land it. War with Great Britain and Holland All the French posts in India taken by the British.	95 97 98 1111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131, 172 254, 264 285.
1718 1726 1736 1731 1737 1744 1755 1755 1755 1766 1765	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue into millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French sheet and the state of the colonizing for the state of	1787 1788 1790 1793	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £ 27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain refecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the staddholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some fine the sactories of the sactories in India Almost at war on account of the staddholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some fine year of wool from England reduced by the treaty Fast-India trade open—tax npon salt abolished Vessels loaded in England with corn for France oblige to landit War with Great Britain and Holland All the French poles in India taken by the British Whale sidery of Dunkirk ruined by the war All French property in Great Britain rendered dormant by act of parliament	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131. 172 254 264 285. 286 292
1718 1719 1725 1733 1731 1731 1744 1745 1755 1755 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffippi com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue on millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's ferthements French erect Fort Do Questie in America Amenin of Iales of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 ships War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Amenican forts, Goice, & clott Pondicherry alfo taken by British forces King endeavours to supproach his West-India islands Emigration to the colonics encouraged Lovel and the stablishin with the West-India islands Emigration to the colonics encouraged hostile to Great Britain	1787 1788 1790 1793	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of \$\frac{1}{27},000,000 sterling, &c.\$ Commercial treaty with Great Britain A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artists and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Ann.—arrangement with Great Britain re- specing the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder Inc. Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Sningsling export of wool from England re- dinced by the treaty East-India trade open—tax inpon salt abolished Vestles loaded in highand with corn for France oblige to land it War with Great Britain and Holland All the French polts in India taken by the British Whale subsection of Dunkirk ruined by the wa- All French property in Great Britain rendered dormant by act of parliament Commissioners appointed for French property	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131. 134 172 254 264 285 286 292 299
1718 1725 1726 1731 1731 1731 1731 1744 1755 1755 1755 1766 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffisper com/pany) Money diminished—reflored—funding projects Bank issue into millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commerciel and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fettlements French erect Fort Du Questie in America Amenint of Iales of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 ships War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Billimate of riches, population, &c American forts, Goree, &c lott Pondicherry alfo taken by British forces King endeavours to suproach his West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India of the Colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India force Britain Procets is necessalishing the trade of France	1787 1787 1753 1790 1793 1794	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of \$f_{27,000,000}\$ sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—Indigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the stadiolder. The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn seme F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Sunuggling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty East-India trade open—tax inpon fast abolished Vessels loaded in England with corn for France oblige to landit. War with Great Britain and Holland All the French posses and Holland All the French posses in India taken by the British. Whale subset of Dunkirk ruined by the war All French property in Great Britain rendered domain by act of parliament. Commissioners appointed for French property. The French make the Dutch their alties.	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131. 172 254 264 285. 286 292
1718 1719 1725 1731 1731 1731 1731 1744 1755 1756 1756 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffippi com/pany) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue on millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fertlements French erect Fort Du Questie in America Amenin of lates of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Edimate of riches, population, &c Amenican forts, Goree, &c lott Pondicherry alfortaken by British forces King endeavours to supproach his West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Emigration to the colonies encouraged French i re-establishing the trade of France French i rolling the france first the 1787 1787 1753 1790 1793 1794	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain refecting the trade and sectores in India Almost at war on account of the staddholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some first of wool from England reduced by the treaty Fast-India trade open—tax npon falt abolished Vessel-India trade open—tax npon falt abolished Vessels loaded in England with corn for France oblige to landit War with Great Britain and Holland All the French posts in India taken by the British Whale sides of Dunkirk ruined by the war All French property in Great Britain rendered dormant by act of parliament. Commidlioners appointed for French property The French make the Dutch their allies. They make peace with Tutcany, Prussia, Spain,	95 97 98 1111 116 117, 1131 1134 173 173 211 254 264 285 286 292 299 334	
1718 1719 1725 1731 1731 1731 1731 1744 1755 1756 1756 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfine inoo millions of livres in paper French fortily Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Alerchant vessels of France stated only at 600 Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fertlements French erect Fort Dn Quesse in Mindia The East-India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Softimate of riches, population, &c American forts, Goice, &c lost American forts, Goice, &c lost American forts, Goice, &c lost Pondicherty also taken by British forces American forts, Goice, &c lost Pondicherty also taken by British forces Lindia islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India French y robibit British vessels from their flands French y robibit British vessels from their flands East-India trade Lind open—company receive an	1787 1788 1790 1793 1793	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—Indigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadiolder. The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Sninggling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty East-India trade open—tax inpon falt abolished Vessels loaded in highand with corn for France oblige to land it. War with Great Britain and Holland All the French posts in India taken by the British. Whale sintery of Dunkirk ruined by the war All French property in Great Britain rendered domaint by act of parliament. Commissioners appointed for French property The French make the Dutch their allies. I hey make peace with Turkany, Prussia, Spain, &c.	95 97 98 111 116 117, 117 128. 130 131. 134 172 254 264 285 286 292 299
1718 1719 1725 1731 1731 1731 1731 1744 1755 1756 1756 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue in on millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Sales of East India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fertlements French erect Fort Dn Questie in America Amenin of Isles of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Mar gendeavours to supposate his West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged	1787 1788 1790 1793 1793	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £ 27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain refecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the staddholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some fine the Australia trades of France Duties nn some fine to wool from England reduced by the treaty Fast-India trade open—tax npon salt abolished Vessels loaded in England with corn for France oblige to landit War with Great Britain and Holland All the French poles in India taken by the British Whale subserved of Dunkirk ruined by the war All French property in Great Britain rendered dormant by act of parliament. Commissioners appointed for French property The French make the Dutch their allies. They make peace with Tuscany, Prussia, Spain, &c.	95 97 98 1111 116 117, 1131 1134 173 173 211 254 264 285 286 292 299 334
1718 1719 1725 1731 1731 1731 1731 1744 1755 1756 1756 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank isfine inoo millions of livres in paper French fortily Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Alerchant vessels of France stated only at 600 Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fertlements French erect Fort Dn Quesse in Mindia The East-India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Softimate of riches, population, &c American forts, Goice, &c lost American forts, Goice, &c lost American forts, Goice, &c lost Pondicherty also taken by British forces American forts, Goice, &c lost Pondicherty also taken by British forces Lindia islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India French y robibit British vessels from their flands French y robibit British vessels from their flands East-India trade Lind open—company receive an	1787 1788 1790 1793 1793	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cotto—Undigo imported from Goree Ann.—arrangement with Great Britain re- specting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the stadiolder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties in fome F. goods lowered in Gr. Britain Smuggling export of wool from England re- duced by the treaty Assembly and trades of France Duties in fome F. goods lowered in Gr. Britain Smuggling export of wool from England re- duced by the treaty Ests-Indiatrade open—tax inpon falt abolished Vestels loaded in England with corn for France oblige to land it War with Great Britain and Holland All the French posts in India taken by the British Whale sidery of Dinnkirk ruined by the war All French property in Great Britain rendered dominin by act of parliament Commissioners appointed for French property The French make the Dutch their allies They make peace with Tuscany, Prussia, Spain, &c French prohibit British goods—detach Sar- dinia, &c from the alliance against them—	95 97 98 1111 116 117, 1131 1134 173 173 211 254 264 285 286 292 299 334
1718 1719 1725 1731 1731 1731 1731 1744 1755 1756 1756 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue in on millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Sales of East India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's fertlements French erect Fort Dn Questie in America Amenin of Isles of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 thips War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Mar gendeavours to supposate his West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged	1787 1788 1790 1793 1793	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £ 27,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain refecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the staddholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some fine the Australia trades of France Duties nn some fine to wool from England reduced by the treaty Fast-India trade open—tax npon salt abolished Vessels loaded in England with corn for France oblige to landit War with Great Britain and Holland All the French poles in India taken by the British Whale subserved of Dunkirk ruined by the war All French property in Great Britain rendered dormant by act of parliament. Commissioners appointed for French property The French make the Dutch their allies. They make peace with Tuscany, Prussia, Spain, &c.	9.5 97 9.8 1117 1117 1228. 1130 1131 1134 1172 1173 254 264 285 286 292 299 334 353
1718 1719 1725 1731 1731 1731 1731 1744 1755 1756 1756 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffipps company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue into millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French shiftery at Cape Breton East-India company's fer thements French erect Fort Du Quesne in America Amenint of Iales of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 ships War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Estimate of riches, population, &c American forts, Goree, &c lott Pondicherry also taken by British forces King endeavours to suproach his West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India trade List observed to their thade at Frongley—private trades of their trade at Hongley—private trades of the	1787 1788 1790 1793 1793	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £ 17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dinding imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder. The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Sunuggling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty Fast-India trade open—tax inpon fast abolished Vessels to landit. War with Great Britain and Holland All the French posts in India taken by the British. Whale subject of parliament. Commissioners appointed for French property in Great Britain rendered dormant by act of parliament. Commissioners appointed for French property The French make the Dutch their allies. They make peace with Tuicany, Prussia, Spain, &c. from the alliance against themmake an agreement with Prussia, and get.	9.5 97 9.8 1117 1117 1228. 1130 1131 1134 1172 1173 254 264 285 286 292 299 334 353
1718 1719 1725 1730 1731 1741 1741 1745 1755 1766 1766 1766 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffisper company) Money diminished—reflored—funding projects Bank isfine inno millions of livres in paper French fortily Niagara in America French fortily Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Merchant vessels of France flated only at 600 Sales of East India goods 220 Sales of East India goods 210 Sales of East India goods 210 French erect Fort Do, Questie in America Ancount of French fishery at Cape Breton East-India company's feetlements French erect Fort Do, Questie in America American forts, Goree, &c lost Pondicherry alfa taken by British forces American forts, Goree, &c lost Pondicherry alfa taken by British forces King endeavours to Inprote East-India compander alows foreign vessels to approach his West-India issuance Lindia issuance Lindia issuance Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India Endis India trade laid open—company receive annuities from the king—terrotyse's of their trade at irongley-private trades of their trade interes.	1787 17887 1788 1790 1793 1794 1795	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £ 17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifis and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dindigo imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain refecting the trade and factories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Smungsling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty East-India trade open—tax upon fait abolished Vessels, India trade open—tax upon fait abolished Vessels, India trade open—tax upon fait abolished Vessels, India trade open—tax npon fait abolished Vessels, India taken by the British Great Britain rendered dorman by act of parliament. Commissioners appointed for French property The French probeits British goods—detach Sardinia, &e from the allianc against them—make an agreement with Prussa, and get Spain to join them against Great Britain	95 97 98 1111 1167 128 130 131 172 172 254 264 485 286 292 299 334 353
1718 1719 1725 1730 1731 1741 1741 1745 1755 1766 1766 1766 1766 1766	India, company established (See Miffipps company) Money diminished—restored—funding projects Bank issue into millions of livres in paper French fortify Niagara in America French furply great part of Europe with fugar, indigo, and other West-India produce Regulations for the council of commerce French build Crown-point and Ticonderago Sales of East-India goods Commercial and colonizing exertions Account of French shiftery at Cape Breton East-India company's fer thements French erect Fort Du Quesne in America Amenint of Iales of 15 cargoes from India The East-India company dispatch 25 ships War with Great Britain—French take Minorca Estimate of riches, population, &c American forts, Goree, &c lott Pondicherry also taken by British forces King endeavours to suproach his West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India islands Emigration to the colonies encouraged Several acts of the French in the West-India trade List observed to their thade at Frongley—private trades of their trade at Hongley—private trades of the	1787 17887 1788 1790 1793 1794 1795	Expense of the war Imports from the French West Indies New coinage of £ 17,000,000 sterling, &c. Commercial treaty with Great Britain Another with Russia A colony settled in Madagascar—abandoned Artifts and manufacturers invited Supplementary treaty with Great Britain Officers and regulations for trade with Great Britain appointed by the king Cottor—dinding imported from Goree Ann. arrangement with Great Britain respecting the trade and sactories in India Almost at war on account of the stadtholder. The Levant and Russia trades of France Duties nn some F, goods lowered in Gr. Britain Sunuggling export of wool from England reduced by the treaty Fast-India trade open—tax inpon fast abolished Vessels to landit. War with Great Britain and Holland All the French posts in India taken by the British. Whale subject of parliament. Commissioners appointed for French property in Great Britain rendered dormant by act of parliament. Commissioners appointed for French property The French make the Dutch their allies. They make peace with Tuicany, Prussia, Spain, &c. from the alliance against themmake an agreement with Prussia, and get.	9.5 97 9.8 1117 1117 1228. 1130 1131 1134 1172 1173 254 264 285 286 292 299 334 353

1796 2798

1765 1766

1546 A T F 1172||F D

\$49 Ga 1766 Ga 14 Ga 1231 Ga 1300 Su 1496 Ga

1502 Sai 14 Ga 1605 Gr 1273 Ga 1385 Wi 1395 Wi 1395 Wi 1395 Wi 1345 Wi 1345 Wi 1345 Wi 1345 Con (Fo 14 Grey 1785 Gent 2886 Gent 2187 Gent

123

1488 'I liev obtain abatement of duties in England

nierchants in England

1519 Privileges granted to a company of Genoefe

After 828 Genoese trade to Alexandria

VOL. IV.

1664 They have confiderable trade to the Levant

686

691

[GENERAL

(1676711)	
1510 Gennese propose an over-tand trade with India	1805 Occupetry known in Arabia - 1, 7
through Ruffia - " ii, 55	1350 said to be invented in Egypt -
1521 The city pillaged by the Spaniards - 60	550 Conveyed from Egypt to Greece 41
	280 * I I lintrated by the writings of Edend
1548 Vall fums lent by the Genoefe to the emperor	the Court of Court than I abound 3 in title, occ. 1, 45
Charles V, whose ton Philip 11 is fand to de-	1732 Georgia (See imerica, United States) fettled iii, 183
fraud them of part of their property 102	Progress of 612 CHITHE (THIRCIONS) - 3'3
1560 Trade of Genoa with Antwerp—the velvets of	1761-62 Spins granted for civit enablimment, mental
1500 I rade of Genda with Miles would " 119	ing encouragement for his " 340, 340
Genoa the best in the world 119 1568 Genocse merchants propose to establish a bank	1762 Exports during this year - 364
1303 Genorie merchants propore to the	1962 Culture of filk deciming - 3/9
in the Netherlands 1575 The interest due to there by Spain reduced 157	
1575 The interest one to tital by nobles allowed to	1761 Georgians permitted to carry rice to fourthward 451
2576 Old and new hours united sold and new hours	
engage in trade engage in trade Turkey 521	176 t And almost given up on lesening the premium 452
	Province advancing, imports, exports, Popular
1684 The republic infulied by France 615	lation = - 405
1763 They transfer their kingdom of Corfica to France iii, 371	1769 Culture of filk encouraged by bounty - 488
Geography and Hydrogaphy.	
	has acquired a very variable species of
550 Rotundity of the globe known by Pythagoras—	970 Gerbert obtains fcience, and particularly arith-
506 A geographical work written by Skylax - 58	Grmany See Hanle, Teutonic gildhall, Craffia, Ct.
on Mars of Perfian provinces on plates of blais	14 Trade of Germany in feathers and amber i, 137
ALCO Great reographical knowlege of Hetodottis	Germans have canoes carrying 30 men each 137
35 11 3/ 11 0/ 11	968 Silver mines opened at Gottar - 271
321 Geography improved by Alexander's conquests 75	272 And others at Rammelfberg - 272
State of the feience in India - " //	topoll Germans trade to England - 277
240 Maps and science of Eratosthenes 98	ac. 6 Now Glyer mines discovered - 291
A furger of the Kom, empire planted by Califf 119	live The Tatus driven back by the Germans
20 A lyhem of geography written by otrabo	
77 Another by Pility	Tara Germans tend cornand bread to mand
- Another by Ptolemy 192	
Congraphical (cience declining 24)	1270 They fettle a staple at Bergen in Norway 420
the Great ecographical knowledge of Bede - 45	1273 The cities prosper during the long interregnum,
Calobolity of the cartif condemice by the 1-1-	
con Mane professed by Chartelliague	1 C. W. Cormon marchants make war upon Norway 44 k
	1400 Observations on Germany by the Greek emperor 611
kat-one The north of Empore metter known to	
King Alfred than to S. Minnet in the year	
201	and to fix a volony on the east coast of Africa iii, 593
our Generaphy of the East, by Maffouds and Ebn	
Potundiev of the earth, &c. known by Adam of	
Geographical amplements of Editifit = 317	
	gation, as high as the Palmyrene territory
tale The (cience alligholds) chilivated in Fortage - 5.9	i, 79, 104
Mansan Venice of doubtful attrieuterly	- 1 0 10 mmla lug
And A chart with India on the wen nocol it	14 Grand turning plant of the oriental trade . i. 456
	1704 Gabraltar taken from Spain by England - 11,731
	1704 Courts of juffice effablished - iii, 125
tean A chart of econt ind, and on by its Eliminy	1740 Courts of Junice character of this age - i, 235
	564 Gildos, a British writer of this age - 1, 235 Gilding—See Goldsmith's work.
1553 The northern geography of Europe illustrated	936 Ari of gilding apparently known in Norway i, 267
The first and of Russia by A. lenkingen 112	1660 Ginger of the colories to be landed only in the
1741 Anact for furveying the coasts of Great Britain	Finelith down BS - ii, 486
1764 Two furveyors fent to make accurate draughts	1765 Octationally exported to Holland
of the coult of Aprelica, AC 90	
and Sums pranted for furveys of the coalts of Great	1175 The viriage made a single
	1175 The vinage made and also bailes - 417
Geography much inproved by Captain Cook on	1436 Commerce of Chargo Lopulation - iii, 325
1789 Chart of the Western islands, &c. by Captain	1760 Trade, manufactures, population
1790 Relative fination of Greenwich and Paris after-	Il . nn r Pex norts of line non-line, and cap. of thousand
	inne Trule with America this year
cal furvey begun for the purpole of obtain-	
1795 Geography of the west coast of America almost	
completed by Captain Vancqueer - 35	
touthere of out and	

630 A C 930 A A Beture 10 1189 And 1363 Law 1363 Law 1363 Law 1393 Engl 1404 Gild 1413 Price

638 1726 Estimate of money transactions

2 2 8

	and the second second second second
1726 Treaty with Moroeco iti, 140 1	796 Proclamation for exportation of goods by neu-
1710 110111	tral velicis to the Netherlands, are iv, 300
	796 British merchandize is excluded from many
Profperous tate of the country	ports of Europe-neverthelefs, exports in-
173c Treaty with Killia	overfeel - a 201
1739 Convention with Spain - 218	1797 British goods excluded from Spain, and de-
trong with Sorin	1797 British goods extinced from copies at fea by
17+7 Heritable jurifdictions in Scotland abolithed 257	clared feizable in neutral veffels at fea by
17.17 Heritable January 266	France 403
1748 Feder	- Treaty with Ruffia - 403
1750 Commercial treaty with Spain 278	1708 Great fums railed by voluntary contribution
1763 The citates foricited in 1713 and 1,43 artists	for carrying on the War 449
for improving the rightands	1799 Income of the inhabitants of Great Britain, by
- 6 War with France	Mr. Pitt's estimate - 464 n
	Mr. Pitt's estimate 464 %
320 I	1800 Met for fredering of the first
1700 Supplies Branch 71	- Union with Ireland charted - 499
colling of his prefent Majefly - 329	1801 Ruffian, Sweden, and Dantin, veilels in Britin
	ports embargoed 349
Civil till fixed at £ 800,000 = - 337 [- First fession of the Union parliament - 550.
1761 Treaty with Morocco - 3+0	Greece probably peopled very early i, 3
Z. Man with Smith = " 33."	
Peace - 359, 366	2000 Occupied by the Titans
Wanther time granted to British subjects to re-	1800 Colonized by Inachus—Phænicians trade to
1765 Further time granted to British subjects to re- move from the territories ceded to France 412	
	1556 Colonized and improved by Ceciops - 10
1766 Treaties with Sweden and Ruffia 437, 448	Obtains letters and metallurgy from Phoenicia 10
1772 Act for apprehending fetons, ace in England	LeColonies arrive from Egypt and fullygia
	1226 The Greeks make an expedition to Colchis 17
Many people emigrate from the Highlands 540 H	1220 The Greeks make the sagainst Troy - 17
	1194 They fend 1,186 veffels against Troy 17
1775 Emigration and the strength of the American 1777 Trade dreadfully interrupted by American	
cruifers-neutral veifels loaded by British	Zazo A Garie Greeks Blore Ctvillzed Hall Ashropean
Crimers—henria venera	C Favoured and allowed to lettle in revive 331 42
merchants	- 40 08 Improved in telence by leveral phillotophics
	Erroncously supposed to fail to Britain 42 n
	524 The Greeks make fome progress in commerce
Conciliatory act palled—communioners fell to	
Very valuable fleets arrive fafe in confequence	
-C the paval battle of 27th Inly - 624	1 Daile a fund for a war against Fersia -
of the naval battle of 27th July - 624	
The nation distressed by the war-many bank-	
runtcies	quer Perfia, and thenceforth excell all Eu-
was distribution - a 930 l	rope in arts, fcience, and literature 73, 78
A produgious capture of British tary 664	Il 668 Greek fire invented by Callinicus . " " "
Way with the Dutch 670	
Was with the Diffell = = =	Il I Computed fortlad by Icelanders . 1, 200
0 D	
Treaties with France, Spain, United States	1360 Furs, brimflone, and pitch, exported from
	Greenland to Effotiland (or Winland) 563
Cenfures and defence of the peace	Greenland to Enothand (of the manny) ii, 297
Advantages refulting from Amer, independence 10	l that Another colony tent to Orcentand
Advantages returning from Princip - 27	il and The colonits abandon the country
Peace and treaty with the Dutch	Il . mak Midionalites, trade, indiequent colonies
	1 . Con Greenwich holostal lounded, and chilored
the money ariting therefrom applied for this	
- Scottand 33	of Parish solls sed to registered feamen- 6d per
1786 Liberal commercial treaty with France iii, 124	1696 Benefit relifricted to registered feamen- 6d per
	month to be paid by all remains
1787 A supplementary treaty Anticable arrangement with France respecting	
Anneable arrangement with Francis - 130	1735 Estates tettled upon it-merchant feamen maim-
Almost at war for the muthorder	1 1780 Wages of deferters from flave mips payable to
Difente with Spain respecting Rootka-need	A A Mo. the server of dead feathers, ill that 4.40
	1652 Grenada or Granada Jeotomized by the French
1793 War with France 264, 281	Page Pagulation and Dioduck Olit
exchequer bills to be advanced to houtes of	1731 Produces much ingar, cotton, and caeso
re l property - 265, 278	
re. I property whited flates of America 313	H 1864 And coded to Great Britain at the Feace 37/
Treaty with the inited nates of America 313	I wient of the government of orenada
Acts for quotas of men for the havy to be	1704 Condition and talling the lands in this and the
e intell by the mires, points, the said said	Niction of ferring the fallent - 39‡
Great turns given to French emigrants 349	other mands of the government
as a distance best works to the Engage	to and a Infrarection of Haves Happing to turning the
Vast number of vessels taken by the French 859	1707 Inditection of marting

IN

3587

1783 S 1765— 1766 S 1774 E 1783 C 1790 A 1327 G 1372 U

1411 G 1509 M 1521 H 1534 G

500 n 624 and liberality of the British merchants, food

trade at Hamburgh-arrivals of thipping

1765 An infurance office effablished-flate of British

refture credit

1767 Artivals this year

1372 Ufed in thips by the Spaniards

England

1521 Hand guns introduced

1509 Made in Scotland

Very foon afterwards the use of great guns in thips must have been familiarly known in

- - ii,

1411 Gnus made in England, and now exported

1534 Great guns of brats made in England

II_{d}		1	49.12	7,
110	11121	744	1 1	11 .

Hasar And at war with Holland 1768-69-75 Value of a ports, arrivals iii, 485, 493, 507 1774 Value of imports, arrivals, hercings, &c 581 1776 77-88 Value of imports, arrivals 596, 611, 630 1514 Their Hiberal treatment of the Danes occa-1776 ** S. Value of imports, artivals 596, 611, 630 1763 H. the caporium of Europe, arrivals, &c iv, 462 1799 Great bankrupteles—the British merchants fions the trade to be confined to Copenhagen 1516 They are at war with Denmark 1518 They are generally comprehended in treaties between England and France - 14 towns cut off from the confederacy, 66 resupport their commercial friends 1584 Handwigh company established main 1520 A rongress appointed to settle all matters in dispute with England *Harrs makes a voyage of discovery i. 33
Harf officention - See Cologne, Tentonic, League of the Rhine,
(Various meanings of the world Harfe 1, 417 n) They affift Sweden-make war upon Denmark 1525 Their frier thip courted by Denmark

Chofen umpres between Sweden and Denmark Hanse affociation probably derived its origin from the agreement made by Hamburgh 1551 They command the imports and exports of Eng-End, abuse their privileges, and grafp at all the foreign trade of England—are comand Labeck, and the league of the Rhine 1, 392, 404 Erroneous accounts of their antiquity 405 H plained of by the merchant-adventmers-their privileges are abrogated 1262 Said to establish Bruges as their entreput 1270 German merchants (apparently predecedlors of those earlied Hanfards) establish a staple at 1553 All their former privileges are enloyed.
They abandon Novogrod and Bergen.
1554 They are allowed to export cloth nuthorn. 113 Beigen 1282 Bound to uphold Bishopfgate in London-ob-This privilege revoked 116 tain leave to flore corn and chufe an alder-123 1555 They retrea complete a court of the control of (These feem the merchants of the Tentonic gildhall.) 1315 The name of Hanfe now in English records 1,69 Hanse towns conclude a war with Denmark commerce on very advantageous terms 1572 Their flips feized by Sweden 1578 They are put on a level with other foreigners in 1376 Their privileges in Landon guarded 582 England, and probibited from exporting 1391 English merchants trading to the Hanfe towns waol, &c elect a governor 1587 Q. Elizabeth puts them on a level with her 1392 II. affined not to be further taxed in England 60s own firbjects, and warns them not to carry - Hanse more powerful at fea than Norway, Sweprovisions, &c to Spain 1589 Sixty engoes of corn, but not the veffels, are den, and Denmark feized by the English in the Tagns 189 The Hause send an angry letter to Q. Elizabeth 197 the Hanfe towns-Haufe merchants warned not to cover the goods of others Their injurious treatment of the English mer-1403 Hanfe towns complain of the outrages of Engchant-adventurers 1594 Q. Elizabeth vindicates her conduct 1597 They get the English merchants expelled from lith feamen 1 100 Hanfe towns accused of fitting out pirates to defiroy Bergen, and many other enormi-ties—they complain of infractions of their Germany -Q. Elizabeth thereupon fluts up their house in London, and orders them privileges in England 621. to leave the kingdom 1601 Their commerce and power much decayed 219 piracy and crucity appointed alderman 1602 The emperor afks for their re-admission in Engof the Hanfe merchants reliding in England, 1604 They again feek admission in Engl. France, &c 249 1612 They join England and Holland to reduce the high toll on the Sound as formerly 1432 A proposal for making the Hanse merchants in England answerable for the conduct of Their commerce declines in Sweden, &c 266 those abroad rejected by the king 1622 Their commerce declines generally 220 1437 A petition of the English merchants for abolish-1630 They are diffrested by Sweden 1630 They are diffrested by Sweden 1648 Privileges in the Spanish dominions provided for them by treaty ing their privileges also rejected Their privileges are confirmed and enlarged 434 1440 Redrefs demanded of the Hanfe for injuries Harbours repaired by all of parliament, Oc. done to the English in Stetin and Coffelyn 1525,1544 Daver ii. 1.448 Commissioners appointed to fettle differences 1.452 Settlement of disputes obstructed by Lubeck 1532 Plymouth - Dartmouth - Teignmouth - Falmouth-Favey 1463 Hante merchants ordained to pay new duties in Piers, &c repaired by the revenues of chantries 100 England in common with other foreigners 381, 389 Port-Patrick-Dover 1475 Their privileges give umbrage to the English A treaty of peace and free trade The Staelhof (or Steelyard) in London, a Stael-Burlington 1718 The tax for Dover complained of 1746 Act against throwing out ballast in harbours hof in Bofton, and a honfe in Lynne, given 1749 For improving Ramfgate 1758 For furprorting Dover

For fortifying Milford haven
1761 For enlarging Whitehaven
Limerick and others in Ireland to them 1476 Lift of Hanfe towns in four divisions, &c. 1491 Fieth fquabbles with the English-negotiations 716 1491 Their varehonfes in London rifled i, 6 1493 Their warehonfes in London rifled i, 6 1502 The Hanfe affembly oblige the k of Den-mark to acquiefce in their trade with Sweden 23 1764 Harrley near Newcattle, and others 1767 St. Ives in Cornwall 1768 Wells in Norfolk -1504 They are prohibited from interfering with the inerchant-adventurers in exports of cloth 1770. Several finall ones 1510 The Hanfe towns diffressed by Denmark

GENERAL

Hanfe afficiation.

178: 178: 178: 179:

1793

1796

1800 1585 1761

1156

1571 L 4638 N 1668 N 1685 N 1765 E 1770 E 1777 H

1139 C 1533 C 1703 Bo 1715 L 1731 Bo 1730 H 1730 H 1754 Bo 1764 Bo 1767 E 1767 E No 1779 Pro

1/86 Bo 1799 Qu 1415 Hei

4.15 11cm

1783 Ar

1101000073	
1772 Yarmouth-Port Glafgow-Ayr iii, 521, 522	I
4/74 WHI I HOCK CHE ID the main land	
1// \$ 1410 AUGUSTO	H rrings See Fiftery, 55 ", 57 ", 67 "
1776 Bofton-Briffol 578	
1778 Scarburgh Ryc Findborn 597	(This is the fiff certain account of a herring fiftery.)
The Anciential	1048 The fifthery apparently flourishing in Scatt and 1884
1785 Liverpool - SunderLind - Varmouth Com	
	wich wich
1787 Margate iv, 76	1153 Herrings caught on the coaft of Scutland 303, 306
Mr. Catangel's along the Translation of Translation	1165 A great fiftery a. Rogen, whence they are
and the state of t	
178) Greenock 175 1791 Swanfen - 186	reis at Ziniezee
	1189 The abundance of herrings in England noted 514
1791 Ramigate-Whitchaven-Bofton - Broadflairs 224	1101 Herrings caught by the people of Newcaffle 365
	1120 Fithery confiderable at Yarmouth—the abbat
Caranyon—Amiwch 1796 Swanfea—Grimfby	
1799 Margate—Brixham—Leith—Grimlby 376	Continent than the Continer antient on the
	Continent than the German writers make it 385 Before 1238 Frifelanders and Swedes ulually bny herrings at Vermonth
1585 Harlem nequires the manufacture of fine linens	herrings at Yarmouth
from the Spanish Newton by the linens	1274 Flemings fith on the coaft of Scotland with nets
	-thence it appears they fifth for herrings 427
receives £20,000 from the board of longi-	1283 Herrings to be fold fat the bray in Berwick 427
	1295 Netherlanders allowed to fifth at Yarmouth
Nautical (cience much improved by his inven-	
tion tion	
1156 Havtlepcol robbed of veffels by the Norwe-	1339 Red herrings made at Yarmouth 483
gians	
1785 Harwich-progress of fithery fince 1712 iii, 671	
	1381 An act againft forefalling herrings, &c 589
	1386 The Flendings effect the fafety of their fither-
	men a confolation for the evils of a devour-
1469 Import of late week 11: 17 11, 031)	1391 Amflerdam trade for herrings at Schonen 604
1481 Hats fulled in England in England 676	1393 Red herrings, white herrings at Schonen 604
	England experted from
1549 The dying regulated by law ii, 105	1394 Herrings Iwarming on the York-flire coaff,
1638 Now made of beaver—import prohibited 403	
1688 Many are imported from France 403	
1685 Manufacture improved by French refugees 618,650	
1765 Hats exported to Holland "Hench refrigees 618,650	French to 6th together in the Channel 613
*//9 Ditties on hits made of L.A 1	
	410 Herrings pay 3d per barrel to matter 621, 622
and work-reople punished for embezzling 608 1	410 Herrings pay 4d per barrel to a toll 416 The Hollanders are buffer for 6th.
1533 Cultivation of home ordered by parliament ii, 74	447 Some improvement in curing herrings intro- duced by Benkels, () Benkeles 4.5 Size of broads
Trie Little raised historical Minerican hemp 724 1.	
1721 Bounty extended to Scanith hemp 120	521 Free fifting for herrings (tipulated for France
1730 Imported from New England, Carolina, Virginia 139	and Netherland seven in war ii. s
1753 Growth of hemp encouraged in Scotland 296 1	
1764 Bounty on importation of A scottanti 296 13	Broom Broom
1767 Encouragement for cultivating and dredling 467 [13	
	the lands on the fiftery, especially that of the Nes
No premium claimed in England in 15 years 498 n	therlands, on the coaff of Scotl, and Engl. 133
1779 Premiums on hifth hemp	63 Herrings may be exported, without duty 138
1783 Annual value of the manufacture efficiency iv, 16	
1786 Bounty on import, from the colonies continued 107 16	hithery and tale.
1799 Quancities int orted	15 Herrings fent from Engl. to the Mediterroman 281
	28 Attention to the fifthery recommended by thek. 314
route to facility	35 Dutch pay £ 30,000 for leave to fifth 387
1, 629	
113 Mirourius, the Lither of Character 110.	other steps taken to advance the othery 459
rewarded by the Athenians for his work i, 67	60 Herrings, &c may be experted without duty 459.

Herrings.	10 311
	1791 Free admission of feat skins continued iv, 223, 475
1661 A company of princes, nobles, &c for the fift-	1799 Quantities imported 1772-1779 469, 470 1800 Duty on kid skins lowered - prohibition of the
ery incorporated-taverns, &c obliged to	1800 Duty on kid ikins lowered -prohibition of the
buy their herrings, and taxes for their be-	use of horse hides repealed - 496
	6* Himilco makes a voyage of discovery - 1, 52
1663 Regulations for packing herrings 512	Az Hippalus, the first Greek navigator who knew
1670 Durch have a great fiftery on our coafts—they	the use of the monioons " - 1, 149
cannot make red herrings 1719 A treaty with Hamburgh for the fale of British	127 * Hipparchus, a great astronomer i, 110 1492 Hippaniola (01 St Domingo) discovered by Christ.
herrings, which prove very good tit, 74n	1492 Hijpaniola (or St Domingo) discovered by Christ.
	Colon, who trades with the harres, builds
Authors who have written on their migration 159	a fort and leaves a garrifoit 11. ?
1753 Some of the restraints relaxed 292	1493 Island colonized, natives mallacred, by Spaniards 4
1755 Brunry, &c continued 306	
1761 The Dutch have 152 veffels, and the Scots 17,	1508 Quantity of gold fent to Spain-negro-flaves
filling on the coalt of acoulding a 347	
Rrigh 6thery more fucceistal than Dutch 350	1539 Portuguefe trade with Hifpan without carry-
1763 Prices of first-arrived herrings in Holland 372	ing their cargoes to Spain—all vessels from
	Hispan, now obliged to unload at Seville 85
1.6. Herring fiftery encouraged by Trill parliament 404	1562 English carry negroes to Hispaniola, and receive
1765 Quantity of red herrings, &c exported to Hol-	hides, fugar, and ginger Early history of the French colony in Hispan. 631
land 440	Party nintery of the French colony in tanjam 535
1766 Fishery in Scotland distressed by stoppage of	1701 State of the French colony 1725 The French produce much fugar, indigo,
the payment of the bollnty - 489, 459	
1767 British herrings said to be equal to the Dutch-	The French twice as numerous as the Spaniards 161
observations on their migrations, acc 459	1739 Vast increase of coffee in the French colony 196
and Premium on herrings fold at billingigate 403	1 . no. Their produce, trade, and prosperous nate 424
Rounty reduced to 20%, to be regularly paid 509	The troubles begin-claffes of the people 225
1772 Heirings may be imported from Mann 522	
1 and Herrings animalant on the Coan of Fife " 33"	1 1704 Further progress of the army-yellow level 310
1776 Retrospect of herring fishery of Scotl. fince 1751 591	I the g Spanish part of the Hand Could to Flance 313
1779 Herring filhery in Scott. injured by war and mif-	
confluction of the act - bounty continued- doubt removed - 634	duct of Toutlaint L'Ouverture-manu re-
doubt removed 1782 Retrofted of herring fiftery of Scott, and Engl. 721	Covering - Negroes working for wages, occ 451
Alfo of Ireland, Sweden, Holland, &c. 724	American and also British Veners aumiticu 434
Alfo of Ireland, Sweden, Holland, &c. 724 1784 Herrings defert Sweden, and are uncommonly	
abundant on the trith and Scottish coass iv, 64	
- Number of foreign veffels at the fishery - 65	1 1969 Hogarth, Mrs. indulged with a projectly in her
Fithing flations furveyed by Doctor Anderson,	hufband's engravings beyond the legal term iii, 461
appointed by government, and by Mr. Knox 65	
178; Winter fifting very late; but the frim, being	Holland and the Dutch-See witherlands.
free from legal reftraints, make full cargoes by	1231 Earl of Holland favours Amflerdam 1276 Earl is defirous of trade with England 228
Some of the reffraints removed, and fome added 73	1270 Edit to delitorio di titale
1786 New act for bounties, &c to veffels and boats 108, 109	1317 They supply London with fish-a crafty ex-
Only one verter received the tumage country of	and the earl to give fatisfaction for
this act 109 m	damages done to English merchants at the
1787 Act explained and altered, but fill inefficient,	
especially with respect to Scottish vessels 123	1 . 107 English merchants trading to Holland, have a
1789 Herrings canight in deep water, and cured equal	. Il grovernor
	Leg Holland now rifing into commercial importance 619
	1 .416 They begin to use buttes in their ninery
Act of 1786 continued 445,477 1799 Herrings (caree in Sweden - have for fome years	1 They hav bay baghill Wool at Calais . 933
abounded in the Firth of Forth - 48	6 1 1441 They fend thips against the Fallerings 2 239
Oil and feap made from herrings - 48	* The duke prohibits Engilli Civil *
1800 Act for importing Swediffs herrings 50	l A great thitch first taken in the battle - 11, 30
Retrospect of filhery and exportation 1783-1800 53	
Scottish filhery, not on the bounty - 53	2 1523 The fithery increases
Hides and Shins-See Hudfon's Bry, Canada, Caro-	
Fig. She and Work, the trade in fams having	
been generally regulated by the laws for wool.	1500 They have large impoundry a 132, 134
2-60 Hides, &c may be imported from freiand and	Pine flates agree to defend each other as inde-
America - in, 48	
Raw goat tkins admitted free 577 and 65	of protest into trom other provinces
1.81 Permillion of importing maes, accommined	The Thirth acquire the filtery and manufactures
1784 Export of hare and coney fkins prohibited iv, 4	of the Spanish Netherlands after the full of
1: 1: 1 ding continued 106 25	Antwerp
Fire innert of goat fkins continued 100, 21	They beg the protection of England—the queen
Fice import of goat fkins continued 100, 25	They beg the protection of England—the queen
Free import of goat fkins continued 100, 25	They beg the protection of England—the queen fends forces, &c 178,179 They beg the protection of England—the queen 178,179 They beg the protection of England—the queen 178,179 They beg the protection of England—the queen 178,179
Free import of goal fkins continued 17787 Perinaffion of import from Treland continued 1788 Duties on various fkins altered 1788 Duties of keal fkins from Southern fiftery 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot there is a fifter fifter fifter fifter fifter fifter fifter fkins on the fifter fifter fifter fifter fifter fkins on the fifter fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fkins on the fkins on the fkins of the fkins on the fkins on the fkins on the fkins of the fkins on the fkins on the fkins on the fkins of the fkins on the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins on the fkins of the f	They beg the protection of England—the queen fends forces, &c 178,179 1586 The conduct of Lincotter occasions much discount of the conjugations and fends on 181
Free import of goal fkins continued 17787 Perinaffion of import from Treland continued 1788 Duties on various fkins altered 1788 Duties of keal fkins from Southern fiftery 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot thern fiftery admitted free 1888 Seal fkins of Foot there is a fifter fifter fifter fifter fifter fifter fifter fkins on the fifter fifter fifter fifter fifter fkins on the fifter fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fifter fkins on the fkins on the fkins on the fkins of the fkins on the fkins on the fkins on the fkins of the fkins on the fkins on the fkins on the fkins of the fkins on the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins of the fkins on the fkins of the f	They begine protection of England—the queen fends forces, &c 178,179 1786 The conduct of Liecetter occasions much discount, and fresh engigrations 181 182 Theorems received of fending corn to their own
Free import of goat fkins continued 100, 23 1787 Perin-flion of import from Ireland continued 1788 Duties on various fkins altered 15 Number of feel fkins from Southern fiftery 18	They begathe protection of England—the queen fends forces, &c 178,179 1386 The conduct of Licecter occasions much discountent, and fresh emigrations 181 1387 They are accused of fending corn to their own 1387 They are accused of fending corn to their own

IN 159

1601 1602 1603

1608 1609

1611

1614-

1635 T 1637 T 1640 A 1641 T 1642 T

1637 T 1640 A 1641 T 1642 T 1642 T 1647 T 1648 T 1649 T 1650 T

1851 T

Tifica W Vol.

Holland and the Dutch

Holland	and the Dutch.
1590 Many of their veffets in fuct and	
by the English, they make heavy complaints ii, 19:	India, and employ and fine 30 cities in
1595 After some fruitless attempts for a northern paf-	India, and employ 250 fhips ii, 449
Good House they lant to it by the Cape of	
1598-99 Three ficets Gail Con I .: 8000 Voyage 200	On adjusting their differences with the English East-India company their differences with the English
2000 thine faident	
1601 They get much of the Mediterranean trade out	war with England
of the hands of the Hanfards	The West-India company out - 458
Thirteen ships fail for India	warlike expeditions
	1033-50 Tiley interfere in the quarrely of the north
too3 Their voyages and transactions in India 233	ern powers
Raleigh's (exaggerated) account of their com- merce, fiftery, &c. 1605 They fend ftrong fleets to India and drive the	Flourishing state of their trade, manufactures, &c 467, Their largest first-rate stips carry of authors &c 467
1605 They fend ftrong fleets to India and discount 233	Their largest first-rate ships carry 76 guns 1657 Dutch said to settle in South A wari
Portugues.	1660 They make a server in South America . 473
1608 Treaties with Fant Mortices, &c 244	
	1662 The Chinese drive them from F. 496
A truce of 12 years with Spain	1664 War with England 517, 519, 520
Ambaffadors from Japan faid to come to the Dutch Eaft-India company — 100 Dutch flips at Guinea and Cause de Verd idea-to	
Dutch East-India company - 100 Dutch	at the Cape of Good Hope and
fhips at Guinea and Cape de Verd islands 257	pering pering
	1669 The trade of France and Spain, and even their
They make a company of the company of the make a company of the make a company of the make a company of the make a company of the make a company of the ma	coafting trade earried on by Dutch veffels—
They make a commercial treaty with Turkey 1612 They join the Hanfards in remonstrating against the heavy toll on the Sound	the trade of Holland much increased 537, 538
the heavy tother of the monitrating against	Il the people
distribution in a superior de la constante de	Cities increasing
goods prohibited	
1014-15 I hey fend thins of war to protect the 1 274	Their great progrets in most trades Their great fishery and navigation Their great fishery and navigation Their great fishery and navigation S52 Country over-run by the French, above
fishery 1615 They fend 25 thins to Profession 275, 282	1072 Dutch attacked by England and France-their 552
They fend 35 ships to Russia and 100 to Turkey 279 They exceed the English in shipping to de	country over-run by the French-they pro-
Are faid to Cond Pring trade 281	country over-run by the French—their pofe to embark for Batavia—the arrogance of Louis infpires defigerate control to the control of Louis infpires defigerate control of Louis infpires defigerate control of the contr
1616 They get their debt to For herring Dulles 282	of Louis inspires desperate courage—they
Their hofilities and to Engl. early discharged 282	neroy &ca and an are an ited by the em-
1617 They fortify Carolina the Linglin in India 38c	1674 Peace, and immediately growth 564, 566
	land, Scotland and Ireland
1619 Peace between the Dutch and English East-India	
companies—immediately violated 239, 296	1678 Alliance with England against France 573 Treaty with France 593
They poffers the best ports of Borneo	Treaty with France 593
They of ablid	1679 The Dutch filtery very great 1680 The Dutch acquire territory in 596
1622 And a whale 60.	1681 They are your territory in Java . 506
	1682 And enderwood to the India - 607
well india company lucky in taking prizes 321 1625 Dutch invade Brazil	1684 Acquire manustrate all other nations 608
1625 Dutch invade Brazil 324	1688 Eaft-India company fair
	thips, and have 30,000 men in pay 630 War with France &c.
1628 West-India company divide 50 per cent	1689 War with France, &c 630
1631 Dutch take a large Spanish fleet 1634 The intolerant birgery of Land Line 369	
to Holland	ern coupaging the trade of he north-
1635 Dutch expell the Posture C C - 382	ern countries and Portugal Above a third of the English exports are to
Their fifthing vetfels attacked by the English—	Holland of the English exports are to
they agree to pay for leave to fifth - 387	1711 National capital increased a mitter. 728
1637 They take Si George del Mina from Portugal 397	ceffion of inhabitants
1640 And alfo Malacca 395	
1641 They get the Portuguese expelled from Japan 413	1718 Dutch fend 1000 or 1200 flips annually to the
1642 They attack the Spaniards in Chili East-India company's privilege and 417	Dallic They we to a second of the
1647 They make market sprivilege renewed	1720 They are in a finall degree infected with the
1048 They have a great trade with D. m. 432	1721 They fend act this
7649 They farm the toll of the Sound	1729 Eaff-India composite the whate-ninery - 119
	1730 Cargoes of 10 thips from India
	company declining West-India
1 heir earrying trade nuch age 0	Carroes of to Rad Line at 120
lift navigation act	734 Cargoes of 22 Eath-India thips
They fettle a colony saals 0 444 1	748 Appoint of excitations in India
(Discordant dates of this Care of Good Hope 444 1	760 Dividends of Fall by each town, &c 362
652 War with England	761 Veilels envolved in the Well India companies 220
Vol. IV. 447 1	761 Veifels employed in herring and Iceland fitheries 340 765 Ample account of the trade with Great Painting
	765 Ample account of the trade with Great Britain 427
	• •

Holland and the Dutch.

AZONIAN WIND THE	
Dutch diffressed by want of corn and cattle iii, 519	1534 Hops faid to be now introduced in Eng-
as Fall-India company diffrested-Charter reserved 300 1	1552 Exempted from restraints of inclosures - 111
and Dutch dilayow the countenance given to the	1603 Foreign corrupt hops prohibited - 132
Americans in their went than that	1270 Produce of the duty on haps 111, god
778 They make a fecret treaty with America 625 Nlany of their vessels are seized 628	1465 Horners obtain an act against exporting horns 1,079
780 A Dutch fleet carried into Spithead 652	1738 Harles not mentioned as in Arabia - 1, 7
Dutch are declared out of alliance with Britain 656	73 They are carried to Arabla - 165, 167
Inconfiftency of the treaty of 1674 - 656 n	345 A present of 200 Capadocian horses fent by the
- They accede to the armed neutrality-war with	These probably the ancestors of the famous mo-
Great Britain-many veffels foir - 670	dern Arabian horfes - 209 *
81 Six Eafl-India thips taken-other loftes-the	930 Running horfes fent to King Athelftan 267
meonle cry out for peace	1121 An Arabian horfe in Scotland - 318
The northern powers mediate in favour of	1300 Horfes bought in Galloway for the Engl. army 465
4 a nation entirely commercial 697, 709	Horses Imported in England from various coun-
782 East-India company supported by government 707 The Dutch now acknowlege American inde-	tries
- pendence - 709, 718	1348 Two fent by the king of Spain - 539
- Acces. See taken by the British - 717	1 1267 A licence to import 8 from Flanders - 574
- Herring fiftery much declined 710	1368 () great number fent to Lombardy 574 %
78 t Peace-treaty with Great Britain - tv, 17	t386 King forbids raifing the price in 3 breeding flires 598
Expense of the war 99	1487 A harfe, probably Arabian, fent to L. de Medici 708 1630 Importation of horfes in England licenced 368
-86 East-India company almost bankrupt - 110	176.5 Export of horfes from London to Holland iii, 429
787 The Dutch quarrel with the stadtholder	11 Number exported 12:00-1221 517
788 Treaty with Great Britain - 168, 171	Il and Harfes taxed, except warehouses and factories in, 020
793 War with France 264	1781 Number of houses paying window tax in each
795 Dutch property admitted in Great Britain—the	county of England and Wales in 1750 and
French enter Amfterdam - Dutch veffels	1781, and total of houses not chargeable 701
reized in British ports Vessels importing Dutch merchandize protected	Accuracy of this account questioned - 703
341, 374	Other accounts of houses in England and Scot-
Malacca Caulon and the Cape, taken 354, 355	land - 703
796 Spice islands taken by the British—their pro-	- Chargeable houses in the principal towns 704
duce-Dutch Mitch of extition - 37.	Hulfon's Bay company—See Voyages of discovery.
A Dutch fleet taken in Saldanha bay - 380	1670 The company chartered-fketch of their trade
Proclamation against British goods - 380	1674 Their people haraffed by the French of Canada 585
Zuo East-India com any pay a dividend in arrears	1682 And now made prifoners by them-the com-
to the proprietors—their commerce in pena-	pany have 5 fettlements in the bay - 60;
ed - retrospect of their dividends, &c.	1686 Four of them taken by the French - 62
1605-1796 1095 Holy wars begin-depopulate and impoverish	1687 The king of France agrees to remove them
Europe	1602 The company taxed L on every mare - 05:
But the trading cities of Italy are enriched by	Their forts taken - 054, 080
them 311	1697 Some of them ceded to France - 69
Their effect in improving Europe - 312	
145 Ships of Christians prohibited from failing to	1730 The company's imports this year - 15
the Saracen countries - 390	
1270 The last crusade of any note	
1291 The Christians finally expelled from Syria 451	11 273, 23
Home trade, or internal trade, more important	Il tate Company's rights, we guarded by partiament an
than foreign trade iii, 329, 334, 340; iv, 127	1749 On petitions for laying open the trade, the
880 & Homer flourithes - 1, 26, 48	parliament initiate an inquiry
1662 Honduras, Yucatan, &c frequented by the Eng-	1761-62 The company order two vayages of discovery 36
lift colonifts for cutting logwood . 11, 302	1782 Two forts destroyed by the French - 71
1717 History of the logwood-cutters, by the board of	The state of the s
trade ill, 5	1898 Made independent of the shirref, and called
1762 Their imports and exports much larger than	R Kingfon upon Hill 40
those of the Musquito shore - 35.	May export all goods, except wool, and re-
	harbour - " 70
1/03 Pit in and I for and to Gr Brit in	lices A proposal to make Hull a free port . 11, 11
	a 1611 Hull concerned in the whate-ninery 493, 47
1787 Exports to Great Britain 1787-88	1 1618 Trinity ille in Greenland ica granted to little and
1980 A binited quantity of corn allowed	oll sant New onlys, docks, &c mage - 111, 35
the inports exempled from auction dirty, at 20	1796, 1799 Great fuccess of Hull whaters iv, 380, 49
and Spanisted attempt to attack the wood chitters 40	1 1 100 Thurs house authorized to neeme priors, we 3
6. Honey-dripk made of it deteribed by Fytheas 1, 6	871-900 Hundreds, a division of counties introduced
14 Honey of Hycla and Attica excellent - 12	ll a 11l. l. wand to compeniate for rupheries 4.
Drink mad: of it in Gaut - * 13	
\$71-900 And in Prustia - 26	
Hongs in Canton - " iii, 65	1 1/2

IN 1768

861

1784 I 1798 C 1800 V

1773 In Si 1779 In In 2249 A 1728 T 506 1 327 A

301°Ir %80°P 25,20°A 23°T 14 O A 42 Ti 73 Ai G 161 In 527 Ai

India.

1768 Fire englines render coal mines more productive	A FFEEFE
	851 Straf the chief fear of the trade . i, 255, 256
Hydrography - See Geography.	
Hydrometer-See Sprittens liquors.	and carry home oriental goods 265
oce opportingus nquers.	
A Same Mark.	I The state of the
	1 9. Street les di Ottental trade
861-878 Difcovered and colonized by Norwegians 26	" 1395 Velicis of India trade to Chia.
And flourithing	Williactifics, Hade, and thinning
1000 or 1001 America difcovered and afterwards co-	
lonized by Icelanders	
1414 The English probibling form co	9 1450 A wonderful flory of a voyage from India to
1415 The English prohibited from fifting at Iceland 62	
	3 1487 Cavillan from Portugal agricus - C. P. 664 #
1440 Licences given by the king of England to trade	1497 Gama conducts the first European vestels to
1 178, 1483 Similar licences 65	
1490 The trade of Iceland laid open 697, 70	1 1558 Merchants of India found at Boghar by Jen-
1 c48 English fishermen autimated open	kinfon kinfon at Boghar by Jen-
	1 (80,1 c88 English Chine tours) as at 10 1 " 124
	tian factories effablished ndia, find Vene-
1615 And now employs 120 English vessels 281	
1663 English fishery at Iceland regulated by law 512	1599 An English umbaffador fent 10 the Mogul
	1620 The trade in the old rouse both Mogul 213
Imports and exports See Corn.	1620 The trade in the old route by the Red lea now
Imports and exports—See Corn. 1354 Imports and exports of England this year 1013,1612,1662,1668 And in the corner is 553	1660 Indige of the colonies to be leveled to 197
	1660 Indigo of the colonies to be landed only in Eng.
1701 Imports and as year	1247 Cultivation in Lauria 1 0 ii, 486
the northern coun-	
traports and exports with the northern coun-	
	I FOR THE PARTY OF POLICIES INCIDED THE PROPERTY OF
1780 Imports and exports of this year 116 n	
	Il adding them to British-colony indigo con
a you imports and exports of Great Britain with an aut.	
	il 100 - 100 duced of excellent mighty in Gorea 1
And theuceforth regularly at the conclusion of	
Official value of imports and exports explained	
1784 Imports and exposus -63 1 1 340	
	1571 London charged with the navig. of the Lea li, 640
1798 Comparative view of exports in 1797 and 1798 463	
Difference of official valuation and real value 461	
	1636 Commission for making Avon & Team navigable 391
	1764 Act for punishing destroyers of banks, &c 335
Specification of the chief articles of import and	
1/3 Pactoffice acts nathed for them.	A till liliade from the Lea to Timehouse
Aftronomical observations in India i, 1	324 Ellablished on the roads in India 76
	849 None III Italy
300 In italia invaded by Daring A	The roads attrover Cillia
827 And by Alexander	ININVANCE ARAINA with of the Co. Co.
- Some gleanings of the flate of knowless /3	43 the culton erroneoully attribed to the amount
	1433 Tell Oldinance for regulating influence now
	"/" decisied inegal-this ordinance fold an
THE PARTY OF THE P	1500 Inturance in England and the Netherlands and
42 Trade from Farmer	1601 Act tot a committion to Cetala dicase
73 And larger veffels now need "3" if	1947 THI CALIMITE OMES MY making and waste.
	See Royal exchange and London officence
4. Sudian inciculants (31) to ferome	
*32]	1/40 Intermite regulated by parliament
	1 3

IN

1666

1698

1699 \\
1704 L
1704 F
2709 T
1721 A
1732 C
1730 Q
1731 A
1732 Pc
1733 R
1739 W

1741 E: 1751 T 1752 W 1758 Sa 1759 Ar 1760 Im

— Ex Lir — Ad — Res

Par 1762 Lor Par 1764 No Sal Th

1765 Adr

477/11/14/14/14	
1784 Onderwitters not transic tot a vente	16: Some olits towns known to geographers t, 197 388 The Scots apparently the ruling people in the
ally leaving convoy	itland 313, 333
Veilel not fea-worthy lofes Infurance, and Is	500 Manufactures, &c of Ireland 793 Ireland is invaded by the Norweglans 248
liable to the thippers for damage - 419	827 And also by the English - 252
	848 Is almost entirely occurred by Ostmen 253
a laterage	of Sulfers by a most dreading liming - 373
megai	156 The manufactures—wheat, whee, and gold, brought by foreigners—rich in gold and
1777 New duties upnn policies	filver 333
1785 Policies without names of parties annulled iv, 73 1788 Names of configner, confignees, &c to be in-	169 Ireland reduced by the English - 339
ferted - 175	1210 English laws introduced—round money comed 37/
and Infurance on French property prohibited 265	124t Ireland pillaged by the pope - 392 1242 The flipping funmioned by the king - 394
1794 Regulations for infurance on have veners 399, 475	1272 Some clith of Ireland exported to England 432
anon Other new duties - 421	1272 Foreigners allowed a free trade - 480
O O O find infusence appulled by de-	1277 The Irith give money to have English laws 429 1281 They to are corn and provisions to England 436
fertion of convoy 447	1281 They to tre corn and provisions to England 436 1288 The freedom of trade abridged 449
at the first and wed to se per cent 1. 40	1391 Some Fleinish merchants trade to Ireland 450
550 *Interest of money reduced to 12 per cent 1, 40	1300 Corn and ale exported in Irith Vellels - 405
go Reduced from 10 to 4 per cent at Rome	1315 The 7 chief towns of Ireland 480
30 Interest given for money by bankers in Judged 147	1323 Foreigners may carry corn, &c from I. to Engl. 495
and the state of t	1221 Some new regittations ordered - 504
32/2307 Bettieb iit of the	All the veilels preffed—to be paid for " non
oco And prohibited by the Banlies - " 270	1339 Currency of black money permitted 1351 Weights and measures of England introduced 545
	12ca Stanle hard at four towns . 5475 549
1171 At 4 per cent in Venice 1197 Prohibited by Richard I, king of England 357	Corn fent from Ireland to England 553, 502
1108 At 10 per cent upon mortgage in England 330	13c7 Sundry enormities rettrained 55/
age Now apparently legal, not payable by little 3/9	1360 The trade free to all nations The king orders a fearch for mines 561 562
neer This law entorced	- Some manufactures of Ireland worthy of being
1251 Borrowing and lending upon interest is an esta- blished trade in Italy 399	imitated in Catalonia and worn in Piorence 303
arro Interest so per cent at Modena - 419	Revenue of Ireland near £10,000 1376 Wool and woolen manufacture of Ireland fa-
and Is avowedly paid by King Edward - 427	voured in England - 58 r
1181 Stipulated in a treaty between Scotland and Norway 427 n	1282 Some Irith manufactures fent to the pope 593
Norway 1357 Covenanted in a treaty between England and	1410 Irith cloth feeins pretty common in England 624
Scotland - 557	1420 Expense of keeping Ireland 1437 trish trade with Brabant 653
2487 Prohibited in England by parliament - 708	1460 Mints at Dublin-Copper coined - 674
1546 Fixed at 10 per cent in England by parliament ii,96	tabe Iriff woolen cloth admitted in England
tera Oneen Mary borrows at 12 per cent	1504 Irish money forbidden in England, &c ii, 26
1 c60 Ufual interest at Antwerp 12 per cent " " "	the English settlers adopt Irish manners, and
1571 Again fixed at 10 per cent by parliament 152 1587 Fixed at 10 per cent by parliament in Scotland 182	l affirme Irith names 9
	1552 The English border in England extended 112
1610 K. James borrows at 6per ct. from Denmark 303 gir	1553 £1000 a-year paid by foreigners for leave to fish on the north coast of Iveland
.424 Reduced to 8 per cent by partiament - 3-5	1 60 Trade of Treland with Antwerp = 34
1625 And acknowleged at that rate by the king 336 1633 Reduced from 10 to 8 per cent in Scotland 376	155 Irifh revenue inadequate to the expenditure 155
1661 Reduced to 6 per cent in England 4401 400	1601 Wolley of infection Randard Comme
1625 Reduced from 5 to 4 in Holland - 403	1603 Ireland entirely pacified 1612 Divided into thires—laws eftablished—agricul-
1661 Reduced to 6 per cent in Scotland 1685 Reduced from 4 to 3 on the pope's debts	fure commerce, frience, cheodiaged
.cgg Rates of interest in various countries - 4°3	" . K Pine flives thinned from 1. 30 cargoes amidally 20.
2011 Reduced to e per cent in Great Britain 111, 39	1627 Merchandize abounding in Ireland — enume- rated and higher duties impored on expor-
1762 Some obligations in Scotland at a per cent kill	tation—staves and wood not to be exported
in force—the debte-authorized to pay only 5 379 1773 Limited to 12 per cent in India 542	without special licence 349
1773 Money lent in Scotland at 3 per cent - 593	1628 Ship timber fent from Ireland to England 357
	1641 Irith linen yarn fent to Manchester - 419 The papids massacre the protestants - 419
1240 Inverness-a large thip built there for France 1, 397	Their lands fold to protestants - 419, 411
I long fends wine to Rome - 1, 125	1657 Revenue of Ireland bendes alterment 475
eco lrelana mentioned by a Greek poet - 1, 42	1663 Hitherto the Irish thated all the commercial privileges of English subjects: but now
	Ireland is excluded from the benefits of
14 Sometimes vifited by Gallic traders 137 84 Said by Tacitus to be better known to the	the navigation at 510
perchants than Britain . 189	Irish cattle and sheep prohibited in England 51
	ji

Ireland.

	56411(I.
1666 Cattle, fleft, fifth, &cof Ireland prohibited in	Marke Tester 1 11
	1765 Ireland allowed to receive iron and lumber di-
ly with foreign countries (See v. iii), p. 644) 513n 1670 English-plantation produce to be landed in	The American coloniffs trade with Ireland during the non-importation agreement
England before it can be carried to lead in	Exports of provisions to Portugal and Holland
Much of the trade now transfered to Holland 545	and Holland
	1766 Gum fenega and arabic may be carried to I. 446
Linen manufacture encouraged among the Scots 547	Great quantities of herinan and 458
in the north part of Ireland and has become	1769 Export of lines from Dall got from Sweden 459
1676 Dublin and other towns much increase 1 559	1771 Retrospect of linen and warm dealers 1 493
llemp, flax, &c trnm I. admitted without duty 685	
of their own woolen manufacture 686 Woolen manufacture of Ireland difconraged by	great migration from the London, &c but
Ergland, and linen manufacture proposed	
	A HC Tinen manufacture dealt
(See v. iii, p *, e) 704	
1099 Wool and Warden goods to be Ginnel	
6 ports of it and only for 8 ports of Eng-	1775 Irifh veffels now admitted to the Newfoundland
	and Greenland fiftheries The Irifh clothe the army pald by them, &c 577 1778 Commercial refraints are 12 to 15 t
1704 Linen allowed to be carried from Ireland di- rect to any of the English colonies	
	to the privileges of the navigation act 611
hides exported raw for want of bark 73	great alarm and diffres in Ireland Relief to Ireland proposed in the Bridge 1 634
	- Acts paffed in order to marife at the British part. 035
	- Irish still dissatisfied non-importation agree-
jected—current cash stated at 1400,000	
-/3" white team produce, not enumerated mermitted	4110 Darmament denvind a free and
1732 Population at different times	
—tillage and linen manufacture increased	the commercial liberty of Ireland 644
Numbers of press from the ingar trade 193	
Numbers of protestants and papils 193 1739 Wool and woolen goods to be shipped at 14	woolen goods and glass revealed with
ports of Ireland for 8 ports of Great Britain 221	tercourse with the British colonies, &c per-
1/31 Inc country hourshiper	
any port of Ireland to any port of G. Brit. 178 Salted provisions may be fent to Great Britain	pealed—Ireland allowed to import foreign hops, &c and trade to Turkey
ou paying duty	fish parliament encourage the cultivation of
1759 And live cattle and tallout 1 308, 321	
700 Improvement of freignd lines	the fillen trade, and observations by
confined to the north-too much grafing-	the lordsof trade
too much foreign wine, &c 318	781 Irifh woolens and linens prohibited in Portugal 685
	782 Irish lottery tickets fold in Great Britain 711
lue to all the linear arrange all in va-	The Irith claim independence of the British par-
	- Act for the dependence of Ireland 712
trospect of the progress of I, in trade, &c 337 II	
Real balance of trade with Great Britalu gene-	
fully in favour of lealand	
To them I y canal Bullhed admittion of auti-	
Parlimentary grants for line 2 . 346 -	Cotton manufature furnading in 1. inifcarries 77
1762 Lord lieut, want's falary increa 6.1	Topolars for collarizing commercial liberties
	Flans for commercial intercourfe, as paffed to
Parliament refolve to encourage the herring	Chief articles imported from at 727 0 7 125
765 Admittion of cattle from 1 and it with fall duties 404 1	
413 1	792 View of the trade with West Indies 1790 1792 240
¥.	// cm mates 1790 1792 240

1793 Goods imported in I.admitted in Gr. Britainiv, 280	1484 Merchants of Italy now numerous in England
1795 Irish fonds managed by the bank of England 345	-are complained of, and their trade re-
1795 Irin Tonds managed by the bank of England 343	ftricted, but not fo rigorously as before i, 702
A gold mine discovered in wicklow - 35°	1485 The reftrictions repealed by King Henry VII 706
1796 Abortive invasion of Ireland by the French 382	1483 The telefictions with Antwerp - ii, 129
grow Other Irith funds managed by the bank of Engl. 417	1560 Trade of Italy with Antwerp ii, 129
1798 Cattle carried to Britain, though taxed 440	14 Itius portus, a station of trade with Britain i, 130,133
An infurrection in Ireland—fuppressed 460	1179 Fuery made into toys - 1, 29
	1799 Quantities imported 1772-1799 tv, 469 470
	1777
- View of the imports and exports 505-507	1509 JAMAICA colonized by the Spaniards ii, 36
Boonties for agriculture, &c - 508	1509 • JAMAICA colonized by the optimised in 35
Revenue, national debt, &c - 509	
Number of vetlels, &c belonging to Iteland 535	1635 St. Jago taken by the English - 390
6 * Iron used before the flood 1, 2	1635 St. Jago taken by the English - 390 1656 The Island taken by the English - 461
	1660 The cultivation of fogar introduced - 491
4706 Manufactures of iron in Egypt	
6*Inlaying upon iron invented in Chios 57	1675 Island receives 1200 people from Surinam 574
*Mines of iron in Britain 117	
Before 1066 Iron-works in Gloucester-shire 288,295	1 1728 The advantages of Jamaica displayed - 141
	1730 Wool produced in Jamaica fent to England 159
	This probably cotton - 159 %
1354 Iron not to be exported - 552	tel for home apployed to one tunk 162
1-81 Erection of fron-works rettrained - 11, 100	1731 The produce tent nome employs 12,000 tans
1614 A patent (before now) for imelting iron with	
pit coal exempted from the law against	tenes Trade injured by Spanin gliarda Collas 213
	1747 Cultivation of indigo abandoned, in conte-
monopolies *627 An invention for melting iron ore, casting, &c	quence of a heavy duty - 259
#617 An invention for metting from ore; calling, are	1760 Infurrection of the flaves - 327
	1764 The beneficial Spanish trade ruined - 398
1637 Iron to be furveyed and marked-not to be ex-	State of the trade, population, &c - 403
norted without licence 390	State of the trade, population, &c - 403
1685 Manufacture of fine ironmongery in England	Governor and admiral instructed to allow Spanish
improved by French refugees - 618	veliels to come in for ferreinment, as for-
f Owner in England faid to employ	merly 404
1719 Iron manufactures in England faid to employ	1766 Four free ports opened (See Free ports) 446
200,000 perfons—they destroy the woods—	1768 Population and exports this year 485
20,000 tuns annually imported — may be	1768 Population and exports this year 485
made in all parts of Great Britain, Ameri-	1770 West and north parts much improved—good
co Sec - 111, 73	roads made—act against clipping money 303
4620 Great iron-works carried on by W. Wood 114	1773 Effect of the free-port act - 535
1620 Great from works carried on by 11. 1. 164	Free ports continued - 541
1737 State of the iron trade	- A public botanic garden established - 548
1737 The colonies refiricted from manufacturing	1774 Term of free ports extended - 554
	Exports this year - 561
1761 Methods of rendering pi on, and cast iron,	Exports this year
	1775 A duty laid by the affembly upon importation
1765 American iron admitted Britain and Ireland 418	of negroes, in order to check the extense
1765 American from admitted britain and rectain 416	importation—orders fent from home to pro-
	hibit the duty-retrospect of the flave trade
Export of tools and enticing artificers fined 74	in lamaica 57+
Improvement in making bar iron-tearcity of	in Jamaica 574
fuel and high wages drive iron-works from	1778 A patent given for an improvement in boiling
Ringland to Rollia 95	fugar - 629
A Continue Davis to Mr Wilkinfon	
	1780 Protection for Jam. demanded of government 653
1788 An order fent from Paris to Mr. Wilkinfon	1780 Protection for Jam. demanded of government 653 An expedition from Jamaica against the Span-
for 40 miles of fron pipes 170	1780 Protection for Jam. demanded of government 653 An expedition from Jamaica against the Span-
for 40 miles of fron pipes - 170 Outstities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards 1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 653
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1779 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale-act passed for erest-	1780 Protection for Jam. demanded of government 653 — An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards — The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667
1799 Quantities of har iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1796 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act paffed for erect- iii, 587	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 6,3 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued 688
1799 Quantities of har iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1796 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act paffed for erect- iii, 587	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 653 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued 688 Parliament grant (20,000 to the sufferess in
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for eresting it 170 a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 1818 1848 1878 1878 1888	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 633 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant 140,000 to the sufferers in 1780 839
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for eresting it 170 a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 1818 1848 1878 1878 1888	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 653 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 653 n 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant / 40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689
for 40 miles of fron pipes 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erect- ing 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer- 73 W/s, a large Alexandrian thip ii, 184 170 a. 171 Isla of Francisco ii 184	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 633 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 839 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1796 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erecting it 1897 Iron a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 7818/18, a large Alexandrian thip 1790-1772 Isle of transe receives many new spices iii, 539	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 633 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 839 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of har iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook date—act passed or erecting 181 182 183 184 170-172-179 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 189 187 188 The island a popolous commercial enterpot by 82	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 6,3 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Fee ports continued 688 Parliament grant \$\int_{40,000}\$ to the sufferers in 1780 639 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Platranes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erecting ii For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 75	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 653 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 653 1781 Free ports continued 688 Parliament grant £40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a flort time 66
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erecting ii For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 75	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 633 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deltroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 66 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurri-
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erecting 11 170 a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 173	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end defolated by a hurricane, &c 653 n 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant £40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 659 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 66 1786 A famine produced by a succession of huricanes, carriers off 15,000 neggioes
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erecting 1 For a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 Ills, a large Alexandrian thip 1770-1721 Isle of transe receives many new spices iii, 539 1770 Plants of them given to the inhahitants 1785 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1876-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous commercial entrepot 1877-1881 to 1876 The island a popolous co	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 633 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 839 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes dellroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 65 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 121 1287 Free ports continued—regulations 122
for 40 miles of iron fiples 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Tren bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erecting it 170 a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 75	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government 633 An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 839 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes dellroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 65 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 121 1287 Free ports continued—regulations 122
for 40 miles of iron fiples 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erecting in iii, \$87 For a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 Ills, a large Alexandrian thip 1, 184 1770-1721 Isle of transe receives many new spices iii, 539 1770 Plants of them given to the inhabitants 1785 The island a popolous commercial enterport is, 137 Isle of Total in traders nor navigators 1046 Obtain cedar timber and workmen from Tyre 1200 Island island in the Tyrians 1200 Island island in the Tyrians 1200 Island island in the Tyrians 1210 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1220 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1230 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1240 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1250 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1260 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 1261 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710 April 1710	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant £40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol sire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a flort time 66 1786 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricane, care, carries off 15,000 negroes 1787 Free ports continued—regulations Imports and exports of slaves 1783-1787
for 40 miles of iron inposed 1772-1799-469,470 1799 Quantities of bar iron imposted 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erecting 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 738//s, a large Alexandrian thip 1, 184 1770-172 I/le of trance receives many new spices iii, 587 1770-172 I/le of trance receives many new spices iii, 587 1770-172 I/le of trance receives many new spices iii, 589 1770-172 I/le of trance receives many new spices iii, 589 1770-172 I/le of trance receives many new spices iii, 184 1770-172 I/le of trance receives many	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end defolated by a hurricane, &c 653 n 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant £40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes destroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 66 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 121 1787 Free ports continued flaves 1783-1787 155 170 pulation, value of land, &c 150
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of har iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook date—act passed for erecting 181 For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 Il/4s, a large Alexandrian hip i, 184 1770-1721 Isle of France receives many new fpices iii, 529 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 529 n 185 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 8x 186 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 8x 186 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 8x 196 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 8x 196 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 23 250° They again attempt voyages, but fail 588 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 25 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 26 27 They are afterwards called Jewa-See Jews.	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued 688 Parliament grant 140,000 to the sufferers in 1780 639 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoo long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a flort time 66 1786 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 11 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 12; Imports and exports of slaves 1783-1787 155 Population, walue of land, &c 158, 150 Trade with all countries 158, 150
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of har iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook date—act passed for erecting 181 For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 Il/4s, a large Alexandrian hip i, 184 1770-1721 Isle of France receives many new fpices iii, 529 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 529 n 185 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 8x 186 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 8x 186 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 8x 196 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 8x 196 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 23 250° They again attempt voyages, but fail 588 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 25 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 26 27 They are afterwards called Jewa-See Jews.	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica agamit the Spaniards The west end defolated by a hurricane, &c 653 n 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant £40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 639 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 1780 639 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 66 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 121 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 125 Imports and exports of slaves 1783-1787 155 Population, value of land, &c 158, 159 Trade with all countries 158, 159 Trade of the free ports 1784-1787 163, 164
for 40 miles of iron spiles 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale-act passed for erecting 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 Ills, a large Alexandrian thip 1770-172 Ills of transe receives many new spices iii, 539 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 1785 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1786 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1876 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1876 They are darmers and workmen from Tyre 1900 Island the Commercial enterport of the second of the sec	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 639 1782 A dreadfol sire in Kingston 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a flort time 66 1786 A famine produced by a fuecession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 1788 Inports and exports of slaves 1783-1787 1790 pulation, value of land, &c 158, 159 Trade with all countries 158, 159 Trade with all countries 159 Trade of the free ports 1784-1787 159 Trade of the free ports 1784-1787 159 Trade of the free ports 1784-1787 159
for 40 miles of iron spiles 1799 Quantities of hear iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook date—act passed or cresting in 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 ll/4s, a large Alexandrian ship i, 184 1770-1721 Jle of France receives many new spices iii, 529 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 529 n 1785 The island a popolous commercial entrepot iv, 81 1/racitus not traders nor navigators iv, 82 1/racitus not traders nor navigators ii, 13 n 10-6° Obrain ceder timber and workmen from Tyre—Wealth, &c of David king of Irrael 1000° Ifractites make vovages with the Tyrians 897° They again attempt voyages, but fail 588° They are farmers, but not manufastners They are aftenwards called Jews—See Jews. 1219—See Lembards, Genea, Tenece, Tufcany, 36c. 1219 Daduce and trade of Italy.	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant £40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol sire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a flort time 66 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurricane, carries off 15,000 negroes Imports and exports of survey 123-1787 Imports and exports of survey 133-1787 Trade with all countries Trade with all countries 1784 Population, walue of land, &c 158, 159 Trade of the free ports 1784-1787 163, 164, 1783 Exports to Great Britain 178-783 179 1780 Number of sugar plantations and negroes—state
for 40 miles of iron spies 1799 Quantities of he iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale-act passed for erecting 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 ll/4, a large Alexandrian thip 1770-172 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 1785 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1785 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1786 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1785 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1786 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1785 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1786 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1786 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1786 The island a popolous commercial enterport is 1897 They again attempt voyages, but fail 1897 They again attempt voyages, but fail 1898 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 1897 They again attempt voyages, so the fail 1897 They again attempt voyages, but fail 1898 They are attenvants called Jews—See Jews. 14 Produce and trade of Italy 1592 Italy flourifies under Theodoric 1500	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 6.7 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 889 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingson 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes dellroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 68 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 171 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 171 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 124 1790 Imports and exports of slaves 1783-1787 155 179 Population, value of land, &c 158, 159 Trade of the free ports 1784-1787 163, 164 1788 Exports to Great Britain 4737-83 163, 164 1789 Number of sugar plantations and negroes—state of Kingsson 196
for 40 miles of iron inposted 1772-1799-469,470 1799 Quantities of bar iron imposted 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale—act passed for erecting it. 184 170 a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 738//s. a large Alexandrian thip 1770-1772 I/le of trance receives many new spices iii, 587 1770-1772 I/le of trance receives many new spices iii, 589 1770-1780 I/le of trance receives many new spices iii, 529 miles of the island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 82 for traders nor navigators 1770-1781 I/le of trance rand workmen from Tyre 1804-8 Obtain cedar timber and workmen from Tyre 1804-8 Obtain cedar timber and workmen from Tyre 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of David king of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of Iriael 1806-180 I/le of Iriael 1807-180 I/l	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 6.7 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 889 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingson 708 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes dellroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 68 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 171 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 171 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 124 1790 Imports and exports of slaves 1783-1787 155 179 Population, value of land, &c 158, 159 Trade of the free ports 1784-1787 163, 164 1788 Exports to Great Britain 4737-83 163, 164 1789 Number of sugar plantations and negroes—state of Kingsson 196
for 40 miles of iron spiles 1799 Quantities of har iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook date—act passed for eresting in 11 For a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 Il/18, a large Alexandrian ship i, 184 1770-1721 Isle of France receives many new spices iii, 529 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 529 in 185 1878 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 82 1878 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 83 1878 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 83 1870-172 Il/187 In in traders nor navigators i, 13 in 187 Wealth, & of David king of Irrael 1000 Ifraclites make voyages with the Tyrians 829 They again attempt voyages, but fail 588 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 1829 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 1821,—See Lombards, Genea, Tenee, Tustany, 36 14 Produce and trade of taly 193 Italy flouristes under Theodoric 249 Greater part of the country lying waste—no inns 1841 After 1095 improved and eniched by the holy was 311	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant £40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 639 1782 A dreadfol sire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a flort time 66 1786 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1737 Free ports continued—regulations Imports and exports of slaves 1783-1787 155 Population, value of land, &c 150 Trade with all countries Trade with all countries of Kingston of Kingston 104 1781 Free ports of Great Britam 473-58 1782 Number of sugar plantations and negroes—state of Kingston 104 105 107 107 108 109 109 109 109 109 109 109
for 40 miles of iron spiles 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrock dale—act passed for erecting 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 I/s, a large Alexandrian thip	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 653 1781 Fee ports continued Parliament grant £40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 639 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes dellroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a flort time 66 1786 A famine produced by a succession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 1788 Inports and exports of slaves 1783-1787 1789 Population, value of land, &c 158 1780 Trade with all countries 1781 Exports to Great Britain 1787-88 1792 Number of sugar plantations and negroes—state of Kingston 1791 Prospect of increase of costee 1791 Prospect of increase of costee 1891 Prospect of increase of sugars 1789-1791
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of hearinon imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale-act passed for eresting it For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 Ill-18, a large Alexandrian hip i, 184 1770-1721 Isle of Frame receives many new spices iii, 339 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 539 in 186 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 82 1876 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 83 1876 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 83 1876 Obrain cedar timber and workinen from Tyre 23 2400-6 Obrain cedar timber and workinen from Tyre 23 2500 Ifraelites make vorages with the Tyrians 28 257 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 258 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 258 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 261 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 262 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 263 They are farmers dead fews 500 fews. 264 Produce and trade of Italy 31 265 Greater part of the country lying waste—no inns 265 Alter 1095 improved and enriched by the holy wars 31 268 Manners and stile of living 30 277 Tachyni in manner, bills, &c much need	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short increases, carries off 15,000 negroes 1786 A famine produced by a fuecession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1786 A famine produced by a fuecession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 1788 Exports to Great Britain 4787-88 1788 Exports to Great Britain 4787-88 1789 Number of sugar plantations and negroes—state of kingston 1791 Profect of increase of costee 1791 Profect of increase of costee 1792 Free ports and exports of slaves 1780-1791 1793 Free ports made perjectual
for 40 miles of iron pipes 1799 Quantities of hearinon imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale-act passed for eresting it For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 Ill-18, a large Alexandrian hip i, 184 1770-1721 Isle of Frame receives many new spices iii, 339 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 539 in 186 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 82 1876 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 83 1876 The island a popolous commercial enterpot iv, 83 1876 Obrain cedar timber and workinen from Tyre 23 2400-6 Obrain cedar timber and workinen from Tyre 23 2500 Ifraelites make vorages with the Tyrians 28 257 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 258 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 258 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 261 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 262 They are farmers, but not manufacturers 38 263 They are farmers dead fews 500 fews. 264 Produce and trade of Italy 31 265 Greater part of the country lying waste—no inns 265 Alter 1095 improved and enriched by the holy wars 31 268 Manners and stile of living 30 277 Tachyni in manner, bills, &c much need	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol sire in Kingston 1780 689 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a flort time 66 1786 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricane, carries off 15,000 negroes 171 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 122 — Imports and exports of slaves 1783-1787 155 — Trade with all countries 158, 159 — Trade with all countries 158, 1789 1789 Number of sigar plantations and negroes—state of Kingston 179 1791 Prospect of increase of costee 227, 256 — Imports and exports of slaves 1789-1791 233 1792 Free ports made perpetual — Comparative view of the fingar trade, drawn
for 40 miles of iron spiles 1799 Quantities of hear iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale-act passed for erecting 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one see Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 738 Ibs, a large Alexandrian thip 1, 184 1770-1721 Ibs of them given to the inhalitants 1785 The island a popolous commercial enterport is, 539 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 1785 The island a popolous commercial enterport is, 137 1796 Obtain cedar timber and workmen from Tyre 1046 Obtain cedar timber and workmen from Tyre 1040 Obtain cedar timber and workmen from Tyre 1040 Obtain cedar timber and workmen from Tyre 1040 Obtain cedar timber and workmen from Tyre 1050 Viraclites make vorages with the Tyrians 1050 Viraclites make v	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant /40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deltroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time canes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1786 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1786 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1786 Propulation, value of land, &c 150 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 1789 Population, value of land, &c 150 1788 Exports to Great Britan 1737-83 1789 Number of sugar plantations and negroes—state of Kingston 1791 Prospect of increase of costee 1891 Prospect of increase of costee 1992 Free ports made perjectual 1793 Free ports and exports of slaves 1787-1791 278 Comparative view of the fingar trade, drawn 179 by the stemple polymans.
for 40 miles of tron pipes 1799 Quantities of har iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale-act passed for eresting in 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 ll/4s, a large Alexandrian thip i, 184 1770-1721 Jlle of France receives many new fpices iii, 529 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 529 n 1785 The island a popolous commercial entrepot iv, 81 1/racitus not traders nor navigators 10, 13 n 10-6° Obrain ceder timber and workmen from Tyre—Wealth, &c of David king of Irrael 1000° Ifractites make vovages with the Tyrians 897° They again attempt voyages, but fail 588° They are farmers, but not manufacturers 124 1250° They again attempt voyages, but fail 588° They are aftenwards called Jews—See Jews. 1261 — Produce and trade of traly 124 127	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol sire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deliroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a flort time 1786 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricane, carries off 15,000 negroes 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 11987 Population, value of land, &c 158, 159 1790 Trade with all countries 1789 Number of sigar plantations and negroes—state of Kingston 1791 Prospect of increase of costee 1791 Prospect of increase of costee 1792 Free ports and exports of flaves 1787-1791 1793 Free ports and exports of since 1780-1791 1794 Prospect of increase of costee 1795 Free ports and exports of since 1780-1791 1797 Free ports and exports of since 1780-1791 1798 Prospect of the free posts 1784-1791 1799 Free ports and exports of since 1780-1791 1791 Free ports and exports of since 1780-1791 1792 Free ports made perpetual Comparative view of the fingar trade, drawn up by the assemble of the island, if the slave They predict the ruin of the island, if the slave
for 40 miles of tron pipes 1799 Quantities of har iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1796 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale-act passed for erecting 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 ll/4, a large Alexandrian hip 1770-1721 Isle of transe receives many new spices iii, 539 1770-1721 Isle of transe receives many new spices iii, 539 1770-1721 Isle of transe receives many new spices iii, 539 1770-1721 Isle of transe receives many new spices iii, 539 1770-1721 Isle of transe receives many new spices iii, 539 1785 The island a popolous commercial entiepot iv, 83 1646 Obtain cedar timber and workinen from Tyre 1040 Obtain cedar timber and workinen from Tyre 1050 Veralities make vovages with the Tyriaus 1050 Isle Isle Spice Isle Spice Isle 1050 Isle Isle Spice Isle 1050 Veralities make vovages with the Tyriaus 1050 Vera	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant / 40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deltroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 1786 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1784 Plantanes deltroyed by a fuccession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1785 Free ports continued—regulations 1786 Trade with all countries 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 1788 Exports to Great Britan 1739-58 1798 Number of sugar plantations and negroes—state of Kingston 1791 Prospect of increase of costee 1792 Free ports made perjectual 1792 Free ports and exports of slaves 1789-1791 1792 Free ports made perjectual 1793 Comparative view of the fingar trade, drawn up by the assemble of sugar 175 and 175
for 40 miles of tron pipes 1799 Quantities of bar iron imported 1772-1799-469,470 1776 Iron bridge at Coalbrook dale-act paffed for eresting in 1 iii, \$87 For a mere capital one fee Sunderland in the Gazeteer. 73 Ill/s, a large Alexandrian thip i, 184 1770-1721 Jile of France receives many new fpices iii, 529 1770 Plants of them given to the inhalitants 529 m 1785 The idand a popolous commercial entrepot iv, 81 1/racitus not traders nor navigators io, 13 m 1046 Obrain cedar timber and workmen from Tyre—Wealth, &c of David king of Ifrael 1000 Ifraclites make vovages with the Tyrians 827 They again attempt voyages, but fail 588 They are farmers, but not manufathers They are aftenwards called Jews—See Jews. 1/2 Poduce and trade of Italy 1238 Mannets and file of living 124 Mannets and file of living 125 A deabt, founded on the rate of interef, reference in the greatments of the trade of Italy 149 A deabt, founded on the rate of interef, re-	1780 Protection for Jam, demanded of government An expedition from Jamaica against the Spaniards The west end desolated by a hurricane, &c 667 1781 Free ports continued Parliament grant / 40,000 to the sufferers in 1780 689 1782 A dreadfol fire in Kingston 1783 Cultivation of cacoa long ago abandoned iv, 22 n 1784 Plantanes deltroyed by a hurricane—provisions admitted in foreign vessels for a short time 1786 A famine produced by a fuccession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1784 Plantanes deltroyed by a fuccession of hurricanes, carries off 15,000 negroes 1785 Free ports continued—regulations 1786 Trade with all countries 1787 Free ports continued—regulations 1788 Exports to Great Britan 1739-58 1798 Number of sugar plantations and negroes—state of Kingston 1791 Prospect of increase of costee 1792 Free ports made perjectual 1792 Free ports and exports of slaves 1789-1791 1792 Free ports made perjectual 1793 Comparative view of the fingar trade, drawn up by the assemble of sugar 175 and 175

379 379:

IN

1553 1558 1571

1800*
1770
500|
710
750
813
1156|
1160|
1189-1

1198 | 1200 | 1210 | 1244-1

1277 T

1285 A 1290 A 1655 Je 1753 A 1754 T 1800* Je

1761 Ju

\$384, 14 947 Ker §*Kern

INDEX.] Jameica.

1793 Cinnamon cultivated in Jamaica—the affembly	4
	Wild ideas respecting the position of it i, 53
bread-fruit introduced garden - the	
portation of them to Canada	
Je and Stephen I newdore, his honourable con	1391 Kis, an entreput of oriental trade
3768 He lowers the price of machanal to " 111, 411	Supposed to be also called Nil. 1. 1, 49
Japan - See East-India company, Holland.	
	in England, must not be imported i, 676, 70
	1563 (Said to be) now first made in London ii, 676, 70
endeavours to ellablish trade with Japan iv, 245	ufacture in England may be added the fill-
	1 564 Importation and in offenield in his time.)
1553 Jenkinfon, Autony, obtains commercial privi- leges from the Turkith fultan	1764-1787 Knox, John, trequently vifited the west could of Scotland with the patriotic view of promoting filturing metal-
1558 He travels from Ruffia to Perfia in order to	coaft of Scotland with the well
effablish a trade—publishes the first map of	of promoting filleries and improve-
1571 Goes ambaffador to Ruffia	empire ten of the British
	1749 Koning Berg, thipping and trade iv, 65
	1759 Veffels arrived and failed iii, 273
	1351 T. AROUPEDOC. C.
	of money, demand water the diminution
1028 Factories, &c effeblished best to K. Alfred 264	of money, demand wages in proportion— their wages are fixed by law, and they are prevented from removing
	prevented from removing
	The confedience is an increase of
1/81 Jefulls bark may be imported by never-1 330	fraudulent tricks among workmen, &c 543
Jewels—See Diamonds, &c.	
1770 Punithment for receiving all in it	cities no longer allowed to shelter them
1770 Punithment for receiving flolen jewels ii, 6 500 Jews fettle in Italy	1388 More rigorous laws now enacted 561 1089 Juffices directed to fix their wages 602
710 Jews in Spain invite the Sarasana 1, 220	
730 All Citied in the Northumbana L.	
813 And in France 249	
I I still Loudon their head	
	Effortiland 1763 Annexed to the government of New San ii, 13, 20.
1189-1190 Dreadful maffacres of the Jews in Eng-	1763 Annexed to the government of Newfoundland iii, 277
The lews neurors for the bines . 349	tives the trace with the na-
The Jews usurers for the king's emolument 350 n tigs Land mortgaged to a Jew in England 358	1766 An excellent fishing station 423, 424
	1777 Pilhing fatelousants 472
managing the re-entre exterted from them 360	1635 Lace made in Engl. fealed—foreign prohibitedii, 388:
1210 Jews tortured by King John, fly out of England 376 1244-1272 Squeezed by K. Henry III, who mortga-	1707 Prohibition repealed for fake of woolen manuf. 737 Foreign lace and needle-work prohibited. 737
geet them to K. Henry III, who mortga-	1767 Foreign lace and needle-work prohibited iii, 463
take adner week to all their	The manufacture bursted and end = 637
take 2d per week for the nie of 10/ 395, 422 They are inbjefled to a regular capitation tax	
and fundry regulations	
	394 They lofe their fuperiority 68.
character—many are hanged	
the perfectived and baniflied, and their pro-	ally approprieted but feeins not gener-
1655 lews are allowed to return 7	739 Land fold to Licoh
1767 Anact malfad for a Production of the Produc	990 Fight hides given for a b. 1 t - 7
to his book	
"I Janua, or flada, the chief nort of the Red Co.	T y and milet failed ill palliffappost parli transit and
Jury, uncertain if introduced by Ale at iii, 347 1	farm houses to be kept in
Jury, uncertain if introduced by Alfred, or	491 Proprietors of land permitted to fell it, a law of
i, 265 1	514 Land got from the king by 716
947 Kermes, a rich dye in Armenia	
Acine (apparently Monadore) the most remote	549 All infurrection occasioned by the events. 93.
Carthaginian colony	efore 1624 ufually fold at 12 years purchase 326, 630.

IN

1742

1751

1753 1755

1757-6

1765

1767

1769

1777 1

1779

1780 V

1781 I 1782 I 1783 B

1789 D :791 11 & L

1353 T 1531 M 1560 R 1590 L 1735 Q 1755 L

Lite

1534-15

1563 G 1591 P.

Liana.	2300000 a) man factor
1688 Now fold at 20 years purchase - ii, 483, 630 f	1196 England and Netherlands agree not to iffue them
Rental and value of lands in England 610	raftly 11, 9
1826 Rental of England, according to Philips 111, 133	1514 England and France agree to give letters of
1729 Land fells from 20 to 27 years purchase 147 1770 Possessor entailed land in Scotland em-	marque only against the delinquents 47
Poffeffors of entailed land in Scotland em-	1637 Letters issued against the Dutch - 398
powered to leafe, improve, and build 499	73 Leuke kome, a Roman port on the Red sea i, 164
powered to leafe, improve, and build 499 871-900 Lanterns invented by King Alfred i, 264	1585 Leyden acquires most of the woolen manufacture
92 Used as a stratagem for escape 503 "	of the Spanish Netherlands 11, 176, 178
Law, &c Sec Maritime Laws.	Library-See British museum.
I aws of England in languages unknown to the	280 The famous Alexandrian library - i, 86
people—law proceedings now ordered to be	796 A library established at York 249
in English, but enrolled in Latin ' 505 H	The establishment of a mercantile library re-
1424 Laws of Scotland, hitherto in Latin, hence-	commended by Mr. Anderson ii, 281 n
forth in the language of the country 638 n	284* Light-house built on Pharos near Alexandria i, \$4
1426 The Scottish parliament order the Shirrefs to	Light-houses on the British coast, &c.
publish the laws in all parts of the kingdom	
642, 673	1730 Skerries near Holyhead iii, 157
1484 Laws of England, hitherto in barbarous Latin	1766 Spurn, new erection - 445
or French, henceforth in the language of	1772 Spurn to be made by the Trinity house 521
the country, and also printed - 704	1776 Cheffer and the Smalls - 589, 593
1494 Laws of Ireland, now in English ii, 7	1708 Smalls rebuilt by the Trinity house - 621 Light improved by reflecting mirrors - 624
1731 Law pleadings to be spoken in English, and	Light improved by reflecting mirrors 1786 Kinnairth head, South Ronaldfay, Scalpa, and the Mull of Kentire iv, 116
writings to be legible iii, ioo	the Mull of Kentire - iv, 120
1717 Law, John, projects the bank and Missisppi	1787 French improvement on lights - 122
company of France - iii, 55108	1778 Duties for support of light-houses augmented 171
Lawn-See Cambric and Lawn.	1789 South end of Arran 186
Lazarets-Sce Quarantine.	1796 Lime and some other agricultural articles ex-
1772 Act for establishing lazarets - iii, 522	empted from charges - iv, 396
1800 Duties for erection of a lazaret iv, 499 14 Lead exported from Britain i, 134	1760 Limerick, population, &c iii, 325
14 Lead exported from Britain Before 1066 Ufed for roofs, and apparently exported	1760 Limerick, population, &c iii, 325 170 Lincoln (Lindum) a Roman colony - i, 196
238, 288	628 A church of ftone built at Lincoln - 238
1189 Exported in great quantities 345	1066, 1086 Is populous 296, 305
1284 Mines of Lead tyrought in Wales - 441	1156 llas a good inland and foreign trade - 331
1690 Lead mines in Wales produce filver ii, 647, 733	1348 Has a monopoly of the woolen manufacture 540
1765 Quantity exported from the Firth of Forth,	6* Linen made in Sidon 1, 4
Newcastle, &c. to Holland - iii, 428	1706, 1300 Alfo in Egypt and Colchis - 10, 125
*** Annual value effimated iv. 16	14 Very fine and white in Tarracon - 129
1255 League of the Rhine, an affociation of cities against	- Made in all parts of Gaui 130
robbers i, 404	500 Dead bodies wrapped in linen in Britain, &c 223
1783 Leather manufacture estimated - iv, 15	1189 Linen made in England 348
1784 Several acts respecting it extended to Scotland 45	1210 And also in Scotland - 376
1701 Duties on tanned goat and theep leather 219	1253 Made in England and Wales, but the greatest
1774 Leeds-population 111, 501	quantity and finefl got from Flanders 402
learnard Illands—the term explained 101 n	1331 Egyptian linen much in demand 1396 Fine linen of Rheims fent to the Turkish Sultan 608
Leghorn, Labron, Liburn-um, or Liverno, founded	1396 Fine lines of Raynes Champagne Flanders
by the Etrurians in a very early age 1,48	1416 Fine linen of Reynes, Champagne, Flanders, and Brabant, used in England - 630
1603, 1630 Flourishing by the grand duke's encour-	1437 Linen exported from Ireland - 653
agement of commerce - • 16, 233, 397	1552 Dorneck to be made only in Norfolk ii, 109
1765 State of British trade at Leghorn iii, 426 1766 The merchants complain of the quarantine 451	1560 State of the various branches of the manufacture
1766 The merchants complain of the quarantine 451	
1796 Scized by the French iv, 381	1585 The manufacture removed from the Spanish
1268 Leiffich made a free mart for all nations, though even at war with its lord - i, 418	
1128 Leith has a harbour - 1, 332	N a 22 2 2 Cold and a long age 4 in England
1544 Pillaged by the English, and found very rich ii,92	
1771 Improvements in Leith enacted - iii, 513	
1795 Lemons and oranges—new duties on them iv, 341	1642 An excise duty on Damask linen - 426
1548-1633 Lint to be observed in England by abs-	1663 Importation of foreign linen discouraged 518
taining from flesh	1668 French linen much used in England - 535
ii, 101, 138, 293, 311, 320, 329, 337, 341, 377	1669 Linen yarn got from Scotland-linen made at
tens And in Scotland 204	Ipswich said to be worth 15/per ell - 536
1106 1.1202 Letters of credit given by the king 1, 30	return for woolen goods, but now partly in-
1205 Letters of marque, or reprisal, the nitt in English	
records, given against Portugal - 1, 45	Commencement of the linen manufacture among
1222 France and Aragon agree not to give letters of	the Scots in the north part of Ireland 559
marque if redrets can be obtained—a letter	1685 Manufacture in England improved by French
of marque given by Aragon against England 50	refugees - 618
. 1181 A general privateering commission to Dart-	1686-88 Imported annually from France to the value
month 60	
1391 Letters iffned against Plafencia - 60	
1399 Sometimes given for recovery of debt . 61	Transc to stanion Ru
	H .

Literary property.

1965 A company for the manufacture incorporated-	Il s624 Charters Communication
	against monopolies
1000 Irith linen admitted without duty	1767 Act against importing foreign editions of British
1090 Linen manufacture not profitable to England	
but may be to freland and Scotland	1774 In confequence of law-fuits, literary property
1717 British linenexempted from daryon exportation iii,55	
1719 A small fund appropriated for cucouraging the linen manufacture and sideries in Scotl 70,139	1 1/15 Dut univerlines, are entitled to normatical
1731 Near 14,000,000 ells imported in London	1780 Now further continued - 708
1738 Quantity of linen and yarn got from Scotland 217	1789 Now further continued iv, 187
1741 Exports much increased in Ireland - 228	
1742 Duties laid on foreign linen, and bounties	
given on the export of British and Irish 233	1556*In Phoenicia-letters, &c carried thence to
1745 Bounty enlarged 244, 245	Olecce
1751 Progress of the manufacture in Scotland 289 1753 A further fum put into the hands of the trustees	324"In India
for eucouraging the manufacture in Scotland 295	1 300 Almon extinct in Britain
1/39 Dounties on exportation confinited - acm	790 The Northumbrians the most enlightened peo-
1757-00 Unantity Itaniped for fale in Scotland for are and	Grant profesionary Cat C
1760 Manufacture in Ireland almost confined to the	Great proficiency of the Saracens 890 Literature flourishing in Iceland 251, 272, 402
northern diffricts and declining and ago	
Quantity itamped in Scotland 1710, 1760	1453 Spread through Europe by the subversion of
Value of timen exported on bounty this year	
And and in the table of exports of 1761, 62, 62, 64	1377 Liveries given to retainers problibled
arith filed errolledulty valued in the accounts 211	1207 Liverpool (See Harbours) has hurgeffes
1765 A fmall quantity imported from Holland 430	1227 Chartered as a tree burgh
1766 Act regulating duties on Ruffia linen - 443	1317 Additional buildings erected
Quantity stamped this year in Scotland - 454 Additional duty on some foreign linens - 460	1330 Carred upon to contribute veffels -
	1710 Act for billiding a wet dock, &c - iii. 10
1770 Bounty Continued, and a new one added	1727 Much increased since 1680
1770 Retrospect of the trade in British, Irish, and	1730 A petition from L. for a regulated E. India comp. 152 1739 Act for duck, &c-number of veffels 221
toreign tinens = = = cis	
1/3 Manufacture decining in Ireland and Scotland	Inhabitants make the first canal with locks, ex-
—import and export of foreign linen 546	ccuted in Great Biltain
retitions for and against heavier duties on fo-	1765 Veffels arrived and failed this year
reign linen - 551	1706 Objervatory erected, nautical instruction &c. 453
1// Work-people hable to puninment for embez-	1771 Theatre royal erected
the Pounties on faith the all the state of the	1 1/19 Great need of privateers fifted out
Linen and yarn imported from Irel. 1774-1778 646n	1781 Number of chargeable houses
1780 View of the linen trade, and observations, by	1/92 The merchants let on foot a propolal for abo-
the lords of trade - 662	lithing the monopolyof the East-Judia comp. 241 1793 Negotiable notes iffued by the corporation for
1781 Import of linea varn allowed in foreign veffels 688	
1782 Destruction of linen, tools, &c made felony 711	1708 Act for butteries was bosts & -
1/03 Dounties on exportation enacted iv 16	1799 Merchants affified with exchequer bills
Continued 43,127,171,187,222,270,342,443,471,494	Living money—the term explained
	1300 Livenia exports much corn to Holland in 130
Exports from Ireland in various years Quantity flamped in Scotland 1774-1784 63	Trade with Antwerp
Proportion of the manufacture in the various	
parts of Scotland - 61	1346 The king preferibes the functio be lent to him 1,5932
1789 Deftruction of linen, &c made felony in Scotland 186	1377 Merchants now able to lead money 588 1379 Lift of towns contributing to a loan 588
1791 Improvements in weaving and bleaching	1256 A fimilar litt mode of mit
1800 Quantity namped 14 Scotland 1785-1800 527	1397 A loan—funds larger than formerly 608
Lifton -See Portugal.	140+ Loan from foreign merchants, to be repaid out
Lifbon, while subject to the Saracens, famous	of the cultoms on their trade
for the manufacture of filk i, 322 1147 Taken by Alfonfo and fome adventurers 322	1405 King obliges the rich to lend money on grow-
1353 The merchants of Lifbon and Oporto make a	ing taxes - 616
treaty of so years with the king of England	1407 He makes a fimilar loan-merchants and other
1531 Much of Lifbon defroyed by an earthquake ii, 72	laymen now lend large fums - 613
1300 Reuts figher than in any other city 121 T	1412 A loan for an expedition 6.8
1590 Lilbon by means of commerce, the largest city	
in Europe after Molcow and Paris 107	1025 Nilly lends to porrow in Holland
1735 Quantity of treature arrived this year iii. 206 !	Loans to the Public-See Bank of England, Engl-India
1755 Lifbon almost deflrayed by an earthquake—the	combany.
British parliament fend f. 100,000 to the fuf-	1761 £12,000,000 including lettery, with long au-
Literary property, or fole right of publishing a book. 1534-1551 Several grants for printing and felling ii, 1987	1,02 Z 12,000,000 With long annuities a 252
1503 CHANGE L. COOPER, 30 20Thor _ 1,0m l	1703 Deuts of the navy, we funded at 4 per cent 260
1591 Patent for a translation	£ 2,000,000 at 4 per cent
Vol. IV.	2,000,000 at 4 per cent - 320
	o .

Loans to the Public.	London.
a H	1036 Most of the rity burnt - i, 378
1776 £ 2,000,000 with a lottery - iil, 587	at the state of the there is a second of the
17"7 & 5, 100,000 WITH IL TOTTETY WING INOUT WHITE	1131. 1135 Two great fires in London 1132, 1135 Two great fires in London 1136 Now established as the capital—many houses
15-8 4 6 003,000 WIII) UIII0 WIII	1156 Now established as the capital-many houses
17-0 1 -,500,000 with ditto and ditto 33	
1-80 (12,000,000 With ditto and long and	with flraw-the citizens polithed, called
say, fin can anowith dillo .	harons-great trade-gardens between his
1782 (13,500,000 with ditto and long annutted	and Wellminder, a take on the north nac, ac 319
17\$; 2.12,000,000 With ditto and ditto	The imports chiefly from Germany f.ondon
1784 6 b,000,000 with ditto and ditto - 44	the gr mary of the kingdom, and head quar-
1784 2 6,020,000 with ditto and ditto 44 Floating debt partly finded 52 And the remainder funded now 72	129, 130
1-85 And the remainder funded now . 72	1157 The city gives a large firm to the king - 334
and Case and an thort innuities, and	
(1.001.000 on toll the of long addition	and and an account and provail become plan
1 not fit. 000,000 with long amplifies	mayor-order for houses to be built partly
	of flone • • 349
*** C18.000,000 with long annuities * 344	The circ gets a new charter - 355
	1192 Citizens give 1,500 marks to the king's ranfom 356
34/	120; They buy up the quinzieme - 372
£18,000,000 With 101g minutes	1208 Mayor to be elected annually - 374
	A man confluention a a 377
Navy, victualing, tramport, biris tituded	the London an orter to be the meaning for come and
More of the Jame allo minded - 3°3	1220 A gildhall of Cologne merchants effablished 387
c. s can one (Lovally, open lodg) = 35+	1214 A common feal granted by the king - 386
	1 1 16 The citizens delbiled by frency 111 - 3"9
	Water beaught to the city in pipes . 389
1708 (17,000,000 with long anumities . 443	bossism march ints nay duty to the city . 389
/ 1,000,000	1245 The citizens obliged to attend the king's fair 399
	1257 The citizens ordered not to flore up corn 409
1780 Lich, David—his patriotic zeal - iii, 653	Are exempted from the prifage of whe - 410
	1268 Names and amount of dues paid in the city 417
and a famous the control of the same and the same	1282 German merchants bound to support Bithopf-
	gate, are permitted to flore corn, and chuse
and read life of logwood in dying promitted it, 108,211	an alderman - 437
- 6 to 16 of A cam promptice 3 Tist	1385 Recognifiances for debt to be taken before two
	1335 Recognitances for deliving the random 443
Omnetite unnorical 1713-1719	No person to be in the streets armed nor in
	taverns after the curfen is rung - 443
	A conduit in Cheapfide supplied with water
	Ly levien pines 444
	Crt Winter built for floring wine - 464
1251 Lombards, dealers in money and exchange, and	1300 The Vinty blint to reflore the channel of the
es They propose to cliability a factory in scotland 445	The market usually supplied with herrings and
1348 Are limeted by the 1348 Ufe great carracks in their trade to Scotland 640	as principal members of the community of
	the city - 498
o : 1 concerning the origin of London i, 151,152	the city 1328 The city leafes the bailiwick of Southwark 501
&. The full undoubted notice of London is now	The girds exclusive privileges tellored . \$19
It is a Roman colony	
360 Apparently an important place	to pay it to him 514
367 Called Augulla and Towardship in the Tower 21.	m tall menters unitrented a 511
367 Carred Anguing in L. probably in the Tower 21.	1 1344 Foreign crothed for paving the highways in
367 Called Augusta 400 Roman treasury in L. probably in the Tower 604 St. Paul's church and Westminster built 237	
730 Now, and propably long before, reforted to by	and near the city 1357 Magiffrates directed to make the markets free 1369 Magiffrates directed to make the markets free 1360 Magiffrates directed to make the markets free markets free 1360 Magiffrates directed to make the
many nations for trade - 24	1 1357 Magnitates directed to sindanced - 570
\$86 Reftored by King Alfred	
	1369 Foreign merchants infulted 579
	1372 Some cottages in Birchin falle model of franchites 589
994 The chizens bracely reput	
ert - bidge 6e0 mentioned . 27	E - a = 6 And again == Their petition granted
1016 London and the nobles chafe a king - 28	
1016 London and the nortes Chile war. 28	
1018 Pays £11,000 to King Cunt 28	
	ill and a calogo lent to the king on the predict of
Before 1065 city enjoys tome exemption	crown, now repaid to the the must under
Fitles of the magistrates of London 29 Fitles of the magistrates of London 39 Fig. Charter of William the Conqueror to London 39 Fig. Charter of William the Conqueror to London 39 Fig. Charter of William power the river 205, 33	1383 Dealers in white, vicinats, fifth, &c put under
1000 Charter of William the Conqueror 298, 30	
The city's jurifdiction over the river 298, 30	

150.j 1518 152.j

London.

1386 The city lends the king 69,000 - 1, 598	H c. A . A c	
1365 Fine grants the King 29,000 . 1, 598		V
1389 King grants the fithery of the river to one man for	iver uniter the direction of the lord mayor	
1391 London fuffers lefs than the country by a feareity 603	C C / See New River 1	9.00
King quarrel, with the city, and levies f 10,000 for	1612 Derry for Londonderent and Calendard L.	, 43
The city obtains an act for reftraining foreigners 606	Land airem to the contract of the tree	
1394 Aldermen, hitherto annual, now for life-	hand given to the city and columized	26
Potentian box and dial at his and	1613 L. pays about three quarters of the cufloms	27.
Furringdon ward divided into two . 607	I tota sintinced paven	371
1397 The city lends the king 10,000 marks . 608	to15 Cual trade from Newcastle employs 100 filps	
1395 Blackwell half bonglit by the city . 600	1612 Nobility &c appeared to Lame 1 and inters	28
1400 Population, wealth, and commerce of the city	1617 Nobility, &c ordered to leave Lundon	a 8 6
nuted by the Creek surrous	1618 Proclamation against new buildings, for regu	
noted by the Greek emperor - 611	I taking neighbour noutes, walls of brick or	t'
1401 The city ordered to find a barge and a balinger 612	from, &c and for improving Lincoln's im	
1400 The citizens are obliged to allow free trade	fields	
to cloth-makers, dealers in wine, Iron, &c 616		384
	1619 Further regulations for thickness of walls "	395
618	1630 Number of places licenced for playing cards	
1412 Some merchants of London fend veffels to the	I dive, powis, we in and about a and an	
Mediterranean, which are robbed by the	1622-23 Lords, &c again ordered unt of Loudon 31	'fera
Genocle—they make war upon Genoa 6	16 to Hack way anathra and of delical diff of Loudon 31	7,121
	1645 Hackney coaches, 10, now in Landon	331
	1023-20 Orders for romoving millances - 222	, 341
1416 Lanterns hung out in the winter evenings 611	1 1010 Lords. Are ordered out of tours	
1426 An alderman of L. made alderman of the Haufe 641	1629 The city very wealthy	349
1429 Bayonne ordered to respect London privileges 641	1640 Order against new buildings and regulations	303
	rogo order against new nutraings and regulations	
	for building renewed	164
1438 Weight of L. 5 per cent heavier than others 655	- Project for a further supply of water .	367
1439 Souccites gained in L. Detter than ellewhere 626	1632 Nobtlity, &cagain ordered to the country	
1413 The water found infufficient- pipes laid from	1634 The city ordered to find 7 lhips of war .	37.1
Paddington 665	the And power to the 7 mips of war .	378
1461 Package of woolen cloth and fkins granted to 1., 674	1635 And now to had a	
The target of the Marie I. Co. Marie It in 674	More merchants now worth £1000 than were	
1463 Tenants of St. Martin le Grand allowed to line	Willia 100 in the year 1600	416
port prohibited goods-tronage of wool, &c	1637 London and 4 miles around exempted from	336
fixed at Leadenhall-part of the vettels	new collegions on beauties of a complete from	
bringing falt, com, lift, &c allowed to un-	new reflraints on brewing, &c	397
	1638 Acls for lide of loth only at Blackweit hall	
load at Billingfrate 676	now enforced	402
475 The Steelyard given to the Hanfe 691	1640 The city fined by the king	
- Mayor's claim upon the Hante falt abolished 692	Increase of the fulurhs a proof of the increase	+11
- L. probably the most antient, us the most int-	of comments a proof of the increase	
more than the find and a second about the second at the se	ol cammerce	414
An Aller Annual of the market merchants 694	1643 City pays C10,000 a rek to parliament	416
487 Au ordinance of the magistrates, forbidding the	1654 cackney coaches proger the controll of the	
citizens to attend fairs, annulled - 708	court of alderines	
504 Landon pays £5,000 for confirming privileges ii, 27	1636 Hanfes huilt within to niles fince 1620 taxed,	457
518 A rlot againfl foreigners	1030 troubs man within 13 times lince 1010 taxed,	
car The corner tune of handion for man a said	and new erections fined	460
524 The corporations of handicrafts veffed with a	1660 London pays higher duties on wines, than the	,
controll over foreigners in the fuburbs,	out-purts	
which are emmerated - 61	1661 Many freets to be paved, widened, &c lan-	121
130 The city obtains a decree againt foreigners 71	Leave to be parted, with their Access Lills	
5 (2 Number of but been und castle belled	terme to be hing out in winter nights	496
13 Only a mother in the Thomas I am 74	Magiffrates of London to creet work-honfes	505
540 Only 4 veffels in the Thames above 120 tuns,	Lord mayor, &c propole for new communer	505
according to Wheeler 85	1665 Landon lotes 100,000 people by peffilence	
544, 1544 Acls for paving fireets - 87, 92	1666 Great part of the city deflroyed by fire	520
544 Wapping, lately inted from the river, now di-	A dispation rises of the first by fac	521
Vitigal attentor define and appears interest	A digreffive view of the increase of the town	
	tine that dualier	525
The city lends the court of the king, a 97	1670 Act for widening many fireets, making Fleet	,
588 The city lends the que il \$20,000 . 124	did bassis dda fa	540
567 Royal exchange built by Sir T. Greffum 146	House tents much advanced	
571 London charged to improve the navigation of	1674 Builders of new honles profecuted	545
that I are	of a minders of new nonies profited	57.1
- Faffern fligets paved	1676 A great fire in Southwark - I he houses tebuilt	
152	with heart interest and and and	579
579 The city tends a dyer to learn the Perfian acts	Tunitlation than the face of of	
of dying and making carpets - 165	1685 Spitalfields, Soho, and St. Giles's peopled	580
(80 Proclamation nearly new buildings non-London ice	rang strangered some and st. cines a peopled	
88 The city forniffics of thips of war against Spain 1838	by manufacturers, &c from France	617
Lucian land and the service of wat against Spain 185%	I wo hew parithes eredled in the well	611
190 London, hitherto equal to Naples, Lifbon,	1688 Merchants richer than in 1651 - wharfs in-	.,
Prague, Milan, or Gaunt, now fomewhat		
mere deal has Northern Land autonomy		48 z
to a An act an ainst new builds use	the The man by the transfer of the state of	644
- Bartholmnew fair prohibited on account of the	and the city's chare that is for the organia's land	654
and the money on account of the	wide a faith	655
plague a 203		
94 The river water conveyed into the houses 100 H	1711 I ondone pays feven miths of the entlones	1
95 Number of honfes, by effinate 206	1724 Themes water bod to the professor for	16.
Increase of the futurity to the	1721 Thomes water led to the western firbuchs	111
on New more luminion against income for the	1718 Number of vellels arrived in the year	141
02 New proclamation against increase of honses 227	ACI for regulating watermen on the river	
of the vacancies in the Strand filled in	1710 Imports and exposts of Lowlon in Man	194
os St. Giles's and Drury lane paved 244	Www parithes erected	r c ç
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	a parintes elected	157

[GENERAL

	To be to month amount affer the new for the diff
	714 Longitude-parliament offer £20,000 for the dif-
Imports of foreign finen	covery of a method to afcertain it at fca, and
1 - 22 Shipping of London 178,557 tuns 182	a board of commissioners appointed iil, 38
sense X'e Christenings and Durinis 210, 217, 224 H.	753 £1,250 paid to Mr. Harrison for making ex-
17.11 Houses in the city numbered - e./	periments—further firm granted - 300
1743 A new parish at Bethnal green - 238	762 £2,000 allowed for any proposal thought wor-
1760 Sundry fircets, &c improved - 321	thy of a trial
	762 Chronometer invented by Mr. Harrison, and
1761 Sums allowed by parliament for L. bridge 347,360	£20,000 paid him at various times - 355
	1 500 paid to Dr. Irwin for his marine chair 350
Number of cattle, &c killed in the year 350	765 Several premiums given, and others offered 414
	Rewards given for tables of calculations - 419
	1770 The board empowered to give further rewards 497
Increase in quantity of coal arrived - 362	1774 The acts respecting the longitude reduced to
find the first the blandilly 402	one 554
1765 Powers of commissioners of streets enlarged 418	1775 A method by observing the distance of the
1765 Southwark and feveral freets improved 444	moon from the fun - 505
160	1777 The board empowered to give rewards - 608
170; / Citi-y on Contagnation to	Offer of a premium continued - 661, 6.9
1 1 Service Babting watering &c 477	1700 Still further continued - 1V, 202
C. di an authora 6 ld an commissioners of excise 477	1676 Loom engine brought from Holland in, 578
Gretham coffege fold to commissioners of excise 477	1797 Invention for working feveral by one moving
	power iv, 401
1780 Marybone paved, lighted, &c 497	Lotteries for raifing money-See Loans.
1771 Improvements in various parts enacted - 513	1622 Some before now for the colonies - ii, 321
1772 Good effect of the premium for macketer, acc 341	1630 One for bringing water to London - 367
Acts for improving firects, police, &c * 544 li	1661 Royal fishery company authorized to make one 503
1773 City gives bounty upon foreign wheat, and peti-	1695 Frequently used for putting off old goods 671
tions parliament against forteries - 33+ [1608 All private lotteries suppressed by parliament 705
Regulations for buildings, police, &c * 550	
• == 6 The lord-mayor's falary enlarged = 594	1711 Government raife two millions by lottery iii, 14
12-7 The city buys up tons on the inci-meets	Illegal lotteries still very frequent—prohibited 23
· improved	1718 Dealing in chances, and all adventures refem-
A Se for various improvements = 600	bling lotteries, prohibited 63
1778 The city empowered to borrow for public works 621	17.53 A lottery for the British muscum - 300
City does not join in petitions against Ireland 623	1761 A lottery—the prizes in flock at 3 per cent 345
1779 1,104 coupty houses within the city - 649	1762 Two lotteries—prizes in Hock at 4 per cent 379
1//9 13 the state of the state	1760 Lottery prizes enlarged, and paid in money 488
	1700 Lottery prizes charges; and para
1785 Dreadful fires and diforders produced by the	They are the second sec
proteflant affociation 050	1773 The city of London petition against lotteries 534
proteflant affociation	1773 The city of London petition against lotteries 534
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of chargeable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 717	1773 The city of London petition against lotteries 534 1776 The prizes now again funded - 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no
1781 Number of chargeable honfes 704 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 717 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-kcepers regulated—frauds checked—no finare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries pro- libitied 629
proteflant affocation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by	1773 The city of London petition again Interies 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no fine the first of the fi
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of chargerable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the	1773 The city of London petition again Interies 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no fine the first of the fi
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable houses 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity customs 45	1773 The city of London petition again Interies 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1776 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1884 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 1884 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 1885 Lord-mayor deleast a combination for raifing	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petity lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 71 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1976 Apather in the fame way 105
proteflant affocution 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 2 Abolition of petity cultoms 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 83	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no 687 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no 687 1785 Irish tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1785 A hottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame manner;
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cultoms 1785 Lord-mayor deteat a combination for raifing the price of costs 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no 687 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no 687 1785 Irish tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1785 A hottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame manner;
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 1785 Lord-mayor deteat a combination for raifing 1786 the price of costs 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1788 repeal of government duties—wine, import-	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no fhare under a fixteenth—petry lotteries prohibited 782 Irish tickets may be fold in Great Britain 712 1782 Irish tickets may be fold in Great Britain 712 1783 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit iv, 73 1786 Another in the fame way 103 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner; 1787 Aft to prevent illegal infurance, projects, &c 122
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 704 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 7183 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cuffoms 1785 Lord-mayor deleat a combination for raifing the price of coals 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, import- ent the outpayors, to nay the difference of	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries profibilited 620 1782 Irish tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 7785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 103 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner: 1788 Act to prevent illegal mfurance, projects, &c 122 Lotteries 127, 179, 186, 203, 223, 233, 233, 239, 296, 344,
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cultoms 1785 Lord-mayor deleat a combination for raising the price of costs 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, import- ed in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 128	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no 687 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no 687 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no 687 1778 Irifh tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1787 Act to prevent illegal infurance, projects, &c 122 1787 Lotteries 127, 179, 186, 203, 223, 233, 285, 296, 342, 375, 447, 476, 495
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 2785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1788 repeal of government duties—wine, import 1788 et al. (1788 duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1881 repeal of government duties—wine, import 1882 et al. (1788 duties not affected by the general 1883 that the combination of the city's duties not affected by the general 1884 the combination of the city of th	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no finare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 17,76 Another in the fame way 108 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner: 1788 Act to prevent illegal mfurcance, projects, &c 122 Lotteries 127, 170, 1863, 203, 223, 233, 280, 295, 342, 375, 447, 476, 495 1608 Louthquan fettled by a French colony ii, 704
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1786 the city's duties not affected by the 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1788 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1781 The city's duties not affected by the general 1781 The city's duties not affected by the general 1782 The city's duties not affected by the general 1783 The city's duties not affected by the general 1783 The city's duties not affected by the general 1784 The city's duties not affected by the general 1883 The city of the general 1884 The city of the general 1884 The city of the general 1885 The city of the general 1885 The city of the general 1885 The city of the general 1885 The city of the general 1885 The city of the general 1885 The city of the general 1885 The city of the general 1885 The city of the general 1885 The c	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irifh tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1784 Another in the fame way 108 1785 Alottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Louteries 127,179,186,203,223,233,280,296,344, 375,447,4476,495 1698 Loutfiend ettled by a French colony 11, 704 1711 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat 11, 25
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1788 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1781 The city's duties not affected by the general 1781 The city's duties not affected by the general 1781 The city's duties not affected by the general 1782 The city's duties not affected by the general 1783 The city's duties not affected by the general 1784 The city's duties not affected by the general 1785 The city's duties not affected by the general 1785 The city's duties not affected by the general 1786 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1788 The city's duties not affected by the general 1788 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's duties not affected by the general 1780 The city's d	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1776 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no finer under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 785 A hottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manners 1787 Act to prevent illegal miturance, projects, &c 122 Lotteries 127, 170, 186, 203, 223, 233, 280, 296, 344; 375, 447, 476, 495 1698 Longhame fettled by a French colony ii, 704 1711 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat iii, 25 See Mißlifter company.
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cufforms 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, imported in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought withou 20 miles of London 128 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 284 1794 Dreadful fielu Re-Cliff 1795 Dreadful fielu Re-Cliff 1797 Cat for enlarging the cutrance at Temple-bar,	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1776 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irifh tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1784 Another in the fame way 108 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1787 Act to prevent illegal infurance, projects, &c 122 1788 Louifiana fettled by a French colony 11, 704 1791 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat 11, 25 See Mijhitpi company. 1892 Louifiana fettled by a fine in bugland 1, 525
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 704 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 717 7183 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of perty customs 1785 Lord-mayor deteat a combination for raising the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, imported in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought withou 20 miles of London 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 214 1795 Act for enlarging the entrance at Temple-bar, and a new freet initiead of Snow-hill 350	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1776 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no finer under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prolibited 1782 Irish tickets may be fold in Great Britain 712 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner; 1787 Aft to prevent illegal miturance, projects, &c 122 Lotteries 127, 170, 186, 203, 223, 233, 280, 296, 342, 375, 447, 476, 495 1698 Louisana fettled by a French colony 11, 704 1711 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat 11, 25 See Missippin company. 1331 Leuvain chartered to trade in England 1, 526 1821 Levalis of America—commissioners appointed 1, 526
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 2 abolition of petric cultoms 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 2 the price of costs 2 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 2 repeal of government duties—wine, import 2 of in the out-ports, to pay the difference of 2 duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 2 Hint for building London with marble 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 1794 Dreadful fine in Re cliff 1795 Act for enlarging the critance at Temple-bar, 1796 Premiums given for fish fold at Billingfact 2 premiums given for fish fold at Billingfact	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no finare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner: 1788 Act to prevent illegal miturance, projects, &c 122 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 203, 223, 733, 280, 295, 342, 375, 447, 476, 495 1698 Loudjana fettled by a French colony ii, 704 1711 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat iii, 25 See Mijhippi complany. 1331 Leuvain chartered to trade in bingland 1, 508 1783 Icyalifs of America—commissioners appointed to afcertain their losses—indeminication
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 704 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 7183 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cuffoms 1785 Lord-mayor deteat a combination for raifing the price of costs 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, import- ed in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 1794 Dreadful friein Reschiff 1795 Act for enlarging the entrance at Temple-bar, and a new firect inflead of Snow-hill Premiums given for fish fold at Billingfgate 365 365	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1776 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irifh tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1784 Another in the fame way 108 1785 A feet to prevent illegal infurance, projects, &c 122 1787 Lotteries 127, 170, 186, 203, 223, 233, 280, 296, 342, 375, 447, 476, 495 1698 Louifnan fettled by a French colony 11, 704 1788 I counter the king to Mr. Crozat 11, 25 1783 I counter chartered to trade in bugland 1, 505 1783 I cyalfs of America—commissioners appointed to affect in their losses—indemnification granted 11, 25
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 704 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 7183 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cuffoms 1785 Lord-mayor deteat a combination for raifing the price of costs 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, import- ed in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 1794 Dreadful friein Reschiff 1795 Act for enlarging the entrance at Temple-bar, and a new firect inflead of Snow-hill Premiums given for fish fold at Billingfgate 365 365	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1776 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no finare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 619 1782 Irifh tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner. 1787 Act to prevent illead inturance, projects, &c 122 Lotteries 127, 179, 186, 203, 223, 233, 280, 296, 344, 375, 447, 4476, 495 1698 Longham fettled by a French colony ii, 704 1711 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat iii, 25 See Myllypic company, 1331 Lewain chartered to trade in bugland 1, 505 1783 Lewain chartered to trade in bugland 1, 505 1783 Levalifs of America—connifinoners appointed to afcertain their lottes—indemnification granted iv, 22 — Their migrations and new purfuits 7, 22
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 704 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cuffoms 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raising the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, imported in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 128 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 1794 Dreadful frieiu Re-Cliff 1795 Act for enlarging the cutrance at Temple-bar, and a new threet initead of Snow-hill 1796 Retail market for fift at dittu 1798 Harborn plunder—amount effinated—a icne- 1431	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1785 A nother in the fame way 105 1784 Another in the fame way 105 1784 Act to prevent illegal infurance, projects, &c 122 1785 Louisine fettled by a French colony 11, 704 1786 Louisine fettled by a French colony 11, 704 1787 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat 11, 25 1783 Leuvain chartered to trade in England 1, 506 1783 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1783 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1783 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1784 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1785 Alevain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1785 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1786 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1787 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1788 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Levain chartered 10 trade in England 1, 507 1789 Le
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cultoms 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, imported in the out-ports, to pay the difference of dutty, if brought within 20 miles of London 128 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 284 1794 Dreadful facility Re-Citif 1795 Act for enlarging the cartance at Temple-bar, and a new fireer inflead of Snow-hill 2796 Retail market for fift at dittu 376 1796 Harbour plunder—amount effimated—a nemedy applied (See Thames pale's) 434	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A hottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1787 Act to prevent illegal miturance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal miturance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal miturance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal miturance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal miturance, projects, &c 122 1788 Around the fame way 1789 The forther of the fame way 1789 Tevalify of America—company, 1789 Leurain chartered to trade in England 1789 Tevalify of America—commissioners appointed 1789 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 Allowance to fettlers in Canada
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cuffoms 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, imported in the out-ports, to pay the difference of dutty, if brought withou 20 miles of London 128 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 284 1794 Dreadful field Re-Cliff 1795 Act for enlarging the cutrance at Temple-bar, and a new firect infield of Snow-hill 1796 Harbour plunder—amount effinated—a teme-day applied (See Thamestales) 236 1799 The city empowered to might a causal acrofs	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries pro- 1781 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1787 Act to prevent illegal mfurance, projects, &c 122 1787 Lotteries 127, 170, 1863, 203, 223, 233, 283, 295, 334-3 1783 1784, 1776, 1975 1783 1 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 203, 223, 233, 283, 295, 344-3 1783 1 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 203, 223, 233, 187, 295, 344-3 1783 1 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 203, 223, 233, 187, 205, 344-3 1783 1 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 170, 170, 170, 170, 170, 170, 170, 170
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cuffoms 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, imported in the out-ports, to pay the difference of dutty, if brought withou 20 miles of London 128 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 284 1794 Dreadful field Re-Cliff 1795 Act for enlarging the cutrance at Temple-bar, and a new firect infield of Snow-hill 1796 Harbour plunder—amount effinated—a teme-day applied (See Thamestales) 236 1799 The city empowered to might a causal acrofs	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1782 Arith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A hottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1787 Act to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1788 Arith the fame way 1789 French colony 1897 Act to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1789 Arith the fame way 1898 to project the fame way 1898 Act to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1789 Arith the fame way 1899 Act to prevent in the Mediterranean 1899 Act to have water brongers in the project in the prize of the fame of the Mediterranean 1898 Act to have water brongers in the project in the project in the project in the project in the Mediterranean 1899 Act to have water brongers in the project in the project in the migration of the Mediterranean 1899 Act to have water brongers in the project in the project in the Mediterranean 1899 Act to have water brongers in the project in the project in the migration in the project in the migration in the migra
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 2785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 2785 the price of cods 2787 The city's duties not affected by the general 2787 recity's duties not affected by the general 2788 repeal of government duties—wine, import 288 repeal of government duties—wine, import 289 repeal of government duties—wine, import 280 repeal of government duties—wine, import 281 repeal of government duties—wine, import 281 repeal of government duties—wine, import 281 repeal of government duties—wine, import 281 repeal of government difference of 282 duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 128 283 repeal acts for improving the firects, &c. 234 2794 Dreadful fine in Re-cliff 284 remail and a new firect initiand of Snow-hill 285 Retail market for fift at dittu 286 Retail market for fift at dittu 287 Retail market for fift at dittu 287 Retail market for fift at dittu 287 Retail market for fift at dittu 288 Harbour plunder—amount eftimated—a time 289 day publied (See Thames policy) 280 New figurares, &c on the d. of Bedford's ground 504 280 New figurares, &c on the d. of Bedford's ground 504 280 Act for fival delays in London amended	1773 The city of London petition again fotteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries pro- Inhited 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1787 Act to prevent illegal miturance, projects, &c 122 1787 Lotteries 127, 170, 1863, 2032, 223, 233, 283, 295, 334-3 1783 1784, 1776, 1975 1783 1 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 2032, 223, 233, 283, 295, 344-3 1783 1 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 2032, 223, 233, 187, 295, 344-3 1783 1 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 2032, 223, 233, 187, 295, 344-3 1783 1 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 2032, 223, 233, 187, 295, 344-3 1783 1 Lotteries 127, 170, 1865, 2032, 233, 233, 235, 235, 235, 235, 235, 2
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 2785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 2785 the price of cods 2787 The city's duties not affected by the general 2787 recity's duties not affected by the general 2788 repeal of government duties—wine, import 288 repeal of government duties—wine, import 289 repeal of government duties—wine, import 280 repeal of government duties—wine, import 281 repeal of government duties—wine, import 281 repeal of government duties—wine, import 281 repeal of government duties—wine, import 281 repeal of government difference of 282 duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 128 283 repeal acts for improving the firects, &c. 234 2794 Dreadful fine in Re-cliff 284 remail and a new firect initiand of Snow-hill 285 Retail market for fift at dittu 286 Retail market for fift at dittu 287 Retail market for fift at dittu 287 Retail market for fift at dittu 287 Retail market for fift at dittu 288 Harbour plunder—amount eftimated—a time 289 day publied (See Thames policy) 280 New figurares, &c on the d. of Bedford's ground 504 280 New figurares, &c on the d. of Bedford's ground 504 280 Act for fival delays in London amended	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 587 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 620 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 711 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1785 Aft to prevent illegal unfurance, projects, &c 122 Lotteries 127,179,186,203,223,223,233,296,342, 1783 Louisan ettled by a French colony 11, 704 1711 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat 111, 25 1783 Louisan chartered to trade in England 1, 506 1783 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 506 1783 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 506 1783 Levain chartered to trade in England 1, 506 1784 Louis Chartered to trade in England 1, 506 1785 Hayfowance to fettlers in Canada 222 1785 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 222 1786 Hayfe founded—profipers (See Hayfe) 1, 1521 1785 Hayfome trade in the Mediterrate an 338 1841 Unites with Hamburgh againft robbers 301 1842 Obtains a charter for trading in England 302 1842 Obtains a charter for trading in England 302 1842 Obtains a charter for trading in England 302
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cuffoms 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, imported in the out-ports, to pay the difference of dutty, if brought withou 20 miles of London 128 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 284 1794 Dreadful field Re-cliff 1795 Act for enlarging the cutrance at Temple-bar, and a new firect infield of Snow-hill 1796 Harbour plunder—amount effinated—a temedy applied (See Thamestales) 365 1799 The city empowered to make a causal acrofs the file of Dogs, &c 478 1800 New figures, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground 502 1800 New figures, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground 502 1800 Permotalfor improving the harbour newfridge, &c512	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no finare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner: 1787 A center of the fame way 108 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner: 1788 A center of the fame way 108 1784 A center of the fame way 108 1785 A center of the fame way 1786 A center of the fame way 1887 A center of the fame way 1887 A center of the fame way 1887 A center of the fame way 1888 A center of the fame way 1888 A center of the fame way 1888 A center of the fame way 1889 A center of the fame way 1889 A center of the fame way 1899
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris made coaches fuperfeded by thofe of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petry cuffoms 1785 Lord-mayor deleat a combination for raifing the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, import- ed in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 128 1795 Several acts for improving the firects, &c. 284 1794 Dreadful frein Re'cliff 1795 Act for enlarging the entrance at Temple-bir, and a new firer imited of Snow-bill 1796 Retail market for fifth at ditta 1796 Retail market for fifth at ditta 1799 The city empowered to mile a causal acrofs 1800 New figures, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground 180 New figures, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground 180 New figures, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground 180 Act for finall debts in London amended 180 Proposal for improving the harbour, newbridges, &c. 29 180 Orea proportion of the commerce of the	1773 The city of London petition again fotteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1781 Act to prevent illead inturance, projects, &c 122 1781 Louteries 127, 179, 186, 203, 123, 123, 128, 1296, 324, 127 1783 Louteries 127, 179, 186, 203, 123, 123, 128, 1296, 134, 125 1698 Louteries 127, 179, 186, 203, 123, 123, 128, 1296, 134, 125 1698 Louteries 127, 179, 186, 186, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by thote of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cultoms 1785 Lord-mayor deteat a combination for raifing the price of costs 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, import- ed in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 1783 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 1794 Dreadful friein Re cliff 1795 Retail market for fift at ditta 1796 Retail market for fift at ditta 1796 Retail market for fift at ditta 1799 The city empowered to make a causal acrofs the file of Dogs, &c 1800 New Iquares, &c on the d. of Dedicad's ground 500 1800 New Iquares, &c on the d. of Dedic	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1785 A hother in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1787 Act to prevent illegal murrance, projects, &c 122 1787 Lotteries 127, 170, 186, 203, 123, 233, 280, 296, 343, 1787 1787 1787 179, 186, 203, 123, 233, 280, 296, 343, 1788 1788 1788 1788 1788 1788 1788 1788
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris made coaches fuperfeded by thofe of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petry cuffoms 1785 Lord-mayor deleat a combination for raifing the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, import- ed in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 128 1795 Act for enlarging the entrance at Temple-bir, and a new free initieal of Snow-hill 1795 Retail market for fifth at ditta 1796 Retail market for fifth at ditta 1797 The city enpowered to mile a causal acrofs 1800 New figures, & con the d. of Bedford's ground 180 New figures, & con the d. of Bedford's ground 180 Propolation for in London amended 180 Propolation for in London amended 180 New figures, & con the d. of Bedford's ground 180 Propolation for in London amended 180 Propolation in London amended 180 Propolation in London in London 180 London afternation corrected 181 Sp. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St	1773 The city of London petition again fotteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 103 1786 Another in the fame way 104 1786 Another in they are all managed in the fame manner. 1787 Act to prevent illegal infurance, projects, &c 12 1784 Lotteries 127, 170, 186, 203, 223, 233, 283, 295, 334-3 1785 437, 476, 495 1785 Another in they are all managed in the fame manner. 1787 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat 1817 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat 1818 Louvain chartered to trade in bugland 182 Louvain chartered to trade in bugland 183 Levalifs of America—commithoners appointed 184 Louvain chartered to trade in bugland 185 Louvain chartered to trade in bugland 187 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 187 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 188 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 189 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 189 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 189 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 189 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 189 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 189 Louvain chartered to reduce the first in Canada 189 Lou
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 recity's duties not affected by the general 1787 repeal of government duties—wine, import- ed in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 1788 Several acts for improving the firects, & 234 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, & 234 1794 Dreadful frie in Ref. citi 1795 Retail market for fift at ditta 1798 Harbour plunder—amount effinated—a teme- dy applied (See Thames police) 1799 The city empowered to make a causal acrofs 1800 New Ignares, & con the d. of Dedford's ground 502 1800 New Ignares, & con the d. of Dedford's ground 503 1800 New Ignares, & con the d. of Dedford's ground 504 1800 New	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1782 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare in the fame under the flare in the fame of the flare in the fame may 1785 A hother in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1787 Act to prevent illegal inturance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal inturance, projects, &c 122 1787 Act to prevent illegal inturance, projects, &c 122 1787 Aft to prevent illegal inturance, projects, &c 122 1787 Aft to prevent illegal inturance, projects, &c 122 1788 After a project in the fame way 1784 Levalin action for the fame of the fam
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 704 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 717 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by those of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petry customs 1785 Lord-mayor deteat a combination for raising the price of cods 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, imported in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 128 Hint for building London with marble 1793 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 24, 27, 28, 28, 28, 29, 29, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20	1773 The city of London petition again tottelies 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no finare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 103 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner: 1787 A center of the fame way 103 And henceforth they are all managed in the fame manner: 1788 A center of the fame way 104 1786 A center of the fame way 105 1786 A center of the fame way 107 1787 A center of the fame way 108 1788 A center of the fame way 1789 A center of the fame manner: 1789 A center of the fame way 1780 A center of the fame way 1781 Lenvain chartered to trade in bugland 1781 Lenvain chartered to trade in bugland 1783 Lenvain chartered to trade in bugland 1784 Lenvain chartered to trade in bugland 1785 A levelifs of America—commissioners appointed to afectain their lottes—indemnification 1784 Interest in Canada 1785 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1785 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1786 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1787 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1788 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1789 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 1799 A lowance to fettlers in Canada 17
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1786 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1788 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 Several acts for improving the difference of 1789 duties not affected by the general 1789 Several acts for improving the fifterence of 1789 Dreadful fuciu Ra'ctiff 1789 Act for enlarging the entrance at Temple-bar, 1789 and a new fireet initead of Snow-hill 1789 Retail market for fift at ditta 1789 The city empowered to make a causal acrofs 1789 The city empowered to make a causal acrofs 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1881 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1882 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1883 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1884 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1885 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1886 New fi	1773 The city of London petition again totteries 337 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1778 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no flare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1786 Another in the fame way 108 1787 Act to prevent illead inturance, projects, &c 122 1784 Louteries 127,179,186,203,223, 233,289,296,3243 1785 474,476,495 1789 Loutina fettled by a French colony ii, 704 1781 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat iii, 25 1782 Louteries 127,179,186,203,223, 233,289,296,3243 1783 Louvain chartered to iride in bugland 1783 Louvain chartered to iride in bugland 1783 Louvain chartered to iride in bugland 1783 Louvain chartered to iride in bugland 1783 Louvain chartered to iride in bugland 1783 Louvain chartered to iride in bugland 1784 Louvain chartered to iride in bugland 1785 Louvain chartered to iride in bugland 1786 Libeck founded—profpers (See Hunfe) 1881 Louvain chartered in the Mediterranean 1882 Said to have water brought in by pipes 1894 Unities with Hamburgh againft robbers 1895 Said to have water brought in by pipes 1895 Obtains a charter for trading in England 1897 Which is now renewed and calanged 1898 United the war with England and the Hanfe, and commit Indifficities 1896 Libeck refuses to abide by an accontodation between bugland and the Hanfe, and commit loffilities 1896 Libeck refuses to abide by an accontodation between bugland and the Hanfe, and commit loffilities 1896 Libeck refuses to abide by an accontodation between bugland and the Hanfe, and commit landitimes may commercial privileges in
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by thote of London 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the abolition of petity cultoms 1785 Lord-mayor deteat a combination for raifing the price of costs 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general repeal of government duties—wine, import- ed in the out-ports, to pay the difference of duty, if brought within 20 miles of London 1783 Several acts for improving the firects, &c 1794 Dreadful frie in Re-Cliff 1795 Act for enlarging the critance at Temple-bar, and a new firect initead of Snow-hill 1796 Retail market for fifth at ditta 1798 Harbour plunder—amount eftimated—a 10me- dy applied (See Thames pales) 1800 New figuares, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground 500 1800 New figuares on the d. of Dedford's ground 500 1800 New figuares on the d. of Dedford's grou	1773 The city of London petition again tottelies 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 Office-keepers regulated—frauds checked—no finare under a fixteenth—petty lotteries prohibited 1782 Irith tickets may be fold in Great Britain 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with profit 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1787 Act to prevent illead infurance, projects, &c. 122 1787 Lotteries 127, 170, 186, 203, 223, 233, 280, 295, 342, 1787 375, 447, 476, 495 1781 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat 1781 Granted by the king to Mr. Crozat 1783 Lowoin chartered to trade in bugland 1783 Lowoin chartered to trade in bugland 1784 Lowoin chartered to trade in bugland 1785 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1785 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1785 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1785 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1785 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1785 Allowance to fettlers in Canada 1785 Allowance to retrieve for an experimental files that founded—prolpers (&ce Hanfe) 1785 Allowance to retrieve in Canada 1785 Allowance to retrieve in Canada 1785 Allowance to retrieve in Canada 1785 Allowance to retrieve in Canada 1785 Allowance to retrieve in Canada 1785 Allowance to retrieve in Canada 1785 Allowance to retrieve in Canada 1785 Allowance to retrieve in Canada 179 Which is now enewed and calarged 179 Which is now enewed and calarged 179 Which is now enewed and calarged 179 Which is now enewed and calarged 179 Lubeck refufes to abide by an accontodation 1796 hetween lengland and the Hanfe, and com- 1797 Lubeck cludities 1796 Another from the Hanfe, &c. 693 1797 Lubeck oftains great commercial privileges in 1797 Lubeck oftains great commercial privileges in 1798 Lubeck oftains great commercial privileges in 1798 Lubeck oftains great commercial privileges in
proteflant affociation 1781 Number of clarageable honfes 1782 Confiderable improvements enacted 1783 Before now Paris-made coaches fuperfeded by 1784 Duties payable to the city not affected by the 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1785 Lord-mayor detect a combination for raifing 1786 The city's duties not affected by the general 1787 The city's duties not affected by the general 1788 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 The city's duties not affected by the general 1789 Several acts for improving the difference of 1789 duties not affected by the general 1789 Several acts for improving the fifterence of 1789 Dreadful fuciu Ra'ctiff 1789 Act for enlarging the entrance at Temple-bar, 1789 and a new fireet initead of Snow-hill 1789 Retail market for fift at ditta 1789 The city empowered to make a causal acrofs 1789 The city empowered to make a causal acrofs 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1880 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1881 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1882 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1883 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1884 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1885 New figuraces, &c on the d. of Dedford's ground soa 1886 New fi	1773 The city of London petition again forteries 334 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1776 The prizes now again funded 1778 All of the try without a loan—tickets fold with 1785 A lottery without a loan—tickets fold with 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1786 Another in the fame way 1787 Aft to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1787 Aft to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1787 Aft to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1787 Aft to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1787 Aft to prevent illegal murance, projects, &c 122 1788 Lowlinae lettled by a French colony 1789 Lowlinae lettled by a French colony 1780 Invalid for the fame way 1781 Lowline for the fame way 1783 Lowline for the fame in the fame manner; 1785 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1785 Itas fome trade in the Mediterranean 1786 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1787 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1789 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1780 Itas fome trade in the Mediterranean 1780 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1781 Lowled hounded—prolpers (See Hunfe) 1782 Itas fome trade in the Mediterranean 1783 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1784 Itas fome trade in the Mediterranean 1785 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1785 Itas fome trade in the Mediterranean 1786 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1787 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1788 Itas fome trade in the Mediterranean 1788 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1789 Allowance to lettlers in Canada 1790 Obtains a clarter for trading in England 1791 Which is now renewed and calauged 1791 Which is now renewed and calauged 1791 Which is now renewed and calauged 1792 Lobeck refures to a bide by an acconnodation between handland and the Itanfe, and commit hodilities 1793 Lowling and the Itanfe, and commit hodilities 1794 Lobeck lounded the fair region of the Hanle, &c 693 1795 Lobeck lounded the fair region of the Hanle, &c 693 1796 Lobeck lounded

IN

2 4 1 2

1295||

1533 Propofes to conquer Sweden ii,75	1765 Madder-cultivation encouraged - fii, 114
1 571 Lilbeck lilbs feized by Sweden	Ouantity imported from Date 1
1641 Though eclined, has above 600 ships, some	Quantity imported from Roterdam 429
v66a Privilages in Factor 1 C. L. 1. 1	
1002 Hittinges in England reteinded 507	
1688 Declining, in confequence of bigotry - 631	
1713 L. Chieri into a treaty with Holland for so years ill an	1641, 1660 Wine of Madeira, an article of English
1251 Luca has dealings in money and exchange - i, 399	trade
	1764 Quantity of wine carried to Jamaica - iii, 463
Faid (falfalu) to a gran fact of the fait	11 170 C 1 He Brillib traders oppressed
1314 Said (falfely) to engrofs the filk, trade till now 501	1 1767 Ellimate of the tende with C B
1391 Merchants of Luca import crowns, &c to Engl. 603	
1488 They obtain abatement of duties in England 711	Manifester of the state of the
	Magistrates of cities and towns-See Alderman,
1721 Importation from America encouraged - 120	Balliff, Mayor, Portgeref, Provoft.
Factorial Milerica enconraged - 110	Bailiff, Mayor, Portgeref, Provoft. Observation that England and Scotland have
Encouragement continued - 395, 417, 418	in fome degree exchanged the titles of ma-
4771 thiport of wood, flaves, &c. from America	giffracy - i. 400 %, and 447, 550
without duty - 512	1, 499 n, and 447, 559
Act for importation without duty continued	1101 Magna charta of Henry I (not fo called) 1, 314
	1215 The more famous one of King John 379
522, 633; iv, 106, 170, 372	1 1217 tee Renewed 7 linies by Henry 111
14 Luna trades in cheefe, wine, &c - 1, 123	1297 Confried by Edward I
Lutecia—See Paris.	14 Mahragan or a mood like is in Manual 461
1556 "Lydians Ipare corn to Greece	14 Mahrgam, or wood like it, in Mauritania i, 127
1179 Said to be mafters of the fea, and inventors of	1 '// may be imported from America withoutdute iii are
6 Said to fend a colour - 7. 1	1790 Duty rated by weight
Said to fend a colony to Italy - 20	Before 1146 Majorca paid tribute in 61k
548*Conquered by Cyrus—the nobles very rich 44	Before 1146 Majorca paid tribute in filk 1, 322 1323 Has trade in Flanders—invited to England 495
	1228 Free trade in Kards Invited to England 495
4 (43 flid) fill EC Wilflike thins in toreign forging	
1394 The merchants appear on many occasions to	
have bud loves deal!	1342 The king of Engl. feeks the friendship of M. 529
have had large dealings with Norway, &c	
-they had now 21 houses in Bergen, which	
were purnt and plundered by timates	
1412 They charge the Hanfards with confpiring to	206-200 And in Pair
diffress the English trade - 625	296-500 And in Britain and Ireland - 205, 224
K. Henry Genis to sayle the	1 1230 File of ale regulated
K. Henry feenis to rauk them among the Hanfe 626 n	1 335 Ale exported from England
1475 A house in Lynne given to the Hanic - 691	1389 A licence for brewing and felling ale - 601
14 Lyons [Lugdunum] a flourithing city	
	1482 Scottish porling to tupervitors - 674
	1482 Scottish parliament prohibit mixing beer 701
16.11 Said to fulled by impatial form C.	1 300 Beer exported from England to Autwern ii. 121
- 416	1 1043 Excite unity impored on beer and ale 426
CCB 71.7 40 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1761 Duty increased iii, 344
obtained by Fortugal from Chua ii, 180	
1586 NACAO obtained by Portugal from China ii, 180 1699 The population	1790 Additional duty laid on malt . iv, 212
	14 Malta (Melita) a Carthaginian colony, its pro-
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140	duce and trade
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 302 Maceta, an emporium for frice	14 Malta (Melita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John
1738 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv,140 302 Maceta, an emporium for spice Machinery—See Hydraulic maior	14 Matta (Melita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John ii, 57
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv,140 302 Maceta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clumour	14 Matta (Melita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John ii, 57
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 502 Maceta, an emporium for spice Machinery—See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-prople prohibited by an in-	duce and trade duce and trade i, 124 1530 Given to the knights of St. John ii, 57 1798 Taken by the French iv, 459 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an em-
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 502* Maceta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by part. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for granzining file.	14 Malia (Melia) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 302 Maceta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Hydraudic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1767 An improved crane.	14 Malia (Melia) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade i, 124 1530 Given to the knights of St. John ii, 57 1798 Taken by the French iv, 459 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Manchefler, A British and Roman city ii. 106
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 302 Maceta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Hydraudic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1767 An improved crane.	duce and trade duce and trade i, 124 1530 Given to the knights of St. John ii, 57 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Manchester, A British and Roman city 170 Manchester
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 502* Maceta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Elpharaulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining silk iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvement.	14 Malla (Mella) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emperium of British trade 170 Marchefler, A British and Roman city 193 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1000 [1818 a mint
1738 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv. 140 5028 Maceta, an emporium for frice i, 84 Machinery—See Ilydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining filk iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1778 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in least engines prolonged by machinery 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 1	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 57 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Manchester, A British and Roman city 923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1026 Has a mint 1030 Long heters 1600 a woolen manufacture of abilished in the
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 502* Macata, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery Hopdraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organizining siss. 1716 An improved crane 1717 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in sleam engines prolonged by parliment 1726 Machinery to the seather services.	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 57 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Manchester, A British and Roman city 923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1026 Has a mint 1030 Long heters 1600 a woolen manufacture of abilished in the
181 1738 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organziming filk iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in sleam engines prolonged by parliment 1776 Machinery in the woelen manufacture destroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures.	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 57 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Mancheffer, A British and Roman city 174 Marcheffer, British and Roman city 175 Mancheffer has manufacture established ii, 4154 1641 Mancheffer has manufactures of linen and cotton to the state of the state
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv. 140 502* Macata, an emporium for spice. Machinery—See Ilydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. 149 A patent for machinery for organizining silk iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in sleam engines prolonged by parlitimen 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures strictly problished	14 Matha (Meita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade i, 124 1530 Given to the knights of St. John ii, 57 1798 Taken by the French iv, 459 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emperium of British trade 170 Manchester, A British and Roman city i, 196 170 Manchester, A British and Roman city i, 196 1923 Apparently fortisted by King Edward 1266 1020 [Ilas a mint Long hefore 1600 a woolen manufacture established ii, 415a 1641 Manchester has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1727 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man.
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv. 140 502* Macata, an emporium for spice. Machinery—See Ilydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. 149 A patent for machinery for organizining silk iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in sleam engines prolonged by parlitimen 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures strictly problished	14 Malia (Melia) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 57 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Manchester, A British and Roman city 170 Manchester, A British and Roman city 183 Apparently fortified by King Edward 184 Long hetore 1600 a woolen manufacture established ii, 4157 1641 Manchester has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 172 Contains 30,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture iii
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Elpharaulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organizining sisk iii, 75 1761 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in theam engines prolonged by parliment 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1776 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1776 Sport of machinery used in manufactures 1776 Sport of machinery used in manufactures 1776 Machinery for spinning cutton, brought to per 1778 Machinery for spinning cutton, brought to per 1778 Spachinery for spinning cutton, brought to per	14 Matha (Meita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Marchefter, A British and Roman city 1,196 1923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1030 [Ilas a mint 1.010] Ilas a mint 1.011 Manchester has manufacture established ii,415a 1641 Manchester has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1727 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1765 Population and trade
181 1738 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 502* Maceta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 669 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining filk iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Machinery for spinning cotton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwught, now made	14 Matha (Meita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Marchefter, A British and Roman city 1,196 1923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1030 [Ilas a mint 1.010] Ilas a mint 1.011 Manchester has manufacture established ii,415a 1641 Manchester has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1727 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1765 Population and trade
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery Hopdraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organizining sisk iii, 75 1719 A patent for machinery for organizining sisk iii, 75 1717 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in tleam engines prolonged by parliament 1718 Machinery in the woolen manufacture defroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1718 Stachinery in spinning cotton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwright, now made 1718 Machinery for spinning cotton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwright, now made	14 Matha (Meita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emperium of British trade 170 Manchester, A British and Roman city 1, 196 1923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1030 [Ilas a mint 1030 [Ilas a mint 1041 Manchester has manufacture established ii, 445a 1641 Manchester has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1727 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1763 Population and trade 1773 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000
181 1738 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organziming filk iii, 75 176 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in sleam engines prolonged by parliment 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Machinery for spinning cotton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwught, now made 1787 Machinery for spinning slav invented 1787 Machinery for spinning slav invented	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 57 1800 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter has British and Roman city 1010 Has a mint 1010 Has a mint 1010 Has a mint 1010 Has a mint 1011 Manchefter has manufacture established ii, 4150 1011 Manchefter has manufacture of linen and cotton 415 1012 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1013 Population and trade 1014 Manchefter has manufacture find to employ 30,000 1015 Population and trade 1016 Population and trade 1017 Vevet manufacture find to employ 30,000 1017 Population and trade 1017 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 202 Maceta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery Gradine ingine. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining fish iii, 75 175 M. Watt's patent for his great improvements in sleam engines prolonged by parliment 1778 Machinery in the woolen manutacture destroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures strictly prohibited 1785 Machinery for fipsiming cotton, brought to per- section by Sir R. Arkwinght, now made 1787 Machinery for fipsiming flax invented 1787 Machinery for spinning flax invented	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1, 57 1800 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter has This and Roman city 162 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1630 Has a mint 1641 Manchefter has manufacture established it, 415a 1641 Manchefter has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1727 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1760 Population and trade 1773 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1773 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000
181 1738 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Elpharaulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organizining sisk iii, 75 175 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in tleam engines prolonged by parliment 578 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Significant of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Machinery for spinning cuton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwight, now made 1784 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1787 1794 And for combing wool	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 74 1800 Taken by the French 1708 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter has British and Roman city 1010 Has a mint 10
181 1738 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Elpharaulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organizining sisk iii, 75 175 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in tleam engines prolonged by parliment 578 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Significant of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Machinery for spinning cuton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwight, now made 1784 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1787 1794 And for combing wool	14 Matha (Meita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Mancheffer, A British and Roman city 193 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1030 [Has a mint 1030 [Has a min
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Elpharaulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining silk iii, 75 175 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in theam engines prolonged by parliment 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in them engines prolonged by parliment 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture defroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures firictly prohibited 1785 Machinery for spinning cuton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwright, now made 1784 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1785 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1786 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1787 Machinery my looms by one moving power 1799 For working many looms by one moving power 1799 Wr. Boulton allowed to export m. for coming 1799 Volvaling of m. invented to export m. for coming 1799 Volvaling of m. invented to export m. for coming 1790 Volvaling of m. invented to export m. for coming 1790 Volvaling of m. invented to export m. for coming 1790 Volvaling of m. invented to export m. for coming 1790 Volvaling of m. invented to export m. for coming 1790 Volvaling of m. invented to export m. for coming 1790 Volvaling of m. invented to export m. for coming 1790 Volvaling of m. invented to export m. for coming upon the property of the	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 74 1800 Taken by the French 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter A British and Roman city 1010 Has a mint 1010 Has a mint 1010 Has a mint 1017 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1017 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1017 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1018 Population and trade 1019 Population and trade 1010 Population and trade 1010 Population and trade 1010 Population and trade 1010 Population and trade 1011 Population and trade 1012 Population and trade 1013 Population and trade 1014 Population and trade 1015 Population and trade 1016 Population and trade 1017 Population and trade 1017 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1019 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 130 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organizing sisk iii, 75 1719 A patent for machinery for organizing sisk iii, 75 1719 A patent for machinery for organizing sisk iii, 75 1719 A nimproved crane 1717 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in tleam engines prolonged by parliment 1718 Export of machinery used in manufactures dirictly prohibited in manufactures firictly prohibited in manufactures firictly prohibited 1718 Machinery for spinning cotton, brought to perfect on by Sir R. Arkwight, now made public iv, 77 1719 Machinery for spinning sax invented 134 1719 For working many looms by one moving power 401 1719 Mr. Boulton allowed to export m. for coining 477 1720 Valuation of m. in the woolen manufacture manufactures in the second substance of the second substa	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 74 1800 Taken by the French 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter A British and Roman city 1010 Has a mint 1010 Has a mint 1010 Has a mint 1017 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1017 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1017 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1018 Population and trade 1019 Population and trade 1010 Population and trade 1010 Population and trade 1010 Population and trade 1010 Population and trade 1011 Population and trade 1012 Population and trade 1013 Population and trade 1014 Population and trade 1015 Population and trade 1016 Population and trade 1017 Population and trade 1017 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1018 Population and trade 1019 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population and trade 1020 Population
181 1738 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery—See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining filk iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in sleam engines prolonged by parliment 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1778 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1778 Interpret of prohibited 1785 Machinery for spinning cotton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwught, now made 1798 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1798 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1797 of working many looms by one moving power 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1797 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1797 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1797 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1797 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1798 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1798 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1798 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1798 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1798 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1798 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1800 Taken by the French 1709 Taken by the French 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter has manufacture established ii, 196 1020 Has a mint 1020 Has a mint 1021 Has a mint 1021 Has a mint 1021 Has a mint 1022 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1031 Has a mint 1032 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1032 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1032 Cotton of the chief manufacture fail to employ 30,000 1033 Number of chargeable houses 1034 Manufactures not assected by the war iv, 63 1038 A perition against the duty on cotton goods Alt of dying cotton in Turkey red introduced, and a preprint more of the presidence.
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 503* Macta, an emporium for frice Machinery—See Hydraulic engina. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i. 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining filk iii, 75 1716 An improved crane in tleam engines prolonged by parlimment 1718 Machinery in the woolen manutacture derivoyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures fricity prohibited 1785 Machinery for fipinning cotton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwight, now made 1797 Machinery for fipinning flax invented 1797 Machinery for fipinning flax invented 1799 Mr. Boulton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1800 Taken by the French 1709 Taken by the French 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter has manufacture established ii, 196 1020 Has a mint 1020 Has a mint 1021 Has a mint 1021 Has a mint 1021 Has a mint 1022 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1727 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1729 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1730 Population and trade 1731 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1733 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1734 Number of chargeable houses 1735 A heater licenced 1736 A petition against the duty on cotton goods Alt of dying cotton in Turkey red introduced, and a preprint more of the pretitions
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining sisk iii, 75 1751 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in sleam engines prolonged by parliment 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1776 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1778 Structure of machinery used in manufactures 1778 Structure of machinery used in manufactures 1778 Machinery for spinning cuton, brought to per- 1779 for working many looms by one moving power 1799 for working many looms by one moving power 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1791 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1791 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1791 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1791 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1791 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1791 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1791 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1791 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1792 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1793 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1794 Wr. Boalton allowed to export m. f	14 Malla (Mella) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1800 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emperium of British trade 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter A British and Roman city 196 923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1000 [18a a mint 1000 [18a a mint 1001 [18a a mint 1014] Manchefter has manufacture established ii, 415a 1641 Manchefter has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1727 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1640 Population and trade 173 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1781 Number of chargeable houses 1784 Manufactures not assected by the war 1784 Manufactures not assected by the war 1785 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1785 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1786 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1786 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1786 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1786 A petition against the facts for the parliament
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 202 Maceta, an emporium for frice i, 84 Machinery and Edwards engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining filk iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1778 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in fleam engines prolonged by parlimment 1778 Machinery in the woolen manufacture derivoyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Machinery for fining cotton, brought to per- 1785 Machinery for fining flax invented 1787 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1787 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1789 Mr. Boulton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boulton allowe	14 Matha (Meita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Mancheffer, A British and Roman city 1, 196 1923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1030 [Has a mint 1030 [Has a mint 1041 Manchester has manufacture established ii, 415a 1641 Manchester has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1722 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1761 Population and trade 1773 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1775 A theatre licenced 1778 Number of chargeable houses 1788 Number of chargeable houses 1788 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1781 A tof dying cotton in Turkey red introduced, 1782 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1783 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1784 Mandreisle, Sir John, travels through Asia, &c. i, 555 1514 Mandreisle, Sir John, travels through Asia, &c. i, 555 1514 Mandreisle, Sir John, travels through Asia, &c. i, 555 1514 Mandreisle, Sir John, travels through Asia, &c. i, 555
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 202 Maceta, an emporium for frice i, 84 Machinery and Edwards engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining filk iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1778 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in fleam engines prolonged by parlimment 1778 Machinery in the woolen manufacture derivoyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Machinery for fining cotton, brought to per- 1785 Machinery for fining flax invented 1787 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1787 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1789 Mr. Boulton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boulton allowe	14 Matta (Metita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1800 Taken by the French 1709 Taken by the French 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefter as British and Roman city 170 Manchefter has manufacture established ii, 196 1010 Has a mint 1020 Has a mint 1021 Has a mint 1027 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1028 The Arthage Cotton and trade 1735 A theatre licenced 1735 A theatre licenced 1738 Number of chargeable houses 1738 Number of chargeable houses 1738 A petition against the daty on cotton goods Att of dying cotton in Turkey red introduced, and a premium given for it by parliament 1320 Mandervile, Sir John, travels through Asia, &c. 1, 555 514 Mandrocto constructs a bridge over the Bos- phous
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 202* Macta, an emporium for spice Machinery See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organizining silk iii, 75 1719 A patent for machinery for organizining silk iii, 75 1716 Machinery to the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1782 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1783 Machinery in the machinery used in manufactures 1784 And for combing wool 1794 And for combing wool 1794 Machinery for spinning slax invented 1794 Machinery for spinning slax invented 1794 Machinery more moving power 401 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 477 1790 Valuation of m. in the woolen manufacture 526 1794 Maddig (far, supposed Phambalou, and vilited by Arabian traders 180 1894 Machinery since the supposed Phambalou, and vilited by Arabian traders 180 1894 Apapearenty called Island of the Moon by the	14 Matha (Meitha) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 16, 57 1800 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Manchefter, A British and Roman city 1, 196 1923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1030 [Has a mint 1030 [Has a mint 1041 Manchester has manufacture established ii, 415a 1641 Manchester has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1722 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1761 Population and trade 1772 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1775 A theatre licenced 1778 Number of chargeable houses 1788 Manufactures not affected by the war 1788 Manufactures not affected by the war 1788 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1789 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1780 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1781 A in d dying cutton in Turkey red introduced, 1782 Manderiste, Sir John, travels through Asia, &c. 1, 555 1782 Manderodes confirmed a bridge over the Bof- phorus 1762 Markit taken by the British forces
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 202 Maceta, an emporium for frice Machinery See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i. 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining filk. iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1778 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in tleam engines prolonged by parlimment 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Machinery in the woolen manufactures 1785 Machinery for fining flax invented 1785 Machinery for fire Arkwught, now made 1786 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1787 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1787 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1788 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1799 Mr. Boalton albuved to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boa	14 Matha (Meita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 57 1798 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emperium of British trade 170 Manchefler, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefler, A British and Roman city 170 Manchefler, A British and Roman city 169 170 Manchefler has minufacture established ii, 4158 1641 Manchefler has minufactures of linen and cotton 415 1727 Contains 30,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1761 Ropulation and trade 1772 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1778 A theatre licenced 1778 Number of chargeable houses 1781 Number of chargeable houses 1782 A jectinon against the duty on cotton goods 1785 A jectinon against the duty on cotton goods 1786 A jectinon against the duty on cotton goods 1787 A did dying cotton in Turkey red introduced, 1788 and a premium given for it by parliament 1320 Mancherist, Sir John, travelsthrough Asia, &c. i., 555 148 Mandrecks constructs a bridge over the Bose 1702 Machia taken by the British forces 1878 Mancher taken by the British forces 1878 Machia taken by the British forces 1878 Described to 1878 D
181 1788 Observation of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 202* Maceta, an emporium for spice Machinery See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining fish iii, 75 1716 An improved crane in the dear engines prolonged by parliment 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in the engines prolonged by parliment 1775 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Machinery for fining cotton, brought to per- fection by Sir R. Arkwught, now made 1785 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1787 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1787 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1789 Machinery for spinning flax invented 1789 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 For working many looms by one moving power 401 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1791 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1794 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1794 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1794 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1794 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1794 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1794 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1795 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1796 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1797 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1798 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1798 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1798 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boalton allowed to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boa	14 Matha (Meita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 57 1800 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Mancheffer, A British and Roman city 1, 196 1923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Hotore 1600 a woolen manufacture established ii, 415a 1641 Mancheffer has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1722 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1762 Population and trade 1773 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1775 A theatre licenced 1778 Number of chargeable houses 1784 Manufactures not assected, by the war 1784 Invanifacture for a sticked, by the war 1784 A petition against the duty on extron goods 1784 A petition against the duty on extron goods 179 A petition against the duty on extron goods 1820 Manderise, Sir John, travels through Asia, &c. 1, 555 1784 Mandreckes constructs a bridge over the Bosphorus 1702 Mandracka taken by the British forces 181, 338 1785 Described by Dela Perouse
1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 150 502* Macta, an emporium for spice i, 84 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i, 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining sisk iii, 75 1716 An improved crane 1775 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in sleam engines prolonged by parliment 1776 Machinery in the woolen manufacture destroyed 592 1778 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1778 Stachinery for spinning cotton, brought to per- 1785 Machinery for spinning sotton, brought to per- 1786 Machinery for spinning state invented 1787 Machinery for spinning state invented 1787 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1789 Machinery for spinning state invented 1780 Valuation of m. in the woolen manufacture 1781 Madagas fars, supposed Phambalou, and visited 1782 Madagas fars, supposed Phambalou, and visited 1784 Apparently called Island of the Moon by the 1789 Machinery spinning state invented to spin	14 Malla (Mella) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 1800 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emperium of British trade 170 Mancheffer, A British and Roman city 196 923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1000 [Has a mint 1000 [Has a mint 1001 [Has a mint 1001 [Has a mint 1001 [Has a mint 1002 [Has a mint 1003 [Has a mint 1004 [Mancheffer has manufacture established ii, 445a 1641 Mancheffer has manufacture of linen and cotton 415 1727 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1642 [Mancheffer has manufacture of linen and cotton 415 1728 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief man- 1644 [Mancheffer has manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1745 Number of chargeable houses 1758 A theatre licenced 1778 [Manufactures not assected, by the war 1784 Manufactures not assected, by the war 1785 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1785 A petition against the duty on cotton goods 1786 [Mancheffer has manufacture] [Manc
181 1788 Observations of De la Peronse concerning M. iv, 140 202 Maceta, an emporium for frice Machinery See Hydraulic engines. 1481 Machinery for fulling hats, on the clamour of the work-people, prohibited by parl. i. 699 1719 A patent for machinery for organzining filk. iii, 75 1767 An improved crane 1778 Mr. Watt's patent for his great improvements in tleam engines prolonged by parlimment 1781 Export of machinery used in manufactures 1785 Machinery in the woolen manufactures 1785 Machinery for fining flax invented 1785 Machinery for fire Arkwught, now made 1786 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1787 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1787 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1788 Machinery for fpinning flax invented 1799 Mr. Boalton albuved to export m. for coining 1799 Mr. Boa	14 Matha (Meita) a Carthaginian colony, its produce and trade 1530 Given to the knights of St. John 11, 57 1800 Taken by the French 1800 Taken by the British forces—becomes an emporium of British trade 170 Mancheffer, A British and Roman city 1, 196 1923 Apparently fortified by King Edward 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Has a mint 1000 Hotore 1600 a woolen manufacture established ii, 415a 1641 Mancheffer has manufactures of linen and cotton 415 1722 Contains 50,000 people—cotton the chief manufacture 1762 Population and trade 1773 Velvet manufacture faid to employ 30,000 1775 A theatre licenced 1774 Manufactures not assected by the war 1784 Manufactures not assected by the war 1784 A petition against the duty on extron goods 1784 A petition against the duty on extron goods 1785 A petition against the duty on extron goods 1820 Manderise, Sir John, travels through Asia, &c. 1, 555 1784 Mandreckes constructs a british forces 1795 Mandreckes on the Boston of the popular of th

[GENERAL Martinique.

2/2 ((/6/6*	
1166 Kingdom fold to the king of Scotland - i, 416	1762 Is taken by the British forces - iii, 352
1666 Cattle from Mann admitted at Chester ii, 523	1262 And reflored at the peace - 300
1764 Cruifers stationed round Mann to prevent sinug-	lang Planters are much diffrested by ants . 010
1765 Sovereignty bought for the crown-revenue	1704 Sugar and rum exported from W. to Gi. Billam 404
received by the duke of Athol 1754-1763 415	Maryland-See America, United States.
	1622 M. granted to Lord Bultimnre-conftitution ii, 374
	1622 Is fettled, and foon comes to maturity = 379
- Possession taken for the king-strangers depart 418	1634-35 Colonifts fent to M. by Lord Baltimore 383
1766 Act for importing hugles from Mann - 446	1731 Prinduce and trado - iii, 163, 164
1767 Premiums on filtery and linen 403	1740 Trade, quantity of tobacco, &c - 224
1771 Funds provided for repairing harbours 513	1775 Produce, trade, flipping, &c - 569-573
1772 Act for admitting herrings from Mann 522	1786 A colony from Baltimore fettled in Madagafcar
the Several regulations for the trade charge of	ruined by the French . IV, 117
1486 New regulations-Dounty on herrings, activ, 104 109	
1798 Many new regulations for the trade - 445	1796 The trade of Baltimore advancing rapidly 394
1800 Boat bounty for herrings allowed - 500	947 Malfoudi's description of India, &C 1, 203,403
Manufactures in general, being articles which	14 Mauritania produces fine timber - 1, 127
cannot be brought under any one particu-	1189 Mayor-the chief magistrate of London, now fo
	called (See London, Magistrates.) 1, 349
lar head.	The title has fince been extended to the chief
1382, 1393, 1423 Specimens of English manufactures	magistrate of every corporate town in Engl.
	Menfures-See Weights and meafures.
1463, 1484 Lifts of articles made in England, and	1292 Mechanic powers understood by R. Bacon i, 452
therefore prohibited to be illiported 979,703,700	14 Media fends pretions flones to Rome i, 138
A see Manufactures improved by foreign protestants in, 104	
7 -64 Many foreign goods prompited, as being made	Median drapery, a name for filk - 177, 231 n
	1464 Medici, Cofmo de, an illustrious merchant of Flor-
1567, 1585 Many new manufactures introduced	ence, trades in all parts of Europe, patron-
145, 1/0, 1/0	izes science and literature-lends great sums
1648 England has almost the whole manufactures of	to Edward IV king of England i,677
Europe (au.) 471	1475 Medici, Lorenzo de, called the Magnificent,
	and literature, and lends money to K. Edw. 692
1722 Manufactures, with fome exceptions, may be	I the The bank of Medici engaged as iccurity for a
exported, and dye-stuffs may be imported,	pension payable by France to the king of
without duty Illy 144	England-a branch of this bank established
1726 Estimated confumption of manufactures in Engl. 134	in Naples 698
1782 Estimated amount of manus, of Great Britain 19, 15	
1799 Account of raw materials imported 1772-1799	1487 An embally with prefents fent to Lorenzo by
469, 470	
1801 Estimate of British manufactures . 549	1765 Mediterranean paffes altered - 111, 412
Maps-See Geography.	1776 The form again altered - 593
1790 Marble brought from the Western islands iv, 213	1000 Meklenburg, a great market for flaves - 1,279
1794 Exempled from duty in coasting carriage 298	Metalles—See Diffuery.
	1-96 May be imported in any veilels - 1V,375
	Melville, General, discovers the true arrange-
1701 Has only 3 or 4 fugar plantations 1762 Taken in the war—reflored at the peace iii, 366	ment of the tires of oars in the antient war
	gallies i, 31 n
1704 Taken by the Buttin forces " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1-68 Makes a hotanic garden in St. Vincent's 111, 479
Marine police-See Thames police.	1783 Obtains from the king of France an abolition of
1862 Marine feet ty-benevolent purpose of the lines	the droit d'unbaine for 1 ODATO = 17, 2 %
tution-noble bequeit of Mi. Hickes-the	1377 Mercer, John, an opulent Scottish merchant, is
fociety put about 300 youths a recond tring	imprifoned at Scarburgh 1, 586
in the way of being u(cliil = 111, 380)	imprisoned at Scorburgh 1373 His fon takes English vessels, is taken himself 586
1772 Society incorporated-privileges to their boys 523	1378 His ion takes English vehets, is taken minter
4. Maritime laws of the Khodians " '> 23	1859 Merchants, a diffinct profession - 1, 5
161 Enforced by the emperor M. Antoninus 192	1728 They trade in caravans - 7
& Laws, or table, of Amalfi - 320	14 Despised by the Romans - 142,179
f Laws of Oleron 358	Merchant adventurers - See Governor of merchants.
1250 Laws of Barcelona, now confirmed by the king 410	1250 Said to be amply privileged by the earl of
1250 Laws of Barcelona, now continued by the safety	Flanders 1, 3
1361 Laws ascribed to Wisbuy - 564 Refere 1966 Marriage taxed in England - 1, 295	- 4.1 Said to fettle in Antwern = 663 n
	1493 Before the interruption of the Netherland trade,
1605 Again taxed, together with births, 600	much of it in their hands " "
600 or 538" Marfeille (Majjilla) lottilded	They fill continue to purchase English goods 8
6 Voyages of difcovery from Matina 79	1497 Being complained of by other Engl. merchants,
124 Maffilian trade with Britain - " 109	their admission fine is lowered by parliament 15
Trade declining 130	their adminion the is towered by partialled. 27
and Marfaille has fome trade with the Balt 237	
\$13 Marfeille joins Lyons and Avignon in trade to	I save Their privileges confirmed 49.
Alexandria - " 250	tree Said to employ so,000 people in the Nether-
1641 Shipping and trade faid to decline - ii, 416	lands, and to lave Antwerp from the ne
1641 Shipping and trade laid to decline 1650 The king advances money to the merchants 1651	l quifition 109
	1 sez Complain of the Hanfards to the privy council 109
1701 The trade of Marfeille - 713, 714	They thin Ap.000 Cloths for Flanders
1753 Ships arrived this year ill, 303	1553 Are exempted from the navigation act 125
- Month of the occupied by the French - 11,390	1560 Their privileges confirmed - 134
1701 Is their principal colony—produce, population 712	1200 Vive Live Base

IN

1601

1688 1740 1765

324-3

	4	2721110.
1564	Their trade removed to Emden . ii, 130	1 1760 Burning mills made Class
-	Are chartered as a corporation - 140	1769 Burning mills made felony iii, 488
1:68	Diffresfed by the duke of Alva-their migra-	
		of flour from being immoderate - 1v, 461
1 18 2	They remove from Co. L II I	1 1/99 Attior commuting thirlage to mills in Scotland and
1 486		
1 - 87	Their compares information for the last	
130/	Their commerce inftrumental in faving Eng-	1 1/05 They rate their dividend from a to e per cent
	land from invation	1 - / 30 And partificinip dillolved
1505	They furnish to thips of war against Spain 185 n	Mines (British)—See Tin, Coal, &c.
1591	The Hanfards get them expelled from Staden,	
	and attempt the fame at Elbing 100	Britain poffesses all the metals
1597	They are expelled from Germany - fettle in	
	Groningen - ata	1153 Silver in Cumberland
1601	Nature of their trade - 220	
-	They are invited to return to Staden	
1658		Gold and filver in Ireland
		il tropicopper, non, till, icad, iliver, in England
	They employ 35 ships - 251	Silver in wates
1617		1239 Silver in Durham, copper in Cumberland 391
1624	Refolution of parliament against their image.	1 1204 Lead III Wates
	Refolution of parliament against their imposts,	Il 1377-1399 Several mining projects-fucces unknown
	and for laying open the export of woolen	1 444 Leat, yielding a certain proportion of filver, in
	Building 327	
1034	Privileges confirmed-all merchants admissible	1 1437 Gold ore carried from Ireland to London
	-admission fines fixed - 381	1 1453 Miners Drought from Germany to Rogland
	only to make prefents to the ministers - 281	1 1301 Copper in Cumperland, and calapping
1637	Frivileges confirmed 407	
1643	Pay 7.30,000 for a confirmation by parliament	1689 Mines yielding gold and filver no longer royal 635
1047	Again confirmed—they remove to Dort	
1049	Are invited to return to Bruges, but refuse 428	
1051	Are again invited, and reture 446	
1661	Their stuples now at Hamburgh and Dort 447, 500	Detroving angles was 111, 487
	Are complained of by the clothiers, &c 499	Deftroying engines, ways, &c. made felony 488
-	lieir antwer-their confliction	
	They afterwards make Hamburgh their fole	1704 Mine-adventurers company—their history ii, 647, 732
1688	Are favoured in Hamburgh, and contribute	Il 1/11 Fallianicht endeavour to reheve their creditors
		11 1706 Minorca taken by the British forces . iii. 2
1740	They thank the king for remitting the toll at	1750 Taken by the French
- / /-		1703 Renored to Great Britain at the peace
1760	Their trade has been dealthing	1781 Taken by the French and Spaniards
-,-3	Metaza, filk thread, or raw filk i, 177 n, 226, 231 n	1783 Ceded to Spain at the peace
1 26011	Mexico feeningly visited by an Orleantenan	1798 Taken by the British forces
1517	Mexico feemingly visited by an Orkneyman i, 563 invaded by the Spaniards ii, 36, 54	Il 1799 I rade With Minorea licenced
1556		I Delore 1010 Witht in Tower of London uted by the mon
12021	Microleohae confirm to al har D Danie	Chants as a depot for their cash. but the
1627		king having borrowed / 200,000 from it.
1471	Middleburg in Flanders gets privileges in Eng-	il att
- 7/	land Flunders gets privileges in Eng.	14 Mifenum, a ftation of the Roman navy . i, 125
1.172	And also c 110 c 1,007	Millippi company of France—See France
1474		1 /1 / Distribution - Louisiana Granted to them
	Middlehung in Zalandhan ale man 1 and	1718 Finding and trading projects—flock at 120 6-
1387	Middleburg in Zeland has the wool staple 596	1719 The East-India company united with them 66
30/	Offers to buy all the wine, taken by Arundel 599	Wild ichenies—flock at 1200 and 1200 - 67
1300	The staple is removed from M. to Caldis 600	1720 The bank also united with them #
1425	The staple of Scottish commerce removed from	
	Middleburg to Flanders - 641	Convulsions produced by the frenzy and the
1407	scottish merchants now fail to Middleburg 682	tricks for flripping the people of their pro-
1709 1	diddlefex-a register of all deeds affecting lands	perty
	in M. ordered by act of parliament iii, 9	1723 The proprietors divided by the king into fair
324-33	4 Milan (Medicionum) occasionally the capital	purchasers and stock-jobbing intruders, the
,	of the Roman empire i, 207	capital fixed, and fund declared the com-
1251	Islancfe deal in money and exchange - 399	
1307	rest opuleace of Galcaz, lord of Milan 672	1730 Four mips arrive this year from India
1200	il. 120	1798 Models and casts—the property of them secured
1 590 1	Juling 100 years has no increase	
1593 .	the fixed by law to contain 1,760 vards ii. 202	14 Modera (Muting) noted for a collection of
753 .	Mitefians called mafters of the leas-they found	1270 Interest in Modera 20 per cent 419
	many colonics	1206 Modenaexcells in the fill manufacture 419
1337 A	the ary uniform—order for 1000 foldiers to have	draws a revenue from it and regulate the
	the lame field i. c18 ii	draws a revenue from it, and regulates the
10047	dill driven by water full inentioned . i. 112	
500 5	nch are common in Britain and freland 223	Molucco, or Spice, iflands—the trade of them
537 E	large mills used, probably invented, by Belif-	mottly in the hands of the Arabians i, 281
	arius - 228	1519 The Spaniards arrive at the islands
	***	1319 The Spaniards arrive at the mands - 55

	•
1529 They now fail to them from Panama il, 70	1401 All foreign money prohibited in England i, 612
Monaflic establishments-See Mortmain	1407 English nobles apparently the most acceptable
	ninney on the continent . 619
The tife and abuse of them i, 347, 407, 433, 434 n	1415 Galley halfpennies, &c prohibited . 619
All the leffer monafleries in England suppressed 81	1416 Clipping, &c made treaton 630
1538-39 The whole suppressed - 83	1421 Gold goes by weight-light m. to be recoined 635
Monafic Superstition, a chief cause of the conquests	1423 Money may be exported for military expenses 637
of the Dancs, &c. in England - i, 247	1460 Copper money coined in Ireland . 674
Money-See Gold and filver, Revenue, Paper money,	1466 And alfo in Scotland - 681
Prices, and the Appendix, No II and No III.	1473 Halfpennies coined by the Bishop of Durham 688
18co Money of filver, current with the merchant,	1504 Money recoined for profit to the king - ii,26
of an established standard, and paid by weight i, 5	1505 Shillings now coined - 27
1280 *Said to be now coined 16	1512 A new law against exporting money - 43
1179*Coinage faid to be invented by the Lydians 20	1522 A great variety of coins made - 61
868*Alfo by Phidon, and by the Æginetæ 28, 29	1551 Expense of the king's household - 112
20, "I Diminution of money afcribed to Solon 40 n	1565 The purity of the flandard restored . 126
5. Leather substituted for money in Carthage 51	1576 Diminution of money made high treason 157
508 Value of money in Rome - 60 n	1587 The value of money linking - 183
471 The portion of the daughters of Aristides 66 n	1600 Not above four millions in England - 215
415 Sum given as a public reward to Herodotus 67	1601 Money of inferior flundard coined for Ireland 223
203 Coinage of gold begun in Rome - 102	1604-05 New kinds of money coined - 242, 243
Diminution of money in Rome - 102	1609 Copper faithings coined, in order to superfede
130 Instances of the value of money in Rome 110	the leaden tokens iffued by tradefinen 256
54 Money made of brafs and iron in Britain 117	1613 Money coined of different flandards - 273
14 Made of gold, filver, and brafs, in Britain 136	1619 Amount of money coined in 20 years - 296
	1622 A proclamation against exporting money 312
538 Money of gold coined by the Franks, and fald	
to be by permission of the Greek emperor 228	1625 The coinage of copper patented - 335
630 Money coined at York - 239	1626 Money again of different flandards - 340
851 No other metal than copper coined in China 256	1627 Diminution of money proposed-prevented by
900 Quantity of money possessed by King Alfred 265	Sir R. Cotton's arguments against it 343
930 1,075 Uniformity of money ordered - 268,274	Money not to be exported or melted, &c 345
Before 1066 Money coined in many towns	1631 Milling introduced in coinage - 368
266, 271, 283, 293-297	1632 Netherland merchants allowed to export money 374
Moncy of the Anglo-Saxons 292	1635 Money not to be melted - 388
Coiners paid dues to the kings - 293-297	- Circulation of leaden tokens prohibited 390
Bishops and abbats had right to coin 266, 306, 334	1636 Copper not to be forced upon the poor-filver
a Constant means called Burling	fcarce—gold redundant 39 2
1082 Standard money called flerling - 308	- Farthings, and also halfpence, of copper were
1108 Halfpennies, hitherto broken halfs of pennies,	
now coined round - 316	afterwards made by private persons - 437
1156, 1180 Money reformed, or recoined - 334, 344	1637 A mint fet up at Aberystwith - 398
1207 Money coined in many towns - 374	1638 Amount of money coined in 19 years - 404
1222 Pennies, haltpennies, and furthings, all round 385	1649 Ordinance for various kinds of money - 437
1248 Money of England recoined and improved 396	1657 Amount of money coined 1638-1657 - 471
1250 Money of Scotland ditto ditto 397	1659 Total of money coined 1558-1659 - 478
1257 Gold coined in England - 408	1661 Anact against melting silver money - 498
	1003 Willied Bloney Collect 492
1279 Money coined all round, pieces of 4d - 432	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported
Pieces of 2d in Scotland, and probably in Eng-	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 510
Pieces of 2d in Scotland, and probably in Eng- land 432	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 510 1666 Coinage made free of expense - 524
Picces of 2d in Scotland, and probably in England land 432 Mint managed by foreigners 432	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 510 1666 Coinage made free of expense 1670 Money of various kinds coined 524 1670 Money of various kinds coined
Picces of 2d in Scotland, and probably in England Ind Mint managed by foreigners A32 Much bad money imported—law againft it A51	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined—private coinsentirely suppressed 569
Picces of 3d in Scotland, and probably in England 432 Mint managed by foreigners 432 Much bad money imported—law againft is 451 1204. Soperintendants of payments appointed 454	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 510 1666 Coinage made free of expense 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 554 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 369 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 369
Picces of 2d in Scotland, and probably in England I and 432 Mint managed by foreigners 1292 Much bad money imported—law againft is 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rightouts againft bad money	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined—private coinsentirely suppressed 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years 1676 Span Span Span Span Span Span Span Span
Picces of a din Scotland, and probably in Eng- land 432 Mint managed by foreigners 432 Much bad money imported—law againd iv 451 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rigorous against bad money and exportation of money, &c 463, 464	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 510 1666 Coinage made free of expense 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 554 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 569 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 569 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580
Picces of 2d in Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners 432 Mint bad money imported—law againft is 454 Mint managed by foreigners 455 Mint managed by foreigners 457 Mint managed by foreigners 458 Mint managed by foreigners 458 Mint managed by foreigners 459 Mint managed by foreigners 451 Mint managed by foreigners 451 Mint managed by foreigners 451 Mint managed by foreigners 452 Mint managed by foreigners 453 Mint managed by foreigners 453 Mint managed by foreigners 451 Mint managed by foreigners 451 Mint managed by foreigners 452 Mint managed by foreigners 453 Mint managed by foreigners 454 Mint managed by foreigners 457 Mint managed by foreigners 458 Mint managed by foreign	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1066 Coinage made free of expense 1070 Money of various kinds coined 1071 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 1073 Couneas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1073 Total of money chined in 76 years 1076 Money in England estimated at 1/1x millions 1083 Money of various kinds coined 1084 Money of various kinds coined 1085 Money of various kinds coined
Picces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againd it 1291 Much bad money imported—law againd it 1292 Laws made more rigorous against bad money and exportation of money, &c 1301 Diminition of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland 466	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined—private coinsentirely suppressed 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crimed in 76 years 1685 Money in England estimated at fix millions 1682 Money of various kinds coined 1683 Money of various kinds coined 1684 Money of various kinds coined 1685 Money of various kinds coined 1686 Sunus coined in reigns of Bliz, James I, Charles I,678
Picces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is 431 Much bad money imported—law againft is 451 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 1301 Diminition of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland 406 And money to be carried out of England 474	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 569 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 569 1675 Total of money entired in 76 years 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 622 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bliz. James I, Charles I, 678 — The filver money very deficient—guineas sell for
Pieces of 2d in Scotland, and probably in England land Mint managed by foreigners And Much bad money imported—law againft is Soperintendants of payments appointed Soperintendants of payments appointed And exportation of money, &c 463, 464 Jaor Diministion of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland And foon after one begin in England And soon Region merchants may carry away money 474	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 569 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 569 1675 Total of money entired in 76 years 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 622 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bliz. James I, Charles I, 678 — The filver money very deficient—guineas sell for
Pieces of 2d in Scotland, and probably in England I and 432 Mint managed by foreigners 1294 Much bad money imported—law againft is 451 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 454 1299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c 463, 464 1301 Diministion of money begun in England And foon after in Scotland 466 1307 No money to be carried out of England 474 474	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined — private coinsensirely suppressed 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1673 Total of money coined in 76 years 1674 Money in England estimated at fix millions 1685 Money of various kinds coined 1696 Sums coined in reigns of Eliz, James I, Charles I, 678 The filver money very deficient—guineas fell for 1096 Special recoinage of filver ordered 177
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againd iv 432 Much bad money imported—law againd iv 434 439 Laws made more rignrous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c Jonimintion of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland Money of the Service of England And Service of the Service of England Money of England Money of the Service of England Money of the Service of England Money of England Money of the Service of England Money of England Money of the Service of England Money of England Money of the Service of England Money of	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense - 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined - 554 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 369 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 369 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years - 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 622 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bliz, James I, Charles I, 678 1696 The silver money very deficient—guineas sell for 30/—general recoinage of filver ordered 677 1697 The filver money very deficient - 681 1698 The filver money very deficient - 681 1699 The filver money very deficient - 681 1699 The filver of 681 1690 The filver of 681 1690 The filver of 681 1690 The filver of 681 1690 The filver of 681
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England 432 Mint managed by foreigners 432 Mich bad money imported—law againft is 451 294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 454 299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c 463, 464 201 Diministion of money begun in England 466 And foon after in Scotland 474 No money to be carried out of England 474 308 Prench merchants may carry away money 474 3335 Maney not to be exported nor melted—black money prohibited 511	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expenser - 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined - private coinsentirely suppressed 564 1673 Councas coined of gold imported from Guinea 566 1675 Total of money cnined in 76 years - 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1683 Money of various kinds coined - 612 1696 Sums coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 — The filver money very deficient—guneas fell for 30f—general recoinage of silver ordered 677 Performed in London, Exeter, Bristol, &c. 681 — Money in England climated at fixen millions 681
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againd iv 432 434 435 More had money imported againft bad money and exportation of money, &c 301 Diminition of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland And foon after in Scotland 307 No money to be carried out of England And soon and the money are money 474 333 Money not to be exported nor melted—black money prohibited 818 Black noney tolerated in Ireland 514 514	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense - 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 369 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years - 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 622 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bitz. James I, Charles I, 678 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bitz. James I, Charles I, 678 170 Ferormed in London, Exeter, Bristol, &c. 681 1715 Amount of money voined 1659–1710 - 111, 111, 117
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England — Mint managed by foreigners 1292 Much bad money imported—law againft it 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 1301 Diminition of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland 1307 No money to be carried out of England 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Miney not to be exported nor melted—black 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1331 Exportation of money again prohibited 529	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 564 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Money in England estimated at fix millions 1685 Money of various kinds coined 1696 Sunus coined in reigns of Bliz, James I, Charles I, 678 The filver money very desicnet—guineas sell for 1907—general recoinage of filver ordered 1710 Amount of money coined in 559-1710 111, 17 1716 Sunu coined in twelve months
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againd iv 431 Much bad money imported—law againd iv 432 Much bad money imported—law againd iv 439 Laws made more rigorous againt bad money and exportation of money, &c Jonnimition of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland And foon after in Scotland Manager of the season of the sea	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 564 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1673 Total of money crimed in 76 years 1675 Money in England estimated at fix millions 1685 Money of various kinds coined 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bitz. James I, Charles 1,678 — The filver money very deficient—guineas sell for 197—general recoinage of filver ordered 197—great recoinage of filver ordered 197—provided in London, Exeter, Bristol, &c. 1971 Amount of money coined 1659—1710 — iii, 12 1716 Sun coined in twelve months 1717 Sun coined in twelve months 1717 Sun coined in twelve months
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is 432 Much bad money imported—law againft is 439 Separation of payments appointed Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 Molecular of money begun in England And foon after in Scotland And foon after in Scotland And foon after in Scotland And some of the carried out of England French merchants may carry away money Money portion be exported nor melted—black money prohibited Molecular of money again prohibited Exportation of money again prohibited Exportation of money allowed at Barceland 259 259	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1066 Coinage made free of expense 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 554 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 569 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 569 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 622 1696 Sunus coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 — The filver money very desicient—guineas sell for 30/—general recoinage of filver ordered 677 170/—general recoinage of filver ordered 677 Performed in London, Execter, Brishol, &c. 681 Money in England estimated at fixteen millions 682 1715 Amount of money coined 1659–1710 iii, 12 1716 Sum coined in twelve months 57 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 217 1719 Money in each nation of Europe, by Anderson 69 n
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money insported—law againft is 431 Much bad money insported—law againft is 432 Much bad money insported—law againft is 432 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c 463, 464 And foon after in Scotland And foon after in Scotland And foon after in Scotland And some of the carried out of England And some of the carried out of England And money to be exported out of England And some of the scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And scotland And	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense - 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined - private coinsentirely suppressed 564 1673 Councas coined of gold imported from Guinea 566 1673 Total of money enined in 76 years - 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1683 Money of various kinds coined - 612 1696 Sums coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 The filver money very deficient—guneas fell for 30f—general recoinage of filver ordered 677 Performed in London, Exeter, Bristol, &c. 681 1710 Amount of money coined 1659-1710 - iii, 12 1716 Sum coined in twelve months 681 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21f 1719 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21f 1724 Amount of money coined 1701-1724 - 129
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 1301 Diministion of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland And foon after in Scotland 1307 No money to be carried out of England 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money portio be exported nor melted—black money prohibited 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1341 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelina 1342 Gold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense - 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 369 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crimed in 76 years - 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined - 622 1696 Sunts coined in reigns of Bilz. James I, Charles I, 678 — The filver money very deficient—guineas fell for 30/—general recoinage of filver ordered - 677 — Performed in London, Exect, Bristol, &c. 681 — Money in England estimated at fixteen millions - 681 1715 Amount of money coined 1659—1710 - 111, 1216 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21f 1719 Money in each nation of Europe, by Anderson 67n 1723 Ruson brieve called in and recoined - 193 1713 Amount of money coined 1701-1724 - 129 1733 Broad pieces called in and recoined - 193
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 1301 Diminition of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money to be exported out of England 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money not to be exported nor melted—black money prohibited 1319 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1343 Exportation of money again prohibited Exportation of money allowed at Barcelona 1344 Gold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1345 French merchants may allowed at Barcelona 1346 Gold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1350 French merchants may be availy taxed in Scotl.	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expenfe 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 564 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 569 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 622 1696 Sunus coined in reigns of Bliz, James I, Charles I, 678 — The filver money very desicnent—guineas fell for 30/—general recoinage of filver ordered 674 — Performed in London, Execter, Brishol, &c. 684 Money in England estimated at fixteen millions 684 1710 Amount of money coined 1659–1710 iii, 12 1716 Sunu coined in twelve months 51 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21/5 1719 Money in each nation of Europe, by Anderson 69 no 1724 Amount of money coined 1701-1724 129 1733 Broad pieces called in and recoined 113 1734 Amount of money coined finee 1727 200
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 1301 Diminition of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money to be exported out of England 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money not to be exported nor melted—black money prohibited 1319 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1343 Exportation of money again prohibited Exportation of money allowed at Barcelona 1344 Gold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1345 French merchants may allowed at Barcelona 1346 Gold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1350 French merchants may be availy taxed in Scotl.	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expenfe 1672 Money of various kinds coined 1673 Copper coined – private coinsentirely fuppyeffed 369 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years 1676 Money in England effinated at fix millions 1685 Money of various kinds coined 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 1696 The filver money very deficient — guircus fell for 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 1716 Money in England effinated at fix millions 1681 Money in England effinated at fixen millions 1715 Amount of money coined 1659-1710 — III, 17 1716 Suns coined in twelve months 1717 Guincas fixed by parliament at 21 f 1719 Money in each nation of Europe, by Anderson 69 n 1724 Amount of money coined 1701-1724 — 129 1733 Road pieces called in and recoined — 131 1734 Amount of money coined fince 7727 — 203 1734 Amount of money coined fince 7727 1765 Sun coined from 27th O&to 31st Dec. 1767 Amount of money coined from 27th O&to 31st Dec. 1768 Money in coined from 27th O&to 31st Dec.
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 1301 Diminition of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland 1307 No money to be carried out of England 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money tolicated in Ireland 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1341 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelina 1342 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelina 1344 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelina 1345 Cold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1344 Exportation of money heavily taxed in Scotl. 1355 Money diminished by King Edward 111 1364 And fill more by a colinage of groats 1344 Exportation of money heavily taxed in Scotl. 1356	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expenfe 1672 Money of various kinds coined 1673 Copper coined – private coinsentirely fuppyeffed 369 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years 1676 Money in England effinated at fix millions 1685 Money of various kinds coined 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 1696 The filver money very deficient — guircus fell for 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 1716 Money in England effinated at fix millions 1681 Money in England effinated at fixen millions 1715 Amount of money coined 1659-1710 — III, 17 1716 Suns coined in twelve months 1717 Guincas fixed by parliament at 21 f 1719 Money in each nation of Europe, by Anderson 69 n 1724 Amount of money coined 1701-1724 — 129 1733 Road pieces called in and recoined — 131 1734 Amount of money coined fince 7727 — 203 1734 Amount of money coined fince 7727 1765 Sun coined from 27th O&to 31st Dec. 1767 Amount of money coined from 27th O&to 31st Dec. 1768 Money in coined from 27th O&to 31st Dec.
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 1301 Diminition of money begin in England And foon after in Scotland 1307 No money to be carried out of England 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money tolicated in Ireland 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1341 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelina 1342 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelina 1344 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelina 1345 Cold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1344 Exportation of money heavily taxed in Scotl. 1355 Money diminished by King Edward 111 1364 And fill more by a colinage of groats 1344 Exportation of money heavily taxed in Scotl. 1356	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense - 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 569 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years - 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined - 612 1696 Sunus coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 — The filver money very desicient—guineas sell for 30/—general recoinage of filver ordered 677 30/—general recoinage of filver ordered 677 1715 Amount of money coined 1659-1710 - iii, 17 1716 Sunu coined in twelve months - 51 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21f - 57 1719 Money in each nation of Europe, by Anderson 69 nation of Europe, by Anderson 69 nation 1724 A moont of money coined 1701-1724 - 129 1773 Road pieces called in and recoined - 103 1774 Amount of money coined fince 1727 - 203 1775 Amount of coined from 25th ORL to 316 Dec. 316 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public - 346
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againd is 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1296 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 1307 No money to be carried out of England And foon after in Scotland 474 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money not to be exported nor melted—black money prohibited 574 1349 Back money tolerated in Ireland 574 1349 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelana 574 1344 Gold meney coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1347 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelana 1354 Money diminished by King Edward til 541 And fill more by a coinage of greath 542 And fill more by a coinage of greath 543 And fill more by a coinage of greath 543 And fill more by a coinage of greath 543	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expenfe 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined private coinsentirely fuppreffed 569 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years 576 1676 Money in England effinated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 1696 Sinus coined in reigns of Bliz, James I, Charles I, 678 The filver money very deficient—guineas fell for 196—general recoinage of filver ordered 677 Performed in London, Exeter, Brifdol, &c. 681 Money in England effinated at fixteen millions 681 1710 Amount of money coined 1659-1710 iii, 17 1716 Sum coined in twelve months 51 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21f 56 1719 Money in each nation of Europe, by Anderfon 677 1724 Amount of money coined 1701-1724 129 1733 Broad pieces called in and recoined 193 1734 Amount of money coined fince 1727 201 1760 Amount of coined from 25th OR. to 31ft Dec. 316 1761 Expenfe of coinage born by the public 346 1761 Expenfe of coinage born by the public 346 1761 Expenfe of coinage born by the public 346
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is Mint managed by foreigners Mint Mint Mint Mint Mint Mint Mint Mint	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined —private coinsentirely suppressed 569 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crimed in 76 years 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 622 1696 Struss coined in reigns of Bilz, James I, Charles I, 678 — The silver money very deficient—guineas sell for 30/—general recoinage of filver ordered 677 1715 Amount of money coined 1659—1710 — iii, 12 1716 Strus coined in twelve months 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21/ 1716 Strus coined in twelve months 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21/ 1718 Amount of money coined 1701-1724 — 129 1718 Amount of money coined 1701-1724 — 129 1718 Amount of money coined fine 1727 — 203 1731 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1731 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1731 Charles guineas coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1734 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1736 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1737 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1738 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1739 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1731 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1731 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1731 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316 1734 Amount of coined from 25th Oct.to 31st Dec. 316
Picces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is 431 Much bad money imported—law againft is 432 Much bad money imported—law againft is 432 432 Much bad money imported—law againft is 434 439 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c 463, 464 466 And foon after in Scotland 470 No money to be carried out of England 471 472 Money not to be exported out of England 473 Money prolibited 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland Exportation of money allowed at Barcelma 1344 Gold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1347 Exportation of money heavily taxed in Scotland And fill more by a coinage of groats 1348 Money diminished by King Edward H11 And fill more by a coinage of groats 548 Money of Scotland deteriorated Money diminished and export laxed in Scotland 548 Money of Scotland deteriorated Money diminished and export laxed in Scotland 548 Money of Scotland deteriorated	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expenfe 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined private coinsentirely suppressed 569 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 622 1696 Sunus coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 — The filver money very descient—guineas sell for 30/—general recoinage of filver ordered 678 1710 Amount of money coined 1659-1710 1111, 1716 Sunu coined in twelve months 51717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21/5 1719 Money in exchanged a suppression of the superior of 674 1724 Amount of money coined 1701-1724 129 1733 Broad pieces called in and recoined 173 1746 Fixen for coined from 57th Ost. to 31st Dec. 310 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 320 1766 Expense of the year is 334 1761 Amount of money coined this year 334 1761 Amount of money coined this year 334 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 320 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 330 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 330 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 330 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 330 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 330 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 330 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 330 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 330 1761 Expense of coinage born by the public 330 1761 Expense of the year is 340 1761 Ex
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againd iv 432 Much bad money imported—law againd iv 439 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1295 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money begun in England And foon after in Scotland 1307 No money to be carried out of England 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money not to be exported nor melted—black money prohibited 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1348 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelana 1344 Gold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1344 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelana 1351 Money diminished by King Edward III And fill more by a coinage of groats 1352 Kalle money foreited to the king 1353 Kalle money foreited to the king 1354 Money of Scotland deteriorated 1365 Money of Scotland deteriorated 1367 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1375 Money of Scotland deteriorated 1367 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1375 Noney in the second of the Engline 1376 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1377 Noney in the second of the Engline 1378 Noney is retained to the Engline 1379 Noney in the second of the Engline 1370 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1370 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1370 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1371 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1371 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1370 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1371 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1371 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1372 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1372 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1372 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1373 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1374 Noney diminished and the second in Scotland 1375 Noney diminished and tax	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expenfe 1672 Noney of various kinds coined 1673 Copper coined – private coinsentirely fuppreffed 369 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money enned in 76 years 1676 Money in England effinated at fix millions 1688 Money of various kinds coined 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bitz. James I, Charles I, 678 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bitz. James I, Charles I, 678 1696 The filver money very deficient — gunreas fell for 170—general recoinage of filver ordered 1715 Amount of money coined 659—1710 1716 Sun coined in twelve months 1717 Amount of money coined 1659—1710 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21f 1718 Amount of money coined 1701—1724 1718 Amount of money coined finee 1727 1719 Money in each nation of Europe, by Anderson 1724 Amount of money coined finee 1727 1733 Broad pieces called in and recoined 1746 Amount of money coined finee 1727 1746 Expense of coinage born by the public 1747 Quirter guineas coined 1754 Amount of money coined this year 1755 Amount of money coined this year 1766 Amount of money coined this year 1767 Amount of money coined this year 1778 Amount of money coined this year 1789 Amount of money coined this year 1780 Amount of money coined this year 1780 Amount of money coined this year 1781 Amount of money coined this year 1782 Amount of money coined this year 1783 Broad pieces filed the coinage of the year is given regularly at the conclusion of every
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againft is 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1299 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money, &c. 463, 464 1301 Diminition of noney begin in England And foon after in Scotland 1307 No money to be carried out of England 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money of the be exported nor melted—black 1309 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1334 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelina 1344 Gold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the 1346 Exportation of money heavily taxed in Scotl. 1351 Money diminished by King Edward 111 1364 Money don't affect to the king 1355 Money of Scotland deteriorated 1365 Money of Scotland deteriorated 1376 Money diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1377 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1378 Money diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1379 Money diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1374 It is rated at three fourths of the English 1375 And now at only a helf	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expense 514 1670 Money of various kinds coined 1672 Copper coined – private coinsentirely suppressed 569 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money crined in 76 years 576 1676 Money in England estimated at fix millions 580 1685 Money of various kinds coined 622 1696 Sunus coined in reigns of Eliz. James I, Charles I, 678 — The filver money very deficient—guineas sell for 30/—general recoinage of filver ordered 677 1796 Foreign of the first o
Pieces of a din Scotland, and probably in England Mint managed by foreigners Much bad money imported—law againd iv 432 Much bad money imported—law againd iv 439 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1294 Soperintendants of payments appointed 1295 Laws made more rigorous againft bad money and exportation of money begun in England And foon after in Scotland 1307 No money to be carried out of England 1308 French merchants may carry away money 1335 Money not to be exported nor melted—black money prohibited 1339 Black money tolerated in Ireland 1348 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelana 1344 Gold money coined in England, and allowed to be exported—too light, refused by the people 1344 Exportation of money allowed at Barcelana 1351 Money diminished by King Edward III And fill more by a coinage of groats 1352 Kalle money foreited to the king 1353 Kalle money foreited to the king 1354 Money of Scotland deteriorated 1365 Money of Scotland deteriorated 1367 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1375 Money of Scotland deteriorated 1367 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1375 Noney in the second of the Engline 1376 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1377 Noney in the second of the Engline 1378 Noney is retained to the Engline 1379 Noney in the second of the Engline 1370 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1370 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1370 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1371 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1371 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1370 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1371 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1371 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1372 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1372 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1372 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1373 Noney diminished and export taxed in Scotland 1374 Noney diminished and the second in Scotland 1375 Noney diminished and tax	Foreign coins now allowed to be exported 1666 Coinage made free of expenfe 1672 Noney of various kinds coined 1673 Copper coined – private coinsentirely fuppreffed 369 1673 Guineas coined of gold imported from Guinea 1675 Total of money enned in 76 years 1676 Money in England effinated at fix millions 1688 Money of various kinds coined 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bitz. James I, Charles I, 678 1696 Suns coined in reigns of Bitz. James I, Charles I, 678 1696 The filver money very deficient — gunreas fell for 170—general recoinage of filver ordered 1715 Amount of money coined 659—1710 1716 Sun coined in twelve months 1717 Amount of money coined 1659—1710 1717 Guineas fixed by parliament at 21f 1718 Amount of money coined 1701—1724 1718 Amount of money coined finee 1727 1719 Money in each nation of Europe, by Anderson 1724 Amount of money coined finee 1727 1733 Broad pieces called in and recoined 1746 Amount of money coined finee 1727 1746 Expense of coinage born by the public 1747 Quirter guineas coined 1754 Amount of money coined this year 1755 Amount of money coined this year 1766 Amount of money coined this year 1767 Amount of money coined this year 1778 Amount of money coined this year 1789 Amount of money coined this year 1780 Amount of money coined this year 1780 Amount of money coined this year 1781 Amount of money coined this year 1782 Amount of money coined this year 1783 Broad pieces filed the coinage of the year is given regularly at the conclusion of every

1585 A 1632 F 1728, 1

ii, 159

Vol. IV. Much of it paid off by

1717 Interest reduced from 6 to 5 per cent

Yand on great part of a per cent 17,130

Stated about 33 millions by Phillips 134

Much of it paid off by the finking fund 137,139,141

1727 And on great part to 4 per cent

1ii, 32

1585 An English company patented for trade with

1632 England allifts the emperor against his fubjects 371

Morocco

Navigation all. [GENERAL

1755,1764 Amount of the debt ii, 408	1489 Another navigation act now passed . i, 713
1770 £1,500,000 paid off - 498	1541 And now confirmed, or re-enacted - ii, 87
Co are one of three per cent mald off at an	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
f1,500,000 of three-per-cent pald off at 90 513	
1774 £1,000,000 of the fame paid uff at \$8 555	1562 Corn to be exported only in English vessels 137
1775 £1,000,000 more alfo at \$8 577	1563 Sundry other regulations - 128
1785 Amount of it now in every fund - iv, 93	
1783 Amount of it now in every fund	
1787 Interest now paid from confolidated fund 124	1593 Turkey tradealfo, and corn - 101,104
1800 Amount of the debt on 5th January - 508	1629 Eastland trade to be only in English vessels 362
	1646 Produce of the colonies to be shipped only in
- Amount of the debt of Ireland - 509	1040 Froduce of the colonies to be implete only in
1341 Naval parliament affembled by Edward III, i, 528	English vessels, though allowed to go to
1344 Another, and fuller, one funtioned - 531	other countries 430
Consider and sure of the state	. C. Manilantian and an Carl la its annotant form
Some others afterwards - 531 n, 540	1631 Navigation act paned in its present form 444
Naval flores - See Carolina, &c.	1660 Englith merchants, thipping in foreign vessels,
1703 Importation of pitch, tar, hemp, flax, and thip	to pay alien duties - 486
1703 Importation of pitch, tar, henry and by hour	
timber, from America encouraged by bonn-	- Navigation act re-enacted - 484
ties 11, 724	1661 Navigation act paffed in Scotland - 498
- Alfa from Scotland-ineffectual - 716	1662 Act improved 507
Alla Boll Scotland - Inches	A A A minds On Oan Proband analysis 100
1711 Trees fit for masts in the northern provinces of	1663 Act made ftricter-Ireland excluded (See
America to be referved for the navy iii, 13	V. iii, p. 644) 510
1715 One fleet brings 6000 barrels from New England 49	
1715 One neet brings bood barrers from them England 49	
1719 Pitch tar, and turpentine, hrought from	1670 English trade with Norway, &c tost by it 544
America in abundance, and exported to	The duties laid by the Swedes on foreign vef-
6	fale agriculant to a naulyation at
Spain, &c 73,120	
1721 Law for preferving mast crees repeated - 120	1672 Act relaxed as to men in whale fishery-a dif-
1718 Act for preferving mast trees, and encouraging	ference between English and colony ships 363
1718 Act to pictering martices, and encouraging	A proglamation for Griff enforcement
the importation of flores from America, and	1675 A proclamation for strict enforcement 574
of masts, &c from Scotland - 145	1685 Foreign-built vessels used in the coal trade-a
1793 Exportation of naval stores prohibited iv, 263	duty of sf per tun laid on them 611
1793 Exportation of inval hores promoted	Whales my hour cally a third of their army
1797 Sums paid for naval stores 1791-1797 - 414	1693 Whalers may have only a third of their crew
1799 Stores may be imported from Hamburgh, &c 478	English 654
One Duties on tar regulated	1696 Trade with foreign fettlements to be only in
1800 Duties on tar regulated	
Naval war and battles of principal note.	vessels built in England, Ireland, or America 683
717* Tyrians defeat the Affyrians (the earliest naval	1704 Irish linen may be carried direct to the colonies 731
hattle recorded) - i 10	1741 Russia company may import Persian filk
battle recorded) - i, 30	The state of the s
664 The first one known in Grecian history - 34	through Russia iii, 218
594 Egyptians defeat the Phænicians - 37	1742 Foreign-built vessels excluded from America 233
394 15 of Cash sining Tursbani Physisans and	1778 Irish vellets re-admitted to the benefit of the act 623
538 Battle of Carthaginians, Tyrrheni, Phocæans 47	
500 Ionians defeat the Phoenicians - 62	1780 Turkey company may use neutral vessels ; 659
496 Persians defeat the Greeks - 62	1781 Portuguese colonial produce, wool, &c may
	be imported in foreign vellels - 688
260 Romans defeat the Carthaginians . 90	1781 Act modified respecting drugs, timber, &c 714
21*Battle of Actium 120	1797 Difpenfation in favour of Turkey company iv, 420
31*Battle of Actium	
718 Battle at Ardaness, the first in British history 244	
897 King Alfred defeats the Danes - 261	1798 Portugal falt may be imported in any veffel 442
1000 Nature of naval war in the North - 278	1799 Acts for importing naval stores, and all kinds
Tood Nathre of havar war in the starth	of goods with licence in any neutral wef
1191 And in the Mediterranean, &c - 353	of goods with licence, in any neutral vef-
1213 English fleet defeats the French - 377	fels 478,485
1217 And now again—quick lime used - 382	1800 Foreign American produce, in certain cases,
1217 And How again - direct time tited	
1340 Famous victory of King Edward III - 527	may be imported in neutral vessels - 493
1350 He alfo deseats a Spanish fleet - 540	Navy (veffels of war belonging to the crown), and matters connected with it.—See Shipping, Scotland.
1372 Cannon now used at sea - 579	connefled with it - See Shipping, Scotland.
1372 Cannon now used at sea	Callies frabalancing to the king i
1588 English deseat the invincible armada . ii,185	1213,1242 Gallies, &c belonging to the king i, 378,394
Senicircular line of Dattie Itili uicu	1294 The English navy now commanded by admirals 453
1639 Dutch defeat the Spaniards - 405	1337 Martial law apparently before now-pressing,
1039 Dutell deleat the opamards	apparently for the first time - 516
1692 English defeat the French at La Hogue 651	
1778 Keppel defeats the French - iii,624	Some veffels built and owned by the king 517
1780 Rodney takes two Spanish fleets - 652	1338 Apparently conimanded by Genoese officers 519 n
1783 Rouney takes the opanial neets	
1782 Rodney defeats a French fleet - iv, 309	- Ordered to convny the provision transports 519
1797 Jervis defeats a Spanish fleet - 402	1346 In the English fleet 25 are called king's ships 535
1797 Development a Dutch float	1401 Barges and balingers built for the king by all
Duncan defeats a Duich fleet - 429	
1798 Nelfon defeats a French fleet - 459	the towns in England 611
Navigation-See Shipping.	1415 Vessels belonging to the Tower - 629
Manigation offer file	1417 Large dromons built by King Henry V 631
Navigation alls, &c.	Of the fleet against Continued & are him to the
1227 A navigation act for Barcelona . i, 387	1481 Of the fleet againfi Scotland 6 are king's ships 698
1381 First one in England enacted - 592	1511 The navy of England only 1 ship, and is doubled
1301 Fill Olic III Eligiand Clareton	by the capture of a Scottish ship ofwar ii, 38 n
Soon alter one enacted in Scotland 643	
1382 Foreign vessels may be freighted for importa-	1512 A fleet equipped against France-1 ship of 1000
tion, if English ones cannot be found 594	tuns, and 17 from 500 to 70 tuns-their pay,
tion, it is gifth of a company	O and a Caralana de a
1390 Act renewed with respect to exports - 602	fhares of prizes, &c - 41,43
1409 Act seems little attended to 622	The navy office established by King Henry VIII 44
	- Magazines and stores erected at Deptford 46
1439 The commons propose that foreigners shall in-	A great thin built by the king
port only the produce of their own countries	1513 A great thip built by the king - 46
-the proposal rejected 0.50	1560 Many ships of war built, and England rendered
1485 Wine to be imported only in English vessels 706	independent of foreign thipping for war 126
1485 THE TO BE IMPORTED ONLY IN THE BOTTON OF THE	,

IN 158

1654

1675 1677

1787 N 1788 G 1794 K

1797 N

Negroes.

tone Flore of red 41.	71 08 1008.
1573 Fleet of 146 fhlps, whereof t3 belong to the	Netherlands, including Floridae and Mr. Browne iv. 42
	Netherlands, including Flanders and all the other dominton, of the dukes of Burgundy will the attendance of the dukes of Burgundy will the attendance of the dukes of Burgundy will the attendance of the dukes of Burgundy will the attendance of the dukes of Burgundy will the attendance of the dukes of Burgundy will the attendance of the dukes of Burgundy will the attendance of the dukes of the
	of the dukes of Branders and all the other dominion ,
there are 70 inips paid by the queen being.	of the dukes of Burgundy, till the effabiliment of the Seven United provinces—See Flanders, Holland, Brabant, &c. 1493 The trade with England interrupted
	The Area See Flanders, Holland, Brabant, &c.
Another statement of the navy &c	1493 The trade with England Interrupted il, 6
ivavai citabilibinents at Greenwich for	and the great inter
1603 The navy confifts of 13 fhlps from 600 to 1000	
tuns (but See V les a service de 1000	1497 A supplementary one admits English cloth
24 (hins in the related to	
tuns (but See V. lv, p. 547)—It is ralfed to	
	1407 Tolls which didne Cat all able to England 28
1023 I WEIVE COMMINIONERS appointed	
	1 - 3 - 9 Carried to England
	1516 A new tresty with England
1034 Chips lurningd by cities &co	1520 The great intercourse renewed
1636 A ship of 1740 tuns and 96 guns built—a fleet	1 347 FICE trade it initiated for the Matheut - 1.
built by the counties, as in 1401	
1636 A contract for victualing the navy	
Stores at Deptford Chesham 293	200,000 pieces of woolen goods from England,
Stores at Deptford, Chatham, Portfmouth 393	a s. 900 packs of Spenier and from England,
	English weed amountain, and 1,200 lacks of
	25,000 packs of Spanin, and 1,200 facks of English, wool, annually imported 126,127
1034 WHEITH HAVE 304 PHIDS Of war which are laws	Herring filtery, woolen and lines manufactures 133
carry meavier mor than those of the	
	trade with England for 11,000 con
1654 Expense of the navy 450,453	
Admiral Blake upon land difregarded by 459	1567 Vail numbers fly out of the country and fpread
2675 Parliament grant £300,000 for building 20	1567 Spanish garrifons expelled from Holland, &c 150
large thing about 500,000 for building 10	
large ships—the first rate 1,400 tuns 578	
1688 Navy Increased Green compa	(For their subsequent trans 6 6: onlice provinces 162
increased lince 1990 from 62, cod to	(For their fubfequent transactions, fee Holland, the chief
160c Comparative view new and 630	of the feven.)
1695 Comparative view now and 1607 - 664	1585 Commerce of Spanish Netherlands ruined, and
	and actuics disperied, after the fiere of
mouth, Chatham, and Plumoush	1678 Treaty between France and Spain respecting
1761 Number of filps of war of each rate 309,311,321	
	176¢ State of the British and to the state of the British and to the state of the British and the British and the British a
176 A thin of as gune built peace - 368	
1765 A ship of 74 guns built at Milford haven 419	1295 Neutral nations not allowed to fail to France i, 454 326 Not to be molefted by English vessels 498
1772 Destroyers of ships, &c punished with death 521	338 Right of neutrality afferted by the k. of Spain 520
Act for preferving large fhlp timber	628 News colonized from St. Christopher's ii, 350,355
	The Plantations definem St. Christopher's ii, 350,356
1793 Navy allowed wine and tobacco without duty iv, 270	705 Plantations deftroyed by the French
1795 Utiotas of men furnished by things and	
1797 Great mutiny in the navy, and the commence	/ ** * Hand taken by ine French
	The produce ftill admitted as Reisin.
	/ 3 Remoted to Great Britain
1301 Tunnage of the same for	Neutral velicle admissed for a star
present state of it	/o/ imports and exports of flaves inc
Negroes of Africa-Sec Slave trade, African company,	788 Exports to Great Britaln.1787-88
Guinea, South-fea company.	798 Sugar and rum exported to Great Britain 464
	784 Acro Brunfenich made - Co Great Britain 464
Their filent trade with the Carthaginians - 55	784 New Brunfwick made a separate province iv, 54
1783 Negroes from the United frates are fuelal :-	45 I He Coal trade annarently become become
Well Indies	143 A FIGURE DISTELLANT Made coal at Manager.
Wile condu Stanfala Line Call	(SO A HC Durgelles anthorized to dim 1 - 1 a
1988 General alone Of the King of Almamy - 128 113	79 Veffels carrying coal pay for great and flone 541
	779 Veffels carrying coal pay for guarding the fea 589 OI Coals and grindftones chief objects at Newcastle 589 An exemption, similar to their the fea 589
1794 King Of Politan fends an ambaffy to Ciama T	and hig been tome time enjoyed, is now re-
HIRO NECTORS, as telephor but here to t	- J
430 1.	h a 679

		C. D. C. D. C. L. C. L. C. L. C. L. C.
847	The wool must go to Calaisor Middleburg i, 688	1517 The bank faid to be now frequented by veffels
160	N. gets a new charter-hoaft-men incorporated ii, 215	from Spain, France, and Portugal - ii. ct
101	Many Engl. and foreign ships in the coal trade 281	1534 Many French veffels at the fishery . 56
102	Coal-owners offer to pay for protection to the	1535 A merchant of London attempts a fettlement &
162	7-38 Sale of coal twice monopolized 400, 401	11 1542 English permitted to buy fish at Newfoundland Ra
16 5	Made of and I. Character to the state of the	1548 English fishery at N. relieved from exactions 103
1676		11 1577 State of the hinery
1760		1583 An Englith colony fettled-foreign fishers
1768		pay for their curing flages
178	Number of chargeable houses 485	1585 Portuguese fishers taken by the English . 180
1786	Act for various improvements iv, 104	1610 An English colony scttled
1787	And for a theatre t27	1615 Numbers of veffels, English, French, &e at
1791	Newcassie made a port for tobacco and fnuff 223	
1567	New drapery introduced in England # 146	Catalamanta mula tu. Tran 1 e
4	New England-See America, United Bates	
1606	-1620 Voyages made to the country fince called New England, and some attempts to settle ii,304	1635 French allowed to cure their fith
	New England, and some attempts to settle ii, 304	1660 French make fettlements
		Nature and importance of the filtery . Ant
1620	Settlement made at Plymouth-country named 304	1653 No duties to be taken on fish - erz
1021	People perfecuted for religion strengthen the	1670 Sir J. Child's remarks on the fiftery - 354
	colony-become persecutors in their turn 306	1676 State of it this year 570
1029	Maffachufets incorporated, &c 358.	1599 Regulations for the fishery by parliament 706
1661	-38 Emigration to New England reftrained 395,401	1713 A concurrent fibery flipulated for France iii. 28
1662	Many differences emigrate to New England 496 Connecticut chartered	1721 French laid to have 400 veffels employed 110
	Dhada Mandand Danidanasah	1731 Value of the filtery, &c 166
	Sir J. Child's remarks show a jealousy already	1762 N. taken by the French, and retaken 358
1070	entertained of the shipping and sishing of and	1763 French to have a concurrent fishery, &c 366
4	New England - cct	Labrador, &c annexed to the government of
1600	Forese from M. Fardand take A	Newfoundland 377
1691		1764 Orders feut not to injure French fishermen 395
	pedition against Quebec - 649	1765 State of the fifthery and inhabitants—regulations
1715		-British, American, and French, fishery
	Progress of N. E. in pitch, tar, &c hemp,	Cantain Cook finds and in Newfoundland
	shipbuilding, woolen manufacture, copper,	1766 Inhabitants represented hurtful to the fiftery 438
	horles, provisions, fith, distillery, bank 49.	
1716	Destruction of navy timber complained of	I may brough fithery of this years
1730	Whale fishery successful 156,166	Rates most of alm Bulaich Change den
1731	Fisheries, produce, circuitous trade _ 16c	And allo of the French fiftery
	Distillery in Boston very considerable 176.	1775 A variety of premiums and regulations for the
1732	Conditutions—manufactures—trade 186 188 100	fishery enacted
1745	Colonial forces take Cape Breton . 245	The premiums inefficient - 576 #
1751	Colonial forces take Cape Breton Population of the four governments Number of houses in Boston 345 383 853	rinery diffrested by dreadful storing, &c co6
1762		1 1963 Filhery of part of N. eeded to France iv. 2.2
	Doe a thee muste	1703 Act for importing provinons from United flates 70
1767	Resolutions for general economy and abstin-	1786 This net continued - 11 - 15 100
. 101	ence front imported fuperfluities voted at	Premiums, &e of 1775 continued with additions 100
	Bofton -	1788 British fishers removed from the French part 172
-	Fisherman of M. F. mathanatasia share full of	1789 New regulations enacted
-	Circular letter fent to all the colonies for unant-	Biscuit and peas to be sent to the fishery 1792 A court csablished
	mons opposition to the late acts-custom-	Retrofooth of fillers and and a 235
	honse removed toan island-forces ar-	Retrospect of fishery and trade 1784-1792 257-
	rive, &c 482	Population, cultivation, exports
770	In a fquabble with the foldiers, 4 perfons killed 4078	and With the same dellarge 12 and to the
1773	The breach widened by the destruction of a	
	fchooner belonging to government . C14	1799 Veilels with fifth from Newfoundland, &c ex-
1773	And still more by the destruction of some ear-	empted from the convoy act at the
	goes of tea in Boston lurbour . 545	1800 Exports of fifti and oil 1790-1792 and 1748-1800 530
-	Boston port shut up by parliament - 5(2)	1628 New Holland discovered (See New South Wales) ii, 356
1774	Confittution of Manachutets aftered by par-	New Ferfy-See America, United flates.
	liament 554	1037 I he country occupied by the Swedes ii. 101
1775	rade of N. E. with iome exceptions, prohi-	1664 Seized by the English, granted to the duke of
	bited by parliament - 565	York, and by him to others
	Produce, fiftery, trade, fhipping, &c 567-573	1702 Surrendered to the queen by the proprietors 721
1785	some demonstrations of refentment against	1731 Produce, trade, &c - 111, 165,186,188
	Great Britain by the people of Boston iv, 76	1775 Produce, trade, thipping, &c . 568-573
1794	The diffusery and hinery chiefly in the hands	1794 Domestic manufactures considerable-41 fulling
1206	of the people of New England - 322,324	mills iv, 3248
1407	Trade of the feveral ports	1796 Hasalmoft no trade in Perth-Amboy 203
**97	Newfoundland discovered by Cabot for England ii, 13n	New Providence-See Bahama I flands.
	The fishing bank said to have been discovered	1609 New river company incorporated . ii, 257
	a contury earlier by the people of Bifesy 1	1695 Very incecisful - 673

INDEX.]

North-west passage.

	D 1 10 B
1787 New South Wales, being intended for the recep-	1772 Impossibility of it demonstrated by Mr. Hearne's
tion of exiled convicts, a government is ap-	
pointed iv.12	1775 Premium for the difcovery re-enacted 550
1788 Colony arrive-fettle in Port Jackson - 138	Imposibility of a practicable passage between
1797 State of the colony - 420	the two continents finally and fully demon-
1799 Coal Inipped for Bengal 489	Gratad
1800 Copper money coined for the colony . (O)	
New Hill -See Year.	land land
1727 Newton, Sir Ifaac-his euloglum - iii, 136	Tos Norwegians invade the British id. 1
New Fork-Sec America, United Itales.	(Their invalions are frequently repeated.)
1000 Lands fold by Hudton to the Dutch a il act	
1018 Dutch expelled They return and multiply 200	890 They fettle in Orkney, the Western islands, &c 259
1055 They expell the Swedes, who had fetiled in	Are intrepid navigators in the open fea-fteer
4 VITUE of a curchafe from the natives	
Staten illand faid to be granted to the Dutch	010 They have fome ende at Tuelland
by King James I - 460	978 Herring fishery plentiful on the coast 271
1904 Dittell expelled, or reduced by the English	1000 Trade edcouraged thing built for him to 273
towns new-named—country granted the	Trade encouraged, thips built, &c by K. Olaf 278 They trade to England, Ireland, Saxony, &c
. UHRCOLIOFK	modele articles of assume, Saxony, &c
1000 THE Drovincials invade Canada	-policis articles of ornament - 379
\$722 Copper ore found in the provinge iii. 121.166	1217 A commercial treaty with England 1263 The compass known in Norway 364
1727 Provincials fortify Ofwego - 137	1366 The king fulls the king land 6364
1730 Lead mines found	1266 The king fells the kingdom of Mann to Scotl. 416 1269 A friendly treaty with England 418
1731 Produce, trade, &c	
1732 Conflitution, trade-up manufactures 186,188,180	1284 N. merchants complain of injuries in England 411
1768 Non-importation refolved - 482	il . a 2 il bit out agent the King to a pirate-
1771 Leafe of gold and filver mines granted .	war with the German merchants - 444
	1313 Outrages of Norwegians and English 477
1775 Produce, trade, shipping, &c 568-573 1781 British goods cheaper at N. York than at home 700 1781 New York, the left post held bushe. British	1560 Trade of Norway with Antwerp ii,130
1781 British goods cheaper at N. York than at home 200	Norwich, and manufacture of worsted stuffs.
1783 New York, the last post held by the British	(Refore 1066 her many hours Co.
iorces, now evacuated _ iv ag	Before 1066 has many burgesses - 296
1796 Cities, trade, &c of the flate of New York	1147 Is populous, trading, made a corporation 323,332
176 Nice, the best port for shipping Piedmont filk iii, 426	
1767 Account of the British trade at Nice - 467	1348 Manufacturers exempted from nlnage - 539
324-334 Nicomedia (or Comidia) occasionally the cap.	il 1409 traditioned of Norwich authorized to infact
	and feal the stuffs made in all Norfolk 620
Niger river truely described by Herodotus, and	1442 Six wardens appointed to inspect the stuffs 660
falfely by late authors, till vifited by Mr.	Standard measures of various stuffs - 660n
Park i, 67n	1467 New laws respecting the manufacture 682
1160 Nichrobie the Gunla of the saint 1 and 1	1504 An act for further regulations - ii, 26
	1524 The manufacture extended to feveral towns 62.
Noah's ark, a proof of the existence of many trades i, 2	1549 The city rained by an infurrection 104
\$778 Nootka found discovered by Cantain Cook iii 66.	1307 New branches of manufacture introduced by
1781 An abortive German attempt to trade to N. iv,176	the Netherland refugees - 145
1785 The trade begun from Canton - 176	1650 Worfled-weavers incorporated - manufacture
A company in London fend a vessels to Nootka	flourishing - 440
-account of the proceeds of feveral voyages 177	1661 Maunfacture much increased-more wardens 497
1786-1790 Several voyages-vessels feized by the	1760 Population and manufactures of Norwich iii, 323
Spaniards-remonstrances-fleet equipped 207	1 for a ne minuter of chargeable noules
1793 The vessels in this trade are under the direct-	Notes-See Paper money, Promiffory notes.
ion of the East-India company's fupercar-	490 Notitia imperiss the British part of it . i, 313
goes in China - 274	1618 Nova Scotta-French fettlers expelled ii, 290
Tid of vallels in the tools to	1623 A Scottish colony arrive, and return home 310
913 Normandy occupied by Kollo and other adven-	1622 Reflored to Krupes
turers - i. 260, 266	1 16c4 Tukon bu Kanland and and and and
126 P. Normans find to fately online in Adding	1654 Taken by England and reftored - 458,464
	1661 Delivered now to France (queie) - 499
12KF I hey have large vellele	1667 Ceded to France at the peace
A further account of their Airican fettlements	1690 Port-Royal, &c taken by the English 646
and the revolutions of their trade	man Post Paul salas bush B title 6
1675 Northampton burnt-rebuilt byact of parliament ii, 574	1710 Port-Royal, taken by the British forces iii, 12
Northern nations, intrepid navigators i, 186, 260	1713 The country ceded to France - 698
1787 North-west company of Montreal fornicd by the	1734 Colonifts complain of want of forts 204
tution of two rival companies - employ	1748 A large colony fent out, Halifax built 270
2,000 agents and fervants in trading among	1760 Expense of the cliablishment 330 1761-62 The fame in these years 346,347#, 360
the Indians through a valt extent of coun-	1761-03 I he rame in these years - 346,3478, 360-
try-their exports, &c	1762 The trade with the Indians regulated 353
1789,1793 Two inland voyages of discovery per-	info The country could be Country and at allowed 354
formed by Mr. Mackenzie, one of the	1763 The country ceded to Great Britain - 366
	St John's island, and Cape Breton annexed to
North-west passage See Voyages of discovery.	Nova Scotia
	1764 Exports of Nova Scotia this year
1745 A premium offered for diffcovering one ili, 244	1767 Unproductive and very expensive . 4692

and the second second	COENTRAL
1770 Representation of the abundance of fish, &c	890 Orkney islands occupied by Norwegians i. 200
and diforders in the fiftery, by Commodore Walker	Il 1300 Joine Ballyes of Urkney (all to Education)
1772 Nova Scotia produces excellent masts, yards, &c 526	
1785 Great learcity—many leave the province	
1790 Provisions and lumber got from the United	1771 Barley or bigg of O. may be fent to Portugal iii, 513
Hates 177	947 Ormuz or Hormus, people industrious, honest,
Allowances made to Highlanders fettling in	1 1295:1321 A great mart of oriental and
trova sectia and to whaters from Nova Scotia	1507 Occupied by Portuguese—a caravan trade with
1476 Novogorod, a chief factory of the Hanfe r553 Abandoned by them	1622 Portuguesc expelled-trade moved to Com. 30
TOP Numidia wish	
	1391 Orphan's fund of London now noticed, but appar-
OBSOLETE words, the meaning of which is explained, or	1569 Regular interest paid to the orphans ii, 1694 Fund regulated by parliament
attempted. All in V. i, except those in the Appendix.	1748 Further regulated - 654
Amher	1765 Oftend-ftate of the British trade at it iii, 267
Afturco 327	1769 Made a free port iii, 427
Bancale Ding C	1772 A lofty light-house erected, &c. 494
Baro - 1947 Pontage - 4848	1776 Port improved with a wet dock 527
Bellum - 314% Port-geref - 207	1781 Declared a free port by the emperor with 593
bordarii—tinknown 306n Pykers - er6m	
buis, a vener . 3528 Rave cloth	1 1/14 Vicing Edit-India Campany ettablished but
Clack (Wool) - 687n Sarpler - 485n,640n	
Commune - 495n Scala 342n	
Communa - 355# Scavage - 417# Crafpifce - 277# Seme Append n III - 46#	1730 They make a dividend of 12 percent
Dozen of cloth	1737 Their charter fuspended 1731 And to be diffolved after making one page 138
Dromon decoursed	1731 And to be diffolved after making one voyage 42 Offia, an artificial harbour for Rome
Forefall	848 Offmen occupy Ireland, and become a com-
Heinfare	
Hiuttres - 2438 Socare	1171 Many remove to Orkney and Mann 1, 254
Hulting . 315# Stallage	Uxford university perhans founded in Aic 340
Hyperperi 327# Strandage	
Lagena Append, no. Tahard	1109 Abundance of them in Knoland remarked
Tartarine - coan	
Morling - 3018 Tarteron - 6888	14 PADUA (Patavia) excells in tapeftry and
MJ	787 Painting the skin practifed in England i, 193 n
Ora (See Speiman's	14 Palestine-trade with Rome . 298
Gloss.) 304n	1000° Palmyra founded by Solomon 1, 125
	324" Receives India goods by inland navigant
and a Department all and the street of the s	
	273 After enjoying a flourishing commerce D.1.
1786 Oil of whiles, &c admitted without duty - 104	
1788 Oil imported in Southern fishery 1776-1788 180	
1791 Drawback withdrawn from oil of vitriol	329 I wanted and other codes of law compiled by
1793 Newduty on fallad oil	order of Justinian 1, 230
1799 Quantities of fish oil imported 1772-1799 469,470	
200 Daties on train and turpentine outs regulated 40c l	Paper used for writing long before the age of
1,358	
017 Trade to China Sociale See	14 Various kinds of paper now in use
947 Trade to Cliina, Sofala, &c 269 1763 Omichund, a rich black merchant of Calcutta,	14 Various kinds of paper now in tife 731 Not to be got in Christian countries
	947 I lie beit made at Samarcand
1800 Ventr—gold from it in Arabia	1102 Made of cutton
1000" Vitans and Itraelites Gil to Ombin	1243 A specimen of linen-rag paper of this date, the
1800 Ocium duran dannad	more attrictit killowii
1795 Oranges—new duty on them	
1781 Orchillia weed admitted free in any veffel iii.680	1668 Made in perfection in France, and much im-
y Organs before the flood, and in Arabia i. 2.7	ported thence into England - 15, 535 Manufacture in England improved by French
825 Made in France (See the note) - 252	
1 506 Organzine machinery for hit monoplized by Ro	2690 Paper made in England hitherto mostly brown
logna till now, when Modena acquires it i,500	- white paper now made
the proprietor obtains a patent	1695 Manufacture of white, blue, and brown, int-
1794 Organzine mills employed by the East-India	1721 Two thirds of the white paper used now home-
The state of the s	made
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1760 Some imported from Genoa and Holland ii, 647
<u>u</u>	

	T to at the state of the state	T Chi tritite	
17	73 Imitation of bank-note paper made felony iii, 54.	73 Mouth of the Indus subject to Parthia 1, 16	
374	of New duties upon paper enacted	On III DONA . 1 Or	
170	83 Annual value of the manufacture estimated iv, 10		
4/4	of ridditional fillies	45 1760 Pafley makes great progrefs in manufacture iii, 33	15
179	44 IVEN UNLIES, FAICH BY Weight	Patents for inventions - See Monopolies.	30
180	22 method of making new paper out of printed		
	or written paper-importation of wafte pa-	Plonghing without hories, &c. raining	19
	per permitted .	water-boate to run in colors	
. 173	33 aper nangings may be imported, paying	water—boats to run in calnis, &c. 31 years 29 1624 Patents for new inventions exempted from the	0
	unity = = iii at.	law against monopolise as Illimited from the	
179	y a the mun of number at each end a to ac.	law against monopolies and limited to 14 years	
179	94 Additional dity on unportation		+
	Euper money-See Bank, Hank of Fucland &c	95 1625 Incombustible cement 33	6
120	The only currency in China-made by the	1020 Sarrpetre from firme	
		1 1027, 1030 Several = 244 240 249 46	
	And apparently long before—fee p. 256	13 II To L. Ramiay for a inventions	
160	Various kinds of paper money used in Eng-	1 1031 Pencing marth lands, loap, not after. &c - 26	
	land inflered of cash during the second	grand and the projects	
874	land inflead of cash during the recoinage - 691	91 1634 Hangings of wool, filk, &c.	
176	Value of the paper money in America - iii, 226	26 Several projects	
- /-	4 Currency of American paper prohibited - 398	of I Sedan chairs and hill ofin-	
	but now answed in payment of dillies. Arc = 528	2X II 1622 Kaifin wine	
177	5 Notes under 20/ pronibited in Great Britain	77 Il 1627 Kiln for malt and home	
* 77	Notes under £5 regulated - 607		
170	Go Great depretiation of American paper money 657	57 1719 Organzine machinery - 407	7
178	regination of notes under La lade perpe-	1762 Curing falmon	
	tual a a in the	1776 Manufacture of porcelain and des . 372	2
179			
./9	of wany regulations for finall notes - Ale. 416 418	patents prolonged by parliament - 578	š
- 3.	a a a again direction by the Spaniards and a	18 1776 Blocks, freeves, &c patents prolonged - 587	1
152	5 Colonized by them 64	C. II	>
153	S Byenos Ayres founded	1785 American vegetable dye-fluffs iv, 72	Ł
5	Parchment used for writing long before the age	y courtai, pitch, occior 20 years	
7.3	2 Ufed for want of Fountian manner	" '/92 I chow colour, acc patent prolonged	
132	I Ordered to be used for impostant and a	" Il Booth's inecitication fealed in	
•		3 II 'Vy a william, Frittam, Dians the bank of England ii K	
35		off 1993 This the Scottill Colony at Darien	
88	6 Still all within the island	And allo the bank of Scotland	
1 54		9 1713 Receives fome compensation for loss at Darien 66-	
1.500	9 Number of houses and people - ii, 105 The second largest city in Europe 195, 197		
171	Christening largent City in Europe 195, 197	388 Patric carried off from the Clyde by the Scots	à
173	5 Christenings, marriages, and burials - iii, 208	of Ireland, the oldeft British writer now ex-	á
1740	Christenings and burials	o i) tant +"	*
1000	6 Parishes in England faid to be 45,011 - i, 307	7 326* Pattala, on the Indus, fortified by Alexander i, 73	
125	Number in England and Wales unknown ii, 67		
	Trumber in each inire by Wolsey's enumer-		
0	Revides to leave 10 67, n		
1330	allines to keep registers of weddings are o.		
		Their extortion produces the charitable cor-	
1204		poration for lending money iii, 4	
1283		(New regulations for pawnbrokers are enacted almosi	
		every year)	
	The commons have little anthority 414, 536, 537,	every year.) Pearls—See Diamonds, &c.	
1363	The commons decline voting for the frable at	14 Exported from Britain—got from Arabia 133,141	
		72 Pearls of Colchi 6 hall by and the Arabia 133,141	
1371	rarriament enact that all imposts laid on by		
	the king without their affent, shall be null	and a second state of the second seco	
	The commons remonstrate against vessels and	Transfillery of Ceylon noted by M. Polo 456	
		1 33 333 xca is exported from scottand 318, ese	
1398	Acts of parliament often broken by the king 593 n		
1456	Sanction of parliament now generally required	1560 Pearls exported from Scotland to Antwerp 131	
		11 /03 I car innery revived in the Spey - iii. 410	
1 566	And now given to a company's charter	I rayl-aires See Alhes for Munufastures	
1620	Falliament diffolged by King Charles I	y". Pelajgi supposed to have instructed the Greeks	
1640	Parliament called after as years interest 357	in icite's .	
- 0.70	Parliament called after 12 years intermission 410	1058* Said to be masters of the fea	
	Immediately diffolved - re-affembled - they	Penn/ylvania—See America, United States	
168.	Votes of the hout of the hout of		
1001	Votes of the house of commons printed - 600	1030 Chanted to Mr. Penn, who finds English	
1/04	Dankrupt members tubiected to law iii to		
1770	Weinbers may be ined, without perforal agrett	- His unlimited freedom of religion, just treat-	
1800	arriament of the united kingdom of Great	ment of the natives, and wife laws, quickly	
	britain and freiand now conflituted - iv 406		
1101	First fession of the Uniun parliament	1682 Penn alfo obtains Newcaule, &c	
14	Parthia fends pretions stones to Rome - 1, 138	Bill illifory of the trade of the province	
	, ,,,,,	549	

1709 The colony increased by Palatines, &c iii, 6	323 Even now Phoenicia is equal to Egypt in the
1715 Treaty between government and Mr. Penn for	quota of thips for the emperor i, 206
purchase of the property—abortive - A6	§* Phrygia comparatively rich . i, 11
1727 Allowed to import falt for curing fish - 135	1280*Appears to have mines - 16
1729 Colony profpering—number of people arrived 147	890*Said to be fovereign of the fea - 26
1731 Very populous—happy conflitution—produce, trade, no manufactures 164, 186, 388, 190	14 Produce and trade 1363 Picard, Henry, mayor of London, entertains four
1773 Pilots ordered to carry in no tea ships lii, 546	himme
1775 Produce, trade, thipping - 568-572	360 Pichts invade the Roman part of Britain i, 211-217
1779 The affembly divest the Penn samily of the property, and give a compensation 642	426 Occupy as far as the fouth wall 216, 222
property, and give a compensation 642	500 A Pichtifi colony in Ireland - 222
1786 Extra charge on British ships repealed iv, 118	Veffels of glafs in tife among them - 223
2796 Population and police of Philadelphia, &c. 393	710 They build a church of stone - 239 838 Are invaded by the Norwegians, &c 253
73 Pepper a great article of trade at Nelkynda i, 171	843 The best of their country possessed by the Scots 253
1722 Dury lowered from 2s to 4d - iii, 122	Pilchards-See Fishery.
1797 Additional duty laid on - iv, 423	Before 1221 pilchards apparently in Cornwall i, 384
73 Periplus of the Erythraan Sea - 1, 157-173	1362 Pilgrimages to St. Thomas frequently made by
Modern proofs of its accuracy 169, 170 n, 173 n,	the king and people of Scotland - i. 666
459 n, 460 u Perry-See Cider and Perry.	1434 Pilgrimages to St. James very common in Eng.
14 Perfia surnishes pearls to Rome - i, 138	land, but still more made by foreigners to
73 Trade at Apologus and Omana - 168	2764, 1778 Pilots on the Thames regulated iii, 395,621
284 Trade with China 203	1791 Act for regulating further continued . iv. 273
522 And with Ceylon 226	1800 Humber and Neath pilots regulated 501, 503
527 Persians engross the trade in filk 231, 237	1484 Pirs not to be imported, being made in Eng. 1, 703
1295 Rich manufactures and trade of Persia 456	1543 The manufacture regulated by law - ii, 90
1558 Perfian merchants found at Boghar, by Jen- kinfon - ii, 124	Pipes for conveying water 947-1160 Used in Antioch, Damascus, &c i, 269,
1558-1573 English Russia company trade to Persia	
124, 137, 142, 147, 149	§ And in Lubeck 335, 836
Perfians excell in dying and making curpets 165	1216 And in England at Waverley - 382
1740, 1763 A revival of the trade with Persia	1285 Made of lead in London 444
through Ruffia recommended iii, 376	Pirates-See Barbary, Buccaneers.
1792 State of East-India company's trade in P. iv, 245 1150 Perth has some trade—esteemed opulent i, 332	146 Pirates humerous after the destruction of com-
1210 Privileged—manufactures regulated - 375	free forward free
1318 Obtains a monopoly of the River Tay - 485	1264 Commerce much interrupted by pirates 413
1357 Pertli, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, the chief towns	1285 The Baltic infested by a Norwegian pirate 444
in Scotland 559	1404 Pirates of Whitby and Cley difregard the king's
1424 Perth bound for 50,000 marks for the king 638	mandate - 615
1524 Peru invaded by the Spaniards - ii, 63 1545 The rich filver mines of Potofi discovered 94	1629 The coast of England insested by pirates ii, 360
1676 Petty, Sir William, his political arithmetic ii, 579	1718 Those of the West Indies are reduced iii, 64 1763 Some appear in the West Indies - 369
1378 Philpet, John, a rich citizen of London, fitsout	5*Pifa founded by Etrurians in a remote age i, 48
an expedition against Mercer - i, 586	14 Trade with Rome 123
543*Phocaans, a commercial people, trade to Tar-	After 818 Pilans trade to Alexandria 253
tellus—are invaded by the Perlians—aban-	1063 And with the Saracens of Sicily and Africa 285
don their city, and fettle in Corfica i, 45	great privileges in the Levant - 317
Tyrrhenians, after which they abandon Cor-	great privileges in the Levant - 317 1120 City deflroyed—war with Genoa begins 317
fica and feetle in Italy and Massilia - 47	1136-1138 Pifans fubdue fome rivals-acquire ter-
5*Phanicians, called the inventors of commerce,	ritory 320, 321
navigation, &c i, 4	1171 Pifans have wharfs, &c. at Constantinople, and
1556*They teach the Greeks the nie of letters to	1206 Pifi declined, and a mere auxiliary of Venice 373
1,56" They teach the Greeks the file of letters to 1450*Many, expelled by the Ifraelites, fettle coin-	1259 Pifans retain their possessions in Constantinople 411
mercial colonies in various places	1284 Are defeated by the Genoese 441
Difference between a Phoenician and a favage	1330 Ruined by factions 504
colony 28	1352 Protection offered to their trade in England 546
1320* The greatest navigators in the western world 13	1485 English merchants trade to Pisa-a conful ap-
1100* Navigate the Atlantic—build Gadir	pointed 705
fettled colonies in (iau) - 22 n	1490 English merchants obtain very liberal privi-
fettled colonies in Gaul - 22 n 825*Sovereignty of the sea ascribed to them 29	leges, and are a corporate fociety, or regul-
825*Sovereignty of the fea afcribed to them 29 624* Subject to Perfia, but refuse to attack Carthage 49	leges, and are a corporate fociety, or regul- ated company 714 1493 New confuls are appointed for them ii, 7
825*Sovereignty of the sea ascribed to them 29 624* Subject to Persia, but refuse to attack Carthage 49 66*Supposed P, colonies in the Persian Gulf 59	leges, and are a corporate fociety, or regulated company 1493 New confuls are appointed for them 11, 7 1251 Placenta trades in money, &c
825*Sovereignty of the fea afcribed to them 624* Subject to Perfia, but refuse to attack Carthage 506*Supposed P. colonies in the Persian Gulf 481*Their vessels noted for velocity	leges, and are a corporate fociety, or regulated company 1493 New confuls are appointed for them 11,31\(\mathbb{P}\) faceta tades in money, &c. 1,399 500\(\mathbb{P}\) faceta of various colours in Britain and Ireland 223
835*Sovereignty of the fea afcribed to them 624* Subject to Perfin, burrefule to attack Carthage 506*Supposed P, colonies in the Persian Gulf 481*Their vessels noted for velocity 411*Their commerce harrassed by war 68	leges, and are a corporate fociety, or regulated company 1493 New confuls are appointed for them 13,1493 New confuls are appointed for them 13,73 Place of various colours in Britain and Ireland 17,73 Plate our manufactory ellablished 11,535
825*Sovereignty of the Rea afcribed to them 624* Subject to Perfia, but refufe to attack Carthage 635*Sourpofed P. colonies in the Perfian Gulf 64*Their veffels noted for velocity 64*Their commerce harrasted by war 719*A Phænician launches Ptolemy's great ship 98	leges, and are a corporate fociety, or regulated company 1493 New confuls are appointed for them ii, 7 1251 Placenta trades in money, &c i, 399 500 Plaids of various colours in Britain and Ireland 223 1773 Plate 2 1st manufactory ellablished iii, 535 1784 The guas equal to French—the company ask
835*Sovereignty of the fea afcribed to them 624.* Subject to Perfin, burrefule to attack Carthage 506*Supposed P, colonies in the Persian Gulf 481*Their vessels noted for velocity 431*Their commerce harrassed by war 719*A Phæmician launches Ptolemys's great ship 6*A Phæmician runs his vessels aground to prevent	leges, and are a corporate fociety, or regulated company 1493 New confuls are appointed for them 11, 7 1251#Plecenta trades in money, &c 1500 Planda of various colours in Britain and Ireland 223 1773 Plate 2 11 manufactory ellablished 1184 The gtals equal to French—the company alk relief from duty on water glafs 17, 60
825*Sovereignty of the Rea afcribed to them 624* Subject to Perfia, but refufe to attack Carthage 596*Suppofed P. colonies in the Perfian Gulf 64* Their veffels noted for velocity 64* Their commerce harraffed by war 719*A Phænician launches Ptolemy's great fhip 6*A Phænician runs his veffel aground to prevent 6*Trade with Rome, manufactures, &c. 141 142 144 Trade with Rome, manufactures, &c.	leges, and are a corporate fociety, or regulated company 1493 New confuls are appointed for them 15, 7 1251 Placenta trades in money, &c. 16, 399 500 Place a st manufactory effablished 1784 The gasts equal to French—the company alk 1784 The gasts equal to French—the yellow to the form that you wafte glafs 1708 A new company incorporated 1708 A new company incorporated 1708 Plate flowinghes—how valued as a flave, and as
845*Sovereignty of the fea afcribed to them 548*Subject to Perfia, butrefufe to attack Carthage 506*Suppofed P. colonies in the Perfian Gulf 481*Their veffels noted for velocity 431*Their commerce harraffed by war 719*A Phænician launches Ptolemy's great ship 5*A Phænician runs his veffel aground to prevent the Romans from træing his route	leges, and are a corporate fociety, or regulated company 1493 New confuls are appointed for them 1493 New confuls are appointed for them 15, 7 1251 Placenus trades in money, &c

	8
1560 Poland exports much corn to Holland it, 121	6 1415 The Portuguefe now conceive the idea of a
Trade of Poland with Antwerp - 130	route to India - feigues areas - 11 p
- " D / 12/11/ J / C	route to India-fcience encouraged by Prince
1.335 Pole, Narco, his travels and accounts of the	Henry, who fends out veffels on diffeovery i, 62) 1437 Trade of England with Portugal—wine now
	1437 Frade of England with Portugal-wine now
L'Cold of his parenting in Farance	
and Deep on homomers moneylated in Constant	
1424 Poor, or beggars, regulated in Scotland i, 639	Negro Haves—all Airican contrany chartered 66.
1496 Regulated in England if, 1	1457 Tin and lead carried from England to Portugal 672
1503 Again regulated in Scotland - 23	1474 The king obtains a chart having India laid
1531 Poor licenced to beg in England 7	down on the west side of the Atlantic 664 %
Regulated and provided for in the Netherlands 73	1481 The Portuguese build a few in Acci
1536 Act for voluntary alms to the poor . 81	
The Core was an and	
anto Lavel promition modelon the para	
a an - Witness anni de in England affallad	the King of England prevents his fubicals
1572 Every parish in England affelled - 155	from failing to it
1579 And alfo in Scotland . 163	1487 The king fends feveral messengers to learn the
1597,1601 New acts for parish affe Timents 210,221	route to India-Covillan actually gets to
1529 Irith dithanded foldiers ordered to Ireland 359	Lattent -
1662 Act for work-houses in London, &c . 505	Diaz paffer the Cupe of Good Hann
1684 Poor's rate of England £665,000 . 614	1 sor The Moore and Lowe annulled
1696 Poor of England estimated at 1,400,000 687	1495 The Moors and Jews expelled or converted ii, 7
	1 .497 County attives in that 4
and a Department Wandowsky Climans of	forts in Africa, and bring a rich eargo from
san Of the chief some and the mist-t-time	I India
1377 Of the chief towns and the whole kingdom 583	The P. commerce now in the greatest splendour 20
1670 At least 6 millions in England ii, 68	1 1301 11 third neet falls for India
1686 Sir W. Petty's estimate of 8 cities in Europe 628	
1689 Above 7 millions in England and Wales 634	
1690 About 11 millions in the three kingdoms 647	
1695 Not quite 8 millions in England - 674	tron They occupy Occupy
. for Increased about one are fines the unit.	1 100 Take Car Their
1726 According to Philips, 8 millions in England iii, 134	1507 They occupy Ormuz 1508 Take Goa—Their progress in India 1517 They full to Original to Newfounded 31, 77
	1317 They fall to China—and to Newfoundland 51
ana Danulusia of Vienna	1517 They fail to Ohina—and to Newfoundland 15218 The Venetians offer to buy all the spice 60
and Office at	1 1529 Fortugal pays Spain for religning the Molnecos and
1758 Of France - 310	1 53° Fortuguese are attacked by the Lurks in India 82
1759 Of Danish dominions - 313	
Of Venice and Rome = - 316	1542 They discover Japan—are kindly received 89
1760 Of chief towns in Great Britain and Ireland 222	
1774 Of the affociated colonies of America - 559	Il 1500 1 rade of the Portuguefewith Antwers
Of Leeds in York-shire - 561	1571 They allow the Engl. to there the Guinea trade 152
1781 Of England and Wales - 703	1571 They allow the Engl. to that the Guinea trade 153
and Of the United Classe of America	in the fact the state of the fallighter ise
	1577 Portuguese ships seized by English-restored 158
one Of the Helphan Channel of	1580 Portugal united to Spain - 166
	1586 Portuguese obtain Macao from China 180 1591 The Portuguese at war with Angola—routed 200
fig. 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	1591 The Portuguese at war with Angola—routed 200
1487 Sent from Egypt to Lorenzo de Medici 708	1 593 Ct. mip of 1600 tuns taken by the English 200
Porcelain of Japan finer than the Chinese ii, 108	1614 Portuguese factories in the Indian seas 277
1615 First mention of porcelain imported in Engl. 280 n	1040 Portuguete thike off the Spanish vol.
1631 Now an ufual article of importation - 369	
1721 Now made in perfection in Saxony - iii, 120	
1763 Made by Mr. Wedgwood 281	1703 Treaty with England for admitting P. wine at
1775 A patent for making porcelain prolonged 578	Long or duty than the of France of P
1785 Annual value of the manufacture estimated iv, 16	lower duty than that of France, and Portu-
Before 1066 Port-geref, chief magistrate of London 1, 297	gal receiving the woolen manufactures of
And continued till about 1189 - 347	England—in confequence the vineyards are
1493 Porto Rico, or S. Juan de Puerto Rico, discovered 347	much increased - 729
	1731 The king establishes a company for one voyage
by Christopher Colon - ii, 5	to that with one thip - iii. 160
1593 Taken by the English - 203	1747 Fortuguete remaining fettlements in the Wast 2
1731 Thinly fettled by the Spaniards - iii, 161	1762 Portugal attacked by France and Spain, effec-
544 Portsmouth fortified ii, 91	tually protected by the British forces 3e8
1147 Portugal, newly made a kingdom, acquires Lif-	1765 View of British trade at Lisbon, and great com-
bon by help of fome adventurers, English,	plaints of contession and injustice
Flemish, &c - i, 322	1767 Still heavier confolaines of waste of the Date
sa. Parturante maralumas and a Francis	1767 Still heavier consplaints-effunate of the Brit-
and An English Ship pland and bush Danier	ish trade with Portugal, Madeira, &c 457
308 Portuguese merchants licenced to trade in Eng.	1770 Oppression of British trade continues 503
land	1774 Bittill trade now funk to half _ 600
4/3 Wantiday C 1 C 1	1780 Privolous complaint of Portuguefe ambaffador 6:4
325 An English vessel fails to Portugal for corn 496	1781 Irith woolens and linens prohibited in P. 685
344 Prichary treatment offered to P. in England 530	Portuguese allowed to import their colonial
352 Protection given to trade in both countries 546 l	produce into Great Britain - 688
412 An Euglish ship seized in Portugal-her cargo	Posts for conneying lettere
-no wine - 6.6	538 * Effablished by Cyrus, with, apparently, regul-
Vot. IV.	ar stages
I I	i

1476 Posts established in France - 695	1315 Law for a maximum price for food - i, 482 1389 Justices directed to fix the wages of tradefinen,
1481 Now introduced in England and Scotland 698 1543 Letters go from London to Edinburgh in 4	N. B. The prices in England and Scotland after 1066
days ii, 90 n 1631 A post-master for foreign parts appointed 369	will be found in the Appendix No. III. 1631 Prices current published weekly by J. Day, who
1635 A regular post established in England 383 1637 Also between London and Paris 400	Printing—See Literary property.
1653-54 Postage of the three kingdoms farmed 450 1656 General post-office for the three kingdoms 469	43*Printing by moveable types apparently known in fome degree in Rome
1660 Rates of postage enacted—Privilege of franking 490 1663 Post-office revenue farmed at £21,500	1423 Figures printed upon blocks 1440 Books printed with wooden blocks and after-
6676 Much increased - 580 1683 Penny post begun by Murray - 668 1685 Revenue now estimated at £65,000 - 621	wards with types 1474 Printing introduced in England by Caxton A book printed at Oxford dated mccccl xviii 6806
1698, 1699 Revenue of the post-office - 509,707	A book printed at Oxford dated mccccl xviii 689% 1507 The first notice of printing in Scotland 689 Printed books exported from Venice,
British empire—revenue for g years iii, 13	1485 And now alfo from England - 706 1778 Manufacture of types brought to great perfec-
1722 Annual revenue 123 1731 Letters out of London pay a fecond penny 169	tion in England and Scotland, and books a confiderable article of exportation - iii, 629
1740 A regular post established in Turkey - 224 1764 Privilege of franking regulated - 400	Printing upon calice, muslin, tinen, Gc. § * Apparently practifed in Egypt and Colchisi, 14, 126
Revenue this year - 403 4765 Postage raised—other regulations - 415	1676 Printing upon calico Introduced In England ii, 578
1767 Embezzlement of letters, &c made felony 466 1783 The Irish post-office being now independent,	ilolland 1782 Act against enticing printers, or exporting
new regulations are enacted - iv, 43 1784 Poslage raised—franking regulated - 49	blocks, plates, or utenfils for printing 713 1784 Additional duties laid on printed goods iv, 52
Mail coaches established and other improve- ments introduced by Mr. Palmer - 53	1785 Duties altered 75
1785 Mail coaches exempted from folls 73 1787 Packets run between Milford and Waterford 123	1787 Exclusive property of new patterns fecured to the inventors for two months - 127,186
New regulations for penny post post-office and packet established for Jersey, &c 293	1794 Extended to 3 months, and act made perpetual 296 1796,1800 Quantity printed in England 528
2795 Franking further restricted - 342 2796 Poslage raised - 385 2799 Act for conveying sletters by private ships 474	And in Scotland Prife of wine, the king's antient prerogative i, 409 1300 Amount of it in 1299 and 1300
2799 Act for conveying letters by private ships 1801 Retrospect of the revenue, charges, &c 547 * Pot-afks-See Afks for manufactures.	1300 Annulus of it in 1299 and 1350 - 465 1302,1303 Given up in confideration of new ditties on all goods - 469
1775 Potators may be imported from Ireland iii, 565 1795 They may be imported from all places iv, 335	1353 Taken by the king 551 1660 Prife wines exempted from duty ii, 482
Export and diffillery from p. prohibited 359,360	1787 Prifage not affected by the fimplification of the duties - iv, 114
-an improved kind of earthen ware now in-	1781 Prize goods—regulations for them - iii,685 The amount of them may be feen in the yearly accounts
troduced by Mr. Wedgwood, which has become a great article in commerce iii, 380	of imports in time of war. Projects.—See Patents, Alchymy.
Numbers employed, and flate of the manufac- ture - 382	1680, 1685 Several ii, 596,621 16954 Many for various banks, &c 671,675
Pounds—probable origin of reekoning mnney by them - i, 208 n	1698 Many at this time 1720 Thole fet on foot after 24th June 1718 re-
1337 Press warrants—first mentioned - 1, 516 1386 Fishermen exempted from the press - 597	The frenzy for projects, now called bubbles,
See Whale fishery Pretious flones-See Diamonds, &c. Prices, wages, &c.	
508*Of fheep and oxen in Rome i, 61n 431 Pay of Lacedemonian failors - 68n	They vanish at the writ of fire-factos 100
130 13 Wheat, &c and pay of foldiers - 110,121 14 Vermilion—fine-wooled rame—tin 124,128,135	1772 Privileges of bills, &c extended to promiffory notes in Scotland - iii, 524
Silk and byffinus at their weight in gold	1783. This extension made perpetual - iv, 14
Sundry articles of luxury enormoufly high 73 Murhine veffels 159n	1548 Sellers of provisions not to combine - ii, ict
Several oriental articles 178 493 Wheat and wine in Italy 220	1666 Importation rigorously prohibited - 523
552 Silk in Confluttinople 231,233 690 A book fold for 8 nides of land in England 242	1670 Exportation permitted 559 1758 Import of falted p. from Ireland permitted iii, 368
694 Sheep—rent of land in England 249 1000 Slaves in Germany, &c 279,2937	1765 Importation from Ireland continued - 327 1764 A general complaint of high prices - 391
Before 1066 Land, fleep, wool, in England 287,288	This act annually renewed till 1776.

\$50

- 6.	Dental of C. I	
1704	Proclamation for importation, and a reward of	\$ Pytheas makes discoveries on the coasts of Bri-
	icieu for difcovering combinatione ili tol	tain, the Rattic Ace his more than or Bit-
1708	amp, or faited p. from America permitted 426	tain, the Baltic, &c-his great knowlege i, 74
1770	Exportation probilited, with fome executions	Parentry from min
1776	Permission to import provisions and cattle	
	from freiand made perpetual	UARANTINE-See Lazarets.
-	Exports of p. from Ireland in various verse in	1798 Regulations for veffels liable to quarantine iv, 442
1795	Importation from all places permitted 335,359,476	1779, 1800 Further regulations
Beto	re 1066 Provost, the title of chief magistrates	1177 - Alen Alen Alen Alen
	of cities	Quebec-See Canada,
1208		1176 Queen-hithe, a principal landing place i, 343
1060	and chief magnitude of varinouth	
1208	Glafgow governed by 3 provofts - 417,447	
12 3	41 TOYORS, ICCONDARY INAUIStrates, in Remaich 440 4.6	1 13 Intiodiffed by Chairer in the battle of A and
-		1566 Quichfilver discovered in Peru, and afterwards
1482	And particularly now in Ediphirch	
4 47 2	Fruma gets Khenith wine from Vorte	1205 Quinzieme of feveral towns
1379		1708 That of Landan bounds " 1, 371
1 386	Prullians trade to Flanders 589	1208 That of London bought up - the demesne
1288	The grand mafter of Barres and To 113 599	
-3-0	The grand mafter of Pruffia arrefts English vef-	1303 The Cinque ports farm their quinzieme 473
	fels-propofes amicable negotiation-mutu-	78.5
	al free trade agreed finon	1774 MAISINS—duty on great ones reduced iii, 554
:391	and the stading to France a	1777 Duty on importation ones reduced in, 554
	POVETNOT -	1777 Duty on importation regulated 609
1379	Filling renounces the treaty with Frantis.	1795 New duty imposed iv, 341
		1584 Raleigh, Sir W. and affoclates fend veffels to
1404	English merchants trading to Prussia em-	1 1 100 lite ichus privateers against Spain
	powerd to elect governors - 614	1 130/ 110 ICHUS another colony to Vicariais
£40n	A fettlement with England for piratical dam-	(1393 Again lends into against the Spaniarde
. 1.9	ages on heal, file angland for piratical dam-	
	Treaty with England renewed-more damages 623	1616 Is commissioned to lead a colony to any place
		in America in lead a colony to any place
		1618 Returns unfuccefsful—is beheaded 288
		1782 Ranfom of veffels taken by enemies prohibited iii,710
N.	B. Prussia generally co-operated with the Hanse	
	Acquired while transactions with England.	
168		
1701	The fovereign of Bruff	1 1/90 May DC IIIIDOPTED Trom Hriesch America
-60	The fovereign of Prussia made a king - 719	
- 6-	Contempt of trade by a Prussian governor iii, 359	
703	Import of feveral manufactures prohibited 373	
1705	Dank, imitrance omce, I urkey company and	554 Is made the feat of government - 229
	Bait-India Company, enablished	1220 ts ruined by war and tie
1772	Company of maritime commerce effablished	1330 srined by war and difcord 504
175	Figates built—fall imported &c	1357 Recapture of veffels regulated - 1,558
for .	Frima joins the armed neutrality	-3-7 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1
1703	Author Overheurs, navigation the of Dente	1/10 sugger of corn established
800	I I till d Chgages in the armed values lies	1//o Continued
	Ptolemy—See Egypt for kings of the name.	1/00 Fulller continued
161	Prolemy's geographical work i, 192	1704 Register of lands enacted for the West riding of
-	The court of Africa County 1, 192	York-thire
	The coast of Africa, furveyed by the Cartha-	1708 And also for the East riding
	ginians, is one of the most correct parts of	1700 The lance engeled for Milling.
	And Paint 1 7 11	
	And Britain and India the most incorrect	
		1787 Firsther remained to be Reactly Kept iv, 107
1235	A He duties of it forbidden by Magna chart, : !	
258 1	Merchants frequently robbed by the pur-	. The state of venera belonging to French
274	Act against their abuses	
284	They are controuled by the chamberlain in	1797 And for register of vessels belonging to places
	Scotland - Scotland	
252 1	Foreign merchants was 0 1 6	1538 Register of weddings, christenings, & begnn / ii, 83
353	Foreign merchants protected from purveyors 547	Respondentia a freezies of Best and Degun 11, 83
300 1	in veyance rettricted to the king, queen, and	Respondentia a species of Bottomy, which see.
302 1	traine of purveyor imported, and buver sub-	
378	The abuse still continued, and by prelates,	13/5 Weveride of England and of Scotland
		1337 Of the church of England
660 I	Purveyance entirely abolished by act of parlia-	1300 Of Ireland
4 50!	Pithagaras makes grant 11,489	13/0 Nevenue and expenditure of England.
94.13 - 11	Pythagoras makes great progress in science i, 41	
		i 2 473

1682-1688 Revenue of France much augmented	I see The kinds and a
11, 606, 609, 644	1303 The king's treasury robbed. 1, 472
1038 Revenue of England - 644	1354 The county obliged to produce robbers 552 912 Rollo, the first duke of Normandy 1, 260, 266
1764 Of Great Britain iii, 408	
1772 Act to prevent impositions on the revenue 521 1783 New precautions enacted 1, 21	9 Komans acquire fome knowlege from the Tyr.
1703 New precautions enacted iv, 21	filemans
1794 Revenue of China 308 1800 Revenue of Great Britain and of Ireland 508, 509	508 They make a treaty with Carthage - 60
ace against remiting them conti-	490° A college of merchants, &c (fabulous) - 61n 348° Second treaty with Carthage 70
nited - iii, 595, 513, 621; iv, 171, 373	1 338 The Komans take 6 gallies from Antium
2, 72 Knapta, the farthest port in Africa known to	
the Egyptian Greeks i, 163	delote 288 A Wonderfill flory of a little of so fails
	in Robinis make an attempt upon Corfica.
304 "Very flourishing, suppress pirates, fend ships	
of war to convoy their merchants, repell the	280*Are attacked by Pythus—third treaty with Carthage
attack of Demetrius, and erect the coloffus 82	271" They make war upon Carthage
The coloffus thrown down, great gifts fent to	304 I ney porrow vellels, having none of their own on
210 They oblige the Byzantines to drop their toll of	Are laid to cut timber and equip a ficet in 60
67° They join the Romans against the pirates 113	days
Mice—See Carolina, Georgia.	260 They defeut the Carthaginians at fea 240 Peace—Italians carry supplies to Carthage 240 Seattles of the Carthage 92
"Spiritous liquor made from rice i. 76, 266, 457	222 Senators not permitted to own veffels larger
7702 Cultivation introduced in Carolina ii, 723	than 300 amphorae—trade differentiable
1730 A confiderable article there—permitted to be	210" I ney are almost rained by Hannibal too
carried direct to Europe fouth of Cape Fi- nifterre iii, 156	204"But carry the war into Africa, and finally defeat
2760 The permission renewed 2 321	the Carthaginians 130
2764 Permitted to go to the fouthward of Georgia 401	203 Gold money coined—fhort history of their
1765 Permillion now extended to North Carolina,	200-149 They extend their conquells
and rice imported in certain ports to pay	1 168 An eclipfe forctold fun dial erested
light duties on exportation - 417	146 They degroy Carthage and Corinth, and almost
(These permissions frequestly renewed.) Exports of rice from Cowes to Holland 418	
1767 May be imported without duty till Decem. 460	Some inflances of their grofs ignorance 107
- A duty laid on exportation	130* Their houses, money matters, &c - 110 67* They become civilized, luxurious, and cor-
1772 Admitted without duty from any American co-	
lony, and charged with duty on exportation 521	66*They transplant new fruits from the East
This act continued, and rice allowed in making flurch	
3783 Importation without duty allowed till Sept. iv, 14	55" I liev make their first attempt upon British
- Drawback allowed on exportation after Sept. 21	
1795 Imported by the East-India company, to ferve	31*The government rendered monarchical 130 23*They levy a duty on the Red fca 121, 148, 164
the country, at a heavy loss to themselves 362	13 Pay of foldiers—prices of corn
1799 Importation permitted in any veilels 476	14 A regular haval force established
1800 Importation encouraged by parliament 493	They dread the ocean
337 Richburgh (Rhutupis) a Roman colony, &c i, 195, 208 260 The principal port of arrival in Britain 211	A roncife account of the imports from the
1228 Riga (See Ruffu) walled, commercial 1. 187	Provinces and independent nations t23, 141 Manufactures conducted by flaves 123, 128
1498 Makes a treaty with England it, 17	
1759 Ships arrived and latted lit. 315	Some Roman veffels went upon the ocean 122-141
them for cattle lands for	I heir cultoni dulies not known - 142
taca To be remained by the argumentage and but all-	Trade despited, exportation unknown, usury
1363 Tolls ordered for feveral roads	Their enormous riches and a G-1-6 142, 179
1524 Act for mending and changing a road ii, 63	Their enormous riches and taffeless extrava-
1555 First act for parishes maintaining the roads 110	Bread and meat moderate, houses very dear-
1629 Wheels, weis its, horfes, regulated - 362	houses built very lotty
1662 Act for enlarging and repairing roads 1663 Act for tolls on feveral roads	The art of book keeping known to them
46-6 A A) Com	73 I ficit navai attairs
1763 Act for a bridge at Coldsfream iii, 360	77 Literature and science cultivated . 187
1765 Act respecting wheels - 416	98-179 Improvements made by feveral emper-
1766 Further regulations enacted for roads 445	166 Emperor fends ambaffidors to China 190-192
Acts for leveral roads 447	1 rade with Chian, probably by caravans 194
1767 Weights of carriages regulated, &c 461	193 i ne empire ioid by auction 108
1771 Act regulating weights of carriages continued 513	198 Romans now begin to buy peace with, money,
1773 The various road acts reduced to one, &c 544	24 t The enteror coins counterfait maney 190, 200
1775 Acts for various roads 578	244 The emperor coins counterfeit money. 201 264 A fleet fitted out in four years 204
And many are enacted every year,	323 Naval force very triffing - 266
241 Robbery openly professed by men of rank 1, 393, 404	337 Their money reckaned by pounds of geld 208
And much practifed in England 394, 413, 448	410 Rome taken by Alaric - 215
· ·	

fian house established in Constantinople-

Inland navigation improved
1783 Treaty with the United states of America iv, 16 Commerce, &c of Peterfburg and Riga

Remarks on trade of Rutha-tariff unfavour-

670

-- 37

trade increased 1780 Empress plans the armed neutrality A Rullian fleet in the Channel

able to British trade 1784 Crim Tarrary ceded to Ruffia-free ports opened-trade invited 1785 Iron works transferred from England to Russia - Surveys and canals undertaken

П			
	1785 II	mports, exports, &c of Peterfluire	100
ı	1786 T	reaties with France and Austria.	14, 9
ı	1787 7	rade of D. C	11
1			13
4	1	Williams trade on the well confl of A	
1	1792 7		17
1	1793 T	Touty with Great Palente	59,26
ı	173	Testy with Orean pritain renewed	26.
1			ed 28
1		oinmerce of Peteriburg, &c this year -	
1	1791 D	itto this year	28
ł	- R	Williams own day to at the	. 330
Ī	1	uffians conduct the fea-otter-fur trade wi	th
ł		great advantage _	35
ı	1795 C	ommerce of Peterforing this year	
ı	5%	cteh of the history of the trade of Russia wit	365
ł	6.	China China	n
I			366
I	1797 Cc	outmercial treaty with Great Britain	40
i	C	numerce of Petersburg this year Russian sleet joins the British	40
l	1798 A	Ruffinn floot inine the Butate	434
p	1790 37	accurate neet Joins the British	450
l	1799 Ei	inperor gets coining machinery from Engla	nd 475
li	1800 He	projects a new armed neutrality from Engla company—a company having subscribe a stock for a trade to China hy a north—ea halfage one of their shire have a subscribe to the subscribe one of their shire have a subscribe to the subscribe one of the subscribe to the subscribe of th	777
li	1553 Ru	this company - 2 community bearing C. C. C. II	. 522
11	333	that for a state of the state o	a
IJ		a nock for a trade to China hy a north-ea	lt.
H	,	pallage, one of their ships accidentally di	f.
II		covers Archangel	17
ı	1554 Be	ing encouraged by the czar of Ruffia, the	114
V	334 20	get a charter from O	1
ı			117
1	1555	lev obtain liberth privileges from the	121
L	Sor	me of their early voyages	
ŧ	1558 A.	Lenkinfon and Colored	1,112
1	.330	Jenkinson, one of the company, travels from	11
1		Ruffia to Perila to fettle a trade	134
i	1563 Ag		
۱			137
ı	TI	ion tanda brivinges there	143
ı	4 11	their charge meing invaded by interlopers	
ł			
l	1568 Th	cy are plundered by pirates on the Caspia	
ı			
ł	1569 A 1	name tempter suitable above. It's	147
L	The Th	activities with the czar	149
Ł	1571 Th	cy are differed by foller, debts, &c.	153
		liabbles with interlopers, above 6:11 to 1	
1	1576 Sq1	the thirt interior in the little entrea	
	1370 541	new treaty with the czar ey are diffrested by losses, debts, &c mabbles with interlopers—they still endea your to find a passage to India	0
	1578 TI	e Dutch interfere with their trade at-	1 < 8
	1578 TI	e Dutch interfere with their trade at-	15H
	1578 TI	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon	1 < 8
	1578 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well armed—they are	163
	1578 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filps are well armed—they are per mitted to fileter h Danish poers.	163
	1578 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir flips are well 'armed—they are per mitted to shelter in Danish ports—the cza resuses to renew their privides.	163
	1578 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eier flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the cza refuses to renew their privileges	15H 16a
	1578 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eier flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the cza refuses to renew their privileges	15H 16a
	1578 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eier flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the cza refuses to renew their privileges	15H 16a
	1578 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eier flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the cza refuses to renew their privileges	15H 16a
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eier filips are well 'armed—they are per mitted to fhelter in Danish ports—the exa refisfes to renew their privileges eir exchnitive privileges in Rusha abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, vellels a Archangel—some favours now granted by the exar	158 163 172
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eitr flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the exa refuses or exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velices a Archangel—fome favours now granted the exar evolution privileges in Russia abrogated and exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velices a proposed privilege in Russia and Russia evolution privileges in Russia example.	158 163 172
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eier filips are well 'armed—they are per mitted to fhelter in Danish ports—the cza refuses to renew their privileges eir exchnity privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicls a Archangel—some favours now granted by the czar ey obtain privileges in Russia—not exclusive danow some proces.	158 163 172 173 175 e 181
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 The	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the neir filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the filips are well armed, and the filips and English, Dutch, and French, velicls a Archangel—fome favours now granted by the example of the filips and filips and filips and filips and filips are well as a filips and filips.	158 163 173 175 175 181
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 Th 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well 'armed—they are per mitted to shelter in Danish ports—the cza refuses to renew their privileges eir exchnive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, vessels a Archangel—some favours now granted by the czar ey obtain privileges in Russia—not exclusive d now some more—fill not exclusive cir ships catch whales	158 163 172 173 175 181 189,
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 Th 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well 'armed—they are per mitted to shelter in Danish ports—the cza refuses to renew their privileges eir exchnive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, vessels a Archangel—some favours now granted by the czar ey obtain privileges in Russia—not exclusive d now some more—fill not exclusive cir ships catch whales	158 163 172 173 175 181 189,
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 The	Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fielter in Danish ports—the cert refuses to renew their privileges are exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicles a Archangel—fome favours now granted by ey obtain privileges in Russia—not exclusive cir filips catch whales ey curve fonce herrings to Russia exclusive cir filips catch whales	158 163 172 173 175 181 189, 213
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the exa refuses or exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicts a Archangel—fome favours now granted the exar ey obtain privileges in Russia—not exclusive cir flips catch whales ey curry fonts herrings to Russia eir Russia cir Russia eir Ru	172 173 175 181 189, 213 235
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 The 1605 The 1605 The	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well 'armed—they are per mitted to shelter in Danish ports—the cza refuses to renew their privileges eir exchnive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, vessels a Archangel—some favours now granted by the czar ey obtain privileges in Russia—not exclusive d now some more—fill not exclusive cir ships catch whales ey carry some herrings to Russia eir Russian trade and whale-sfishing decline ey import the teeth and oil of morses in this feets the Dutch whelter.	158 163 173 175 181 189, 213 235 237 245
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1605 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the exa refuses or exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicts a Archangel—fome favours now granted the exar ey obtain privileges in Russia—not exclusive cir flips catch whales ey curry fonts herrings to Russia eir Russia ein	172 173 175 181 189, 213 235
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1605 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the exa refuses or exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicts a Archangel—fome favours now granted the exar ey obtain privileges in Russia—not exclusive cir flips catch whales ey curry fonts herrings to Russia eir Russia ein	158 163 173 175 181 189, 213 235 237 245
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1605 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the exa refuses or exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicts a Archangel—fome favours now granted the exar ey obtain privileges in Russia—not exclusive cir flips catch whales ey curry fonts herrings to Russia eir Russia ein	158 163 173 175 181 189, 213 235 237 245
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 The 1613 The	Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the ger filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the properties of exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicles a Archangel—fome favours now granted by the example of the properties of the properties of the example of the properties	173 173 175 181 189, 213 235 237 745.
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 The 1613 The	Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the ger filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the properties of exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicles a Archangel—fome favours now granted by the example of the properties of the properties of the example of the properties	1735 1735 1735 1735 1819 1819 1819 1819 1819 1819 1819 181
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 The 1613 The	Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the ger filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the properties of exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicles a Archangel—fome favours now granted by the example of the properties of the properties of the example of the properties	173 173 173 175 175 189 213 235 237 245 265.
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 The 1614 The	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fielter in Danish ports—the example of the providers of the provi	172 173 173 189, 213 235 245 265.
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 The 1614 The	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fielter in Danish ports—the example of the providers of the provi	1735 1735 1735 1735 1819 1819 1819 1819 1819 1819 1819 181
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 The 1614 The	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fielter in Danish ports—the example of the providers of the provi	172 173 173 189, 213 235 245 265.
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 The 1613 The 1614 The An 1615 That	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the cert filips and french, well'els a Archangel—four favours now granted by the example of the cert filips catch whales of the cert filips catch whales exclusive cir filips catch whales exclusive filips catch whales exclusive filips catch whales exclusive filips felze the Dutch whalers exclusive filips felze the Dutch whalers explain trade and whale-fifthing decline explain filips felze the Dutch whalers explain filips felze the Dutch whalers explain filips felze the Dutch, Bifcayan, and English, veffels from the filhery explain and drive the French, Dutch, Bifcayan, and English, veffels from the filhery explain a filips to Greenland of the unal. 17 explain filips fock with the East-India company for a whole filips.	158 162 172 173 175 175 181 181 213 213 213 213 213 227 275 279, 282
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fielter in Danish ports—the example of the privileges eir exclusive privileges in Ruffia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicts a Archangel—fome favours now granted to the example of the	158 162 172 173 175 173 175 189 213 235 245 273 275 279 282
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fielter in Danish ports—the example of the privileges eir exclusive privileges in Ruffia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicts a Archangel—fome favours now granted to the example of the	158 162 172 173 175 175 181 181 213 213 213 213 213 227 275 279, 282
	1578 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1586 Th 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1614 Th An 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the neir filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fielter in Danish ports—the cast refuses or exclusive privileges in Russa abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicles a Archangel—fome favours now granted by the czar ey obtain privileges in Russa and exclusive circles are trade and exclusive circles are the second of the cast exclusive circles are the second exclusive circles are the second exclusive circles are the second exclusive circles are the second exclusive circles are the second exclusive circles are the second exclusive circles are the second exclusive circles are the second exclusive charter for whale-fishing and drive the French, Dutch, Bifcayan, and English, reflest from the fishery ey fend 13 ships to Greenland in 19 to Russa in flock with the East-India company for a whale fishery ey make a joint stock with the East-India company for a whale shiftery ey have dilputes with the Hull whalers on combants for a whale shiftery	158 163 172 173 175 175 181 213 233 237 245 273 275 279 282 292
	1578 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1586 Th 1588 An 1587 Th 1603 Th 1605 Th 1613 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1617 Th 1617 Th 1617 Th 1617 Th 1617 Th 1617 Th 1618 Th 1610 Th 1610 Th 1610 Th 1610 Th 1610 Th 1610 Th 1610 Th 1610 Th 1610 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the properties of the providers of the properties of exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicles a Archangel—fome favours now granted by the example of the properties of the pro	158 162 172 173 175 173 175 189 213 235 245 273 275 279 282
	1578 The 1584 The 1584 The 1584 The 1584 Ann 1584 Ann 1597 The 1603 The 1613 The 1613 The 1615 The 161	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fielter in Danish ports—the cert refuses or exclusive privileges in Russia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicls a Archangel—fome favours now granted by the cear of the cear	158 172 173 175 175 175 175 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213
	1578 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1586 Th 1588 An 1587 Th 1603 Th 1605 Th 1613 Th 1613 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1617 Th 1617 Th 1617 Th 1618 Th 1618 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1616 Th 1617 Th 1618 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the cert filips cannot exclusive the cert filips catch whales of the cert filips catch whales ey carry fonce herrings to Ruffia etc. filips catch whales ey carry fonce herrings to Ruffia etc. filips catch whales ey carry fonce herrings to Ruffia etc. filips felze the Dutch whalers ey get an exclusive charter for whale-fifthing and drive the French, Dutch, Bifcayan, and English, veffels from the filhery ey lend 13 flips to Greenland to 14 to Ruffia inflead of the untal. 17 ey fond 4 veffels to Greenland ey find to the company for a whale filhery by have difputes with the Hull whalers of combaffies are fent to Ruffia alton travely to Ipahan—his account of the Perisan trade in interest water the set in interest greated of a treater.	158 172 172 173 175 175 175 189 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213
	1578 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1586 Th 1588 An 1587 Th 1603 Th 1605 Th 1613 Th 1613 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1617 Th 1617 Th 1617 Th 1618 Th 1618 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1616 Th 1617 Th 1618 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the cert filips cannot exclusive the cert filips catch whales of the cert filips catch whales ey carry fonce herrings to Ruffia etc. filips catch whales ey carry fonce herrings to Ruffia etc. filips catch whales ey carry fonce herrings to Ruffia etc. filips felze the Dutch whalers ey get an exclusive charter for whale-fifthing and drive the French, Dutch, Bifcayan, and English, veffels from the filhery ey lend 13 flips to Greenland to 14 to Ruffia inflead of the untal. 17 ey fond 4 veffels to Greenland ey find to the company for a whale filhery by have difputes with the Hull whalers of combaffies are fent to Ruffia alton travely to Ipahan—his account of the Perisan trade in interest water the set in interest greated of a treater.	158 172 173 175 175 175 175 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213
	1578 Th 1583 Th 1584 The 1584 The 1584 The 1588 Ann 1597 Th 1693 Th 1693 Th 1693 Th 1694 Th 1614 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eitr flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the privileges in Ruffia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicts a Archangel—fome favours now granted the eyo obtain privileges in Ruffia—not exclusive cirr flips catch whales eyo carry fonte herrings to Ruffia eitr flips catch whales eye carry fonte herrings to Ruffia eitr flips catch whales eye carry fonte herrings to Ruffia eitr flips felze the Dutch whalers eye tan exclusive charter for whale-fifting and drive the French, Dutch, Bifcayan, and English, velics from the fishery yelled in the first four the fight of the property from the fight of the property from the fight of th	158 172 172 173 175 175 175 189 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213
1 1 1	1578 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 An 1588 An 1597 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1613 Th 1613 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1616 Th 1616 Th 1617 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the interfere with their trade—the cert filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the filips and french, wellets a Archangel—fome favours now granted by the example—fome favours now granted by the example—fome favours now granted by the example of the filips and for the filips are well as a constant of the example of the filips and filips are set in this catch whales every force herrings to Ruffia etc. Ruffian trade and whale-fifting decline ey import the teeth and oil of inorfes in filips felze the Dutch whalers ey get an exclusive charter for whale-fifting and drive the French, Dutch, Bifcayan, and English, velfels from the filhery ey lend 13 flips to Greenland the filips force of the filips of the unital 17 ey fend 4 velfels to Greenland to the filips of the filips of the unital 17 ey fend 4 velfels to Greenland as for a whale fillery ey have dilputes with the Hull whalers of cmbaffles are fent to Ruffia as a control of the errian trade in the filips of th	158 172 173 175 175 189 213 235 237 245 273 275 279 292 292 303 304 321
1 1 1	1578 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1586 Th 1588 An 1587 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1604 Th 1614 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1616 Th	Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eir filips are well armed—they are per mitted to fielter in Danish ports—the example of the property of the providers	158 172 172 173 175 175 175 189 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213 213
1 1 1	1578 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1584 Th 1586 Th 1588 An 1587 Th 1603 Th 1603 Th 1604 Th 1614 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1614 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1615 Th 1616 Th	ne Dutch interfere with their trade—the import oil and falmon eitr flips are well armed—they are per mitted to fletter in Danish ports—the example of the privileges in Ruffia abrogated and English, Dutch, and French, velicts a Archangel—fome favours now granted the eyo obtain privileges in Ruffia—not exclusive cirr flips catch whales eyo carry fonte herrings to Ruffia eitr flips catch whales eye carry fonte herrings to Ruffia eitr flips catch whales eye carry fonte herrings to Ruffia eitr flips felze the Dutch whalers eye tan exclusive charter for whale-fifting and drive the French, Dutch, Bifcayan, and English, velics from the fishery yelled in the first four the fight of the property from the fight of the property from the fight of th	158 172 173 175 175 189 213 235 237 245 273 275 279 292 292 303 304 321

	and the second s
1654 An English fleet fail to Archangel with an en-	1787 Population, value of land, &c . iv, 156
voy, who can only obtain leave for trade on	
	Exports to all countries, &c . 158,159
an equality with other nations ii, 452	1788 Exports to Great Britain 1787-88
1669 Company faid to have only t thip in the trade,	1791 Imports and exports of flaves 1789-1791 228
while the Dutch have 23	1798 Sugar and imm experted to Great Britain 464
1679 Admission made free to every subject for 65 706	4640 Ct Crain after Course makes week to
De A character to the first tot & 5	1650 St. Craix, after some petry revolutions, occupied
17 1 Arade to Persia through Russia - iii, 228	by the French ii, 436
C	Who cultivate and afterwards abandon it 713
1640 ABA fettled by the Dutch - ii, 413	
1772 The honfes deftroyed by a hurricane in, 52"	1772 Great damage done by a hurricane . 529
1781 The island taken by the British forces 678	St. Domingo-See II. Ipanicla.
Subaars, fometimes comprehended under the general	
name of Arabians, which fee, and Arabia Felix. 588-280 They flipply Tyre with Indian goods i, 38,79,85	1672 Taken by the English from Barbados . 569
588-183 I nevimply Lyre with indian goods 1, 38,79,85	1689 The Dutch driven out by the French 638
170° A splendid account of their opulence and trade	1690 The island retaken by the English . 615
with the East and West . 103	1224 The Dutch have a great formanting and the
	1731 The Dutch have a great finuggling trade ill, 161
	1772 Daniage done by a hurricane . 527
- Myth and frankmeente fold in the temple of	1781 Great free trade—the island taken by British 677
the 5un 168 m	Property of every kind fold by anction-the
345 They trade with the Roman and P. empires-	merch into at St Chaid and and and all and a
	merchants of St. Christopher's reclaim their
receive a prefent of 200 Cappadocian horfes 209	property 679
1252 Sacro bosco, John de, a writer upon fome of the	- The merchants in Britain file the commanders,
sciences i, 402	and pretent a pervous petition to the king 6xo
	Port of the plumber taken as for her the Killing 630
	- Part of the plunder taken at fea by the French 68;
1781 May be imported free from British colonies iii, 688	Thand taken by the French reflered to the Dutch 640
1590 Suil-cloth, hitherto got from France, now made	1795 Compelled to abandon the fladtholder's In-
in England il, 192	
1696 Engl. fail-cloth may be exported without duty 685	
	1501 St. Helena discovered by the Portuguese ii, 20
1746 Foreign cloth to be flamped-all British ves-	1651 Deferred by the Dutch, and occupied by the
fels to have fails of British cloth iii, 251	English End India agains
A Q f	1666 Takes by the Dutch on Lastelan
	1003 Taken by the Differi, and retaken . 519
Act continued - 522,681,708	1672 Again taken by the Dutch, and retaken 564
1765 Some fill imported from Holland - 430	Hillory of the ifland - 570
1767 Additional duty laid on foreign cloth - 467	1683 An infurrection against the company quelled 612
1778 Rapid decrease of the imp. of foreign cloth 6217	
	1746 An account of the island - iii, 253
1782 Ad for duty on foreign cloth continued 708	1536 St. James's made a royal palace . ii, 80
Encouragement of British cloth continued	1536 St. James's made a royal palace ii, 80
iv, to6, 187, 375, 494	the French lii, 110
And daily on foreign cloth continued 187,270,375	lands Americal continues of the continue
1797 Bounty on exportation withdrawn 420 and 442,471	1763 Annexed to the government of Nova Scotia 378
	1766 Described by Captain Holland - 439
Sails made of Nax by the Romans - i, 183	1769 Made a feparate government 1764 St. John's in the Well Indies, made a free port by the king of Denmark (See M. Thomas) iii, 40s
57* Made of leather by the Veneti . tts	1764 St. John's in the Bell Indies, made a free port by
73 And by the Alexandrians - 185	the king of Denmark (See M. Thomas) Will too
1417 Made of filk in a thip belonging to Henry V,	the king of Denmark (See M. Thomas) iii, 408
	1039 or the rettied by the English—they are ex-
with his arms embroidered - i, 632	pelled - 11, 408
1701 Sainter, French islands, almost uninhabited ii, 712	Several petty revolutions 512
1794 Taken by the British forces - iv, 294	1723 A colony fent by the duke of Montague begin
1643 St. Bartholomew planted by the French ii, 42	to clear around and are a sell it to if
	to clear ground, and are expelled by the
	French iii, 124
1781 Taken by the British forces - lii, 679	1731 Who are now numerous - 160
1784 Ceded by France to Sweden, and made a free	
port-its produce very trifling - iv, 69	
1525 St. Christopher's occupied by French and Engl. ii, 331	1703 Renoted to France at the peace - 367
1925 Gr. Cargropher I declipted by French and Engl. 11, 331	1778 Population and produce—taken by the British 627
1627 Divided between them	1783 Reffored to France 11, 2
1629 Both nations driven out by the Spaniards-	1794 Taken by the British-state of the island 204
they return, multiply, and fend out colonies 360	Aman Database to the Warnet at the con-
1666 The English and French quarrel - 522	1796 Again taken by the Brinth 372
1667 The whole island ceded to England - 530	1649 St. Martin's fortified and deferted by the Span-
1689 French fill in it-now drive out the English 638	iards-oecupied by the Dutch and French 16,439
1690 The French are expelled 646	
	1701 Almon inmhabited 719
1697 But are reinstated at the peace - 691	
1702 The whole island made subject to England 723	1772 Houses, &c destroyed by a hurricane iii, 527
	1772 Houses, &c destroyed by a hurricane iii, 527
	1772 Houses, &c destroyed by a hurricane iii, 527 1781 Taken by the British forces 678
1705 Plantations destroyed by the French - 7.33	1772 Houfes, &c deflroyed by a hurricane 1781 Taken by the British forces Taken by the French - 699
1705 Plantations destroyed by the French - 7.33	1731 Houfes, &c deflroyed by a hurricane 111, 527 1781 Taken by the British forces 67,8 67,8 1256 St. Omers obtains privileges in England 1,4-6 14-
1705 Plantations destroyed by the French 753 1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament iii, 14 1730 Iron and wool produced in St. Ch. (quere)	1771 Houfes, &c deffroyed by a hurricane 1781 Taken by the British forces 679
1705 Plantations destroyed by the French 1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament 1730 Iron and wood produced in St. Ch. (quere) 159	1771 Houfes, &c deflroyed by a hurricane 118, 1748ch by the British forces 679
1705 Plantations defroyed by the French 733 1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament 11730 Iron and wool produced in St. Ch. (quere) 1772 Plantations defroyed by a hurriant 526	1731 Houfes, &c defroyed by a hurrieane 1781 Taken by the Brhish forces 1256 St. Omers obtains privileges in England St. Piter's penny—who lable to pay it 1763 St. Pierre and Migueton coded to France
1752 Plantations deflroyed by the French 1751 Damages partly compendated by parliament iii, 14 1750 Iron and wool produced in St. Ch. (quere) 1752 Plantations deflroyed by a hurticane 1781 Merchants reclaim their property in St. Eufta-	1731 Houfes, &c defroyed by a hurrieane 1781 Taken by the British forces Taken by the French 1256 St. Omers obtains privileges in England St. Peter's penny—who hable to pay it 1763 St. Pierre and Miguelon ceded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1783 Resembled the next.
1703 Plantations defroyed by the French 1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament iii, 14 1730 Iron and wool produced in St. Ch. (quere) 1772 Plantations defreoyed by a hurricane 1781 Merchants reclaim their property in St. Euftathins 1782 Charles and 1784 Merchants reclaim their property in St. Euftathins	1731 Houfes, &c deffroyed by a hurricane 1781 Taken by the British forces 1256 St. Omers obtains privileges in England St. Piter's penny—who liable to pay it 1263 St. Pierre and Miquidon ceded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1793 The French driven ont
1751 Plantations defroyed by the French 1751 Damages partly compensated by parliament 1750 Iron and wool produced in St. Ch. (quere) 1752 Plantations destroyed by a harticane 1781 Merchants reclaim their property in St. Eustathins 1781 The Island taken by the French 1781 The Island taken by the French	1731 Houfes, &c defroyed by a hurrieane 1781 Taken by the British forces Taken by the French 1256 St. Omers obtains privileges in England St. Peter's penny—who hable to pay it 1763 St. Pierre and Miguelon ceded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1783 Resembled the next.
1732 Plantations deflroyed by the French 1731 Damages partly compendated by parliament iii, 14 1730 Iron and wool produced in St. Ch. (quere) 1732 Plantations deflroyed by a hurricane 1781 Merchants reclaim their property in St. Euftathins 1781 The Idaud taken by the French 707 710 710	1731 Houfes, &c deffroyed by a hurricane 1781 Taken by the British forces 1256 St. Omers obtains privileges in England St. Piter's penny—who liable to pay it 1263 St. Pierre and Miquidon ceded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1793 The French driven ont
1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament iii, 14 1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament iii, 14 1730 Iron and wool produced in St. Ch. (quere) 1781 Merchants reclaim their property in St. Eustathius 1781 The Island taken by the French 1781 The Island taken by the French 1781 Jand restored to Great British 1783 Jand restored to Great British 1783 Jand restored to Great British 1783 Jand restored to Great British	1773 Houfes, &c defroyed by a hurricane 1781 Taken by the Brinfin forces Taken by the French 1256 St. Omers obtains privileges in England St. Piter's feany—who liable to pay it 1763 St. Piter's and Miguelow ceded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1793 The French driven ont 1492 St. Salvador, Guannhani, or Cat ifland, the first land feen by Christopher Colon 15, 7
1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament iii, 14 1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament iii, 14 1730 Iron and wool produced in St. Ch. (quere) 1781 Merchants reclaim their property in St. Eustathius 1781 The Island taken by the French 1781 The Island taken by the French 1781 Jand restored to Great British 1783 Jand restored to Great British 1783 Jand restored to Great British 1783 Jand restored to Great British	1731 Houfes, &c deflroyed by a hurrieane 1781 Taken by the British forces Taken by the French 1256 St. Omers obtains privileges in England St. Piter's penny—who liable to pay it 1763 St. Pierre and Miquelon coded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1793 The French driven ont 1492 St. Salvador, Guaranhami, or Cat island, the first land feen by Christopher Colon §St. Thomas occupied by the Danes §St. Thomas occupied by the Danes ii, 437
17:5 Plantations deflroyed by the French 7:33 17:11 Damages partly compendated by parliament 11:11 17:12 17:13	1731 Houfes, &c defroyed by a hurrieane 1781 Taken by the British forces 1786 St. Omers obtains privileges in England St. Pier's penny—who lable to pay it 1763 St. Pierre and Miquelon coded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1793 The French driven out 1492 St. Salvador, Guanahani, or Cat ifland, the first land feen by Christopher Colon St. Thomas occupied by the Danes 1731 Is a free port with sungiling trade 11, 16
1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament iii, 14 1711 Damages partly compensated by parliament iii, 14 1730 Iron and wool produced in St. Ch. (quere) 1781 Merchants reclaim their property in St. Eustathius 1781 The Island taken by the French Produce admitted as British 1783 Jand restored to Great Britain 1783 Jand restored to Great Britain 1783 Jand restored to Great Britain	1731 Houfes, &c deflroyed by a hurrieane 1781 Taken by the British forces Taken by the French 1256 St. Omers obtains privileges in England St. Piter's penny—who liable to pay it 1763 St. Pierre and Miquelon coded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1783 Again ceded to France 1793 The French driven ont 1492 St. Salvador, Guaranhami, or Cat island, the first land feen by Christopher Colon §St. Thomas occupied by the Danes §St. Thomas occupied by the Danes ii, 437

1772 Dumage done by a hurricane III, 517	1786 Duties on foreign falt may he bond of iv, 101
d. of Montague abortive—the natives li. 124 116	1795 New duty on exportation of rock fale
1731 Fortened by the French	P Name manual values. Con 11th Ca.
1762 Taken by the British forces	Harmon Evanova at an of much City with the terms
1703 Cened to Great Britain at the peace . 267	Allowance for waste abolished, &c . 166
United to the government of Grenada - 377	A total abolition of falt duties proposed 426
1764 State of the liland-plan of fettlement - 393 1766 It is ftill without an affembly - 441	1798 Portuguefe falt admitted in any neutral veilel 444
	New diffies impoled
1770 The Cariba artack tome introders on their lands 506	A new let of diffies enacted - 449
1//4 Not liable to the duty of Ab ner cent	1799 Many regulations endeled 474 New duty on laft in Svotland 474
1775 Made a teparate government 580 1779 State of the biland—it is taken by the French 639	1624 Salipetre—a patent (before now) for making
1779 State of the Island-it is taken by the French 639	it exempted from the law against mono-
1/03 Remoted to Great Britain	polies - il, 325
Neutral vessels admitted for a time	1025 It is monopolized by the king ~ 212
1787 Imports and exports of flaves 1784-1787 - 155 Population, value of land, &c 156	10 10 A parent for making fall petre from mine 241
Exports to all countries &c	1017 Orders respecting the manufacture of it
1788 Exports to Circut Britain 1787.88	1628 Saltpetre imported from India made into powder 352
791 FILIPOITS and exports of Haves 1784-1761 318	1634 Orders for manufacture of it renewed 388
1/93 South-rea bread-truit inhouted	
1795 French initabitants make an infurrection-fun-	
prened	1702 Price fettled wi 't the Eafl-India company 712
Exchequer bills lent to the fufferers - 300	1791 Importation of taltpetre authorized iv. 219
1708 Sugar and rum expected as Come n in i	1800 Saltpetre not affected by the act 39 Geo. [11],
1798 Sugar and rum exported to Great Britain 1859 Sale of land, the first one recorded 1844	C, 59 494
500 Salmon Caught in nets in Britain and Iroland 1	916 Salvage regulated by the Rhodian law 1, 25
148 Couling Hinery regulated by law in Septland 440 i	947 Samarcand has manufactures of the bell paper i, 269
1405 Filling in immouer time prohibited in Eugland 44.	641 A Sanilaicourchant, driven by a contrary wind to
*** of the port of fathion, a confiderable frade in Scotl. 446 l	Tartellus, thereby makes a great fortune-
a los maration prefered in calks in scotland 4.6.	the first Greek who falled upon the ocean
1337 Order against taking young faluton in England et al	voyage never repeated 24
1357 Sale of falmon at Berwick regulated 557	534 They have powerful fleets, and command the
1424 Fifhing out of feafon, &c prohibited in Scotland 639 1436 Scottish falmon to he fold only for gold, or	fen 56
experied by Scottilly merchants	Their works in gold, filver, and earthern ware
The trade of W. Elphinston supposed to be in	or pier
failings a fire free	500 They are the best seamen of the Greeks 62
1437 Salmon exported from Ireland - 653	1256 Sancto amore, William de, writes a book against
**// Sincol the lannon parter regulated in Scotland for	monaffic floth, which is condemned and
1482 Size of the butt, & cregulated in England 699	burnt 1, 407
1558 Act against taking the spawn, &c ii, 135	1321 Sanuto's account of the oriental trade, &c i, 490
1703 All improved method of curing falmon iii and	Before 1154 They fail from Spain for discovery i, 327
1705 Ullantity exported from Scotland to Hall and have	
1771 Cimery in the I weed regulated	tini Their minutal trade by samuyane
1731 Salmon of Scotland go almost all to London-	1281 Christians forbidden to trade with them
the breck happoing to be diminished	* * 435,451,402,404 2
1797 Act for guarding the fifteery of the Tweed iv, 418 Act for preferving falmon in Hampflire, &c 421	1291 Cruifers flationed to prevent trade, &c 4c1
Salt See Fifters, Herrings, Turks if ands.	1321 Sannto's scheme for dellroying their trade 492
** Care imported into Diffaill . 1. As. 199 H	1492 The Saracen kingdom of Granada, after long
452 The chief article of Venetlan trade	flourishing in agriculture, manufactures, and
Before 1966 Sall-works in Worcefler flive	commerce, fulldhed by Castile and Aragon 717 508 * Sardinia subject to Carthage i, 62
1203 Sair entirely exempted from tax in Barcelona 428 !	240 Fraudulently seized by the Romans - 92
1344 IS NOW GAZED IN PERIOD	14 The filver mines and trade of Santinia 124
1389 A licence given for making fult at Middlen yeh for	1526 A woolen manufacture in it - ii, 66.
1418 Duty lightened by K. Henry V, in Normandy 631 1440 An improved method of making falt introduced 6.57	1010 Savill, Sir Henry, establishes professors of geo.
	metry and aftronomy at Oxford . ii, 301
1527 A quantity to be delivered annually by the	1633 Saw-mill erested, and given up - li, 377
King of Plante to England ii. 66 l	1763 One which works by wind or water 1767 One at Limchoufe to work by wind
1600 Salt exempted from the myrigation act 486, can	364 Saxons invade Roman Britain
1695 Much rock filt exported from Frodfliam 673	The bravett of the Germans - 217
1697 Additional duty imposed on falt - 618	They afterwards occupy great part of Brit. 217,222
1761 Saft trade in Liverpool hurt by toreign duties iii, 374	They afterwards occupy great part of Brit. 217,222. In after ages they are called English—See England.
1768 Refuse talt may be used as manure 477 1775 Salters in Scotland to be gradually emancipated 575	30 5 Saxon from - a count appointed to protect it 1, 212, 214
1785 Art of purifying falt published by Lord Dun-	1379 Scareourgh almost ruined by lots of vellels 1, 586, 530
donald	Before 1437 had almost the whole trade in stock-fish 653.
The falt laws made mere rigorous - 73	CLIPMOUC LINGUIA
4 1.3 [

360-367 The Scots lutade the Roman part of	rass Truce with England-reciprocal liberty for veffels in diffices to enter the ports of either	
Britian	nation of the last terms of the	548
500 A fresh colony of Scots fettle in Argyle 222	Lill of towns represented to parliament most	358
713 They hight the first paval battle recorded in	of them on the call coall	4 (8
836 Sald to have a great fifting trade	Scutland pays 6 100,000 for the king's ranfom,	-
\$43 They acquire a great part of the Pichtish do-	trade	359
930 A filver cafe made and engraved in Scotland 268	- Scottlin greyhounds in request in France 551	9 4
1037-1054 Country flourthing in the reign of Maca	Marco Marcol Carada a character to the total to	560 560
both by the fiftery, and receives a balance from foreigners	1359 Cattle fent from Scotland to England	560
1066 Scotland has apparently no large towns	71	566
1003 Trade encouraged by King Malcolm	1363 Scheme for an union with England	569
1110 I he king rich, has tome forcien hixuries 21	now lawward tames on banks and	
1124-1153 Commerce and improvements-manuface	1369 Minual freedom of trade with England	574 577
tures—new towns inhabited by Englishmen —manufactures regulated	1372 Architectural knowlege feems extinet	579
Laws of the burghs-the Scots fail to foreign	11th traders plundered by Norman pirates	581
King David has a filver mine in Cumberland 32.	Grain and malt imported	581
- Fishery for herrings, &c in the Firth of Forth	1383 The English parliam at forbid carrying armour,	590
1 156 Trading towns of Scotland 324, 32	corn, &c to Scotland	395
Money coined by bithops	from the Kourte the Thomas	***
1190 Scotland pays (10,000 to England 35	1387 Scottish vessels at Sluys taken by the English	597 59 9
The burghs contribute a large fum to the king	1400 Logan, a tempting to drive English Schermen off the coast of Aberdeen, is himself taken	
the woolen manufacture &c. regulated 27	by them	611
Flax raifed-fiftheries-trade to Norway 37		
1249 A flip built at Inverness for France _ 20		615
1250 The money recoined and improved 1266 The kingdom of Mann, &c purchased by King	tend the parliament of the four burghs 6	616
Alexander - 41	der carried off from the Firth of Forth, by	
1272 Revenue of the kingdom	10 E glift thips of war 6	634
1274 The Flemings fish on the coast of Scotland 42 1281 Salt fish an established article of exportation on	1432 The Scots by opposing Henry V in France, are happily inflrmmental in faving Britain from	
both fides of Scotland - 42	bring a province of France 6	637
1283 The statutes of the gild enacted at Berwick 43. The court of the four burghs, a board of trade	1423 Hories, oxen, theep, fold to England 6	637
the Chamberiain's court	keeping of King James, and 4 chief towns	12
1249-1286 Agriculture promoted—plentiful crops— juft laws—flourishing trade—Lombards pro-	are fureties 1	638
pote to establish factories—a l'amish factory	Some good laws enacted—exportation of mo- ney permitted, but taxed—foreigners ob-	
—the chief trade at Berwick - 44 The magistracy of the towns - 44	liged to invest their proceeds in Scottish	
Injudicious laws-thipping-general opulence 44		
1391 First Certain notice of a coal mine . 45	a general tax—a nount of it . 6	639
tifn trade in France and Flanders 272, 47.	Lombards trade to Scotland in large carracks	640
1315 The Scots preferve the independence of Flan-	The Raple of Scottish commerce, having been	340
1321 A truce with England-no intercourfe-a Scot-	removed from Flanders to Zeland, is now reflored to Flanders in onfideration of in-	
tish and a Flemish vessel released in Eng. "	creased privileges	641
land 1323 Another truce—ftill no intercourse 48	1426 Parliament order importation of arms, &c. and	
1316 First certain notice of burgesles in parliament 49		541
1333 The war with England renewed - 500	Mutual free trade with Denmark, &c . 6	543
Cullom dutier lower than in England 509, 56	1427 Parliament fix fome menfures, and make a rule respecting the property of meschants dying	
the Thames	abroad 6	641
1336 The Scots and allies take many English vei-	1428 The navigation act conditionally suspended for one year	c
1347 The parliament grant freedom of trade and cur-	1430 A fumptuary law-law for wrecks-land-owners	212
rency of English money, and tax the ex-	required to furnish vessels for the public 6	545
1351 The Scottish merchants apparently now re-	from London, and a cannon from Flanders 6	645
fpectable 54.	Truce with England-merchants not to be	
1355 The money deteriorated—pearls exported 554,55	feized	0 16

0(0	s ett. stefe
1431 Extraordinary zeal of King James to redrefs	1544 War with Bagland Leith pillaged many rich
fome English merchants i, 647 The Scots enter into a treaty with Bruges to	
keep the staple of their trade there too years 64"	1500 I rade of Scotland with Antwern not great be
1435 The King buys lead in England \ 649	vere the staple port of Scottish trade in the
1437 Trade of Scotland with Flanders and Brabant	
605 600	1377 Contpendation made for Scottish ships plunder-
1449 Treaty of perpetual alliance with the duke of	Il 1570 FOOT's rateeftablified-exportation off. 1.
Burgindy	therlands incorporated traders to the Ne-
1451 Truce with England renewed 668 1458 Countercial laws enacted and renewed 623	1 5501 FOREIGN MXHITIES torbidden - avmost sing of
1458 Freaty of 100 years with Emden-commerce	wool prohibited-woolen manufacture ef-
apparently nourifhing	1387 The regular representation of the Air 169
1466 Acts respecting four burghs, money &c. cop-	ll towns in parliament enforced trade con
1467 Acts respecting foreign trade-lords, &c. may	fined to the burghs 1589 Scots trade to the Azores and Canary
trace with their own goods-handicraft	N 1394 AN ACT for Keeping Lent
tradefinen not to be merchants-rules for charter parties, flowage, average, &c 631	1 140 Acts for eucouraging home manus. D.
Flade prombited with Flanders, but free with	Scottish trade fusiers thereby
Middleburg and France—parliament difco- ver that diminution of money has no good	g ions at white-nightly company incorporated al
	provide hipping, &c.—their patentannulled 287 1621 Act against luxury, and favouring Scottish
1471 Parliament order vessels and nets to be pro-	manufactures and tayouring Scottish
vided for fifting on the west coast 1474 Laws for compelling money to come in 689	1633 A Scottish colony land in America, and return 110
1475 A targe mip, built by the bithop of St. An.	1614 Vaffalage abolifhed by Olines County
drews, wrecked, plundered, and now fet-	
1477 The d. of Burgundy feeks to renew the al-	
Hance 601	15 cy Revenue of Scotland Inches of their folindation 463
Foreign merchants importing corn affured of good treatment, the king and lords having	
pre-emption	1663 Scottish cattle and them and the 498
1478 The king concerned in trade—a veffel of his taken by the English—compensation made	
IOT II	1669 Linen yarn fent to London 1670 Much of the Scottish trade transferred from
4481 War with England—confers or posts established 698 1484 Exportation of fallow and hides prohibited 705	
1487 Letters of marque by the emperor against Scot.	1689 Declaration of rights enacted by parliament 644
land now fulpended, and an embaffy fent to	and the Indica ellablified by a disca
1488 More laws for importing money—foreign vef-	
icis to enter only at the free burghs and	burgh burgh, England, and Ham.
not permitted to go to Lewis, nor to buy any fift till falted and barreled—falmon and	1698 A Scottifft colony feetled as Danta-
nerring apparently considerable articles	to Davien
navy of Scotland 2 vessels 711	The colony finks under annieu and total
Denmark, and Sweden	
1493, 1499 Caws for ventels, nets, ac renewed it 6 and	1696 English plantation produce por to be to the
1493 Law for regulating wages, &c 7	
1502 The marriage of the king with the princess of	1699 A large ship brilt at Invernets for Venice 708n 1703 Bounty allowed by the English parliament for
of the kingdoms	
1503 Act for rural improvements, planting, &c 22 & ra	Trade of Scotland with E-1
attended the contervator of the Scotting	The state with Isligiand completed
privileges in the Netherlands defined by par- liament	I'VI IIIDICOBERT events Can Carat B
1510 Many Scottish ships in the Baltic	514 S.) thiars defeat the invafion of Darins 25 They fend amballadors to Augustus
the larger one taken into the fervice of the	1+ 1 ney tupply Rome with turs
King of England, and the harmony of the	S d-cow-lithery and description iii
Aingroms interripted	1638 Seamen, difabled in the merchant formice
than any built fince the time of Prolemy	
intopator—ner dinienhons, &c	1696 A register established for an occ
1531 The court of fession established 73 1540 The king visits the islands with a fleet of 12	1/33 Micronant learnen, histmed in battle, admitted
thips, and establishes order-a chart of Scot-	to Greenwich hospital 207 1740 During war foreign seamen permitted in Britich
Vol. IV.	
	k yoursto be naturalised 212

1740 Certain descriptions of seamen not to be pressed iii, 223	§ *Phoenicians fail to Greece
	Some Arabian vessels noted for fast failing 6
1758 They demand higher wages—stop vessels fail-	1689*Ships mentioned by Jacob
i, ing 480	*A veffel of 50 oars-fuperiority of naval nations 11
1770 Foreign feamen permitted in British vessels, &c 503	*Egyptian boats of thorn with paper fails 1 13%
The permission repeated 587,618,633,654,685,709	1226*Argonautic expedition by fea - 17
1791 Act for figned articles in the coasting trade iv, 221	1184*The Greeks invade Troy by fea - 17
2793 Act for employing foreign feamen during war 265	- Naval affairs of Greece - 18
Seamen obstructing work to be punished 281	700* Triremes introduced in Greece - 31
1794 Act for encouraging British feamen, &c 298	The disposition of the tires of oars, never hi-
1797 Act against desertion in the West Indies, &c 419 1772 Sea water freshened by Doslor Irving iii, 523	therto understood, explained by General Melville 31#
1634 Sedan chairs introduced in London - ii, 380	The multiplied tires of oars, probably imitated
2694 Hackney chairs, 200, pay 10f each per annum 655	from the Orientals, by means of the Arabs
1695 Are increased to 300 656	and Sidonians 32
1726 Increased to 400 1 iii, 134	588*Tyrian thips magnificently adorned - 37
1635 Selden, John, writes in support of the dominion	5*Carthaginian thips, &c 50
of the fea ii, 384	6*Durable vessels built at Tylus 59
1635 Senegal-the French make a settlement ii, 390,517	288 Strange flory of a thip with 50 fails - 83n
1758 French forts taken by the British forces iii, 211	280*Prolemy's two great fleets - 86
1763 Senegal ceded to Great Britain - 367 Advantages expected from it - 372	219*Ships enormoufly large built by Hiero and Pto-
- Advantages expected from it - 372 - Given by government to the African company 374	Jemy Philopator 99 57*Ships of the Veneti lofty, built of oak, bolted
	with iron, have fails of leather 115
1765 Senegal with Gambia made a royal government,	14 Very large vellels not nied after this time 122
and the trade open to all Brit. Jubjects 413,422	- Canoes in Germany earrying 30 men - 137
1783 Ceded to France at the peace - iv, 3	Orientals fleer their course in the ocean by
25 * Seres said to fend ambailadors to Augustus i, 120	birds, and have veffels alike at both ends 147
14 Silk got from them in finall quantities 238	73 Canoes with fides raifed by fewing i, 163,168
73 Trade of Barygaza with them - 169	- Various kinds of oriental veffels - 172n
Great fum paid by them to Rome 175	- Naval affairs of this age 179-186
353 Route of the caravans—their filent trade 209	886 British ships now rule the waves - 204
Servants—See Labourers.	323 Naval force of Rome now trifling in compa-
1547 Servants, living idly, to be made flaves ii, 98	riton, with the antient fleets of Phæni- cia, &c 206
1563 Act for regulating fervants - 137	441 Great fleet of Theodofius * - 216
1687 A register office for fervants established 400	449 Saxon veffels very respectable = 2174
1300 refostris-his fleet, conquetts, maps, &c i, 13	468 Leo's fleet of 1113 veffels 219
Sheep-Eze Wool, Shetland.	500 Shipping of the Britons 224
296 The great number of theep in Britain noted i, 205	533 Large veifels called dromones 228
1213 The breed apparently increased in England 382	890 Norwegians feer by the flight of birds 1612
1274 The sheep of England infected by a Spanish one 428	897 Shipbuilding improved by Alfred - 262
1338 Live theep thipped for army stores - 531	950 Gallies have only two tires of oars - 270
An order afterwards to thip no rams - 522 1348 Agreat flock fent from England to Spain 539	970 The Saracens have the largest ships - 271
1348 Agreat nock lent non England to Spain 539	973 Edgar's alleged great fleet - 274 1009 A fleet, affiredly greater, built by a requisition
export reflricted to the supply of Calais 640	upon all England, atterly inefficient 274n, 276
1466 More sheep carried to Spain 680	1000 Large veffels built in Norway, &c - 278
The exportation of rams and ewes continued in	1000 Large veffels built in Norway, &c 278 1028 Some still larger belonging to King Cunt 283
Holinshed's time 680 n	1066 The English fleet superior to William's - 286
1480 The duchefs of Burgundy licenced to export	1084 The Venetians have very large ships - 301
2,000 rams every year - 698	1095 An inflance of veffels owned in thares - 312
1534. An act for restraining the number of theep is, 76	1181 Shipping not to be fold out of England 344
1660 Exportation of fleep prohibited - 489	1190 Richard's great fleet of dromunds, buffes, gal-
1788 The removal of theep rigorously restricted iv, 172	lies, &c 351
1800 Sheep of the Spanish breed kept by the king,	Naval allairs of this age - 352 1191 A vellel of two tires of oars - 353
and given away or fold 524	1202 The Venetians have very large thips 368,373
1-60 Sheffield numifactures, population - iii, 324	1213 England Superior to France in thipping 377
1765 Manufactures of S. in great demand in Holland 429	- All merchant thips are at the King's call 378
1781 The number of chargeable houses - 704	1212 Some gallies, &c belong to the king . 394
, C*Shetland discovered by Pytheas - i, 80	1249 France has a fleet of 1,500 veffels, whereof
73 People of Nerigon fail to Shetland - 186	120 are dromones—one of them built at In-
\$90 lt is part of the earldom of Orkney - 259	vernefs - 397
1468 Is annually not refer the most namine brand of	12c3 Above 1000 veffels n Engl. 300 of them large 403
1790 Shetland potteffes the most genuine breed of the antient British fine-wooled sheep iv, 205	1254 Yarmouth and Winchelfes have fine vellels 403
	Large and elegant ships of an unknown country driven upon the coast of England - 403
Shipping, nanigation and naval affairs—See N. vy.	1270 A ship of 108 Venetian seet in length reckoned
Noah's ark a vessel of three decks i, 2	exceedingly large 419
6*Early poffdiluvian voyages - 3	1294 The fleet of England has three admirals 453
- M grations made by tea - 3, 4	- Vellels of China with 4 matts and 9 fails - 450
- Slops built at Sidon - 3	- Vetlels or India described - 459
	u .

	on, and navat affairs.
1296 Three men put to an oar in the Mediterranean .	1761. Prefervative against the worm-a more effec-
1297 Vellels carry the fovereign's arms in their	I rual one by coppering
colours	1762 Nantical feience much improved by Harrison's
1321 Gallies cannot bear the fea in bad weuther 1491	invention of chronometers
Cont of gamles, and much naval information	1771 A new coment for bottoms in a ttorm
ant of conneries producing the belt featuren.	A boat incapable of finking invented
111 Ship of three decks at Burgelons at 493	1 1773 Dates of parts of vellels to foreigners regulated
1335 FILIPS OF War III England, but private property	thio in theathrement for duty, accenicted
1330 Venera oracica to fall ill fleets for protection	*//3 invention of leafoning tumber for building-
13 to Quota of veners invinified by every port in	method of laying the waves in a fform 58
. England	1782 Act against supplying vessels to the energy
135, Freet of England faild to De 1,100 velicls 561	
138 Coft of a capital thin	
1386 Fleet of France faid to be about 1, 200 well-de	1786 Act for measurement and strict registration of
1393 Edgilli farge Warlike thins in torrigo familia	Daniel Da
1399 Wally Vellers With the king in Ireland and an	H . / W CEMIATIONS for regularing
parently none left fufficient to oppose the	Vellets entirely of iron-vellets with bottomer
\$416 The owner of a veffel, loft by the fleet defeat	
ing her lues to parliament for componiation of	Il 1 / 00 Venets be conging to affithe British dominions . O.
beveral initiances of venets owned by clergymen	And henceforth at the conclusion of every year.
1449 A veffel as large as a great carrack built at Hull, and, in confideration of her extraor-	I Caciscinpioved in the trade with Avery country and
unary fize, privileges conferred upon home	
1450 Large hips, owned by Cauvings, apparently	
	1790 Sliding keels introduced by Captain Schank 1791 Improved method of stopping (hot-holes-im-
1455 A trading into of 1000 tims owned by the king	proved chain-pump—prefervative from the
of Sweden 1470 A large ship built by the b. of St. Andrews 689	
	1 1793 Octting fire to vellels nunithed quieb blanches at
1553 A vener meathed with lead	1794 Ships of war, &ctaken, exempted from dutyer 299 1793 Convoy act paffed and the convolution of the convo
1 to 4 A Swedish thin of 200 cannon	Improvements in defence by Captain Schank
1502 The merchants of England have the thing	An invention for keeping a velfel with a broken
whereof many are of 500 tims 155 1588 A flatement of the shipping of England 187	
A Portuguese thip of 1,600 tuns, the largest	1800 Vellels, tinnage, and feamen of every port.
1597 A mip of 800 tims, the largest ever yet built	1634 Ship-money, a tax for building thips, impored by King Charles I
by an English fubject 213 Dutch ships of war not above 200 tuns 213	1636 Again with fome viriations
1603 Notabove 4 merchant thine of soctions in Engl	
Low countries fard to have as many veffels as	
ringdoms, and to build 1000 thips an-	161 This law enforced by the amperon April 1, 25
miarry .	1 1/2 A Hilliar law made by Henry H k of had and and
1610 A fhip of 1,100 tuns built by the East-India	
1615 Other thips of the company 1293-1060-900	And by Alexander III king of September 1
	1324 Prerogative of wreck refined by Edward H 1496
1010 A premium for building thins of 200 time	1363 Wrecked goods to be reitored to the owner, 584, 1365 A fhip, wrongonfly feized as wrecked, reitored 574
1640 An Furtish this valued at England 360	1429 Vellels, wrecked in Scotland, to be treated as
1640 An English ship valued at £260,000 410	wicces are treated in their country
1662 Large thins encouraged	there are also provisions respecting wrecks in almost
1677 East-India company's ships 200 to 600 tune and	every treaty.
the life of the li	1714 An act against plundering wrecks, for procur-
icis in the English coalispertrade	
1688 But the tunnage of merchant vellels now near double of what it was in 1666	ourres or countres the division of the kingdom
	into them atcribed to Alfred, but probably
1094 Large Inips again encontaged	more antient in 1, 264
1702 Shipping of England 261,222 tuns	1354 They are obliged to produce robbers 554
1703 Many filips deltroyed by tempest . 728	not admitted in the merchant-adventure's
1729 Shipping much increated in 6 years iii, 148 1732 Shipping of London 178,557 tims	company ii -e-
1742 MILDING of Englind ellipsythed and and and	
1700 Velicis entered inward and outward in Grant	1780 And now red allowered under 630 100
Britain, and vellels belonging to England	1789 And now totally repealed 1850 * Study exports corn to Greece 1, 10
And henceforth regularly at the conclusion of every year.	14 Produce and trade of sicily
ţi.	K &

Silk and filk manufacture, [GENERAL

278 The illand completely reduced by the Saracens, " "	1681 English filk manufacture quadrupted by im-
who introduce fugar-canes i, 258	portation of raw filk from India il, 604
1090 Conquered by Roger, who permits the Saracens	
10 remain unmolested 308	1085 English manufacture improved by French refu-
	gees 617
1346 The culture and manufacture of filk introduced 322	r636-1688 Silk imported from France £712,300 each
1560 Trade of Sicily with Antwerp ii, 129	year - 610
1713 Sicily receives fugar from Great Britain billi, 37 #	1692 Mannfacture increased by war with France 651
1752 A company established at Messina for man-	Royal luftring company cftablifted . 651
nfactures of tilk, &c 292	1695 And are fuccetsful - " 673
\$765 State of the British trade in Sicily . 426	1698 They get exclusive privileges, but are after.
Sidon-See Phanicians.	wards ruined by change of fathion - 701
	1713 A specious account of the manufacture pre-
\$220°City founded—its great trade i, 3	
5"The invention of triremes afcribed to Sidon 33	fented to parliament iii, 34
481 "Sidonian veffels, the best in the Persian fleet 64	1717 Organzining machinery fet ith at Derby 75
351* The city deftroyed	1710 Trees planted at Chelfea for breeding filk worms 97
14 The trade of Sidon in glass, and embroidery 125	1721 Manufacture increased tince the revolution 119
1251 Sienna has dealings in money, &c - i, 399	1722 Bounties given on the exportation of filk 121
1272 The king of England indebted to the merchants 424	1730 English silk goods now effected by the Italians
Siera Leona-See Negroes.	fuperior to their own 160
1787 A colony of free negroes established at S. L. iv,127	1741 Perfian raw filk again imported through Ruffia 128
1788 Recruits furnished by the philanthropy of Mr.	1749 Duty on Chine raw filk lowered-raw filk of
	A I I I
Sharpe—fettlement deferted 175	the colonies imported duty-free - 273
1791 A company incorporated for establishing a free	1752 The king of Naples establishes a company for
colony at Sierra Leona . 223	a filk manufacture in Sieily - 292
1792 Colony fent out-Freetown built, &c . 239	1764 Three contradictory memorials respecting the
1794 Colony profpering—destroyed by the French 1795 Already recovered—detach a factory 359	fisk manuf, prefented to the hoard of trade '409
1795 Already recovered-detach a factory - 359	1765 The filk-weavers in a great body petition
1500 £4,000 granted for a civil establishment 501	ngainft foreign filk-the filk-mercers coun:
73 Nignals at fea made by fails and lights 1, 183	termand their foreign orders - duty on .
Soluti trade of Carthaginians in Africa 1, 55	raw filk reduced - 415
41 In Ceylon (or Taprobané) . 149	Several foreign articles of filk prolitibited at 418
353 In the country of the Seres - 210	1766 Foreign filks almost entirely prohibited-de-
522 In the east part of Africa - 226	firmction of filk goods made felony - 444
Silk and filk manufatture-See Carolina, Georgio.	- Additional duty on Italian crape, &c 445
588*Barlief mention of filk (from Jerom's Bible) 1,384+	1769 Riots of the journeymen filk-weavere . 1401
14 An laferior kind made at Cos . 124,176	1773 Magistrates directed to settle their wages . 1 1543
Price of filk, and notions respecting it 138, 143	1777 Prohibition of foreign filk, &c continued ! 607
Decomposed in Rome, and made thinner 176	Work-people embezzling filk to be punifited 608
- The fericum of antient writers . 1764	
Lane Still executed and under at Confirmationale	1779 Act for importing organzine filk - 633
552 Still extravagantly dear at Constantinople 231	Continued - 647,685,708
Silk-worms and the manuf brought to Conft. 232	1782 Act for encouraging filk manufactures continued 708
Silk worn by all ranks in China . 256	Defiraction of filk goods, &c made felony 711
947 Produced in abundance in Khorafan - 269	Prohibition of foreign filk, &c continued 714
1146 Manufacture transferred from Greece to Sicily,	1783 Act for importing organzine filk, continued 1v, 14
but before now practifed by the Saracens of	- Annual value of the manufacture effimated 16
Spain, &c 322	1784 Additional duties on raw fifk, &c - 53
2251,1274 Great difplay of filk in England 401,427	1785 Bounty allowed on filk gauze, and drawback
7.3.7.7	
itee Manufacture figurifying in many narts of Afia Aco i	
1295 Manufacture flourithing in many parts of Afia 456	for raw filk 75
1395 Manufacture flourishing in many parts of Afia 456 1331 And in several parts of Europe 491 Discordance accounts of 61k in Italy	for raw filk Silk fur gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods #1
Discordant accounts of filk in Italy - 500	for raw filk Silk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods #1 1789 Definiction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186
Discordant accounts of filk in Italy 500 1367 A much-boafled display of filk in Genoa 573	for raw filk Silk fur powns, &c filperfeded by cotton goods #1 1789 Definicion of filk goods made felony in Scotl, 186 Action encouraging filk manuf.partly continued 187
Discordant accounts of filk in Italy 1367 A much-boasted display of filk in Genoa 1353-1463 The importation of several articles of filk	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods # 1789 Deftruction of filk goods made felony in Scott, 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf, partly continued 187, 344 Prohibition of foreign filk continued 187, 344
Difcordant accounts of filk in Italy 5.00 1367 A much-boaffed display of filk in Genoa 373 1455-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by	for raw filk Silk fur gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods #1 1789 Deftruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf.partly continued 187 Prohibition of foreign filk continued 187, 34 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from 1. 221
bifcordant accounts of filk in Italy 5.0 5.70 5.70 5.70 5.70 5.70 5.70 5.70	for raw filk Silk für gowns, &c füperfeded by cotton goods #1 1789 Deffruction of filk goods made felony in Scott, 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf.partly continued 187, 34 s 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be limported only from 1. 227 1792 Magilicated directed to tertle wages, &c #34
Difcordant accounts of filk in Italy 5.00 1367 A much-boaffed display of filk in Genoa 373 1455-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by	for raw filk Silk fur gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods #1 1789 Deftruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf.partly continued 187 Prohibition of foreign filk continued 187, 34 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from 1. 221
Difcordant accounts of filk in Italy 350 A much boafled display of filk in Genoa 573 2455-1463 The importation of several articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 567,571,676 2483 The hoglish silk-manufacturers, suffering un-	for raw filk Silk für gowns, &c füperfeded by cotton goods #1 1789 Deffruction of filk goods made felony in Scott, 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf.partly continued 187, 34 s 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be limported only from 1. 227 1792 Magilicated directed to tertle wages, &c #34
Difcórdant accounts of filk in Italy 5.0 570 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 2455-1463 The importation of feveral articles of filk 273 English women 483 The koglish filk-mannfacturers, fusfering und der a greet importation, obtain another pro-	for raw filk Silk für gowns, &c füperfeded by cotton goods #1 1789 Deftruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly continued 187 Prohibition of foreign filk continued 187, 344 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be luported only from 1. 227 1792 Magifrates directed to fertle wages, &c 234 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Eaft. India company organizine fome of it—imports of
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 360 A smuch-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 3435-1463 The importation of feveral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 567,571,676 **********************************	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1 1789 Deftruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encotraging filk manuf.partly continued 187,34 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from I. 222 1792 Magiffrates directed to iertic wages, &c 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Baft-India company organzine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 200
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 360 A much boafled display of filk in Genoa 3455-1463 The importation of several articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 483 The hoglish silk-manufacturers, suffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition 1504 A new prohibition of certain kinds 699	for raw filk Silk fur gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods #1 1789 Defruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encotraging filk manuf. partly continued 187, 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from I. 222 1792 Magiffrated directed to fertie wages, &c to the imported only from I. 222 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—East-India company organzine fonce of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 1795 New duty on importation of filk 341
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 369 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 3435-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 579,571,676 183 The koglish filk-manufacturers, fuffering under great importation, obtain another prohibition 1004 A new prohibition of certain kinds 3521 The manufacture introduced in France 59193	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Probletion of filk goods made felony in Scotl, 186 Act for encouraging filk manuficpartly continued 187, 348 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from I. 228 1792 Magifirated directed to ferthe wages, &c 934 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Eaft India company organzine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 1795 New duty on importation of filk 341 Italian organzine admitted in neutral veffets 347, 383
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 360 A smuch-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 373 3455-1463 The importation of feveral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by Englith women 567,571,676 383 The Roglith filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition 1004 A new prohibition of certain kinds 351 The manufacture introduced in France 1554 Lower claffes not allowed to wear filk 216	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Probletion of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf.partly continued 187,34s 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from I. 221 1792 Magiffrates directed to icertic wages, &c 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Baft-India company organzine fonce of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 1795 New duty on importation of filk 1411an organzine admitted in neutral veffels 347,383 1796 Act for encouraging filk manuf, partly contin. 371
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 367 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Geno 373 2455-7463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 567,571,676 1833 The koglish filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition 104 A new prohibition of certain kinds 3531 The manufacture introduced in France 3534 Lower claffes not allowed to wear filk 1258 Raw filk imported by the Russia company 124	for raw filk Silk für gowns, &c füperfeded by cotton goods #1 1789 Deftruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encotraging filk manuf, partly continued 187, 341 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from I. 222 1792 Magiffrated directed to fertie wages, &c 1834 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—East-India Company organzine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1731-1793 199 1795 New duty on importation of filk 1341 Italian organzine admitted in neutral veffels 347, 383 1796 Act for encouraging filk manuf, partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increafed, &c 379
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 360 A smuch-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 3435-1463 The importation of feveral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 567,571,676 1833 The hoglish filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition 1834 The manufacture introduced in France 1834 Lower classes not allowed to wear filk 1838 Raw filk imported by the Russia company 1846 The manufacture in great perfection in Italy 128, 129	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Probletion of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf.partly continued 187,344 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from 1. 222 1792 Magifrated directed to iterite wages, &c 234 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Eaft.Indla company organzine fonce of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 290 1795 New duty on importation of filk 341 Italian organzine admitted in neutral veffels 347,343 1796 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increased, &c 379 1799 Quantities of filk Imported 1772-1799 470
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 367 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Geno 373 2455-7463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 567,571,676 1833 The koglish filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition 104 A new prohibition of certain kinds 3531 The manufacture introduced in France 3534 Lower claffes not allowed to wear filk 1258 Raw filk imported by the Russia company 124	for raw filk Sitk fur gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods \$1,1789 Deffruction of filk goods made felony in Scott. 186 Act for encotraging filk manuf. partly continued 187, 341 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from 1. 227 1792 Magifrates directed to tertic wages, &c #34 1794 View o. the trade in Bengal filk—East-India company organzine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 200 1795 New duty on importation of filk 1814 or encouraging filk manuf. partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increased, &c 379 1799 Quantities of filk imported 1772-1799 470 Nitors—See Gold and filter, &c.
Difcórdant accounts of filk in Italy 5.70	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Prohibition of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manufic partly continued 187,344 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from I. 222 1792 Magifirated directed to iterite wages, &c 234 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Eaft-India company organize fonce of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 200 1795 New duty on importation of filk 347,343 1796 Act for encouraging filk manufic partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increafed, &c 379 Silver—See Goldand filter, &c. 21 Siza (perhaps Chima) produces hee wool, &c 1, 171
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 367 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 3455-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 575,571,676 183 The hoglish filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition 1804 A new prohibition of certain kinds 1832 The manufacture introduced in France 18554 Lower classes not allowed to wear filk 1855 Raw filk imported by the Russa company 1846 The manufacture in great perfection in Italy 128, 129 1806 And much increased in France	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Prohibition of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manufic partly continued 187,344 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from I. 222 1792 Magifirated directed to iterite wages, &c 234 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Eaft-India company organize fonce of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 200 1795 New duty on importation of filk 347,343 1796 Act for encouraging filk manufic partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increafed, &c 379 Silver—See Goldand filter, &c. 21 Siza (perhaps Chima) produces hee wool, &c 1, 171
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 360 A smuch-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 373 3455-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 567,571,676 483 The Loglish filk-manufacturers, fuffering un- dera great importation, obtain another pro- hibition 1699 1604 A new prohibition of certain kinds 1631 The manufacture introduced in France 1634 Lower classes on allowed to wear filk 1658 Raw filk imported by the Russa company 1406 The manufacture in great perfection in Italy 1804 And much increased in France 191,231 1608 King James attempts to introduce filk-worms 114 England 249	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Pelfruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encotraging filk manuf. partly continued 187, 344 Total Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from I. 227 Magiffrates directed to tertle wages, &c m33 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Eark India company organzine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 New duty on importation of filk 341 Ltilian organzine admitted in nentral veffels 347, 347, 347 Ltilian organzine admitted in nentral veffels 347, 3476 Tor encouraging filk increased, &c 379 Univer—See Goldand filter, &c. 73 Sina (perhaps China) produces him wool, &c i, 173 Sunking fund—See National defet.
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 369 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 3455-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 575,571,676 183 The hoglish filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition 1804 A new prohibition of certain kinds 1832 The manufacture introduced in France 18554 Lower classes not allowed to wear filk 1855 Raw filk imported by the Russia company 1846 The manufacture in great perfection in Italy 128, 129 1806 Ring James attempts to introduce filk-worms 1879 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Eng- 1800 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Eng- 1800 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Eng-	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Probibition of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly continued 187, 344 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from I. 227 1792 Magificated directed to ferthe wages, &c 234 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Earl India company organzlar foune of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 290 1795 New duty on importation of filk in 1874 Italian organzine admitted in neutral veffels 347, 383 1796 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increafed, &c 377 1799 Quantities of filk imported 1772-1799 Niters—See Goldand filter, &c 377 Nina (perhaps China) produces fine wool, &c i, 173 Ninking fund—See National debt. 1655 A finking fund eflabilished in Holland by red
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 369 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 3455-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by English women 575,571,676 183 The hoglish filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition 1804 A new prohibition of certain kinds 1832 The manufacture introduced in France 18554 Lower classes not allowed to wear filk 1855 Raw filk imported by the Russia company 1846 The manufacture in great perfection in Italy 128, 129 1806 Ring James attempts to introduce filk-worms 1879 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Eng- 1800 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Eng- 1800 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Eng-	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Probation of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf.partly continued 187,344 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from 1. 222 1792 Magifirated directed to iterite wages, &c 234 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Eaft.Indla company organzine fonce of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 201 1795 New duty on importation of filk 341 Italian organzine admitted in neutral verficts 347,343 1796 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increased, &c 379 Quantities of filk imported 1772-1799 379 Quantities of filk Imported 1772-1799 379 Ana (perhaps Chima) produces ine wool, &c i, 173 371 372 373 374 375 375 376 377 377 377 378 379 379 370 370 370 370 370 370
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods # 1789 Petruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly continued 187, 348 Probibition of foreign filk continued 187, 348 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from 1. 227 1793 Magiffrated directed to fertle wages, &c
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 369 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 3435-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by Englift women 579,571,676 1833 The koglift filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition 1004 A new prohibition of certain kinds 1331 The manufacture introduced in France 1352 Lower claffes not allowed to wear filk 1360 The manufacture in great perfection in Italy 128, 129 1360 Manufacture of the Mintroduced in England 1300 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in England 1300 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in England 1300 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Other branches of filk manufacture 1300 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Other branches of filk manufacture 1300 Agrant of Ukaworms by the king 1300	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Probletion of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encotraging filk manufic partly continued 187,344 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from I. 222 1792 Magifirated directed to iterite wages, &c 234 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—Eaft-India company organizine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 2 290 1795 New duty on importation of filk 344,343 1796 Act for encouraging filk manufic partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increafed, &c 379 90 Quantities of filk lunjorted 1772-1799 470 Niver—See Goldand filter, &c. 73 Sina (perhaps Chima) produces ine wool, &c i, 173 Ninksg, find—See National debt. 1685 The poper, by offering to pay off his deby, 222 duces the interest from 4 to 3 per cent 622
Difcórdant accounts of filk in Italy 570 570 570 571 570 571 572 573 573 574 575 574 575 576 577 577 578 578 578 578	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods \$1,1789 Pelfruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly continued 187, 344 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from I. 227 1792 Magiffrates directed to tertle wages, &c and any organzine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 1795 New duty on importation of filk 341 1796 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increated, &c 379 1799 Quantities of filk imported 1772-1799 470 Silvers—See Goldand filter, &c. 379 1799 Quantities of filk imported 1772-1799 470 Silvers—See Goldand filter, &c. 173 Sina (perhaps China) produces fine wool, &c i, 173 Sina fund effablished in Holland by red ing the interest on the national debt ing the interest on the national debt ing the interest on the national debt direct the interest from 4 to 3 per cent 1714. A fisking time effablished in G. Britain, and the
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 369 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 3435-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by Englift women 579,571,676 1833 The hoglift filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition der a great importation, obtain another prohibition 1504 A new prohibition of certain kinds 1531 The manufacture introduced in France 1554 Lower claffes not allowed to wear filk 1265 Raw filk imported by the Ruffa company 134 1460 The manufacture in great perfection in Italy 128, 129 1460 King James attempts to introduce filk-worms 14 magland 1400 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Eng- land — many prople employed in other branches of filk manufacture 1629 A grant of ilk-worms by the king 163, 1638 The king glyes rules for dying, &c 164,304,616 The king gly	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Probibition of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly continued 187, 348 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from I. 228 1792 Magificated directed to fettle wages, &c 834 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—East India company organzine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 890 1795 New duty on importation of filk 3441 Italian organzine admitted in neutral veffets 347, 382 1796 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increased, 823 1799 Quantities of filk imported 1772-1799 Nature—See Goddand filter, \$2. 73 Sina (perhaps China) produces fine wool, &c i, 173 Naking fund—See National debt 1655 A finking fund effabilished in Holland by red ing the interest on the national debt 362 The port—by ottering to pay off his debt 1.55 dinces the interest from 4 to 3 per cent 171 A finking tund effabilished in G. Britain, and the interest reduced from 6 to 5 per cent 111, 53-55
Difcórdant accounts of filk in Italy 570 570 570 571 570 571 572 573 573 574 575 574 575 576 577 577 578 578 578 578	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods \$1,1789 Pelfruction of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly continued 187, 344 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be imported only from I. 227 1792 Magiffrates directed to tertle wages, &c and any organzine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 1795 New duty on importation of filk 341 1796 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increated, &c 379 1799 Quantities of filk imported 1772-1799 470 Silvers—See Goldand filter, &c. 379 1799 Quantities of filk imported 1772-1799 470 Silvers—See Goldand filter, &c. 173 Sina (perhaps China) produces fine wool, &c i, 173 Sina fund effablished in Holland by red ing the interest on the national debt ing the interest on the national debt ing the interest on the national debt direct the interest from 4 to 3 per cent 1714. A fisking time effablished in G. Britain, and the
Difeordant accounts of filk in Italy 369 A much-boaffed diplay of filk in Genoa 3435-1463 The importation of fereral articles of filk prohibited in England, being made by Englift women 579,571,676 1833 The hoglift filk-manufacturers, fuffering under a great importation, obtain another prohibition der a great importation, obtain another prohibition 1504 A new prohibition of certain kinds 1531 The manufacture introduced in France 1554 Lower claffes not allowed to wear filk 1265 Raw filk imported by the Ruffa company 134 1460 The manufacture in great perfection in Italy 128, 129 1460 King James attempts to introduce filk-worms 14 magland 1400 Manufacture of broad filk introduced in Eng- land — many prople employed in other branches of filk manufacture 1629 A grant of ilk-worms by the king 163, 1638 The king glyes rules for dying, &c 164,304,616 The king gly	for raw filk Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Sitk for gowns, &c fuperfeded by cotton goods & 1789 Probibition of filk goods made felony in Scotl. 186 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly continued 187, 348 1791 Italian crapes, &c to be Imported only from I. 228 1792 Magificated directed to fettle wages, &c 834 1794 View of the trade in Bengal filk—East India company organzine fome of it—imports of filk of various countries 1773-1793 890 1795 New duty on importation of filk 3441 Italian organzine admitted in neutral veffets 347, 382 1796 Act for encouraging filk manuf. partly contin. 372 Importation of Bengal filk increased, 823 1799 Quantities of filk imported 1772-1799 Nature—See Goddand filter, \$2. 73 Sina (perhaps China) produces fine wool, &c i, 173 Naking fund—See National debt 1655 A finking fund effabilished in Holland by red ing the interest on the national debt 362 The port—by ottering to pay off his debt 1.55 dinces the interest from 4 to 3 per cent 171 A finking tund effabilished in G. Britain, and the interest reduced from 6 to 5 per cent 111, 53-55

INDEX.] Sinking fund. Slavery and flave trade.

1727 Fitnd now above 1,000,000 per annum by re-	1788 State of flaves in the West Indies iv. 147-150
duction of interest from 5 to 4 per cent ill, 138	Effects of the trade upon the feamen . 1co
Further account of favings 1391444	Himate of flaves thipped from Africa . sca
	Frices or tlaves 1676-1788 152
\$749 Fund increased by further reduction of interest a78	Retrospect of the African trade 1701-1787 153
1763 £4,000,000 drawn from the fund 369	Scotland and Irel and not concerned in flave trade 154
2764 Other (2,000,000 drawn out . 395	Trade for gum, lvory, &c injured by the flave
1786 A new finking fund established . iv. 101	Slaves carried to and from each of the British
1792 Parliament add / 400,000 to the fund	West India islands 1781-1787 - 155
Another new making tund, to be attached to	Slave trade of Purtugal, Holland, France, &c 164
every new loan - age	The trade regulated by a temporary act 173
1793 Carmament and 2 300,000 to the fund—this addi-	1789 The act renewed with additions - 180
tion repented every year - a65	The flave trade abolified in Bengal 198
1800 Progress made in reducing the deht 508	1791 The temporary ackrenewed 222
	Imports and exports of thaves in the West In-
was Great annihana of the months of	dies 1789 1791 - 228
Shins -See Hides and thins,	1792 Temporary act renewed, notwithflanding 519
506 "Skyler's voyage of discovery and geographical	petitions against it
Work .	Slave trade permitted by the king of Denmark . till 1803, and no longer
1794 States, carried coallways, pay thity . iv. 203	1794 Lofs of flaves, &c not infurable - 299
Slavery and Have trade - See Negroes	Bill against felling flaves to foreigners passed by
1800 "Slaves the only fervants, and all captives fl. i, 6, 208	the commons, rejected by the lords - 300
to kidnapped by Pukenician feamen . 6	Demand for flaves flackened by the war 318
7728 Joseph fold to a caravan—price given for him 8	I he have trade atmost at lifted in America 942
588 Slaves carried from Greece, &c to Type 38	1797 Slave vellels must have 46 feet tweendecks . And
550° Children of dehtors fold as flaves in Athens 376° Plato fold as a flave for g minee	F - and ves hot to be fold for principle of a debta 44.6
	1 1/99 Act for the flatrane of Lond, Liverpool, Briffol 474
	tost yman-a parent (perore now) for making itex-
ta Manufadiness conducted by D t	empted from the law against monopolies il, 325
Slaves fold in Gaul for wine	Smuggling Sec Spiritons liquors, Tea, Tobacco, Esc.
Staves exported from Britain	1364 Smuggling, if triffing, not to condemna velfel 1,571 1472 A law to prevent funggling fine goods 682
388 St. Patric kidnapped by the frish Scots 212	1 4 79 5 CHIURRIUG DOW Tripling in branch ned win iil a.m.
947 People of K hozr fell their children - 269	1766 Effimate of tea fininggled into Great Britain 454
279 Slaves the chief merchandize in German fairs	1 1779 Sinugging much increased match for funny diangle in
1066 They are exported from England . 289	I 1781 Olling alling comminanters toutes for to be for for
And commonly fold in England 303	1 ages are again innegging by privateers, &c 710
1195 Ten flaves make part of the price of Lambeth 346#	1 - / - Thingsting at a great neight, chienv in lea iv. Ac-
1336 Boys and girts carried from Turkey to Egypt, &c 498	Duties on tea lowered and summitted 50
1338 King Edward fells freedom to his flaves (22)	Other precantions enacted 1786 Precantions against Imageling in regular trade 103
1365 Slavery fill general in England	1787 Kinds of veffels feigable as (mugglers 186
1381 Slavery abolified by the king's charter-the	Act against running goods continued in an ana track
CHARTET PEVOKED - Havery Continues, till	Act against running goods continued 171,374,373 1793 Snuggling vestels selved, to be told for privateers 282
gradually extinguished by the increase of	1 794 44W SEATHER HINGERING DEGE Tricker
manufactures 591	1795 And Rull Hillier
by the Portuguefe—thence the origin of the	1796 New regulations to prevent fauggling - 375
	1798 It is milen surriged by the precing police
	1800 Precautions against liveneed vetfels sninggling 495
ISTA I WO flaves manunitted by King Houry VIII	ood omerna commercial, exploits com
1562 The English engage in the Negro slave trade 126	
	1785 Drawback on exportation inposetted in
1689 The English supply the Spaniards with tlaves 038	1524 Soup, before now made in Ilritol, now made in
1711 South-rea company contract to fugply them 111, 32	London ii 6r
1761 Number of flaves imported in Januarea 1752-1765 33	1631 A patent for an improved manufacture
1766 About 70,000 annually thipped from Africa 138	1634 The monopoly fire is thence
Negroes, an article of the free-part tra-	1777 Acl for fecuring the duties on foap iii, 608
A C Manufact Manufact A di at a	1795 Exports ion of four prohibited . 359
1771 Duty on dance coduced	1799 Method of making foap from fith invented iv. 487
2775 Duty enlarged by the legislature of Januaica, 543	1765 Society of artifis of Great Britain incorpurated iii, 412
who dread the increase of flaves 571	1754 Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce established - constitution iii, 303
1777 Inquiry into the flave trade, by the lorde of ade 602	1701 They promote a feliante for providing 6th
1779 Slaving captain fined for carrying the alice N 4.9 5	1704 Which is unincreistill—their further everying
1708 The junice of the flave trade very g nerally de-	in that purpotess their expenditure aga
nice-103 pertinus against trand 4 for it iv. 140 ff	C707 2"VCFill Of their preniums inited
The king orders an inquiry into the nature and	1771 Licy give a medal for filk and wine to Carolin.
Made of obtaining (141)	1700 THEY RIVE & HIGHAI TO IVIT. WITHER the his worl
- Mode of obtaining flaves-treatment on the	in promoting the business of organzining filk 220
Slaves refupped in the Well Indies 142 147	947 ogaa, abounding in gold-mierchauts of Outan
147	and Straftrade to it

\$51 Sdiman, an Arabian merchant, gives an inter-	1719 The company enlarge their capital by buying . 1
efting account of China, &c . i, 255	
soon & Coloman founds Palmings antoni inter a minute in	
1000 Solomon founds Palmyra-enters into commerce 1,23	Their flock subscribed at 114 . 72
550 * Solon makes feveral ufeful regulations i, 40	1720 Their extravagant proposals for purchasing the
46 Sofigenes corrects the calendar 1, 118	national debt 1 77
Sound, or entrance of the Baltic fea.	A annual bound bound to the state of the sta
ALLA By a tempty with Denmark Kardid dingarate	Accepted by parliament - flock 319 11- 1 78
1449 By a treaty with Denmark, English ships are to	- Progress of the scheme-dividend to per cent
pass into and out of the Baltic freely and secu-	for a half-year-flock above 500 in May 80,81
rely 1, 666	- In June 890-640-770 in one day - / 82
	- Stock subscribed for at 1000 - 83
1522 The toll occasions a war - ii, 61	- Artifices for keeping up the flock - \$4
1553 Toll increased, trade decreased . 113	- Highest prices of each subscription - 90
1588 Request of the English for credit of the toll till	
	August Hall year's dividend declared 30 per cent 101
the return of the ships refused - 186	September The bubble burfts-fubfcribers are ruined 102
1591,1602 Toll complained of by the English 198,224	December State of the flock 109
1602 Infifted on by Denmark - 228	1721 Some regulations made by parliament - 116
1612 Toll augmented, and again reduced . 263	
The fine les are exampled	Afficito for Negroes reftored to theni-they
1613 The swedes are exempted - 273	fend a fhip to Porto Bello, &c - 117
1641 The rigorous collection produces a confederacy	1722 They get time for paying £1,000,000 to
to reduce it 416	government, and fell £4,000,000, of stock
Co. Tanada asta alimata	government, and ten gajooo, oto note.
	to the bank / 122
1649-1653 Toll farmed to the Dutch - 437,450	1723 The capital divided into annuity flock and trad.
1657 A further increase combines England and	ing flock-a thip fent to Vera Crnz - 126
1720 Swedish vessels to pay as British or Dutch in, 116	1724 They refolve to engage in the whale fishery,
	huild 12 flups, &c-fend a ship to Cartha-
1731 Dutch agree to pay as British, &c - 169	gena 130
1752, 1759 Veifels paifing the Sound, &c = 291, 816	1725 Their 12 thips get 25h whales - 130
and Main State and A.A. Andreadh and A. A.	1736 They fand as thing which not 161 wholes
	1726 They fend 24 thips, which get 164 whales. 132
Number of veffels paffed 531	1727 Send 25 ships, 2 loft, get 22h whates - 135
1774,1779,1780,1781 The fame thefe years 561,649,705	They difcharge their debtors on paying 1-10th 136
1791,1798 The fame thefe years - iv, 229,462	They are licenced to take in flaves at Madagaf.
	car, and employ above 30 veffels in that trade 136
1378 The chief port of trade on the fouth coast 587,589	- Estates of the directors in 1720 given to the
1552 A propoful to make it a free port - iii, 111	company 237
1606 A monopolizing act in favour of it - 247	
1776 Southern fishery for whales, &c begun before now	
hu the American wholes beginn before now	£500,000 paid to them by government, and fo
by the American whalers, now undertaken	much of their stock funk 139
in England with American harpooneers iii, 590	1728 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries - 120
in England with American harpooneers iii, 590	1728 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries - 139
1786 Bounties and regulations enacted - iv, 105	1728 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries - 139 Their 23 ships get 18 whales - 141
1786 Bounties and regulations enacted - iv, 105 1788 Regulations altered, &c - 169	1728 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries - 139 Their 23 ships get 18 whales - 141 1729 Of 23 ships one is lost, the 1est get 27% whales 146
1786 Bounties and regulations enacted iv, 105 1788 Regulations altered, &c 169 Retrospect of filtery 1776-1783 - 180	1728 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 fhips get 18 whales 1729 Of 23 fhips one 18 loft, the 1eft get 27% whales 146
1786 Bounties and regulations enacted iv, 105 1788 Regulations altered, &c 169 Retrospect of filtery 1776-1783 - 180	1728 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries 139 Their a3 fhips get 18 whales 141 1739 Of 13 fhips one is loft, the reft get 27½ whales 146 1780 Their 22 fhips get only 12 whales 155
1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Retrofpeet of fifthery 1776-1783 180 For fulfrequent years fee the annual accounts.	1748 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries 139 Their 134 flips get 18 whales 1749 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 271 whales 146 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales 155 A, flip brings a rich cargo from Vera Cruz 155
1736 Bounties and regulations enacted - iv, 105 1738 Regulations altered, &c - 169 Ret. of pect of fillery 1776-1783 - 180 For full frequent years fee the annual accounts. 1739 New regulations for the premiums - 187	1748 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries 139 Their a2 ships get 18 whales 141 1730 Of 32 ships one 18 lost, the 18st get 27½ whales 146 1780 Their 22 ships get only 12 whales 155 A ship brings a rich cargo from Vera Criz 155 The supercargoes accused of malversations, &c 158
1786 Bounties and regulations enacted - iv, 105 1788 Regulations altered, &c 169 Ret. of peet of fiftery 1776-1783 - 180 For subsequent years see the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums - 187 1791 Spermaccii whales sound near Port Jackson 227	1748 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries 139 Their 23 flips get 18 whales 141 1730 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 21½ whales 146 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales 155 A flip brings a rich cargo from Vera Criz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c 15½ Another flip makes a better voyage 154
1736 Bounties and regulations enacted - iv, 163 1738 Regulations aftered, &c 169 169 1738 Regulations from 1736-1738 169 1730 New regulations for the premiums - 137 1731 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 277 1731 The whalers may fail to the northward of the	1748 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries 139 Their 23 flips get 18 whales 141 1730 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 21½ whales 146 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales 155 A flip brings a rich cargo from Vera Criz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c 15½ Another flip makes a better voyage 154
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 105 1788 Regulations altered, &c 169 Ret. of peet of fiftery 1776-1783 180 For fub fequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 1877 1791 Spermaccti whales found near Port Jackfon 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1749 Of 23 flips one is loft, the left get 27½ whales 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales A flip brings a rich cargo from Vera Crnz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c 15% Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl, 167
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted - iv, 109 1788 Regulations altered, &c - 169 Ret.rofpect of filtery 1776-1783 - 180 For fur fequent years fee the annual accounts. 1793 New regulations for the premiums - 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273,283	1728 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries 139
1788 Regulations altered, &c. Regulations altered, &c. Ret. of peet of fillery 1776-1783 For full fequent years fee the annual accounts. 189 New regulations for the premiums 1871 189 Experiment whales found near Port Jackfon 1872 189 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 1873 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 1794 Captain Colnett fent to different the beff re-	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1729 Of 23 flips get 18 whales 1730 Their 23 flips get only 12 whales A flips of their 25 flips get only 12 whales The fupercargoes accufed of malverfations, &c 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 1732 They receive mother £1,000,000 pay it to
1736 Bounties and regulations enacted iv, 163 1738 Regulations altered, &c 169 Retrospect of filtery 1776-1783 For fub fequent years fee the annual accounts. 1739 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackson 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fert to discover the best refricting places for the vessels.	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 fhips get 18 whales 1749 Of 23 fhips one is loft, the left get 271 whales 1740 Their 22 fhips get only 12 whales A find prings a rich cargo from Vera Crnz The fupercargoes accused of malverfations, & 155 Another fhip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 fhips 1 is loft, the left get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much thock 177
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 109 1788 Regulations affered, &c 169 Retrofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 For furfrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 187 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273,283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to diffeore the beft refrielding places for the veffels 329 1795 Bounties aftered, &c 3346	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1729 Of 23 flips get 18 whales 1730 Their 23 flips get only 12 whales A flips of their 25 flips get only 12 whales The fupercargoes accufed of malverfations, &c 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 1732 They receive mother £1,000,000 pay it to
1788 Rogulations and regulations enacted iv, 109 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Retrofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 ror furfrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1793 New regulations for the premiums 187 1794 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 280 1794 Captain Colnett fent to difcover the beft refriening places for the veffels 329 1795 Bounties altered, &c 336	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 134 flips get 184 whales 1729 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1730 Their 24 flips get only 124 whales A flip brings a rich cargo from Vera Criz The fupercargoes accured of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1732 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 1732 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock 177 Their 14 flips get 14% whales—they fell their
1736 Bounties and regulations enacted iv, 163 1738 Regulations altered, &c 169 Retrospect of filtery 1736-1783 Iso For subfequent years fee the annual accounts. 1739 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackson 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 285 1794 Captain Colnett feet to discover the best refreshing places for the vessels 1795 Bounties altered, &c 346 1795 New regulations 444	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the left get 27½ whales 1740 Their 24 flips get only 12 whales A flip brings a rich cargo from Vera Crnz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c 15% Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 pay it to 1732 They receive payment of £1,000,000 pay it to 1732 They receive monther £1,000,000 pay it to 1732 They receive monther £1,000,000 pay it to 1743 They receive monther £1,000,000 pay it to 1754 Their 21 flips get 24% whales—they fell their 1755 flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifthing 1759
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 109 1788 Regulations affered, &c 169 Retrospect of fishery 1776-1783 For furfrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bonnty 273, 280 1794 Captain Colnett fent to diffeover the best refrishing places for the vessels 320 1795 Bounties altered, &c 340 1798 New regulations 340 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 fhips get 18 whales 1749 Of 23 fhips get 18 whales 1740 Of 23 fhips get 18 whales 1740 Their 24 fhips get only 12 whales 1750 Their 24 fhips get only 12 whales 1751 The fupercatgoes accused of malverfations, &c 1752 The fupercatgoes accused of malverfations, &c 1752 Another fhip makes a better voyage 1753 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from part, 167 Of 22 fhips 1 is loft, the self get 14 whales 1753 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to 1754 their creditors, and hak fo much flock 1755 Their 21 fhips get 245 whales—they fell their 1759 flips—their great lofs in 87 cars fifting 1753 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to
1736 Bounties and regulations enacted iv, 163 1738 Regulations altered, &c. 164 1758 Regulations altered, &c. 165 1759 Retrospeed of filtery 1736-1783 Its 1730 1750 For furfequent years fee the annual accounts. 1730 New regulations for the premiums 1877 1751 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 1873 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 1731, 283 1754 Captain Colnett fent to different the best referentially provided in the proprietors 1870 New regulations 1870 New regulations 1871 South fea discovered by the Spaniards 1871 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 133 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales 1730 Theur 23 flips get 18 whales A flips of their 25 flips get only 12 whales A flip brings a rich eargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accufed of malverfations, &c 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 flips 1 is loft, the refl get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their 14 flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifthing 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret. of peet of fifthery 1776-1783 regulations for the premiums 187 1791 New regulations for the premiums 2791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 2793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Capitain Cohert feet to diffeover the beff refriefing places for the veffels 329 1795 New regulations 444 1513 South fea diffeovered by the Spaniards 444 1513 South fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 fhips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 fhips get 18 whales 1740 Of 23 fhips get 18 whales A fhip brings a rich cargo from Vera Crnz The fupercargoes accused of malverfations, &c 138 Another fhip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl, 167 Of 22 fhips 1 is loft, the self get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock Their 21 fhips get 248 whales—they fell their fips—their great lofs in 8 y cars fifting 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Their of the self-great lofs in 8 y cars fifting 1739 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain others an equivalent—arguments pround con 194 Spain others an equivalent—arguments pround con 194
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 For furfrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1793 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 1793, 283 1794 Capitain Colnett fent to difcover the beft re- freshing places for the vessels 1795 Bounties altered, &c 1798 New regulations 1313 South fea discovered by the spaniards 131 South fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-took company, with the exclus-	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 fhips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 fhips get 18 whales 1740 Of 23 fhips get 18 whales A fhip brings a rich cargo from Vera Crnz The fupercargoes accused of malverfations, &c 138 Another fhip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl, 167 Of 22 fhips 1 is loft, the self get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock Their 21 fhips get 248 whales—they fell their fips—their great lofs in 8 y cars fifting 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Their of the self-great lofs in 8 y cars fifting 1739 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain others an equivalent—arguments pround con 194 Spain others an equivalent—arguments pround con 194
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 For furfrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1793 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 1793, 283 1794 Capitain Colnett fent to difcover the beft re- freshing places for the vessels 1795 Bounties altered, &c 1798 New regulations 1313 South fea discovered by the spaniards 131 South fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-took company, with the exclus-	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 13 flips get 18 whales 1729 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1730 Their 23 flips get 1011 12 whales A flip brings a rich cargo from Vera Criz The fupercargoes accured of malverfations, &c. 15% Another flip makes a better voyage 1732 They receive payment of £1,000,000 -pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock Their 11 flips get 21½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fiffing 1733 They receive another £1,000,000 -pay it to their proprietors 1733 They receive another £1,000,000 -pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent-arguments pround con 194 Their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fiffing 173 They receive another £1,000,000 -pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent-arguments pround con 194 The flock divided, 4 annuity, 4 trading flock 194
1738 Bounties and regulations enacted iv, 163 1738 Regulations altered, &c 169 Retrospect of fishery 1736-1783 For subfequent years fee the annual accounts. 1739 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackson 187 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett feet to discover the best refrishing places for the vessels 187 1795 Bounties altered, &c 346 1513 South sea discovered by the spaniards 1513 South sea discovered by the spaniards 1513 South sea discovered by the spaniards 1513 South sea discovered by the spaniards 1513 South sea discovered by the spaniards 1514 South sea a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 13 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales 1740 Of 23 flips get 18 whales A flip brings a rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 of rom parl. 167 Of 22 flips 1 is loft, the refl get 14 whiles 1732 They receive mother £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and lank fo much flock Their 21 flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifthing 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 The frock divided, ‡ annuity, ‡ trading flock Their laft flips arrives from Vera Cruz 199 Their laft flips arrives from Vera Cruz 199
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 Por furfrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 1792 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 1794 Captain Colnett fent to difcover the beft refreshing places for the vessels. 1798 Row regulations 1798 New regulations 1791 South-fea discovered by the Spaniards 1791 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 13 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales A flip bringsa rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c. 15% Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1732 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 flips 1 is loft, the 1eft get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Their 14 flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fiftling 179 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain ofters an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 Their fact flips arrives from Vera Cruz 1734 Frofits of the American trade in 10 years 201
1786 Bounties and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations altered, &c 169 1789 Regulations filtery 1776-1783 180 For fubfrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaccti whales found near Port Jackfon 187 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fert to diffcover the beft refricting places for the veffels 329 1795 Bounties altered, &c 344 1513 South fea diffcovered by the spaniards 1513 South fea diffcovered by the spaniards 1511 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclurive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 1519 To appropriate a 100th of their flock to a fifhery altered	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 13 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales A flip bringsa rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c. 15% Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1732 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 flips 1 is loft, the 1eft get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Their 14 flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fiftling 179 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain ofters an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 Their fact flips arrives from Vera Cruz 1734 Frofits of the American trade in 10 years 201
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret. of peet of fifthery 1776-1783 Por fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 187 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bonnty 1773, 280 1794 Captain Colnett feat to discover the beft refishing places for the veffels 187 1795 Rounties aftered, &c 346 1713 South fea difcovered by the Spaniards 1413 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 170 appropriate a 100th of their flock to a fiftery 21 To appropriate a 100th of their flock to a fiftery 21 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 21	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 133 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales A flips of their 24 flips get 18 whales A flips brings a rich earge from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accufed of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 flips; is loft, the refl get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their at flips get 24 h whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifthing 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 The flock divided, \(\frac{1}{2}\) annuity, \(\frac{1}{2}\) trading flock Their laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz 1734 Profits of the American trade in 10 years They propofe to give it up 203,212
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret. of peet of fifthery 1776-1783 Por fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 187 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bonnty 1773, 280 1794 Captain Colnett feat to discover the beft refishing places for the veffels 187 1795 Rounties aftered, &c 346 1713 South fea difcovered by the Spaniards 1413 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 170 appropriate a 100th of their flock to a fiftery 21 — Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 21	1748 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1749 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales A flip bringsa rich cargo from Vera Criz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c. 5% Another flip makes a better voyage 1743 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 1732 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their 21 flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fiftling 179 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain ofters an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 The flock divided, ½ annuity, ½ trading flock 179 1734 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 179 1735 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 179 1795 They propofe to give it up 1795 They receive another £1,000,000—pay 1793 They propofe to give it up 1794 They receive another £1,000,000—pay 1795 They propofe to give it up 1795 They propofe to give it up 1795 They propofe to give it up 1796 They receive another £1,000,000 from goven. 200
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 109 1788 Regulations affered, &c 169 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 Por fubfrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1793 The whalers found near Port Jackfon 227 1794 Captain Colnett feat to difcover the beft refifting places for the veffels 329 1794 Captain Colnett feat to difcover the beft refifting places for the veffels 340 1795 New regulations 187 1795 New regulations 187 1797 South-fa difcovered by the Spaniards 187 1798 New regulations 187 1799 Overhead of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the excludive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 187 To appropriate a rooth of their flock to a fiftery 21 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 21 November South-fea stock 774	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 133 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales As flips get only 12 whales As flips get only 12 whales The fupercargoes arcufed of malverfations, &c. 158 The fupercargoes accufed of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1837 They receive payment of \$\mathbf{\ell}_1,000,000 from parl.} 167 Of 22 flips 1 is loft, the 1eff get 14 whales 168 1732 They receive another \$\mathbf{\ell}_1,000,000 from parl.} 174 Their at flips get 243 whales—they fell their 184 1753 They receive another \$\mathbf{\ell}_1,000,000 -pay it to 187 Their at flips get 243 whales—they fell their 187 They receive another \$\mathbf{\ell}_1,000,000 -pay it to 187 They propose to give it up 187 187 187 187 They receive another \$\mathbf{\ell}_1,000,000 -pay it to 187 187 They receive another \$\mathbf{\ell}_1,000,000 -pay it to 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 18
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 180 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to difcover the beft refricting places for the veffels 329 1795 Bounties aftered, &c 346 1798 New regulations 444 1513 South fea difcovered by the Spiniards 136 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 111, 197 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 111 November South-sea stock 774 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 242	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 13 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales 1740 Of 23 flips get 18 whales A flips of their 24 flips get only 12 whales A flip brings a rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accufed of malverfations, &c 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive another £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 flips 1 is loft, the refl get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their 21 flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 The frock divided, ½ annuity, ½ trading flock Their laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz 1736 They propofe to give it up 203,212 1736 They receive another £1,000,000 from govern. 210 1739 Their difpites with the king of Spain 249 1748 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 109 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 Por fubfrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bonnty 173, 280 1794 Captain Colnett fent to difcover the beft refifting places for the veffels 1798 Bounties aftered, &c 346 1713 South fea difcovered by the Spaniards 11, 30 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 11, 19 To appropriate a rooth of their flock to a fiftery 21 Directors not to be d. of bank or E. India comp. 21 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 22 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 34 1713 A trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 134 flips get 184 whales 1749 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 2½ whales 1740 Of 23 flips get only 12 whales A fib pringsa rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercaigoes accured of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1743 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 flips 1 is loft, the 1eft get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock Their 14 flips get 14½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 1793 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—agnitients provind con 194 The flock divided, ½ annuity, ½ trading flock Their laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz 1734 Profits of the American trade in 10 years They propose to give it up 1735 They receive another £1,000,000 from goven. 1736 They receive another £1,000,000 from goven. 1737 Their dipintes with the king of Spain 1739 Their dipintes with the king of Spain 1748 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade with spain argued
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Retrospect of fishery 1776-1783 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackson 187 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to discover the beft refricting places for the vessels 187 1795 Bounties aftered, &c 346 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 444 1798 New regulations 147 1799 Joint took company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea fishery of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea fishery Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 21 1700 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 21 1712 Perpetuity assumed by parliament 24 1713 A trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading ship, slipnished. 32	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 134 flips get 184 whales 1749 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 2½ whales 1740 Of 23 flips get only 12 whales A fib pringsa rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercaigoes accured of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1743 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 flips 1 is loft, the 1eft get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock Their 14 flips get 14½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 1793 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—agnitients provind con 194 The flock divided, ½ annuity, ½ trading flock Their laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz 1734 Profits of the American trade in 10 years They propose to give it up 1735 They receive another £1,000,000 from goven. 1736 They receive another £1,000,000 from goven. 1737 Their dipintes with the king of Spain 1739 Their dipintes with the king of Spain 1748 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade with spain argued
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret. of peet of fifthery 1776-1783 180 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1739 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 277 1792 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 280 1794 Captain Colnett feet to diffeover the befi refishing places for the veffels 329 1795 Rounties aftered, &c 346 1798 New regulations 144 1513 South fea diffeovered by the Spaniards 141 1513 South fea diffeovered by the Spaniards 141 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 170 appropriate a rooth of their flock to a fiftery 21 Directors not to be d. of bank or E. India comp. 21 170 Overnber South-fea flock 778 1712 Perpetuity afflued by parliament 22 1713 A trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading flip, flipin 23 23 — The queen lends them two flips 33	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales A flips of their 24 flips get 18 whales A flips of their 25 flips get only 12 whales Their 22 flips get only 12 whales The fupercargoes accured of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 flips 1 is loft, the refl get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their at flips get 24 whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifthing 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 The flock divided, ½ annuity, ½ trading flock Their 16 flip arrives from Vera Cruz 1734 Profits of the American trade in 10 years They propofe to give it up 203,212 1736 They receive another £1,000,000 from govenn 1103 Ther difpittes with the king of Spain 21 1748 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1749 A flatement tending to prove the company's
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret. of peet of fifthery 1776-1783 180 For fub frequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackfon 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bountward of the equator, and receive the bountward of the right in Colnett fent to diffeover the beft refricting places for the veffels 329 1794 Captain Colnett fent to diffeover the beft refricting places for the veffels it. 344 1513 South fea diffeovered by the Spaniards it, 36 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever iii, 19 To appropriate a rooth of their flock to a fishery 11 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 11 November South-fea flock 77½ 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 221 1713 A trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading filip, final conditions and the spaniar	1748 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 13 flips get 18 whales 1749 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales A flip bringsa rich cargo from Vera Criz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c. 5% Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1743 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 - pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock 177 Their 13 flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fiffling 179 1733 They receive another £1,000,000 - pay it to their proprietors Spain ofters an equivalent-arguments pro and con 194 Their laft flip arrives from Vera Criz 1734 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1735 They receive another £1,000,000 - pay 1734 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1735 They receive another £1,000,000 from goven. 1736 They receive another £1,000,000 from goven. 1737 Their laft flip arrives from Vera Criz 1739 Their disputes with the king of Spain 1748 Adgantages and disadvantages of the trade with Spain argued 1749 A flatement tending to prove the company's Spainlit trade lefs beneficial than the former
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 — Retrospect of fishery 1776-1783 For furthermount years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 1877 1791 Spermaccti whales found near Port Jackson 1877 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to discover the best restriction of the regulations for the vessels of the first state	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales A flips get 191 y a whales A flips prings a rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accufed of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 731 They receive mayment of £1,000,000 from parl. 732 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 743 They receive another £1,000,000—pay The flock divided, \$4 annuity, \$1 rading flock 74 Flocits of the American trade in 10 years 75 They propofe to give it up 76 They profore of the flips of the flips 77 They profore of the flips of the flips 77 They profore of the flips of the flips 78 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade 8 with spain argued 79 A flatemost tending to prove the company's 79 Spanill trade lefs beneficial than the former trade by Cadiz.
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 1789 Regulations filtered, acc 169 180 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaccti whales found near Port Jackfon 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Capitain Colnett fent to diffeover the beft refricing places for the veffels 329 1795 Bounties aftered, &c 346 1798 New regulations 444 1513 South fea diffeovered by the Spaniards it, 36 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea finery privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 111 170 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 21 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 24 1713 A trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading flip, flipin decent 24 1714 She grants a more—flations of their trade 47 1715 Their flock made up to ten millions 44	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1730 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales A flip bringsa rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c. 5% Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 1732 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their rat flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifthing 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain onlers an equivalent—arguments pro and con 19½ Their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifthing 1734 Frofits of the divided, ½ anoutly, ½ trading flock 1747 They propose to give it up 1734 Frofits of the American trade in 10 years 1736 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors 1739 They fropose on the flips—1734 Frofits of the American trade in 10 years 1736 They receive another £1,000,000 from govern. 10 1739 Their difpittes with the king of Spain 1748 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1749 A flatement tending to prove the company's Spanish trade lefs beneficial than the former trade by Cadiz. 1750 Thet trade-infined—compensation paid by Spain 278
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 — Retrospect of fishery 1776-1783 For furtherment years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 1877 1791 Spermaccti whales found near Port Jackson 277 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to discover the best resistential of the first state of the first sta	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales A flips get 191 y a whales A flips prings a rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accufed of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 731 They receive mayment of £1,000,000 from parl. 732 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 743 They receive another £1,000,000—pay The flock divided, \$4 annuity, \$1 rading flock 74 Flocits of the American trade in 10 years 75 They propofe to give it up 76 They profore of the flips of the flips 77 They profore of the flips of the flips 77 They profore of the flips of the flips 78 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade 8 with spain argued 79 A flatemost tending to prove the company's 79 Spanill trade lefs beneficial than the former trade by Cadiz.
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 1789 Regulations filtered, &c 169 180 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaccti whales found near Port Jackfon 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Capitain Colnett fent to diffeover the beft refriefning places for the veffels 329 1795 Bounties aftered, &c 346 1798 New regulations 445 1513 South fea diffeovered by the Spaniards 1, 36 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea finery privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 11, 19 10 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 21 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 24 1713 A trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading flip, flipin 2 32 1714 She grants a more—flations of their trade 42 1715 Their flock made up to ten millions 44 1716 Annual thip fixed to be 650 tuns 53	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 13 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1740 Of 23 flips get only 12 whales A fib prings a rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercaigoes accured of malverfations, &c. 15% Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1743 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 1752 Their creditors, and fink fo much flock 176 Their reditors, and fink fo much flock 177 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to 178 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to 179 Their 14 flips get 14½ whales—they fell their 179 flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 179 Spain ofters an equivalent—agnituents pro and con 194 The flock divided, ½ annuity, ½ trading flock 179 Their laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz 179 Frofits of the American trade in 10 years 1718 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1718 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1718 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1719 Their dipintes with the king of Spain 1719 Their dipintes with the king of Spain 1719 A flatement tending to prove the company's 1710 Spaint trade lefs beneficial than the former 1720 The trade-religned—compensation paid by Spain 278 1731 Intereff on the capital reduced to 3 per cent,
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 1789 Regulations filtered, &c 169 180 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaccti whales found near Port Jackfon 227 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Capitain Colnett fent to diffeover the beft refriefning places for the veffels 329 1795 Bounties aftered, &c 346 1798 New regulations 445 1513 South fea diffeovered by the Spaniards 1, 36 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea finery privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 11, 19 10 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 21 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 24 1713 A trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading flip, flipin 2 32 1714 She grants a more—flations of their trade 42 1715 Their flock made up to ten millions 44 1716 Annual thip fixed to be 650 tuns 53	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales A flips of their 25 flips get only 12 whales A flips brings a rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accufed of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 731 They receive payment of \$\mathbf{t}_1,000,000\$ from parl. 167 Of 22 flips; is loft, the refl get 14 whales 1732 They receive another \$\mathbf{t}_1,000,000\$ pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their at flips get 24\mathbf{t}_2 whales 1733 They receive another \$\mathbf{t}_1,000,000\$ pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—arguments pround con 194 The flock divided, \mathbf{t}_3 muity, \mathbf{t}_1 transfer flock Their laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz 1734 Frofits of the American trade in 10 years They propose to give it up 735 They receive another \$\mathbf{t}_1,000,000\$ from goven. 1730 Ther disputes with the king of spain 1748 Adgantages and disadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1749 A flatement tending to prove the company's Spainility and get of the company's Spainility and get of the trade 1749 A flatement tending to prove the company's Spainility and get of the trade of the trade of the trade of the company's Spain argued 1750 The trade-response of the trade 1751 Interest on the captall reduced to 3 per cent, 1751 Interest on the captall reduced to 3 per cent, 1751 Interest on the captall reduced to 3 per cent, 1751 Interest on the captall reduced to 3 per cent, 1751 Interest on the captall reduced to 3 per cent, 1751 Interest on the captall reduced to 3 per cent, 1751 Interest on the captall reduced to 3 per cent,
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret. of peet of fifthery 1776-1783 180 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bountward of the equator, and receive the bountward of the refining places for the veffels 329 1794 Captain Colnett fent to diffeover the beft refricting places for the veffels 349 1795 New regulations 444 1513 South fea diffeovered by the Spaniards it, 36 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 111, 19 10 To appropriate a rooth of their flock to a fishery 11 11 Directors not to be d. of bank or E. India comp. 11 11 Povember South-sea fleck 77½ 11 Perpetuity affured by parliament 221 111 A trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading filip, flipto-sed 33 1714 She grants a more—flations of their trade 43 1715 Their flock made up to ten millions 44 1716 Annual thip fixed to be 630 tuns 53,54	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 13 flips get 18 whales 1749 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1750 Their 23 flips get 1011 12 whales A flip bringsa rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercaigoes accured of malverfations, &c. 15% Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1743 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 167 Of 22 flips 1 is 10d, the 1eft get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock Their 14 flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—arguments pround con 194 Their laft flips great lofs in 8 years fifting Their broprietors Spain offers an equivalent—arguments pround con 194 The flock divided, 4 annuity, ½ trading flock They propose to give it up 1734 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1739 Their disputes with the king of Spain 1748 Adgantages and disfadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1749 A flatement tending to prove the company's Spainlittrade lefs beneficial than the former trade by Cadiz 1753 The number of directors diminished 1753 The number of directors diminished
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 — Retrospect of fishery 1776-1783 For furtherment years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 1877 1791 Spermaceti whales found near Port Jackson 277 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to discover the best respectively of the fishing places for the vessels of the respective freshing places for the vessels of the fishing places of the fishing places for the fishing places of the fishing places for the fishing places of the fishin	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips get 18 whales A flips get 19 y 12 whales A flips get 19 y 12 whales The fupercargoes arcufed of malverfations, &c. 158 The fupercargoes arcufed of malverfations, &c. 158 Another flip makes a better voyage 1831 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 1832 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and fink fo much flock Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 1743 They receive another £1,000,000—pay The flock divided, ½ annuity, ½ trading flock 1754 Frofts of the American trade in 10 years They propofe to give it up 1734 Frofts of the American trade in 10 years They frought of the flips great lofs in 8 years fifting 1748 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1749 A flatemost tending to prove the company's Nomith trade lefs beneficial than the former trade by Cadir 1750 The trade-refigned—compendation paid by Spain 278 1751 Interest on the captal reduced to 3 per cent, and unfubferibed annuities paid of 284 1753 The number of directors diminified 293 Southwark—See London.
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 180 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 180 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 2773 180 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to difcover the beft refricting places for the veffets 329 1795 Bounties aftered, &c 346 1713 South fea difcovered by the Spiniards 143 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the excludive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 111, 19 170 appropriate a rooth of their flock to a fishery 11 180 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 11 180 Prepetuity affured by parliament 22 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 23 1714 She grants a more—flations of their trade 1715 Their flock made up to ten millions 43 1715 Their flock made up to ten millions 43 1716 Annual thip fixed to be 650 tuns 577 17 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 53,54 17 The first might be failed of 6 per cent 53,54 17 The first might be failed of 6 per cent 53,54 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales A flip bringsa rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c. 5½ Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1743 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 - pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock 1752 Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fiffling 1753 They receive another £1,000,000 - pay it to their proprietors Spain ofters an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 Their laft flips arrives from Vera Cruz 1753 They receive another £1,000,000 - pay it to their proprietors Spain ofters an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 Ther laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz 1753 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1754 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1755 Their difpittes with the king of Spain 1754 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1759 Their trade refigned—compensation paid by Spain 278 1751 Interest on the capital reduced to 3 per cent, and mustus fersions vera content, and mustus fersions for the trade refigned—compensation paid by Spain 278 1751 The number of directors diminished 1753 The number of directors diminished 1753 The number of directors diminished 1754 Spain—See Esplexy, Mexico, Peru, Wood, Oc.
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 — Retrospect of fishery 1776-1783 For furtherment years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 1877 1791 Sepernaceti whales found near Port Jackson 277 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to discover the best respectively of the results of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1795 Bounties altered, &c 346 1796 New regulations 1513 South fea discovered by the Spaniards 1513 South fea discovered by the Spaniards 1513 South fea discovered by the Spaniards 1511 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-trock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 1512 Perpetuity as a south fea of bank or E. India comp. 1513 November South-sea feacek 774 1713 At trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading ship, slipulated 32 1714 She grants a more—flations of their trade 1715 Their shock made up to ten millions 152 1717 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1717 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1718 A fectional great they launched 161 1719 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1710 The first ship launched 161 1711 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1711 The first ship launched 161 1712 Their shock made up to ten millions 153,55 1714 The first ship launched 161 1715 Their shock made up to ten millions 153,55 1717 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1718 A fectional great ship launched 161 1719 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales A flip bringsa rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes accuted of malverfations, &c. 5½ Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1743 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 - pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much flock 1752 Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fiffling 1753 They receive another £1,000,000 - pay it to their proprietors Spain ofters an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 Their laft flips arrives from Vera Cruz 1753 They receive another £1,000,000 - pay it to their proprietors Spain ofters an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 Ther laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz 1753 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1754 Profits of the American trade in 10 years 1755 Their difpittes with the king of Spain 1754 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1759 Their trade refigned—compensation paid by Spain 278 1751 Interest on the capital reduced to 3 per cent, and mustus fersions vera content, and mustus fersions for the trade refigned—compensation paid by Spain 278 1751 The number of directors diminished 1753 The number of directors diminished 1753 The number of directors diminished 1754 Spain—See Esplexy, Mexico, Peru, Wood, Oc.
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 180 Ret.ofpect of fiftery 1776-1783 180 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 2773 180 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to difcover the beft refricting places for the veffets 329 1795 Bounties aftered, &c 346 1713 South fea difcovered by the Spiniards 143 1711 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the excludive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 111, 19 170 appropriate a rooth of their flock to a fishery 11 180 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 11 180 Prepetuity affured by parliament 22 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 23 1714 She grants a more—flations of their trade 1715 Their flock made up to ten millions 43 1715 Their flock made up to ten millions 43 1716 Annual thip fixed to be 650 tuns 577 17 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 53,54 17 The first might be failed of 6 per cent 53,54 17 The first might be failed of 6 per cent 53,54 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 134 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1730 Their 23 flips get 101/12 whales A fib prings a rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercaigoes accufed of malverfations, &c. 15% Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 1752 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much thock Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 The flock divided, ½ annuity, ½ trading flock Their laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz They propose to give it up 1739 Profits of the American trade in 10 years They propose to give it up 1739 Their disputes with the king of Spain 1748 Adgantages and disadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1749 A statement tending to prove the company's Spainstrate lefs beneficial than the tormer trade by Cadiz 1750 The trade-estigned—compensation paid by Spain 278 1751 Intereff on the capital reduced to 3 per cent, and unfubscribed annuities paid off Southwark—See London. Spain—See Eighery, Mewico, Peru, Wook, &c. 1100 *Spain rich is gold, fliver, honey, &c. the Phen-
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 1788 Regulations aftered, &c 169 1789 Regulations filtered, acc 169 180 For fubrequent years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 187 1791 Spermaccti whales found near Port Jackfon 2793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Capitain Colnett fent to difcover the beft refricing places for the veffels 329 1795 Bounties aftered, &c 346 1798 New regulations 444 1513 South fea difcovered by the Spaniards 1513 South fea difcovered by the Spaniards 1511 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-stock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea finery privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 111 170 Directors not to be d. of bank of E. India comp. 21 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 1712 Perpetuity affured by parliament 24 1713 A trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading flip, flipth 2 32 1714 She grants 2 more—flations of their trade 42 1715 Their flock made up to ten millions 44 1716 Annual thip fixed to be 650 tuns 53 1717 They agree to receive 5 inflead of 6 per cent 53,54 1718 A fecond great flip Jamehed 57 1718 A fecond great flip Jamehed 61 1718 A fecond great flip Jamehed 61 1718 Per conduct of 2 Spaniards they lofe	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 23 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1780 Their 22 flips get only 12 whales A flip bringsa rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercargoes acculed of malverfations, &c. 5% Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and link for much flock Their 21 flips 18 told, the 1eft get 14 whales 1732 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their creditors, and link for much flock Their 21 flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fiftling 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain ofters an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 The flock divided, ½ anouity, ½ trading flock 174 Florits of the American trade in 10 years 1732 They propofe to give it up 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pon 1739 Their difpittes with the king of Spain 1748 Adgantages and difadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1749 A flatemost tending to prove the company's Spainlit trade lefts beneficial than the former trade by Cadiz 1750 The trade refigned—compensation paid by Spain 28 1751 Interest on the capital reduced to 3 per cent, and mfubferibed anonities paid off. 1753 The number of directors diminished 1753 The number of directors diminished 1754 Spain—See Espeiny, Mexico, Peru, Wood, &c. 1755 The number of directors diminished 1751 Interior in gold, inter, honey, &c. the Phenicians trade to it. 1751 The control of t
1788 Regulations and regulations enacted iv, 169 — Retrospect of fishery 1776-1783 For furtherment years fee the annual accounts. 1789 New regulations for the premiums 1877 1791 Sepernaceti whales found near Port Jackson 277 1793 The whalers may fail to the northward of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1794 Captain Colnett fent to discover the best respectively of the results of the equator, and receive the bounty 273, 283 1795 Bounties altered, &c 346 1796 New regulations 1513 South fea discovered by the Spaniards 1513 South fea discovered by the Spaniards 1513 South fea discovered by the Spaniards 1511 South-fea company, composed of the proprietors of certain government debts, incorporated as a joint-trock company, with the exclusive privilege of trading to the South fea for ever 1512 Perpetuity as a south fea of bank or E. India comp. 1513 November South-sea feacek 774 1713 At trade in flaves with the Spaniards, and an annual trading ship, slipulated 32 1714 She grants a more—flations of their trade 1715 Their shock made up to ten millions 152 1717 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1717 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1718 A fectional great they launched 161 1719 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1710 The first ship launched 161 1711 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1711 The first ship launched 161 1712 Their shock made up to ten millions 153,55 1714 The first ship launched 161 1715 Their shock made up to ten millions 153,55 1717 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55 1718 A fectional great ship launched 161 1719 They agree to receive 5 instead of 6 per cent 153,55	1738 Spain promifes redrefs of injuries Their 134 flips get 18 whales 1739 Of 23 flips one is loft, the 1eft get 27½ whales 1730 Their 23 flips get 101/12 whales A fib prings a rich cargo from Vera Cruz The fupercaigoes accufed of malverfations, &c. 15% Another flip makes a better voyage Another flip makes a better voyage 1731 They receive payment of £1,000,000 from parl. 1752 They receive another £1,000,000 pay it to their creditors, and hak fo much thock Their at flips get 24½ whales—they fell their flips—their great lofs in 8 years fifting 1733 They receive another £1,000,000—pay it to their proprietors Spain offers an equivalent—arguments pro and con 194 The flock divided, ½ annuity, ½ trading flock Their laft flip arrives from Vera Cruz They propose to give it up 1739 Profits of the American trade in 10 years They propose to give it up 1739 Their disputes with the king of Spain 1748 Adgantages and disadvantages of the trade with spain argued 1749 A statement tending to prove the company's Spainstrate lefs beneficial than the tormer trade by Cadiz 1750 The trade-estigned—compensation paid by Spain 278 1751 Intereff on the capital reduced to 3 per cent, and unfubscribed annuities paid off Southwark—See London. Spain—See Eighery, Mewico, Peru, Wook, &c. 1100 *Spain rich is gold, fliver, honey, &c. the Phen-

185

1 X 7 20 2 209,210

240

Trade with Antwerp

England

Population of Spain very low Spain enriched by the Weit Indies Hofflinies of Spain and England

1604 Peace and commerce with England

Spanish towns in Chili destroyed 1609 Truce of 12 years with the Dutch

The coall of Spain attacked by Drake The moincible armada of Spain is defeated -

1601 During the long war Spanish money comes to

	maffacred - mind	
ı	1615 English trade with Spain decayed in confe-	262
1		282
1	y 1030 Feace and commerce with England	366
ı	1634 Spanish wool now of superior quality, and car-	300
į	I rich to England	
I	1639 Fleet defeated by the Dutch—power declining 1640 Commercial difadvantages increased by the	40 c
į	1640 Commercial difadvantages increased by the	7~3
I		
1	1047 Spain imports bullion for the industrious nations	431
	1648 Makes peace with Holland-fubmits to be de-	
ı	1648 Makes peace with Holland—fubmits to be de- barred from failing beyond the Cape of Good	
l	II Hope	433
Į		435
I	1700 Spain occupied by Louis XIV for his grandfon 1701 Declined flate of the trade of Spain—Spanish	709
١	1701 Declined state of the trade of Spain-Spanish	
-	wool now returned from England, Holland, &c made into cloth (See V. 1, p. 655) - 1715,1721,1728 Treaties with G. Britain iii, 50,117, 1721 Spault iflands in the Web Lodie.	
1	1716.1721.1728 Treaties with G. Reitsin iii	713
ŀ	1731 Spanish islands in the West Indies 161,	139
ı		
ı	1 1747 Spainin ictticinents in India	185
ľ		256 292
1		52
ı	Havannah and a very rich ship taken	357
1	Manila alfo taken from Spain	358
I	1764 The trade of the Spanish West Indies laid open.	100
Ų	but with little effect	104
I	1705 British trade increased at St. Lucar and Seville	16
ł	But opprehed at Barcelona	31
H	1707 Spain hollife to British commerce in the W Ind .	71
İ	1768 State of British trade at Corunna, Cadiz, &c 4	8 r
ı		14
H	1772 The Spanish territories in South America at-	
I		31
ľ	1774 Manufactures established—inquisition curbed 5	0
l		38
ł	The state of the and Flattee cover the Chainer o	
n	The Spaniards take a British fort on Midigrani	41
	The spaniards take a British fort on Millifitudi	
	—but lofe feveral thips of great value — 6	42
10000	—but lofe feveral thips of great value — 6	42
The second second	—but lofe feveral ships of great value — 6 1780 Many ships of war and merchantmen taken 6 1783 Peace—various restitutions, &c. iv,	42 52 4
The state of the s	—but lofe feveral ships of great value -but lofe feveral ships of great value 1780 Many ships of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various restitutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 Agrand canal begun	42 52 4 95
The state of the s	—but lofe feveral ships of great value -but lofe feveral ships of great value 1780 Many ships of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various restitutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 Agrand canal begun	42 52 4
The state of the s	—but lofe feveral this of great value 6 1780 Many thips of war and merchantmen taken 6 1783 Peace—various refitutions, &c. iv, Expente of the war 1784 Agrand canal begun 1788 Philippine company effablished—Spain shaking off superflition and improving	42 52 4 95 95
The state of the s	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi —but lofe feveral faips of great value — 6 1780 Many filips of war and merchantnen taken 6 1788 Peace—various reflictations, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1788 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstition and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America	42 52 4 95 95
The state of the s	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi —but lofe feveral ships of great value 1780 Many ships of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflitutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1788 Plulippine company established—Spain shaking off supershirion and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention	42 52 4 95 95
The state of the s	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 but lofe feveral faips of great value 6 1783 Peace—various reflictations, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superdivious and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British menchants immassioned at Alicant 1791 Two British menchants immassioned at Alicant	42 52 4 95 95 96 97
The second secon	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 but lofe feveral faips of great value 6 1783 Peace—various reflictations, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superdivious and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British menchants immassioned at Alicant 1791 Two British menchants immassioned at Alicant	42 52 4 95 95 96 97
The second secon	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi —but lofe feveral fains of great value 6 1780 Many fains of war and merchantmen taken 6 1783 Peace—various refitutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Phillippine company established—Spain shaking off steperstition and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 33 1204 Spellacts invented by Roger Bacon i, 44	42 52 4 95 95 96 97 97 24 58
The state of the s	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi —but lofe feveral faips of great value — 6 1780 Many faips of war and merchantmen taken iv, 1783 Peace—various reflitutions, &c. iv, 1784 A grand canal begun 1784 A grand canal begun 1787 Philippine company effablished—Spain shaking off superstriction and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3 1204 Spellacks invented by Roger Bacon 1,908 Response to that	42 52 4 95 95 96 97 97 24 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85
THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH. LANSING, MICH. LANSING, P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, P. LEWIS	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi —but lofe feveral faips of great value — 6 1780 Many faips of war and merchantmen taken iv, 1783 Peace—various reflitutions, &c. iv, 1784 A grand canal begun 1784 A grand canal begun 1787 Philippine company effablished—Spain shaking off superstriction and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3 1204 Spellacks invented by Roger Bacon 1,908 Response to that	42 52 4 95 95 96 97 97 24 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85
The state of the s	The Spaniards take a Britili fort on Millifippi —but lofe feveral fains of great value 6 1780 Many fains of war and merchantmen taken 6 1783 Peace—various refittutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Phillippine company established—Spain shaking off supersition and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 2 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 2 1795 Anount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3 1204 Spellacts invented by Roger Bacon 1, 4 1300 Re-invented in Italy Spites—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Ventee, &c. 1718* The most pretions brought by the Arabians 1,80,2	42 52 4 95 95 96 97 97 24 58 52 76
The state of the s	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many ships of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various restitutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstition and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant a 1795 Anount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 3; 1204 Sectlacks invented by Roger Bacon 1300 Recinvented in Italy Spices—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Vente, &c. 1718* The most previous brought by the Arabians i, 87; 1795 The most previous brought by the Arabians i, 87; 1795 The most quantities imported from Holland iii.	42 52 95 95 96 97 24 85 85 76 38
The state of the s	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi Dut lofe feveral faips of great value 6 1780 Many faips of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflictutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriction and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3: 1204 Spellacks invented by Roger Bacon 1, 43 Spicas—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Venice, &c. 1718* The most pretions brought by the Arabians i, 87, 1795 Gireat quantities imported from Holland 11, 43 Spinning—See Machinery 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii. ex-	42 52 95 95 96 97 24 85 85 76 38
The state of the s	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi Dut lofe feveral faips of great value 6 1780 Many faips of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflictutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriction and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3: 1204 Spellacks invented by Roger Bacon 1, 43 Spicas—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Venice, &c. 1718* The most pretions brought by the Arabians i, 87, 1795 Gireat quantities imported from Holland 11, 43 Spinning—See Machinery 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii. ex-	42 52 4 95 95 96 97 97 24 85 76 38
	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi Dut lofe feveral faips of great value 6 1780 Many faips of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflictutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriction and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3: 1204 Spellacks invented by Roger Bacon 1, 43 Spicas—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Venice, &c. 1718* The most pretions brought by the Arabians i, 87, 1795 Gireat quantities imported from Holland 11, 43 Spinning—See Machinery 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii. ex-	42 52 495 95 96 97 24 85 85 76
	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many ships of war and merchantnen taken 1783 Peace—various restitutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstition and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant a 1795 Anount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 30 1204 [Specialeds invented by Roger Bacon 1300] Recinvented in Italy Spicas—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Vente, &c. 1718* The most pretious brought by the Arabians i, 87, 3 1795 Gireat quantities imported from Itoland 111, 43 25pinning—See Machinery 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison 1314* Spiritors liquors made from rice and sugar 1466 Excise on them granted to the king. 1564 166 Excise on them granted to the king.	42 52 95 95 97 724 85 76 38
	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many finips of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflictions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begin 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriation and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Mortish merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 at 1294 Specials invented by Roger Bacon 1, 4, 1906 Re-invented in Italy 1796 Spinning wheel improved from Holland 1797 Spices—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Venue, &c. 1718 The nost pretious brought by the Arabians 1,887,2 1765 Great quantities imported from Holland 1796 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 43 1718 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 43 1729 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 43 1739 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 43 1749 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 44 1750 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 45 1751 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 45 1752 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 45 1753 Machine wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 45 1753 Machine wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 45 1754 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 45 1755 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 45 1755	42 52 95 95 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97
	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many fings of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflictutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Phillippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriction and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3. 1201 Spellacks invented by Roger Bacon 1, 4: 300 Resinvented in Italy Spices—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Vence, &c. 1718* The most pretious brought by the Arabians i, 89, 1765 Great quantities imported from Itoland 11, 4: 31* Spiritum sliquors made from rice and sugar 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 40: 31* Spiritum sliquors made from rice and sugar 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 40: 31* Spiritum sliquors made from rice and sugar 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 40: 31* Spiritum sliquors made from rice and sugar 1765 Great quantities of all sides rice and sugar 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 40: 31* Spiritum sliquors made from rice and sugar 1765 Great quantities of all sides rice and sugar 1765 Great quantities of all sides rice and sugar 1766 Excise on them granted to the king 1786 Much French brandy used in England 1787 Importation of all kinds rice you went working the sugar	14 x 5 x 4 95 95 96 97 724 8 55 2 76 15 15 15
	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many ships of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various restitutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 Agrand canal begin 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstition and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 3. 1300 Recinvented in Italy Spices—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Venice, &c. 1718*The most pretious brought by the Arabians 1, 87, 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 Spinaing—See Machinery 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 43 14*Spiritous liquors made from rice and sugar 1766 Excise on them granted to the king 1668 Much French brandy used in England 1683 Much French brandy used in England 1694 cleege, Act permitting runs, &c of the Brit.	14 x 5 x 4 95 95 96 97 724 8 55 2 76 15 15 15
	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many finjs of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflictions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begin 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriation and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Monthly of the Market and Spanish America 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3. 1293 Spectades invented by Roger Bacon 1, 4, 1300 Re-invented in Italy 1796 Great quantities imported from Holland 110, 1876 Great quantities imported from Holland 111, 1876 Great quantities imported from Holland 111, 1879 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 1314 Spintons siquors made from rice and fugar 1, Made from rice in China 1663 Much French brandy used in England 1676 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 1683 Much French brandy used in England 1680 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 169 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 169 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 160 Internations to be warehoused conti-	14 x 5 x 4 95 95 96 97 724 8 55 2 76 15 15 15
	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many ships of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various restitutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begin 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstition and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 3. 1300 Recinvented in Italy Spices—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Venice, &c. 1718*The most pretious brought by the Arabians 1, 87, 1765 Great quantities imported from Holland 111, 42 Spinning—See Machinery 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 44 314*Spiritous liquors made from rice and sugar 1764 Spinning sheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 46 66 Excise on them granted to the king 1668 Much French brandy used in England 1668 Much French brandy used in England 1674 ct ledq. Act permitting rum, &c of the Brit- 168 plantations to be warehoused in 12 2, 2, 11, 16	42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 4
	—but lofe feveral faips of fort on Millifippi —but lofe feveral faips of great value — 6 1780 Many faips of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflictations, &c. — iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1788 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriation and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Mortish merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3 1293 Spessach in the superstriation of the state of t	4 x 5 4 95 95 96 97 248 8 30 16 77 19 36
	—but lofe feveral faips of great value — 6 1780 Many faips of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflitutions, &c. — iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begun 1785 Pains Peace—various reflitutions, &c. — iv, Expense of the war 1786 Pains Peace of the war 1787 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriction and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant a 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793,1795 3: 1204 Spellacks invented by Roger Bacon 1, 1300 Recinements in Italy 1208 Spellacks invented by Roger Bacon 1, 143 Spellacks invented by Roger Bacon 1, 1718 The most pretions brought by the Arabians 1, 187, 1795 Great quantities imported from Holland 111, 42 1764 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison 1166 Excise on them granted to the king 1663 Much French brandy used in England 1689 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 1889 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 189 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 189 Internations to be warehoused courti- 180 internations and the spin of the British plantations to be warehoused courti- 189 Internation of the spin of the Spirits may becarried in well-know tunder 70 Interna- 180 Additional duties on forcien spirits. &c.	42 5 4 95 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99
	The spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many fibrio for everal fains of great value — 6 1781 Peace—various reflictations, &c. — iv, Expense of the war 1782 Peace—various reflictations, &c. — iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begin 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriation and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 First merchants imprisoned at Alicant = 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 31 1294 Spaleades invented by Roger Bacon — i, 4 1294 Spaleades invented to Roger Bacon — i, 4 1300 Resinvented in Italy Spices—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Ventee, &c. 1718* The most pretious brought by the Arabians 1881, 1765 Great quantities imported from Holland — iii, 4 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 324* Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 344* Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 344* Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 46 666 Excise on them granted to the king — ii, 48 1669 Much French brandy used in England — 53 1689 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 63 1690 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 63 1691 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 63 1764 ct leage, Act permitting rum, &c of the Brit- 1765 Spirits may be carried in vessels not under 70 111184 Additional duties on foreign spirits, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of	42 52 4 95 95 96 97 95 96 97 95 96 97 95 96 97 95 96 97 95 96 97 95 96 97 95 96 97 95 97 95 97 95 97 95 97 95 97 95 97 95 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97
	The Spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many finjs of war and merchantmen taken 1783 Peace—various reflictutions, &c. iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begin 1787 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstition and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 Dispute respecting Nootka—convention 1791 Two British merchants imprisoned at Alicant 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 3, 1294 Spall Spellacts invented by Roger Bacon 1, 4 1395 Romount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 3, 1294 Spall Spellacts invented by Roger Bacon 1, 4 1395 Romount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 3, 1294 Spellacts invented by Roger Bacon 1, 4 1395 Romount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 3, 1294 Spellacts invented by Roger Bacon 1, 4 1395 Romount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 3, 1294 Spiriton tell tally Spices—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Venice, See 1785 Great quantities imported from Holland 111, 4 1306 Recipe on the migranted from Holland 113, 14 145 Spiritons liquors made from rice and sugar 15, 14 1663 Much French brandy used in England 1683 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 6 1684 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 1765 Opinis may becarried in resilient under 70 inns44 1766 Spinis may becarried in resilent under 70 inns44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, See 1777 As to research	42 5 4 95 95 96 977 248 55 26 35 9 36 6 7 8 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
	The spaniards take a Britin fort on Millifippi 1780 Many fibrio for everal fains of great value — 6 1781 Peace—various reflictations, &c. — iv, Expense of the war 1782 Peace—various reflictations, &c. — iv, Expense of the war 1784 A grand canal begin 1785 Philippine company established—Spain shaking off superstriation and improving A new gold mine discovered in Spanish America 1790 First merchants imprisoned at Alicant = 1795 Amount of money coined at Mexico 1793, 1795 31 1294 Spaleades invented by Roger Bacon — i, 4 1294 Spaleades invented to Roger Bacon — i, 4 1300 Resinvented in Italy Spices—See Arabia, India, Portugal, Ventee, &c. 1718* The most pretious brought by the Arabians 1881, 1765 Great quantities imported from Holland — iii, 4 Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 324* Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 344* Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 42 344* Spinning wheel improved by Mr. Harrison iii, 46 666 Excise on them granted to the king — ii, 48 1669 Much French brandy used in England — 53 1689 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 63 1690 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 63 1691 Importation of all kinds rigorously prohibited 63 1764 ct leage, Act permitting rum, &c of the Brit- 1765 Spirits may be carried in vessels not under 70 111184 Additional duties on foreign spirits, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of rum, &c — 44 1768 Drawback allowed on exportation of	42 52 495 997 997 488 266 788 8

Spiritous eignors.	public lat moon Carrier with
1782 New duties impofed	1399 The staple for wool-fells, fklns, lead, and tin,
1784 Precautions against fmuggling-exemption of	to be only at Calais, with fome exceptions i, 610
Ferintosh from duty resumed-new duty on	1407 Rules fixed for the flaple at Calais - 617
rum-fufpended - iv. 53	1407 Rules fixed for the saple at Calais 617
	1414 Exemption from the Raple confirmed to Italy,
1785 Act for warehousing rum continued - 75	Spaln, and Berwick 618
Drawback on rum for thip's stores continued 206, 373	
Duty on French brandy reduced to 7/ - 123	1442 Denizens, exporting wool, &c not to Calais,
1787 And now to sf	
1789 Clark's hydronieter made the flandard for li-	A flight relaxation of the flaple laws - 660
quors - 187,202,233,270,296,443	1449 Revenue of the staple impaired by licences 665
1790 Additional duties on foreign and home-made 212	1459 The king promifes to grant none 674
270 Act for warehonfing renewed - 270	1463 Restraints on the exportation of wool - 675
- Duties continued 280	1499 Regulations in shipping wool for Calais ii, 19
Retallers of whifky taxed - 381	1558 Calais being taken by the French, the staple is
2794 Additional duties on all spiritous liquors - 298	removed to Bruges 123
1795 Fuither duties on both 341	Staple merchants-Sec Staple, Wool, &c.
- Retrospect of rum imported in London - 164	1313 They get a patent from King Edward 1 i, 47%
1795 Additional duties 384	- Mayor of the staple, and mayor of the mer-
1798 Imports and exports of rum this year - 464	chants of England, fynonymous terms 479,486n
1799 Additional duties 493	1341 Their former liberties confirmed - 529
1289 Staden, or Stade-a duty paid at it to the em-	1353 Mayor to mark wool before shipping - 547
peror - 1, 348	Mayor, &c exempted from the jurifdiction of
the The soll on the river remisted to British and	the king's judges, honfehold officers, &c
1740 The toll on the river remitted to British and trish ships - iii, 285	I and an artificial control of the c
	Merchants of the flaple numerous and opulent 665
1782 Stamp duties imposed on bills, notes, &c - iii, 710	
1783 Enlarged, extended to foreign bills and re-	1361 Jurifdiction of the mayor reftrifted to debts 565
ceipts-the bank compounds for flamps iv, 21	1394 Notwithstanding their charter, single worsteds
Extended to many other writings, &c - 21	may be freely exported 607
1784 Further extended - 43	\$407 Company of the staple are to appoint commif-
1791 Additional duties on receipts, bills, &c - 219	fioners to demand redrefs of wrongs 617
2792 Stamps not required in business done by letter 235	The merchants of the flaple lend the k. [4,000 618
1795 Stamps on receipts increased 344	1450 They lend him great fums - 667
1197 Many new ones enacted - 421	1455 They undertake to guard the fea - 671.
1799 And more enacted now - 478	1464,1468 The king owes them great fums, and af-
1300 Stannary laws given to the miners - i, 465	figns them initallments from the cultoms 677,634
· Staple for English wool, &c.	1470 Their influence prevents war in the Nether-
1313 The ftaple at Antwerp i, 478	tands - 686
There'are others; apparently subfidiary 479,482	1558 They are exempted from the navigation act ii, 125
1118 A council of merchants on staple business - 486	1561 They get a new charter 136
1319 The king enforces the law of the Raple - 488	1617 Their trade declines 186
1326 The staple recalled from the continent, and	1784 Starch may be exported at whatever price iv, 188
fixed in fome towns at home 497	1795 Not to be made of corn-duty on imp. lowered 360
2328 The stapte annulled, and trade free - 501	1799 May be imported on reduced duty 485
2333 Staple-reffored, and fixed in England - 508	1800 Use of wheat prohibited 493
1334 Again abolithed 509	1631 Starch-makers' incorporation confirmed ii, 369
1337 The king propofes to fix it on the continent 519	1799 Statistical account of Scotland, collected and pub-
1341 He fixes it at Bruges for wool, &c - 529	lished by Sir J. Sinclair, now completed iv, 43,
1348 Calcis made the staple for sin, lead, &c - 538	1351 Statute of labourers enacted, and wages fixed i, 542
1352-53 The flaple removed from Flanders, and	1360 Confirmed, and made more rigorous - 564
fixed for ever in several towns in England,	1283 Statute of merchants for recovery of debts i, 439
Wales, and Ireland, for wool, hides, woul-	
fells, and lead	
The exportation of staple goods by English	1353 The business of the staple regulated by it 548
finbjects most rigorously prohibited - 547	Steam engines See Ma. hinery.
1357 The English merch, may now export wool, &c 555	14 Steel excellent at Comum and Bilbilis i, 123,129
1363 The staple removed to Calais 566	73 Imported from India - 160 and 45)
1364 The English again prohibited from exporting 570	1475 Seech ard, or Staethof, buildings to called in Lon-
1369 The staple removed from Calais to towns in	don and Boston, given to the Hause mer-
England 576	chants 1, 691
1376 Removed to Calais, and made more extensive 582	Generally confounded with the Teutonic gild-
1378 Staple privileges abridged by parliament 587,588	liail 691 n
1382 Staple goods may be carried to other ports on	1082 Sterling, a term for flundard money - i, 307
paying the Calais duties . 593	1147 Surling has some vestels and trade - i, 332
1384 The staple for wool now at Middleburg - 596	1290 Steck fift need for thip's flores - i, 4364
2388 Now removed from Middleburg to Calais - 600	Imported at Bofton and Hull 525
1390 And now from Calais to towns in England - 602	1357 The fale of them at Boffon regulated - 557
Some finds towns or ports apparently in line	Before 1437 The trade almost all at Scarburgh, now
Some flaple towns or ports apparently in Eng-	at Brittol 65?
	1559 Studings-of filk worn by the king of France ii, 125
1391 The staple towns in England changes - 604	H 1934 current intermediate and the wind or trustee all 1.2)
Calais appears to be now the flaple - 604	Il Sand to be pregroutly worn by Henry VIII and
the day of the second by according	and to be previously worn by Henry VIII and
1308 The staple monopoly infringed by royal licen-	tidward V f of England
1398 The staple monopoly infringed by royal licen- ces-fome articles feem exempted from it . 609	Eard to be previously worn by Henry VIII and Indiward VI of England 1561 And by Queen Elizabeth 136

Sugar.

1705 Value of nockings fent from Aberdeen to Hol.	1778 An improvement in boiling fugar invented 1 til, 61
Woolen and filk I. alfo exported to Holland 42	1 1/47 Vereitenung unte lieboted brites icht Dr ster mit 5. 98
1766 Act for truely marking the threads 42. 1788 Act for pushing frauds in the manufacture iv, 17.	Permiffion of carrying to Europe continued iv, 106, 27
1788 Act for punishing frauds in the manufacture iv, 17.	1 1790 Sugar made from the maple-tree, now a confider-
seas Is now what in the invented by W. Lee 11, 190	able object in America 1 201 in
Stocks See Consistence 560	A method of refining fugar by acld fruits
Stocks-See Government fecurities. 1695 Stockjobbing introduced in East-India stock li, 669	Il 1791 Additional duty on fugar burkles "
Very prevalent in new projects	
Very prevalent in new projects 671-67	Export regulated as that of corn, and accounts of the fales to be kept
1080 Stone imported from Normandy for building in 201	Foreign fugar admitted from any western port-
	I CEUISIONS for fuger unnosted in Roberts for
1794 Stone of most kinds pays duty n coassing iv, 298 1800 Certain kinds exempted	
400 Stone buildings a charact a series 495	1 -/94 remittion to carry fugar to foreign ports now re-
628 Others at York, Lincoln, and Rippon 218	
	Bourbon eane becomes general excellent quality
	1795 New regulations for exportation, &c 32
	Drawbacks leffened, except to Ireland-diftillers
2509 They become more general in England il, 32 20 Strabo composes his geographical work i, rate	promotice from time there or melatice
Strange, Sir Robert, the first British engraves of	Retrospect of Jugar Imported in London
	il a/yo reduttenal duties on jugar
1767 Succus liquoritia, duty reduced iii, 463	1798 New regulations for drawback, &ce
Sudurevar See Wellern illande	Imports and exports of fugar this year 46.
5 Sugar made in Africa before the age of Herodotus 1, 50	A glut of fugarantindry regulations
as fiveet as honey of canes, and frome	1830 New regulations for duties, &c
14 Arabian fugar inferior to Indian 141	14 Sulones powerful in thipping
73 Indian jugar imported to Africa	1336 Sumptuary law for food enacted in England i. all
Sketch of the hiltory of fugar in Sleily, &c 268	1363 Another for clothing " 561
747 Sugar Cultivated at Ormuz	1458 One for clothing enasted in Scotland
1 too Excellent fugar made at Tire that his	11 1551 Another for mumber of diffuse fire in Sanshand ::
1191 chigai carried from Babylos to Paleffine	1 . 334 - aw against the use of life in Kneland
TAND Sugar minned in head the	1 * 301 Law dZdink foreign luxuries in Sectland
1503 Sugar imported at Campuere from Campuer	and favouring Scot, manuf. 200
Refined I. faid to be invented in the 16th century as	
to the trans known in occurrent in 1720 the state	1627 Coal-owners offer to pay for protecting the ships ii, 347
1506 Sugar-canes planted in Hifpaniola, but earlier	H 1038 Surinam, in S. America forelad bush Touten
1560 Sugar imported in Antwerp from Portrigal and Bar- bary, and thence fent to the Mediterranean, 128-132	1 1041 And now by the English 1 116 - 1 311 - 1
Oli Dy Political from the African idead.	1 1007 Ceded to the Dutch
1 (02 Carried from Hithanials to Knelsader 1	1 10/3 Relitered healthy and productive
1627 Now planted in Barbados, but Brazil continues	1718 Begins to produce good coffee iii, 63
Now planted in Barbados, but Brazil continues long to supply most of Europe with sugar 345	1 1773 (A lorinidable rebellion of the flavor
16ch Sugar got from Barbados and 11 2 2 426	1799 Surrendered to the British forces
one ought to be tanged only in English dominions	1587 Sutton, Thomas, affifts in faving England from in-
1670 The fugar of the English colonies beats the	
Fortiguete fugar out of England	1050 Sweden has some foreign trade 1, 184 1455 The king trades to England with a great flip 671
103 1 11 Hen duty imported upon literir _ 620	1522 Great improvements introduced ii. 60, 75
1713 Sugar carried from Britain to Sicily, the mother	1541 A commercial treaty with France
country of all the fugar in the West iii, 37 n	1500 I rade of Sweden with Antwern
1711 I Coort of fugur from Landon this way	Complete increased by the acquisition of 2
732 Act regulating imports and exports of furar	
734 Samuely produced in the British West Indias	1613 Swedes exempted from toll at the Sound 1625 Sweden acquires people from Anfria 273
And in Brazil and Surinam	
1739 Sugar allowed to be carried direct to Europe	1035 A rich lead mine found in I animal
fouth of Cape Finisterre Quantity produced in French and British islands 262	1 1043 DW cdcs again evennted from the Count tall
Pernuffion of carrying to Europe continued	and tar increase the quantity
And	
765 Sugar occasionally exported to Holland 429	Before 1052 An Airitan company after the
Prench ingars gain ground at I imburgi	1654 Who quarrel with the longlift traders 1703 The Swedift tar company, by a tyrannic exertion
706 Him complain of hopitty on English refined fugar 126	of their monopoly, put England those enems
	raging the importation of naval flores from
772 Drawback on foreign fugar to Ireland stopped 522 775 Imports and exports of fugar in 16 years 682	Asinerica -
7.3 Sugar without certificate reckoned foreign 643	1717 The Swedes take many British vessels - iii, 57
Vot. IV.	1720 Swedes pay toll at the Sound

INDEX.]

Tin.

1640 Not to be imported, a mine being found in Barbary li,410
1785 Annual value effinated
1785 Tin hipped by the haft-India company
1780 Tin hipped by them exempted from duty
1781 Timed platter now made in England, the manufacture defiroyed by a courtier interfering
1780 Formerly imported, now made hetter at home
1740 [Formerly imported, now made hetter at home li, 324
1800 A common article of expertation

1800 A common article of expertation

1781 Taken by the French
1983 And ceded to them at the peace
1785 Time allowed for veffels carrying British property
1785 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1786 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1786 Time allowed for refer by
1781 Taken by the French
1885 Annual value for veffels to them at the peace
1785 Time allowed for veffels carrying British property
1785 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1786 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1786 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1786 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1786 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1786 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1786 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1787 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1788 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1788 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1789 Sugar and rum exported to Great British
1781 Taken by the French
1887 And ceded to them at the peace
1788 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1788 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1789 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1780 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1780 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1780 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1780 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1780 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1780 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1780 Time allowed for veffels carrying British forces
1780 Time INDEX.] iii. 687 1774 Tools of certain kinds not to be exported 1379 Titles taxed 1-81 Exportation shiftly prohibited i, 591 1563 Licences to eat fieth taxed according to titles ii, 138 1785 Exportation of tools, &c for iron manufaffures, Tobacco-See Virginia, Carolina, Sc. 1584 The first tobacco brought from America prohibited Prohibition continued 127, 171, 187, 207, 223, 351 270
1795 Prohibition made perpetual
Tortola—See Virgin Mands.
, 342 ii, 174 1 590 Tobacco taverns common in London 1509 Tobacco pays 6/10 per pound of duty 1604 Tobacco pays 6/10 per pound of duty 1618 Confiderable quantities brought from Virginia 177 11 242 1460 Tof anelli conftructs a gnomon i, 60 1620 Garblers appointed for it

Not to be raifed at home—monopolized by the king 301 200 104,1625 Admitted only from Virginia and Bermuda 219, 332
1625,1627 Monopolized by the king 334534-1348
1630 Home cultivation prohibited—importation limited 366 Marrinez in Portugal—fends a fecond copy to Christopher Colon 947 Trebifond much frequented by merchants 1, 259 1782 Triefle-the emperor advances money to the mer-1633 Retailers of tobacco regulated 1633 Retailers of tobacco regulated
1634 Imported in London only-monopolized by the king 378
1644 Cullors duty lowered—excife duty imposed
1652,1660 Cultivation at home strictly prehibited
448, 489
1660 To be landed only in the English dominions chants for trading to Alia, Africa, and Ame-. 1785 They become bankrupts 1595 Trinidad feized by Raleigh 448, 489 ii. 208 1663,1670 Cultivation at home again prohibited 1797 Taken by the British forces -- account of it San Joseph made a free part 1798 Sugar and rum exported to Great Britain 1512 Trinity-boule established for regulating pilots 510, 541 1585 A new duty laid upon it 1709 Imports and exports of it in 10 years Annual imports, and this year's exports 1566 Empowered to cred beacons, &e 1740 Imports-inore than half to London 1733 Their power to deepen the river and fell ballast confirmed by parliament ili, 1748 -Imports, exports, &c 1765 Exports from Glafgow, Whitehaven, &c, to Hol-1771 Act for lattage and hallattage continued land 1772 Act for making light-houses at the Spurn 1771,1775 Imports and exports of tobacco in Glasgow 1194 Trojan quar The Trojans more eivilized than the Greeks, had 2775 Imports and exports in England and Scotland, in fome commerce and fhipping

800 Treye—its fairs reforted to from various countries, 15 years Tobacco exported allowed to be re-imported and its weight generally adopted 1, 250
Truffees for fiferics and manufactures in Scotland
1717 Ellablished with a small fund iii, 70, 139 620 7719 Allowed to be raifed in Ireland, &e 2780 Circuitous importation of tobacco permitted 1781 Additional duty imposed 1782 Further additional duty 686 1753 A further fum put into their hands 1767 Their report on the herring fiftery 710 Tobacco admitted from various countries 170 L7000 per annum put into their hands for encouraging the culture of hemp and flax

Tunnage and poundage—See Ship money.

1347 Imposed for the convoy of flips, &c.

1348 Lowered, and put into the merchants' hands 711 Duties laid on tobacco raifed in Scotland Channels of the tobacco trade during the war 498 1783 Regulations for carriage of tohaceo 730 Regulation for importation, duties, &c i, 536 View of the tobacco trade, 1775, 1783 1379 Levied in the north sea on vessels by their burthen 537 589 1785 Importation, duty, &c, regulated 1382 Imposed at the request of the merchants 1406 Put into the hands of the merchants, who under-1786 Duty fixed, &c 591 8789 Duty partly transferred to the excise, &e take to guard the fea 1453 Granted to the king for life 1790 Regulations amended 1791 Tobacco allowed duty-free to the navy 189 616 203 1455 Now to be paid to the merchants of the staple 669 270 May be imported into the new free ports 671 271 1463 New duties enacted Warehouse rent lowered 1603 Granted during the king's life 675 Additional duty-allowed duty-free to the army 360 1660 Granted to King Charles II \$777 Tobacco-pipe clay may be exported to the fugar co-1675 Appropriated by parliament for the navy 480 lonies 578 iii, 607 1780 Permission continued 1696 Anothined
14 Turdetani, an industrious people of Spain
Turkey—See Turkey Company.
539 Turks appear in European history
1453 They take Contantinople 564 Further continued ir, 14, 171, 270, 443 1637 Tobago colonized from Courland ii, 401 1642,1650 The Dutch endeavour to fetile on it 1, 229 1664 The d. of Courland transfers his right to England 669 1521 They extend their conquelts 1672 Island taken from the Dutch by the English ii, 57 1530 They become powerful at fea 1730 Description of it 1538 Endeavour to recover the oriental trade of Egypt iii. 160 1763 It is eeded to Great Britain at the peace 1565 The Turkish navy very formidable 367 Is united to the government of Grenada 1579 English merchants obtain the privileges already 377 1764 Plan for dividing and fettling the island 392 granted to French, Venetians, &ce 1766 It is still without an affembly 1621 Trade of various nations with Turkey 1768 The fettlements flourishing 442 1669 The Turks take Candia—their naval power declines 540 1771 Population and produce 483 1675 A treaty with England, favourable to trade-na-514 \$774 Not liable to the duty of 41 per cent tions not in treaty to trade under English colours 575 559

Turkey.	Tyre. GENERAL
168; The Turk's invade Germany, and are repulfed ii, 611	583 Route of the trade with Arabia - 4 i, 387
1785 Science aviling-printing Introduced iv, 97	585 Tyre besieged by N buehadneszar-the people
Turkey company - See Turkey.	abandon the city, and build a new one in a finall ifland.
Said to furing from the ruins of a Barbary company iii, 171	348 Tyre included in a treaty with Rome 70
1581 They get a charter for 7 years 1582 They are publicly thanked for building large ships 170	33s Tyre, after a gallant opposition, is destroyed, and
They import oriental goods 171	the citizens butchered, by Alexander - 71
Factories established in Turkey, &c - 171	314 Recovers, and rivals Alexandria - 81 313 Again almost ruined by Antigonus - 82
1590 Ten English ships from Turkey fight 12 Spanish	280 Languishing under the powerful rivalship of Egypt
Some of the company travel to Bagdat, Ormus,	-the trade henceforth almost confined to dy-
(ina. and other parts of India. " "90 !!	ing, weaving, and fithing - 86
1593 The company chartered exclusively for 12 years 201	14 Purple dye and fishery, the chief trade 527 Tyre has a manufacture of silk - 231, 233
A branch of them, called the Morea company, trade with a joint flock	1160 Still famous for glafs-has excellent fugar - 335
1605 They get a perpetual charter - 242	Tyrrhenians-See Etruria.
1606. An English envoy lent to I urkey - 344	324 UMBRELLAS used in India - 1, 76
3616 The company fend fewer thips than formerly 279	324. UMBREILAS used in India i, 76.
Their slips large, in order to keep off pirates 280 1619 An ambaliador sent—he appoints confuls - 296	tribute for the widows and children of feamen
1621 The trade very profitable—the returns entirely	flain in battle - iv, 309
1621 The trade very profitable—the returns entirely purchased with English cloth, tin, &c while	And for the sufferers by the fire at Rateliff - 312
other nations pay large balances - 300	generally on every fimilar occasion - 460
1643 Privileges confirmed by parliament 424	United States of America-See America, American
1661 A new charter-admillion confined to citizens of	colonies, Britifb.
London, noblemen, &c - 4941	1776 July 4th—Congress declare independence iii, 592 1777 Their cruifers take many British vessels - 612
1678 A petition to parliament against the company 593	1777 Their cruite's take many Britin veners
2680,1681 Turkey company complain of the East India company 598, 600	lio 1 of the British colonies, ineceed with France 015
Statement of the trade-40 years ago 70 members,	They make a fecret treaty with the Dutch - 625
now 500-they defire to fend thips to the Red	1780 Their paper money much depretiated - 657 — American academy of arts, &cc established - 658
Sea by the Cape of Good Hope 600	1782 Sums advanced by the king of France - 717
1710 The company confifts of 200 members, all trading feparately—they complain of the English mer-	And, on his fecurity, by the Dutch - 718
cliants at Lephorn iii, 115	Independence acknowledged by Great Britain. 719
1730 Said to filp 10,000 pieces of broad cloth - 159	- View of their trade during the war - 719 - Estimate of the population - 721
1744 A Bill in parliament for laying the trade open- flate of the trade, and causes of decline 240	1783 Peace-boundaries with British colonies-rights of
ance The trade made more open than formerly 1931	fishery-refloration of property, &cc - 1V, 5
1759 Act for checking traudulent trade in French woolch	Advantages of the United States - 10
cloth and raw lik - 312	pealed, and all obstructions to commercial inter-
2765 The company's trade declining - 427 2780 The company may use neutral vessels - 649	courfe removed by a temporary act of the Brit-
They receive f 10,000 initead of the titual g 5,000 out	ifh parliament, and a proclamation by the king 17
1781 Permillion for neutral venets continued - 007	Opposite opinions on the commerce of the United States, with the British dominions - 18
They now receive £8,000 from parliament They may use neutral vessels iv, 421	British regulations for the trade of the West Indies
feed granted by parliament 500	li give much offence - 25
1524 Turkey favels faid to be brought to England ii, 63, 170	Mr. Jefferson's opinion on the interest of America 3267
1 CTO Said to be very fare in France " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	New regulations for the importation of American produce in feveral ports of Great Britain - 28
\$695 Turk's island claimed as part of Carolina iii, 406 n	Treaties with feveral European powers - 29
their vessels, &c-they restore the istand, and	H 1781 178 : British temporary act prolonged - 53, 71
make reparation 405	- Freedom of trade with French W. Indies abridged But allowed in French East-India islands
1766 An agent appointed to regulate the trade - 452	- But allowed in French East-India islands - 56 - East-India goods imported—a general define of
1769 They feem to have an uncontrolled free trade 492 2770 Two vessels seized for illicit trade 505	going largely into foreign trade - 57
1776 The island claimed by Bermuda - 592	1 - 85 Algier at war with the United States - 77
1783 Seized and fortified by the French - iv, 13	A cargo of tea, No imported from China - 77
1788 Their trade regulates by parliament - 168	Proportion of taxation in each flate Emigrants from Scotl and Irel ftill crowd to America 92
1630 Tufcany—the duke encourages trade - ii, 367 1795 Secretes from the alliance against France - iv, 353	National debt of the United States . 94
to6 * Tylus luppoled a Phoenician colony, has very dur-	1-86 A treaty with Pruffia
able veffels - 1, 59	1178 Dillin temporary act continued
1450 * Tyre first mentioned 1, 12	77 - 1 1: 1 77 - 10 March Indice 168 168
Two kings of Tyre call Hiram 22, 23	A Philadelphia thip fails to China by a new route-
1000 The Tyrians affift Solomon to build a temple and	two filver mines diffcovered -
flips, and to navigate the Indian ocean - 23	1789 American veffels kindly treated at Calcutta - 18
880 Tyre unknown to Homer - 20	1791 Numbers of free people and flaves in each flate-
717° The Tyrians defeat the Assyrians at sea - 30 \$88° The commercial splendour of Tyre - 37	
200 - The commercial ibichanas of which	,

INDEX.] United States of America. Fenice. 1325 Their freedom of trade in England enlarged. 1, and The filk trade flourishing in Venice. The filk manufacture, one of the three trades which do not contaminate nobility. 19793 Many American veffels feized by the British for carrying French property iv, 1794 Aggressions of the belligerent powers Embargo laid on British vessels—a commercial iv, 285 treaty with Great Britain Sketch of the Commercial policy of the U. states 322 Venetians obtain leave of trading one year England The flave trade almost abolished 1352 Their fleet defeated by the Genoefe Manufactures-shipbuilding-fisheries -dom-1355 Venetian traders faid to go to Ormus and Cameffic manufactures - coal - roads - canals baln -banks-national debt-cheap living-no 1357 They obtain passports from the warring powers 558 titles 1365 They persuade the king of Cyprus to give up 711-710 Shipping 335,316 his crufade Exports 1791-1793 and chief articles 1796 Disputes with France 1370 Venetian traders bound to England protected 1375 They feek fafe-conduct from England 1400 The opulence and commerce of Venice noted 316,317 381 Exports 1794-1796 Influx of money—jobbing speculations Duties—ports for East-India trade 387,389 by the Greek emperor 1408 A Venetian map, faid to be drawn now, exhibits the route by fea to India—very doubt-388 390 Coinage--value of current money 390 Population, trade, and manufactures, of the chief towns of the United States 1409 Routine of their trade with England and Flan-391, 396 Duty of customs altered fires in towns ders 1797 American treaty now functioned by the British 1410 View of the commerce, hipping, &c-they pay parliament, with many explanatious 1798 American veffels convoyed by British ships a balance to England 1437|| Their trade with England—balance faid to be in their favour—they travel through Eng-land to buy wool, &c.—lend money at Bruges—oblige the English at Venice to 440 Ships of war prepared—a French veffel taken Great Brit. in admits foreign goods in Ameri-459 can veffels to be warehoused, &c 476 1800 A treaty with France 1100 Utica in Africa founded unload in 40 days 1442 Two Venetian merchants made denizens of 348 Included in a treaty with Rome England 70 After 1453 Almost unrivaled in oriental trade 57" VENETI, a nation of Gaul, trade with Britain-Printing and exportation of books confiderable 706 have ftrong thips—are defiroyed by Cæfar i, 115 Veneti of Italy—their antient history i, 218 1488 Venetians obtain abatement of duties In Engl. 711 1490 Now limited to 600 facks of wool in each voyage 715 i, 21% 14 They receive amber from Germany 1491 A duty laid in England on Candian wine im-1 3 2 452 Fly to fome muddy islands, and build huts ported by foreigners, to balance a duty laid by Venice on wine shipped in English vessels 716 1492 Extensive trade, flourishing manufactures, and See Venice. 452 Venice-origin of the city i, 218 523 Manufacture of falt-inland navigation, &c . naval power of Venice 723 Venetians trade to Constantinople—deal in strees 246 800 Dukes of Venice confirmed by Charlemagne 250 1507 Venetians obtain large privileges, &c in England \$28 Ten Venetian ships fail to Alexandria 1508 The powerful league of Cambray deprives 377 A law against dealing in slaves 993 Venetians conquer Dalmatia and Croatia 258 1518 They still carry spices, &c to Antwerp 1521 They offer to buy all the spice imported by They are powerful in thipping—obtain com-mercial advantages in Confiantinople the Portuguefe They get a charter from the German emperor 317 1555 Population of the city 180,440 fouls 1130 They continue to extend their trade by the 1560 Their trade with Antwerp in rich filks, &c help of the crufaders 1566 They have a confiderable trade in Perfia 142, 169 1171 A war with the Greek empire feems to give 1572 And in Turkey 1580 They make a commercial treaty with Turkey 79 1583 They load the English trade with heavy duties 173 rife to the Bank of Venice 1177 Origin of the marriage with the fea 343 They here a great fleet to the crufadors Their mental fuperiority The last Venetian argosie that failed to Engl. 170 1587 1590 During 400 years the city not increased \$204 They and the crufaders take Constantinople Venetians have factories at Bagdat, Goa, &c. 198 They obtain a good share of the territory, the filk manufacture, the over-land trade to 1593 Restraints upon their trade in England The Venetians fail to Archangel India, and the whole trade of the empire 1607 The fenate prohibits building churches, &c. They have very large thips and giving legacies to the church 1206 They are at war with Genoa 1621 Venice fends annually £400,000 to the Levant 306 1242 Their laws collected in a code-show their 1653 English thirs of war hired by Venice 1653 Englin in Strom Venice by the Turks practice of reckoning per cent, not yet ufual 1736 Venice made a free port with others iii, 208 1261 Confrantinople being recovered by the Greek:, 1759 Veifels arrived this year, births, &c 1763 Venice pays tribute to the Algerines for per-316 the fuperiority in the eaftern trade is transferred to the Genoefe mitting 15 fhips to navigate the Mediter.. 370 of them very large, and affirme the domi-1772 V. ambaffador in Engl. accused of snuggling 526 nion of the Adriatic 1797 The government abolifhed -dominions trans-1303 The republic faid to be now come of age ferred to the emperor of Germany 1323 Five Venetian gallies having quarrel d with

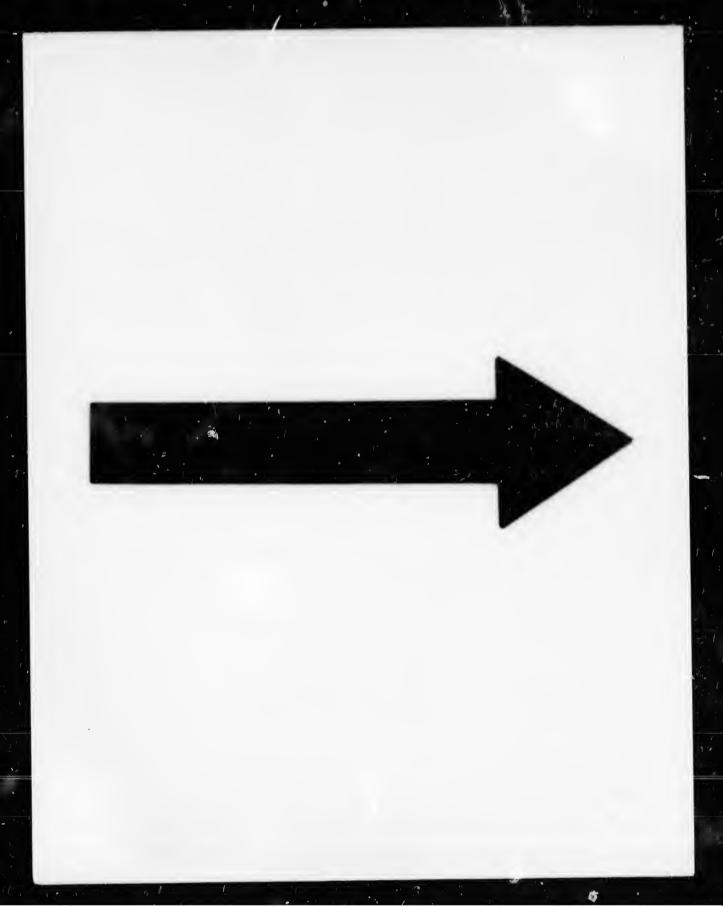
the people of Wight, they defited from trading to England, till now that they are

a. Jured of friendship

1781 Verdigris made at home—duty on foreign 11, 688

52,61 Verulam, a Roman colony-burnt

1560 I the established staple of the Scottish trade ii, 134



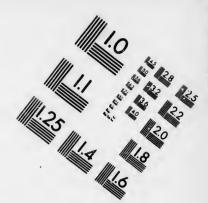
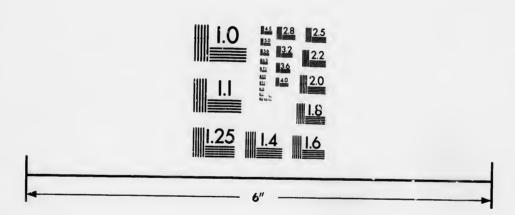


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580 (716) 872-4503 SIM STATE OF THE S



Voyages of discovery. [GENERAL

inegar is fated for duty along with Wine, which fee.	1365 Normans to the west coast of Africa (doubtful) 1,572
19 Pirgil, the poet, has a prodigious fortune i, 121	Before 1403 French, or Spanlards, to Canary. 612
732 Virgil, an Irish clergyman, excommunicated for afferting the roundley of the earth is 247	1415 Portuguese begin to search for a route to India 630
649 Virgin Island: mostly uninhabited—barren li, 437	I heir farther progress - 661.700
774 They obtain regular government, and flourish	1447 Portuguese to a western land with 7 cities 664
	1450 Flemings faid to discover the Azores - 668
787 Imports and exports of flaves 1783-1787 iv, 156	1484 Martin Behem to Brazil (very doubtful) 705
Population, value of land, &c 156	Before 1492 Various accidental dilcoveries faid to
Exports to all countries, &c . 1e8. ted	have been made in the Atlantic ii, 1 1492 Christopher Colon to St. Salvador, &c 2
788 Exports to Great Britain 1787-1788 179	1402 Cabot with Engl mon and nothing as America
791 Imports and exports of flaves 228	1497 Cabot, with Engl. men and veffels, to America 11
798 Sugar and rum exported to Great Britain 464	1499 Americus Vefpucius to South America 19
Virginia—See America, United States.	1500 Cabral to Brazil, &c
The name originally extended to all the conn-	Cortereal and others to Labrador. 20
try fince colonized by Great Britain.	1504,1508 French to North America - 25,31
584 Two English vessels trade to the country ii, 174	1508, &c Portuguefe in the Eaft
585 Settlement at Roanoke - deserted - fruities	1516 English to Brazil, &c
Voyages - 177	1519 Magellan, &c to India, and round the globe 55
587 Another settlement at Roanoke—also miscarries 182 602 Gosnol trades with the natives 229	1524 French to Florida, &c - 62
606 His example followed by others—two con-	1525 English to the Gulf of St. Laurence - 65
panies established for colonizing-James-	1534 French for a north-west passage - 75
town founded - 246	1536 English for the same
610 London adventurers, or Virgina company, cm-	1543 Spaniards on the west coast of America - 90
powered to grant lands, &c	1553 English fornorth-east passage—discover Arch-
618 Colony increasing—they plant tobacco	1536 Burrough to Nova Zembla 122
Are at war with the natives - 201	1567-1578 Frobifter for north-west pussage 145,158,159
621 Colony increased—still at war - 308	1576 Russia company for north-east passage 158,156
622 The King recommends filk-worms and vines 217	1580 Drakediscovers California, fails round the globe 165
623 An inquiry into mitmanagements - 321	1785-1787 Davis for north-west nussing
624 The charter annulled 328	1586 Cavendish round the globe
625 A new government established 334	1594-1596 Dutch for north-west passage 205,206,200,210
636 Governor, &c subjected to the board of trade, &c 391	1598 Dutch round the globe 214
650 Parliament feize the ships, &c of Virginia 439 690 Many French refugees fettle in the province 646	1602 Waymouth for north-west passage 224
	1605 Danes repeatedly for the fame
735 Iron, copper ore, bees wax, hemp, and raw filk,	English, feveral voyages, for the fame - 244
exported to England	1600-1610 Hudson for the same - 248,252,261
731 The produce and trade of the colony 163,164	This Russon for the Come
738 The revenue of the colony - 216	1612 Hall and Baffin for the fame 269
740 Trade, quantity of tobacco shipped, &c 224	1616 Baffin again for the fame 283
775 Produce, trade, thipping, &c 569-573	1616 Dutch round the globe by Cape Horn, &c 281
796 V. depends on the northern veffels for ireight iv, 396	1031 Fox and James for north-weft paffage - 270
Voyages of discovery.	1642 Dutch to New Zealand, &c . 423
ooo Triviane and I (vanlitee in the Indian account	1643 Dutch round the globe 425
641 * Accidental voyage of Colæus' to Tarteffus	1653 Danes for north-east nastage 451 1667 Gillam for north-west passage 529
604 Phoenicians, employed by Necos, round Africa 2c	1 1660 Narhurgh in the South for
Garthagimans, apparently to Britain	I the Wood for name and and
And to the west coast of Africa . 52	1699 Dampier to New Britain, &c 705
506 *Skylax from the Indus to the Red fea - 58	1719 Barlow for north-west passage-lost - iii. 75
474 Sataspes to the west coast of Africa - 66	1722 Scruggs for the fame
326* Alexander's ficet from Indus to Euphrates 73	1742 Middleton for north-west passage - 231
Futhymenes to the west coast of Africa Pytheas to the coasts of Britain, Shetland, &c 79	1742 Ruffians to west coast of America - 234
	1746 From England and Philadelphia for north-west
31*-14 Romans in the North fea	paffage 253 1761 Christopher twice for the fame 364
6 P. Craffus to the Caffiterides . 142	table Ruran Wallie and Castages
41 Accidental—a Roman veffel to Ceylon 147	
Fabuløus voyage of lambulus - 148	1771 Cook round the globe
84 Agricola's fleet round Britain 189	1772 Wilder from Virginia for north-west passage 527
871-900 Ohther and Wulfstan in the North 263	nearne by land to the Frozen ocean . 627
000 Biorn to Winland in America	1773 Phipps and Lutwidge to the polar regions can
Refore 1154 Saracens of Spaln in the Atlantic 327	1775 Cook to the fouth polar regions, &c - 578
- King of Canary in the Atlantic - 327 171 Madoc to America (unfounded) - 340	- Kerguelen twice to his island - 670
at a Norweging to land well of Iceland	1776 Cook to north-west coast of America, &c - 664
Generale in the Atlantic waves setumed	Pickerfgill and Young for north-west passage 667
344 Macham to Madeira - 522	1788 Perouse in the Pacific ocean, &c iv, 138 1789 Mackenzie (inland voyage) to the Frozen ocean 193
260 Nicolas of Lynne to the polar regions (doubtful) 262	1793 Mackenzie (inland voyage) to the Pacific ocean 185
- Orkney fishermen to Estotiland, apparently	1794 Colnett in the Pacific ocean
Winland, and thence feemingly to Mexico 563	1795 Vancouver to the n. west coast of America, &c 356

INDEX.

WAGES See Labourers, Prices, &c and Appendix No. II.	Western countries in English acts of parl.&c mean
1771 Wakefield—improvements enacted iii. c1	
Wales—See Britain.	
1000 A Council for regulating intercourse with	Il or citeras thands of Scotland, or Sudurence See Man
Refore 1066 Apparently no lower town	795 Invaded by the Norwegians
1257 The Welsh have a fleet of gallies to guard	1790 They afford heautiful marble and other mine-
their could the trade wish Earl 12 guard	rals
their coaft—the trade with Engl. obitructed 405	West-India dock company
1284 W. united to Engl. — lead mines encouraged, &c 441	11 - / 93 INCUCIBLY OF MAKING COCKS—conital C. b.Caritalin
1314 The Welfh moffly clothed in linen 1326,1353 Staple towns in Wales 407,547,547	
1465 Woolen cloth of Wales admissed in to 497,547,549	
	Well-India illands, British-See America Tomain Co o 470
1536 Wales incorporated with England - ii, 80	
1566 The woolen manufacture confiderable in Wales 144	
1330 Wallingford, Richard, makes a clock of admir-	
able mechanifu	1 - /33 - ion unputes with the northern colonias
1792 Washington, the capital of the United states of	
America, founded iv, 256	
1800 First session of the congress in it	1761 Act fecuring the trade of the fugar colonies
Watches-the invention unknown, afcribed to	
Nurenberg ii, 159,476	176¢ They generally Gibmle as also G 349
a 340 1 to bell, M. Of Scotland, laid to have had one i som	
	1773 Foreigners allowed to lend money on ifland fe-
	1774 Brit, fubiccisalfo allowed with coloring
-/7/ Complaints of watchinakers—number of gold	1778 A collector refuses to receive produce for the
and nivel cales Hamped-cales evennted	duty of 41 per cent
from duty, and may be made of gold of 18	I he illands unprotected and in second de
calats	1780 A dreadful hurricane 662
	1783 Regulations for trade with America ill re-
1700 Waterford-population. Ac	
1782 Wax—additional duty on importation fii 714	1787 Slaves impor population, value of land, &c 153-156
1/c+ Full ther dery	Their trade with all the world
The carried known company.	1788 Act regulating trade with America
materinty, or gild, of tradefinen	1789 Articles, imported from foreign islands in cafe
IIIS I lielt pild contrined	of necessity, not to be re-exported - 187
	1791 Provisions, &c from South America prohibited 221
1791 Loom for weaving two webs	1793 Act for admitting certain foreign timber
1797 Wachinery for working many looms by one	West-India islands, Foreign.
moving power 401 Wedgwood, Joliak, the inventor of the improved	
1703 Weagwood, Josiah, the inventor of the improved	
manufacture of earthern ware, and of other	Westminster-See London. 1V, 160-164
improvements in chymitry _ iii, 281	BUC CHITCH founded by King Cubount
975 Winchester measure made the standard i, 274	
1108 I he fatu regulated by Henry I	
1197 United mity of Weights and measures ordered	
by Wagna charta the London quarter is made	TV EL GOCKS for Intobing See London Josla III V 1: 00
the flandard for corn	Constructed by the Carthaginians
and regulated in Scotland by the cham.	Whate-bone, or has of suboles
berlain	1593 Some belonging to a wreck found at Cape Bre-
303 Childrenty ordered by King Edward 1	
	1617 Now brought from Spitzbergen 187
33. Canon arty ordered—addition abolithed \$44.545.548 H	1704 May be imported from British America
1423 Carks to be made of due meanure . 622	
1439 1 and to have only one inch over 656 and 678 701	1799 Vitality ties imported taaa-tago
1430 Omiormity ordered in Scotland	Whale-fiftery-See Southern fiftery South Co. 469-470
Mile Grad Land England ii, 14	Whale-fiftery—See Southern fiftery, South-fea company. 871-900 Practifed on the coalt of Norway 1, 263
1393 Terrie niked by law 1760 yards	
392 Illiamity ordered by King Charles I	1593 Englill inips now tent for whole 60.1
739 And now attempted by parliament - iii, 314	1597 Eligibil Kullid company catch whales
770 A Handard Dunel to be in every town	1603 Fifthery formerly employed 8 or 9 fhips, now
499	1609-1612 Fiftery profecuted by Lance Deat. 237
795 Justices to search and punish false ones iv, 348	
615 Welwood writes on the dominion of the fea ii, 271	
	275

July 3.	[GENERAL
Before 1615 The East-India company got Biscayan	1405 V. veffels commit piracy upon the Danes i, 615
whaters, and projecuted the fiftery ii. 370	1407 Whityngton, Richard, mayor of London, lends
1615 The fiftery employs 14 English vessels _ 281	money to the king . i, 618
English, Dutch, and Danish, vessels at the fish.	A brief history of him 618 m
cry—P.nel. and Danes claim exclusive right 282	
1017 I he English feize the Dutchmen's oll. &c = 287	Il 1 2 c t W fanomen uses als a Vanome and a company
1018 English venels drived away by the Dutch-	
made of conducting the fiftery - 287	
Account of the Dutch fishery (exapperated)	Befure 1066 Winchester enjoyed some exemptions 294, 297
1619 Ruffia and Eaft-India joint fifthery given up 292	
1620-1623 Several voyages with various success 305	Winds of the entirets do not considered with all, 313
1634 Seven men left at Suitzbergen-perithed	Winds of the antients do not correspond with the modern points
1669 Only 1 English ship, and 400 or 500 of Holland	Windward and Lawrend illands also says
	Windward and Leeward islands-the terms ex-
The Dutch fiftery much increased by the abol-	plained iii, then
tion of a monopolizing company	Wine-See Prife, Taverns.
1072 Navigation act relaxed in favour of the 6thery -6-	1800 Wine apparently in general use i, 6
1093 A COMPANY CHADINGED IN Lond, for the 6thery of a	1000 Furnished by Ifrael to Tyre
1696 They increase their capital—are exempted from	588 Excellent wine carried from Damascus to Tyre 38
duties-lofe their capital . 684	446° Wine carried from Athens to Egypt - 67
The fiftery afterwards laid open by parliament 684	14 Wine of Luna, &c carried to Rome 123
	Allo excellent wine from Ionia . 125
1724 Oil and fins of whales, feals, &c taken by Brit-	1 282 vineyards planted in Gaul and Britain 202
	1 1008 Vineyards now in England - 205, 220, 227
ish ships, exempted from duty	I stoy wine a chief article of the imports of England 24
1/25 South-fea company fend thips (See S. fea comp.) 130	1 1273 Quantity imported in the chief ports of lingl. Ate
156,166	1300 Quantity of prife wine 465
1731 A gun invented for shooting whales - 167	1302 A duty of afner tun laid on wine
1733 Bounty granted by parliament-2 thips fail 198	1303 Wine not to be carried out of England 460, sto
1733 Bounty granted by parliament—2 ships fail 148 Dutch whale-fishery in 46 years 199	1335 King Edward I.I writes to f-veral princes for
1/30 Edecersite innery of a English and 130 Durch	the fafe conveyance of fome Rhenish 512
fhips - 211	1347 Tunnage duty imposed - 536
1740 The bounty continued and enlarged - 224	1350 Quantity imported from Bourdeaux - 545
2749 The bounty doubled, and extended to the co-	taga To be imposted only for any
Ionies - 268	1777 Oughtity imported this year
1755 Further regulations enacted	
1759 Success of Dutch and Hamburgh thins	
1762 British fishery generally unsuccessful - 357 1763 New-England fishery much increased - 372	
1763 New-England fishery much increased - 372	1372 Four pipes of Rhenish exported from York to
Money granted in Ireland for the fiftery	
1764 British bounty continued	1283 Wine to be surred on improved
Fifhery unfuccefsful-Dutch find a new whal-	
ing flation near Rona - 405	1284 A great custome of mine
Whales often get embayed among the islands 405 n	
1768 The bounty continued 477	
- Dutch fishery this year - 485	1423 Legal fize of the various cafks 1485 Wine to be imported only in English vessels, &c 706
I man Fishery angound and manufact	
- Dutch wery fuggeful this week	
anna Counton Changing scholar as income.	1541 And now again confirmed ii, 87
	1552 Sale of wine, &c regulated by law
	1615 Number of English thips importing winc 282
1780 The line between Greenland and St. Laurence	1638 Duty 40 per tun-coopers not to import wine
	to be fold by just measure, not by bottles 403
1782 The bounty raised to 40/, and ships allowed to	1643 Excife duty imposed on wine - 426
taka in man as Chashand	1650 New tunnage duties - 485
	1663 Wine of Madeira and the Azores may be car-
- 00 BC-0 CC 1 1 CC	ried direct to the English colonies - 510
For Subfacuent years for the ry 1771-1788 180	1668 New duty on French wines-price raifed from
For fubfequent years fee the annual accounts.	88 to-1/ per quart
3789 New regulations for the bounty - 187	17.97 During the prohibition of trade with France
1791 Encouragement continued—men protected 222	the French wines are superseded by those
1792 Bounty reduced-other regulations - 233	of Italy, Spain, and Portugal - 693
1794 Men may be shipped in various ports 296	163 Additional duties imposed iii. 270
2795 Fureign whalers encouraged to fettle at Mil-	1764 Allowance for leakage refeinded - 395
ford haven 347	1768 And now reftored conditionally - 477
Act for encouraging the fiftery continued	1778 Additional dutiez enacted - 628
443,477,494	1779 Whole duty drawn back to British colonies 636
1799 Fiftery fuccefsful this year - 486 il	1780 Additional duties enacted 617
1795 Wharfs of London utterly inadequate to the pre-	1783 Wine not to be imported in fmall casks iv, 14
fent flate of the trade-their history iv, 363	1785 Duty on flasks repealed-finall casks admitted
1799 Proprietors to have compensation from the	
Well-India-dock company - 480	and Many Assets and asset to the contract of t
1800 And from the London-dock company - 502	
1156 Whithy robbed of veffels by Norwegians i, 332	- Diverse washing at the Property of the Contract of the Contr
	1707 Duties returned to the dearers . 116
4	

	,,
1788 Duty on fome wines lowered, &c - lv, 1	71 337 Exportation of wool made felony . 1, 518
1793 Wine allowed duty-tree to navy officers	70 - The king exports 10,000 facks
1/95 Additional Julies on foreign and home-made e.	1338 Wool granted to the king, who fixes prices for
acgulations for norms, &c	it in every thire, and thips it off - 520
and Julin laid to be great commercial	If and vene's present for exporting it
	1340 New duties enacted by parliament, and tire ex-
" thung, part of the land now called America	
	all 1341 The ftable for wool &c fived at 2 mines
and the billion of Greenland, fails to Winland .co	
orkney ninermen fail to it, and thence to	Il 1247 Tunnage duty initiated
other parts of America - 66	2 Il 13 C Cultom 6/8 ner Greb
Wire—See Gold thread	
1463,1484 Import. of fome kinds prohibited i, 676,70	2 II 1357 A duty of roton exposuration mules 8.
-303 He now made by a mill	Annual export (appropriate appropriate 333
1630 Foreign iron wire, &c prohibited - 36	1 1362 Duty now 26/8 per lack
1793 Duty on virginal wire "gulated iv, 28	3 1390 W Oul to be exported only by foreigners
1361 Wifbury very flourishing—all nations trade to	1398 In confequence of this law the wool remains
1407 After being in forest built call in i, 56	t il umoid, the home manufacture and limited
1407 After being in feveral hands, fold to Sweden 61	
1240 Wifmar—origin and commerce i, 39 1586 The commerce begins to decline ii, 18	The cultons on wool
	All perions may buy wool, carring gold to Ca-
	1 1 1415
	II 4447 Englin of allens may thin wool at Melcomb
The importation of woad was generally regulated by	I 1 4449 4 41114DIEDI Talle the price of woolregulations f
1000 Wolves infelt the woods near London :	make the cloth without a mixture of Engl.
1281 Orders for destroying them in all England	and is the chter apport of the Flem-
	in manufacture - 6.
1066-1189 The women of England excell in em-	
	I woo blought to England, and also carried
1353 Are not field to one occupation as the mon	
1449 Suiter by prohibition of English goods in Hole	Wool exported from Ireland 653
	1 - 13 Digital wool carried to Barcelona
********* One Wouldly occ Indulged with a proble!	1462 Not to be expensed by 6 at
tion of foreign articles competing with	1463 Not to be exported by foreigners - 675 1465 To be hipped only at 9 ports - 678
671 676	1472 Duchefs of Burgundy licenced to export pick-
11 000 - See Lumber, Naval Horse Timber	
1544,1581 Acts for preferving the woods ii, 93,168	1.184 Wool to be shipped in whole sleeces without
1668 Act for incloding the Face CP - 398	
481 Wooden really wavel forest of Dean 536	1499 Wool to be packed under the infraction of the
481 Wooden walls—naval force fo called i, 64	in a jois of the hapte at Welfminter and
Wool-See Sheep, Staple, Woolen manufacture.	n Botton
	11 *33 * Clary Cargoes intoped for the Netherlands
55 Apparently used by the Britons for clothing	1 . 300 Wool of Engl. the finell-wool of Spain fine and and
14 Wool of Mutina, Apulia, Colchis, Caria, ex-	1 *301 1390 SCOILLIN WOOL not to be exported
	1 2003 Duties on exportation paid by aliens only
Loadicea dilite black-of Spainvery fine	
290 I he abundance of wool in Britain noted	Irish and Scottish wool, not used at home, to
rester 1000 troot apparently export, from Engl. 100 100	be brought to England 1630 Wool not to be exported 3638
	1634 English cloth, now called Spanish, apparently
189 Apparently a chief article of Engl. exportation 345	
	inade of wool imported from Spain 381 1639 Exportation frictly prohibited 407
	1 234 The spannin wool now the best and something
266 Cuftom duty paid on wool exported 417 274 A new duty imposed 427	
207 Wool exported by Lomb and ru	1000 Ittill Wool Carried to toreign countries
297 Wool exported by Lombards, Flemings, &c	1030 IIIII WOOI may be imported in 2 posts fro
-another new duty laid on, but found in-	which English wool faid to be run to France 606
Greatness of the exportation of man	sith wood is carried to France Acc
	Annual production of wool in Britain and Isal cos
303 A new duty laid on wool	
Wool to be carried to one staple on the contin-	
CIII	
English wool much desired in France 479,481	1/34 Wool, equal to the best English, laid to be my
Vol. IV. 479,481	duced in Virginia and Maryland 163 (See p. 159)
1	314,

Woolen manufacture. [GENERAL

1739 liff wool, &c to be thipped only to 8 ports iii, 110	1376 No unfulled cloth to be exported - i, 581
1731 Importation of wool allowed in neutral veffels 688	Irish frises, &c favoured in England - 581
1788 Wool faid to be exported to a great amount,	1379 Foreign weavers very numerous in London,
but the finnerling exportation broad to	and very ill nfed - 590
but the finingling exportation proved to have diminified fince the treaty with	1388 Scarlet cloth made in England - 594,606
have diminified lines the treaty with	Clark Condular de mala de la Carcilla de
France—the law made more rigorous iv, 172	Cloth fraudulently made to be forfeited 595
1790 British wool degenerated—the best in Shetland	1388 Brittol the center of a confiderable manufacture 600
1790 Billion	1390 Coarfe cloth freed from rules for length, &c-
the accovery of the antient in crioity ice	1390 Course Cloth freed from the for length, tec-
commended - 205	law to prevent frauds, and for feals 601
Control of Control of State of	t391 Gildford cloch not be fold unfinithed - 601
1799 Quantitics of Spanish wool imported 1772-1799 470 n	
5 Spanish wool admitted in any vellels - 477	1394 Cinth Tray bo It any measure, mill briefing may
:\$00 Wool of the king's Spanish sheep made into	Single worsteds may be freely exported 667
the state of the s	
cloth, and alfo fold - 525	1399 Coarte cloth exempted from tealing and duty 610
Estimate of wool used in the manufacture 526	1400 Woolen manufacture of England noted by the
Quantities of wool imported 1791-1799 527	Greek emperor 613
121 1 Cotton Sun Wood Dwing Novenich for At He	1417 Woolen manufacture foread from Normandy
Woolen manufacture-See Wool, Dying, Norwich for fuffs.	into Bestomes by the English harding
588 Practifed In Tyre 1, 38	into Bretagne by the English invasion 633
14 In Patavia, Miletns, Spain - 123,125,128	1425 Woolen goods made in Scotland and exported 640
A Beitain	1428 Variety of kinds exported from England 643
- Apparently in Britain - 134	All aluthe to be found dissitt man be only
500 Woolen plaids apparently made in Britain and	1433 All cloths to be fealed-firaits may be only
Ireland 223	12 yards 648
of Begins to be great in Flanders - 270	1437 English cloth not so fine as that of Ypres 651
1111 Fine cloth made in England by the Flemings 316	Nor as that C Barcelona - 655
1153 The manufacture confined to the burghs in	1449 English cloths had now made their way even in-
Scotland 324	to the Netherlands, where they are prohi-
	bited; and the male and female manufac-
1156 Some woolen cloth, &c made in Ireland 333	bitter, and the man remaining
1189 Some cloth exported from England - 345	turers of England fuffer by the prohibition 663
Mamifacture widely extended over England 347	1454 Diminution of fale apprehended from an addi-
Manuf. Quee as enlated by King Richard I are	tional duty 67t
1197 Manufacture regulated by King Richard I 357	
Apparently pretty confiderable—few fine goods 359	1458 Regulations in Scotland for the manufacture 672
1213 And increased in the reign of King John 382	1461 Mannfacture feems confiderable in York-thire 674
1261 All perfons ordered to wear English cloth 412	1463 Woolen goods export, exempted from new duty 675
1264 And many wear undyed cloth - 413	
1265 Flanders the chief feat of the manufacture 415	1465 Law for length, breadth, quality, &c forcign
Which is also flourishing in Catalonia 416	eloth to be forfeited 678
which is and notifiting in Catalonia	- Manufacturers allowed to contract for wool 679
1271,1276 Export of wool, and import of cloth, pro-	
hibited 421,416	Engl. cloth again prohibited in the Netherlands 679
1272 Some Frish cloth in England - 422	1467 Clothiers in Devon allowed to use flocks-ex-
1272 Some filmerioth in Estgrand	port of woolen yarn and unfulled cloth pro-
1297 An inspector of cloth, foreign and home-made 462	
The office more antient 402 7 1	hibited 682
	1468 Law for fet cloths 684
Clash apported from England to Norway 477	
1313 Cloth exported from England to Norway 477	
200 Northed that made in North (See Norwich) 500 l	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds
200 Northed that made in North (See Norwich) 500 l	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth - 701
1327 Worlded that made in Nortolk (See Nortole) 500	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth - 701
1327 Worlded fluff made in Noriolk (See Norman) 500 1328 Law for measuring foreign cloth—flatte mea- flure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou-	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in Eng-
1327 Worsted that made in Norioux (See Norman) 1328 Law for measuring forcign cloth—fitatute measure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths doubled rave cloths fingle	1.484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703
1327 Worlded that made in Noriolik (See Norman) 500 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—thatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1321 Flemith manufacturers begin to lettle in Eng-	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth — Foreigners fill in the manufacture in Eng- land, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed,
1327 Worlded that made in Noriolik (See Norman) 500 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—thatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1321 Flemith manufacturers begin to lettle in Eng-	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708
1327 Worlded that made in Norlolk (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—thatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man-	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708
1327 Worlded fluff made in Norlolk (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to lettle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- soft flure.	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in English, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament
1327 Worlded fluff made in Norlolk (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1304 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1305	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in Eng- land, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft
1327 Worlded Ruff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to takle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1327 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received
1327 Worlded Ruff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to takle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1327 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received
1327 Worlded fluff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to lettle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zeuland 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in Eng- land, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, ex-
1327 Worlded that made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—tlatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemish manufacturers begin to lettle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of thy breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited—	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 708 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders ii, 16
1327 Worlded Ruff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemish manufacturers begin to lettle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—forcign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged 518	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in Eng- land, but now prolibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, ex- cept Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now
1327 Worlded Ruff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 183,510	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1499 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now Englith cloths were dreffed and dyed in
1327 Worlded Ruff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 183,510	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1499 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now Englith cloths were dreffed and dyed in
1327 Worlded Ruff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- facture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excupt- 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excupt-	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in English, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 711 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders ii, 16 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolified 28
1327 Worlded that made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—tlatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemish manufacturers begin to lettle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1336 And Flemish cloth imported, and also except- ed from the imported, and also except- ed from the infpection law 523	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1491 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were dreffed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 48
1327 Worlded Ruff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excupti- ed from the infpection law 1348 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excupti- ed from the infpection law 1358 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excupti-	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 711 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greatest commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders ii, 16 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were dreffed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 28 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 48 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 55,66
1327 Worlded Ruff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excupti- ed from the infpection law 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excupti- ed from the infpection law 1348 And Flemith cloth imported and favoured 1350 1360 1371 See See See See See See See See See Se	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 711 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greatest commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders ii, 16 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were dreffed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 28 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 48 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 55,66
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemish manufacturers begin to lettle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemish cloth imported, and alfo excenti- ed from the inspection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 323 Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 524 Stannia Gunnafacturers perfectuted at Briffol	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in Eng- land, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were dressed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1516 Manufacture still great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by war
1327 Worlded fluff made in Norlook (See Norman) 1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo except- ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 1339 Mannfacturers perfectuted at Britiol 234 235	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1491 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, ex- cept Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now Englith cloths were dreffed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1519,1526 Manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1534 The manufacture in Worcefter-thire confined
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute measures fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths doubled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemish manufacturers begin to techle in England—apparently founders of the fine manufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand lome-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—forcign cloth to be forfeited—foreign makers encouraged 518,519 This law immediately broken 518,519 233 And Flemish cloth imported, and also exempted from the inspection law Brahant cloth also imported and favoured 523 339 Manufacturers perfectuted at Britlol 545 The manufacture not feated where the best wood is produced 530 %	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prolibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dnry in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1518 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1531 The manufacture in Worcefter-thire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the niigration of
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute measures fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths doubled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemish manufacturers begin to techle in England—apparently founders of the fine manufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand lome-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—forcign cloth to be forfeited—foreign makers encouraged 518,519 This law immediately broken 518,519 233 And Flemish cloth imported, and also exempted from the inspection law Brahant cloth also imported and favoured 523 339 Manufacturers perfectuted at Britlol 545 The manufacture not feated where the best wood is produced 530 %	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prolibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dnry in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1518 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1531 The manufacture in Worcefter-thire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the niigration of
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excent ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 234 Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 354 355 356 367 368 369 370 389 380 380 381 381 381 381 381 381 382 383 383 384 385 385 385 386 386 387 387 388 388 388 388 388 388 388 388	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were dreffed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1519,1526 Manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by and 1534 The manufacture in Worcefler-shire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the nigration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken cd from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported, and alfo except- ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 324 Mannfacturers perfectuted at Briftol The manufacture not feated where the beft wool is produced 330 m 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 327 1348 Cloth charged with duties on exportation 337	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 28 1519,1526 Manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 69 1534 The manufacture in Worcefter-thire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the nigration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken cd from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported, and alfo except- ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 324 Mannfacturers perfectuted at Briftol The manufacture not feated where the beft wool is produced 330 m 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 327 1348 Cloth charged with duties on exportation 337	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 711 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dnty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 11505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1518 Sagnation of the manufacture by war 1524 Yhe manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1534 The manufacture in Worcefter-hire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the migration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture differfied by refiraints on
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of aby breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo except- ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 1339 Manufacturers perfecuted at Brittol The manufacture not feated where the best 1348 Cloth charged with duties on exportation The manulacture around Lincoln engrotfed by The manulacture around Lincoln engrotfed by	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolifhed 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolifhed 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1519,1526 Manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1534 The manufacture in Worcefter-thire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the migration of the country, and further migration predicted 77 1537 Woolen manufacture diffrested by restraints on the importation of lines
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of aby breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo except- ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 1339 Manufacturers perfecuted at Brittol The manufacture not feated where the best 1348 Cloth charged with duties on exportation The manulacture around Lincoln engrotfed by The manulacture around Lincoln engrotfed by	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and shorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greatest commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were dressed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1519, 1526 Manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1534 The manufacture in Worcester-shire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the migration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture diffressed by restraints on the importation of liness
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemish manufacturers begin to locale in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—forcign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemish cloth imported, and also exempt- ed from the inspection law Brahant cloth also imported and favoured 1339 Mannfacturers perfectuted at Brillol The manufactute not feated where the best wood is produced 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1348 Cloth charged with duries on exportation The manulacture around Lincoln engrossied by the wavers of that city 1344 Province of the composite of the suppose of the composite of the suppose of the composite of the suppose of the city 1344 Province of the city of the suppose of the city of the composite of the suppose of the city of the suppose of the city of the suppose of the city of the composite of the city of the suppose of the city of	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 701 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dny in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 The manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1534 The manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture differed by refrains on the important on of linens 1540 An add in Scolland for inspecting cloth, &c 82
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo except- ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 1339 Mannfacturers perfecuted at Britiol The manufacture at earted where the beft wool is produced 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1348 Cloth charged with duties on exportation The manufacture around Lincoln engroffed by the weavers of that city 1351 The aulneger, or infpector, fworn to his duty 1351 The aulneger, or infpector, fworn to his duty 1351 The aulneger, or infpector, fworn to his duty 1351 Foreign cloth or obliged to be of ftandard	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and shorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greatest commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were dressed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 S Manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1534 The manufacture in Worcester-shire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the migration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture diffrested by restrains on the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importance
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo except- ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 1339 Mannfacturers perfecuted at Britiol The manufacture at earted where the beft wool is produced 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1348 Cloth charged with duties on exportation The manufacture around Lincoln engroffed by the weavers of that city 1351 The aulneger, or infpector, fworn to his duty 1351 The aulneger, or infpector, fworn to his duty 1351 The aulneger, or infpector, fworn to his duty 1351 Foreign cloth or obliged to be of ftandard	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and shorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greatest commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were dressed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 S Manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1534 The manufacture in Worcester-shire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the migration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture diffrested by restrains on the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importation of lines in the importance
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute measure fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths doubled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in England—apparently founders of the fine manufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited—foreign makers encouraged 1338 And Flemith Cloth imported, and affo excmptically makers encouraged 1348 All Flemith Cloth imported, and affo excmptically Manufacturers perfectived at Briftol 1359 Manufacturers perfected at Briftol 1360 Manufacturers perfected at Briftol 1370 The manufacture not feated where the best wool is produced 1371 Fleminal Company for the manufacturer specification of the manufacture and favoured for the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the forcign manufacturers mattered in London for the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact of the manufacture of the fact	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dnuy in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 28 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1518 Wanufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1523 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1531 The manufacture in Worcefler-thire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the nigration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture diffrested by restrains on the importation of linens 1540 An act in Scotland for inspecting, &c 1540 An act in Scotland for inspecting, &c 1551 Exports, 44,900 cloths by Haufe, 1,100 by
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- ufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excenti- ed from the infection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 2349 Mannfacturers perfectuted at Britlol The manufacturer are tracted where the beft wood is produced 3344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 337 The manufacture around Lincoln engroffed by the weavers of that city 3351 The aulneger, or infpector, fworn to his duty 34353 Foreign cloth not obliged to be of standard meafure—duties imported on all cloths— fearlet and other grain colours made in Engl. 550	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners flill in the manufacture in Eng- land, but now prohibited 701 7487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 7489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 711 7497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Assy for preventing frauds 1515 Assy for preventing frauds 1515 Assy for preventing frauds 1515 Assy for preventing frauds 1516 Towns—a remark on the nigration of the manufacture if the magnation of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture differed by reflamins on the importantion of linens 1540 Anaét in Scotland for inspecting cloth, &c 1549,1561,1553 Acts for inspecting, &c 1549,1561,1553 Acts for inspecting, &c 1551 Exports, 44,000 cloths by Hanse, 1,100 by English
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tracture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of aby breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excupt- ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 1339 Manufacturers perfectuted at Briffol The manufacture of factor where the beft wool is produced 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1348 Cloth charged with duties on exportation The manulacture around Lincoln engroffed by the weavers of that city 1351 The aulneger, or infpector, fwom to his duty 1353 Foreign cloth not obliged to be of ftandard meafure—duties impoted on all cloths— fearlet and other grain colours made in Engl. 1364 Exports and imports of cloth this year 1353	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drefted and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 28 1519,1526 Manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1538 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1538 Stagnation of the manufacture thire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the nigration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture diffrested by restraints on the importation of lines 1540 An active Scotland for inspecting cloth, &c 1540 An active Scotland for inspecting cloth, &c 1551 Exports, 44,000 cloths by Hause, 1,100 by English 1551 Exports, 44,000 cloths by Hause, 1,100 by English
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tracture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of aby breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged This law immediately broken 1338 And Flemith cloth imported, and alfo excupt- ed from the infpection law Brahant cloth alfo imported and favoured 1339 Manufacturers perfectuted at Briffol The manufacture of factor where the beft wool is produced 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1348 Cloth charged with duties on exportation The manulacture around Lincoln engroffed by the weavers of that city 1351 The aulneger, or infpector, fwom to his duty 1353 Foreign cloth not obliged to be of ftandard meafure—duties impoted on all cloths— fearlet and other grain colours made in Engl. 1364 Exports and imports of cloth this year 1353	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dnty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drested and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1514 The manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1514 The manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 66 1514 The manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted to 5 towns—a remark on the migration of the importanton of lines 1514 Ana this Scolland for inspecting cloth, &c 86 1549,1551,1552 Acits for inspecting, &c 105,108 1554 Ana this Scolland for inspecting, &c 105,108 1555 Hanfe merchants may export cloth unshorn 116 1555 Hanfe merchants may export cloth unshorn 116
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute measures for fundry kinds—coloured cloths doubled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemish manufacturers begin to techle in England—apparently founders of the fine manufacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Zealand stature from Brabant and Sealand stature from Brabant sealand sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant sealand stature from Brabant se	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dnty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drested and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolithed 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1514 The manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1514 The manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 66 1514 The manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted to 5 towns—a remark on the migration of the importanton of lines 1514 Ana this Scolland for inspecting cloth, &c 86 1549,1551,1552 Acits for inspecting, &c 105,108 1554 Ana this Scolland for inspecting, &c 105,108 1555 Hanfe merchants may export cloth unshorn 116 1555 Hanfe merchants may export cloth unshorn 116
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute measures fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths doubled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in England—apparently founders of the fine manufacturer 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be foreited—foreign makers encouraged 1348 Cloth with the foreign cloth to the foreign makers encouraged 1348 Man flemith cloth imported, and also excupted from the inspection law 1349 Mannfacturers perfectuted at Britiol 1340 The manufacture and favoured 1341 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1343 Cloth charged with duties on exportation 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1345 Foreign cloth not obliged to be of standard 1346 Manufacture descriptions of the manufacture of the first was a first of the manufacturer and the content of the manufacture and first on the fact of the first of the manufacture and first on the fact of the fact of the manufacture and first on the fact of the fact of the manufacture and first on the fact of the f	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and shorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greatest commodities of England, to be received without any duty in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were dressed and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1519, 1526 Manufacture sill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1528 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1534 The manufacture in Woresler-shire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the migration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture diffrested by restraints on the importation of lines in the importance in
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- facture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged 1348 And Flemith Coth imported, and also exchupt— ed front the inspection law Brahant cloth also imported, and also exchupt— ed front the inspection law Brahant cloth also imported and favoured 1349 Manufacturers perfectived at Briftol 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1345 Foreign cloth or obliged to be of standard the wavers of that city 1351 Fle almeger, or inspector, sworn to his duty 1352 Foreign cloth not obliged to be of standard measure—duties imposed on all cloths— fearlet and other grain colours made in Engl. 1356 Exports and imports of cloth this year 1367 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1368 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1369 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1360 Wery sine sayes made in Ireland 1360 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1364 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1366 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1367 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1368 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1368 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1369 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1360 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1361 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1362 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1363 Manufacture feemingly established in Engl. 1364 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1365 Manufacture feemingly established in Engl. 1366 Manufacture feemingly established in Engl. 1367 Manufacture feemingly established in Engl. 1368 Manufacture	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dniy in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drested and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1518 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1534 The manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1537 Woolen manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture distressed by restrains on the importation of linens 1540 An act is Sculand for inspecting, &c 105,108 1551 Exports, 44,000 cloths by Hanse, 1,100 by English 1554 Hanse arctchants may export cloth unshorn 1555 Act for confining the manufacture mostly to towns—York and other northern shires excepted
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—flatute mea- fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths dou- bled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in Eng- land—apparently founders of the fine man- tacture 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be forfeited— foreign makers encouraged 1338 And Flemith Cloth imported, and also excupti- ed front the inspection law 1339 Manufacturers perfected at Briftol 1340 Manufacturers perfected at Briftol 1351 The manufacture not feated where the best wool is produced 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1345 Foreign cloth not obliged to be of standard measure—duties imposed on all cloths— fearlet and other grain colours made in Engl. 1350 Very fine fayes made in Ireland 1363 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1364 Caports and imports of cloth this year 1365 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1365 Exports and imports of cloth this year 1366 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1367 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1368 Layorts and imports of cloth this year 1369 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1360 Manufacture feemingly well established in Engl. 1361 Land—exportation of cloth restrained	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 708 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dniy in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drested and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1518 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1534 The manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1537 Woolen manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1537 Woolen manufacture distressed by restrains on the importation of linens 1540 An act is Sculand for inspecting, &c 105,108 1551 Exports, 44,000 cloths by Hanse, 1,100 by English 1554 Hanse arctchants may export cloth unshorn 1555 Act for confining the manufacture mostly to towns—York and other northern shires excepted
1328 Law for meafuring forcign cloth—Hatute measures fure for fundry kinds—coloured cloths doubled, raye cloths fingle 1331 Flemith manufacturers begin to textle in England—apparently founders of the fine manufacturer 1336 And others come from Brabant and Zealand 1337 All, except the royal family, obliged to wear home-made cloth—cloth may be made of any breath—foreign cloth to be foreited—foreign makers encouraged 1348 Cloth with the foreign cloth to the foreign makers encouraged 1348 Man flemith cloth imported, and also excupted from the inspection law 1349 Mannfacturers perfectuted at Britiol 1340 The manufacture and favoured 1341 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1343 Cloth charged with duties on exportation 1344 Foreign manufacturers maltreated in London 1345 Foreign cloth not obliged to be of standard 1346 Manufacture descriptions of the manufacture of the first was a first of the manufacturer and the content of the manufacture and first on the fact of the first of the manufacture and first on the fact of the fact of the manufacture and first on the fact of the fact of the manufacture and first on the fact of the f	1484 Law for quantity and quality of various kinds of cloth Foreigners fill in the manufacture in England, but now prohibited 702,703 1487 No cloth to be exported till barbed, rowed, and thorn 1489 Prices of cloth fixed by parliament 1497 Woolen cloth, faid to be one of the greateft commodities of England, to be received without any dny in the Netherlands, except Flanders 1505 It may now be fold in Flanders—before now English cloths were drested and dyed in Flanders—that practice now abolished 28 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1515 Laws for preventing frauds 1514 The manufacture fill great in Aragon, &c 55,66 1518 Stagnation of the manufacture by war 1514 The manufacture in Worcester-shire confined to 5 towns—a remark on the niigration of the manufacture from expensive parts of the country, and further migration predicted 1517 Woolen manufacture distressed by restrains on the importation of liness 1540 An add in Scotland for inspecting, &c 105,108 1551 Exports, 44,000 cloths by Hanse, 1,100 by English 1554 Art for confining the manufacture mostly to towns—York and other northern shires exempted

4 41	
2360 Above 200,000 pieces fest annually to the Ne-	1765, 1766 Mannfacture in York, fhire regulated iii, 418, 444 Exports from Norfolk, York, Aberdeen, to
therlands ii, 12	Exports From Monthly Market Leggrated III,418,444
- Englith cloth feems now Superior to Nether.	Exports front Nortolk, York, Aberdeen, to
And forms a part of the exports of Antwerp 128.13	
- Cloth exported from Scotland and Ireland to	1 1776 Machinery deffrance to the art 11
Antware	1776 Machinery destroyed at Shepton-Mallet 592
State of the manufadame to the Mart 1	
State of the manufacture in the Netherlands 13	Villie of exports in every
1564 Duty on export of cloth increased 13	- Manufacture employs 1,500,000 people - 603
William of cloth avnorted to the Mathed and	Manufacture employs 1,500,000 people - 603
	Work-people to be punished for embezzling 608
14.	Il 1782 Delignation of woolen goods made felony
1567 New drapery introduced in England . 14	1783 Quantity made in York-filre 1727-1783 iv, 15
1582 Annual exports of cloth to Germany, &c 17	
160: Amount of amounts of the market at	1704 Sommittee to punin trands in Sofialk - 41
1601 Amount of exports of the merchant-adven-	178; Same regulation extended to other thires
turers	1788 Duty on export of white cloth explained - 178
1603 Woolen cloth exempted from poundage 23:	1780 Deficition of woolens made follows in Facility
1.01s by exporting cloth athinitied	1789 Destruction of wooleas made felony in Scotland 186
1608 Export of white cluth muchility 2	1791 Act against frands in combing, reeling, &c 223
1608 Export of white cloth prohibited-a patent	11 / 94 Machinery for combing wool invented 201
tor dying and initining—the dyed cloth mo-	
nopolized by the king 200	1795 Wy dortonibers may turn to other bunneties 350
	1300 Quantity milde in 1 ork-thire 1784-1800 525
	Billmate of woolen goods in the whole king.
1021 A law an Scotland layouting the manufacture 210	dom, and flate of the trade
1622 Manufacturers of new drapery exempted from	
the restraints upon foreigners - 311	
Manufactures of England find to be fulling of	1800*Writing used in Arabia 1, 6
Mannfactures of England faid to be falling off 313	11 717
1625 The Dutch now make fine cloth 327	1086 MARMOUTH has fishermen i, 306
- Exportation of feveral kinds of cloth made	
tree to all merchants	
2630 Commissioners appointed to superintend inspec-	1220 The chief feat of the herring fiftery - 384
	1238 Disappointed of the fale of herrings by the ir-
tors - 365	ruption of the Tatars 389
1633 A proclamation against frauds	I sava Annones to home month (1)
1634 The permission of 1625 now rescinded in fa-	
vour of the merchant-adventureres-fome	1322 The thipping ordered against Flanders 494
	1399 Yarmouth furnithes red herrings to the king 525
cloths now called Spanish - 381	1344 Seems equal to London in hipping 531,535
140 Families of manufacturers, perfecuted by	1357 Yarmouth herring fair regulated by law 556
Land, remove to Holland - 382	Farn The importation of linen yarn is anthorized by the
share shak Doole for named and	and for house and of their yarn is anthorized by the
1635, 1630 Keels, ac regulated 380,398	acts for bounty on exportation of linen See Linen.
1639 Exportation of wool, yarn, fuller's earth, and	1799 Quantities of linen and woolen yarn imported
tobacco-mpe clay, prohibited 408 1 43 Cloth, &c dyed and fully finished in England 424	
1 43 Cloth, &c dyed and fully finished in England 424	Convoy duty altered on forme warms
1654 But still the Dutch excell, and some cloths are	
	Year variously calculated - i, 69,70
457	46" Reginated by Julius Caefar and Sofigenes 118
1660 Duty on cloth exported 3/4 per piece, &c 481	1077 Alto by the Sultan Gelaleddin . 301
1660-1661,1662 Export of woolen yarn, &c prohi-	1292 The true period of it known to R. Bacon 452
bited - 489,497,507	1583 The diforder of the year rectified by Pope Gre-
1661 Clothiers complain of the merchant adventur-	government of the joint rectified by Tope Great
ar a	1700 New stile adoped in the Netherlands and Ger-
1666 Act for burying in woolen fuff 499	
166m Cloth now completely finished in Product	many 709
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 529	many 709
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa-	1751 And now in the British dominions iii,285
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 529 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony i, 196
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 529 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii,285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony i,196 210 The chiefcity of Britain—Severus dies in it
1662 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- ny 1675 History of the manufacture in Britannia Ian	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii,285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony 1,176 210 The chieficity of Britain—Severus dies in it 306 And also Constantias 205
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 1675 History of the manufacture in Britannia lan- 1678 African compa- 1678 African compa- 1678 African compa- 1679 African compa-	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony i, 176 110 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 199 306 And also Confiantins 205 314 The (ce of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208
1662 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company 1675 History of the manufacture in Britannia languens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony i, 176 110 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 199 306 And also Confiantins 205 314 The (ce of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 1673 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 507	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company 1675 History of the manufacture in Britannia languens 1678 Adl for burying in woolen renewed 1678 Importation of French goods prohibited 1685 Manufacture of light furths improved by	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony ii, 166 110 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 199 160 And also Confiantius 205, 186 184 A church of flone built in York 438 1674 Money coined in it 219
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 1675 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1685 Mannsachure of light suproved by 1685 French refugees 1686 Mannsachure of Light suproved by 1687 Mannsachure of Light suproved by 1688 Mannsachure of Light suproved by 1688 Mannsachure of Light suproved by 1689 Mannsach	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony ii, 166 110 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 199 306 And also Constantins 205 314 The (ce of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208 688 A church of flone built in York 428 674 Money coined in it 796 ls the capital of Northumberland, has a lib-
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 1675 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1685 Mannsachure of light suproved by 1685 French refugees 1686 Mannsachure of Light suproved by 1687 Mannsachure of Light suproved by 1688 Mannsachure of Light suproved by 1688 Mannsachure of Light suproved by 1689 Mannsach	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony 1, 176 110 The chiefectry of British—Severus dies in it 196 306 And also Constantias 205 314 The see of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208 688 A church of sone built in York 238 674 Money coined in it 239 796 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a library
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 187 1675 History of the manufacture in Britannia languers 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 inportation of French goods prohibited 1685 Manufacture of light finish improved by 178 179 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 189 18	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony ii, 166 110 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 199 160 And also Constantius 205 314 The see of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208 688 A church of slone built in York 238 674 Money coined in it 796 lis the capital of Northumberland, has a library 388 Is larger than London 276
1672 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company 1675 History of the manufacture in Britannia languens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1685 Manufacture of light suproved by 1685 French refugees 1693 Woolen manufacture of reland discouraged 1693 Woolen manufacture of reland discouraged	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony ii, 176 110 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 199 1306 And also Constantias 205 134 The tee of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208 688 A church of flone built in York 438 674 Money coined in it 239 176 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 249 288 Is larger than London 276
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- ny 1675 History of the manufacture in Britannia lan- guens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 inportation of French goods prohibited 1685 Manufacture of light suffix improved by 1686 French refugees 1 Importation of French goods permitted 1698 Woolen manufacture of Ireland discouraged 1699 Amount of woolen manufactures exported 1699 Amount of woolen manufactures exported	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York f Eboracum J a Roman colony 1916 210 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in ii 196 306 And also Constantiss 205 314 The see of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208 683 A church of slone built in York 423 674 Money coined in it 796 1s the capital of Northumberland, has a library 983 Is larger than London 274 988 Is larger than London 274, 276, 197
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- ny 1675 History of the manufacture in Britannia lan- guens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 inportation of French goods prohibited 1685 Manufacture of light suffix improved by 1686 French refugees 1 Importation of French goods permitted 1698 Woolen manufacture of Ireland discouraged 1699 Amount of woolen manufactures exported 1699 Amount of woolen manufactures exported	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony ii, 176 110 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 196 And also Constantias 205 114 The see of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208 688 A church of flone built in York 238 674 Money coined in it 1796 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1799 arry 988 Is larger than London 1796 Before 1066 Enjoyed some exemptions 294, 295; 197 1156 Trades with Germany and Ireland 311
1672 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 187 History of the manufacture in Britannia languers 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1885 Manufacture of light finish improved by 1885 French refugees 1895 French refugees 1895 Voolen manufacture of 1 reland discouraged 1693 Woolen manufacture of 1 reland discouraged 1693 Amount of woolen manufactures exported 1694 Total annual manufacture f8,000,000 1001	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York f Eboracum Ja Roman colony 100 210 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 196 306 And also Constantiss 205 314 The see of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205,108 683 A church of flone built in York 428 674 Money coined in it 796 is the capital of Northumberland, has a library 1982 is larger than London 294,296;197 1156 Trades with Germany and Ireland 131 1190 A dreadfol malfacre of the Jer's in York 350
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 1673 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1683 Mannfacture of light flusts improved 1693 Monoten annufacture of prench goods permitted 1693 Woolen mannsfactures exported 1694 Amount of woolen mannfactures exported 1706 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Floracum) a Roman colony ii, 285 170 York (Floracum) a Roman colony ii, 176 210 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 199 306 And also Constantiss 205 314 The see of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208 688 A church of slone built in York 238 688 A church of slone built in York 238 674 Money coined in it 796 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a library 388 Is larger than London 276 188 Salarger than London 294, 296, 297 1156 Trades with Germany and Ireland 311 1190 A dreadfol massacre of the Jer sin York 330 1191 A dreadfol massacre of the Jer sin York 330 1544 York monopolizes the manufacture on coverlets in, 91
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company 1675 History of the mannfacture in Britannia languens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 inportation of French goods prohibited 1685 Mannfacture of light finish improved by 1685 French refugees 1 Importation of French goods permitted 1693 Woolen manufactures exported 1699 Amount of woolen mannfactures exported 1700 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the woolen mannfacture of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of the complete of the second of	many 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And Free of British Severus dies in it 1752 And also Constantins 1753 And And also Constantins 1754 And Anter Constantins 1755 And Anter Constantins 1756 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1756 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1757 And Angel Trades with Germany and Ireland 1756 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1750 A dreadfol malfacre of the Jer's in Vork 1754 York monopolizes the manufacture or experiences 1754 1754 Said to be much decayed.
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 1673 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1683 Mannsacture of light suffs improved by 1693 Amount of woolen mannfactures exported 1694 Moulen manufacture ft,000,000 1705 Handers lace admitted for the benefit of the 1694 Woolen manufacture woolen than the benefit of the 1709 Woolen manufacture woolen manufacture 1709 Woolen manufacture woolen manufacture 1709 Woolen manufacture woolen manufacture 1709 Woolen manufacture woolen manufacture	many 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And Free of British Severus dies in it 1752 And also Constantins 1753 And And also Constantins 1754 And Anter Constantins 1755 And Anter Constantins 1756 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1756 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1757 And Angel Trades with Germany and Ireland 1756 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1750 A dreadfol malfacre of the Jer's in Vork 1754 York monopolizes the manufacture or experiences 1754 1754 Said to be much decayed.
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- ny 1675 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- guens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1685 Manufacture of light suffs improved by 1678 French refugees 1 Importation of French goods permitted 1698 Woolen manufacture of Ireland discouraged 1699 Amount of woolen manufactures exported 1700 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the 1700 Woolen manufacture of the benefit of the 1700 Woolen manufacture exempted from duty 1707 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed— 1800 Particular of the sufficient of the su	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York f Eboracum J a Roman colony 1, 196 210 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 199 306 And also Constantias 205, 208 688 A church of slone built in York 238 688 A church of slone built in York 238 674 Money coined in it 796 Is the capital of Naxima 205, 208 688 A church of slone built in York 238 674 Money coined in it 796 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a library 988 Is larger than London 276 Before 1066 Enjoyed some exemptions 294, 296, 197 1156 Trades with Germany and Ireland 276 1190 A dreadfol massacre of the Jer's in York 350 1544 York monopolizes the manufacture of coverlets ii, 94 1541, 1547 Said to be much decayed 37, 97 7736 Population, &c.
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- ny 1675 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- guens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 inportation of French goods prohibited 1688 Mannfacture of light suffix improved by 1678 French refugees 1698 Woolen manufacture of Ireland discouraged 1699 Amount of woolen manufactures exported 1699 Amount of woolen manufactures exported 1705 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the 1709 Woolen manufacture of the benefit of the 1709 Woolen manufacture of the benefit of the 1709 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed 1709 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed	many 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And alfo Constantias 1761 The chief city of British—Severus dies in it 1762 And alfo Constantias 1764 The see of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205,208 1765 A Money coined in it 1765 To the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1767 Tary 1767 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1768 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1768 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 A dreadfol massacre of the Jer's in Vork 1769 A dreadfol massacre of the Jer's in Vork 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 A dreadfol massacre of the Jer's in Vork 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany an
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 1673 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- 1678 Aff for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1683 Mannfacture of light flusts improved by 1693 Amount of woolen mannfactures exported 1693 Mooden manufacture of the benefit of the 1705 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the 1706 Woolen manufacture exported 1706 Woolen manufacture exported 1707 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed— 218 dad on white cloths exported 218	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York f Eboracum J a Roman colony 190 210 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 196 306 And also Constantiss 205 314 The tee of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205,108 683 A church of flone built in York 428 674 Money coined in it 796 is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- rary 982 Is larger than London 274 Before 1066 Enjoyed some exemptions 294,296; 297 1156 Trades with Germany and Ireland 331 1190 A dreadfol malfacre of the Jer's in York 350 1544 York monopolizes the manufacture of coverlets in 1541,1547 Said to be much decayed 77,36 Population, &c 1164 1700 Population, &c 1164 1700 Population, &c 1164 1701 Population of York import corn for the 1900r
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 1673 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1688 Mannsachure of light first improved by 1699 Amount of woolen mannfactures exported 1699 Amount of woolen mannfactures exported 1700 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the 1700 woolen mannfacture 1700 Woolen mannfacture 1700 Woolen mannfacture 1700 Woolen mannfacture 1700 Woolen mannfacture 1700 Woolen mannfacture 1700 Woolen mannfacture exempted from duty 1700 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed 1714 Act for fealing cloth, and preventing frands	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York (Eboracum) a Roman colony 1, 196 210 The chief city of British—Severus dies in it 199 306 And also Constantiss 205 314 The see of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205, 208 688 A church of slone built in York 238 688 A church of slone built in York 238 674 Money coined in it 796 1s the capital of Northumberland, has a library 382 Is larger than London 276 186 Trades with Germany and Ireland 331 1190 A dreadfol massacre of the Jer's in York 350 1544 York monopolizes the manufacture on coverlets ii, 94 1541, 1547 Said to be much decayed 73, 90 1756 The gentlemen of York import corn for the 1900 1901 1901
1672 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company 1675 History of the mannfacture in Britannia languens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1685 Mannfacture of light finish improved by 1685 French refugees 1 Importation of French goods permitted 1699 Amount of woolen mannsactures exported 1699 Amount of woolen mannsactures exported 1700 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the woolen mannsacture exempted from duty 1707 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed 1727 Act for fealing cloth, and preventing frands	many 709 1751 And now in the British dominions iii, 285 170 York f Eboracum J a Roman colony 190 210 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 196 306 And also Constantiss 205 314 The tee of a bishop, and capital of Maxima 205,108 683 A church of flone built in York 428 674 Money coined in it 796 is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- rary 982 Is larger than London 274 Before 1066 Enjoyed some exemptions 294,296; 297 1156 Trades with Germany and Ireland 331 1190 A dreadfol malfacre of the Jer's in York 350 1544 York monopolizes the manufacture of coverlets in 1541,1547 Said to be much decayed 77,36 Population, &c 1164 1700 Population, &c 1164 1700 Population, &c 1164 1701 Population of York import corn for the 1900r
1672 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African compa- 1673 History of the mannfacture in Britannia lan- 1674 Missing in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1684 Mannsathure of light first improved by 1678 French refugees 1694 Woolen manufacture of Ireland diffeouraged 1695 Mount of woolen mannfactures exported 1696 Mount of woolen mannfactures exported 1706 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the 1707 Woolen manufacture exempted from duty 1707 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed 1717 Act for fealing cloth, and preventing frands 1718 Flimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Flimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Flimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Flimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Flimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Flimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Flimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Flimate of people in the manufacture	many 1751 And now in the British dominions 1761 York (Fboracum) a Roman colony 1761 And now in the British dominions 1761 York (Fboracum) a Roman colony 1761 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 1762 And also Constantins 1763 And also Constantins 1763 And hurch of slope, and capital of Maxima 205, 108 1764 Money coined in it 1765 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a library 1766 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a library 1768 Is larger than London 1768 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 A steadsol massacre of the Jer's in York 1764 York monopolizes the maintacture or exertisting 1754, 1547 Said to be much decayed 1764 The gentlemen of York import corn for the 1764 The gentlemen of York import corn for the 1867 York-shire—See Halifax, Leeds, & Wowlen manufacture.
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company 1675 History of the mannfacture in Britannia languens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1685 Mannfacture of light flushs improved by 1676 French refugees 1 Importation of French goods permitted 1693 Woolen mannfactures of Ireland discouraged 1699 Amount of woolen mannfactures exported 1700 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the 1700 woolen mannfacture exempted from duty 1701 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed 1702 Act for fealing cloth, and preventing frainds 1713 Illimate of people in the manufacture 1714 Fine light cloth cheaper in France than in	many 1751 And now in the British dominions 1761 York f Eboracum J a Roman colony 1761 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 1762 And also Constantiss 1763 And also Constantiss 1764 Money coined in it 1766 The capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1767 rary 1768 Is larger than London 1768 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 A Vecadion mail according to Jeros Andread 1769 A Vecadion mail according to Jeros Andread 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1761 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1761 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1764 York monopolizes the manufacture of coverlets ii, 91 1764 The gentlemen of York import corn for the 1765 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1766 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1767 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1761 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1762 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1763 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1763 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1764 The gentlemen of York import corn for the 1765 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1765 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1766 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1767 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1768 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany an
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company 1673 History of the mannfacture in Britannia languens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1678 Mannfacture of light suffix improved by 1678 French refugees 1698 Woolen manufacture of Ireland discouraged 1699 Amount of woolen manufactures exported 1699 Amount of woolen manufactures exported 1700 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the 1700 woolen manufacture of the benefit of the 1701 Woolen manufacture exempted from duty 1702 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed 1714 Act for feding cloth, and preventing frands 1715 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1716 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1717 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1718 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture 1719 Filimate of people in the manufacture	many 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And now in the British dominions 1751 And February 1 Roman colony 1752 And February 1 Roman Colony 1753 And Alfo Constantins 1754 And Inc. 1755 And And Inc. 1755 And And Inc. 1756 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1756 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1756 Is the capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1756 Before 1066 Enjoyed some exemptions 1756 Before 1066 Enjoyed some exemptions 1756 Adreadfol massacre of the Jer's in Vork 1756 Ard York monopolizes the maintacture or overlets 1151 1754 Type 1756 And Type 1756 Population, &c 1764 The gentlemen of York import corn for the 1757 Population, &c 1764 The gentlemen of York import corn for the 1757 York-sire—See Halifax, Leeds, & Wooden manufacture. 1461 Woolen manufacture seems now considerable 1,674 1755 York-sire exempted from a law intended to 1857 York-sire exempted from a law intended to
1667 Cloth now completely finished in England 1672 New fabrics introduced by the African company 1675 History of the mannfacture in Britannia languens 1678 Act for burying in woolen renewed 1 Importation of French goods prohibited 1685 Mannfacture of light suffix improved by 1676 French refugees 1 Importation of French goods permitted 1693 Woolen mannfactures of treland discouraged 1699 Amount of woolen mannfactures exported 1700 Flanders lace admitted for the benefit of the 1700 woolen mannfacture exempted from duty 1701 Act for admitting Flanders lace renewed 1702 Act for fealing cloth, and preventing frainds 1713 Elimate of people in the manufacture 1714 Fine light cloth cheaper in France than in	many 1751 And now in the British dominions 1761 York f Eboracum J a Roman colony 1761 The chief city of Britain—Severus dies in it 1762 And also Constantiss 1763 And also Constantiss 1764 Money coined in it 1766 The capital of Northumberland, has a lib- 1767 rary 1768 Is larger than London 1768 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 A Vecadion mail according to Jeros Andread 1769 A Vecadion mail according to Jeros Andread 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1761 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1761 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1764 York monopolizes the manufacture of coverlets ii, 91 1764 The gentlemen of York import corn for the 1765 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1766 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1767 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1761 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1762 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1763 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1763 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1764 The gentlemen of York import corn for the 1765 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1765 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1766 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1767 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1768 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1769 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany and Ireland 1760 Trades with Germany an

York-fhire.

[GENERAL INDEX.

1735 And now in the North riding 105, 1765 Woolen manufacture regulated 178, 440, 4777 A committee for frauds in combing wooi, &c. 661 2783 Quantities of cloth made 1727-1783 iv, 15 1800 And 1784-1800 iii, 86 1720 A company for buying lands engrafted on their patent 1703 They cut wood in Scotland and let it rot 11, 726	449 Yutes affift the Britons, and occupy Thanet 1050 Yutland—the ports, trade with Slavonia, &c 1, 18. 947 ZANGUEBAR—white people in it, are traders 1125 Zeland has a war with the merchants of London, which is now terminated 1165 Ziricze trades with barreled herrings 1205 It has large fhips and great trade 2 Zediak figures derived from India 1391 Zeyder zee evidently open before now 1, 604, 8
--	---

DEX.

inet 217,222 i i, 284 ders i, 269 459 on-i, 434 i, 338 i, 77 i, 604 n

