XII 65

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Association

FOR

THE RELIEF

OF

THE MANUFACTURING AND LABOURING

POOR,

RELATIVE CHIEFLY TO THE

General Supply of Fish

IN THE

METROPOLIS AND THE INTERIOR.

Established in May 1812.

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REPORT,

&c. &c.

FREEMASONS' TAVERN,

5th July, 1815.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Association,

HIS GRACE

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.

In the Chair;

The following Report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated:—

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE MANUFACTURING AND LABOURING POOR, proceed to lay before the Subscribers and the Public, a statement of the measures which have engaged their attention since the last appeal to their liberality.

The Committee having renewed their inquiries, and further circulated the intelligence of the relief they were enabled to afford, proceeded to a due examination of the numerous cases of distress still calling for assistance in the manufacturing

districts. Continuing to act on the principles which had regulated their former gifts, they afforded help to local charities for the relief of the places, and to the extent subjoined —

	Cod.			Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
	T.	Cwt.	Qrs	Cod.	Her.	Pilch.
To Churwell - - - - -	.....			5	10	...
To Denby - - - - -	.....			8	6	...
To Holbeck - - - - -	.....			2	3	...
To Ashton under Lyne - - -	.....			2	3	...
To Sheffield and parts adjacent	.....			...	...	40
To Cumberworth - - - - -	.....			5	...	...
To Hayfield, near Buxton -	.....			5	...	...
To Bolton in the Moors - -	.....			10	...	...
To North Meols - - - - -	.....			5	...	...
To Ackrington - - - - -	.....			5	...	...
To Marple - - - - -	.....			5	...	...
To Preston - - - - -	.....			10	10	...
To Dudley - - - - -	.....			10	10	...
To Arthuset - - - - -	.....			5	10	...
To Kirkburton - - - - -	1	0	0	...	5	2
To Thurston Land - - - -	.....			...	5	1
To Heckmondwicke - - - -	1	0	0	...	...	5
To Mirfield - - - - -	.....			...	5	2
To Hartshead - - - - -	.....			...	5	2
To Perriston - - - - -	.....			...	5	5
To Radford - - - - -	.....			...	5	5
To Cumberworth Half - - -	0	16	1	...	...	...
To Woottonunderidge - - -	1	7	1	...	...	...
To Cheetham - - - - -	1	1	3	...	...	...
To Morley, near Leeds - - -	1	1	1	...	...	...
To Eastcombe - - - - -	2	1	1½	...	...	...
To Spitalfields - - - - -	8	2	1	...	50	...
To Leicester - - - - -	0	6	0	...	...	...

These donations were received with the most grateful feelings, and afforded timely and important relief. In the statements of distress forwarded to the Committee from the manufacturing dis-

tricts, the leading subject of complaint was the scarcity and exorbitant prices of all the necessities of life. From the commencement of their labours, the Committee had, therefore, endeavoured so to administer the bounty of the Subscribers as to increase and economise the general stock of food. To promote the consumption of fish among the poor of the interior was thus suggested ; and supplies of corned and salted fish were obtained, on moderate terms, by offers to the fishermen to take their surplus quantities of cod and herrings in good condition. The fish procured through this expedient, would, without the encouragement afforded by it, have been thrown overboard.

As soon as these cheap supplies were furnished, the Committee substituted grants of fish for those of money ; and the readiness with which the poor received this diet in parts where it was before generally unknown, encouraged the Committee to increase their attention to a sphere of labour connected with so many important objects of general good. By fully promulgating the bounty of the Subscribers, the Committee had obtained the most ample information as to the wants and sufferings of the manufacturing districts, at the time of the last General Meeting, and lost no time in affording the assistance intended by the liberality of the contributors. The number relieved, very shortly after that period, was thus considerable, and the means of furnishing that relief were greatly aug-

mented by collections, kindly made on the Fast-day following the Meeting, by clergymen and ministers of religion of various denominations, which the Committee avail themselves of this opportunity thankfully to acknowledge. The "Fish Association," formed about the same time, considering that this Committee were efficiently pursuing its own object, has more recently, in the most liberal manner, transferred the whole of its remaining stock, being £584 2s. 2d. in further augmentation of their funds.

Happier times for all classes of manufacturers were, however, from that period fast approaching. Trade had begun to revive, the necessities of life were soon afforded to the manufacturing poor, through the usual channels, and the circumstances, which in the first instance, had called forth the benevolence of the public, ceased to exist.—The Committee have, however, been gratified to observe, that although the measures originally adopted, were intended merely to furnish a particular relief, and to surmount a temporary evil, they were found to be such as were connected with general interests of uniform value and importance. The Committee have been happy to reflect, that the Association approved of the extension of the original objects of the institution to so important a measure of public welfare, as an increase of the consumption of fish, and the encouragement of the British Fisheries. An extension of the original

object of relief of the industrious poor it certainly must be considered ; but it is one which well provides for them, while it opens a source of benefits to all. The re-instatement of the labouring classes of society, together with the tendency which the efforts of the Committee had, nearly from their outset taken towards assisting and obtaining assistance from the fisheries, are circumstances which thus have necessarily directed their late operations almost exclusively to that important purpose.

It would seem on a cursory view to be a fact, for which no adequate or satisfactory reason could be given, that while so many of the inhabitants of this country are commendably employed in toiling hard for the cultivation of the earth, in the laborious exertions necessary from opening and enriching the soil, gathering in the harvest, and attending to all the detail of labour, even to the ultimate distribution to the consumer, with an ample deduction of expense from their hard-earned profits—an ample supply of excellent nutritious food surrounding our shores, and in a state always ready for our use, should be left comparatively untouched, or left for strangers to possess, and sometimes to collect for us to purchase from them ; and that this should be the case when the taking of it secures to us collateral benefits of inestimable importance, and forms a main support of that national dignity and pre-eminence which is derived from the excellence and bravery of our

sailors ; initiated to maritime toils by early employment in the fisheries. The Committee repeat that these resources are comparatively untouched ; for it is a fact that, with the exception of a small proportion of the country, there is no supply of fish which merits the name of a supply, or it is such a supply as would readily be considered a famine, were it applied to any other article of food in general use among us.

Although no reason can be assigned which can sufficiently account for so little having been effectually done to supply the country with fish, it will not be difficult to point out what has been, and in a measure continues to be, the sources of this evil, as it now presents itself ; and we may notice,

1. The unskilful interference which from the earliest times has been practised with the fisheries, in order to promote their interests, and the want of encouragements suited to their nature, and the character of the persons engaged in them.

Were we to judge of the condition of the fisheries from the number of attempts which have been made for their regulation and improvement, we must certainly conclude that nothing could be wanting to render their prosperity complete—the statute book abounds with enactments, intended to give them every sort of encouragement ; repeated ordinances, even under Protestant governments, for the eating of fish on particular days ; compulsory regulations for entering into the service

of the fisheries, and for not deserting them ; prohibitions against taking fish, except of proper sizes, and at suitable periods of the year,—companies almost innumerable established with capitals, varying in amount up to the extent of half a million, which for the most part have adopted the measure of becoming themselves concerned in the trade, and engaging in fishing adventures, and which also for the most part have thus completely failed in their purpose, and broken up their establishments. For in this case little of that superintendence can be exercised, which in other cases must serve to promote attention and so quicken industry. Here, there is no inviting spot where the owner of the soil may survey the progress of cultivation, and daily ascertain the sloth or diligence of those who labour in it. The scene of operation is in this instance remote from observation. The produce of these toils is such as baffles all calculations of its probable amount, and whether his servants have been negligent or industrious, whether they have brought home all their produce, or done that which is known to have been frequently done in these cases, sold it on the opposite coast, he has no means of ascertaining.

The Committee endeavoured to profit by the attempts which have been before made to promote the general supply of fish, and the effects which have followed them, and to avoid, as much as possible, the errors which they had the advantage,

not possessed by their predecessors in this sphere of exertion, of having thus suggested for their caution. They have therefore entirely avoided any immediate and direct interference in the obtaining of the fish: they have attempted collaterally to afford the fishermen encouragement, to contribute to their existing and natural inducements to exertion, and not further to connect themselves with their concerns. The nature and effect of these attempts will now be noticed.

Many years since there existed a Cod Fishery, carried on from the shores of this country to the North Seas and Iceland, in which about two hundred vessels were employed; but this fishery, from the operation of the duties on salt, had been nearly if not completely annihilated.

In the year 1782, some gentlemen of Yarmouth represented this public loss to a Committee of the House of Commons, and offered to re-establish that important fishery, if this impediment were removed. It not being found expedient that the measure should then be adopted, the fishery was not revived. The willingness which had been discovered in the manufacturing districts to receive, and even to purchase supplies of fish, together with the prospect offered of the sale of it in the general market of the metropolis for home consumption, encouraged the Association to propose to the general body of fishermen to purchase, at the rate of £18 per ton, all the corned cod

taken and cured at the North Seas and Iceland Fisheries which they could not otherwise dispose of, and should bring to Mr. J. E. Saunders, the agent to the Association, in good marketable condition. It should be understood that the vessels that engage in this fishery are furnished with large wells, in which a considerable quantity of fish is preserved, and brought alive to the London Market. The live fish form about one-third of their cargo; the rest of it consists of the fish which they salt and pile in the holds of the vessels. In the first season that the above inducement was offered to the fishermen, the Committee had the satisfaction to find, that one hundred tons of salted cod, and fifty tons of fresh cod, were brought to the London Market: none of which would have been otherwise taken. In the next season, the Committee renewed an offer which had before produced so useful an effect: the consequence was, that the supply then brought amounted to two hundred tons of salted, and one hundred tons of fresh cod; and in the year 1813, when the Committee again renewed their offer, no less a quantity than six hundred tons of salt cod, and three hundred tons of fresh cod, were thus added to the common stock of human food. The whole of these large quantities of fish were disposed of in the manner before noticed, and formed a material article of the food of that immense body of French prisoners which have since quitted our shores.

In the last year, the Committee were proceeding again to adopt a measure of encouragement fraught with such important benefits, when an impediment occurred which they mention with deep regret.

The allowances of salt, duty free, for the purposes of the North Sea and Iceland Fisheries, were regulated by the 25th Geo. III. cap. 65 ; and the curing of the fish in the former instances in which the Committee were concerned, had proceeded with due sanction under this Act. When the fishermen, however, were about to proceed on their voyages in the last year, difficulties arose as to their entering under that statute ; and it was suggested that the allowances of salt given by it had been repealed by subsequent enactments. Seventy pounds weight of salt for the dry salting of one hundred weight of cod are barely sufficient for the purpose. But, probably through some obscurities which had incidentally arisen on a multifarious subject, the 38th Geo. III. cap. 89, which allows only fifty pounds weight of salt for the cure of one hundred weight of cod ; and even the 41st Geo. III. cap. 21, by which twenty-two pounds of salt per hundred weight are allowed, to preserve fish for a few days after its landing, were successively mentioned as the Acts under which their entries should be made. It has been since found, that one of the masters of a fishing boat actually entered under the latter statute, having been directed so to do, and concluding that all

was right. An alarm, however, had spread throughout the body of fishermen, and when, by the kind interference of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, an order to the Excise was obtained for the fishermen being allowed the like quantities of salt, duty free, which they had before received, they for the most part wholly abandoned that fishery for the season. The number of vessels which were about to proceed to it was double that of the preceding year, in which nine hundred tons of cod were obtained; and the injury thus produced may be readily estimated, for only about one hundred and fifty tons of live and salted cod were furnished by these fisheries in the last year. The Committee have submitted to the consideration of Government, a measure which would completely obviate the impediment to the prosecution of those fisheries, connected with the renewal of the 41st Geo. III. cap. 21, being the Act under which the bulk of the salt-fish consumed in London is cured. But owing to the slow progress which the regular inquiries, perhaps in some degree necessarily make; the Bill passed only a few days before the close of the Session, without the remedy to these fisheries. The Committee have every reason to acknowledge the great attention paid to their representations by his Majesty's Government; but it is a fact which they cannot but seriously lament, that owing to the allowances of salt, duty free, not having been in a state of complete arrangement, fish to a very

large amount, which has been taken within the last three or four months, has been thrown overboard by the fishermen, to the great loss of themselves and the Public.

The Committee mention the above circumstances as they occur, in the course of a statement of facts; but feel it incumbent on them to add, from observation, that a more anxious desire for assisting the British Fisheries, and that deserving class of persons who labour in them, can no where more warmly be felt, than in that quarter where they naturally look for their chief support and encouragement.

The measure which may next be mentioned is, that of purchases made by the Committee of large quantities of salt for sale to the fishermen, as the particular circumstances of the fisheries may require it. The quantity of salt consumed in the North Sea and Iceland stations had become very considerable, and purchases proportionably large were made by the Committee in the last year to meet that demand, and further encourage their exertions. Through the hinderances which have been stated, so large a stock has been left on hand that the Committee must at least have greatly limited the amount of their encouragement for this year, if indeed the contingencies of a measure which had become so considerable, should have rendered any attempt on this subject with their reduced means at all advisable.

Another expedient of encouragement adopted by the Committee, and operating on the like principle, has been that of offering to the fishermen to take all their surplus mackarel at the rate of 10s. the 120.* This stimulus has been continued from the year 1812 to the present season, with a success much beyond the most sanguine expectation. With the certainty of obtaining at all hazards some reward for their labour, fresh adventurers have been attracted to the Mackarel Fishery; the utmost activity and perseverance has been excited among the fishermen; the daily supply has continued to increase long before any necessity existed for purchases by the Association; and at length so much attention had been excited at home among the lower order of retailers, and others, that the quantity which it has been necessary for the Committee to purchase, has been of comparatively very trifling amount, the loss by no means considerable, and many millions of this fish, a plentiful supply of which is so important a benefit to the poor in the metropolis, have been added to the general store of food that, without this stimulus, the public would never have obtained.

The Committee have also at various times purchased quantities of herrings, for the supply of the interior; and these purchases have operated on

* This measure was suggested to the Committee by Mr. Hale, of Spitalfields.

the like principle of encouragement to the fisheries which influenced the other attempts which have been noticed.

The true secret of stimulating the industry of the fishermen, and promoting the supply of fish, appearing to the Committee to have been thus discovered, they directed their attention to extend the benefit beyond the supply of Mackarel and Iceland Cod, to the general supply of Cod and Flat-fish in the metropolis. They soon found, however, that their limited resources presented an insuperable obstacle to their making the attempt. The total sum which the Public has entrusted to their management, including the receipt from the Fish Association, has not amounted to £17,000 for the relief of all the manufacturing districts, and for their general purposes. They therefore submitted to the consideration of his Majesty's Government the following proposal:—

A bounty of 5s. per cwt. to be granted on all the live cod fish, haddocks, ling, and halibuts, taken by British fishing vessels, which, in the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, shall be sold at Billingsgate Market at, or under, 4d. per lb. ; and which, in the other months, shall be sold there at, or under, 2d. per lb. : and of 2s. per cwt. on all the live plaice, skate, thornbacks, maids, and other flat fish,

taken by British fishing vessels, which, in the first mentioned months, shall be sold at Billingsgate Market at, or under, 2d. per lb. ; and which in the other months shall be sold there at, or under, 1d. per lb. The bounty in each year to be continued in distribution until the sum of £4000 shall thus be expended in it.

The proposed bounty would operate precisely on the same principle as the purchasing of the surplus quantities of fish. It would afford, to the extent of it, an indemnity against absolute loss, when the supply should be very large, and the prices consequently low. It would be distributed only when the necessity was greatest, and, as in the other cases, since all the fishermen would seek to obtain the higher prices, it would be a benefit which all would wish to avoid with the losing sales, on which alone the bounty would be payable.

- From the experience which the Committee have already acquired on this method of encouragement, and the opinions of those who are well-qualified to judge of the effect, it would seem satisfactorily evident, that the general supply of fish in London would be augmented by this bounty to an extent very far indeed beyond the increase obtained by any former one of the like amount.

The Committee would here further observe,

that a variety of little grievances and hardships, which must be expected even under the best possible public arrangements that could be suggested, are constantly occurring to the fishermen, through ignorance, inadvertence, and accident, which frequently demand the attention of the Committee. They are too minute to particularize, and separately may not be considered of any general moment. They are often, however, of serious consequence to the poor fishermen they concern, and render it quite necessary that such an institution as the Association should exist, to obtain for them the proper remedy.

2. The duties on salt are constantly producing the most serious impediments to the progress of the fisheries. The present bearings of this evil may thus be stated:—The duties on salt amount to more than twenty-nine times the price of it; or, in other words, when salt is purchased, more than twenty-nine equal parts of the sum are paid for duty, and less than one such part for its intrinsic value. The salt, with the duty on it, thus becomes so expensive as to be placed quite beyond the procurement of the fishermen. No fish could therefore be salted by them, but for certain allowances of salt, duty free, afforded under the superintendence of the Excise. The large amount of these duties offers the most powerful inducements to the commission of frauds on the revenue; and consequently, were it not for vigilant attention,

and heavy penalties, they would be practised to a great extent. The Acts which have provided the allowances are extremely numerous, and not a little confusion has prevailed among them. With regard, however, to the removal of these duties, there are some to whom it may be proper to remark, that it is much easier to point out a mischief, than to suggest a remedy; that they have continued for centuries, during the administration of all the eminent characters which have for so long a period of our history occupied the stations of authority, that none of them have seen the period at which the abolition of the salt duties was thought expedient; and that they have now become a very important source of revenue.

It can be scarcely necessary therefore to add, with reference to the allusions made in the course of this Report to one branch of them, that the Committee are by no means to be understood as complaining of an inconvenience overlooked or needlessly tolerated. The Public may be assured, it is a subject which is not forgotten, and that a complete remedy would be provided, were it immediately practicable. It is to be remarked, however, that the fisheries of no other country have any hinderance or embarrassment whatever from salt duties. In France, where, indeed, the oppression of it chiefly arose from the purchasing of the taxed article having been compulsory, the duties on salt are altogether abolished. They

were abolished by Pedro III. King of Arragon, in the year 1283; and so complete was his perception of their mischief, that he decreed that neither he nor any of his successors should have power again to impose them.

3. Another general impediment to the progress of the British Fisheries, is the inability of poor fishermen to incur the heavy expense of purchasing vessels, and the excessive charges of their outfit. From a very early period the Dutch have been our most successful rivals in the fisheries. This may be readily accounted for by the consideration, that in addition to their being wholly free from the salt duties, and to the encouragement of the fisheries being there nationally and individually almost a principle of action, the expense of every sort of necessary to make a fishing voyage is, in Holland, trifling, compared with what British fishermen incur. The business of a master fisherman, with us, requires some substantial capital for its support. It is all hazard and uncertainty; with deductions from his profits, so large as to form a serious hinderance to his acquiring that proportion of property which is adequate to the pursuit.

Thus a material part of the capital which supports the fisheries belongs to the salesman, between whom and the fishermen the most intimate connexion of interests subsists; and without whose assistance it may much be doubted, whether, in the

present state of things, the British Fisheries could retain their standing. For all the capital disposable in the fisheries, ample outlets present themselves through the ordinary channels. The improvements of the fishermen are slow, their prejudices strong, and the condition neither of mind or body is such as to stimulate them to any zeal in correcting errors in their modes of business.

From the earliest times it has been a just subject of complaint, that the inhabitants of our island have been constantly paying a large sum to the Dutch for the produce of the ocean around it. It is said, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth four hundred Dutch boats were constantly employed in obtaining fish to be sold to the English. In the year 1750, the inhabitants of Lowestoff and Southwold, in Suffolk, were under the necessity of petitioning the House of Commons for relief, the Dutch having persevered in fishing so near the shore, and with such effect, as to sweep the fish out of their bays. The Dutch annoyed them with one hundred vessels at a time ; and as they stated, allowed the British fishermen in those parts to follow their occupations neither by day nor night. The Committee have found that a trade for turbot, very injurious to the revenue, is now carried on with Holland, in which several thousand pounds per annum are paid wholly in specie to the Dutch, by our own fishermen, to take for them turbot out of the ocean. The Committee thought it

proper to make a representation of this circumstance to Government, and to suggest the propriety of a bounty, small in amount, being offered to British fishermen, in order to afford them some relief from their peculiar disadvantages, and induce them to enter on the turbot fishery, which they are now almost hopelessly attempting. Were some trifling encouragement given them, there is every reason to expect that their superior skill and perseverance would soon render this fishery their own, and allow that excellent fish no longer to be confined as a luxury to the tables of the rich.

Lastly; it may be observed, as another general impediment, that the market of this immense metropolis naturally induces the body of fishermen to resort hither with their large cargoes of this perishable article, while scarcely any exertion has been made to forward it for the general supply of the interior, nor any sufficient arrangements for its due distribution even throughout the ample range of London and the parts adjacent.

So powerful an attraction is the London market, that it is not a rare occurrence for sea-ports to be worse supplied than the metropolis,—from whence fish is not unfrequently forwarded to the inhabitants of those parts. Fish has been forwarded to the London market—there purchased, and returned for the supply of persons residing at the sea-ports from whence it first came for sale. The

attraction of the London market, is however a necessary effect, which must continue to operate in its natural course. To give it a more beneficial operation in that course has been attempted, and the attempts will now be stated, with the local impediments which they are intended to remedy.

The Committee would here in the first place notice the impediment to the supply of fish in the metropolis, arising from the variations of wind and tide, in conveying the fish through the windings of the river. Before the encouragement offered by the Association to the mackarel fisheries, it was the common practice, when a very slack market was expected, to throw all the fish overboard at the mouth of the Thames, a sufficient inducement not being afforded for encountering the hazards and expense of conveying it to London. This practice still prevails with regard to other kinds of fish, and even in the mackarel season which has just closed, immense quantities of them were lost, for the reason that the wind being unfavourable, many of the fishermen were with their utmost exertions, unable to reach the London market with their fish when in good condition. Two remedies have been proposed for this evil; the one is the establishment of a road from Holy Haven, on the Essex side of the river, for the conveyance of the fish by land carriage, and the other lately suggested is the use of boats to tow

the vessels against wind and tide by a steam power. With regard to the former measure, it may be noticed, that the fish is already frequently landed at Gravesend, and brought from thence in machines. Gravesend is, however, nearer the metropolis, and the distance from Holy Haven to Gravesend, though not a very considerable, is sometimes a difficult part of the voyage. The Committee having understood, that the Fish Association were attending to this measure, suspended their consideration of it: this, however, they are now resuming. A serious, though not possibly an insurmountable, obstacle arises from the circumstance, that the Haven is not in the line of any public road; that horses would be wanted for the conveyance of fish only when the wind should be in a degree unfavourable; that when required they might often be so in considerable numbers; and that a new road which should be made, or an old one which should be repaired, would lead to a public road, where post horses cannot be obtained—an obstacle unknown on the Gravesend route.

Steam boats for towing the fishing vessels up the river, is a measure recently brought before the Committee, and to which due attention will be afforded.

The Committee would next notice some circumstances connected with the London fish market.

The London fish market appears to have been,

in early times, at Queenhithe. The spot seems, however, to have suited the convenience of the public, more than that of the fishermen. In the eleventh year of the reign of King Henry III. (1226), the constable of the tower was ordered to compel the boats arriving with fish to proceed to the market at Queenhithe; and Edward IV. in the third year of his reign (1462), directed that two out of three vessels arriving with fish, should proceed to the market at Queenhithe, that the other should remain at Billingsgate, and preference be always shewn to the market at the former place. At that early period, when the population of London appears not to have been a twenty-fourth part of its present amount, the metropolis was therefore furnished with two fish markets. The market at Queenhithe has been wholly discontinued, probably for some centuries, and it is not known that any other attempt has been made to establish a second market for fish, except that near Westminster Bridge. The latter was opened under the authority of an Act, 22nd Geo. II. for the amendment of which a Bill was brought in, which was lost, and two Acts were passed, one in the thirty-second, and another in the thirty-ninth year of that reign. The inhabitants of Westminster were extremely anxious for the success of the measure. It excited much interest, and underwent abundance of discussion. It appears, however, never fully to have taken effect, and its

failure was at the time attributed to the difficulty which the fishermen had to encounter from the variations of the tide, the fall of water at London Bridge, and the increase of distance.

That all the fish for the supply of this great metropolis, should have so long continued to be brought to a place in size so completely unfit for the purpose as Billingsgate market, is unaccountable. The crowding and confusion prevailing there, during the early hours of sale are not to be described ; the injurious effect of this inconvenience to the interests of the fisheries and the public, will however, be readily understood. The fish is sold in a kind of auction : the place is completely forbidden ground to all unaccustomed to combat with its difficulties : many salesmen are scarcely able in the general scramble to seize a spot at which to sell their fish, and some are ready to resign their engagements, despairing of relief from this intolerable inconvenience.

The spot occupied by the fish stalls and standings is a small contracted slip of ground, of sufficient breadth only to permit one row of them on each side of it, and leave a narrow passage for purchasers. There are houses on one side of this place, the owners of which claim the exclusive right of all the adjoining standings ; and would thus convert into private property one entire half of that part of the market which is appropriated to sales. A small part of it is unavoidably applied to

other general purposes. The consequence of the fearful crowding and tumult unavoidably arising is, that the salesman is compelled to sell the fish in a random manner, with a preference to any one who will buy a large proportion, and thus a system of regrating is established clearly injurious in its effect, and of which the Public are probably little aware. There is a numerous set of persons who attend Billingsgate, passing under the quaint appellation of "Bonjarees," whose business it is to watch all the favourable opportunities of the market, and to interpose their dealings between the salesmen and the fishmongers, as the variations of it shall render expedient. They are generally very active and expert, and are frequently the most successful in occupying stations of sale, while many of the regular salesmen are absolutely thrust out of it. The salesmen whose business is not considerable are thus particularly inconvenienced. These intermediate dealers are the persons who are expected to buy large quantities of fish, which in the general tumult it is contended would otherwise be sold with great difficulty. The fishmongers purchase to a great amount of these persons, who of course charge them precisely the prices which their dexterity has been able to promote. When the supply is very scanty their opportunities of bargaining are proportionably multiplied; and when it is not so there is often an unequal competition between them and the fishmongers, who,

when they are offering a price for a small quantity, will be superseded by a " Bomaree," proposing a larger purchase. The market is under the superintendence of the city of London, whose officers attend it, and hold situations there of expensive purchase and considerable gain, derived from fees greatly augmented by the attendance of the irregular dealers above noticed. These persons are perhaps very successful in concealing the nature of their pursuits, for it is certainly understood to be the duty of the officers to prevent these practices; and some years since a regulation was enforced that they should not commence their sales before ten o'clock, which is after the fishmongers have generally completed their purchases.

The first object to which at this point the Committee directed their attention, was that of increasing the size of the present market, or of removing it to some contiguous spot of suitable dimensions. The fire at the late Custom-house seemed to afford a place in every respect fit for the purpose. It is understood to be held by the Crown at a fee farm rent. The measure has been laid before his Majesty's Government, has been received with the accustomed attention, and is now under their consideration. The profits actually derived by the corporation of London amount, it is believed, to the sum of but from £60 to £70 per annum. The multiplication of shops and standings for the sale of fish, within

that ample range, the proportionate increase of any fees that may be due to the City, as the regular supervisors, on account of them, the various advantages which would thus be derived by the fishermen, the salesmen, the retailers, and the community at large, awaken the greatest anxiety, that no trifling obstacles should supersede this great improvement.

The Committee having thus noticed two material impediments to the supply of fish in London, proceed to consider some circumstances relative to its consumption affecting the metropolis, and the country in general, and the endeavours they have made on that subject. From the intimate connexion between the demand and the supply, this has been, however, in some degree anticipated.

There is no sort of public or general arrangement for the distribution of fish on its arrival, at the few yards of ground appropriated for the market at Billingsgate. A fishmonger residing near it may have the fish that he has purchased taken to his shop by the inconvenient method of hiring a porter. If it be at a distance, he must constantly employ a horse and cart, and no one unable to incur that expense, should attempt to open a fish shop far from the market. The poor walking dealers frequently after traversing a distance of two or three miles to this general resort, find there is no supply within their reach, and thus have to return with the loss probably of the earn-

ings of an entire day. The indispensable necessity of a constant outlet for all the fish brought to the market, renders the dealings of these persons of serious importance to the Public, particularly in distributing the fish in the metropolis, when the supply happens to be excessive. Indeed, the utility of encouraging and increasing the number of these little retailers, seems to be universally acknowledged. The Committee have, therefore, by no means considered it beneath their notice to afford them some assistance suited to their situation, and the result has fully induced them to persevere in doing so.*

An application, on the subject of a supply of fish, was lately made to the Committee, from some respectable individuals residing in the parish of Pancras, and in the northern parts of that of St. Mary-le-bone, who stated, that throughout a very large district in that quarter of immense popula-

* The method adopted was that of purchasing some asses and panniers to let to them at a trifling sum for hire, under the superintendence of one of the servants of the Institution, and it may be useful to state, that benevolent persons wishing to assist any poor individuals, and who will engage for their honesty, may in this way materially serve them, and benefit the Public. On application to the Secretary, he would give the necessary instructions to the superintendant of that little concern. Parish officers, and masters of workhouses might thus very usefully employ many poor persons, who are now unfortunately but a burthen to the community.

tion, fish was scarcely ever to be obtained ; fish-mongers not having been inclined to open shops at so remote a distance from the market. It was suggested to them, that one or more large depots might be formed there, and be supplied with fish by caravans, to be forwarded from Billingsgate, in quantities proportioned to the prices and supply for the day, and that such arrangements as to the prices of sale at these stations might be made, as might render them an accommodation to retail dealers choosing to resort thither, as well as a general benefit to the inhabitants. They were informed, that the Committee were ready to supply them at the cost prices, as soon as they should be prepared to receive the fish. It will shortly be seen, from what the Committee has done on the same principle in country places, that the measure is clearly practicable, and that if the inhabitants of the parts before mentioned, or any parts alike contiguous to the metropolis should still remain unsupplied with fish of the best quality, and on very moderate terms, it will really be only for the reason that sufficient zeal does not exist to raise a trifling fund in order to commence operations, and provide for contingencies, and to take a little trouble of superintendence and arrangement. The Committee repeat, that they are quite ready to afford a supply of fresh and salt fish on the above principle, to any parts adjoining the metropolis

which are now unfurnished with that article of food.

The fish obtained, by persons resident in the country, is little more than that which a person calling himself a fishmonger, purchases generally from some London fishmonger, for a gentleman's table, in fulfilment of a particular order, or which is less frequently the case, it is that which is bought for such an occasion directly of the London fishmonger. Thus to the price at the market is added the usual profit of the London fishmonger, with that addition which the professed dealer in the country finds it necessary to make for the trouble of an occasional order, so that their fish may generally be considered as forbidden food. The Committee were informed by the clergymen of one of the midland county towns, that fish was as great a rarity with them, as in the interior of the Continent.

The natural anxiety of the fishermen to press with their cargoes to the London market, and the disqualification of these persons, and in truth, for the most part, of the body of dealers in fish, both personal and circumstantial, to produce any considerable improvement in the trade, have been already noticed. The latter must serve as a reason for the singular fact, that, notwithstanding the comparative greatness of the London supply, and that the country is so very scantily provided with

that food, no particular exertions had been made for forwarding it thither by land carriage. The steps which the Committee have taken for promoting this object they proceed to mention.

It may, perhaps, be useful to premise, that the first attempt made for the conveyance of fish by land carriage, was by Captain Blake, at the commencement of the reign of his present Majesty. That active persevering friend of the fisheries caused several fish machines to be constructed at his own expense, and shops to be opened at all the principal markets in London, to which fish from Torbay, and various sea-ports, were conveyed for sale. The undertaking was, however, too considerable for a single individual; and he was compelled to resign the measure. But he had established its practicability and value; and from that period to the present, large quantities of fish have constantly, from time to time, been conveyed to London, on the plan which he had arranged, from sea-ports, where the industry of the fisherman is proportionably excited by this additional facility of sale. The Committee have endeavoured to extend the like measure to the supply of the interior with fresh fish.

They have offered to towns within a circuit of about one hundred miles from the metropolis, to afford them a supply of fresh and corned fish, by carriages which contain from about 20 to 30 cwt.

if at a distance exceeding forty miles, and by light carts, which will carry about seven hundred weight, should this method be preferred, where the place is within that distance, on respectable persons in the particular towns undertaking the superintendence, and for early returns. The fish is sent as regularly as the cost price in the market will permit; to this is added a sum to cover all expenses of carriage, &c. The Committee may mention Marlow and Wickham, in Bucks; Birmingham, with the adjacent towns; Henley, in Oxfordshire; and Maidenhead, in Berks; as having received a supply. At Birmingham, a very few months after it commenced, and a proportionate demand was raised, private individuals began to embark in the measure. The Committee were much gratified at being informed that the dealers were bringing great quantities of fish from the Yorkshire coast, on such moderate terms as would render it necessary for the parties to close their engagements with the Association. At Maidenhead, in Berks, which is a place by no means of large population, the quantity of fish purchased within about the last six months, is estimated at no less an amount than fifteen tons; for which, and all expenses, £501 have been charged; being little more than threepence-halfpenny per pound for the fish, and all the costs of conveying it thither. It has been nearly of all the sorts the season af-

forded,—cod, soles, turbot, salmon, &c.; and they state that the demand appears to be limited only by the price. They have received the fish, with little variation, regularly two days in the week. The Committee have succeeded at this place certainly beyond expectation, and attribute much to the excellent and judicious arrangements which are made for the success of the plan by the gentlemen of that town. The same success must, however, be attainable by the same means in the many other towns which are in like circumstances.

The Committee cannot pass this subject without acknowledging the benefit of a special exemption from post-horse duty, after the thirty-first day of January last, of all horses solely employed about the conveyance of fish, as another proof of the interest taken by Government in this important subject, and of their obliging attention to the applications of the Committee.

The Committee have thus pointed out some of the hinderances to this source of national prosperity, and the principles and measures of encouragement which they have adopted for the relief of the fishermen, and for the benefit of the community. They have, perhaps, stated enough to establish the practicability of extending this important good to all classes, both in the metropolis and the interior, and they now sum up their Report by earnestly appealing to the British Public

for their support and co-operation, and entreating them to reflect, whether the zeal which so long distinguished them for promoting the success of their own fisheries, and the important interests connected with them, should now be permitted to droop or to expire. The object of this appeal relates to assisting our fishermen in their career of toil and hardship ; augmenting our naval strength, and maintaining its superiority ; increasing the general supply of food, by an article which seems the common birth-right of an islander ; rendering the benefit accessible to the lower and needy class of society ; keeping open an inexhaustible resource in any emergency of want ; and, in short, daily doing good to all without exception. As long as the Public shall continue to provide the Committee with the necessary means, they will not relax their exertions ; and they particularly invite every person into whose hands their Report may fall, to use any influence he may possess in any country towns in order to induce some respectable inhabitants to take the trifling pains of making the arrangements above suggested, for the benefit of themselves and their neighbours. After the offers which the Committee have made, for furnishing parts contiguous to London, and so large a part of the country, with a supply of this invaluable article of food, should the evil so justly complained of still exist, it must be because

the object having been too long overlooked, sufficient public spirit is not now felt to sustain the little trouble and expense which is requisite for the purpose. But this surely cannot be the case. An appeal on this subject was perhaps never before made to the British Public in vain.

State of the Funds

Dr. CASH.

July 1, 1815. £. s. d.

To Balance in hand at last Audit	- - - - -	267	2	1
To Amount of Subscriptions since received	- -	5393	19	10
To Ditto of Collections	- - - - -	1628	3	1
To Amount received on General Sales of Salt Fish		6107	14	2
To Amount received on General Sales of Fresh Fish		1350	16	2
To incidental Receipts relating to Fish	- - - -	24	7	6
To Amount received on Sales of Salt	- - - -	185	8	2
To Amount received from the Fish Association,				
on the Transfer of their Balance to this	}	584	2	2
Institution - - - - -				
To Produce of various Sales and Interest of				
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	}	6436	19	10
		<hr/>		
		£.21978 13 0		

We have audited the foregoing Account of Receipts that the Balance in hand on that day is £.525 : 1 : 7; Horses of the cost of £.756 : 15 : 10; a large Stock of £.400; and also £.2000 of Exchequer Bills.

of the Association.

PER CONTRA.

Cr.

JULY 1, 1815.

£. s. d.

By Amount paid Messrs. Saunders for Salt } Fish and Expenses - - - - - }	7432	7	10
By Ditto for Purchases of Salt and Expenses -	2264	11	0
By Ditto ditto of Fresh Fish and Expenses - -	2203	0	0
By Ditto for Fish Machines and Horses for same	756	15	10
By Amount paid for Printing and Advertisements	558	5	6
By Ditto paid Thomas Whipham for Present } of Plate to Mr. Carter - - - - - }	- 105	0	0
By Amount of general incidental Expenses - -	295	4	11
By four Bills of £.100 each, received on Sales } of Salt Fish, not yet due - - - - }	- 400	0	0
By Amount of Purchases of Exchequer Bills -	7173	5	0
By Balance due on general Sales of Fish in the } Market - - - - - }	- 265	1	4
By Balance in hand this Day - - - - -	525	1	7
	<u>£.21978 13 0</u>		

and Payments, up to the 1st July, 1815; and do find that the Association is possessed of Fish Machines and Salt; Bills of Exchange, not yet due, amounting to

Witness our hands, { RICHARD MOSELEY,
WILLIAM BURLS.

of the Association

PER CONTRA.

ON

July 1, 1815.

By Amount paid Messrs. [illegible] for [illegible]

Fish and [illegible]

By Dues for Purchases of Fish and [illegible]

By Dues of Fish and [illegible]

By Dues for Fish Machines and [illegible]

By Amount paid for [illegible] and [illegible]

By Dues paid Thomas W. [illegible]

of Plate to Mr. Carter

By Amount of general incidental expenses

By four Bills of £100 each, received of [illegible]

of Salt Fish, not yet due

The Amount of Purchases of Exchangeable Bills

By Balance due on general Sales of Fish in the

Market

By Balance in hand this Day

and Payments, up to the 1st July 1815; and do find
that the Association is possessed of Fish Machines and
Salt; Bills of Exchange, not yet due, amounting to
WILLIAM BURLS.
RICHARD MOSELEY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

N. B.—The following List includes the Contributors to the FISH ASSOCIATION, as First, Second, or Third Subscriptions.

	£.	s.	d.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE } REGENT, }	200	0	0
Aston, Right Hon. Lord	10	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription	2	2	0
A. B. and C.	100	0	0
Abbott, Mr.	1	0	0
Alexander, William, Esq. Master in Chancery	21	0	0
Allen, William, Esq.	21	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription	10	10	0
Per ditto, a Donation left for charitable purposes by John Elliott, late of Bartholomew Close, Esq.	200	0	0
Angerstein, J. J. Esq.	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription	50	0	0
Angerstein, John, Esq.	25	0	0
Anonymous	100	0	0
Ditto,	2	15	6
Ditto,	0	12	5
Ditto,	3	3	0
Ditto,	1	10	11
Ditto, at Messrs. Drummond's,	20	0	0
Arnold, Rev. S.	1	1	0
Atkins, Mr. John,	1	0	0
Auberton, Mrs.	4	0	0
Auberton, Miss,	2	0	0
Auberton, Miss C.	2	0	0
Auberton, Miss M.	2	0	0
Auberton, Mrs. and Daughters, 2nd Subscription,	10	0	0

Austen, W. T. Esq.	10	10	0
A. B.	50	0	0
A. B.	3	0	0
A. B.	3	0	0
A. B. B. per Messrs. Hammersley's	200	0	0
A. M.	2	2	0
Bristol, the Earl of,	21	0	0
Brownlow, Right Hon. Lord,	50	0	0
Bayley, The Hon. Mr. Justice,	26	0	0
Baker, Sir F. Bart.	50	0	0
Baring, Sir Thomas, Bart.	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	50	0	0
Bernard, Sir Thomas, Bart.	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	50	0	0
Ditto, third ditto	21	0	0
The late Lady Bernard,	2	2	0
Bunbury, Sir Charles, Bart.	21	0	0
Baker, Lady,	20	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	20	0	0
Broughton, Rev. Sir Thomas,	50	0	0
Broughton, Lady,	10	0	0
Babington, Thomas, Esq. M.P.	20	0	0
Bagwell, J. Esq.	10	10	0
Bailie, Dr. Matthew,	10	10	0
Bailie, Colonel Robert,	5	0	0
Balldock and Hall, Messrs.	5	0	0
Baker, James, Esq.	5	5	0
Baker, Richard, Esq.	10	10	0
Balfour, General James,	10	0	0
Barber, Mrs.	1	0	0
Barclay, Robert and Co. Messrs.	21	0	0
Barclay, Perkins, and Co. Messrs.	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	50	0	0
Barclay, Robert, Esq.	21	0	0
Baring, George, Esq.	10	0	0
Baring, John, Esq.	10	0	0
Barker, John, Esq.	26	5	0
Barnard, Francis, Son, and Roberts	105	0	0
Barry, Richard, Esq.	10	10	0
Barton, John, Esq.	5	0	0
Bate, T. Esq.	21	0	0
Batty, Charles, junior, Esq.	5	5	0
Beachcroft, Rev. R. P.	2	2	0
Beachcroft, Mrs.	2	2	0
Bell, John, Esq.	10	10	0
Bellfield, Rev. T.	10	10	0

Bell, Rev. Dr. W.	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	25	0	0
Beloe, Rev. William,	2	0	0
Berkley, Mr. R.	1	0	0
Bewicke, Mrs. Calverley,	10	0	0
Bevan, Mr. S.	25	0	0
Bevan, Mr. U.	5	0	0
Birch, Thomas, Esq.	20	0	0
Binny, Charles, Esq.	10	10	0
Blades, John, Esq.	105	0	0
Bogg, G. Esq.	5	5	0
Bond, Peter, Esq.	10	10	0
Boone, Charles, Esq.	50	0	0
Boone, Thomas, Esq.	20	0	0
Bootle, Edward Wilbraham, Esq. M.P.	30	0	0
Bosanquet, S. Esq.	21	0	0
Bosanquet, Mrs.	5	0	0
Boyle, George, Esq.	10	10	0
Bradford, Rev. Edward,	5	0	0
Bradford, Edward, Esq.	5	0	0
Bradney, Joseph, jun. Esq.	5	5	0
Brereton, C. T. Esq.	5	5	0
Braithwaite, Miss.	1	0	0
Brickwood, Mr. John, jun.	1	1	0
Brough, A. Esq.	10	0	0
Broughton, Bryan, Esq.	5	0	0
Broughton, C. R. Esq.	5	0	0
Broughton, C. R. Esq.	26	5	0
Brouncker, John, Esq.	2	0	0
Browne, J. H. Esq. M. P.	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	30	0	0
Brown, T. P. Esq.	2	2	0
Brown, George, Esq.	50	0	0
Brudenell, Miss,	10	0	0
Budd, Rev. E. M.	2	2	0
Buller, Rev. Richard	10	0	0
Bulmer, W. Esq.	1	1	0
Burchall, Robert, Esq.	10	10	0
Burgoyne, Thomas, Esq.	10	0	0
Burgess, Rev. B.	1	0	0
Burgess, Mr. B.	1	0	0
Burgess, Mrs.	1	0	0
Burla, W. Esq.	5	0	0
Burne, James, Esq.	10	10	0
Burne, T. Esq.	10	10	0
Burr, Major-General,	5	5	0
Burt, Andrew, Esq.	26	5	0

Butler, J. Esq.	10	0	0
Butterworth, Joseph, Esq. M.P.	50	0	0
B. H. Lieutenant,	2	0	0
B. B.	10	0	0
B. A. S.	50	0	0
Cumberland, His Royal Highness the Duke of,	100	0	0
Cambridge, His Royal Highness the Duke of,	100	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	50	0	0
Ditto, third Subscription,	25	0	0
A Friend, by ditto,	100	0	0
Ditto, by ditto,	50	0	0
Canterbury, His Grace the Archbishop of,	100	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	50	0	0
Camden, The Most Noble the Marquis,	100	0	0
Cardigan, The Earl of,	100	0	0
Coventry, The Earl of,	100	0	0
Crawford, The Earl of,	21	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	20	0	0
Calthorpe, Right Hon. Lord,	100	0	0
Canning, Right Hon. George,	20	0	0
Cholmeley, Sir M. Bart.	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	6	17	0
Colpoys, Admiral Sir John, G.C.B.	5	5	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	5	5	0
Calvert, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. G.C.B.	10	0	0
Cameron, Major-General Sir John, K.C.B.	5	0	0
Carey, Colonel,	10	0	0
Carlisle, E. Esq.	5	5	0
Carter, W. G. Esq.	26	5	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	10	0	0
Cartwright, General,	20	0	0
Carter, Rev. G.	1	0	0
Chambers, A. H. Esq.	20	0	0
Chambers, D. Esq.	5	0	0
Cherry, George, Esq.	10	0	0
Cherry, Mrs.	5	0	0
Child and Co. Messrs.	100	0	0
Chislett, Mrs.	0	5	0
Cholmeley, Rev. Mr.	1	1	0
Christian and Son, Messrs.	5	5	0
Clarke, J. C. Esq.	21	0	0
Clarke, Boyd, and French, Messrs.	50	0	0
Clements, Mr.	1	1	0
Close, Major,	1	1	0
Cockrane, Arch. Esq.	50	0	0

COLLECTIONS

At Allhallows Parish, London-Wall,	1	18	0
— Aldingbourne Parish, per Fry and Son,	4	14	6
— Battley Church, per Rev. Mr. Sedgwick,	3	0	0
— Bala, per Rev. J. Charles,	9	2	0
— Burton Church, per Sir Mont. Cholmeley,	7	3	0
— Beachcroft, Rev. Mr. per Mr. Dixon,	5	0	0
— Chiswick Church, per Rev. T. Bowerbank,	49	2	9
— Christ Church, Newgate Street, per Rev. Mr. Crowther,	37	0	0
— Clapham Church,			
— Clapham Meeting House, per Rev. T. Phillips,	44	11	5
— Cheshunt, Herts, per Rev. W. A. Armstrong	11	3	0
— Chester Meeting House, per Charles Silliamson	6	0	0
— Chester Methodist Chapel, per Mr. J. Braithwaite,	7	0	0
— Constantine Church, Cornwall, per Rev. J. Vincent,	1	0	0
— Camberwell Church, per Rev. E. Smyth,			
— Chesterton Parish, per Rev. J. Forster,	8	5	0
— Croft and Skegness, per Rev. J. Green, Curate,	2	5	0
— Cowen, per Rev. R. Adams,	3	6	0
— Dunton, Bucks, Parish of,	10	9	6
— Dutch Church, Austin Friars, per the Rev. Dr. Werninck,	16	3	2
— French Church, Threadneedle Street, per Rev. A. Ansparte,			
— Folkston, Yorkshire, per Rev. Mr. Wrangham,	1	13	2
— Grantham Methodist Chapel, per Sir Montague Cholmeley,	16	0	0
— Hackley Parish Church, per Rev. J. Clemenson,			
— Hatfield Parish, per Rev. F. J. Faithful,	16	0	0
— Hugglescote Chapel, Leicester, per Rev. W. Lea,	2	2	6
— Henlow Church, Bedfordshire,	4	8	0
— Hythe Methodist Chapel, per Rev. J. Cusworth,	4	0	0
— Horn Church, Essex, per Rev. Wm. Shirley,	8	16	4
— Hunmanby, Yorkshire, per Rev. Mr. Wrangham,	56	4	6
— Honiton, per Rev. Mr. Lewis,	6	18	0
— Hungerford Church, by Rev. J. Bradford, per Burnley and Co.	17	14	0
— Iver Church, Uxbridge,			
— Independent Meeting at Maldon, per Joseph Patterson, Esq.	6	10	9
— Jones, Rev. Thomas, Collection by,			
— Kentish Town Chapel, per Rev. Dr. Middleton,	18	5	0
— Knightsbridge, Cook's Ground Chapel, per Rev. Mr. Bunce,	13	8	0
— Lawreith, per Rev. Richard Buller			

At Lee Church, per Rev. George Lock,	13	6	6
— Lauceston Westleyan Methodist Meeting House,	5	0	0
— Lymphsham, per Rev. C. Stephenson,	5	0	0
— Lewes, Rev. William, Collection by,	5	1	4
— Lutheran Church in the Savoy, per Rev. C. F. Steinkopff,	25	0	0
— Middleton, Rev. John, two Sermons by,	2	18	0
— Mitcham Church, per Rev. S. D. Meyers,	32	10	2
— Moravian Chapel, Fetter Lane, per Rev. C. T. Latrobe,	6	6	6½
— Meyton, Yorkshire, per Rev. Mr. Wrangham,	2	2	4
— Much Marcle, Herefordshire, per Rev. K. E. Money,	7	0	0
— Methodist Meetings, and various Connexions, per Mr. Blanchard,	96	12	5
— Maidstone, per Rev. R. Gower,	9	6	0
— Three Methodist Congregations, per Mr. Blanchard,	5	12	0
— Newbury Methodist Chapel, per Rev. W. Horner,	5	0	6
— Nottingham, per Mr. Samuel Taylor,	10	0	0
— Oving Parish, per Fry and Sons,	10	0	0
— Park Chapel, Chelsea,	10	3	0
— Penzance, per Rev. G. C. Smith,	2	0	0
— Poltimore Church, per Lord Rolle,	2	0	0
— Peckham Chapel, per Rev. Dr. Collyer,	60	12	0
— Plymouth Dock Chapel, per Churchwardens,	18	14	6
— Quebec Chapel, per Rev. Dr. Bingham, A. D. L.	68	13	6
— Rye Methodist Chapel, Sussex,	2	8	6
— Ross, in Holderness, per Rev. J. Simpson,	2	12	4
— Runcorn Church, Cheshire, per Rev. W. E. Keyt,	15	12	0
— Roehampton Chapel, per Rev. Colston Carr,	9	2	6
— Rotherham, per Rev. Mr. Hickling,	3	3	0
— Roseyard Meeting, Maidstone, by Mrs. Carroll,	3	12	4
— Rainham, per Rev. G. Noel,	8	0	0
— St. Swithin's, London Stone, per H. G. Watkins, M. A. Rector,	40	5	8
— St. Mary, Aldermary, and St. Thomas the Apostle, in Bow Lane,	8	1	2
— St. Edward's, Cambridge, per Rev. S. Vince,	12	15	9
— St. Austell's Church, per Rev. Wm. Andrews,	4	5	7
— St. Blazey's Church, per ditto,	2	6	6
— St. Saviour's Southwark, per Rev. W. Harrison,	12	17	6
— St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, per Rev. Daniel Wilson,	115	17	6
— St. Mary-le-Bone Church, per Dr. Heslop,	12	11	7
— St. Botolph's, Aldgate, per Rev. W. A. Trollope,	22	14	6

At St. Clement's Danes,	27	4	3
— St. Giles's Church,	21	0	0
— Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, per Rev. J. Hilyard,	13	0	0
— St. George's Chapel, Albemarle Street,	8	0	10½
— Salem Chapel, Woolwich, per Rev. J. Percy,	5	9	0
— St. Martin, Ludgate, per Rev. Dr. Walmsley,	13	2	6
— St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, per the Rev. Dr. Conybere,	15	4	3
— Shebbear and Sheepwash, per Rev. D. Evans,	2	0	0
— St. Peter's, Cornhill, per Rev. J.W. Vivian, M.A.	32	11	4
— Shrone in Kent, per Day and Co.	7	8	6
— St. Mary's, Islington, per Mr. Heath,	52	0	0
— St. Mary's, Walworth, per E. Byton,	8	8	8
— Sheffield, Queen Street Chapel, per Rev. J. Boden,	8	14	7
— St. Issey's Parish Church,	2	0	0
— Shrewsbury Unitarian Chapel, per Rev. John Wicksted,	20	5	0
— St. Martin's, East Loo, Cornwall, per Rev. W. N. Michell,	2	8	0
— St. Peter's, Bedford, per Rev. J. Breanton,	1	14	7
— Trinity Church, Minories, per Rev. H. Fry,	6	10	6
— Taunton, per Rev. Samuel Greathed,	5	0	0
— Thirsk Methodist Meeting, per Mr. S. Bardsley,	9	9	0
— Thetford, St. Peter's Church, per H. C. Manning,	8	6	6
— Waltham Abbey Church, per Rev. T. Pickthall,	12	7	0
— Woodburn Chapel, Tavistock Square,	9	6	11
— Walthamstow Chapel, per Rev. G. Collison,	16	7	0
— Woolwich Methodist Chapel, per Mr. T. P. Weaver,	3	12	8½
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Cooke, Mrs.	1	0	0
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Cookson, Miss,	1	1	0

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M. M.	1	0	0
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Person unknown,	2	0	0
Peyton, Mr. W. G.	2	2	0
Phillips, Richard, Esq.	10	0	0
Phillips, William, Esq.	5	5	0
Phillips, Mrs.	1	0	0
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Pollock, W. Esq.	10	0	0

Pollock, Mrs.	.	.	.	.	.	10	0	0
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Porter, Major General,	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	0
Potter, Rev. Mr. Woottonunderidge,	.	.	.	.	.	2	0	0
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R.	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
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Salisbury, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of,	-	-	-	-	30	0	0
Seymour, Right Hon. Lord Robert,	-	-	-	-	10	10	0
Sparrow, Right Hon. Lady Olivia,	-	-	-	-	10	10	0
Sedley, The Hon. George,	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Saumarez, Admiral Sir James, G.C.B.	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Spencer, Lieutenant-General Sir Brent, G.C.B.	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Smith, Sir Culling, Bart.	-	-	-	-	10	10	0
Sitwell, Lady,	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Sanford, Mr. W. A.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Sapte, Mrs.	-	-	-	-	6	0	0
Sargeant, John, Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Sayer, Charles, Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
Scott, Claude, Esq. M.P.	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	21	0	0
Scott, Thomas, Esq.	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Scott, J. Esq.	-	-	-	-	10	10	0
Scott, J. B. Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Seugel, Mr. B.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Shudd, Mrs.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Shore, Sydney, Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Shore, Mrs. Sydney,	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Sloane, William, Esq. M.P.	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Sloate, Mr.	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Smith, Mr. R.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Smith, J. P. Esq.	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Smith, Husband, and Devas, Messrs.	-	-	-	-	50	0	0

Smith, Samuel, Esq. M.P.	-	-	-	10	10	0
Smith, Thomas, Esq.	-	-	-	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	21	0	0
Smith, Thomas, Esq.	-	-	-	10	10	0
Snell, Mr.	-	-	-	1	0	0
Sotheby, W. Esq.	-	-	-	20	0	0
Stainforth, Richard, Esq.	-	-	-	20	0	0
Steinkopff, Rev. C. F.	-	-	-	1	1	0
Stephen, James, Esq. M.P.	-	-	-	50	0	0
Stephenson, Mrs.	-	-	-	1	1	0
Strange, W. Esq.	-	-	-	10	10	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	40	0	0
Sturges, Mr.	-	-	-	2	2	0
Surtees, Robert, Esq.	-	-	-	5	0	0
Sutton, Miss,	-	-	-	5	5	0
Swale, John, Esq.	-	-	-	5	0	0
Swinford, H. K. Esq.	-	-	-	26	5	0
S. H.	-	-	-	1	1	0
S.	-	-	-	2	0	0
S. C. Mrs.	-	-	-	5	0	0
S. T.	-	-	-	1	0	0
S. L.	-	-	-	5	5	0
Teignmouth, Right Hon. Lord,	-	-	-	50	0	0
Trevor, Hon. John,	-	-	-	20	0	0
Tatham, Bailly, and Saunders, Messrs.	-	-	-	105	0	0
Taylor, Edward, Esq.	-	-	-	10	0	0
Taylor, Mrs.	-	-	-	1	1	0
Taylor, Mr. R.	-	-	-	2	2	0
Taylor, Mr. J. senior,	-	-	-	1	1	0
Taylor, Mr. J. junior,	-	-	-	1	0	0
Taylor, Mr. C. W.	-	-	-	1	0	0
Taylor, Miss P.	-	-	-	1	0	0
Teape, Mr.	-	-	-	5	5	0
Thesiger, A. Esq.	-	-	-	5	5	0
Thirkill, J. Mrs.	-	-	-	21	0	0
Thompson, Richard, Esq.	-	-	-	100	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	50	0	0
Thomson, J. D. Esq.	-	-	-	10	10	0
Thornton, the late Henry, Esq. M.P.	-	-	-	50	0	0
Thiold, Rev. Edward,	-	-	-	2	0	0
Tillard, William, Esq.	-	-	-	20	0	0
Tilson, J. H. Esq.	-	-	-	21	0	0
Timberlake, Mr. G.	-	-	-	1	0	0
Towers, Mrs.	-	-	-	5	5	0
Towers, Rev. S.	-	-	-	2	0	0

Townsend, Edward, Esq.	-	-	5	5	0
Townsend, Mr.	-	-	2	2	0
Townshend, Mrs. Mary,	-	-	5	0	0
Tradesman, whose Servant took for a one pound note, and mistake could not be discovered,	}		4	0	0
Trevelyan, W. B. Esq.	-	-	50	0	0
Truman, Hanbury, and Co. Messrs.	-	-	50	0	0
Turnbull, G. Esq.	-	-	10	0	0
Turner, John, Esq.	-	-	5	5	0
Turner, Samuel, Esq.	-	-	10	10	0
Tydell, S. R. Esq.	-	-	5	5	0
T. A.	-	-	10	10	0
Twopenny, Rev. Richard,	-	-	1	0	0
Tyrell, Miss,	-	-	5	0	0
Underwood, Mr. W.	-	-	2	0	0
Vansittart, Right Hon. Nicholas, Chancellor of the Exchequer,	}		50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	50	0	0
Villiers, Right Hon. J. C.	-	-	25	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	10	10	0
Vangelder, Mrs.	-	-	2	0	0
Vernon, Hon. G.	-	-	5	0	0
Vansittart, Mrs.	-	-	10	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	10	0	0
Vansittart, Miss S.	-	-	10	10	0
Vernon, J. Esq.	-	-	10	10	0
Vyner, Robert, Esq.	-	-	50	0	0
Winchilsea, the Earl of,	-	-	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	21	0	0
Ditto, third Subscription,	-	-	21	0	0
Willoughby De Broke, Right Hon. Lord,	-	-	10	10	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	25	0	0
Windsor, the very Rev. the Dean of,	-	-	21	0	0
Walker, Mrs.	-	-	1	1	0
Waller, Lieutenant-General,	-	-	10	10	0
Walton, Rev. Dr.	-	-	21	0	0
Ward, Rev. E.	-	-	1	12	0
Ware, John, Esq.	-	-	50	0	0
Warner, T. C. Esq.	-	-	10	10	0
Warren, Mr.	-	-	5	0	0
Watson, Rev. Dr.	-	-	5	0	0
Watson, J. M. Esq.	-	-	2	0	0
Watson, Mr. Ralph,	-	-	1	1	0

Watson, J. Esq.	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Watson, W. Esq.	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Watts, D. P. Esq.	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	30	0	0
Ditto, third Subscription,	-	-	-	-	10	10	0
Weldale, Rev. W.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Wells, John, Esq.	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Westmacott, Mr. Henry,	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
----- Workmen, the voluntary Contribution					7	14	0
of one Day's Wages by his,							
Weyland, J. jun. Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Ditto, third Subscription,	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Weyland, Mrs.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Whitbread, the late Samuel, Esq.	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Ditto, third Subscription,	-	-	-	-	21	0	0
White, John, jun. Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
White, Rev. Mr.	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
White, W. Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Whitfield, Mr.	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Whitmore, Mr.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Wickham, H. L. Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Wigan, Rev. Thomas,	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Wilberforce, W. Esq. M.P.	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Ditto, third Subscription,	-	-	-	-	10	10	0
Williams, Thomas, Esq.	-	-	-	-	52	10	0
Williams, Mr. W.	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
Williams, Rev. W.	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Williams, Mr.	-	-	-	-	9	2	0
Wilson, Rev. Daniel,	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Winter, Matthew, Esq.	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Wolff, George, Esq.	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Wood, Richard, Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Wood, Thomas, Esq.	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Woodd, Rev. Basil,	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Wooddeson, Mr. H.	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
Woods, E. Esq.	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
Woods, Mr. Joseph,	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Wrench, Jacob, and Sons, Messrs.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Wright, Mr.	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Wright, N. Esq.	-	-	-	-	10	10	0
Wynne, Dr. S.	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
W. E.	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
W. M.	-	-	-	-	1	0	0

W. T.	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
W. R. of Brompton,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
W. A. S.	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
W. Z.	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
York, His Royal Highness the Duke of,	-	-	-	-	-	105	0	0
Ditto, second Subscription,	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Yarmouth, Right Hon. the Earl of,	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Yeger, Mr. T.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Yonge, Rev. Dr.	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Y. Z.	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0

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