

The Poor have been farmed many years: for some years back they were farmed for £26. a month; last year a person contracted with the parish for three years, at £25. a month; but, on account of the late dear season, the parish allowed him an addition of £3. a month, which was intended to be taken off after the harvest. The parish rents a house and furniture; the farmer provides fuel, victuals and cloaths, &c. for those in the house, and gives pensions to those whom he can support at a less expence out of it. There are now 30 Poor in the house, who are chiefly children, and are principally employed in straw work: 22 out-pensioners receive 30s. a week. The farmer says he is not bound to give the Poor any particular diet, but generally observes the following bill of fare, viz.

	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.
Sunday,	Broth or gruel.	—	Meat, pudding, &c.		Bread, cheese, and small beer
Monday,	Ditto.	—	Cold meat	—	Ditto
Tuesday,	Ditto.	—	Bread, cheese, and beer.		Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	—	As Sunday.	—	Ditto
Thursday,	Ditto.	—	As Monday.	—	Ditto
Friday,	Ditto.	—	As Sunday.	—	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	—	As Tuesday.	—	Ditto.

Rebuilding the workhouse and vestry-room partly occasioned the increase in the Rates in the last 4 years.

September, 1795.

K E N T.

A S H F O R D.

THE parish of Ashford is situated on the borders of, but just out of the weald of Kent: it contains about 2000 acres: the rental of the parish is estimated at £4000. a year. The number of houses is about 320; and of the inhabitants near 2000, of whom not above 100 are Dissenters. The land is about 5s. 8d. in the pound on the half rental. Rectorial tithes are

are mostly taken in kind; vicarial tithes are compounded for, on the average, at 15*d.* an acre: hops pay 10*s.* an acre.

Labourers are paid 1*s.* 8*d.* a day in winter, and 2*s.* in summer. Within these ten years, a market for cattle, (held at first every month, but afterwards every fortnight,) was established here, and has proved of great service to the small farmers: before that period they were entirely at the mercy of the butchers, but can now find a ready market, even for a few sheep, or a pig or two. An annual fair for wool was likewise instituted at this place last year; and promises to prove of great utility. till then, all the wool produced in Romney Marsh was sold at once, for the same price, without the smallest regard being paid to the goodness or badness of it's quality: now, comparisons may be made at the fair, and various prices are given, according to it's excellence. Since the last shewing, the lowest price has been £ 8. 10*s.* the pack; the highest £ 9. 5*s.* Before the present war, the highest price was £ 15. the pack; but before the American war, the highest price here was only £ 9. the pack; and near the end of the American war, the lowest price was £ 4. 10*s.* the pack. The price, during the reigns of George the First and Second, was, at times, as high as it has been at any period in the present reign, except during the 5 years between 1787 and 1793, in which it nearly doubled the ordinary peace price.

Ashford has been paved substantially and satisfactorily, at not more than double the expence of what an Act of Parliament for this purpose usually costs. The inhabitants, fortunately, were unanimous; and the sum necessary for the work, amounting to £ 300. was obtained, partly from the highway cess, and partly raised by subscription. There is very little turnpike road in the parish. About 7 years ago the highways were execrable, but are now excellent, in consequence of individuals paying great attention to the repairs of such parts as are contiguous to their houses. The cess for the highway has never been higher than 9*d.* in the pound; it is now 6*d.*; and the debt incurred, in making the road, has been paid off, within £ 150.

Parochial business is managed by a committee of the principal inhabitants; one of whom attends, daily, at dinner, in the work-house. Some of the Poor are maintained at home; others are received into the parish work-houses. There are, at present, about 60 persons in the house: they earn, on an average, about 1*s.* a week, or about £ 150. a year. They are chiefly

chiefly employed in a bleachery, which has been lately established for bleaching Irish linen. The allowance to out-poor does not exceed 1s. a week, to a single person; 2s. a week, to two in a house; and 2s. 6d. to a family. About 2 removals take place every year: very few certificates are granted.

The only information obtainable relative to the Poor's Rates, was, that, from 1766 to 1786, they produced, annually, on an average, about £ 105*s.* at 4*s.* 3*d.* in the pound; and that last year, at 3*s.* in the pound, they amounted to £ 700.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

YEARS.		BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.		MARRIAGES.
1774	-	32	-	36	-	10
1775	-	39	-	29	-	11
1776	-	44	-	46	-	10
1777	-	43	-	36	-	11
1778	-	41	-	32	-	17
1779	-	59	-	41	-	12
1780	-	36	-	44	-	13
1781	-	45	-	39	-	22
1782	-	37	-	36	-	13
1783	-	44	-	42	-	15
1784	-	44	-	33	-	9
1785	-	49	-	50	-	19
1786	-	34	-	26	-	9
1787	-	48	-	27	-	10
1788	-	55	-	45	-	8
1789	-	35	-	32	-	13
1790	-	47	-	33	-	11
1791	-	45	-	41	-	17
1792	-	49	-	30	-	13
1793	-	49	-	32	-	23
1794	-	32	-	29	-	14

There

There is one Friendly Society here, which was instituted chiefly for the benefit of the widows of deceased members; and a free grammar school, and a writing school for poor children.

Poverty here, is generally ascribed to the low price of wages, and the high price of provisions they suit each other very well in summer, but not in winter. The Poor, in most parts of Kent, ten years ago, always eat meat daily. they now seldom taste it in winter, except they reside in a poor-house. Private brewing, even amongst small farmers, is at an end. The Poor drink tea at all their meals. This beverage, and bread, potatoes, and cheese, constitute their usual diet. Labourers only eat barley or oat bread. Even household bread is scarcely ever used: they buy the finest wheaten bread, and declare, (what I much doubt,) that brown bread disorders their bowels. Bakers do not now make, as they formerly did, bread of unsifted flour at some farmers houses, however, it is still made of flour, as it comes from the mill; but this practice is going much into disuse. 20 years ago, scarcely any other than brown bread was used.

J. nuary, 1795.

CHALK.

THIS parish contains about 1700 acres, and 230 inhabitants. 15 houses pay the commutation-tax; 27 are exempted, of which 6 are double tenements. The inhabitants are all employed in agriculture. The present prices of provisions are: beef, 6d. the pound; mutton, 6d.; pork, from 6d to 8d; bread, 14½d. a quartern loaf; potatoes, from 8d. to 2s. the bushel. Labourers are paid from 2s. to 2s. 6d. the day; by the great, they often earn from 2s. 6d to 3s. 6d. a day: wages have been advanced within the last 3 years, at least one-fifth. There are 3 ale-houses in this parish. The usual diet of labourers is the best wheaten bread, butter, cheese, and meat.

The rent of land, upon an average, is from 10s to 15s. an acre. Nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the parish is marsh-land, near the Thames, and about half of it let at the very moderate rent of 23s. an acre; and the rest of it, (supposed

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	BAPTISMS			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rate.			Net Expen- diture.			Rate in the Pound.	
	Males	Fem	Total.	Males	Fem	Total.		£.	s	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1785	3	2	5	4	1	5	2	137	2	6	108	11	0	2	6
1786	3	4	7	2	6	8	3	148	11	0	116	2	4	2	9
1787	4	4	8	5	3	8	5	136	0	0	105	14	8	2	6
1788	5	2	7	3	1	4	3	108	16	0	87	4	0	2	0
1789	4	1	5	2	4	6	10	138	19	0	78	13	8	2	0
1790	6	4	10	4	4	8	8	65	3	0	34	17	6	1	0
1791	3	2	5	1	2	3	9	64	17	0	43	8	8	1	0
1792	6	4	10	1	3	4	4	132	14	0	107	11	8	2	0
1793	10	2	12	3	4	7	0	64	17	0	88	19	0	1	0
1794	2	4	6	9	5	14	2	136	15	0	107	13	4	2	0
1795	1	2	3	11	8	19	8	137	14	0	98	12	8	2	0

21) 149

21) 206 21) 82

Average = $7\frac{1}{11}$ $9\frac{17}{21}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$

It is customary to pay out of the Poor's Rates, the county Rate, the parish-clerk's salary, the vestry-clerk's salary, and half the expences of providing substitutes for men who are drawn to serve in the militia, and many other incidental expences. The rents of a considerable part of the parish were advanced in the year 1790; so that the Rate since that time, although less in proportion to the rental, produces as much as a much higher nominal assessment did formerly.

April, 1796.

G R E A T C H A R T.

THE parish of Great Chart is situated in the weald of Kent: it's inhabitants are all agricultural labourers, with the exception of one gentleman's family. The nominal rental of the parish is £ 2000.; the actual rental £ 2500. There is no manufactory in this, or any other parish in the weald

weald of Kent: 300 years ago, the woollen manufacture here was very considerable: it is supposed that the decrease of fuel was the cause of its migrating to the coal countries. Most of the gentlemen's families in the weald sprung from the woollen manufacture; as in Sussex, many considerable families have originated from the iron works; which, from the scarcity of fuel, are now abandoned'.

Arable land, in the parish of Great Chart, lets from 8s. to 10s. an acre, pasture, from 16s. to £ 1. an acre.

A composition is taken for tithes, of

5s. od.	an acre for wheat,
2s. 6d.	for Lent corn,
2s. 6d.	for hay,
1s. od.	for pasture,
10s. od.	for hops,
3s. od.	for potatoes.

There is no Friendly Society in the parish.

According to the returns made to Parliament in 1786, the expences for the Poor, in 1776, were £ 266. 1cs. 6d.; and the Poor's Rates, in 1783, £ 381. 10s.; in 1784, £ 382. 5s.; and in 1785, £ 381. The Poor's Rates, at present, are at 3s. 6d. in the pound on the full rental. A six-penny assessment produces £ 50. About £ 475. are annually expended on the Poor; who are partly maintained in a poor-house, and partly at home. The paupers in the poor-house are chiefly old people and children. The parish officers expect a labourer to maintain 3 children: they allow 1s. a week for every child beyond 3, or permit the parents to send it to the poor-house.

Agricultural labourers receive 1s 8d. a day, in winter; and 2s. in summer: they earn, all the year round, about 11s. 6d. a week, on an average.

Table of Baptisms and Burials.

YEARS.		BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.
1725	-	8	-	—
1729	-	4	-	—
1742	-	9	-	—
1743	-	9	-	—

'All the iron work round the cathedral of St. Paul's was made in the parish of Beckley, in that county.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

YEARS.	BAPTISMS.	BURIALS.	
1744	- 13	- —	
1745	- 16	- 2	
1746	- —	- 6	
1747	- —	- 3	
1789	- —	- 5	
1790	- —	- 8	of whom 3 were paupers,
1791	- 17	- 15	4 paupers,
1792	- 22	- 7	4 paupers,
1793	- 11	- 8	
1794	- 19	- 8	4 paupers.

The adjoining parish of Little Chart is partly situated in the weald of Kent. There are 2 paper-mills in the parish, which are supposed to be the cause of a great influx of Poor. In 1793 the Poor's Rates were 7s. and in 1794 6s. in the pound on the nominal rental.

January, 1795.

C O B H A M.

THE parish of Cobham contains 2949 acres of land. The number of houses which pay the window or commutation tax is 40, whereof 5 are double tenements: 29 are exempt, exclusive of the College, which contains 21 tenements. There are about 560 inhabitants, (all of the established religion,) who are solely employed in agriculture. Labourers wages for many years were 18d. a day, but last year they were advanced to 20d. and are now, (March, 1796,) 2s. a day. The wages of woodcutters, and of others who work by the piece, have lately advanced about one sixth. The rent of land varies, according to its goodness, from 5s. to £1. 1s. an acre: the land tax is about 2s. 9d. in the pound on the net rental. The tithe of corn is taken in kind; but all other produce is paid for by an ancient composition. There are 3 ale-houses in this parish.

The

The farms are from 40 to 400 acres, and are mostly held by leases for 14 or 21 years: corn of all sorts is grown here, but wheat is the principal article of cultivation. About 1000 acres of this parish, consisting of Cobham park and woods, belong to the Earl of Darnley. There is a charitable foundation, called the New College, in the village of Cobham, situated near the church, built by trustees under the will of Sir William Brooke, Knt. Lord Cobham, for the reception, habitation, and support of 20 poor persons from this and several adjoining parishes¹. There is one Friendly Society, consisting of about 75 members, the rules of which have been confirmed by the Magistrates. Provisions, which in this part of the country usually follow the prices of the London markets, have been advanced at least $\frac{1}{3}$ in the last seven years, and many articles are doubled. Bread is now 1s. the quartern loaf; cheese, from 5d. to 8d. the pound; salt butter, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; beef, 6d.; mutton, 6d.; pork, 7d. a pound.

About 3 or 4 years ago, a house was provided for the Poor, who were farmed at 2s. 9d. a week each; the contractor received what they could earn: but this has been discontinued, and it is now in contemplation to set up an House of Industry. The usual diet of labourers is, bread, butter, cheese, pickled pork, and a little butcher's meat: potatoes, at this time, are a principal article in large families: wheaten bread, of the best quality, is generally used here; milk is very scarce.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates, in the Parish of COBHAM.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Total Expenditure.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.
1740	5	5	10	5	4	9	—	—	—	—
1760	7	10	17	5	7	12	—	—	—	—
1775	8	5	13	9	10	19	6	—	—	—
1776	6	9	15	5	5	10	3	—	—	—
1777	4	3	7	7	7	14	4	—	—	—
1778	6	14	20	7	7	14	2	—	—	—
1779	8	9	17	8	10	18	3	—	—	—
1780	7	7	14	13	19	32	4	—	—	—
1781	8	9	17	8	9	17	4	170	10	10

¹ For further particulars relative to this College, see Hausted's History of Kent, vol. i. page 205-6.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Total Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	
1782	6	5	11	7	10	17	5	213	6	11	
1783	13	6	19	12	9	21	4	259	18	0	
1784	10	5	15	6	4	10	4	272	0	11	
1785	12	7	19	6	6	12	3	217	17	6	
1786	7	6	13	8	9	17	5	222	16	1	
1787	4	10	14	5	8	13	10	255	8	6	
1788	7	10	17	3	11	14	8	264	2	6	
1789	6	11	17	7	8	15	15	277	9	9	
1790	5	12	17	7	9	16	2	225	18	6	
1791	10	7	17	4	9	13	3	313	16	9	
1792	7	11	18	12	8	20	7	243	10	11	
1793	8	8	16	6	3	9	6	205	0	0	s. d.
1794	2	8	10	6	5	11	3	165	12	0	2 0
1795	7	7	14	10	12	22	6	191	0	0	— —
1796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	330	0	0 ²	4 0

March, 1796.

HOTHFIELD.

THE parish of Hothfield is situated in the weald of Kent, and contains about 1244 acres of land. The number of houses that have annually paid the window tax, during the last 5 years, is about 40; about 10 are exempted. There are about 400 inhabitants in the parish; viz. 2 shoemakers, 1 tailor, 1 miller, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 4 shopkeepers who deal in groceries and chandlery, and the rest agricultural labourers. The grocers' and chandlers' shops have only been opened a few years: the articles they deal in were formerly sent for to Ashford, which is about 3 miles distant. The shopkeepers now procure their goods partly from Ashford, and partly from London, from whence riders frequently visit this place, and readily take orders for any article that may be wanted. There is no butcher in this parish.

* A sickness which prevailed amongst the labouring poor last autumn, and the dearth of provisions, were the causes of this advance.

Agricultural

Agricultural labourers earn 1s. 6d. a day in winter; and 2s. in summer. A boy, 14 years old, can earn 1s. a day, throughout the year. Women usually earn 8d. a day, except in summer, when their wages, for hay-making, weeding, &c. are 10d. a day; an industrious woman may earn 2s. 6d. or 3s. a day, in picking hops.

The average rent of land is 16s. an acre, including an unlimited right of intercommoning with the neighbouring parish of Westwell on a common of 500 acres. The yearly rental of land and houses in the parish, upon the average of the last 5 years, amounts to £1246 the land-tax produces £149. 4s. The Rector of Hothfield receives the following yearly compositions in lieu of tithe:

		s.	d.	
For the tithe of corn of all sorts	-	4	4	the acre.
For meadow land, from }	-	2	0	
10 }	-	2	6	
For hop ground	-	10	0	

There is a modus of 2d. an acre, for pasture ground. Underwoods in this parish, and in other parts of the weald of Kent, are exempted from tithe. In the parish of Charing, situated on the borders of the weald, the composition for wheat is 8s. an acre, and for Lent corn, 5s.; besides 1s. in the pound, for other tithe, to the Vicar. A great part of this parish is let at 5s. an acre; but, although the land is naturally poor, it is rendered productive by the lime which is procured from a neighbouring chalk-hill.

The roads in this parish are maintained by statute labour. Waggon with four horses work 4 days, or pay £1. 10s. a rental of £50. is deemed equivalent to keeping a waggon with 4 horses, and every rental exceeding £50. pays 6d. in the pound; a cottage is charged 2s. annually towards the roads. A turnpike road is now making from London to Ashford, which will pass through Hothfield. There is only one ale-house in the parish.

A decent brick cottage, with a garden and right of common, lets for £3. 10 a year.

The Poor's Rate, in 1770, was 1s. in the pound.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

		£.	s.	d.	
The expenses for the Poor in 1776 were	119	0	0	} From the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.	
The Poor's Rate in 1783 —	175	3	9		
Do. ————— 1784 —	174	9	3		
Do. ————— 1785 —	161	0	9		
Do. from Michaelmas 1789				s. d.	
to Michaelmas - - - 1790 —	166	15	9	at 2	9 in the pound.
Do. to Michaelmas - - 1791 —	182	13	3	at 3	0
Do. to Michaelmas - - 1792 —	136	17	8½	at 2	3
Do. to Michaelmas - - 1793 —	136	16	4½	at 2	3
Do. to Michaelmas - - 1794 —	153	3	9	at 2	6

Lands left for the relief of the Poor of Hothfield, and for the putting out poor children apprentices; wood allowed for fuel, &c. altogether produce about £50. a year; which sum is distributed by the steward of Hothfield place, to such persons as are thought to be most necessitous.

There is likewise a free school, (which was endowed by the Thanet family,) wherein a matron, whose annual salary is £10. instructs poor children in reading, &c. £4. a year were left for the repair of the school.

There is neither work-house, nor house of industry, in the parish: the indigent are relieved at home. Full half of the labouring poor are certificated persons from other parishes: the above-mentioned common, which affords them the means of keeping a cow, or poultry, is supposed to draw many Poor into the parish; certificated persons are allowed to dig peat. The inhabitants are, in general, healthy: in winter, however, agues are very common; they are, principally, ascribed to low diet. Bread is the chief food of labourers: in the winter they, usually, eat meat about twice a week. The little liquor they drink is procured from the neighbouring town of Ashford: they seldom, however, can afford to purchase beer, and in its place, have very generally, in this part of the country, substituted tea at every meal. Private brewing is gone much into disuse; some farmers, however, still brew their own beer.

There are neither Dissenting chapels, nor Dissenters in the parish.

Table

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of HOTHFIELD.

YEARS.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.						MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.							
1724	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1725	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1726	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
1727	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	1
1728	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	2
1729	—	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	4
1730	—	—	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	2
1731	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	none.
1732	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	none.
1733	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1734	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1786	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
1787	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3
1788	5	2	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	2
1789	3	4	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	5
1790	3	8	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	none.
1791	5	5	10	1 infant; 2, upwards of 70; 1, accidental death.						1
1792	7	9	16	2 infants; 1, of 30; 2, upwards of 80.						none.
1793	7	9	16	3 infants; 1, of 40; 2, of 70.						5
1794	2	10	12	3 infants; 1, accidental; 3, upwards of 70.						4

January, 1795.

M E O P H A M.

THE parish of Meopham is situated about 6 miles to the east of Farningham: its extent is estimated at 569 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It contains 117 families, consisting of 612 persons, who are all of the Church of England and chiefly agricultural labourers and linen-weavers. 34 single, and 14 double

houses pay the window-tax. The prices of provisions are: beef, 6d. the pound; mutton, 6½d; veal, 7½d. The price of wheat-flour is much the same as at London. Labourers' wages were raised, about May 1795, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a day: threshing corn is usually paid at 5s. much the quarter. There are 4 ale-houses in this parish: and 1 Friendly Society, consisting of 60 members, who pay 4s. quarterly, each, towards the general fund; in time of sickness, or in cases of accident, each member receives 7s. a week. The Society has £ 150. out at interest: their rules have been confirmed by the Magistrates. The rent of land varies from 5s. to 30s. an acre. The tithe of corn is taken in kind; but a composition is paid for vicarial tithe. The land-tax is at 4s. and amounts to about 3s. 6d. in the pound. Farms, in general, are small; except one, which is held under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The usual tenure is by lease, or at will; wheat, beans, barley, oats, clover, sainfoin, turnips, hops, fruit, and woad, are the principal articles of cultivation. There are not more than 6 acres of common in the parish. Casual Poor are relieved at home: orphans, and aged persons, are provided for by the overseer, in a poor-house, in which there are, at present, 6 aged persons, and 11 children. Their diet is, generally, broth, or milk, for breakfast; beef, for dinner; and bread and cheese, or butter, for supper, every day: the expence is about 3s. a week, for each person; or about £ 140. 8s. a year.

	£.	s.	d.
A labourer earns, at this time, 12s. a week during the whole year	31	4	0
Add 3s. a week for the harvest month	-	0	12 0
Ditto 1s. 6d. a week the other 5 summer months	-	1	10 0
	<u>£ 33</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>

A boy, at the age of 10 years, earns 6d. a day; at 12 years, 9d; at 14 years, 1s.; at 16 years, 1s. 6d.; at 18 years, 2s. a day. Women earn from 10d. to 1s. a day. The usual diet of labourers consists of bread, cheese, butter, pudding, and sometimes beef or mutton.

A Table of Baptisms, Burials, Marriages, and Poor's Rates.

Years.	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			Marriages.	Poor's Rates			Net Expenditure.			Rate in the Pound	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1680	3	4	7	Register of Burials wanting			—	9	12	8	9	12	0	0	2
1685	9	6	15				1	20	11	8	19	7	8	0	4
1690	11	6	17				1	40	0	0	58	10	8	0	6
1691	10	5	15				2	16	4	4	14	11	4	0	2
1692	6	8	14				4	19	14	0	13	7	10	0	2
1693	11	10	21				—	27	16	0	14	19	6	0	4
1694	7	6	13				2	27	13	8	28	5	0	0	6
1695	6	7	13				4	40	0	0	58	10	8	0	6
1696	9	8	17				3	40	10	0	56	8	1	0	9
1697	10	13	23				1	81	13	0	54	9	11	1	0
1698	9	7	16				1	73	8	0	61	12	9	1	0
1699	12	9	21				—	94	16	8	72	15	0	1	0
1700	13	8	21				3	81	3	6	82	3	5	0	9
1720	7	7	14				1	Accounts lost							
1740	10	10	20				1	118	3	4½	109	10	4	1	3
1760	9	10	19	7	8	15	4	259	7	1½	215	1	11	2	9
1775	8	13	21	8	6	14	5	211	3	0	188	16	11	2	0
1776	14	10	24	3	7	10	3	212	6	0	194	15	3	2	0
1777	10	6	16	9	7	16	3	212	11	0	192	0	0	2	0
1778	10	16	26	7	9	16	7	212	12	6	225	0	0	2	0
1779	10	15	25	7	6	13	8	213	12	0	222	5	0	2	0
1780	19	11	30	3	9	12	4	212	8	0	230	10	1½	2	9
1781	10	11	21	11	16	27	5	283	4	1½	289	3	0	2	0
1782	8	10	18	4	4	8	4	328	10	6	242	10	7½	3	0
1783	13	8	21	7	6	13	5	319	13	0	354	9	5	3	0
1784	12	6	18	10	8	18	4	322	7	6	334	13	3	3	0
1785	10	12	22	5	5	10	6	324	0	6	323	11	1	3	0
1786	11	12	23	8	7	15	3	429	9	6	350	4	3½	4	0
1787	7	18	25	7	7	14	6	432	8	6	438	10	3½	0	0
1788	15	7	22	4	4	8	7	448	5	6	468	12	2½	4	0
1789	8	12	20	6	4	10	1	451	18	0	465	10	0	4	0
1790	9	14	23	5	5	10	7	339	0	6	349	8	5½	3	0
1791	8	15	23	12	4	16	5	436	13	0	374	12	10½	4	0
1792	10	15	25	10	4	14	6	350	12	0	273	5	9	3	0
1793	4	15	19	7	8	15	8	349	11	0	415	6	2½	3	0
1794	15	10	25	6	11	17	6	351	5	6	379	15	0	3	0
1795	10	11	21	7	8	15	5	352	2	6	365	19	2	3	0
1796	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	352	2	6	428	11	0	0	0

37)734 22)306 37)136

-Average - 19½ -14½ 3½

April, 1796.

W E S T W E L L.

THE rental of the parish of Westwell, which is situated on the borders of, but a little out of, the weald of Kent, is about £2150. a year. There are lands, which belong to a charity, and are celled at £'8. Corn tithe is taken in kind; and £30. are paid out of them annually to the Vicar.

The Poor's Rates, during the last 5 years, have amounted yearly on an average to 4s. in the pound. The Poor in this parish are maintained at home: for three years they were employed in a poor-house, in weaving, &c. This however, it was found, did not answer, and the poor-house was lately discontinued. The Poor are not well managed, in this parish. 500 acres of common belong, jointly, to Westwell and Hothfield. No gentleman resides in this parish.

6d. in the pound is paid, almost universally on the weald of Kent, towards the roads.

Prices in the Weald.

					f.	s.	d.
A cord of wood	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
100 faggots	-	-	-	-	0	18	0
14 years ago they cost	-	-	-	-	0	12	0
A waggon, 4 horses, and 2 men by the day	-	-	-	-	0	10	0

The general diet of the Poor in the Weald, is bread, milk, potatoes, tea, and cheese: little or no meat is used; very little beer: and no butter. Rents, in general, have not much increased: at the Revolution they were nearly the same as at present. In Hothfield, however, they are supposed to have risen about a fifth in the last 20 years. In Romney Marsh, rents have doubled since the Revolution.

Wood-land in the Weald, having seldom been let, is rated very low. The average Poor's Rate, taken indiscriminately, in 20 parishes in the Weald, amounted to 4s. 6d. in the pound on the nominal rental.

The price of labour in Kent is extremely various: Mr. Boys, the author of the General View of the Agriculture of this county, says, that husbandry-

labour is nearly double what it was 30 years ago. He gives the following as the ordinary prices of labour in Kent, in the year 1795¹:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Labourers, the day, of 10 hours, from	0	1	6	10	0	2	0
Threshing wheat, the quarter (in 1795, some farmers on account of the badness of the crop, paid 10s. a quarter.)	0	2	0	—	0	3	0
Threshing barley, beans, and oats, the quarter	0	1	2	—	0	1	8
Threshing pease, the quarter	0	1	6	—	0	2	0
Spreading dung, the 100 cart-loads, 24 bushels each	0	3	6	—	0	4	0
Making hedges, the rod	0	0	2	—	0	0	4
Hoeing beans, the acre, first time	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Hoeing pease, the acre	0	3	0	—	0	4	0
Dutch-hoeing canary and barley, the acre	0	1	8	—	0	2	0
Common hoeing, the acre	0	3	6	—	0	4	0
Hoeing turnips, the acre	0	5	0	—	0	6	0
Reaping wheat, the acre	0	8	0	—	0	16	0
Mowing barley and oats, the acre	0	1	8	—	0	2	6
Binding and shocking, the acre	0	1	8	—	0	2	6
Cutting beans and binding, the acre	0	5	0	—	0	6	0
Mowing clover, and clover seed, the acres	0	2	0	—	0	3	6
Mowing grass in the marshes and meadows, the acre	0	2	6	—	0	3	6
Waggoner's wages, with board, yearly	10	0	0	—	13	0	0
If he is a married man, and boards himself, weekly, (with wheat and pork at reduced prices,)	0	10	0	—	0	10	6
Second ploughman, yearly	9	0	0	—	11	0	0
Third ploughman, ditto	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
Waggoner's mate, ditto	6	0	0	—	9	0	0
Second plough-boy, ditto	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
Third plough-boy, ditto	3	0	0	—	5	0	0
Brillist, ditto	12	0	0	—	16	0	0
Dairy-maid, ditto	4	0	0	—	5	0	0
Cook-maid, ditto	4	0	0	—	5	0	0
Shepherd, weekly	0	9	0	—	0	10	0
Women's wages for weeding, daily	0	0	8	—	0	0	10
Children, from 10 to 13 years old, daily	0	0	0	—	0	0	6
Ploughing an acre of land	0	7	0	—	0	10	0
Harvest-men, with board, weekly	3	10	0	—	4	0	0
Ditto, without board, weekly	5	5	0	—	0	0	0
<hr/>							
<i>Hop-Garden Labour.</i>							
Common labourers by the day, from	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Digging, the acre	0	1	8	10	0	2	0
Cutting, the acre	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
Poling, by the day	0	5	0	—	—	—	—
Sharpening old poles, ditto	0	10	0	—	—	—	—
Summer-hoeing, per acre	0	2	0	—	—	—	—
Picking by the basket, of 5 bushels	0	5	0	—	—	—	—
Drying, per week, with a quart of strong beer the day	0	0	7	—	0	2	0
Thatching, the 100 square feet	1	1	0	—	—	—	—
Carpenters, the day; and 4d. allowance for beer	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Bricklayer, ditto; with like allowance	0	2	4	—	0	2	6
	0	2	6	—	0	2	8

¹ General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent. 163.

December, 1795.

LANCASHIRE.

BURY.

THE extent of the township of Bury is estimated at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, by 1 mile in breadth. 325 houses pay the window tax; the number exempted is, probably, greater, but could not be ascertained. The inhabitants are employed in the cloth and in the cotton manufacture; but, principally, in the latter, which is here carried on very extensively in most of its branches.

There are in this township, 1 Presbyterian congregation, 1 Methodist ditto, and 1 Independent ditto.

The prices of provisions are; beef, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, from 5d. to 6d.; pork, 5d.; bacon, 8d.; fresh butter, 1s.; salt butter, from 8d. to 10d.; potatoes, 6s. 6d. for 253 lb.; skim-milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart; new milk, 3d. the quart.

Manufacturers and other labourers are better paid here than at Manchester. 16s. a week are considered as moderate earnings. The wages in the woollen are much lower than in the cotton manufacture. Women, by spinning wool, do not earn more than 3s. or 4s. a week; common labourers receive from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day; common mechanics, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day¹.

There

¹ It appears from the following account, which is taken from the report drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, that the wages of labourers in Lancashire have almost doubled within 30 years.

	In the year 1761.	In the year 1791.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Head man-servant, wages, yearly,	- 6 10 0	9 9 0
Maid-servant - - -	- 3 0 0	4 10 0
Masons and carpenters, the day	- 0 1 2	0 2 2
Labourer's wages - - -	- 6 0 10	6 1 8

There are 29 ale-houses in the township of Bury; and 9 Friendly Societies of men, and one of women. The former have all complied with the late Act: the number of members in the clubs varies from 50 to 200: the average number is about 100 in each. A Friendly Society of women was set on foot two months ago, and, as yet, consists only of 35 members. They intend to apply to the next Quarter Sessions to have their rules confirmed. The Society is governed by a master, 2 stewards, and 2 assistants to the stewards, who are to be chosen annually, by the members, from the husbands or fathers of the women who are members: their duty is to collect the subscriptions, to make disbursements according to the rules, to visit the sick, to endeavour to keep good order at the meetings, and in short to have the management of the whole concerns of the Society. The entrance money is 2s. 6d. to the fund, 4d. for articles, and 2d. to be spent; the subscription to be paid at the meetings, (which are quarterly,) is 1s. 6d. to the box, and 2d. to be spent. Every member of 2 years standing, on her lying-in, receives 10s. 6d. from the box, (paid on the first notice of such an event,) and the farther sum of 1d. from each of the members, paid her at the next quarterly meeting after her delivery. This is all the relief allowed to a lying-in woman, during the first month; but if her illness continues longer, she is entitled to the same relief that is given to other sick, lame, or infirm members; and in case of death, those, who have the charge of her funeral, are entitled to the same allowance from the Society, that is granted on the

	In the year 1761.			In the year 1791.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mowing, the acre	-	-	-	0	3	0
Threshing wheat, the score	-	-	-	0	5	0
Do. barley and beans, the acre	-	-	-	0	2	6
Do. oats, the acre	-	-	-	0	1	8
Tailor's wages, the day, and food	-	-	-	0	0	6
Hatcher, the day	-	-	-	0	1	0
Butcher, for killing and cutting up a pig	-	-	-	0	0	8
Do. calf, and selling the carcase	-	-	-	0	1	0
Butcher, for killing a cow, and selling the carcase	-	-	-	0	2	0
Price of a good cart horse	-	-	-	10	0	0
Pair of men's shoes	-	-	-	0	3	6
Set of horse-shoes	-	-	-	0	1	0
						25 0 0
						0 7 0
						0 1 8

HOLT's General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lancaster. 180.

death

death of any other member. A member of two years standing, rendered incapable of working at her daily calling, by sickness, lameness, or other infirmity, not occasioned by an irregular course of life, is allowed 4s. weekly, during the first 3 months of her illness; 3s. a week for the next 3 months; and 2s. a week during the remainder of her incapacity. The allowance is to be paid by the stewards, who, by turns, visit the sick, every week, if the place of residence is not more than 3 miles distant from the club-room: but, if more than 3 miles off, the sick person must send once a month a certificate of her illness, signed by the minister and two of her neighbours, in order to be entitled to the weekly allowance. Members, of two years standing, are allowed 2 guineas on the death of a husband, but cannot receive this allowance more than once: and upon a member's death, the persons, who have the management of her funeral, are paid 2 guineas from the Society; and, if she has not received the allowance of 2 guineas on the death of her husband, they are allowed 4 guineas for her funeral, towards which every member is bound to contribute 6d. If the stock, having once amounted to £20. should be reduced to £10. the quarterly payments are to be increased to 2s.; and to continue at that sum, till the fund shall amount to £20. No person under 16 or above 35 years of age, can be admitted a member. The fines for disorderly conduct are from 2d. to 4d. In all cases of dispute respecting the articles, the determination of the officers is final.

The rent of land in the neighbourhood of this township is from 15s. to 90s. a statute acre: the average is about 32s. an acre.

The land-tax in this township is £61. 13s. and is collected at about 1½d. in the pound on the net rental. Tithes are partly taken in kind, but chiefly compounded for.

Farms are from £14. to £30. a year. The land-owners in these parts find it advantageous to divide their farms into small lots, to enable the labouring manufacturers to keep a cow or two. The land is principally in grass. There is no common in this township.

The Poor are partly supported in the work-house, and partly at home. 37 persons, (of whom 16 are children under 16 years of age, 3 young women, and the rest old, and infirm,) are at present in the house. Six of the boys are employed at a neighbouring cotton-printer's, and earn respectively, 3s.—2s. 6d.—2s.—2s.—1s. 6d.—and 1s. 6d. a week. The earnings of the

the other Paupers are very trifling. They are, chiefly, employed in the common work of the house. It is situated on an open, airy, spot, about a mile from the town. The beds are of flock; and are tolerably well provided with covering: there are 6 or 7 in each room; and upon the whole, the house seems kept neat, and clean. The diet is regulated according to the discretion of the master: the following, however, is the most usual bill of fare :

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday,	Oat-meal pottage, or hasty-pudding, bread and beer.	Bread, broth, beef, potatoes, &c.	Hasty-pudding, as at breakfast.
Monday,	Ditto.	Bread, butter, and potatoes.	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

In the summer, milk is eat with hasty-pudding : in winter, treacle is used instead of milk. Bread and boiled milk are sometimes substituted for hasty-pudding.

The number of deaths in the house, in 1792, were 2; in 1793, 2; in 1794, 6; in 1795, 5.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in the Parish of BURY; and of Poor's Rates in the Township of BURY.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Mar.	Net Rates.			Total Expenditure.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1770	—	—	—	644	12	10½	639	0	2
1771	—	—	—	566	9	6	522	4	7½
1772	—	—	—	491	5	8	543	5	1
1773	—	—	—	493	7	4	574	19	6
1774	—	—	—	650	14	3	676	14	2
1775	—	—	—	729	3	8	691	15	11
1776	—	—	—	691	6	7	670	9	0½
1777	—	—	—	577	5	1	566	7	11½
1778	—	—	—	658	4	9	620	3	4
1779	—	—	—	620	18	10	681	16	3

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Mar.	Net Rates.			Total Expenditure.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1780	—	—	—	508	2	2	599	15	10
1781	—	—	—	627	15	10	604	14	8½
1782	—	—	—	610	1	3	555	15	4
1783	—	—	—	624	1	8	671	14	7
From July 1784 to July 1785	411	257	167	640	8	4	687	14	11
1785 — 1786	425	291	166	657	5	10	696	1	4
1786 — 1787	450	222	135	673	2	1	595	19	9
1787 — 1788	457	373	137	699	1	5	633	13	1
1788 — 1789	468	266	159	633	19	6	629	8	7
1789 — 1790	456	357	160	658	11	9	732	3	1
1790 — 1791	481	257	185	710	12	11	888	17	2
1791 — 1792	477	239	182	690	2	6	682	7	9
1792 — 1793	530	255	156	680	13	0	669	13	7
1793 — 1794	481	272	196	709	19	4	660	12	0
1794 — — —	—	—	—	960	4	0	—	—	—
1795 — — —	—	—	—	969	2	9	1056	8	9½

It should be observed, that the baptisms and burials above inserted do not correctly shew the progress of population in the township of Bury. The parish of Bury consists of 5 townships, which insert their baptisms and burials, promiscuously, in the parish register. The clergyman, who, with another gentleman, made an actual enumeration, about 6 or 7 years ago, says, that, at that period, the town of Bury contained nearly 3700 inhabitants; the township of Bury, 4500; and the whole 5 townships about 17,000. Since that time the population has much increased. By an account taken in 1773, the number of houses in Bury was found to be 463; of families, 464; and of inhabitants, 2090; or about 4½ persons to a house. The excess of baptisms above burials is easily accounted for: many young married people, who are tempted by the demand for employment to settle in and near the town, when they grew old, return to their native parishes.

The Rate, in the years 1794, and 1795, was at 3s. in the pound, and is said to be at half rental; but in several instances, it does not appear to be laid on more than one third of the fair rental.

The following list of out-poor, belonging to the township of Bury, not resident

relieft in the work-house, with the fums paid to each between 1 May 1793, and 1 May 1794, and account of other difburfements, are extracted from a Report published by the parifh officers. It is much to be wifhed that fimilar ftatements may be published annually.

A Lift of the Out-penfioners in the Townfhip of Bury.

	RELIEFS.			RENTS				RELIEFS			RENTS				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Afworth, Betty	3	12	0	2	2	0									
Afworth, James	3	16	0	1	11	6									
Afworth, Ann	9	12	0	2	4	0									
Afworth, Sarah and Ann	0	10	0												
Afworth, Samuel	1	4	0												
Bucell, James				3	3	0					0	19	0		
Booth, John	0	11	0								0	16	0		
Blesard, Jane	0	14	0									2	10	0	
Barlow, John	0	4	0									2	12	0	
Batersby, Margaret	0	2	0								3	6	0		
Booth, Betty, widow	3	12	0								2	0	6		
Booth, Betty, widow	2	0	6								4	18	0		
Buckley, Betty, ditto	4	16	0								2	0	0		
Buckley, Alice, ditto	3	13	0	1	11	6					1	14	6		
Buckley, Ann, ditto	3	0	0								2	11	0		
Bucell, Richard, widow	4	6	0								2	16	0		
Byrom, widow	6	0	0								0	5	0		
Booth, John				1	10	0					0	18	0		
Barlow, James	8	5	0	1	5	0					0	2	0		
Booth, Richard's wife	2	8	0	0	8	0					3	18	0		
Bentley, Martha	2	13	10								5	8	0		
Barlow, John	3	0	0	2	15	0					3	12	0		
Buckley, Benjamin	1	2	5								0	3	0		
Bentley, John's wife	0	10	0										2	10	0
Crompton, Betty	3	12	0								0	3	0		
Chadwick, widow	3	12	0								0	3	0		
Cheetham, James	1	16	0	1	10	0					0	3	0		
Chadwick, Joseph	0	4	0												
Crompton, John's widow	1	6	0	3	0	0									
Chadwick, John	1	10	0												
Cheetham, Edward				2	0	0									
Clegg, William	1	2	0												
Chadwick, Mary's children	5	6	0												
Clayton, Alice, (casual)	2	13	5												
Chadwick, Robert's widow	7	16	0	2	0	0									
Crompton, Ralph, hatter	0	16	0	3	3	0									
Cropper, Edmund				3	7	0									
Cropper, Job	0	4	0												
Carried over	£	91	9	2	31	6	0	Carried forward	£	153	5	8	46	12	6
															Holt,

PARISHAL REPORTS

	RELIEFS.			RENTS.				RELIEFS.			RENTS.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	153	5	8	46	12	6	Brought over	254	13	0	74	4	0
Holt, Roger	0	8	8				Ratcliffe, Elizabeth	0	18	0			
Horrox, James's wife	2	11	0				Rothwell, Ann	1	4	0			
Holt, James's wife	0	8	0				Rothwell Margaret	1	8	0			
Hardman, Mary	1	16	6				Ryley, T's children	0	1	0			
Hutton, John, hatter	1	2	0				Scholfield, James	0	4	0			
Jones, John	1	17	0				Smethurst, Catharine	3	14	0			
Isherwood, George	0	7	0				Shaw, Betty	1	7	0	1	6	3
Jacklon, Abraham	1	2	0	2	5	0	Shaw, John	1	18	10	1	11	6
Kay, widow	2	13	6				Scholfield, Jecho	2	8	0			
Kay, James	2	7	0	1	1	0	Smethurst, Betty	1	9	0			
Kay, John	1	10	0	1	11	6	Smith, Michael's widow	0	5	0			
Kenyon, Mary, widow	5	2	0	2	10	0	Scholfield, William	2	15	0	6	6	0
Kay, John's wife	8	15	0	10	15	9	Spencer, William	0	6	0			
Kay, John	2	1	0	1	6	3	Standerug, Edmund	0	16	0			
Kay, Thomas	1	8	0				Shaw, Thomas				3	1	0
Kay, Ralph's wife	4	13	0				Taylor, Charles				3	10	0
Kay, Sarah	0	16	0				Taylor, Joseph	0	12	0	1	5	0
Kenyon, James	0	2	0				Taylor, Ann, widow	0	15	0	0	10	6
Leach, Mary				1	15	0	Thorpe, Zephaniah	3	12	0	2	7	6
Lomax, John	3	5	0	1	0	0	Thornley's widow	8	13	0	1	0	0
Lomax, Susannah	1	10	0	1	1	0	Tutcliffe, Richard's wife	2	3	0			
Lomax, Thos as	8	1	0				Woolfenden, Mary	1	16	0			
Low, John's wife	3	12	0				Woolfenden, Alice	1	16	0			
Livsey, Peter	1	11	0	3	3	0	Wood, Susannah	3	2	0			
Livsey, James	2	5	0				Warburton, Esther	0	17	0	1	10	0
Leigh, Peter	0	3	6				Walmsley, Ann	3	9	0			
Linfey, John	0	3	0				Warburton, Samuel	2	8	10	3	0	0
Lomax, Samuel (casual,)	2	2	2				Wallwork, Samuel	1	13	0			
Maken, William's widow	4	8	6	1	11	6	Wood, Ellen	0	1	0			
Murry, William				2	12	6	Wardle, Cornelius's wife	0	10	0			
Meadowcroft, Robert	1	18	0				Walker, Esther	2	3	6			
Mills, John's wife	2	6	0				Wrigley, Rachel	2	16	0			
Morton, John	0	9	0				Wallwork, Mary	1	14	0			
Nuttall, John	2	8	0	2	10	0	Wood, James, hatter	1	3	0			
Nebb, Sarah	4	16	0				Wood, Richard, hatter	2	19	0	1	14	6
Nebb, James				3	3	0	Wild, James	1	3	0	2	0	0
Nuttall, James, miller	0	16	0				Whitworth, Wm. (casual,)	0	3	0			
Nuttall, widow	5	2	0				Yate, Thomas	5	4	0	1	10	0
Nuttall, widow	3	12	0				Yate, Martha	5	1	6	2	2	0
Nuttall, Robert's wife	0	1	0				Yate, James	0	8	0			
Nuttall, Joshua	1	18	0				Yate, Betty	0	2	0			
Oakes, John's son	3	9	0										
Pearson, Betty, widow	2	6	0	1	6	0							
Pearson, Richard	6	0	0										
Carried over	£ 254	13	0	74	4	0	Total	£ 327	11	8	109	9	3

Expen-

Expenditure for the Poor, from 1 May 1793, to 1 May 1794.

JONATHAN KENYON, Overseer, Dr.

CONTRA,

Cr.

From May 1, 1793—to May 1, 1794.

	£	s.	d.
In purse and uncollected leys at May 1793	185	14	4
First assessment, 1s. in the pound, is	318	5	11
Second ditto ditto ditto	323	8	6
Third ditto ditto ditto	380	15	10
By sundries, &c.	15	0	0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By meal and flour	35	17	3			
By milk and butter	39	15	9			
By cheese and treacle	11	10	11			
By beef, pork, and potatoes	28	5	5			
By coals, soap, and candles	24	11	7			
				140	0	11
By one year's out-pensioners, as per annexed list				327	11	8
By disbursements for rents				109	9	3
By surgeon's bills and attendance				6	5	5
Paid seven militia-men's bounty				29	8	0
By journeis, horse hire, and expences				8	18	0
Paid postage of letters and passes				7	5	3
Paid ringers, by order of the constables				3	3	0
Paid to lunatic hospital, for John Kay				20	14	9
Paid seven money warrants, (which are orders to pay money into the county stock, and generally amount to about £100 a year.)				135	14	10
Paid subscription to Manchester In- firmery				5	5	0
By one year's cloathing in and out of the house				32	11	1
By sundries, &c.				15	8	8
Paid constables wages, and joint charges				19	6	9
Paid funeral expences				4	8	1
By working materials, &c.				9	17	10
By governor's salary				17	8	0
By the standing overseer's salary				30	0	0
In purse and uncollected leys at May 1794				240	2	1

£ 1168 18 7

£ 1162 18 7

225 out-poor, at present, receive relief.

December, 1795.

LANCASTER.

THE township of Lancaster is estimated to contain a square mile and a half in extent: its population is supposed to amount to about 8000 souls: the number of houses paying the window-tax may be computed at 612, as the township furnished 9 seamen for the Navy, at the rate of 1 man for 68 rateable houses. the number exempted could not be ascertained; it probably exceeds the number of chargeable houses. The occupations of the inhabitants are extremely various. Several persons are employed in a full cloth manufacture; a few in cotton-printing. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. There are many artisans and mechanics in the town. Various articles of upholstery are made here, for cabinet-makers in London; a clear proof, notwithstanding the great demand for labour in Lancashire, that such kind of work can be performed cheaper here than in the metropolis.

Common labourers earn 2s. and 2s. 6d. a day; masons, 3s.; common carpenters, 3s. The canal now cutting between Liverpool and Kendal, passes very near this town, and affords constant employment to all that are inclined to work.

The prices of provision are: beef, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. the pound; mutton, from 4d. to 5d.; veal, from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d.; pork, 6d.; bacon, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; butter, 10d.; milk, 1d. the pint; wheat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for 48s. 6d.; barley, 4s. 6d. a bushel; oats, $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for 20s.; potatoes, 1s. 8d. the bushel; coals, 1s. the cwt.; oatmeal, 6 lb. for 1s.

Farms in the neighbourhood are mostly in grass; and from £20 to £50. a year. The rent of land in this township is from £2. to £6. the statute acre. The land-tax is collected at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the pound on the net rental. The tithe of corn is taken in kind, and tithe of hay is compounded for at 5s. an acre. There are 2 or 300 acres of common, of which a small part has been enclosed for the use of the work-house.

There are 74 ale-houses in the town.

The Poor are partly supported in a work-house, and partly at home. 57, (mostly old women and children,) are at present in the house, and are principally employed in picking cotton. One woman spins silk; and one labourer is sent out to work: his weekly earnings, at present, amount to 12s.; and exceed what is earned by all the other Paupers in the house. Poor children are bound apprentices at 10 or 11 years old.

The following list is printed verbatim from an account, (the only one ever published,) of the number of weekly out-pensioners in 1792:

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions	Weekly Relief		
		£	s	d
1	Ashburner Ann, old woman	-	-	1 0
1	Aitkin Rebecca, single woman	-	-	1 6
1	Armer Ann, ditto	-	-	1 6
2	Atkinson John and son	-	-	5 0
2	Ashton Peter and wife, old	-	-	2 0
1	Airey, widow of Robert	-	-	1 0
1	Austin Alice, single woman	-	-	1 6
1	Addison Betty, old-	-	-	1 0
4	Burrow Betty, and 3 children	-	-	3 0
1	Blamer Ellin, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Bailey Jane, a child	-	-	1 0
1	Beckett Ellin, widow	-	-	1 0
1	Bateson Sarah, bastard child	-	-	1 0
2	Ball's two children	-	-	1 0
1	Bateson Catherine, bastard child	-	-	1 0
4	Baynes Nancy, and three children	-	-	2 0
1	Ball Sarah, wife of William	-	-	2 0
1	Bamber Mary, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Batty Ann, widow	-	-	1 6
2	Balderston Mary and grand-child	-	-	1 0
1	Beck Sarah, old	-	-	2 0
1	Benson Margaret, bastard child	-	-	1 0
3	Bland Elizabeth, two children	-	-	2 0
1	Bullan Sarah, a child	-	-	1 0
1	Burrow Rebecca, old	-	-	2 6
2	Butler Alice, children	-	-	1 6

2 Bradley

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief.			
		£.	s.	d.	
2	Bradley John, lame, and wife	-	-	2	6
1	Bales Jane, old	-	-	1	0
1	Bracking Ann, ditto	-	-	1	0
4	Bland Molly and 3 children	-	-	3	0
3	Bell Nancy, widow, and 2 children	-	-	2	0
1	Beckett John, old	-	-	1	0
4	Bond Agnes and 3 children	-	-	3	6
1	Brockbank Betty, old	-	-	1	6
1	Blackburn John, old	-	-	1	6
1	Butler Mary, ditto	-	-	1	0
1	Baynes Ann, widow of Thomas	-	-	1	6
1	Birket Margaret, bastard child	-	-	1	0
3	Bulcock Elizabeth, two children	-	-	1	0
2	Clark John and wife-	-	-	1	0
1	Clarkton Elizabeth, widow	-	-	1	6
4	Cartmel Ann, three children	-	-	3	0
3	Cartmel Sarah, two children	-	-	2	0
1	Camm Ann, widow	-	-	1	0
2	Cartmel James, two children	-	-	2	0
1	Crosgill Betty, widow	-	-	1	6
2	Caton Thomas, two children	-	-	2	0
1	Chambers Margaret, old	-	-	2	0
1	Coats Betty's child	-	-	1	0
1	Coats Betty junior, bastard child	-	-	1	0
1	Cock Isabel, widow	-	-	2	6
1	Corney Thomas, old	-	-	1	0
1	Clarkson Molly, bastard child	-	-	1	0
2	Cawson Richard and wife	-	-	2	0
1	Charnley Mary, bastard child	-	-	1	0
1	Davidson Christopher, Hutton	-	-	1	0
1	Dawson Hannah, bastard child	-	-	1	6
5	Dean Bryan and family	-	-	2	0
1	Ellot Betty, widow	-	-	1	0
1	Ethrington Mary, bastard child	-	-	1	0

Family	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief		
		£.	s.	d.
1	Fairclough Alice, old	-	-	1 0
2	Fells, two orphans	-	-	1 6
1	Fenton Mary, old	-	-	1 0
1	Flemming Hannah, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Gardner Cornelius, old	-	-	1 0
1	Gardner Mary, old	-	-	1 0
1	Giles Grace, old	-	-	1 0
2	Giles Agnes, two bastard children	-	-	2 0
1	Gardner Alice, old	-	-	1 0
1	Holme Sarah, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Harling Mary, bastard child	-	-	0 8
1	Holme Ellen, old	-	-	1 0
1	Howton Unice, ditto	-	-	1 6
1	Hull Elizabeth, ditto	-	-	2 0
1	Hunter Alice, bastard child	-	-	1 6
1	Higham Thomas, old	-	-	2 0
1	Hornby Peggy, bastard child	-	-	1 0
2	Hartley Ann and child	-	-	1 0
1	Hodgson Molly, bastard child	-	-	1 0
3	Harrison Ellen and two children	-	-	2 0
1	Hewetson Alice, old	-	-	1 0
5	Holme William's wife and 4 children	-	-	3 6
1	Jackson Alice, bastard child	-	-	1 0
2	Isherwood Ellen, one child	-	-	1 0
3	Johnson Nancy, two children	-	-	2 0
1	Jackson Grace, bastard child	-	-	0 6
1	Jackson Elizabeth, old	-	-	1 6
1	Kirkham Elizabeth, Liverpool	-	-	1 0
1	Lolly Ann, old	-	-	1 6
1	Ditto, for a child	-	-	1 0
1	Lord Betty, lame	-	-	1 0
1	Lamb Betty, a child	-	-	1 0
1	Larkin Alice, son lame	-	-	2 0

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief.		
		£.	s.	d.
1	Mashiter Alice, single woman	-	-	1 0
1	Marchall Ann, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Mashiter Ann, wife of John	-	-	1 0
1	Mashiter Isabel, old	-	-	1 6
1	Mason Ann, bastard child	-	-	1 0
3	Mulvey Elizabeth, two children	-	-	1 0
2	Mackerel Thomas and wife	-	-	2 0
4	Maudsley Agnes, three children	-	-	2 6
1	Marshall Jane, old	-	-	1 0
1	Mason Jane, old	-	-	1 0
1	Nicholson Ann, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Nevill John, an orphan	-	-	2 0
4	Nutson John, widow, three children	-	-	3 0
5	Newsham Joseph and family	-	-	2 0
1	Oddey Ellen, old	-	-	1 0
1	Parkinson Edmund, lame	-	-	2 0
1	Parkinson Grace	-	-	1 0
1	Parkinson Margaret, old	-	-	1 0
3	Parkinson Jane, two children	-	-	1 0
1	Parkinson Catherine, widow	-	-	1 0
1	Parkinson Mary, ditto	-	-	1 0
1	Punder, widow, old	-	-	1 0
1	Parker Sarah, ditto	-	-	1 6
1	Parker Dolly, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Park Jane, ditto	-	-	1 0
2	Procter Richard and wife	-	-	2 0
2	Ralph Tamer and child	-	-	1 0
1	Robinson Alice, lame	-	-	1 6
1	Robinson Mary, blind	-	-	1 0
3	Richardson Ann, two children	-	-	1 6
1	Richardson Margaret, old	-	-	1 0
1	Ramsbotham Jane, Liverpool	-	-	1 6
5	Richmond Mary and 4 children	-	-	4 0
4		1 Ripley		

LANCASHIRE.—LANCASTER.

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No. of Family.	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Relief.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Ripley Peggy's child	-	-	1 0
3	Sill Susan, two children	-	-	2 0
1	Saul Jane, old	-	-	1 0
4	Shaw Sarah and 3 children	-	-	2 0
1	Smith Margaret, widow	-	-	2 0
1	Smith Mary, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Speight Sarah, Liverpool	-	-	1 0
1	Stizaker Esther, Burnley.	-	-	1 6
1	Stephenson Margaret's child	-	-	1 0
1	Smith Mary, bastard child	-	-	1 0
2	Shires Mary, two bastard children	-	-	2 0
2	Singleton Henry and wife	-	-	1 6
2	Stizaker Mary and child	-	-	1 0
1	Suttle Grace, old	-	-	1 0
1	Statters Betty, bastard child	-	-	1 0
2	Singleton John and wife	-	-	1 6
1	Slater Jane, bastard child	-	-	1 0
3	Shaw Alice and 2 children	-	-	2 0
7	Speddy Robert, wife, and 5 children	-	-	3 0
1	Turner Margaret, Ribchester	-	-	1 0
1	Taylor John, Lancaster	-	-	1 0
4	Taylor Mary, 3 children	-	-	2 6
2	Townley Sarah, two bastard children	-	-	2 0
1	Tubman Jane, old	-	-	1 0
1	Turner Elizabeth, bastard child	-	-	0 8
1	Towers Mary, widow	-	-	1 0
1	Tristram John, old	-	-	4 0
2	Townley Thomas and wife	-	-	1 0*
1	Thwaites Mary, old	-	-	1 6
1	Towers Mary, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Vickers Nancy, old	-	-	1 6
1	Woodhouse Betty, bastard child	-	-	1 0
1	Walker Julian, old	-	-	2 0

R r 2

1 Walmf-

No. of Family	Names and Descriptions.	Weekly Allowance
1	Walmesley Mary, ditto - - -	1 0
1	Ward Sarah, a bastard child - -	1 0
3	Witham Ann, two children - - -	1 0
5	Wilson Ellen, four children - - -	1 0
1	Wilson Margaret, old - - -	1 0
1	Woodburn Mary, old - - -	1 0
4	Warbrick Esther, three children -	2 6
1	Winn Sarah, bastard child - - -	1 0
1	Winder Jenny, ditto - - -	1 6
1	Wilkinson Lydia, ditto - - -	1 0
1	Witham Ellen, ditto - - -	1 0
1	Winder Ann, ditto - - -	1 0
1	Walker Margaret, infirm - - -	1 0
3	Winder Mary, two children - - -	1 6
1	Wright Jenny, old - - -	2 0
4	Walling Ann, 3 children - - -	3 0
1	Woodhouse Mary, bastard child -	1 0
1	Wittingham Ann, bastard child -	1 0
1	Williams Jane, ditto - - -	1 0
2	Worwick Alexander and wife, old -	2 0
1	Woodburn Jane, bastard child -	1 0
1	Wilson Charles, old - - -	1 6
5	Waller Williams, widow, and 4 children	2 0
1	Yates Peggy, old - - -	1 0
Total, 296 persons, paid weekly		£ 13 5 4

There are at present 158 names, or families, on the out-pension list: their weekly allowances amount to £11. About £30. a month are paid to casual poor, including militia-men's families, &c.

The work-house, which was built a few years ago, stands on an elevated healthy situation on the common, whereof about 13 or 14 acres have

have been enclosed for the use of the Poor. In each room there are 2 beds, which are partly filled with chaff, and partly with straw: neatness and regularity are much attended to. 4 cows are generally kept, from which near £200. are annually made by sale of the butter; none of which is used in the house, except for the sick, and the governor and governess. The average number of Poor in the house is from 55 to 60; about 6 die annually out of the house, but no register is kept of deaths. The building cost £2000.; near £1500. of which were paid by a separate Rate. £550. were paid out of the last 6 years Poor's Rates.

About 120 lb. of beef are used weekly in the work-house.

It is stated in an old book, that in 1740 there were 10 persons in the work-house, and that, in 1727, 20 persons were relieved; but it does not appear whether they were in, or out of, the house.

The bill of fare is occasionally altered by the master of the work-house: the following, however, is the most usual course of diet:

	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper
Sunday,	Milk pottage.		Bread, broth, beef, and vegetables.	—	Milk pottage.
Monday,	Ditto. —		Broth, bread, and hashed meat.	—	Ditto.
Tuesday,	Ditto. —		Same as Sunday. —	—	Ditto.
Wednesday,	Ditto. —		Same as Monday. —	—	Ditto.
Thursday,	Ditto. —		Same as Sunday. —	—	Ditto.
Friday,	Ditto. —		Same as Monday. —	—	Ditto.
Saturday,	Ditto. —		A sort of hash, made of the meat left unconsumed in the week, and butter milk.	—	Ditto.

The above is the general diet in summer, and at other times while they have plenty of milk: when milk is scarce, the Poor have 3 broth breakfasts, and 4 milk-pottage breakfasts, a week; and hasty-pudding for supper every night. Oat-cake leavened is the common bread used in Lancashire. It is preferred to any other. Very little cheese is consumed in labourers' families. Their breakfast usually consists of milk pottage or hasty-pudding, which is here called water pottage: and dinner, of potatoes with a little butter, and salt: fish, bacon, or butcher's meat are added, according to the season, and circumstances of the family. Ironed clogs, which are much cheaper, more durable, and more wholesome, than shoes, are very generally worn by labouring people.

In this township there are 18 Friendly Societies, all which have had their rules confirmed by the Magistrates: the following is an account of them:

- 1, The Good Intent Society, instituted March 3, 1788; number of members 90: expences in relieving the sick amounted last year to £41. 1s. 6d.: no funeral.
- 2, Friendship and Unity Society, instituted January 1, 1789; number of members 109: expences in relieving the sick last year amounted to £9. 1s.: no funeral.
- 3, Unity Society, instituted February 4, 1789; members 90: expences in relieving the sick last year, including one funeral, amounted to £47. 16s.
- 4, Unanimous Society, instituted January 1, 1789; members 70: expences in relieving the sick last year amounted to £5. 17s: no funeral.
- 5, Loyal Union Society, instituted April 8, 1793; members, 60: expences in relieving the sick last year, £3.: no funeral.
- 6, Provident Society, instituted January 21, 1794; members, 58: no expences or funeral last year.
- 7, Benevolent Society, instituted March 22, 1767; members, 176: expences last year in relieving the sick, including 2 funerals, £53. 12s.
- 8, Friendly Society, instituted November 6, 1777; members, 173: expences last year in relieving the sick, including 4 funerals, amounted to £108. 19s. 2d.
- 9, Union Society, instituted March 4, 1782; members, 160: expences last year in relieving the sick, including 4 funerals, amounted to £81. 15s. 4½d.
- 10, Humane Society, instituted June 2, 1783; members, 125: expences last year in relieving the sick, including 2 funerals, amounted to £66. 4s. 6d.
- 11, Amicable Society, instituted August 5, 1783; members, 119: expences last year in relieving the sick, £31. 16s.; no funeral.

- 12, *Brotherly Society*, instituted December 6, 1784; members, 82: expences last year in relieving the sick, £13. 3s.: no funeral.
- 13, *Samaritan Society*, instituted December 17, 1787; members, 224. expences in relieving the sick last year, £32. 1s. 2d.: no funeral.
- 14, *Female Benefit Benevolent Society*, instituted September 2, 1792; members, 50. expences in relieving the sick last year, £2. 4s. 10½d.: no funeral.
- 15, *Female Benefit Benevolent Society*.
- 16, *Female Amicable Society*, instituted June 4, 1792.
- 17, *Female Sisterly Society*, instituted June 25, 1792.
- 18, *Female Friendly Society*, instituted July 3d, 1792.

The following are the most material of the rules of the Loyal Union Society. they appear to have been drawn up with great attention; and are, in many respects, extremely judicious. Most of the Societies in this part of England are sensible of the advantage resulting from regular forms, for declarations of members on admission, applications from the sick, and certificates of death, &c. . they are therefore printed at the end of the articles, for the information of the members. I have transcribed a few of the most perspicuous; and think they might be adopted, with great advantage, in the Friendly Societies in the South of England; perhaps too, it might be adviseable for Clubs to provide printed forms, (for the use of sick members, &c.) of such shapes and dimensions, that they might be regularly entered, and folded in the general accounts of the Society.

- 2, This Society shall consist of one president, two stewards, one clerk, two wardens, two treasurers, three auditors, and as many members as the Society shall think proper.

That no person be admitted into this Society who is under the age of eighteen or above the age of thirty-six years; and if any person should gain admittance by concealing his age, he shall be excluded; and any member that is, or may hereafter become acquainted with such fraud, shall immediately make it known to the officers, or pay a fine of five shillings.

It is further agreed, that any person who is admitted into this Society,

ciety; being above the age of thirty-six, shall pay the same entrance as others, and five shillings for every year above thirty-six, and in proportion for the odd parts of the year if it should so happen, and shall be subject to the same rules as the other members.

N. B. No person shall be admitted into this Society who is above forty years of age

- 3, The officers, viz the president, stewards, clerk, wardens, treasurers, auditors, and committee, shall be chosen as follows. the president, by a majority of the Society on a quarterly meeting, the declining president to put up one member, and the declining stewards, each, one, out of which three the Society by votes, shall elect one; and he, who has the greatest number of votes, shall serve as president, or forfeit five shillings, to continue in office six months, and shall not be elected again for the space of eighteen months after. If he chooses to pay the fine, the second in number of votes shall serve, or pay five shillings; and the third to be governed by the same rule.

The wardens shall serve as they stand on the list of enrolment, or forfeit two shillings and sixpence; the declining wardens shall serve as stewards, or forfeit five shillings. All committees shall be chosen by the officers; the president to choose two, the stewards each one, the clerk one, and the wardens each one. The treasurers shall be chosen by a committee on the first Monday in March. The auditors also shall be chosen at the same time, and in the following manner: the president to put up two, and the stewards each two, out of which the Society, by vote, shall elect three; if any of those elected refuse to serve, he shall forfeit one shilling; and the next in number of votes shall be subject to the same regulation. The clerk shall be elected annually, on the first Monday in March, by a majority of members then present.

- 4, The office and power of the president is to furnish the room with all things necessary, and not to bring any expence upon the Society that can be avoided. All emergency shall be settled by a committee on a month or quarterly night, and no business done but the whole Society to know of it the first month night; to see that each officer does his duty, and, by the assistance of the other officers, to keep the Society

in

- ~~if good order, demand silence, and see the reckoning paid. And if any member applies for relief, he shall within twenty-four hours after such application, inform one or both of the stewards, or forfeit one shilling.~~
- 5, The office of the stewards is to receive the entrance-money of every new member, the Society's monthly collections and fines, command silence, pay the reckoning, and fine any member who behaves contrary to the rules of this Society; to visit those members twice a week, who reside within the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, and have applied to the president for relief.

And that the president may be rightly informed of the sick member's situation, the acting steward, when he receives the money to pay the sick, shall deliver to the president, a note signed by the sick member, (if able,) otherwise, by some person in his presence, signifying, to the best of his judgment, the situation of the sick member, the date on which each visit was made, or forfeit sixpence for each neglect. That all members under this description be paid their full dues every Friday from twelve o'clock till six at night; that the acting steward be fined two-pence for every hour he neglects payment past these hours; which shall be paid to the box, and given to the sick member. But if any sick member has neglected to pay his quarterly dues, the stewards shall deduct such arrears from his first payment.

- 6, The office of the clerk is to keep the Society's accounts, and write their agreements, in the Society's books, and, in the course of the last month of each quarter, summon those members who reside within the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, whose turn it is to serve as wardens; and their reply at that time shall be a final answer. If any should consent to serve, and neither appear at the time, nor substitute another to represent him in receiving the office, he shall pay a fine of five shillings. Should the clerk be absent, and fail to appoint a proper person to do the business, within an hour after the club begins, he shall forfeit two shillings and sixpence. His salary shall be paid him quarterly after the rate of four-pence for each member annually. If the clerk, by way of substitute, should bring any member's money, he shall be fined one shilling for each offence.

- 7, The office of the wardens is to observe the rules of the Society, and impartially give every present member an equal share of liquor, and to the utmost of their power shall detect all members who misbehave; and if either the wardens neglects to give in his name, the warden who was guilty of the neglect shall pay the same as the offender.

And, for the regulation of the club-room, a warden shall be stationed at either end, to serve the members there with liquor, and notice their behaviour.

- 8, A committee shall be chosen each quarter night, and to continue three months in office, or pay a fine of one shilling each, who, together with the treasurers and officers, shall have the management of all money business belonging this Society, which shall be entirely confined to the treasurers, and they shall be allowed reasonable expences, each three penny-worth of liquor, and shall, if required, give security according to the statute as the committee shall direct.
- 9, In the course of the first month of each quarter, the auditors shall examine the Society's accounts, and shall on the quarter night report to the Society in what state they were found.
- 10, If the president and stewards, in the course of their business, find any thing difficult, a committee may be chosen agreeable to the articles, who together with the officers shall determine such matters, if the fine be ten shillings or under; but if it exceeds that, or any thing that immediately tends to exclusion, they shall have it in their power to refer it to a quarter night.

If any party thinks himself injured, he may apply for redress on the next quarter night; but if the decision of the committee be then confirmed, the party so convicted shall pay double the award.

- 13, Any person offering to become a member of this Society, shall appear at the club-room on a month night, and deposit one shilling; on the month night following, a committee shall be chosen to examine him; if he be rejected, his shilling shall be returned him; but, if admitted, he shall pay two shillings and six-pence for entrance, six-pence for an article, two-pence for the reckoning, and six-pence for every ten pounds the box is worth at his admission.
- 14, Any person following a pernicious business shall not be admitted into

this

~~this Society~~; or any in actual service in the army, navy, or militia, and all shall be excluded who shall hereafter enter into the army, navy, or militia, who are subject to be reinstated, and, if found in body and health when they demand their reinstatement, they shall again become members, if they make their demand within three months after their discharge.

- 15, —It is further agreed, that if any member shall go to sea, he shall forfeit all claim upon the box until he returns, when, if found in body and in good health, he shall become a member as before; or if he should stay at the West Indies, or at any part beyond the seas, and should follow any business or occupation, and should fall sick or die, and proof be made to satisfy the Society that he did not get his sickness, or death, at sea, his heirs will be entitled to the same as in case of death at Lancaster.
- 16, There shall be a box provided with five locks, wherein shall be deposited all such things as may be thought necessary to be kept there; three locks shall be fixed on the outside, all of different sorts, the keys of which shall be kept by the stewards and clerk; one inside key to be kept by the president, and the other by the person who gives security for the box. The box shall not be opened but in the presence of the stewards and clerk, or whom they may appoint; but if any officer should substitute another, who keeps a key, he shall be fined ten shillings and six-pence.
- 17, On each club night every member present shall pay one shilling and two pence to the box, and will be entitled to two penny-worth of liquor.
- 18, Any member residing within the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, having paid his dues to the box for the space of eighteen months, and becoming afflicted with any disorder, he shall send a note to the president drawn in the form prescribed, and he will then be entitled to ten shillings per week from the time he declares on the box till the time he declares off, providing such indisposition continues no longer than ten months; but, if it should, he will then be entitled to four shillings per week, by making quarterly, (if required,) a declaration appointed for that purpose; and he will be allowed to follow

any lawful employment for the support of himself and family till recovered from the infirmity that he labours under.

20, Any member residing out of the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, having paid his dues to the box for the space of twenty months, and becoming afflicted with any disorder, he shall send a certificate, signed by a minister, churchwarden, or a justice of the peace, and also by a physician, surgeon, or an apothecary, if any attend him, declaring to the best of his knowledge the sick member's complaint; and if this Society have a communication with another, at or near the place where the sick member resides, they shall immediately write, requesting them to visit, and pay him, according to the articles of this Society; but if this Society have no such communication convenient, his money shall be paid to his order. Any member receiving relief from the box, more than one month, shall send a certificate, signed as above, or it will be rejected. If he dies, his heirs shall be entitled to the same as the heirs of those who die at Lancaster. Any member, defrauding, or attempting to defraud the Society by a false certificate, shall be excluded.

21, When any member dies within the townships of Lancaster or Skerton, who has paid his dues to the box for the space of twenty months, the sum of ten pounds shall be paid to his widow, if he left one; if single, to be paid to whom he has ordered by his last will and testament; if he left no wife, to be paid to his heir at law. The president, stewards, clerk, wardens, and seven members, who shall take it by rotation, shall, if duly summoned, attend the funeral, or forfeit one shilling. Each to carry a black staff or rod, and the president to wear a black scarf, and a pair of black gloves, or white as occasion requires, to meet at the house where the club is kept, and to be allowed each three penny-worth of liquor. Every member will be allowed four pounds at the death of his wife; and, in that case, he will only have six pounds to dispose of at his decease. It is also agreed, that every member shall pay one shilling extraordinary to the box on the first quarterly night after the death of each member, or a fine of six-pence for each neglect.

N. B. The benefits included in this article shall in no wife extend

to any member who shall, on any account or in any state of mind, commit self-murder.

22. If any member should go to a parish work-house, his pay shall not be withheld, so long as he continues sick, or lame; but the officers shall dispose of it, at their discretion, in such a manner as they think most proper for the recovery of his health so long as he continues there; and although he does not pay his dues to the box, he shall be reinstated when he quits the same; but if he should happen to die in a parish work-house, he shall not be entitled to any thing out of the box towards his funeral expences.
23. If any member be found at work, or seen intoxicated, or dith not come home by eight o'clock in winter evenings, and nine in summer, during any part of the time he receives relief from the box, he shall pay a fine of ten shillings, or be excluded. And if any member commits wilful murder or felony, and be convicted by due course of law, he shall be excluded.
24. If any member, not free of this Society, should be sick, lame, or otherwise disordered, so as to render him incapable of working, he shall, if he desires it, be excused paying his contributions during such illness, by sending a written notice thereof to the president; if he should recover, he is to pay his regular monthly payments to this Society, till he has paid twenty calendar months besides his entrance money, before he shall be free: but if any member of this Society be sick, lame, &c. who has received the weekly allowance for ten successive months without intermission, his weekly payments shall be reduced to four shillings per week: if he should declare off the box before the expiration of ten months, with an intent to evade the reduction of the weekly allowance, not being recovered from the infirmity with which he was afflicted; such member, on full proof thereof by the examination of a physician, surgeon, or other professional man, or otherwise, shall be deemed an impostor, and treated with accordingly, that is to say, to be tried before a committee, and their determination to be final.
25. Every member is to pay to the box one shilling and two-pence per month from the time of his admission, and, when free, shall receive, if sick, lame, or otherwise disordered, the sum of ten shillings per week,

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

week, while the stock of this Society is above fifty pounds sterling; but when it shall be above one hundred and fifty, and under two hundred and thirty, they shall receive eleven shillings per week, and when above two hundred and fifty pounds, they shall receive twelve shillings per week and no more. If at any time the stock of this Society should be reduced to fifty pounds sterling or under, to prevent effectually the box from ever being shut, every member not-indisposed, both in town and elsewhere, shall contribute an extra two-pence per week during the time the member shall receive the benefit of this Society, and to advance an extra penny for every member above; and if a free member, or his wife, should die whilst the stock is fifty pounds sterling or under, each member shall contribute one shilling towards the funeral expences paid by the Society, to be paid into the stock at two quarterly payments, six-pence each quarter: the sum of ten shillings per week is by no consideration to be withheld from such sick or lame members entitled to receive the same, or the funeral money ever to be discontinued.

- 26, If any member of this Society should offer to enter into any other Society or club whatsoever, out of which relief is paid to the sick, he shall be excluded.
- 37, That at some quarterly meeting a suitable person shall be elected and appointed into the office of treasurer, or trustee, of and for this Society, to be approved of by the said Society, at such meeting; and such treasurer or trustee so elected and appointed, shall, whenever thereunto requested by a majority of the said Society, become bound with two sufficient sureties for the just and faithful execution of such office or trust, to the satisfaction of the said Society; and such bond shall be given to the clerk of the peace of the town of Lancaster, in manner directed by act of parliament for that purpose; and the landlord or occupier of the house where the box is kept, and the steward or stewards, or other person or persons, intrusted with the box money, or other property of this Society, or any part thereof besides what is committed to the care of the treasurer, shall give such security for the same to the treasurer as this Society shall think fit and necessary.

Form of a Note to be sent to the Presi^tent by a Member, when indisposed, who resides within the Townships of Lancaster or Skerton.

"I ——— do declare I am so indisposed as to render me incapable of following my business.

Yours,

Lancaster or Skerton.

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Form of a Certificate from an absent Member, requesting Relief from the Society.

"I A. B. do declare, that I am so afflicted with (here mention the complaint) that I am incapable of following my business.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed believe the above to be true,
Minister, Church-Warden, or Justice,
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary."

Form of a Certificate to be sent on the Death of a Member or his Wife.

"This is to certify, that ——— died on the (here insert the date)

Witness,

Minister.

Clerk."

Form of a Certificate to be sent at the Death of a Member, who died in any Part beyond the Seas.

"This is to certify, that ——— died on the (here insert the date) and we do certify that he has not been at sea these last two years.

Witness, Minister, Justice, or Governor of the Island."

The President's Declaration.

"I A. B. do solemnly declare and sincerely promise, in the presence of God and this Society, that I will act in all things for the safety and well-being of this Society; and, to the best of my power, with the advice of my stewards, clerk, and committee, will faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me as president according to the orders and rules of this Society, without favour or affection, malice or ill-will to any, to the end of my continuance in the said office; and at the end thereof will give a just and fair account, and

and deliver up all that of right belongs to this Society, to my immediate successors."

The Steward's Declaration.

"I W. N. do solemnly declare, and sincerely promise, in the presence of God and this Society, that I will act in all things for the safety and well-being of this Society; and, to the best of my power, by order of the president and advice of my committee, will faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me as steward, according to the rules and orders of this Society, without favour or affection, malice or ill-will to any, to the end of my continuance in the said office; and then, will give a just and fair account, and deliver up all, that of right belongs to this Society, to my immediate successors."

The Warden's Declaration.

"I W. N. do solemnly declare, and sincerely promise, in the presence of God and this Society, that according to my judgment I will act in all things for the good and well-being of this Society, and to the best of my power discover and detect every member who behaves contrary to the articles; and will impartially distribute the liquor committed to my care."

The Clerk's Declaration.

"I W. N. do solemnly declare, and sincerely promise, in the presence of God and this Society, that I will act in all things for the safety and well-being of this Society, and that I will faithfully discharge the trust reposed in me as clerk to this Society; and to the best of my knowledge, I will not suffer the Society to be wronged, but will forthwith let and make known the same to the president, stewards, and committee. God be my helper!"

A Declaration to be made by every Person on being admitted a member of the Society.

1, "I W. N. do solemnly and sincerely declare, before God and this Society, that I am not, to the best of my knowledge, above the age of thirty-six, nor under the age of eighteen years."

2, "That I am not joined with any other Society or Club of this kind."

3, "That

- 3, "That, to the best of my knowledge, I am healthy, sound in constitution of body, and I have not any private disorder or ailment.
- 4, "That, to the best of my power, I will act in all things for the good and well-being of this Society; and, by God's assistance, will conform to the rules and orders of the same whilst I continue a member thereof: and, if I happen to be excluded, I will resign all my right to all things belonging to the Society whatever.

• "And I do declare, that I will not complain of sickness, so as to be troublesome to the box, without a just cause; and if it should please God to visit me with sickness or lameness, which obliges me to have recourse to the box for support, I will, to the best of my judgment, use the best means possible to regain my strength; and, as soon as it shall please God to give me my health and strength, so as to become capable of following my business or occupation, I will immediately declare off the box."

A Declaration to be made by Members who are rendered incapable of getting a living.

"I W. N. do solemnly and sincerely declare, before God and this Society, that I am so afflicted with [*Here mention the complaint.*] that I am not able to gain four shillings per week by all the honest endeavours I am able to make; and I do likewise declare, if it should please God to return me my former health and strength, I will make it known to the president and stewards, as soon as I can follow my trade or occupation, and will not be on the box any longer."

The age of admission to this Society, is from 20 to 30. In the club called the "Friendly Society," the age of admission is from 20 to 35. This club is managed by a president, stewards, wardens, and a clerk for settling their accounts. The entrance money varies in proportion to the stock, but cannot exceed 10s. 6d. The monthly payment to the box is 1s. and 2d. for the meeting. Members of 18 months standing, if sick, are entitled to 1s. a day for the first 12 months, and 6d. a day afterwards: if a member, who has received 12 months pay, recovers sufficiently to work for 18 months, he is allowed his 1s. a day if he falls sick again. On the death of a married member, £ 3. are paid to his widow; and on

the death of an unmarried member, £ 3. are paid to his legatee, or next of kin.

The Rules of most of the other Clubs for men, in Lancaster, are very similar to the above, except that, in the Samaritan Society, any member making a declaration, and producing a certificate signed by his employer, that, by infirmities of old age, he is not able to earn more than 6s. a week, is entitled to 2s. 6d. a week from the stock. The following Rule fixes a standard, according to which a member's allowance is to be increased or diminished.

- 12, Any member who shall have paid his dues for the space of eighteen months, and who shall become sick or lame, shall be entitled to relief as follows: If the Society's stock be under the sum of thirty-five shillings per member, the sick shall be paid each fourteen-pence per day; but should the Society's stock be increased to thirty-five shillings or upwards per member, then the sick shall be paid fifteen-pence per day, and one penny per day more, for every additional five shillings per man, the Society's stock may amount to; which payment shall be made him weekly, from the day he shall declare himself sick or lame, to the day he shall declare himself well; but should his indisposition continue above twelve months, without an intermission of more than four weeks at one time, he shall then be reduced to half pay, and shall be allowed to earn what he can, provided it does not exceed the sum he receives from the Society per week, and he shall make quarterly a declaration for that purpose, if required.
- 23, All members in the club-room shall behave decently and respectfully to each other, (and particularly to the president, stewards, and other officers, by addressing them by the title of their respective offices, and giving them the honour and respect due to their several stations,) or forfeit one penny.

The Female Benefit Benevolent Society are managed by a president, stewards, wardens, and committee, chosen from the members, much in the same manner as in the men's clubs. They pay a small salary to a man for executing the office of clerk: he attends on club-nights, and enters agreements, receipts, and disbursements, in their books. They meet once a month, pay 9d. to the box, and spend 1d. in liquor. No member

is entitled to an allowance during the time of pregnancy, or in child-bed, but if, in consequence of lying-in, she is incapable of working, she is allowed, from the end of two months after her delivery, 5s. a week, or 8½d. a day, provided her indisposition continues no longer than 12 months. On the death of a member, who has paid her dues to the box for the space of 18 months, £ 5. are paid to her husband, if living; but if he dies first, £ 2. are paid to his widow, and she is entitled to dispose of £ 3. by will. From the difficulty of ascertaining whether an indisposition may arise merely from pregnancy, no person can claim any allowance till she can convince the Society what her disorder is; in which case, she is entitled to 5s. a week, during her illness; but if it continues above 12 months, the allowance is reduced to 2s. 6d. If a member marries, she must give notice of her nuptials within a month, in order that her proper name may be registered on the Society's books. An unmarried woman, having a child, is not entitled to an allowance during any illness arising from pregnancy; and for a second offence, of this nature, she is excluded. If a member goes to a parish work-house, she forfeits all claim to the box during her continuance there, but may be re-instated when she quits it, on paying up her arrears to the time she entered the work-house. If she dies there, the sum of £ 5. is paid to her heir-at-law, or to whomsoever she may appoint. The age of admission is from 18 to 36, in all the female clubs in Lancaster.

The Female Sisterly Society is also governed by a female president, stewards, wardens, and committee: a man likewise officiates for them as clerk, upon an annual salary of 3d. from each member: the monthly payment is 9d. The allowance to sick members, in the cases above-mentioned, is 6s. a week, for a twelve-month; and, after that period, 2s. 6d. a week, with a permission to work, provided the earnings do not exceed 2s. 6d. a week. The allowances on deaths are nearly the same with those in the first-mentioned Female Society. On the decease of a member of 18 months standing, the officers and 7 other members, (taken by rotation,) are bound to attend the funeral, or to forfeit sixpence. Twelve hoods, (six of white muslin, and six of black silk,) and thirteen pair of gloves, belonging to the Society, are worn by the members who attend.

In the Female Friendly Society, the monthly payment is 1s., and the weekly allowance, in cases of sickness, 7s.; the payment, on the death of a member, £ 8.; on the death of a member's husband, £ 5. to his widow, and £ 5. to her heirs. This Society has an annual feast on the 7th of August, towards which every member is allowed 1s. 3d. from the box. Every new member, besides paying 2s. 6d. entrance money, and 6d. for the articles, contributes 6d. for every £ 10 the box is worth. The salary of the man who officiates as clerk, is 4d. a year from each member, paid quarterly.

In the Female Amicable Society the monthly payment to the box is 8d. Neither in this, nor in the last-mentioned Society, is any thing allowed for drinking on club-nights. The allowance for deaths, &c. are the same as in the Female Benevolent Society. Each member is allowed 1s. 3d. from the box towards the annual feast, on the 4th of June. The penalty for not addressing the president, stewards, and other officers, in the club-room, by the title of their respective offices, and omitting to pay them the respect due to their several stations, is one penny.

The Female Benevolent Benefit Society is managed by a committee consisting of 11 persons, namely, 2 auditors, (the husbands of members,) the president, 2 stewards, and 2 wardens, who are chosen quarterly, and are similar officers to those of the same name in other Societies; and 4 members chosen by a majority of the whole Society, from 7 of the senior members selected by the officers. All matters in dispute are settled by 5 arbitrators, chosen by ballot, from the committee. The auditors receive a small salary, and inspect the Society's books once a quarter. A man, who officiates as clerk, is allowed 16s. a year, for entering agreements and certificates in the books, and attending the auditors, &c. The monthly subscription is 9d. but nothing is paid for liquor. Sick members, of 2 years standing, are allowed 5s. a week, and more in proportion to the amount of the stock. The Society holds an annual feast, on Easter Monday, towards which, each member who attends, receives 9d. from the box: absentees are fined 4d. The rest of the Rules are similar to those in the other Female Friendly Societies. Their printed regulations are all accompanied with forms for admissions, declarations, and certificates.

Table

LANCASHIRE.—LANCASTER.

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The following statement of the Poor's Rates assessed, and total Expenditures, were obligingly communicated by the overseer.

Years.	Poor's Rates.			Total Disbursements.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1736	83	2	4	94	19	8
1739	94	15	8	117	11	0 ¹ / ₂
1740	88	11	2	102	17	1
1741	144	13	7	176	11	9
1742	179	15	3	223	17	9
1743	174	17	11	189	13	3
1744	142	15	5	175	15	10 ¹ / ₂
1745	146	2	7	153	9	2
1746	153	1	7	148	13	10
1747	103	17	7	159	10	10
1748	104	14	5	143	1	6
1749	132	17	5	190	6	8
1750	220	11	6	222	9	5
1751	155	18	3	223	6	11
1752	185	8	6	260	2	0
1753	234	5	7	220	1	0
1754	226	11	9	286	2	5
1756	246	4	9	310	16	6
1760	345	16	8	391	4	2
1765	428	16	1	499	5	8
1770	547	1	9	650	1	8
1771	644	1	2	733	3	4
1772	676	11	2	770	0	1
1773	681	14	5	772	2	0
1774	692	19	4	836	4	0
1775	746	0	1	861	14	1
1776	699	1	9	756	18	4
1777	661	14	4	645	17	3
1778	514	6	5	832	10	5
1779	703	0	10	783	12	0
1780	535	14	7	866	16	6
1781	728	17	3	900	17	1
1782	866	4	2	1052	10	0
1783	922	7	9 ¹ / ₂	1197	9	8
1784	1248	8	11	1474	12	0
1785	1148	16	11	1085	13	0 ¹ / ₂
1786	—	—	—	1163	1	3
1787	986	13	10	1201	16	5
1788	1246	0	10	1798	0	10
1789	2065	14	8	1592	17	4
1790	1419	17	7	1483	17	3
1791	1439	11	1	1606	13	0
1792	1443	12	1	1801	11	1
1793	1449	0	3	1442	3	11
1794	1469	9	3 ¹ / ₂	1697	6	1
1795	1487	1	11	1645	13	9

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

In the expenses of 1795 are included £ 219. 4s. 1d. paid for raising 9 men for the navy.

The assessments for the last 6 years were at 3s. 4d. in the pound, at rental on land, and $\frac{2}{3}$ on houses.

The standing overseer's salary is - £ 50. a year.

Master and mistress of work-house do. - £ 25. a year, and board.

Doctor's salary - - - £ 10. a year.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

	BAPTISMS			BURIALS			MARRIAGES
	At the Church	At the Chapel	Total	At the Church	At the Chapel	Total	
1776	208	33	241	234	16	250	83
1777	209	41	250	177	5	182	88
1778	208	32	240	152	6	158	82
1779	213	36	249	228	10	238	99
1780	183	41	224	256	14	270	101
1781	238	33	271	226	10	236	107
1782	207	42	249	184	10	194	114
1783	228	38	266	226	16	242	115
1784	237	30	267	175	7	282	114
1785	258	35	293	202	12	214	143
1786	254	29	283	201	13	214	134
1787	269	7	276	173	18	191	130
1788	254	21	275	245	20	265	118
1789	266	20	286	164	8	172	119
1790	256	17	273	194	8	202	105
1791	259	20	279	288	11	299	117
1792	256	18	274	176	10	186	144
1793	285	8	293	223	14	237	148
1794	309	7	316	228	8	236	136
1796	306	12	318	236	11	247	142

The Dissenters of various denominations in this town, keep regular registers of their baptisms and burials; but the marriages at the parish-church of Lancaster include those from several chapelries in the parish, which is very extensive. The great increase of baptisms, for the last three years, is owing to the influx of labourers to work at the canal now cutting in this neighbourhood.

January, 1796.

There are, in Lancaster, 1 Quaker, 1 Methodist, and 2 Presbyterian congregations, and one Catholic chapel.

LIVER-

L I V E R P O O L.

THE parish of Liverpool contains, by admeasurement, 2102 acres. Mr. Simmons, the general overseer, took the number of houses and population in 1790, of which the following is an account :

Number of Front houses	6540,	containing	39188 inhabitants.
Back houses	1608,	-	7955
Cellars	1728,	-	6780
In the work-house	-	-	1220
Charity school	-	-	300
Infirmary	-	-	150
Seamen's hospital	-	-	83
Alms-houses	-	-	126
<hr/>			
Total			55732

Houses inhabited, exclusive of cellars, 8148

Empty houses - - - 717

Total number of houses - 8865

Since that period, it is supposed that 300 or 400 houses have been built. Dr. Aikin mentions an enumeration having been made in 1773, the result of which is as follows :—

Inhabited houses	-	-	5928
Untenanted houses	-	-	412
Families	-	-	8002
Inhabitants	-	-	34407
Number of persons to a house			$5\frac{1}{2}$
Number to a family	-	-	$4\frac{1}{3}$

It appears from the subjoined bills of mortality, that 1397, the number of christenings in 1773, was to 34407 the number of the then existing inhabitants, as 1 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly ; and that 1109, the number of burials in

Aikin's Descript. of Manchester, 342

1773,

1773, was to the number of inhabitants as 1 to 31. From these proportions, we are, in some degree, enabled to calculate the population of Liverpool, at the two succeeding periods of 1790, and 1794.

2244 christenings in 1740	~ by 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 55539 inhabitants.
176 burials in 1790	× by 31	= 54653 inhabitants.
2527 christenings in 1794	× by 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 62544 inhabitants.
2009 burials in 1794	× by 31	= 62279 inhabitants.

These proportions tally very well with Mr. Simmons's enumeration, and are, probably, near the truth.

7. Seamen were raised by the town of Liverpool, in pursuance of the 1st Act for manning the Navy; so that reckoning one man for 68 rateable houses, (the proportion which has been observed in most parts of England,) we may estimate the number of houses subject to the window-tax at 5100; and the number of houses exempted at about 4000. The number of inns and ale-houses is 917; so that every tenth house, at least, is a public-house. The magistrates, however, are certainly extremely attentive to this branch of police, and reduce the number of unnecessary public-houses, whenever a fair opportunity offers. It is said that a few years ago, there were 1500.

The subjoined tables exhibit the growth of population in Liverpool; the great progress of its commerce; and the still more rapid increase of its Poor's Rates. It is, however, consoling to reflect, that, notwithstanding this apparent disproportion, the resources of wealth are more than adequate to the calls of charity; and that the Poor of Liverpool, although more numerous, and proportionably more expensive than they were 30 years ago, are yet less burthensome to the town, than when its trade was less flourishing, and its parochial expenditure more contracted.

It is hardly necessary to add, that every branch of employment, connected with foreign commerce, is here carried on with great exertion, and great success. The neighbourhood of Manchester is, perhaps, more congenial to manufactures; but some, very important ones, that are not peculiar to a sea-port, may be found at Liverpool. The most considerable are, glass-houses, salt-works, copperas-works, copper and iron-works, sugar-houses, rasping

raising and other mills, breweries, roperies, watch-movements, and stocking-manufactories.

The rent of land, in the neighbourhood of the town, is from £ 4. to £ 6. the statute acre. The land-tax is very low, and is supposed to amount to about 6d. in the pound on the net rental.

No correct information could be obtained relative to Friendly Societies in Liverpool: their number is about 12; and the members, each, are from 80 to 100. In one of the Societies, the members meet once a fortnight, spend 3d. and pay 1s. into the box: members of 2 years standing are allowed, when sick, 1s. a week; superannuated members, 8s. a week during life. From £ 10. to £ 20. according to the time a man has been a member, are paid, on his decease, to his widow, if there is one, or to his children; or, in default of children, to his legal representatives. The Society is governed by a president and stewards, with the assistance of a committee of four members; bye-laws are made by a majority of the whole body.

The Poor are partly maintained in the work-house, and partly relieved at home. The work-house is well situated, on a rising ground, in a detached situation; and is, in many respects, constructed upon an eligible plan. The old people, in particular, are provided with lodging, in a most judicious manner: each apartment consists of three small rooms, in which are 1 fire-place and 4 beds, and is inhabited by 8 or 10 persons. These habitations are furnished with beds, chairs, and other little articles of domestic life, that the inmates may possess; who, being thus detached from the rest of the Poor, may consider themselves as comfortably lodged as in a secluded cottage; and thus enjoy, in some degree, (even in a work house,) the comforts of a private fire-side. The most infirm live on the ground floors; others are distributed through two upper stories. They all dine together in a large room, which serves occasionally for a chapel.

The children are, principally, employed in picking cotton, but are too much crowded together: 70 or 80 work in a small room. About 50 girls are bound apprentices to a person who attends in the house, and employs them in spinning mullin. The house receives a small weekly sum for their work during their apprenticeship. The sum is from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week, according to their proficiency in tambour-work. They are bound for 3 years, and provided with victuals by the parish. A few old

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

men are employed in boat-building: tailors', and other trades, are carried on in the house. The women pick and spin cotton, for household use: linen, and most other articles of domestic consumption, are manufactured within. The following table, extracted verbatim from the treasurer's statement of accounts of the parish of Liverpool for the year 1783, exhibits the various trades and occupations usually carried on in the work-house.

State and Employment of People in the Work-house, 25th March 1794.

Governor	-	-	-	-	1
Matron and chamberlain	-	-	-	-	2
House servants	-	-	-	-	3
Hall and stair-cleaners	-	-	-	-	5
Keeper of Lock and servants	-	-	-	-	4
Two cooks and six servants	-	-	-	-	8
Two salters and 10 washerwomen	-	-	-	-	12
Milk mistress and porter	-	-	-	-	2
Bread-cutter and doctor's assistant	-	-	-	-	2
Mistress and kneaders of bread	-	-	-	-	11
Nurses and servants for infants	-	-	-	-	6
Nurses for lying-in women, for sick, infirm, venereal, fever and lunatic wards	-	-	-	-	14
Brewer, warehouselman and assistants	-	-	-	-	4
Two carters, two swine-herds	-	-	-	-	4
One coal-man, ten labourers	-	-	-	-	11
Bell-ringer, clerk and messengers	-	-	-	-	5
Gardener and assistant, ten pumpers	-	-	-	-	12
Keeper of Lock's family	-	-	-	-	6
Schoolmasters and mistresses	-	-	-	-	4
Book-keepers	-	-	-	-	2
Barber and painter	-	-	-	-	2
Bricklayer, plaisterer and blockmaker	-	-	-	-	5
Flax-dresser, leather-cutter, and glazier	-	-	-	-	3
Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	9
Boys ditto	-	-	-	-	9
Weavers	-	-	-	-	3
Boys ditto	-	-	-	-	4

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Ropers and knotters	-	-	-	9
Coffin-makers, joiners, and boys	-	-	-	6
Boat-builders	-	-	-	4
Two smiths and eighteen boys, making nails for sale and own use	-	-	-	20
Yeomen of the smithies	-	-	-	2
Spinners of wool, thread, and linen	-	-	-	59
Knitters and seamstresses	-	-	-	51
Four sawyers, seven tailors	-	-	-	11
Cotton-pickers	-	-	-	266
Ditto spinners, &c.	-	-	-	42
Tambour-workers	-	-	-	45
Total of working people	-	-	-	668
Matron's family	-	-	-	4
Turnkey	-	-	-	1
Working people	-	-	-	668
Lunatics, idiots, sick, lame, infirm, very old, and very young	-	-	-	524
In the house	-	-	-	1197
Average number from 21st March 1793, to 21st March 1794	-	-	-	1032
Ditto, 29th March 1792, to March 1793	-	-	-	826
Average increase	-	-	-	206

9th, 10th, and 12th June 1794, on the parish committee's examining the people in the house, there appeared as follows :

Under	2 years	-	80
From	2 to 10	-	273
	10 to 20	-	113
	20 to 30	-	88
	30 to 40	-	122
	40 to 50	-	90
U u 2	Carried over	-	766

PAROCHIAL REPORTS

	Brought over	766
From 50 to 60		76
60 to 70		88
70 to 95		107
		<hr/>
		1037
Governor, matron, and other officers and family		16
		<hr/>
		1053
Decreased since 25th of March last.		144
		<hr/>
		1197

The following list shews the number of Paupers in the house on the 25th of March, in each of the under-mentioned years:

Years.	Number in the House.		
1782	783		
1783	920		
1784	963		
1785	985		
1786	946		
1787	966		
1788	1018		
1789	1098		
1790	1164		
1791	909		
1792	1003	Deaths.	Births.
1793	885	230	—
1794	1197	240	182

The following has been the expence of cloathing the in and out-poor for a few years:

	£.	s.	d.
1790	-	-	-
1791	-	-	-
1792	-	-	-
1793	-	-	-
1794	-	-	-
	2442	12	1
	1948	2	8
	1746	16	5
	1682	9	6
	1844	15	6½

In the year 1790, the parish owed, on several accounts, the sum of £11,709, besides a debt to the corporation of £4000. The greatest part, however, of these debts have been paid off; and, notwithstanding the average increase of people in 1793 within the work-house, and still more without doors, the great advance in the price of the necessaries of life, and the expence of several additional buildings, it appears from the treasurer's accounts, that a surplus of £4000. was expected at the close of the year 1794.

From the following comparison of the house expences in 1792 and 1793, with those of the two preceding years 1790 and 1791, it is obvious, that the annual expence of a Pauper in the work-house does not exceed £7; a sum, which may be deemed moderate, when compared with the heavy charges of similar establishments in other parts of England.

1790.	£.	s.	d.	1791.	£.	s.	d.	Average.	£.	s.	d.
Milk and butter, -	935	13	8	Ditto -	923	4	6		929	9	1
Coals - - -	360	6	0	Ditto -	374	7	6		367	6	9
Further expences -	8726	14	4	Ditto -	6801	18	10	}	9232	10	8½
Tradesmen unpaid } were paid in 1791 }				Do. of this year, } paid off in 1792 }	2936	8	3½				

1792.	£.	s.	d.	1793.	£.	s.	d.	Average.	£.	s.	d.	Left per Ann.	£.	s.	d.
Milk and butter,	398	19	3	Ditto -	479	9	11	439	4	7		490	4	6	
Coals - - -	213	7	9	Ditto -	241	19	5½	227	13	7½		139	12	10½	
Farther expences	5128	6	5½	Ditto -	5878	18	10½	7014	5	2		2218	5	6	
Tradesmen paid in 1793 }	1491	18	0	Ditto unpaid }	1530	0	0								

House expences lessened in each year - - - £2843 2 11½

Beef used in the house, from 6th June 1789, to 5th June 1790, was	Ton.	C.	Q.	Lb.
	47	19	2	16
Pork, same time	4	10	2	3

52 10 0 19

Beef used from 25th March 1791, to 25th March 1792,	29	0	1	6
Salt beef	1	0	0	0
Pork, ditto	1	16	0	0

31 16 1 6

Salaries

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Salaries paid out of the Rates.

	£.	s.	d.
To the treasurer and his son	280	0	0
Standing overseer	133	10	0
Another overseer	73	10	0
Master and matron	80	0	0
5 tax-collectors, at £ 80. each	400	0	0
The officiating clergy man	22	0	0
Total	£989	0	0

Weekly Bill of Fare in the Work-house.

	Breakfast	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday,	Burgo and milk.	Milk pottage, and bread.	Milk pottage, and bread.
Tuesday,	Ditto	Lobfcoufe ¹ .	Milk pottage, and bread.
Wednesday,	Ditto	Broth, beef, and bread.	Broth, beef, and bread
Thursday,	Ditto	Lobfcoufe.	Milk and bread.
Friday,	Ditto	Milk pottage and bread.	Milk and bread.
Saturday,	Ditto	Lobfcoufe.	Milk pottage, and bread.
Sunday,	Ditto	Broth, beef, and bread.	Broth, beef, and bread.

Diet used in Liverpool Work-house in one week.

	lbs.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Oatmeal	118	at 2½	1	4	7			
40 Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	1040	—	4	0	0			
Beef, 570 lbs. paupers—beef,								
17 lbs. governor, &c.	587	3	7	6	9			
Ale and beer	142½	1	0	11	10½			
	1887½					13	3	2½
Oatmeal	118	2½	1	4	7			
41 Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	1066	—	4	2	0			
Beef, governor, sick, &c.	60	3	0	15	0			
99 Gallons sweet milk	792	2½	1	2	8½			
61½ Gallons butter ditto	490	1½	0	6	2			
Ale and beer	142½	1	0	11	10½			
	2668½					8	2	11½

Carried over - £ 21 6 2½

¹ Burgo is oatmeal hasty-pudding.² Lobfcoufe is beef cut in small pieces, and boiled with potatoes.

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Brought over - £ 21 6 2½

		lbs.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
	Oatmeal	118	2½	1	4	7	
24	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	624	—	2	8	0	
	Beef, 102 lbs. for scoufe— beef, 60 lbs. governor, sick, &c.	162	3	2	0	6	
14	Measures potatoes for ditto	420	18	1	1	0	
	Onions for ditto	20	1	0	1	8	
64	Gallons sweet milk	512	2¼	0	14	8	
58½	Gallons butter ditto	468	1½	0	6	6	
	Ale and beer	142½	1	0	11	10½	
							8 8 9½

2466½

	Oatmeal	118	2½	1	4	7	
25	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	650	—	2	10	0	
	Beef, 566 lbs. paupers—beef, 27 lbs. governor, &c.	593	3	7	8	3	
16	Measures turnips	384	12	0	16	0	
49¼	Gallons sweet milk	394	2¼	0	11	3	
70¼	Gallons butter ditto	562	1½	0	7	10	
	Ale and beer	142½	1	0	11	10½	
							13 9 9½

2843½

	Oatmeal	94	2½	0	19	7	
25	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	650	—	2	10	0	
	Beef, 101 lbs. for scoufe— beef, 57½ lbs. governor, sick, &c.	158½	3	1	19	7½	
14	Measures potatoes for ditto	420	18	1	1	0	
	Onions for ditto	20	1	0	1	8	
66	Gallons sweet milk	528	2¼	0	15	1½	
69	Gallons butter ditto	552	1½	0	7	8	
	Ale and beer	142½	1	0	11	10½	
							8 6 6½

2565

Carried over - £ 51 1 3½

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

				Brought over			£ 51 11 3½		
				lbs.	d.	£. s. d.			
	Oatmeal	-	-	160	2½	1 13 4			
46	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	-	-	1196	—	4 12 0			
	Beef, 43 lbs. governor, sick, &c.—beef, 24 lbs. common	-	-	67	3	0 16 9			
	Molasses for pottage for dinner and supper	-	-	38	3½	0 11 1			
48½	Gallons sweet milk	-	-	388	2½	0 11 1½			
13½	Gallons butter ditto	-	-	746	1½	0 10 4½			
	Ale and beer	-	-	142½	1	0 11 10½			
				<u>2737½</u>			<u>9 6 6½</u>		
	Oatmeal	-	-	94	2½	0 19 7			
6	Loaves, household bread, at 2s.	-	-	676	—	2 12 0			
	Beef, 101 lbs. for scoufe—Do. 60 lbs. governor, sick, &c.	-	-	161	3	2 0 3			
	Do. 14 lbs. officers, &c.	-	-	14	3	0 3 6			
14	Measures potatoes for scoufe	-	-	420	18	1 1 0			
	Onions for ditto, and used weekly	-	-	28	1	0 2 4			
	Molasses used weekly	-	-	60	3½	0 17 6			
	Cheese ditto	-	-	12	3	0 3 0			
	Butter, sugar, ditto	-	-	—	0	1 5 0			
	Wine and ale for sick ditto, extra	-	-	—	—	1 13 6			
8	Measures potatoes, do. do.	-	-	240	18	0 12 0			
107	Gallons sweet milk	-	-	856	2½	1 4 6½			
100	Gallons butter ditto	-	-	800	1½	0 11 1½			
	Ale and beer	-	-	142½	1	0 11 10½			
				<u>3503½</u>			<u>13 17 2½</u>		
						£ 74 15 0½			

Besides the number of Poor in the work-house, (amounting at present to 982,) 900 families in the parish receive a weekly allowance. The number in each family is about 3 persons; so that there are, altogether, 2700 out-pensioners. Their weekly allowances amount to £ 56. 9s. About 180 families of Sick and casual Poor, receive, on an average, £ 9. or £ 10. a week. 19 militia-men's wives are allowed £ 2. 11s. a week. The parish-committee

committee have very judiciously adopted a regulation of withholding relief from such Poor as keep dogs. The war has certainly much increased the Poor's Rates, as a considerable number of the out-poor are the wives or children of parishioners, who have entered the navy or army.

Common labourers, in Liverpool, earn from 2s to 2s 6d. a day. Ship-carpenters, from 2s 6d. to 4s. and other artificers in proportion.

A Table of Christenings, Burials, and Marriages, from the earliest date of Registers in LIVERPOOL.

In the Year	Christened	Buried	Married	In the Year	Christened	Buried	Married	In the Year	Christened	Buried	Married	In the Year	Christened	Buried	Married
1660	3	0	0	1694	129	41	9	1726	356	429	9	1762	1077	1014	175
1661	22	5	0	1695	130	80	10	1727	335	536	91	1763	1057	840	550
1662	30	31	7	1696	12	96	20	1728	307	301	129	1764	1051	1102	472
1663	5	35	11	1697	150	97	23	1729	398	289	149	1765	1241	1160	495
1664	56	35	6	1698	11	80	14	1730	410	406	143	1766	1309	955	516
1665	75	62	15	1699	131	105	36	1731	407	346	132	1767	1303	1115	411
1666	60	37	10	1700	137	124	35	1732	457	347	117	1768	1329	961	415
1667	68	65	6	1701	168	146	47	1733	451	578	122	1769	1349	98	403
1668	53	42	5	1702	208	131	45	1734	472	435	116	1770	1341	156	433
1669	62	58	2	1703	172	126	52	1735	495	479	131	1771	1470	951	405
1670	67	46	5	1704	224	140	55	1736	464	422	169	1772	1375	1105	497
1671	24	15	2	1705	243	149	73	1737	522	599	132	1773	1397	1109	500
1672	41	11	0	1706	209	147	47	1738	485	608	137	1774	1451	1160	519
1673	82	22	8	1707	201	117	39	1739	478	593	177	1775	1498	1352	572
1674	79	32	0	1708	239	167	52	1740	561	613	183	1776	1541	1113	541
1675	74	65	3	1709	243	209	41	1741	594	569	210	1777	1515	1180	481
1676	79	42	9	1710	256	211	40	1742	658	587	192	1778	1616	1511	474
1677	65	41	1	1711	273	171	71	1743	677	755	215	1779	1618	1489	526
1678	101	60	7	1712	304	169	46	1744	696	750	247	1780	1709	1544	606
1679	89	55	7	1713	304	315	62	1745	742	602	245	1781	1760	1383	607
1680	106	51	3	1714	346	247	57	1746	781	796	306	1782	1766	1687	580
1681	123	109	6	1715	363	304	56	1747	893	778	337	1783	1872	696	500
1682	99	98	2	1716	334	222	73	1748	972	1075	190	1784	2068	1635	816
1683	82	75	3	1717	392	385	76	1749	923	617	258	1785	2007	1778	67
1684	100	61	5	1718	391	194	73	1750	917	763	319	1786	2143	1772	111
1685	98	131	6	1719	391	04	72	1751	984	936	36	1787	2267	177	4
1686	140	134	11	1720	410	293	58	1752	907	643	236	1788	2332	1564	22
1687	113	95	5	1721	376	482	62	1753	918	661	277	1789	2360	1605	9
1688	119	91	7	1722	412	242	70	1754	910	878	296	1790	2244	176	25
1689	171	262	13	1723	367	262	56	1755	936	833	312	1791	2291	1166	54
1690	116	158	10	1724	337	275	86	1756	862	885	346	1792	2601	1767	216
1691	141	92	11	1725	368	410	100	1757	1042	1015	363	1793	2601	1464	6
1692	110	101	12	1726	357	305	91	1758	986	599	401	1794	2527	1009	753
1693	134	134	7	1727	360	367	111	1759	1064	945	391	1795	2251	2314	793

A General Bill of Mortality,

For the TOWN and PARISH of LIVERPOOL.

Comprising an Annual and a Monthly Table of the Births, Burials, and Marriages, as enumerated from the several Registers of the Parish Church of St. Peter, the Parochial Chapel of St. Nicholas, St. George's, St. Thomas's, St. Paul's, St. Ann's, St. John's, Trinity, St. James's, and St. Stephen's Churches including those likewise from the several Chapels of Dissenters, &c.

From the 25th of March 1795, to the 25th of March 1796.

	BIRTHS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Fems.	Total.	Males.	Fems.	Total.	
At St. Peter's, - - -	150	140	296	171	186	357	229
St. Nicholas's, - - -	510	553	1063	127	159	286	250
St. George's, - - -	7	0	16	2	3	5	6
St. Thomas's, - - -	43	26	69	25	26	51	56
St. Paul's, - - -	34	38	72	82	88	170	55
St. Ann's, - - -	9	5	14	11	10	21	26
St. John's, - - -	40	31	71	650	565	1215	40
Trinity, - - -	21	16	37	11	11	22	31
St. Stephen's, - - -	5	3	8	0	0	0	0
St. Catharine's, - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. James's, - - -	86	46	132	72	105	177	33
Baptists, Byrom-street, - -	15	13	27	14	14	28	0
Ditto, Matthew-street, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dissenters, Paradise-street, -	22	11	33	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Benn's Garden, - -	13	19	32	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Toxteth Park, - -	8	6	14	7	9	16	0
Independents, Renshaw-street,	17	14	31	3	5	8	0
Methodists, Mount Pleasant,	22	19	41	0	0	0	0
Scotch Kirk, Oldham-street,	22	32	54	0	0	0	0
Roman Chapel, Lumber street,	77	89	166	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Sir Thos. buildings,	13	20	33	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Seel street, - - -	33	30	63	0	0	0	0
Quakers' meeting, Hunter Ar.	6	1	7	4	4	8	1
Total	1139	1092	2231	1209	1185	2394	199

	BIRTHS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.
	Males.	Fems.	Total.	Males.	Fems.	Total.	
March	21	25	49	14	20	34	15
April	107	101	208	83	88	171	61
May	94	108	202	111	107	218	68
June	107	80	187	92	68	160	34
July	89	90	179	72	60	132	58
Aug.	107	105	212	98	63	161	61
Sept.	97	87	184	110	102	212	69
Oct.	88	9	178	110	123	233	30
Nov.	101	81	182	120	133	253	72
Dec.	91	63	154	128	140	268	87
Jan.	97	110	207	106	112	218	69
Feb.	84	90	174	93	82	175	71
March	62	59	121	66	63	129	28
Total	1139	1092	2231	1209	1185	2394	199

Decreased in Births,	276
Increased in Burials,	385
Increased in Marriages,	46

Of the Number of BURIALS, in the above List, there have died

Under 2 Years	1074	Between 30 and 40	137	Between 80 and 90	37
Between 2 and 5	384	40 and 50	122	90 and 100	3
5 and 10	134	50 and 60	111	Above 100	1
10 and 20	88	60 and 70	108		
20 and 30	117	70 and 80	78	Total	2394

Table

Table of the Shipping employed in the Foreign Trade of Liverpool.*

Years.	Bark & Ships.	Tons.	Foreign Ships.	Tons.	Total of Shipping.	Total of Tons.
1709	—	13238	—	277	354	13515
1716	—	17118	—	977	389	18095
1723	—	17810	—	796	414	18606
1730	—	17834	—	730	420	18564
1737	—	17230	—	2691	418	19921
1744	—	19336	—	3068	414	22404
1751	555	30181	20	2521	575	32702
1758	621	37382	59	6786	680	44168
1765	637	53418	85	8972	722	62390
1772	938	74950	70	9842	1008	84792
1779	825	60969	142	18501	967	79470
3 yrs. av. ending with 1786	4070	125944	435	25403	4505	151347
3 yrs. av. ending with 1792	6058	218561	670	41819	6728	260380

There belonged to the Port of Liverpool,

in the year 1565	12 barks of	223 tons
in — — 1709	84 ships of	5789
in — — 1792	584 ships of	92098

The following table was, obligingly, furnished by the Treasurer and Governor of the work-house. It exhibits the Poor's Rate, annual collection, the produce of cotton wett to the work-house, the disbursements of the overseers to out-poor, and the house disbursements, during the last twenty-nine years.

* I am indebted for this table, (which is constructed on the average of the inward and outward shipping,) to Mr. Chalmers's Estimate, Dedication, p. xi.;—to Dr. Aikin's Description of Manchester, p. 365;—and to Enfield's Liverpool, p. 67. I must, however, remark, that the three accounts do not perfectly agree with each other.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years	Rate in the Pound		Money collected.			Cotton Waste, &c			Overseers.			House Disbursements.		
	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1767	—	—	2703	10	8	171	1	3	425	1	1	1968	6	2
1768	—	—	2867	3	0 ¹ / ₂	180	16	6	385	0	11	2655	12	0
1769	—	—	3431	0	0 ¹ / ₂	189	14	6	349	10	0	3565	19	6 ¹ / ₂
1770	3	2	6400	9	4 ¹ / ₂	95	17	6	480	1	1	3256	9	4
1771	3	2	5877	10	1 ¹ / ₂	285	10	8	363	9	0	2723	17	8 ¹ / ₂
1772	3	2	6682	4	1 ¹ / ₂	172	12	0	460	11	1	2980	18	8 ¹ / ₂
1773	3	2	6619	9	6	192	16	0	572	18	3	3469	4	4 ¹ / ₂
1774	3	2	6942	16	2	338	1	5	410	18	7	3851	10	3
1775	3	10	6317	4	11	232	2	8	470	10	3	3514	18	0 ¹ / ₂
1776	—	—	8312	1	8	213	11	5	405	12	11	3532	2	5 ¹ / ₂
1777	3	2	9130	1	2	274	17	3 ¹ / ₂	457	15	2	4378	18	4
1778	3	2	8653	10	4 ¹ / ₂	240	0	7	287	19	2	4489	15	5 ¹ / ₂
1779	3	2	8500	16	8 ¹ / ₂	394	0	7	339	4	0	4749	5	1 ¹ / ₂
1780	3	4	7957	17	5	579	13	7	411	5	0	4801	5	10
1781	3	8	8428	11	2	283	16	10	433	11	6	4499	13	3
1782	3	8	8374	15	2 ¹ / ₂	642	9	1	932	7	4	6841	9	0
1783	2	0	9250	6	10	451	12	1	744	7	1	7117	7	1
1784	2	0	9435	7	10	410	9	11	748	7	10	7653	1	3
1785	2	0	8692	5	7	516	5	6	812	3	3	7471	17	2
1786	—	—	10631	7	5	508	9	0	952	1	4	7041	9	3
1787	2	5	7316	14	11	495	17	6	1325	6	9	7408	9	4
1788	2	5	7473	0	0	271	16	0	2187	13	0	8528	14	3
1789	2	6	7865	9	2	449	9	0	2427	13	0	8600	19	8
1790	3	0	5612	9	7	274	3	0	3416	18	6	10127	14	0
1791	3	0	8272	2	9	103	5	0	2874	2	0	8304	10	10
1792	3	0	15791	11	10	67	10	4	2877	3	7	5831	4	10 ¹ / ₂
1793	3	0	13647	8	8 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	3075	9	1	5342	7	2 ¹ / ₂
1794	2	6	19658	17	2 ¹ / ₂	564	15	6	4010	1	0	7177	19	5 ¹ / ₂
1795	2	0	17442	13	1	337	0	5 ¹ / ₂	4562	19	9	5841	1	9

Ending March 25th 1795.

¹ The smallness of the collections mentioned for these two years was occasioned by the want of a confidential treasurer, and by the orders of the then managers to pay the money into a bank, from whence it was again drawn as the wants of the parish required; what those collections were, there are no means of ascertaining, but it is supposed they were not less than usual in such rates of assessment. The system, however, adopted by these Magistrates, was, luckily for the parish, given up; for, in the 2 or 3 years that it prevailed, a debt was contracted to the amount of near £ 12,000, of which between 3000 and 4000. still remain unpaid.

From

From the following account, (which is printed in the Report concerning the Slave Trade,) it appears that the inland navigation to and from Liverpool has kept pace with it's foreign trade.

On the Lancashire end of the Leeds canal, there are employed, between Liverpool and Wigan, 89 boats, of 35 to 40 tons burthen each; which brought to Liverpool, in the years

	1786,	1787,	1788,
Coals	tons 91249	98248	109202
Flags, slates, and mill-stones	tons 3944	2561	3613
Merchandize	tons 347	393	405
Oak timber	feet 17403	17986	13589
Took back Merchandize	tons 3836	4610	4257
Lime-stone, and bricks	tons 2245	2064	1429
Lime, and manure	tons 10213	11129	12224
Pine timber	feet 160766	193706	153006

Between Liverpool and the river Douglas,

36 boats brought Coals	tons 16724	22592	20706
Lime-stone	tons 4589	6164	5921

The tonnage of the boats on the Sankey

Canal, between Liverpool, Northwich, and Warrington, amounted to	tons 74289	98356	115828
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Between Liverpool on the river Mersey, and Northwich and Winsford on the Weaver, 110 vessels are employed, in carrying timber, salt, coals, and other commodities, to the amount of 164,000 tons annually.

Between Liverpool and Manchester, on the old navigation, are employed 25 boats of 55 tons each: they generally make 3 trips every two spring tides; or, upon an average, allowing for delays from bad weather, 36 trips each in a year*.

On the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which communicates with the Staffordshire canal, 42 boats, of 50 tons each, are employed. They make 3 trips to Liverpool every 14 days.

* Aikin's Descript. of Manchester, p. 370.

MANCHESTER.

IN the great manufacturing town of Manchester, the preservation of parochial records has been almost wholly neglected; and, of course, very little correct information, relative to the Poor, can be obtained. The following is the substance of various accounts from the parish officers, who seemed to be very willing to make every communication in their power. It should, however, be remarked, that Manchester is much divided into parties respecting the administration of parochial concerns; and that strong charges of negligence and misconduct have been made against many of the persons vested with the management of the Poor. Many pamphlets have been published on both sides of the question; but, whether the complaints of the associated Ley-payers¹, or the defence of the parish officers, will afford the public much useful information, relative to the actual state of the Poor in Manchester, or to the excellencies or defects of the system there adopted for their maintenance and relief, the little knowledge I have acquired on the subject does not enable me to determine.

In the year 1776 the Expences for the Poor in				£.	s.	d.
Manchester were -				according to the Returns made to Parliament in 1786	3322	15 1
1783 the Poor's Rates - -	-	-			4741	12 2
1784 the Poor's Rates - -	-	-			5462	4 11
1785 the Poor's Rates - -	-	-			5721	17 4
1789 to 1790 The Rate on land, and houses,				£.	s.	d.
at 3s. 8d. in the pound				5476	0	0
The Rate, or Ley, as it is here						
called, on personalty				253	16	0
					5729	16 0
1790 to 1791 The Rate at 5s. in the pound				£ 7965	17	0
Personalty - -				256	14	0
					8222	11 0
1791 to 1792 The Rate at 5s. in the pound				£ 8363	1	0
Personalty - -				268	4	0
					8631	5 0

¹ A *ley*, or *lay*, in Lancashire, signifies a tax: see p. 92.

1792 to 1793	The Rate at 3s. in the pound and Personalty together	£.	s.	d.
	- - - -	919	18	0
1793 to 1794	The Rate at 3s. in the pound and Personalty	-	-	-
	- - - -	925	0	0

The assessments have been made upon a very ancient valuation, perhaps of 60 years standing; in some instances houses were rated at a third, and in others at a fourth of the real rent: however in 1794 a new regulation took place, and it was found that a 3s. Rate upon houses and land at $\frac{1}{2}$ rental produced				
-	-	-	-	£10,931 0 9
Personalty, (not including stock in trade,)	-	-	-	728 17 0
				<hr/> £11,659 17 9 <hr/>

A second Rate of 3s. was levied between Easter 1794 and Easter 1795, but a great proportion of each Rate still remains uncollected. In the latter Rate, the personalty was not attempted to be collected. The present annual expenditure on the Poor may therefore be stated at near £20,000.

The Poor of Manchester are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly at home. 319 persons, principally old women and children, are at present in the house.

	Average Number in the House.	Their Earnings
		£. s. d.
From Easter 1791 to Easter 1792	200	224 12 2½
Easter 1792 to Easter 1793	250	204 18 9
Easter 1793 to Feb. 1794	400	99 7 7

The Poor within are principally employed in winding yarn: particulars of their work and diet are not easily attainable at present, as a malignant fever now rages with great violence in the house, and renders it unsafe to enter it. A detached house or apartment is much wanted for persons infected with contagious disorders; and it is said to be in contemplation to build one next year.

The following are the most material of the Rules, lately published, for the government of the house.

Rules.

Rules for the Governor and Matron.

No Pauper shall be received into the house without an order from one of the church-wardens or overseers.

- 2, The following books shall be accurately kept, according to the forms prescribed in each :

No. 1. The admission and discharge book.

2. A book of receipts and disbursements.

3. Ditto ditto, abstracted under various heads.

4. A weekly account of all the provision received into the house, and from whom received.

5. A list of the In-poor, with their ages, &c.

6. A ledger, Dr and Cr. for the house.

- 3, The relations and friends of Paupers shall not be permitted to visit them without an order as *aforsaid*.

- 4, No Pauper shall be placed in the wards without previous careful examination—clean washing—and (if the church-wardens and overseers think necessary) new cloathing—the old cloaths to be well cleaned and fumigated, and laid by against the Pauper's discharge (if such discharge is probable) to be then exchanged for the house cloaths.

- 5, That for the more effectually maintaining perfect order and good government in the house, if any person shall profanely curse or swear, or appear to be in liquor, he shall be immediately confined in the stocks, by order of the visiting committee or governor, for any time not exceeding four hours : or if any persons having permission to go out of the house, shall not return within the time allowed, or shall return drunk or disorderly, or shall be otherwise refractory or disobedient to the reasonable orders of the governor or matron ; or if they shall pretend sickness, or make any false excuse in order to avoid working ; or if they shall wilfully destroy or spoil any materials or implements ; or if they shall be guilty of dishonest practices, breach of trust, lewd, indecent, immoral or disorderly behaviour, or of any other mischief or transgression repugnant to the peace and well-being of the house, they shall be admonished or confined, according to the magnitude of their offences, at the discretion of the visiting committee or governor, and the case

be

be reported to the next weekly board, when the offender, upon conviction, shall be sentenced to suffer such corporal punishment, confinement, task-work, ~~distinction of dress~~, abatement of diet, or loss of gratuity, as the board shall judge proper, agreeably to the powers vested in them by the act.

- 6, The doors of the house and court shall not be opened before six in the morning, nor after eight in the evening, from Lady-day to Michaelmas: From Michaelmas to Lady-day, opened at eight in the morning; shut, at six in the evening
- 7, An accurate list of each Pauper in the house shall be made every quarter; two, or more of the church-wardens and overseers being present.
- 8, All the beds shall be sheeted once a month, and in proper weather they shall be beaten and brushed in the open air.
- 9, The children's heads, hands, cloaths, and beds, shall be kept clean: clean linen shall be given to each Pauper every Saturday evening, and the foul linen received every Sunday morning. All the Poor shall be in bed by nine in the summer, and eight in the winter; at which hour, all fires and candles shall be put out, except in the sick-ward.
- 10, No tea, tobacco, or spirituous liquors shall be brought into the house, without an order from the surgeon, or weekly board.
- 11, Immediate notice of sickness shall be given to the surgeon, and his directions respecting the diet of the sick shall be strictly followed.
- 12, The men poor shall be shaved, at least, once a week: the children's hair cut, as often as necessary.
- 13, The linen and wearing apparel shall be made and mended by the Poor.
- 14, The coals shall be locked up, and the key intrusted to a proper person, who shall deliver out the same as the governor and matron shall direct.
- 15, No person filling any station in the house shall either directly or indirectly take any fee or gratuity from any tradesman dealing with the township, on pain of dismissal: and any tradesman offering such fee or gratuity, shall be disqualified from serving the house in future. This rule shall be advertised twice every year, the first week in January, and first week in July, in the Manchester papers; as also a caution to the keepers of lodging-houses, not to take in and harbour single pregnant women who do not belong to the town; and offering a reward to any

person giving information where such women are harboured and concealed.

- 16, The men and boys shall not enter the women's or girls' apartments: nor *vice versa*.
- 17, The governor, or matron, shall not on any occasion be absent at the same time, or go out of town without leave from the weekly board; neither shall they, or any other officer or officers in the poor-house, encourage any person or persons to come or remain there, but on the business of the township.
- 18, The quantity of provisions shall be allotted according to the bill of fare agreed upon from time to time by the weekly board. The Poor shall breakfast, dine, and sup together in the dining-hall, except such only as are by age and infirmity rendered unable, or improper objects to attend in that place, of whom proper care must be taken in separate apartments.
- 19, The governor and matron shall take care that the larder, kitchen, back-kitchen, and other offices, together with the utensils and furniture thereof, be kept sweet, clean and decent: that the dining-hall, tables and seats be cleaned immediately after each meal, and the several wards or dormitories every morning before, or immediately after breakfast, when the windows thereof shall be thrown open, the doors locked, and the keys delivered to them; and the strictest cleanliness and decency shall be observed in every part of the house.
- 20, The governor shall take care that grace be said before and after meat; read, or cause to be read, prayers every morning before breakfast, and every evening before supper; that every person in the house, not necessarily engaged elsewhere, be required to attend; and that a list of absentees, if any, be laid before the next weekly board.
- 21, The Poor shall be called up by ring of bell, and set to such work as their several abilities will permit, from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening, from the first of March to the middle of October; and from seven in the morning till such hour at night as the directors may appoint, from the middle of October to the first of March; being allowed half an hour at breakfast, and an hour at dinner. That nevertheless they shall not work on Sundays; Saturday afternoons from four o'clock;

o'clock; Good Friday; Christmas-day and the two following days, and Monday and Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks. That in order to excite the Poor to industry, such rewards and gratuities shall be distributed to the industrious and skilful, in proportion to the quantity and perfection of their work, as to the church-wardens and overseers shall seem reasonable. (*Manchester Act*, § 39.)

- 22, On every Sunday morning and afternoon all the able Poor shall attend divine service at the collegiate church, preceded by the governor, and after service shall return in the same order to the work-house.
- 23, The matron shall deliver to the laundress an inventory of articles to be washed, by which the articles returned from washing shall be compared, and the account laid before the weekly board.
- 24, The matron shall take care that such girls as are of proper age be, by rotation, employed and instructed, as much as may be, in cookery, housewifery, washing, scouring, and such other work as may best qualify them for service.
- 25, An inventory and appraisement of all the fixtures, furniture, and working implements, shall be laid before the weekly board once in each year, by the governor; in which shall be particularly specified such new furniture and implements as have been purchased within the year. And a clear state of the year's account shall be then made out by him.
- 26, The governor and matron shall see that all the servants, and persons employed in the house, perform their duty in their respective departments; and that these laws, rules and ordinances be carried into full effect.

The chaplain of the house shall read prayers, and preach a sermon to the Poor at the time appointed by the weekly board; administer the sacrament, once a quarter; catechise the children and others, once a week; visit the sick; superintend the schoolmasters, and perform the other duties of his function.

An apothecary shall be annually appointed, who shall, by himself, or his approved deputy, duly attend and administer proper medicines to such sick Poor within the house as may be put under his care: he shall remark what nurses are wanted, and note their conduct; and shall make a weekly report to the board of their names and cases, in a book provided for that purpose.

As the personal comfort of the Poor, the instruction and morals of the younger part of them, their attention to labour, and the economical management of the house, depend much upon a constant and vigilant inspection into its interior concerns, there shall be always two or more overseers appointed by written notice from the weekly board, as a visiting committee, each to act a fortnight, and then to be succeeded by others in rotation; but that no new overseer may, from want of experience, be at a loss how to execute the office of visitor, at the end of every week one of them to go out, and another be associated with the remaining visitor appointed the week before, by whom he will be attended the week ensuing. The visiting committee are daily, or as often as possible, to attend the house, to see that the Poor, particularly the sick, be taken care of, and regularly attended by the apothecary and nurses; that all infectious persons be removed to the apartments appointed for their reception; that the schoolmasters and mistresses do their duty, that the working Poor be diligent in their respective employments; that the house be kept clean, the windows of the dormitories be kept open in the day-time, and the doors of those rooms be locked. That they compare the flour sent in with the samples; examine the bread, beer, and other provisions; enquire into the complaints and the offences of the Poor; and enter in a book kept for that purpose, whatever observations strike them as material.

One or more schoolmasters and mistresses shall be appointed, who shall keep the children in good order, and instruct them in reading and other useful branches; such as are not employed in the manufactory or work of the house, to be taught from eight to eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon; and such as are so employed, at those hours when they can be best spared from their work:

I. The overlooker shall keep the following books for the inspection of the weekly board:

1. A list of the persons employed in the different branches.
2. A weekly account of goods manufactured.
3. Ditto of the amount of the labour.
4. The winder's, warper's, and weaver's account.

II. Shall observe the 5th rule, the 17th, the 21st, and the 26th.

III. No goods manufactured or unmanufactured shall be bought or sold, without

without the consent of two or more church-wardens, or assistant overseers.

- IV. An inventory of all working implements, wrought and unwrought goods, shall be made out once a year by the overlooker, and also a clear state of the year's accounts.

An overseer, to be appointed by the weekly board, shall attend one or more days in every week, to keep the accounts of the cloathing, and of the manufactory; which accounts shall be laid before the weekly board, from the books provided for that purpose.

Rules for the Poor in the House.

- 1, That they obey the governor and matron in all their reasonable commands.
- 2, That they demean themselves orderly and peaceably, with decency and cleanliness.
- 3, That they never drink to excess.
- 4, That they be diligent at their work.
- 5, That they work from six o'clock in the morning till six at night, in summer; and from seven o'clock in the morning till such hours in the evening as the directors shall appoint, in the winter; except Saturday afternoons, from four o'clock; and on Good-Friday, Christmas-day, and the two days following; and Monday and Tuesday in the Easter and Whitsun weeks, which are to be regarded as holidays.
- 6, That they do not pretend sickness, or other excuses, to avoid their work.
- 7, That they do no wilful damage, but execute their work to the best of their abilities: such rewards and gratuities shall be distributed to the industrious and skilful, in proportion to the quantity and perfection of their work, as to the church-wardens and overseers shall seem reasonable. (*Manchester Act*, § 39.)
- 8, That they regularly attend divine service on Sundays, and prayers before breakfast and supper every day.
- 9, That they go to breakfast, to dinner, and to supper, in the dining-hall, when summoned by ring of bell.
- 10, That they be allowed half an hour at breakfast, and an hour at dinner.
- 11, That

- 11, That no strong or spirituous liquors be allowed in the house, except by order of the physicians or apothecary.
- 12, That they do not curse, nor swear, nor lie.
- 13, That they do not steal, sell their provisions, or sell or pawn their cloathing, nor be guilty of any other breach of trust.
- 14, That they never go out during working hours, nor at any other time, without leave.
- 15, That when permitted to go out, they do not stay longer than the hour appointed.

Whoever shall offend against the above rules, will be punished, either by confinement in the stocks, or in the dungeon, or elsewhere; or by distinction of diets, by abatement of diet, loss of gratuity, or by such corporal or other punishment as may be determined and adjudged by the weekly board of overseers, according to the powers vested in them by the Act of Parliament.

These rules shall be read to the Poor in the house, by the governor, on the first Monday in every month.

Manchester is divided into 14 districts, in each of which there are from one to four overseers; whose business is to distribute immediate relief to such persons as require it; to collect information relative to single women in a state of pregnancy; to visit the Poor frequently, and report the state of them to the weekly board, held at the poor-house. A full account of the number of out-poor, in all the districts, could not be obtained; but some general idea of their number may be formed from a printed statement of the overseers of the third district, which is one of the most populous. From thence it appears, that the number of persons in the various families relieved, between 14th May and 1st October 1795, was 957; and that the sum distributed amongst them amounted to £565. 9s. 3d. Three-fourths of the persons in the list are females. The weekly allowances to each are not stated; but in the printed rules, drawn up by the churchwardens and overseers in May 1794, it is observed, as a sort of general direction to the district overseers, that in the most extreme cases of sickness, and however numerous the family may be, the relief had not, for any one family, exceeded seven shillings and sixpence a week, and a smaller sum in proportion to the family. From the information of Mr.

Edgley, the general overseer, it appears, that 18. 6d. a week is the usual out-pay to a grown person, and 1s a week to a child. Except in cases of sickness, which demand immediate relief, the district overseers furnish such claimants, as they think proper objects, with an order upon Mr. Edgley. He pays most of the out-poor, and says that the number of families receiving a weekly allowance is about 1190, and that the weekly disbursements, on their account, amount to about £150. About 150 of these families, however, belong to other parishes, for which Manchester is reimbursed, as well as for several militia families, 68 of which here receive parochial aid.

The stagnation of business, since the war, has induced many thousand manufacturers to enter his Majesty's service: this, in a great measure, accounts for the late increase in the Poor's Rates, and the excessive number of necessitous females, who have no longer their husbands here to maintain them.

The present treasurer, who has not been many months in office, has formed the following estimate of the probable future expenditure for the Poor:

				Weekly Expende.					
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bastardy and orphans	-	-	-	25	0	0			
Regular and casual Poor	-	-	-	145	0	0			
Removals	-	-	-	6	0	0			
				<hr/>			176	0	0
<i>Work-house Expenses.</i>									
Butcher's meat	-	-	-	10	0	0			
Potatoes and salt	-	-	-	3	0	0			
Malt	-	-	-	3	0	0			
Flour, meal, butter, and cheese	-	-	-	25	0	0			
Milk	-	-	-	6	0	0			
Soap and candles	-	-	-	1	6	0			
Coals	-	-	-	3	4	0			
Groceries	-	-	-	3	10	0			
				<hr/>			55	0	0
Total weekly expence				-	£231	0	0		

According to this calculation, the annual expenditure will amount to £12,012. exclusive of cloaths for the Poor in the work-house, repairs, &c. These articles have not been calculated, as the treasurer is not yet in possession

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possession of sufficient data to enable him to form an estimate with any degree of accuracy.

Exclusive of the above charges, the following annual expenses are defrayed from the Poor's Rate: they chiefly regard the interest of a considerable debt, which has been incurred by the township, upon mortgage, and by way of annuity.

			£.	s.	d.
Annuity	-	-	513	6	8
Mortgage	-	-	120	0	0
Salaries	-	-	353	0	0
Chief rent	-	-	100	0	0
Insurance	-	-	11	5	0
			<hr/>		
			£1097	11	8

The following particulars, copied from a printed account of the expenditure for the Poor in the year ending at Easter 1785, appear to merit insertion, as the account is seldom to be met with, and affords some insight into the general management of the Poor:

By late church-warden's balance of accounts	-	£.	s.	d.
		500	19	2½
<i>William Beynon's disbursements.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Cash for weekly relief	-	664	12	9
Casual payments	-	163	8	2
Rents	-	229	12	6
Extra-payments	-	115	5	3
Apprentices	-	6	10	0
Cloathing	-	4	10	4
Law charges	-	24	9	5
Burials	-	16	13	11
Salary	-	45	0	0
		<hr/>		
		1270	2	4

<i>Thomas Bradbury's disbursements.</i>				
Weekly relief	-	751	3	0
Casual payments	-	145	4	3
Rents	-	227	8	2
Extra payments	-	75	10	8½
Law charges	-	20	10	0
Burials	-	14	1	6
Salary	-	45	0	0
		<hr/>		
		1278	17	7½

Carried over - £3049 19 2

			£.	s.	d.
Brought over	-	-	3049	19	2
Nursing orphan children	-	-	330	15	7
Nursing bastard children	-	-	576	6	11
Flour and meal	-	-	297	0	0
Butcher's meat	-	-	173	5	0 ¹ / ₂
Governess; work-house bills	-	-	495	6	8 ¹ / ₂
Do. salary	-	-	36	1	0
Thomas Harper	-	-	5	0	0
Apothecary	-	-	54	12	0
Attorney's notes	-	-	92	6	4
Linen, woollen, hats, shoes, and leather	-	-	355	4	8
Malter	-	-	23	14	0
Stationary, including 1784	-	-	16	9	8
Brick, sand, and lime	-	-	7	5	2
Bricklayer	-	-	5	11	5
Pump	-	-	1	3	4
Porterage	-	-	0	4	6
Releasing James Samuel from gaol	-	-	1	4	0
Insurance	-	-	0	17	6
Constable's disbursements	-	-	594	8	3
Widows	-	-	5	0	0
Coffins	-	-	59	2	0
Ironmonger	-	-	11	9	0
Glazier	-	-	2	0	0
Janny Worthington and sureties	-	-	5	15	6
Infirmary	-	-	10	10	0
Cnals	-	-	44	17	0
Balance for next church-warden	-	-	462	12	0 ¹ / ₂
			<hr/>		
			£6708	1	3 ¹ / ₂

From the list of regular out-poor inserted in the above account, it appears that 530 families received, in weekly relief, in 1785, £1415. 15s. 9d.

The following statement of expenditure for the Poor in the year ending at Easter 1793, is taken from the Report of the associated Ley-Payers in Manchester, published last year¹:

By cash paid at the work-house, viz			£	s	d
For shoes	-	-	247	15	0
Meal and flour	-	-	228	0	6
Milk	-	-	148	11	10
Lard and peascod	-	-	90	11	9
Butcher's meat	-	-	567	4	1
Cheese	-	-	169	9	0
Butter	-	-	47	0	6
Chiefe	-	-	26	12	0
Snuff and tobacco	-	-	39	10	6
Stockings	-	-	12	1	0
Candles and soap	-	-	49	19	6
Huckster	-	-	193	5	0
Malt	-	-	49	6	6
Potatoes	-	-	19	5	0
Drugs	-	-	12	13	0
Cloth	-	-	105	15	7
Leather	-	-	9	11	0
Waips	-	-	38	19	0
Yarn	-	-	1	1	0
Wet	-	-	23	4	11
Insurance	-	-	3	15	0
Apothecary's salary	-	-	25	0	0
Mr Taylor's do. governor	-	-	48	8	0
Sundries	-	-	201	12	6½
By cash paid on bastardy account	-	-	2125	12	2½
Do. orphans	-	-	973	13	0
Do. constables	-	-	692	17	6
Do. S. Edgley, for casual and regular Poor, &c; his salary, law charges, &c	-	-	1050	4	5½
Do. subscription to Infirmary	-	-	2275	18	7
Do. do. Lying-in-Hospital	-	-	31	10	0
Do. bills for coffins	-	-	5	5	0
Do. Jones, Barker, and Co. commission and interest	-	-	61	13	6
Daniel	-	-	95	10	6
Do sundries, loss on light gold, premiums on bills, rents, &c.	-	-	27	15	5
Do Mr. Hallows on salary account	-	-	57	5	4
Do Mr. Wharmby's 1 year's salary (the collector)	-	-	85	10	0
Do from Mr. Unite, charged in D. Locks's balance	-	-	70	0	0
	-	-	17	0	0
			£759 15 6		

¹ E. v. vi

² The following are the particulars of Mr. Edgley's general account, but do not strictly agree with the above statement:

			£	s	d
By cash paid weekly for regular Poor	-	-	1373	12	8
By do casual payments	-	-	490	15	10
By do extraordinary payments	-	-	277	4	4½
By apprentice bonds	-	-	7	10	0
By dues	-	-	16	12	0
By law payments	-	-	132	7	0
By a year's salary	-	-	100	0	0
			£2377 39 10½		

It is scarcely necessary to add, that every branch of business connected with the cotton manufacture, of which Manchester is the centre, is carried on either in the town, or in the neighbourhood. The increase of population, in consequence of the great extension of trade and manufacture, may, in some degree, be estimated from the following table of births, burials, and marriages, from the year 1580 to the present period:

Bill of Mortality for Manchester.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.
1580	106	158	50	1772	1127	904	427
1590	101	264	25	1773	1168	923	383
1600	210	141	72	1774	1245	958	422
1605	175	1078	61	1775	1359	835	473
1610	275	172	63	1776	1241	1220	494
1620	297	284	96	1777	1513	864	577
1630	310	195	71	1778	1449	975	484
1640	303	297	86	1779	1464	1288	448
1645	143	1212	67	1780	1566	993	456
1650	144	182	35	1781	1591	1370	495
1660	162	135	37	1782	1678	984	567
1670	188	149	176	1783	1615	1496	682
1680	185	264	66	1784	1958	1175	843
1690	173	183	64	1785	1942	1734	893
1700	231	229	133	1786	2319	1282	872
1710	211	235	128	1787	2256	1761	903
1720	290	273	148	1788	2391	1637	968
1730	305	548	210	1789	2487	1788	920
1740	352	700	194	1790	2756	1940	1120
1750	740	902	279	1791	2960	2286	1302
1760	793	818	380	1792	2660	1605	1657
1770	859	988	429	1793	2579	1491	1234
1771	169	992	429	1794	2041	1241	1066

• Aikin's Descript. of Manchester, 584.

An enumeration of the inhabitants in the town, (which comprehends part of Manchester and Salford townships,) was made in 1773, and produced the following results^a

	MANCHESTER	SALFORD.	Total.
Inhabited houses	3402	866	4268
Families	5317	1099	6416
Males	10548	2248	2796
Females	11933	2517	4450
Of both sexes	22481	4765	27246

Persons to a house, $6\frac{1}{2}$: to a family, $4\frac{1}{2}$.

At Christmas 1788, there were in the township of Manchester, (a small part of which is detached from the town,) 5916 houses, 8570 families, and 42821 persons; in the township of Salford, about 1260 houses. The whole number of persons, therefore, at that period, in the town of Manchester, might be estimated at near 50000; a very rapid increase of numbers in 15 years. A still more astonishing increase took place in the following years, which, though it cannot be accurately ascertained, I shall endeavour to compute from the foregoing bill of mortality; in which, however, it is probable that many baptisms and burials of Dissenters are omitted.

The number of births in Manchester, in 1773, is to the number of inhabitants as 1 to 19 $\frac{1}{4}$; and the number of burials to the number of inhabitants as 1 to 24 $\frac{1}{4}$: if we therefore multiply 2960, the number of births in 1791, by 19 $\frac{1}{4}$, the population of Manchester, (exclusive of Salford,) will be found to have increased to 56980 persons; and to 55626, if 2286, the number of burials in 1791, be multiplied by 24 $\frac{1}{4}$, the proportion of burials in 1773.

The number of inhabitants in Salford^a may be estimated at 10000 and

Aikin's Description of Manchester, 156.

The Baptisms in Salford in	1775	were	138	Burials 195	Marriages 108
1780			173	250	108
1785			249	350	249
1791			375	517	276
1794			415	600	357

upwards;

upwards; so that, upon the whole, it seems probable that the population of Manchester, 3 years ago, exceeded that of Liverpool; but since the commencement of the war, it has considerably decreased. Before the year 1793, it is supposed that 20000 persons were employed in preparing warp and weft cotton.

In Manchester, 3879 houses pay the window-tax; and in Salford, 693: total 4572. The number exempted in the two towns cannot be ascertained.

The prices of provisions are: beef, from 3½d. to 5d. the pound; mutton, 5d.; veal, from 5d. to 6d.; pork, 5d.; bacon, 8d.; fresh butter, 1s.; salt butter, from 8d. to 10d.; wheat flour, 3s. 3d. for 12 lb.; oatmeal flour, 1s. 11d. for 10 lb.; potatoes, 6s. 6d. for 253 lb.; skim milk, 1½d. the quart; new milk, 3d. the quart; coals, 6d. to 7d. the cwt: house-rent is high here; 2 small rooms let from £ 4 to £ 6. a year.

Wages vary much in the different branches of manufacture; and even in the same employment, according to the skill and industry of the workmen. From the accounts of well-informed persons, I think the average weekly earnings of manufacturing labourers in Manchester, may be stated at about 16s.; but it is to be observed, that they rarely work on Mondays, and that many of them keep holiday, two or three days in the week. It must, however, be confessed, that at present, constant and regular employment cannot be procured by all who are inclined to work. The town would have suffered much more severely than it has done, by the stagnation of business, had not the Navy and Army carried off those superfluous labourers, who, had they remained in Manchester without employment, must have ultimately fallen on the parish, and greatly increased the heavy burthens already sustained by the maintenance of their families.

Women and children are employed in winding cotton, reeling, ending and mending, cutting fustian, picking cotton, managing the spinning jennies, &c. Women earn from 6s. to 12s. a week: their clear weekly earnings may be stated at 8s. Children, of 7 or 8 years old, can earn 2s. a week; of 9 or 10 years, 4s. a week; printers of cotton, from £ 1. 1s. to £ 2. a week; common labourers, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day.

The rent of land, in the neighbourhood of Manchester, is about £ 4. an acre: the land-tax, in the township, amounts to £ 877. which is about 1½d. in the pound on the net rental.

There

There are 238 ale-houses in the township of Manchester: in the year 1787, there were 177. they may be considered as few, in comparison with the number of public-houses in Liverpool.

There are about 12 places of worship for different sects of Dissenters, consisting of Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Quakers, Calvinists, and a congregation called the New Jerusalem.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expences of a dyer; an intelligent, honest man; who, in the account he gave of himself, seemed desirous of communicating the truth.

He is 65 years of age, receives 13s. a week, standing wages, besides being allowed a house, and firing. His wife, besides taking care of the house, winds cotton, and earns about 3s. 6d. a week. Their whole annual earnings are £42. 18s.

	£.	s.	d.
Their expences are. Bread, 3s. 6d. a week, annually	9	2	0
Butcher's meat, 2s. 3d. a week	5	17	0
Beer, about 6d. a week	1	6	0
Cheese, 8d. a week	1	14	8
Butter, 2s. a week	5	4	0
Milk, 4d. a week	0	17	4
Tea and sugar, 2s. 6d. a week	6	10	0
Potatoes, and other vegetables, 1s. a week	2	12	0
Soap, candles, and salt, annually, about	2	12	0
Cloaths, annually, about	4	0	0
Total expences	£39	15	0

The man has no person, except his wife, to provide for at home; but has several children, and grand-children, who, although able to support themselves, are frequently in want. They often partake of his meals, and solicit pecuniary assistance from him, so that he finds it impossible to lay up any part of his earnings.

The following is a statement of a labourer's earnings and expences. He is carter to a gentleman in Manchester, is 39 years old, has a wife aged 35, and 5 children; viz. a girl of 12 years, another of 9; a boy of 5, another of 3, and another of 5 months old. The 3 youngest children cannot earn any thing.

	£.	s.	d.
The man has 12s. a week, constant wages	31	4	0
The wife earns, by roving cotton, about 6d. a week	1	6	0
The eldest girl nurses for a neighbour, and earns 2s. 6d. a week	6	10	0
The second girl earns, in the same manner, 2s. a week	5	4	0
Total earnings	£44	4	0

The annual expences of the family are :

	£.	s.	d.
House-rent, 2s. a week	5	4	0
Fuel, about 7d. a week	1	10	4
They have lately begun to use oatmeal bread, which costs 5s. a week	13	0	0
Butcher's meat, 1s. 6d. a week	3	18	0
Potatoes, 1s. 6d. a week	3	18	0
Tea and sugar, 1s. 3d. a week	3	5	0
Milk, 1s. 2d. a week	3	0	8
Cheese, 1s. 6d. a week	3	18	0
Butter, 1s. a week	2	12	0
Soap, candles, groceries, &c. annually	2	10	0
Cloaths, and other casual expences, are estimated annually at	5	0	0
Total expences	£47	16	0
Total earnings	44	4	0
Deficiency	£3	12	0

Here appears to be a deficiency of £ 3. 12s. ; it must, however, be observed, that the man occasionally carries parcels for his master, to different parts of the town, where he sometimes receives a little beer, or some other perquisite: he has also now and then a little beer at his master's house. He has a good character, both for honesty and sobriety, and has lived many years with the same employer. He has one daughter, 15 years old, out at service: the rest of his family board at home. He has lost two children.

December, 1795.

P R E S-

PRESTON.

THE extent of this township is about 4 square miles: the population was taken in 1791, when the number of inhabitants was found to be 6490. It is supposed that now they amount to 7000. As 7 men were raised for the Navy, the number of assessed houses may be estimated at 476. About two thirds of the inhabitants are employed in spinning, weaving, printing cottons, muslins, &c. The rest are chiefly tradesmen, common mechanics, and labourers. Several persons of fortune reside here. The Dissenters are, a large Roman Catholic congregation, 1 Anabaptist ditto, 1 Methodist ditto, and 1 Presbyterian ditto.

The prices of provisions are: beef, 4½d. a lb.; mutton, 5d; veal, 4½d.; milk, 5d., bacon, 9d; butter, 11d; new milk, 2d. a quart; best flour, 3½ lb. for 1s., household bread, 4 lb. for 1s.; oatmeal, 240 lb. for 41s.; wheat, 3½ bushels, Winchester measure, for 41s.; barley, from 15s. 6d. to 17s. for the same quantity, potatoes, 22d. a bushel, oats, 3s. 6d. a bushel, Winchester measure.

A common labourer earns 2s. a day, sometimes 2s. 6d; masons and bricklayers, 3s. a day; carpenters have 15s. or 16s. a week; the wages in the cotton line are as high, at least, as at Bury or Manchester.

There are 63 ale-houses in this township.

The rent of land is from £2. to £4. the statute acre. Farms in this neighbourhood are from £15. to £50. a year; and consist chiefly of grass land. Tithes are taken partly in kind, and partly by composition. The amount of the land-tax is £202., and is collected at 2½d. in the pound. In this township there are 170 acres of common, Cheshire measure¹.

There is a prison or penitentiary house, upon Mr. Howard's plan, for the reform of criminals, at Preston. Each prisoner has a daily allowance of one pound and a half of bread, a lump of butter, and one halfpennyworth of potatoes. This allowance may be exchanged for tea and sugar; but no spirituous liquors are permitted.

¹ One Cheshire acre contains two acres and eighteen perches and a half of the statute measure.

Table of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages.

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages
1781	142	184	51
1782	149	250	78
1783	170	159	80
1784	139	266	81
1785	168	180	96
1786	206	214	97
1787	204	277	83
1788	220	189	73
1789	202	209	73
1790	197	179	72
1791	209	279	84
1792	224	282	77
1793	243	218	72
1794	223	—	91

On the subject of Poor's Rates, the parish officers either could not, or would not, furnish any satisfactory account. They say they settle their accounts quarterly, and do not preserve their old books. The few books that were visible, appeared to be kept in a very confused manner. The subjoined statements of parochial expenditure, from January 1, 1794, to July 1, 1795, were furnished by the vestry-clerk; and the Poor's Rates of 1793, 1794, and 1795, supplied by one of the tax-gatherers. I have added the years 1776, 1783, 1784, and 1785, from the Returns made to Parliament in 1786.

Statement of Expenditure from January 1, to June 30, 1794.

	£.	s.	d.
Occasional relief	-	-	-
Militia, Preston	303	5	0
Ditto, sundry townships	22	9	0
Ditto, county	33	5	0
Provisions	39	16	0
Apparel	273	3	11
Work-shop	1	1	7
Sundries	25	16	8½
Coal and wood	142	3	5
Old account	16	9	9
	188	18	0

£1046 9 1½

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Statement of Expenditure for the use of Poor from July 1, 1794, to January 1, 1795.

No. of Weeks	Relief.	Militia of Preston.	Militia of sundry townships.	Militia of County.	Provisions.	Apparel	Work shop	Sundries.	Coals and Wood.	Old Account.
July 4	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11	4 3	17	1 8 0	1 4 0	—	—	0 13 0	2 14 0	—	—
18	8 3 9	17	1 8 0	1 4 0	—	—	1 1 10	4 4 0	—	63 15 3
25	9 3 9	17	1 8 0	0 15 0	2 6 11	—	0 13 0	—	—	—
Aug. 1	8 4 5	13	0 16 0	1 15 0	3 7 1	—	0 13 0	0 10 1	—	1 0 10
8	9 10 0	13	0 12 0	1 13 0	11 6 2	—	0 14 9	6 3 1	—	31 3 3
15	9 17 0	13	1 2 0	1 17 0	10 1 3	—	0 13 3	5 12 4	—	38 19 5
22	8 1 6	13	0 14 0	1 16 0	5 1 8	—	0 13 3	0 8 10	—	14 11 6
29	11 1 9	13	0 12 0	1 9 0	15 11 11	—	0 12 9	0 13 5	—	34 12 4
Sept 5	7 19 0	13	0 16 0	1 16 0	11 1 2	—	0 10 3	4 4 0	—	33 9 3
12	8 3 10	13	1 2 0	1 11 0	4 9 11	—	1 10 0	1 12 0	—	6 1 0
19	9 17 0	13	0 14 0	1 11 0	8 18 11	—	1 16 3	—	—	2 10 0
26	6 13 6	13	0 18 0	1 14 0	2 6 8	—	2 14 7	—	3 5 0	3 19 0
Oct. 3	6 13 6	13	0 16 0	2 14 0	12 3 9	—	1 2 0	2 14 7	0 9 0	—
10	9 5 0	13	0 14 0	2 11 0	11 15 3	—	1 10 11	10 7 3	—	28 5 5
17	10 3 0	13	0 7 0	2 9 0	12 13 8	—	1 13 8	0 18 7	—	32 15 9
24	9 5 0	13	0 11 0	1 7 0	13 10 0	—	1 5 0	12 11 6	—	5 0 0
31	10 12 0	13	1 6 0	1 7 0	11 15 0	—	2 6 2	11 8 9	—	14 13 0
Nov. 7	9 15 6	13	0 18 0	1 7 0	12 1 6	4 0 0	1 3 6	7 14 7	—	5 0 0
14	10 7 6	13	0 16 0	1 7 0	21 9 9	9 2 0	2 7 0	21 0 4	—	14 7 0
21	8 16 0	13	0 14 0	1 7 0	7 5 8	—	2 3 2	17 18 3	—	10 0 0
28	8 8 6	13	0 14 0	1 7 0	8 0 0	2 8 0	1 2 6	26 6 10	—	—
Dec. 5	9 1 6	13	1 4 0	1 7 0	11 8 6	—	1 3 9	1 16 8	—	3 8 0
12	7 3 0	13	0 14 0	1 7 0	6 8 0	—	1 17 8	7 19 6	13 4 0	—
19	9 6 0	13	0 13 0	1 7 0	13 1 0	—	1 3 2	6 6 6	—	—
26	7 14 6	11	0 13 0	1 9 0	18 10 0	—	2 18 8	13 13 3	1 0 0	—
Suppose the potatoes used in the house be 3 loads per week, then, for 26 weeks, there will be 78 loads at 5s. per load										
£ 25 12	11 7 10	0 22 16	0 17 0	0 29 12	616	17 21 15	11 0 1	178 8	11 18	0 1380 6 1

TOTAL.

Occasional relief to out-poor	235	17	1	These disbursements for occasional relief to the Poor of Preston, on an average, amount to £9. 14s. 11d. a week.
Militia of Preston	—	1	16	
Militia of other townships	22	16	0	
Militia of the county	—	37	0	The number in the house this half-year was 148: the expence of provisions is therefore £11. 3s. 10½d. weekly for the house; or 1s. 6½d. weekly for each person; annually £3. 19s. 1d.
Provisions	—	293	12	
Apparel	—	—	6 17 2	
Work shop	—	—	35 11 6½	The article of Sundries, on an average, amounts to £6. 17s. 2½d. weekly.
Sundries	—	—	178 8 1	
Coals and wood	—	—	17 18 0	
Old account	—	—	386 6 1½	
£ 1233 17 6				

State—

LANCASHIRE.—PRESTON.

33

Statement of Expenditure respecting the Work-house and Poor of this Town, from January to July 1, 1795.

No of Week	Re	i	s	d	M of Preston	M of other towns	M of county	Provisions	Apparel	Work shop	Sundries	Coal	Gravel	Old account				
Jan 2	£	s	d		£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d		
9	8	9	6	0	13	4	0	6	11	6	4	5	3	3	0	1	5	6
16	9	11	6	0	13	0	15	0	18	0	1	9	11	9	11	12	10	10
23	8	5	9	0	13	0	15	0	8	0	1	5	6	1	5	10	10	10
30	11	8	6	0	9	0	1	9	0	1	9	9	3	16	1	1	3	10
Feb 6	9	15	0	0	17	0	1	12	0	2	7	0	2	13	4	1	5	4
13	15	5	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	1	5	0	7	3	6	1	15	0
20	6	5	7	1	13	0	1	9	0	1	4	6	3	7	1	1	15	0
27	5	0	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	1	4	6	3	7	1	1	15	0
March 6	8	11	3	0	13	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
13	8	10	6	0	13	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
20	8	10	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
27	8	10	0	0	13	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
April 4	8	6	6	0	13	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
11	8	0	3	0	13	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
18	7	2	6	0	12	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
25	8	14	9	0	10	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
May 2	9	14	6	0	10	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
9	6	3	0	0	5	0	1	9	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
16	11	10	1	0	11	0	1	7	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
23	8	12	0	0	10	0	1	6	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
30	10	19	0	0	12	0	1	10	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
June 6	8	10	7	1	10	0	1	6	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
13	7	2	6	0	12	0	1	10	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
20	6	3	0	0	10	0	1	8	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
27	9	13	3	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	11	10	1	13	11	2	14	0
£	231	15	4		16	7	0	19	15	4	18	1	0	363	33	4	1	2

TOTAL

	£	s	d	
Relief to out-poor	231	15	4	
Milizia of Preston	16	7	0	
Milizia of other townships	19	15	6	
Milizia of the county	58	1	0	
Provisions	363	33	4	
Apparel	60	15	1	
Work shop	35	8	2	
Sundries	269	8	8	
Coals and wood	25	12	3	
Old account	239	1	2	

Total of 26 weeks £1299 18 5

These disbursements for occasional relief to the Poor of Preston, on an average, amount to £9 10s 10¹/₂d a week.

The number in the House was 134, the expence of provisions, on an average, is £13, 9s 9d a week, for the whole house, 9¹/₂d for the weekly maintenance of each person yearly, £4 14s 3d., exclusive of sundrie coal, &c.

The article of Sundries, on an average, amounts to £12 7s 3d a week.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

Years.	Poor's Rate.					
	£.	s.	d.			
1776	894	17	6	Net expenses for the Poor.		
1783	1304	13	6	The other sums denote the gross amount of money raised by assessment.		
1784	935	6	2			
1785	1342	19	8			
				s.	d.	
1793	1692	13	4	at	4 0	in the pound
1794	2412	14	11	at	5 6	on the no-
1795	2244	13	4	at	5 0	minal rent.

From the Returns made to Parliament, in 1786.

From the tax-gatherer's return.

Houses are assessed at $\frac{1}{2}$ rental; land at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the real rent. About £ 40. each year, may have been uncollected, from houses being empty.

A new work-house was lately erected near the town, on which occasion the following paper was published, which it is thought proper to insert; as it in some degree points out the mode of maintaining the Poor hereafter intended to be pursued in the township of Preston:

“THE motives for the erection and establishment of the work-house at Preston, are to train up the children of the Poor to habits of industry, religion and virtue, that they may be useful members of society; to furnish employment for the Poor of all ages, and oblige them to earn their own support, so far as their strength and ability will admit; to prevent idleness, dissipation and vice; and to provide a comfortable asylum for the deserving, whom age, disease or infirmity, have disabled from pursuing their various employments.

To effect these purposes, the following rules and regulations are adopted:

- 1, That the present committee of seven act as directors, who shall continue in office six calendar months, when seven others shall be proposed by them, and elected by a majority of the poor tax-payers, who are rated at £15. per annum, at a parish meeting to be convened for that purpose; and that each committee, so to be from time to time elected, shall remain in office for ~~six~~ calendar months; such half-yearly elections to take place on the first Monday in January, and first Monday in July, in every year.

- 2, That a steward or master of the work-house, and also a matron, shall be appointed and removable by a majority of the committee for the time being.
- 3, That William Smith shall be appointed clerk, to keep the accounts and enter the proceedings of the committee in the book kept for that purpose, and be removable by a majority of the committee for the time being, at a special meeting to be called for that purpose, in case of his misconduct.
- 4, That two overseers of the Poor shall be yearly appointed, who shall lay and collect the rates, and deposit the amount where the majority of the committee shall from time to time determine at a special meeting.
- 5, That the overseers, and also the clerk, or, in case of sickness or absence on necessary business, another officer in his place and stead, attend each weekly court before the hour of 10 in the forenoon.
- 6, That they make themselves acquainted with the situations, circumstances and characters of persons applying for relief, and report the same to the committee.
- 7, That they do not pay any rents whatsoever, and that they do not defray any lying-in expences, or relieve any Pauper whatsoever, but by the written order of the magistrates, or the weekly court.
- 8, That they do not order or engage to defray the expence of any coffin or other funeral charges, without the written consent of three of the committee.
- 9, That they give notice to the weekly court, of all persons likely to become chargeable, who may come to reside within the township, not belonging thereto, nor bringing certificates from their last legal places of settlement, within forty days of their so coming to reside therein, according to the directions of the Act.
- 10, That they use their utmost endeavours to obtain the earliest information of all single women in a state of pregnancy resident within the township, and give notice thereof to the next weekly court.
- 11, That they keep regular accounts of their weekly pay, occasional relief, and other incidental expences, and produce the same once a week to the committee at their meeting, in order to their being examined and allowed.

12, That

- 12, That they insert in their books, the names, ages, number of family, state of health and residence of the Poor relieved by order of the magistrates or the committee, as before mentioned.
- 13, That they deliver all certificates, passes, orders of removal, orders of filiation, letters, and all other papers respecting the Poor, to the next weekly court after receiving the same, in order to their being filed by the clerk.
- 14, That no Pauper shall be removed to the place of his or her settlement, or any appeal made against any order of removal, without having the case first considered and recommended by the committee at their weekly court.
- 15, That no weekly pay be allowed to the out-poor, (children at nurse excepted,) unless in cases of lunacy, sickness, or where their admission into the house shall be judged improper by the weekly court.
- 16, That children shall not be taken into the house before they are two years old, or continued at nurse, (except in very particular cases,) after the age of four
- 17, That where families are too large to maintain themselves by their own labour, the mode of relief shall be by taking one or more of the children into the house, or binding them apprentices, at the discretion of the committee.
- 18, That no Pauper whatsoever be admitted into the house without a written order of the magistrates or weekly court, or in cases of emergency the like order from three of the committee.
- 19, That no cloathing whatsoever be allowed to the out-poor, except in cases of sickness, when the weekly court, or, if immediately necessary, three of the committee may exercise a discretionary power.
- 20, That Paupers admitted into the house, for temporary relief only, shall not be deprived of their household goods or other property.
- 21, That an apothecary be half-yearly appointed, and removable by a majority of the committee, who shall, by himself, or his approved deputy, duly attend, and administer proper medicines to such sick poor, both within and out of the house, who may be put under his care by the committee; and that he shall make a weekly report to the court of their names and cases in a book provided for that purpose.

22, That

- 22, That a caution be given twice every year, the first week in January and first week in July, by advertisement, that no person take in and harbour single women pregnant or not, who do not belong to the township, and offering a reward to any person giving information where such women are harboured and concealed.
- 23, That the steward and matron reside within the house. That they both be not absent on any occasion at the same time; and that neither of them be out later than eight o'clock at night, without written leave from three or more of the committee."

A debt of £ 2200. still remains, in consequence of the erection of this house; besides which, the parish owes several bills, amounting, in the whole, to near £ 1000. The estimate of the weekly expences of provisions for a Pauper in the house, which was furnished by the vestry-clerk, does not comprehend the whole charge of each person: besides provisions, the articles of apparel, fundries, work-shop, coals and wood, as far as they relate to the work-house, and the expence of the building, should be taken into the account.

Supposing the whole expence of erecting the work-house was £ 2200. the interest may be fairly reckoned at 6 per cent, and will amount in the half-year between

	£.	s.	d.
January and July 1795, to	-	-	33 0 0
Provisions	-	-	363 13 4½
Apparel	-	-	60 15 10½
Work-shop	-	-	35 8 2½
Sundries, (if they all relate to the work-house,)	-	-	269 8 8½
Coals and wood	-	-	25 12 3
			<hr/>
			£ 787 18 5

This sum is £ 30. 6s. 1d. a week, on an average, for the house, which amounts to 3s. 11¼d. a week, or £ 10. 4s. 8d. a year, for every individual in the work-house, (supposing there are 154,) as stated in the account ending July 1795.

PAROCHIAL REPORTS.

The number of Poor in the work-house, a few weeks ago, was as follows :

Men	26
Women	39
Boys	47
Girls	40
<hr/>	
Total	- 150

At present there are 158 or 159 in the house. The number of out-poor at present is 70 ; they cost about £ 10. a week.

The work-house is built on a tolerable plan, but wants apartments for the sick. There are 4 or 5 beds in a room. the bed-steads are made of iron, and the beds are stuffed with chaff. white-washing and other means of keeping the house clean, seem rather neglected. It is said that about 15 die in a year in the house. About 20 acres of land were inclosed from the common, for the use of the house, for keeping cows, horses, and pigs ; raising potatoes, &c. : this plot of ground is much improved by cultivation. Nothing is manufactured for the use of the house. The boys and girls are employed in weaving calicoes, till they are able to earn their living elsewhere. Old women wind cotton ; a few, who can work, are employed in husbandry, gardening, and other occupations : no account of their earnings could be obtained.

The following is the Bill of Fare.

	Breakfast	Dinner	Supper.
Sunday,	Broth and bread	Beef, brosd, vegetables, and beer.	Bread, broth, and bread.
Monday,	Hasty pudding and beer, or milk	Beef hashed with onions, &c	Beer or milk pottage.
Tuesday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday	As Sunday
Wednesday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Thursday,	As Sunday.	As Sunday	As Sunday.
Friday,	As Monday.	As Monday.	As Monday.
Saturday,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

The following is an extract from a printed account of the last year's expenditure, of the Friendly Societies in Preston : they have an annual festival every Whit-Monday, and parade through the town after divine service, accompanied by bands of music, with the flags of the different companies. They have all had their rules confirmed by the magistrates.

1. Union Society, instituted 11th February 1788; consists of 64 members; expences last 12 months £ 6. 10s.: no funerals.
2. Friendly Society, instituted 12th January 1789; consists of 43 members; paid to the sick, the last 12 months, £ 4. 11s.: no funerals.
3. United Weavers' Society, instituted 8th January 1791; consists of 69 members; expences last year, including 2 funerals, £ 4. 9s. 6d.
4. Beneficent Society, instituted 6th June 1791, consists of 58 members; expences last 12 months, including 1 funeral, £ 4.
5. Amicable Society, instituted 20th March 1762; consists of 154 members; expences last 12 months, including 4 funerals, £ 87. 7s.
6. Humane Society, instituted 7th August 1780; consists of 51 members; paid to the sick, the last 12 months, £ 15. 5s.: no funerals.
7. Unanimous Society, instituted 1st March 1792; consists of 21 members: no expences.
8. Commendable Society, instituted 4th March 1793; consists of 17 members: no expences.
9. Constitutional Society, instituted 21st March 1793; consists of 30 members: no expences.
10. A Society lately established.

December, 1795.

WARRINGTON.

THE town and township of Warrington, in 1781, contained 1941 houses, and 8791 inhabitants¹; since that period, the population has not increased. The parish register affords the following annual averages:

	Marrriages.	Baptisms.	Burials.
From 1750 to 1769 inclusive; annual average	73	237	199
From 1770 to 1772 inclusive; annual average	95	331	258

In 1773, bills of mortality were begun to be kept: they comprehend Dissenters of all kinds, and are published every year.

¹ Atkin's Descript. of Manchester

Years.	Baptisms.	Burials.	Marriages.	Sums expended for the use of the Poor.
1773	356	473	93	
1774	398	203	69	
1775	370	199	50	
1776	378	234	101	
1777	415	364	78	
1778	400	214	96	
1779	392	295	105	
1780	413	362	93	From 1 May 1783 to 1 May 1784 <i>£.</i> 1595
1781	435	270	93	1 May 1784 to 1 May 1785 1296
1782	387	267	64	1 May 1785 to 1 May 1786 1004
1783	525	265	87	1 May 1786 to 1 May 1787 1091
1784	} yearly aver	430	315	1 May 1787 to 1 May 1788 928
1789				1 May 1788 to 1 May 1789 1002
1790	418	407	102	1 May 1789 to 1 May 1790 973
1791	444	286	127	1 May 1790 to 1 May 1791 1033
1792	478	314	127	1 May 1791 to 1 May 1792 983
1793	514	361	103	1 May 1792 to 1 May 1793 1025
1794	423	319	81	1 May 1793 to 1 May 1794 1233
				1 May 1794 to 1 May 1795 1381

From hence it appears that the total expenditure of the last eleven years amounts to £12039. If the total of the expenditure be taken for 11 years, at the rate of £1595, the sum paid in 1783, it will amount to £17545; so that there has been a saving of £5506. since that time, which is £500. a year.

In the Returns made to Parliament, the expenses				£.	s.	d.
for the Poor in 1776 are stated at				-	851	3 10
The Poor's Rate in 1783				-	1617	11 4
1784				-	1468	1 11
1785				-	1273	19 1

The Poor are partly maintained in a work-house, and partly relieved at home. 95 persons, (50 of whom are children under 9 years of age, and the rest mostly old and infirm people,) are at present in the house. They are employed in spinning hair for hair-cloth, winding warp for sail-cloth, &c. Dr. Aikin says, that the manufacture of sail-cloth, or poldavies, a few years ago, was carried on to such an extent, that half of the heavy sail-cloth, used in the Navy, has been computed to be manufactured here*. It rather declined before the present war, but is now carried on with great success.

* Aikin's Descript. of Manchester.

The following accounts of the expenditure for the Poor, during the last 3 years, exhibit the earnings of the Poor in the house, the particulars of their diet, the charges of out-pensioners, &c. It is much to be wished that similar accounts were published annually by every work-house in the kingdom.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Overseer and Governor of the Work-house.
From 1st May 1792 to 1st May 1793.

	Debit				Credit		
	£	s	d		£	s	d
To balance from last year	-	11	17 1½	By illegitimate children, paid more than received	-	12	3 8
To work done in one year in the house	-	85	5 4	By out-poor, paid more than received	-	9	11 2
To cash received for sundries	-	10	6 11	By provisions (average £8½ in the house, is near 12. 6½d each a week,) viz			
To do from William Smart, collector	-	917	0 0	Flour, £23. 12s. 8½—meal and pease, £65. 3s. 7d.—butter and cheese, £37. 16s. 2d—beef &c. £38. 1s. 5d—potatoes, £33. 9s. 9d—milk, &c. £40. 3s. 5d—treacle, £23. 5s. 10½d.	-	276	11 10½
				By paid Mr Heath for medicine and attendance	-	30	0 0
				By bounty, governor's bill of sundries for sick, &c and salary	-	62	7 1½
				By coals, soap, candles	-	53	1 10
				By one year's cloathing in and out of the house	-	127	5 3
				By incidents	-	26	1 5
				By one year's out pensioners, &c. as per list	-	204	0 3
				By law charges	-	5	9 6
				By goods and repairs	-	27	7 6
				By apprentice fees	-	32	0 0
				By removals of Paupers	-	4	2 8
				By burials	-	14	14 9
To balance due to John Williamson	8	8	2½	By militia, paid more than received	-	50	19 6
	<u>£1025 17 7</u>				<u>£1025 17 7</u>		

The number of persons in the list of out-pensioners is 188, of whom 65 are men; 113, women, and the rest are children.