

Supplement to the Sherborne Mercury ;

Or the Weekly Magazine and Commercial Register, for Feb. 8, 1768.

This is given GRATIS as a Specimen of a Supplement to the Sherborne Mercury, which will be rendered weekly to all who take in that Paper, at the inconsiderable Price of ONE HALFPENNY.



THE Printer of the SHERBORNE MERCURY, who perhaps may be allowed to say, that he has for many years bestowed more than common pains to please the public; who has conveyed Intelligence through the West of England, with an expedition that was not thought credible when first proposed; and has Paper beyond any printed in England, being nearly double to what was printed formerly, is inclined to make one more attempt to amuse and be useful to the Public.

He has heard numbers regret, that there are many subjects of use and entertainment, a weekly communication of which would be highly agreeable; but, which the compals of a News Paper published but once in a week, will by no means contain. — This has induced him to turn his thoughts to the matter; and he flatters himself, he has formed such a plan as will gratify the public, and be highly useful, and at so inconsiderable an expence, as he thinks no one will grudge. This is, by publishing a Supplement weekly to his Paper, consisting of two pages of the same large size as his paper, at the small price of *One Halfpenny*. The trifling price he fixes this at, considering the variety of articles it will contain, most of which cannot be collected without considerable expence and pains, shews he has a desire to please the Public; however that no one may have the least room to complain, the MERCURY will be sold ALONE at the same price as usual, to those who do not choose to take the Supplement; but the Supplement will be sold only to those who take the Mercury.

To prevent trouble and mistakes, we request our Customers who have the Paper left for them at other places, than their own habitations; or who may be out of the way when our newsmen call, that they would leave word with those who receive the Paper the next week, whether they choose to take the Supplement or not; as no more will continue to be printed than are ordered for; nor will it be continued, unless it is found to be to the liking of our customers in general.

That the Public may judge of the entertainment and useful information they will receive from the Supplement, it may be proper to enumerate some of the particulars.

First, There will be given an account of all New Books and Pamphlets published, with large extracts from them, and the opinions of the writers of the Monthly and Critical Reviews. This cannot but be entertaining, as well as useful to the Public.

Secondly, There will be inserted all the Letters on Politics, or other subjects which appear in the London Daily Papers, that are worthy the attention of the Public.

Thirdly, The Price Current of all kinds of Commodities in London, from which shopkeepers and others will be enabled to remark the variation of the price of commodities, and the time when it usually happens, whereby they will be instructed to buy at seasons the most advantageous.

Fourthly, An account of the arrival of British Ships at the several ports of the habitable world, whereby all persons who have friends absent on sea voyages, will become acquainted from time to time with their progress; and those who have any Commodities on board ships, may be informed of their safe arrival at the destined ports.

Fifthly, The Prices of Grain in many different Markets.

Sixthly, The most practicable improvements in Husbandry, that can be collected from the best writers, and information, will be occasionally communicated; and also such new improvements in other arts as can be collected.

Seventhly, An account of all the Trades, Professions, and Arts, now practised in the city of London, calculated for the information of parents, and instruction of youth, in the choice of business: Shewing the particular genius and qualifications necessary to make a figure in the several branches, viz. the degree of strength and age, the measure of knowledge and learning, necessary to qualify them to enter as an apprentice; the sums generally given with an apprentice to each trade; the sums necessary to set up as master; the hours of working, &c.

Eighthly, The several Courses of Exchange; the Prices of Gold and Silver; Dividends of Bankrupts effects to be made to Creditors; and Notices given in the Gazette, the communication of which may be of use.

Ninthly, Miscellaneous Subjects, consisting of Select Pieces, both Prose and Verse; curious and entertaining Anecdotes, instructive Tales, &c.

Tenthly, If the attempt meets with encouragement, a proper Index of both the MERCURY and SUPPLEMENT, will be given Gratis at the conclusion of every year, whereby an annual repository of a great many curious and useful subjects will be made to refer to any time.

An ACCOUNT OF FALSE DELICACY; a new COMEDY, now performing at Drury-Lane Theatre.

CHARACTERS.

Colonel Rivers,	Mr. Holland.
Cecil,	Mr. King.
Lord Winworth,	Mr. Reddick.
Sir Harry Newburg,	Mr. J. Palmer.
Sidney, Mr.	Mr. Cautberley.
Lady Betty Lambton,	Mrs. Abington.
Mifs Marchmont,	Mrs. Baddeley.
Mifs Rivers,	Mrs. Jefferies.
Mrs. Harley,	Mrs. Dancer.
Sally,	Mrs. Reynolds.

LORD Winworth, a Nobleman of unexceptionable character, having addressed Lady Betty Lambton, is notwithstanding he is very agreeable to her, rejected, because she thinks a second marriage highly indecate. Despairing of Lady Betty, his Lordship determines to offer his hand to Mifs Marchmont, a young lady of

great merit, who having lost her parents, and her hopes of a fortune with them, while a child, had been supported by the generosity of Mr. Cecil and Lady Betty. To Mifs Marchmont his Lordship was inclined to hope he was not unacceptable, from her having interested herself in his favour with Lady Betty, whose influence with Mifs Marchmont he also intends to request.

Sir Harry Newburg attends Col. Rivers to solicit his consent to his marriage with his daughter, by whom his address was favoured unknown to the Colonel, who having promised Mifs Rivers to Mr. Sidney, (who by the way is much more attached to Mifs Marchmont) is not to be prevailed on to break his word by Sir Harry's more splendid offer; he declares his esteem for Sir Harry as a valuable acquaintance, but that he is not at liberty to receive him for a son-in-law.

Lady Betty acquaints Mrs. Harley with her regret for having repulsed Ld. Winworth, who, she tells her, has sent to beg half an hour's private conversation with her, on business of importance, which her Ladyship hopes is to renew his addresses. Mrs. Harley proposes to remove every difficulty by her hinting to his Lordship that Lady Betty is disposed to listen to him with favour. This expedient her Ladyship rejects as indecate, and conjures Mrs. Harley to keep her partiality for my Lord a profound secret.

Sir Harry acquaints Mr. Cecil with his intention of carrying off Mifs Rivers, as the Colonel opposes their union: Cecil, after some hesitation, approves his proposal, and promises his assistance. Sir Harry leaving him, Cecil, who is a middle-aged man, and affects a singular plainness of dress, declares himself in love with Mifs Marchmont, and resolves, that her rejection may not render him ridiculous, to found her, by proposing a friend of his own age &c. for her husband.

Lord Winworth attends Lady Betty, and intreats her to influence Mifs Marchmont in his favour. The manner of his introducing his request having the appearance of renewing his solicitation to herself, she gives an almost implicit consent before she discovers 'tis Mifs Marchmont to whom he now means to offer himself. Mrs. Harley, on my Lady's retiring, being made acquainted with his Lordship's intention, proposes to set all to rights, by letting Mifs Marchmont know the true state of Lady Betty's heart. This expedient is rejected by the latter, as being also to a great degree indecate.

Sir Harry crosses the stage with Mifs Rivers and her maid; they are followed by Col. Rivers, who, alarmed at their being thus together in a retired part of the garden, listens, and overhears Sir Harry intreat Mifs Rivers to go off with him; which, after some reluctance, she consents to, and they appoint a place of meeting in the evening. The Colonel on their going off appears, and expresses much displeasure and concern. Cecil appears with Mifs Marchmont, and solicits her as for a friend of his own age, &c. Mifs Marchmont expresses her concern that she cannot listen to any address, and her fears that she will lose the friendship both of Mr. Cecil and Lady Betty, who has promised Lord Winworth to her, and owns a prepossession in favour of Mr. Sidney. Cecil receives her confidence with pleasure, declares he is not the least displeased at her rejecting his friend, and that he will exert himself to procure her wishes. Lady Betty appears on Cecil's going off, and urges Lord Winworth's suit to Mifs Marchmont; though she is rejoiced at Mifs Marchmont's rejecting him, her partiality for my Lord occasions her to express herself with warmth in his favour as an unexceptionable suitor: This induces Mifs Marchmont to think she is more interested in his favour than Lady Betty will allow, and she determines to sacrifice herself to what she concludes is the earnest wish of her friend.

Lady Betty informs Mrs. Harley with much pleasure that Mifs Marchmont is averse to Lord Winworth's address; Mifs Marchmont enters, and declares her determination to sacrifice her wishes to her Ladyship. After taking much pains to convince Mifs Marchmont she is not so earnest as she imagines, Lady Betty is reduced to the necessity of sacrificing her darling delicacy, and acquaints Mifs Marchmont with her real wishes; which as she is about to do his Lordship enters.

Lady Betty not having yet opened her real sentiments to Mifs Marchmont, is thrown into the greatest distress by her accepting, though with visible reluctance, his Lordship's hand. Mifs Rivers, coming with her maid to the appointed rendezvous, instead of her lover is met by her father: a most pathetic scene ensues; after expostulating with her in the most affectionate manner, he tells her he will not offer to detain her: he even puts in her hands an obligation to pay her a noble fortune, but forbids her ever after appearing in his sight. On the Colonel's retiring, Sir Harry Newburg appears, attended with Cecil, and tells the Lady that every thing is ready. She declares she will not forsake her father; the maid advises Sir Harry to force her away; on his preparing to do so, she breaks from him, and seeing Mr. Cecil, entreates his protection, and that he will not suffer Sir Harry to follow her. Accordingly on his attempting to do so, Cecil opposes him; they draw, but after a few passes, Sir Harry is convinced of the shameful part he is acting, puts up his sword, and is reconciled to his friend.

Sidney having heard of Mifs Rivers's attachment to Sir Harry, attends the Colonel, and declines the proposed match, very much to the displeasure of the Colonel. Cecil and Mrs. Harley having acquainted each other with the real sentiments of the lovers, they contrive to remove the difficulties a ridiculous attention to an imaginary propriety had occasioned. Lord Winworth receives a message from Mrs. Harley in Lady Betty's name, desiring to see him, as does Lady Betty one to the same purpose from his Lordship. On their meeting, Lady Betty is led to think Mrs. Harley has given up her secret, and declares since she hath thus betrayed her, she will no longer conceal her partiality for his Lordship. My Lord surprised at this unexpected declaration, laments earnestly that his engagements with Mifs Marchmont prevents his happiness. Cecil and Mrs. Harley now ap-

pear, and after humourously ridiculing their romantic delicacy, which had occasioned so much confusion, introduce the other characters who have been set to rights by them within. My Lord, freed from his engagements with Mifs Marchmont, and accepted by Lady Betty, joins the hands of the former with her favoured Mr. Sidney; the Colonel accepts Sir Harry for his son-in-law, and Cecil declares it a happiness to people of such refined sentiments, that they have friends about them of a plain understanding and common sense.

There is so much good sense, and we may say so much worthy of every one's observation in the following Preface to an Almanack, called, Poor Richard's Almanack, published in Pennsylvania, that we think every reader will be pleased at our giving it to them.

PRELIMINARY ADDRESS, prefixed to the PENNSYLVANIA ALMANACK.

Courteous Reader,

Have heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure, as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for though I have been, if I may say it without vanity, an eminent author (of Almanacks) annually now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way, for what reason I know not, have ever been very sparing in their applauses; and no other author has taken the least notice of me, so that did not my writings produce me some solid pudding, the great deficiency of praise would have quite discouraged me.

I concluded at length, that the people where the best judges of my merit; for they buy my works; and besides, in my rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one another of my adages repeated, with, 'As poor Richard says, at the end of it; this gave me some satisfaction, as it shewed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some respect for my authority; and I own that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, I have sometimes quoted myself with great gravity.

Judge then how much I must have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stop my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchant's goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times, and one of the company called to a plain clean old man with white locks, 'Pray father Abraham, what think you of the times? won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? how shall we be ever able to pay them? what would you advise us to?' — Father Abraham stood up and replied, 'If you'd have my advice, I'll give it you in short, for a word to the wife is enough, and many words wont fill a bushel, as poor Richard says.' They joined in desiring him to speak his mind, and gathering round him he proceeded as follows:

'Friends, says he, and neighbours, the taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by the Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us.' God helps them that help themselves, as poor Richard says in his Almanack.

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service. But idleness taxes many of us as much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the used key is always bright, as poor Richard says. But dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of, as poor Richard says. How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep? forgetting that the sleeping fox catches no poultry, and that there will be sleep enough in the grave, as poor Richard says, 'if time be of all things the most precious, waiting time must be, as poor Richard says, the greatest prodigality, since as he elsewhere tells us, 'Lost time is never found again;' and what we call time enough, always proves little enough: Let us then up and be doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy, as poor Richard says; and he that rifest late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night. While laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him, as we read in poor Richard, who adds, Drive thy business, let not that drive thee; and early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

So what signifies withing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better if we bestir ourselves. Industry need not wish, as poor Richard says, and he that lives upon hope, will die fasting. There are no gains, without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands, or if I have, they are smartly taxed. And as poor Richard likewise observes, He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honour; but then the trade must be work'd at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate, nor the office, will enable us to pay our taxes. — If we are indolent, we shall never starve; for, as poor Richard says, At the working man's house hunger looks in, but dares not enter. Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter, for industry pays debts, while despair encreaseth them, says poor Richard. — What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, 'Diligence is the mother of good luck,' as poor Richard says, and God gives all things to industry. Then plough deep while sluggards sleep; and you shall have corn to sell and to keep, says poor Dick. Work while it is called to day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow, which makes poor Richard say, 'One to-day, is worth two to-morrow; and farther, Have you somewhat to do to-morrow, do it to-day.

If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you then your own master, be ashamed to catch yourself idle as poor Dick says. When there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your gracious king, be up by peep of day; let not the sun look down and say, Inglorious here he lies. Handle your tools with our mittens, remember that the cat in gloves catches no mice, as poor Richard says. It is true there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak handed, but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects, for constant dropping wears away stones, and by diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable, and little strokes fell great oaks, as poor Richard says in his Almanack, the year I cannot just now remember.

[To be continued.]

Hints for those concerned in Husbandry.

THE little farmer works harder, and is to all intents and purposes as low in the comforts of life, as the day-labourer. But this wretchedness is totally owing to his occupying arable instead of grass land. The plough moves at a vast expence in wear and tear, keeping of horses, and labour: an expence far beyond the ability of men whose subsistence is so small; and requires a greater vigour in the culture than they can possibly give. Besides, the uncertainty of arable crops is very great, which is a terrible affair to the little farmer, who has not a variety of crops and cattle, that if one thing fails, another may make amends. Now all these circumstances are totally changed with grass farms. They are managed at a small expence — there is scarce any wear and tear — the certainty of the produce is infinitely beyond that of arable land — and in fine, one horse is sufficient to the very little farmer — and with the greater farmer one horse to grass land is equal to four for arable.

The difference between the man who occupies twenty acres of grass land, and him who rents such a farm, as that quantity generally is, the greatest part arable — is immense: the one is for ever toiling and labouring excessive hard for a scanty pittance, with constant poverty; the other lives at his ease in plenty, and grows comparatively speaking rich, besides.

The sum of money at first necessary to stock the arable land farm and pay the expences of the first year, would be fully sufficient to stock the grass one with a dairy of cows, and a few hogs: — or if there was no wife, with heifers or bullocks for grazing — or fed off partly by such cattle, and partly by some fattening sheep. A farm thus managed would require scarce any thing in wear and tear — the farmer himself would be highly sufficient to perform all the labour of it, with ease and pleasure. He would find a far greater certainty of profit, than in the common method; and in case a bad year came, he would not, when his return came in, have to pay half of it to his blacksmith, wheelwright, and an infinite variety of demands which the plough causes.

This doctrine, I am well aware, will meet with great opposition from the warm advocates for arable land: there are many such, who will never allow that grazing is equally profitable. The practical experienced man, however, I am very clear will be of my opinion. I could insert twenty accounts of the produce and expences of both, but I am fearful of being tedious: from the most accurate that can be made, the grass land is found to be infinitely the most profitable. The common answer to this argument is the urging the universal practice of common farmers to break up whatever grass fields their landlords will permit: but this is no proof that arable land is most profitable — it proves only that there is a great profit on the first breaking up of grass lands; and this it is which induces them to plough fresh land, to a certain loss in ten or a dozen years — though profit for a short time. I conclude therefore, that it is infinitely more profitable to a little farmer to occupy an entire farm of grass, than have any thing to do with the plough.

The same assertion may likewise be ventured in regard to those who usually employ four or more horses. The same sum necessary to stock one of their farms, would be highly sufficient for a grazing one; for two horses are the utmost they need keep in such a case; and instead of the heavy expence of a man and boy servant and labourers, one boy would be sufficient — with a dairy-maid, if cows was the object — and if fattening cattle, the farmer himself without any assistance. Think what a vast saving of expence is here!

In very large farms I do not apprehend it is so profitable to have nothing but grass. A small portion of ploughed ground to grow turnips, carrots, and oats on, in a course of husbandry to have a crop of each every year, would be more advantageous, as by this means the feeding of cattle might be continued the whole year through, thus dividing the business and having winter employment for the few hands necessary, if a dairy was not the object, but if it was, more are necessary — and also growing the oats necessary for four horses, which is the utmost number that can be required, for I may say the largest of grazing farms: only excepting those which are turned to the dairy business in a country where the roads are very bad, as such a number would not then be sufficient to carry full loads of cheese and firkins of butter.

It is therefore extremely apparent, that in all soils rich enough to bear good grass, such farms are far more profitable than arable ones, let the quantity of land be what it may: or in other words, the value of the earth's productions (all expences paid) is much greater in grass farms than arable ones; unless they are situated on a poor soil.

[To be continued.]

AN ACCOUNT OF NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

1. STATE Papers collected by Edward Earl of Clarendon. Commencing from the Year MDCXXI. Containing the Materials from which his History

of the Great Rebellion was composed, and the Authorities on which the Truth of his Relation is founded. Vol. I. Folio. Pr. 11. is. T. Payne. The collection before us, like all others of the same kind, may be divided into papers which are curious and entertaining, those that are important and instructive, and such as are uninteresting even to curiosity itself. We cannot avoid wishing, that fewer of the latter species had been admitted into the collection before us, not to mention that (if we mistake not) some papers, here printed, have appeared in other compilations.

The first letter of this collection bears date the 10th of July 1622, and contains several curious anecdotes concerning the history of Fez and Morocco. We next meet with a number of papers concerning the affairs of the Palatinate, & the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the infant of Spain. A paper intitled, "The Secret Discovery which Don Fennyn, a Spanish Secretary, made to the Duke of Buckingham, in the year 1623, at Madrid," contains a project for rendering the English masters of the Spanish American riches, which was made to the Duke of Buckingham; and the ambition of that favorite was, perhaps, never so well displayed as in this transaction. The antipathy he bore to the court of Spain is well known in history; and the following contract between him and the great Gustavus Adolphus, for making himself a foreign Prince, must amaze every reader, let him be ever so well conversant in English history.

A true copy of a contract which hath been made between Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and the late Duke of Buckingham, translated out of the Latin original, and which had been made between them in the above said design.

Gustavus Adolphus, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, of Gotz, and of Vandale, great Prince of Finland, Duke of Lituany, of Carelie, and Lord of Ingrelie, &c. sends greeting.

Be it known to all, as it appears by our sign and seal, that on the 28th of March, we have agreed with the Duke of Buckingham, our dear friend and cousin, and left him in free possession of the secret overtures which have been made unto him in Spain, to make for them, and for the protecting him in that design, and for the more fruit keeping of this our agreement, and that he may by us be the more secured and defended, we do remit ourselves to the following articles, viz.

We will defend our said cousin the Duke of Buckingham against all those that would oppose him in the free possession of the treasures and mines which are therein; which having conquered and possessed the same, we do declare him an absolute Prince and sovereign, and successively to all his heirs, for that we do defend the same for ever unto him, if so be the said Duke of Buckingham makes good unto us the tenth part of the profit which those secrets and designs shall render; and to this purpose we will keep a public minister, or agent, with our said cousin, besides two other chosen men, to take notice and receive the profits which the possessing of those treasures will render monthly.

We shall never treat of peace with the Emperor, nor with the King of Spain, that shall or may cause any inconvenience to the said Duke, touching the possessing the said treasures, mines and territories aforesaid.

We will defend our said cousin against all Putians, which, from the Barbadoes or other places, could prejudice him, when he shall have conquered these territories from the King of Spain.

We shall furnish him with four thousand foot, and six men of war, each of five hundred ton, with cannon and munitions; and they shall be paid out of the revenue of the territories and golden mines. Thus contracted the 8th day of the month of March, in the year 1623, in our city of Stockholm, was signed and sealed.

Gustavus Adolphus.
George Duke of Buckingham.

The Duke of Buckingham intended to make towards a. o. 94. o. 1. a. o. 1. and to attempt the conquest of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and other places; as well as to attempt the design for the taking the gold and silver of the plate fleet; and that he might do it without exception, he therefore did accord with the King of Sweden, at the time that the peace between Spain and England could not have permitted such an attempt by one who depended on the King of England.

The following letter from Pope Urban to Lewis XIII. of France, upon the marriage of Charles I. must convince every candid reader that that Prince (to speak in the language of the times) when he married the person of his Queen, did not marry her religion likewise.

URBAN the VIII. Pope, &c.

To our well-beloved son in Christ, greeting, and apostolical blessing. The orthodox religion, lately adorned in England with a royal crown, by your sister's marriage, but now with grief and troubles overcome, doth implore your help, and embraeth your knees. There was hope the liberty of religion would be the dowry of that wedding; and you, seeking the kingdom of God, never would grant so weighty an affair, except, both by the laws of wedlock, and the promise of Charles, the dignity of religion was established. But now you are not ignorant of the assaults hell intendeth there against your majesty's and the catholic church's vows. Those that rejoiced at the coming of the catholic religion into that kingly bed must now be in fear of prison, and of the hangman. Yea, that we may not doubt but that war is again denounced sacrilegiously against you, there is exacted from the English catholics the oath of allegiance, which the curse of Paul V. hath condemned, and the church's piety doth detest. They are resolved rather to lose their life in the midst of torments, than to fall away, by that kind of oath, from Christ that reigneth in the Popes.

Your majesty sees that that faith is broken, for which you obliged yourself, by a solemn promise made unto the church, that so the safety of those that were endangered may be guarded, by the defence of so great an authority. By the same counsels and resolutions whereby you shall defend your own reputation, you shall also defend the cause of heaven, and comfort the tears of the church. It is an affair most worthy to be most exactly performed by the most Christian King, whose name shall appear in the blessing of the applauding England, if you shall do so much as to sever that reproach from that King and kingdom. The Cardinal Spada will unfold our meaning unto your

majesty, to whom we most lovingly impart our apostolical blessing.

Given at Rome, at St. Mary Major, under the ring of the fisher, the 30th of May 1626; and of our popehood the third.

(Signed) JOHN CIAMPOLUS.

Account of all the Trades now practised in London, for the Information of Parents and Youth in their Choice of Business.

Of the ENGRAVER.

THE engraver, we are now speaking of, is that person who is employed in cutting dies for money and medals, in making moulds to cast metals into various figures, in cutting seals, &c. This is a very ingenious art, and requires the genius of a statuary, or painter, to be able to represent both figures and passions in their minute pieces. The workman first draws a plan, or design, of his work upon paper, then he chisels the best steel he can find, especially if it is a die he is to cut; forges it into the fashion he wants it, then upon the polished face he punches down the figure he means to cut: As he works in metal, the whole is performed by an instrument called a punch, which, with a stroke of a hammer, strikes into the steel, to form his figure in concave. If he works in glass, it is performed by cutting, with the assistance of diamond powder. When he has finished his figure, if in steel, he case-hardens it, and gives it the true polish; and if in glass, it is polished with emery and putty.

This business requires a very steady hand and a quick sight, as none deal in such minute strokes as many be observed in the workmanship on seals and medals. It is a very profitable employ to a master, and a journeyman may earn a guinea, and if a noted hand thirty shillings, a week. Their education may be only to read and write English, and understand common arithmetic; but the chief care must be employed in learning to draw; without which it is impossible to make a good workman: How absurd would it be, suppose I wanted a device to be cut, or a die for an historical medal, if the workman could not give a sketch upon paper of the design of the work? By this I should be able to judge if or not he apprehended my meaning; and might be enabled from this view of my own ideas, to correct the error of my first invention, which I could never do, unless the artist could furnish me with this plan.

There are works of this nature carried on by mechanical engines, contrived for cutting devices in cornelians and other stones, which render those kind of toys cheap; for by the help of those engines, the common heads we see on such seals as are sold by the Jews, and in toy-shops, are sold to the first hand for four or five shillings a dozen; which, if done by the hand by any tradesman of note, would cost two guineas a piece: But this is a branch of stone-cutting, and does not come directly under this head, the engraver being only concerned in cutting the original patterns for these engines.

The sum usually given with an apprentice to a seal engraver is from 5 to 20l. The sum necessary to set up a master is 10l. The hours of working are from six to eight.

[To be continued.]

THE STATE-COACH A TALE:

In Imitation of the Manner of Dr. SWIFT.

[From the Political Register.]

ONCE on a time a grand lord-may'r
(No matter when, no matter where)
Kept a huge pompous coach of state
Of most enormous bulk and weight;
And on the times of public joy,
To wheel about the pond'rous toy,
He kept beside a noble string
Of horses, fit to draw a king;
All of high blood, all beasts of breeding,
But vicious from excess of feeding;
Of course intractable and heady,
Yet in one point perfectly steady,
Viz. each good fixed was true and hearty
To his own interest and his party;
Nay this curst spirit had posited
To such degree each sturdy beast,
That not a single chuff would move
From threats or lashing, fear or love,
Unless in partnership he drew
With those of his confederate crew,
Though thus the clumsy and the clever,
Ill-pair'd off hobbled on together.

Hence, when the coach was order'd out,
Buck would refuse to match with Stout,
At least one inch would not proceed
Unless impetuous Di'mond led,
Who when of late our grand premier,
And then uncheck'd in his career,
While he tugg'd on the vast machine
O'er rough and smooth, through thick and thin,
Would often with their rapid turn
Make the wheels creak and axle burn;
Yet, give the haughty devil his due,
Though bold his quarters, they were true:
Yes, let us not his skill disparage,
He never once o'ersteer'd the carriage,
Though oft he whistl'd it one would think
Just o'er the pitfall's headlong brink;
While at each hair-breadth 'scape, his foes
Would cry, there, there, by G-d, it goes!
And as stiff Buck would ne'er submit
But on these terms to champ the bit,
Stout in return was full as fullen,
Nor the same hardihood would he pull in,
Unless by cautious Duke preceded,
Or by pacific Sawney headed:

The body-coachman hence unable
To rule the refractory stable,
Was forc'd to leave the saucy brutes
To terminate their own disputes;
And when they deign'd to wear the traces,
Chuse their own partners and their places;
But, tir'd themselves with these distractions,
Relov'd at last the several factions
(For in their anger all had wit)
Some terms of union to admit,
Which, that more firmly they might bind,
Drawn in this form by all were sign'd:

We, the contracting steeds, (express'd
Here was the name of each prime beast,
As Di'mond, Sawney, Duke) however
Determin'd not to work together,
Yet by these presents are agreed,
Together peaceably to feed:
On this account then, (work or play)
Let each receive his custom'd pay:
Confirm we by concurring votes
To each his daily peck of oats:
Besides, omit we by no means
Proportion'd quantities of beans;
Nor yet warm mashes when 'tis chafe 'em,
Nor Bracken's balls when pleas'd to use 'em;
For as 'tis likely from full feedings
At times, diseases may be breeding,
'Tis right, for every horse that is sick,
Who finds the food should find the physic.

These previous articles now clos'd,
Here prudent Di'mond interpos'd,
Long lam'd for his contempt of self,
And views which center'd not in self,
How chang'd at present? (or no more
Wears he that mark which once he wore.)
Quoth he, (wrapp'd round with many a clout
His greasy heels, the horses gout)
'Snug now ourselves and our dependants,
Shall we neglect our dear dependants?
Nay e'en from scripture we should learn,
For our own households due concern;
Left we incur then, to our shame,
Of infidels the accursed name,
Provide we next (if such your will is)
For all our present colts and fillies;
No matter, though for this supply
We drain our master's coffers dry:
Stretch we the grant too, if ye please,
E'en to the future colts of these;
Then to their collings in entail,
Till issue of such issue fail:
Well, bullies, are you all content?'
Each steed here snorted his assent;
And more 't express'd their joy of heart,
All let at once the obsequious 't;
The news, through all its spacious round,
Re-echo'd to th' unmanner'd sound;
And now adjust their pretensions,
And thus secur'd their long-bread'd pensions,
Like porkers fattening in the sty,
On their fat rumps at ease they lie;
Uplift'd to their ears in draw,
Yet not a single beast will draw.
Dogs! to reduce you all to reason,
I with, at least, for some short season,
That in your present master's stead,
Too meek to tame to rough a breed,
Too mild to curb your factious spirit,
Too good to treat you as ye merit,
Stern boisterous Cramswell from the dead,
Or bluff old Hal would lift his head,
That I might see you bound and skip
Beneath their disciplining whip;
That I might see your pumper'd hides
Flogg'd, till from out your urrow'd sides
Spun, in each part, the fizy blood,
Too rich from sloth and copious food;
That thus let out from all these sluices,
It may purge off its vicious juices;
While I should hear you, at each jerk,
Cry, 'ah no more, we'll work, we'll work.'

Arrival of Ship, at the several Ports of the World.

Arrived at Gravesend, the Charming Molly, Poauq, fm. Belfast; Bance Island, Stein, fm. Grenades; Gibbons, Coar, fm. Barbadoes; General Wolfe, Brown, fm. Lisbon; General Carlton, Davis, fm. Quebec; Beulah, Henderson, fm. New York; Pratt, Freeman, fm. Boston; Lawrence, Rulden, fm. Jamaica; Jordan, Petterfon, fm. Virginia; General Wolfe, Omand, fm. Boston; Christian, Steel, fm. Grenades; Swan, Banning, fm. Maryland; Meliora, M't Gomery, fm. do. John and Jane, Johnson, fm. Riga; Mary, How, fm. Dunkirk; Four Friends, Meriton, fm. Boulogne; Squirrel, Roach, fm. New England; Britannia, Davenport, fm. Boston; Pike, Cheesman, fm. Alicante; Burrell, Lilly, fm. Virginia; Ancona Pgt. Lewis, fm. Trieste; Planter's Adventure, Lowry, fm. South Carolina; Montrose Packet, Noray, fm. Montrose. Arrived at Lynn, the Friendship, Whentland, fm. Liverpool. Arrived at Yarmouth, the Adive, Howard, fm. Cork. Arrived at Liverpool, the Adive, Howard, North Carolina; Fair America, Rogers, fm. Pifcataqua; William, Eccles, fm. Antigua; Lord Grey, Deutrey, fm. Dominica; Lucy, Boyer, fm. Boston; Kitty, Collins, fm. Virginia; Betty, Atkinson, fm. do. Mary, Dickson, fm. Jamaica. Arrived at Bristol, the Jesse, Lawrence, fm. New-York; Success, Gill, fm. Waterford and Minehead; Cornwall, Morgan, fm. St. Kitts. Arrived at Penzance, the Cecilia, Montford, fm. Dublin; Betty, Robins, fm. Exon; William and Elizabeth, Snow, fm. Cork; Sufannah, Beal, fm. Falmouth. From Falmouth, failed the Duke of Cornwall, Purchase, for London. Arrived at Plymouth, the Garland, M. W. fm. Halifax; Elizabeth, Todd, fm. North Carolina; Joyce, Leach, fm. Cagliari; Sardinia, M. W. fm. South Carolina; Londonderry, Brooks, fm. Rotterdam. Arrived at Teignmouth, the Adive, Casely, fm. Oporto. Arrived at the Jenny, Baker, fm. Bilbao; Exchange, Oates, fm. Bristol; Natty, Bartlett, fm. Lisbon; John and Elizabeth, Richardson, fm. Nova Scotia. Arrived at Southampton, the Thomas and Ann, Luke, fm. London; Lark, Corkhill, fm. Whitehaven; John and Elizabeth, Eynon, fm. Tenby; Montague, Pinaux, fm. Guernsey; Sukey, Chevalier, fm. Jersey. Sailed the Mary, Jarvis, f. Plymouth; Friendship, Aih, f. South Carolina. Arrived at the Hopewell, Turner, fm. South Carolina; Free Malon, Guillon, fm. do. William and Robert, Murphy, fm. Cork; Rebecca, Richardson, fm. London; Deire, Boffy, fm. France; Hornet Sloop, Morgan, fm. North Carolina; Dolphin, Simblet, fm. South Carolina. Sailed, the Free Malon, Guillon, for London; Charming Betty, Belt, f. Maryland; Bermudas Pgt. Wood, f. Barbary; Rebecca, Richardson, f. do. William and Robert, Murphy, f. Havre; Mally, Ritchie, f. St. Lucar. Arrived at Portsmouth, the Amity's Succession, Duffield, fm. Winyaw; Dolphin, Tullick, fm. Dublin; Industry, Norris, fm. Waterford; St. Ann, Le March, fm. Cadiz. Arrived at Dover, the Amey, Linday, fm. Rhode Island; St. George, Jones, fm. Cadiz. Arrived at the Downs, the Coventry, M. W. fm. —; Betty, Wood, fm. Boston. Sailed, the Bridgetown, Fowler, for Barbadoes; Alexander, Reid, f. Madeira; Polly, Kelly, f. Maryland; Seaford, M. W. and all the outward bound. Arrived at Irvin, the Jenny, Wood, fm. Montserrat. Arrived at Greenock, the Ann, Sinclair, fm. Virginia; Cunningham, Robertson, fm. Virginia. Arrived at Leith, the Charming Ann, Hutton, fm. Bilbao; Edinburgh, Gardner, fm. London. Arrived at Belfast, the Alexander, Watt, fm. Antigua. Arrived at Genoa, the Ann, Shapter, fm. Topham; William & Mary, Mitchell, fm. Yarmouth. Arrived at Dublin, the Harrington, Edwards, fm. Holyhead; Racehorse, Williams, fm. London. Arrived at Cork, the Lord Camden, Dean, fm. New-York; Priscilla, Bownes, fm. Peterburg; Peggy, Denny, fm. Philadelphia; Bridge Town, Jewett, fm. Lancaster; Mary and Barbara, Riordan, fm. Bourdeaux; Mary Ann, Hanfen, fm. London; George, Neil, fm. Morlaix; Two Brothers, S. ymour, fm. Dungarvon; Kepple, Webb, fm. Plymouth; John, Edwards, fm. Liverpool; Fanny, Turner, fm. do. Hope, With, fm. Campveer; Dutchess of Hamilton, Giles, fm. St. Croix; Polifilion, Marret, fm. Jersey; Gustaphus Adolphus, Duffield, fm. Gottenburgh. Sailed, the Prince George, Haffeldon, f. Tortola; Hope for better Times, Ahern, f. L'Orient; John, Nelson, f. Jamaica; Peter & William, Stowards, f. Lisbon. Arrived at Bantry, the Polly, Bidgood, fm. Newfoundland. Arrived at Limerick, the Duke of Gloucester, Kelly, fm. Bristol. Arrived at Ancona, the Prince of Wales, Wright, fm. Yarmouth; Union, Ramer, fm. do. Penelope, Alexander, fm. Peterburgh; Charming Betty, Snow, fm. London. Arrived at Leghorn, the Fanny, Moor, fm. Dublin; Hawke, Antlice, fm. Civita Vecchia; Jenny, Allison, fm. do. Joseph and Betty, Bidgood, fm. St. Ives; St. John, Salmon, fm. Newfoundland; Dampier, Dampier, fm. do. M. of Rockingham, Baker, fm. do. Concord, Scott, fm. Hamburg; Helen, Edgar, fm. do. Montrose. Arrived at Naples, the Cecilia, Gooch, fm. Falmouth; Apollo, Giffon, fm. do. Felicity, Brooker, fm. do. Good Intent, Taylor, fm. do. Elizabeth, Jenkins, fm. do. Dispatch, Gooch, fm. Yarmouth; Dolphin, Dillon, fm. Alicante. Arrived at Venice, the Hope, Goldsmith, fm. London; K. George, Graham, fm. St. Ives; Tryton, Royal, fm. Yarmouth. Arrived at Lisbon, the Sukey, Durel, fm. Newfoundland; Providence, Whitty, fm. do. Sally, —, fm. do. Trial, Curtis, fm. do. N. S. de Concoicao & Luzitania, Joze de Luz, fm. Bahia; Nancy, Waddle, fm. New-York; Mary and Elizabeth, Henfaw, fm. do. Rebecca, Osborne, fm. Philadelphia; Elizabeth, Harvey, fm. Madeira; Nancy, Horton,

fm. Kinfale; P. George, Craik, fm. Inverness; Batchelor, Ramsey, fm. Philadelphia; Rofe, Dowling, fm. Cork; Monckton, Morey, fm. Carolina; Ranger, Kennedy, fm. New York; Dove, Nicholson, fm. Newfoundland; Hawke, Bodkin, fm. Dingle. Arrived at Oporto, the Speedy, Baker, fm. Newfoundland; Sarah, Hunter, fm. London; Ceres, Shepherd, fm. do. Lyon, Lizard, fm. Halifax. Arrived at Alicante, the M. of Granby, Kirkman, fm. Yarmouth. Arrived at Barcelona, the John, Alburn, fm. do. Hercules, M'Gwan, fm. Guernsey; Diana, Wilson, fm. Canco; Lady Theodore, Hunter, fm. Shetland. Arrived at Bilbao, the Rebecca, Collins, fm. New England; Sta. Cathalina, Del Valle, fm. London; Drake, Stomlake, fm. Teignmouth; Polly, Broad, fm. Newfoundland. Arrived at Cadiz, the Drie Gebroers, Schmarye, fm. Altona; Friends, White, fm. London; Venus, man of war, fm. Buenos Ayres; P. George, Guerin, fm. London; Pool, Froit, fm. Newfoundland. Arrived at Malaga, the True Briton, Williams, fm. Newfoundland. Arrived at Helvoet, the Hicks, Wilton, fm. Whitehaven. Arrived at Jersey, the Princess, Le Brocq, fm. St. Andero; Jenny, Vibert, fm. Bilbao. Arrived at Antigua, the Watson, Staples, fm. Lancaster; William and Elizabeth, Young, fm. London. Arrived at Figuera, the Lovely Liza, M'Eachen, fm. Newfoundland; Billy, Polbury, fm. ditto. Arrived at Gibraltar, the Antelope, Darby, fm. New England; King George, Potts, fm. Philadelphia. Arrived at Barbadoes, the Barbadoes Pgt. Catles, fm. London. Arrived at Jamaica, the Fanny, Legg, fm. London; Liberty, Bird, fm. Liverpool; Hero, Atkinson, fm. ditto; Elizabeth, Young, fm. Bristol.

Price Current of the following Commodities, in London.

MERCHANDIZES by the lb. — Carmanian Wool red, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. Vigonia wool, 6s. 10d. to 9s. Spania do. 1s. 10d. to 3s. 3d. 7-8ths. Malabar pepper, 1s. 7d. 3-4ths to 1s. 7d. Bullipatum do. 1s. 7d. 3-4ths to 1s. 7d. 7-8ths. Mohari, 1s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. Verdigrise, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. Pimento, 8d. 1-4th to 8d. 3-8ths. Virginia Tobacco, 9d. 1-half to 11d. Maryland do. 9d. 1-half to 11d. 1-8th. — MEARCHANDIZES by the Ton: Litharge, 13l. to 13l. 10s. Campechy logwood, 9l. to 9l. 5s. Jamaica do. 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15s. Honduras chipp'd do. 7l. to 7l. 5s. Unchipp'd do. 5l. to 5l. 5s. Fernambuco do. 40l. St. Martine do. 11l. to 14l. 15s. Guinea red wood, 38l. 10s. to 39l. Angola do. 7l. 5s. Tobago fustick, 4l. to 4l. 15s. Jamaica do. 3l. 10s. to 4l. Sanders, 35l. 15s. to 36l. Branlet, 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. — OILS by the Ton, of 236 GALLONS: Galipoli, 40l. Seville and Majorca do. 39l. to 39l. 10s. Genoa do. 43l. 10s. to 44l. Train oil, (252 gallons) 18l. 10s. Cod do. 19l. Whalebone, 350l. to 360l. Lead by the fother, of 19 1-half c. 14l. 10s. — DRUGS by the lb. Ruffia Rubarb, 14s. 6d. to 15s. India do. 9s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. Ruffia californ, 3l. 15s. to 4l. Canada do. 7s. 6d. to 11s. Cardamoms, 6s. 6d. to 7s. India semen contra, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. Sicilian Manna, in quills, 3s. to 4s. 6d. Do. in forts, 1s. 6d. to 3s. Jalop, 2s. 8d. to 3s. Quinquina, 2s. 3d. to 5s. Sallapareille, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. — DRUGS per Hundred Weight: India Aloes Succotrin, 9l. to 30l. Barbadoes do. in gourd, 6l. to 6l. 10s. India refined borax, 32l. 5s. to 34l. 15s. English refined do. 31l. Benjoin, 15l. 10s. to 20l. 10s. India assafetida, 10l. 5s. to 11l. Turkey do. 10l. to 12l. India refined Camphire, — to — English do. 29l. 5s. to 30l. Caffia lignea, 1l. 10s. to 20l. Gambogium, 22l. to 26l. India Galbanum, 19l. 10s. to 20l. 10s. Turkey do. 24l. to 25l. Gum landrac, 1l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. Do. dragon, 9l. 15s. to 12l. Do. guaiacum, 9l. 15s. to 14l. 10s. India gum armoniac, 21l. to 31l. Turkey do. 23l. 10s. to 25l. 5s. India gum opponax, 42l. to 44l. Turkey do. — to — Gumlic in leaves, 6l. 10s. to 14l. Do. in grains, 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s. Strickard, 2l. 15s. to 7l. India long pepper, 17l. to 18l. Barbadoes Tamarins, 3l. India do. 5l. 10s. Sago, 6l. to 7l. 3s. Epfom salt, 8s. Armoniac oil, 1l. 10s. to 10l. Curcuma, 4l. 10s. to 4l. Tincal or unrefined borax, 13l. 15s. to 17l. 10s. 7l. to 7l. 7s. — GOODS by the Cwt. of 112 lb. Brown sugars of St. Christopher's, 1l. 14s. to 20l. 6s. Antigua and Jamaica do. 1l. 13s. to 1l. 19s. Grenades do. 1l. 12s. to 1l. 18s. White do. of Barbadoes, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 14s. Grenades do. 1l. 10s. to 1l. 15s. to 2l. 16s. Second, 2l. 12s. 6d. to 2l. 14s. Third, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s. Ground sugars, 2l. 4s. to 2l. 8s. Teffes, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 3s. Molasses or Treacle, 15s. to 15s. 6d. Double refined sugars, 4l. 14s. to 5l. 5s. Powder loaves, 3l. 12s. to 4l. 4s. Single loaves, 3l. to 3l. 11s. Lumps of do. from twenty to twenty-five pounds, 2l. 17s. to 3l. 5s. Do. of thirty pounds, 2l. 16s. to 3s. 7s. Sugar canes, 1l. 13s. to 2l. 16s. Mocha coffee, 9l. 15s. Dominica and Grenades do. 4l. 5s. to 5l. 3s. Curacao Cocoa nuts, 9l. 10s. Cayenne do. grey 3l. 7s. to 3l. 8s. Red do. 3l. 5s. to 3l. 6s. Goy-aquil do. — to — Curallina Rice, new, 16s. 6d. Old do. 15s. 6d. English alum, 17s. 6d. Roman do. 1l. 18s. to 2l. Green copers, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Senegal gum, 5l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. Arabic do. 4l. to 4l. 4s. India do. 3l. 5s. to 4l. Aleppoe galls, 4l. to 4l. 4s. Cream of tartar, 2l. 17s. to 2l. 18s. Rhenish argol, 27s. 4s. to 2l. 8s. Bologna do. 2l. to 2l. 5s. Leghorn white, 1l. 6s. to 1l. 15s. Do. red, 1l. 2s. to 1l. 8s. Nepallian do. 18s. to 1l. 4s.

DIVIDENDS to be made to Creditors.
Feb. 23. Joseph De Britto, of Fenchurch street, London, wine merchant, at Guildhall. — Feb. 24. William Brymer and Thomas Tatlock, of Bread street, warehousemen and partners, at Guildhall. — Joseph Didier, of Little Winchester street, London, merchant, at Guildhall. — Samuel Lightfoot, of St. Mildred in the Poutry, London, Linen-draper, at Guildhall.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.
Amsterdam, 35. Ditto at Sight, 34.9. Rotterdam, 35. 12 1-half Uf. Antwerp, no price. Hamburg, 34 8 2 1-half Uf. Paris, 31 1-4 h. Ditto at 2 Uf. 31. Bourdeaux 2 Uf. 31. Cadiz, 39 1-half. Madrid, 39 5-8ths. Bilbao, 39 1-4th. Leghorn, 49 1-half. Genoa, 48 1-half. Venice, 50 5-8ths 3-4ths. Lisbon, 5 6-7-8ths a 5 7. Oporto, 5 6 3-4ths. Dublin, 8 3-8ths. Agio of the Bank from Holland, 4 3-4ths.

PRICES OF GOLD AND SILVER per Ounce.
Gold in Coin 3l. 18s. 8d.
Ditto in Bars 3l. 18s. 8d.
Pillar Pieces of Eight, large 5s. 4d. 1-8th.
Ditto Small 5s. 4d. 1-8th.
Mexico large 5s. 4d. 1-8th.
Ditto Small 5s. 4d. 1-8th.
Silver in Bars 5s. 5d. 1-half.

The Prices of Corn at the following Markets.

L O R C H E S T E R .
The Bushel 8 Gallons 1-half.
Wheat 6s. 06d. to 6s. 08d. | Barley 21s. per Quarter.
C E R N E .

The Bushel 9 Gallons.
Wheat 6s. 09d. to 7s. 00d. | Barley 23s. per Quarter.
Y E O V I L .

The Bushel 13 Gallons.
Wheat 9s. 06d. to 10s. 6d. | White peas 8s. to 9s. 00d.
Beans 4s. 00d. to 4s. 6d. | Coloured 6s. 8d. to 7s. 00d.
B R I D P O R T .

The Bushel 9 Gallons.
Wheat 7s. 00d. to 8s. 00d. | Beans 3s. 02d. to 3s. 00d.
Barley 3s. 00d. to 3s. 00d. | Oats 18. 06d. to 18. 00d.
C R E W K E R N E .

The Bushel 9 Gallons.
Wheat 7s. 06d. to 8s. 00d. | Pease 4s. 4d. to 6s. 00d.
Barley 3s. 03d. to 3s. 04d. | Oats 6s. 6d. per sack.
Beans 3s. 00d. to 3s. 00d.

C H A R D .
per Quarter.
Wheat 52s. to 00d. | Oats 11s. to 00d.
Barley 25s. to 00s. | Pease 44s. to 00d.
Beans 24s. to 00s.

H O N I T O N .
per Quarter.
Wheat 52s. to 00s. | Oats 16s. to 00s.
Barley 23s. to 00s. | Pease 48s. to 00s.
Beans 24s. to 00s.

E X E T E R .
The Bushel 8 Gallons.
Wheat 5s. 00d. to 5s. 06d. | Oats 1s. 03d. to 1s. 05d.
Barley 2s. 00d. to 3s. 02d.