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Feltham, John.

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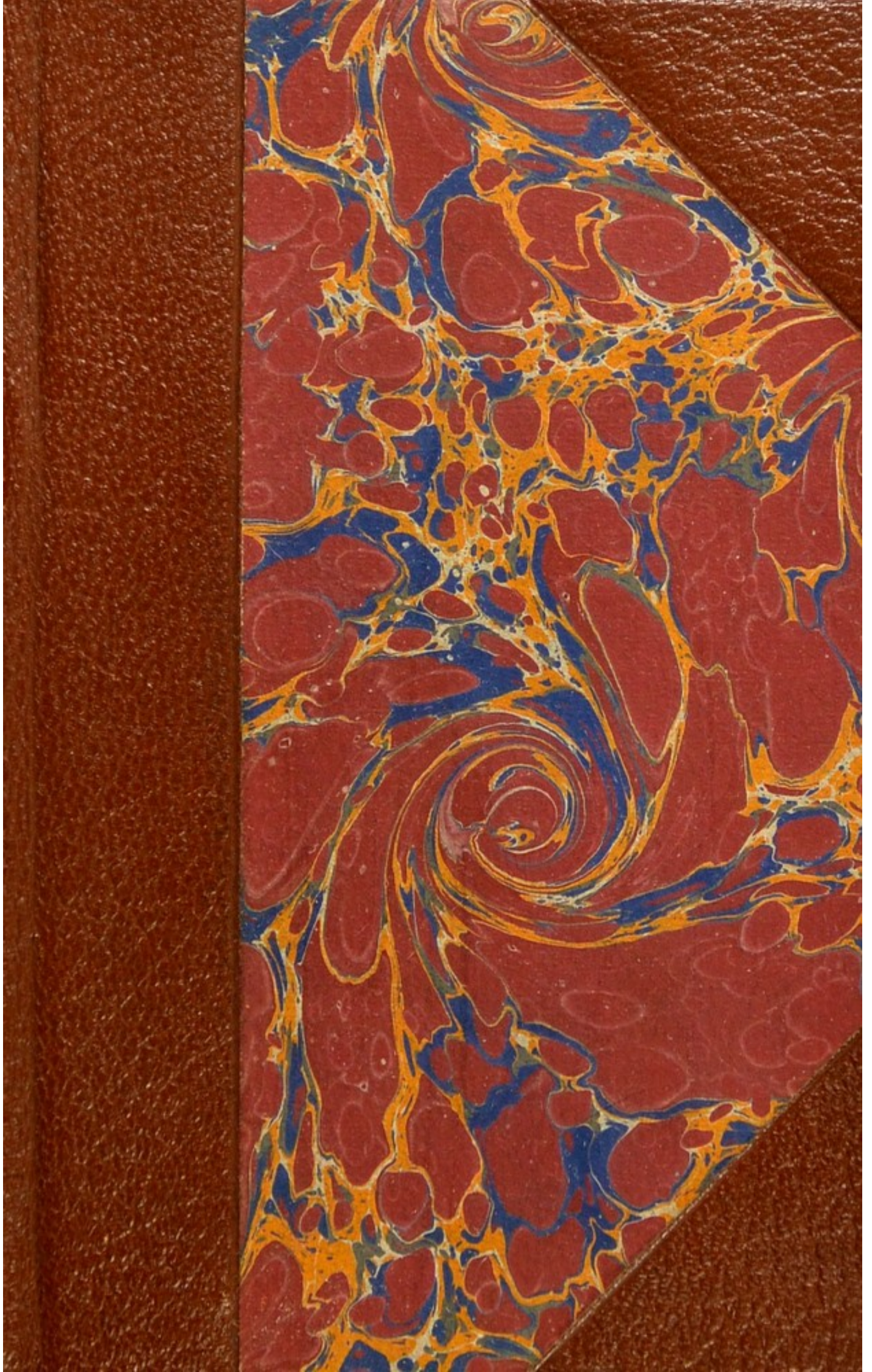
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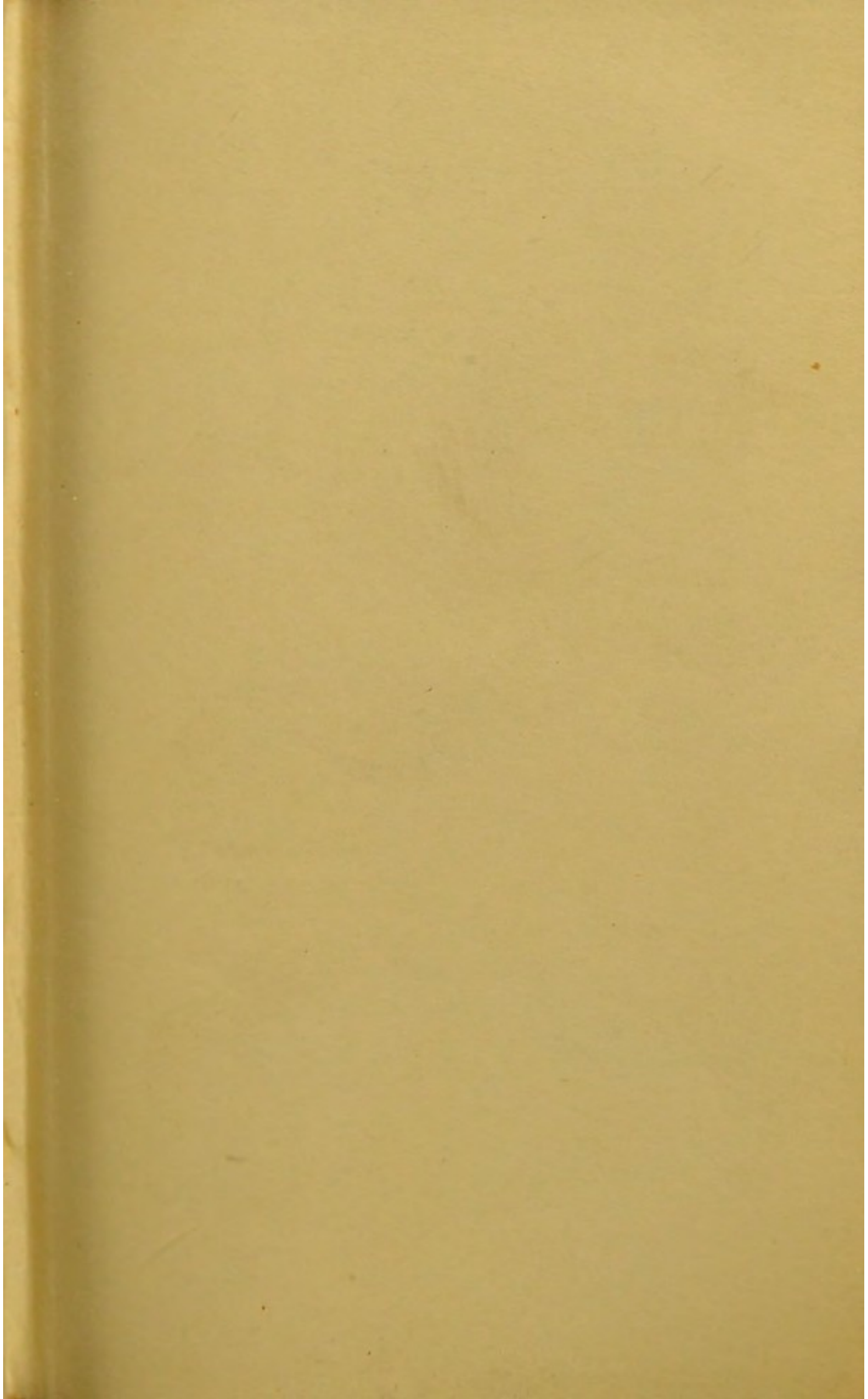


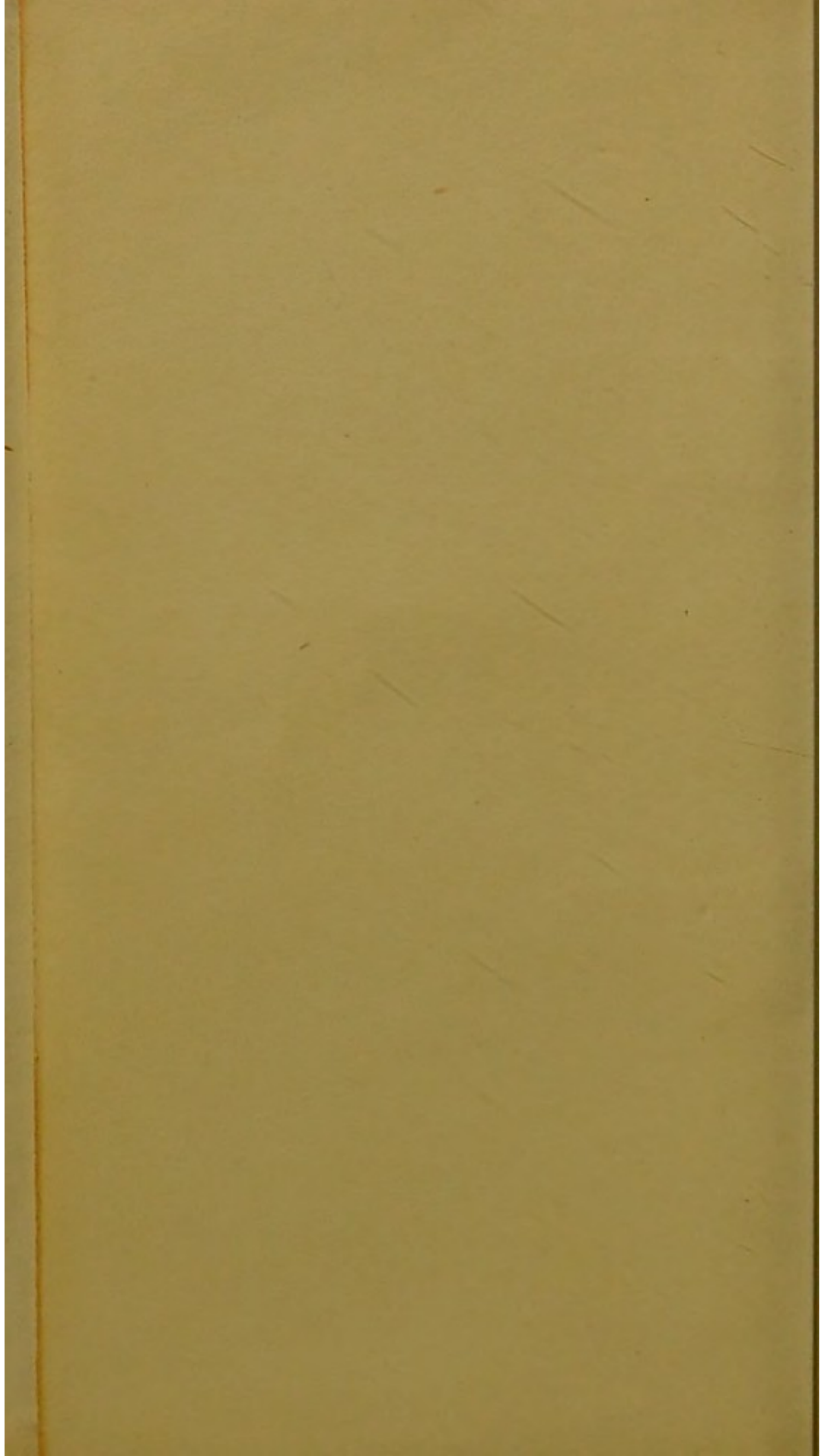
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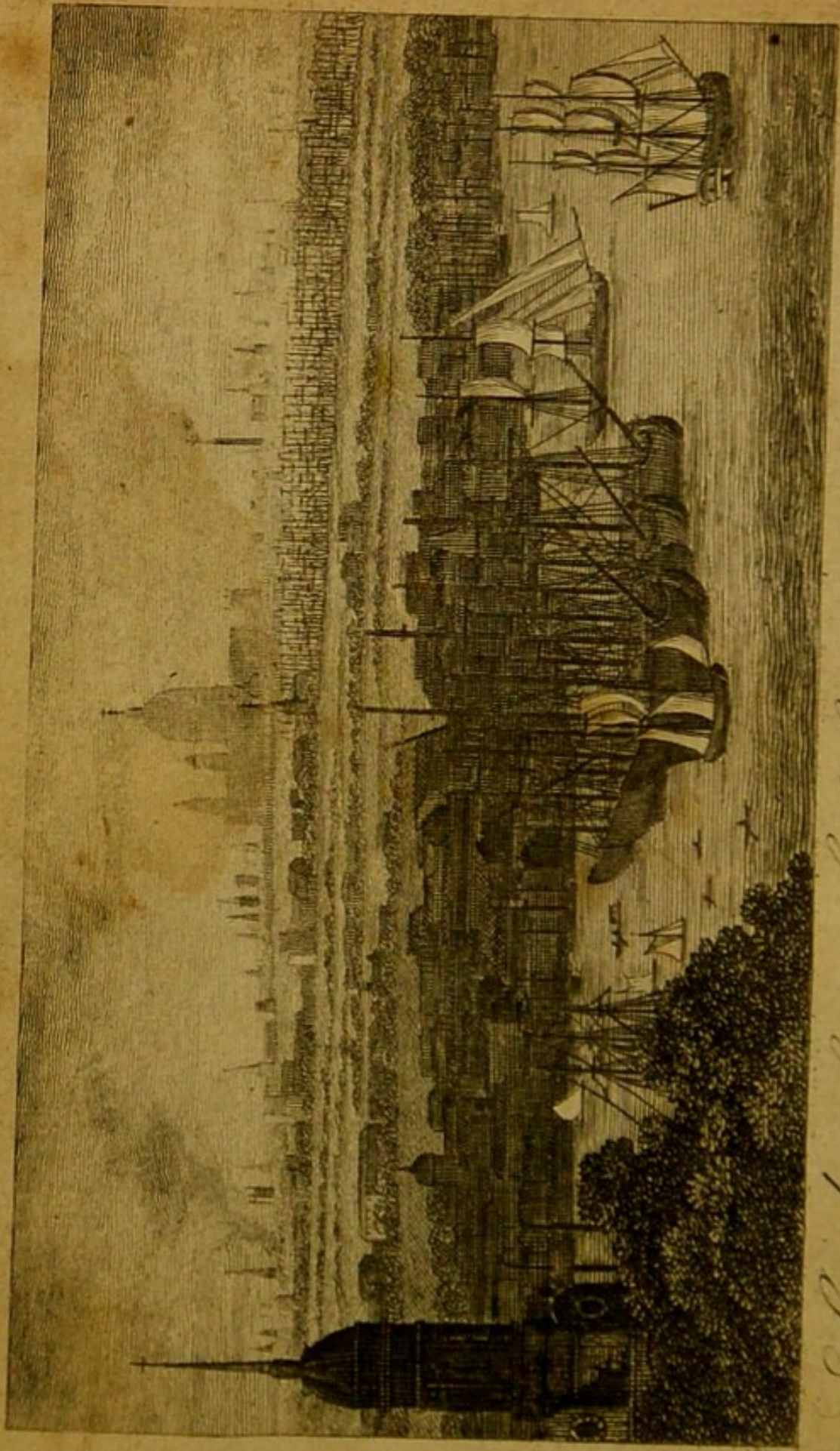
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gallery









London from the Observatory at Greenwich

THE
PICTURE
OF
L O N D O N,
FOR
1802;
BEING A
CORRECT GUIDE

TO

*All the Curiosities, Amusements, Exhibitions,
Public Establishments, and remarkable
Objects, in and near London;*

WITH A

COLLECTION OF APPROPRIATE TABLES.

FOR THE USE OF STRANGERS, FOREIGNERS,
AND ALL PERSONS WHO ARE NOT
INTIMATELY ACQUAINTED
WITH THE BRITISH
METROPOLIS.

London :

Printed by Lewis and Co. Paternoster-row ;

FOR R. PHILLIPS, NO. 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD;
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, AND AT THE
BARS OF THE PRINCIPAL INNS AND
COFFEE-HOUSES.

(Price Five Shillings, bound in Red.)

1696



PREFACE.

EVERY person who opens this book, will be instantly struck with its obvious and indispensable utility, and will feel much surprised that no work, upon the same practical plan, had hitherto made its appearance.

EVERY city and considerable town in Great Britain, has, for many years, been provided with its *pocket-guide*, and yet London, a place totally inexplicable to Strangers; and which contains such an infinite number of matchless curiosities, has, till the present work, been unprovided with a MODERN DESCRIPTION, sufficiently practical and circumstantial to relieve their embarrassments, answer their enquiries, and direct their pursuits.

BUT, notwithstanding this work has been compiled for the express purpose of assisting visitors and foreigners in their perambulations in and about the metropolis, the Editor is fully persuaded that its utility will be much felt by natives and perpetual residents, whose want of

correct information relative to the wonderful city in which they reside, is proverbial. The inhabitants of London are, in general, so completely involved in the vortex of their own particular circle or business, that they remain in a state of total ignorance of all the surrounding and inviting objects ; it is, therefore, probable that this work will, in some degree, be a means of rousing their dormant curiosity, of occasionally directing their thrifty and sensual pursuits to more worthy and liberal employment, and of exhibiting to their notice, charities, and other useful institutions, which sometimes languish for want of publicity and patronage.

THE work is not solely devoted to the gratification of pleasure ; it has been the intention of the Editor, to combine the useful with the agreeable, and the PICTURE OF LONDON for the current year, will, he hopes, be always considered in the house of a man of business, as a necessary companion to the Court Calender, or the Annual Directory. Many important tables have been introduced, which are not to be found in any other work ; and, in the construction of the tabular part, considerable labour and expence

have been incurred. In the first edition of a work which embraces so many objects, it is to be feared that some errors or omissions will have taken place, and, though it is believed they are neither numerous, nor of much consequence, yet the communication of corrections or additions, will be thankfully received and scrupulously attended to.

To prevent the interruption of the narrative, the tables have, in general, been printed in an Appendix; and as much method in the arrangement has been observed, as was possible in the notice of so many miscellaneous objects; to afford, however, a ready reference to any particular subject, a general Index has been prefixed. A New Map of London, engraved on purpose, and another of the vicinity, within twelve miles, have been inserted. The work is also embellished with four Views, and it is intended to give four different Views every year, so that a collection of the annual volumes, may contain a complete series of prints, representing all the interesting and novel objects, in and near the metropolis.

St. Paul's Church-yard, }
Jan. 31. }

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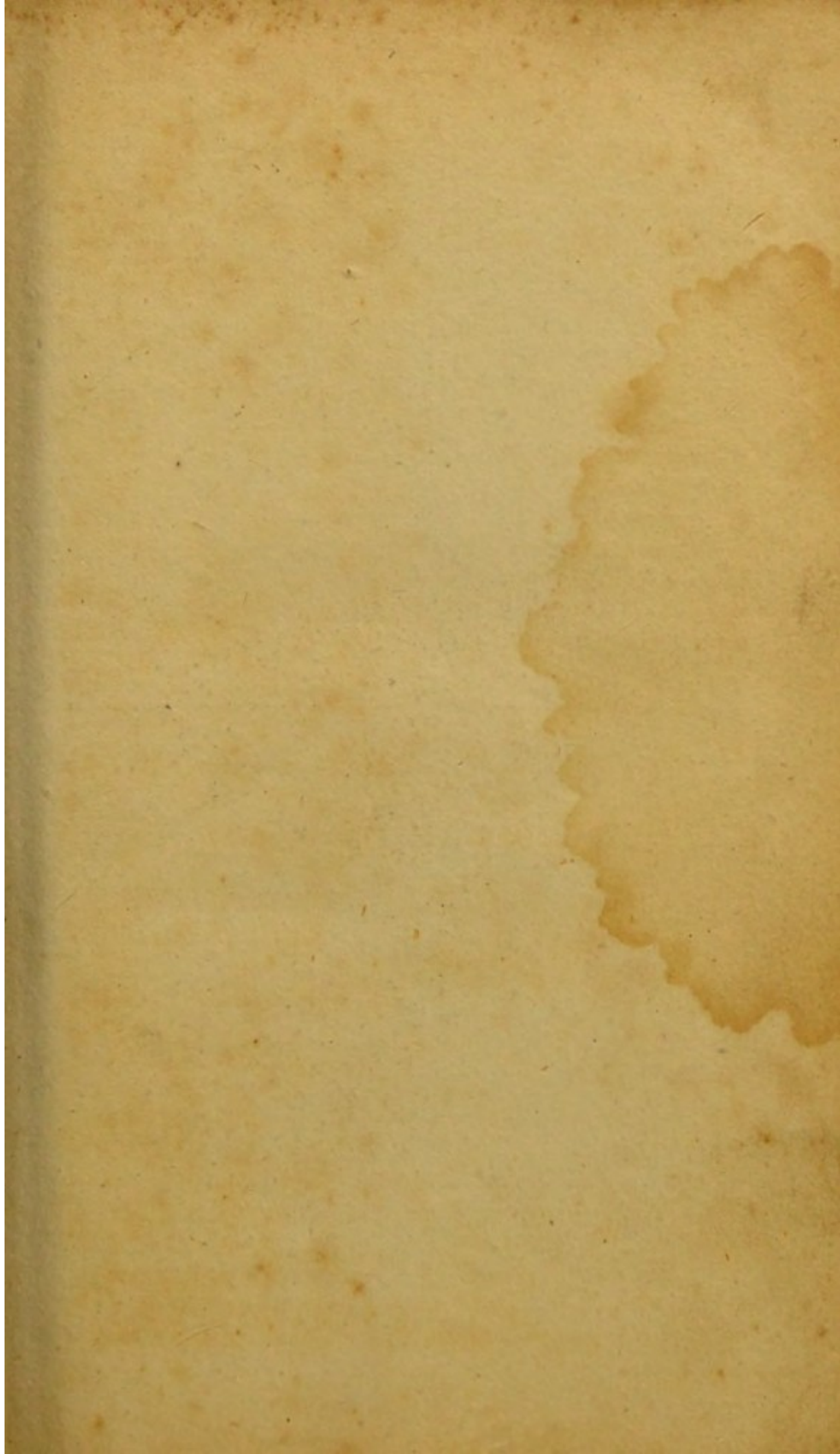
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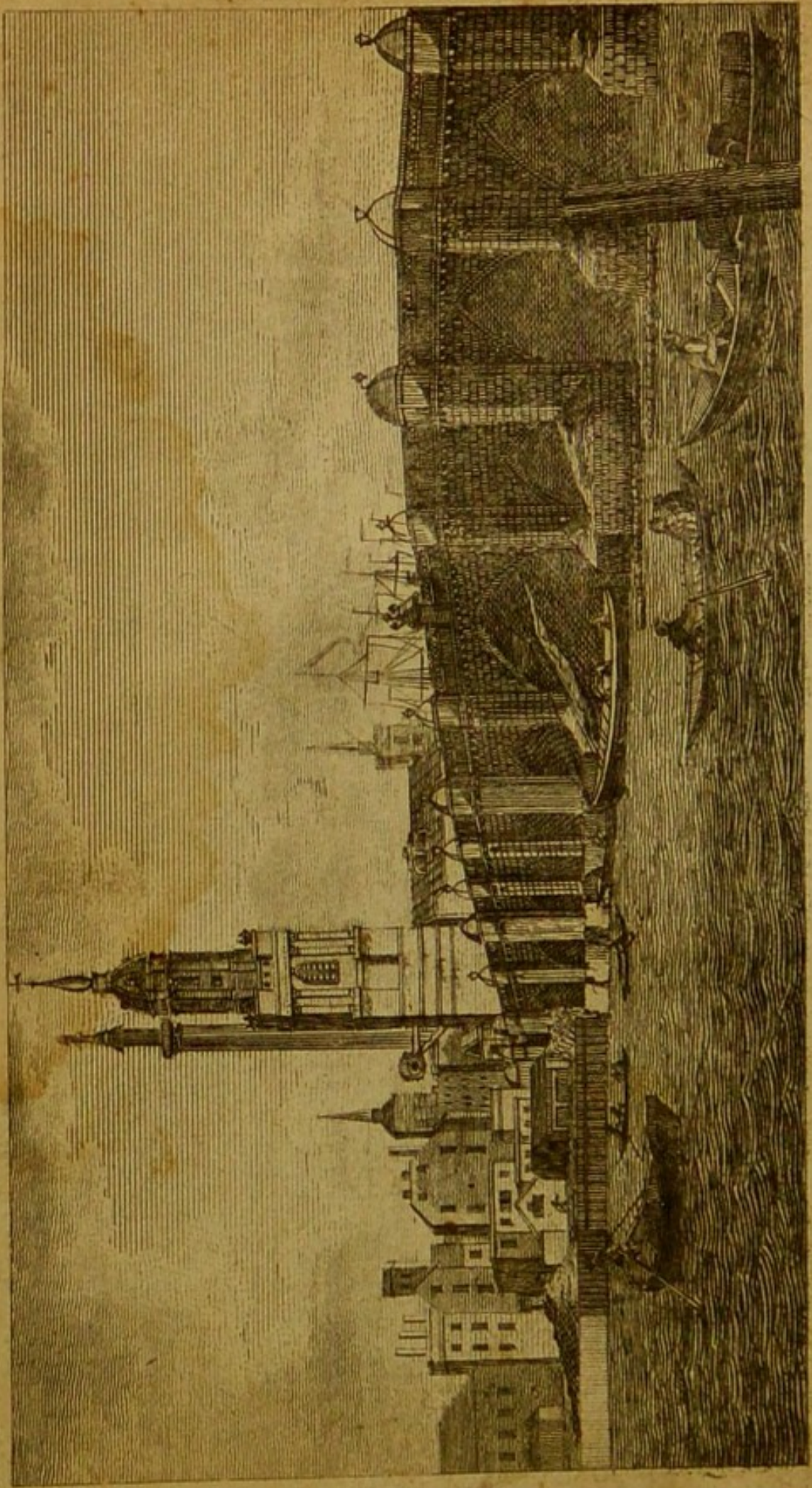
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The Reader will please to observe, that the work is divided into two distinct parts; and that, after folio 312 of the work, the Appendix is commenced by a new series of folios.

Erratum.

Page 186, line 9, from the bottom, for chemical, read clinical.





London Bridge

PICTURE
OF
MODERN LONDON.

CHAP. I.

INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

THERE is no material point in the earliest part of the *History of London*, that is not involved in some degree of obscurity. The *origin of the town*, the *etymology of its name*, the *founder of its walls*, their *course and extent*, and even the *original scite of the town*, have all furnished antiquarians with fruitful topics of discussion. In the present state of the question, probability is all that any of the topics afford; and respecting our own subsequent *conjectures*, we can only say they do not clash with the unquestionable facts of history, and are at least as probable as any that have been raised by preceding writers.

Origin of London; and Etymology of its Name.

London appears to have been founded, in times prior to the invasion of *Cæsar*, by inhabitants of *Britain*,

the descendants of *Goths* who had emigrated from *Scandinavia*.

In the ancient language of the *Goths*, *Lun* signified a *Grove*, and *Den* a *Town*; and, at this day, there are, in the *modern Scandinavia*, towns or villages which retain the common name of *Lunden*. We know that the first rude towns of the *Goths* were *places of strength in woods*; we know that the *northern Gauls*, who were *Goths* from *Scandinavia*, traded with Britain; and it is probable, the southern parts of the island, with which they carried on their traffic, had been seized and colonized by that bold and adventurous race. And as to the silence of *Cæsar* relative to *London*, which some have urged as proof that the town did not *exist* at the time of his invasion, it ought rather to be taken as proof, which may be added to many others, that *Cæsar* never reached the *Thames*, and that the river he describes, and which antiquarians hastily concluded to be the *Thames*, was no other than the river *Medway*.

But *London*, before the Romans introduced the arts into the island, could be nothing more than a rude fastness, or an emporium suited to the commerce of the times. The first mention of *London*, in authentic history, is by *Tacitus*, who speaks of its being sacked in the year 61, under the Roman Emperor *Nero*, by the British Queen *Boadicea*; and, from the relation of that event, it appears that it was then a place of importance among the Roman possessions in Britain. It is afterwards mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus*, a Latin author in the reign of the Emperor *Julian*, who calls it "*Vetustum oppidum*," an ancient town.

State of London under the Romans.

The condition of *London* under the Romans was that of a *Praefecture*; that is to say, a place govern-

ed by Roman laws, administered by a magistrate called a *Præfect*, annually sent from *Rome*; and it is probable the inhabitants were Romans and Britons, living together under the government and protection of *Rome*.

Original Scite of London.

Some antiquarians imagine the *first scite* of *London* to have been on the south side of the *Thames*; but there is no reason to believe the original town stood on any other spot than the peninsula on the north banks, formed by the *Thames* in front; the river *Fleet* on the west; and the stream afterwards named *Walbrooke* on the east.

Walls; Military Roads; and Gates.

The walls were unquestionably reared by the Romans; but under which of the emperors it is impossible to determine. Their original boundaries seem to have been *Ludgate-hill*, on the *west*; a spot near the scite of the Tower, on the *east*; *Cripplegate*, on the *north*; and *Thames-street*, on the *south*.

Four great military roads extended from *London* into the country; the *Prætorian* way, afterwards named by the Saxons *Watling-street*, passing under a gate on the north side of the scite of the modern *Newgate*; the *road to Dover*, beginning at *Watling-street*, and passing the *Trajectus*, or ferry at *Dowgate*; the *Hermin-street*, passing under *Cripplegate*; and a road that passed under *Aldgate* by *Bethnal-green* to *Old Ford*, a pass through the river *Lee* to *Duroleiton*, the modern *Layton* in *Essex*.

It is probable the gates were originally only four in number, *Newgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Aldgate*, and *Dowgate*, corresponding with the great military roads; to which six others were added, as new roads were constructed, namely, the *Postern on Tower-hill*, *Bishopsgate*, *Moorgate*, *Aldersgate*, *Ludgate*, and *Bridgegate*. The walls, immediately previous to

their being demolished, were more than three miles in circumference; guarded, on the three sides next the land, with fifteen lofty towers. But there are many reasons to countenance a conjecture, that the walls were originally of considerably less extent.

State of London from the Evacuation of the Romans till seized by the Saxons.

After the Romans, in the decay of their empire, relinquished Britain, *London* continued in possession of the *Britons* for more than ninety years, before it fell into the hands of the *Saxons*; but, in the general confusion of the country during the *Saxon* invasion, the commerce of *London* would decline, and of the nature of its civil government, in that interval, it is impossible to determine.

Its State under the Saxons and Danes.

On the establishment of the *Heptarchy*, or the seven *Saxon* kingdoms in Britain, *London* was the capital of the kingdom of the *East Saxons*, or *Essex*; and again rose into consequence as a commercial town*. When the *Saxon* kingdoms were resolved into one monarchy under *Egbert*, *London* did not immediately hold the first rank; *Winchester*, *Canterbury*, and *York*, being all of higher consideration till the time of *Alfred the Great*, who first constituted *London* the capital of all England. During the ravages committed in Britain by the *Danes*, *London* was a principal sufferer; but after the wounds inflicted by the *Danish* invasion were healed, *London*

* In 833, during the existence of the *Heptarchy*, *London* was of such weight, that it was chosen for the place of meeting of a *Witenagemot*, or assembly of all the great men of England, to deliberate on means to repel the *Danes*, whose inroads already threatened the nation with destruction.

began to grow into that prosperity which has since exalted it above all the commercial cities in the world.

Respecting the nature of the civil government of *London* under the *Saxons* and *Danes*, we have some, though far from compleat information. The civil powers seem to have been chiefly exercised by *the Bishop*, and the *Portreve* or *Portgrave*, a magistrate appointed by the king; but it is scarcely to be doubted that part of the civil authority resided in the body of the citizens. It is plain, from subsequent records under the Norman kings, referring to former times, that the citizens of *London* enjoyed various privileges and immunities; they were free from all base service or tenure; and it may be fairly concluded, from a view of that part of its history, that the city enjoyed a government of a mixed, and in some degree of a popular nature.

Its State under the Normans.

At the conquest of England by the *Normans*, *London* was a place of great wealth and power; and its civil government and privileges, as they existed under the *Saxons*, were confirmed by a charter of *William the Conqueror*. The immediate successors of *William* alternately harrassed the city with their usurpations and lawless acts, and soothed it with new charters to confirm old privileges or grant new ones, till at length the civil government of *London* took a form very little different from that by which it is at present distinguished. The title of *port-reve* was lost in that of *bailiff*, and afterwards of *mayor*, names derived from the *Norman* language; and the municipal power was gradually vested in the *citizens*, and *officers* chosen by themselves.

Military Government.

The military government of *London* is not so clearly to be traced as its civil concerns. It is pro-

bable, that in the time of the *Saxons* every citizen was a soldier. *London* repulsed the *Danes* in the reign of *Ethelred*, the second English monarch of that name; and in 896, the citizens made a part of the gallant army of *Alfred*, when he attacked the *Danes* in Hertfordshire. The origin of the *artillery company* is a proof that the citizens had been generally trained to arms, that company being instituted to exempt the citizens from the burthen and expence of frequent general musters.

The *artillery company* and the *trained-bands* composed the military force of *London* till recently, when they were superseded by its present military constitution. The *artillery company* was a voluntary association, which consisted chiefly of the principle citizens, and amounted to about 400 men. The *trained-bands of the city* were a body of nearly 10,000 men, under the direction of a commission called the lieutenancy of *London*, of which the *lord mayor* and *aldermen* were members. Beside the *city trained-bands*, there were two regiments belonging to the *tower hamlets*, the suburbs of *London* to the east, which amounted to more than 4000 men; a regiment belonging to the *city of Westminster*, consisting of more than 4000 men; and a regiment of nearly 2,600 men belonging to the *suburbs* under the jurisdiction of the *county of Middlesex*; the whole amounting to more than 25,000 men.

Ecclesiastical History.

That *London* was converted to christianity under the Romans is certain; but its ecclesiastical history during that period is very much broken. *Restitutus*, bishop of *London*, was one of the three *British* bishops who, in 314, were delegated to the council of *Arles* in France. *Theon*, the last *Roman* or *British* bishop of *London*, retired, in the latter end

of the sixth century, to Wales, from the persecution of the Saxons, who were pagans, and established their native worship in the parts of Great Britain conquered by them. *London* was again converted to christianity about the year 604, under *Sebert*, the third king of the *East Saxons*, by *Mellitus*, who was ordained its bishop by *Augustine* the archbishop of the *English*. *Ethelbert* king of *Kent*, to whom *Sebert* was tributary, and who had been converted by *Augustine*, built the first *Saxon Christian church* in *London*, which he dedicated to *St. Paul*; and from the double circumstance of the kingdom of the *East Saxons* being tributary to that of *Kent*, and *Mellitus* being the missionary of *Augustine*, it has happened that *London* is the suffragan of the see of *Canterbury*. Under the immediate successors of *Sebert*, *London* returned to paganism; but it was again converted, in the reign of *Sigibert the Good*, the sixth king of the *East Saxons*, by *Cedda*, a Northumbrian priest, who was the first *Saxon* ordained Bishop of *London*. In a subsequent reign *London* returned partially to paganism; but its apostacy was of short duration.

Present Government of the Metropolis.

In tracing the outline of the present government of this *metropolis*, to the whole of which we shall, from this time, give the common name of *London*, it will be convenient to divide the metropolis into three principal parts, the *city of London*, with its dependencies; the *city and liberties of Westminster*; and the *suburbs out of the jurisdiction of the cities of London and Westminster*.

Civil Government of the City of London.

The entire *civil* government of the *city of London* is vested by *charters* or grants from the kings

of England, in its own *corporation* or *body of citizens*. The city is divided into 26 principal districts, called *wards*; and, the *corporation* may be resolved into the following principal members—I. The *LIVERY*: II. the *COMMON-COUNCIL*: III. the *ALDERMEN*: IV. the *LORD-MAYOR*.

The Corporation; and its principal Members.

I. The *livery* is the *body corporate* in its general form. Its numbers are indefinite; the rank being acquired by servitude, for a certain term, to a *livery-man*; or by birth, the sons of *liverymen* being entitled to the rank, under certain forms, when of age; or by purchase.

II. The *common-council* consists of 236 members, who are chosen *annually* by the *householders*, being free, in their several wards, the number for each ward being regulated by its extent.

III. The *aldermen*, 26 in number, are chosen *for life, or during good behaviour*, by the *householders* of the several wards, being free, one for each ward.

IV. The *lord-mayor* is chosen *annually*, in the following manner:—on the 29th of September the *livery*, in *Guildhall* or *common assembly*, chuse two *aldermen*, by shew of hands, who are presented to a court called the *court of lord-mayor and aldermen*, by whom one of the *aldermen* so chosen, (generally the first in seniority) is declared *lord mayor elect*; and on the 9th of November following he enters into his office.

The civil powers exercised by the corporation, or its officers, are very complete within its jurisdiction. The laws for the internal government of the city are wholly framed by its own legislature, called the *court of common-council*, consisting of the *lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council men*. The administration is wholly in the hands of the city. The *lord mayor*, is the chief magistrate for the city.

The *aldermen* are the principal magistrates in their several wards. There are various courts in the city for trying the civil causes of its inhabitants, by judges, members or officers of the corporation. The *lord mayor*, the *recorder*, (the principal law-officer of the city) and the *aldermen who have filled the office of lord mayor*, are judges of *Oyer and Terminer*, (that is, the king's judges to try capital offences and misdemeanors) for the *city of London and the county of Middlesex*; and *perpetual justices of the peace* for the *city*. The two **SHERIFFS** (who are strictly officers of the king, for many important purposes of his executive government) are *annually*, by the *livery*, chosen, not only for the city, but for the county of Middlesex, the same persons being sheriffs for both. In a word, to escape from the detail of the executive powers, the *administration* in all its branches within the jurisdiction of the corporation, in all cases embracing the city and the borough of Southwark, and in some cases extending beyond, is exercised by members of the corporation or its officers.

The *borough of Southwark* was formerly independent of the *city of London*, and appears to have been governed by a *Bailiff* till the reign of Edward III, who granted the government of it for ever to the *city*. It has since been incorporated with the *city*, under the appellation of *Bridge-ward without*.

Military Government of the City of London.

The *military government of the city of London* was considerably changed by an act of parliament passed in 1794; under which two regiments of militia are raised in the city, by ballot, amounting together to 2,200 men. The officers are appointed by the commissioners of the king's lieutenancy, for the *city of London*; and one regiment may, in certain cases, be placed by the king under any of his gene-

ral officers, and marched to any part not exceeding twelve miles from the capital, or the nearest encampment; the other, at all such times to remain in the city of *London*. This is a species of regular force; for the old establishment had fallen away to a mere, yet inconvenient, form.

Present Ecclesiastical Government.

The city of *London* is an episcopal see; and its *ecclesiastical government* is vested in its *bishop, archdeacon, and other clergy*.

Civil and Ecclesiastical Governments of the City of Westminster.

The *civil and ecclesiastical governments* of the city of *Westminster*, are vested in the *dean and chapter* of the *collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster*; but the civil powers are (*since the reformation*) exercised by a *high-steward, deputy-steward, and high-bailiff*, sixteen *burgesses*, and their *officers*, under the authority of the *dean and chapter*.

General civil Government of the Metropolis, not included in the above.

It remains to speak of the general *civil government* of the *metropolis*, not included in the several jurisdictions already mentioned. The *suburbs* in *Middlesex* are under the jurisdiction of the *justices of the peace for the county*, as part of the county. The *county-hall* for *Middlesex* is on *Clerkenwell-green*; and in sessions held there quarterly, great part of the civil government of the *suburbs* in *Middlesex* is exercised. In *Bow-street, Covent-garden*, is an *office of police* under the direction of certain *justices of the peace for Middlesex*, who dedicate their time chiefly to that office, which, in fact, embraces the most important cases, strictly of police for the *suburbs* in *Middlesex*.

By authority of an act of parliament passed in 1792, the king appointed *seven public offices* for the purposes of police, in the following places—*Queen-square, Westminster; Great Marlborough-street, Oxford-street; Hatton-street, Holborn; Worship-street, Shoreditch; Lambeth-street, Whitechapel; High-street, Shadwell; and Union-street, Southwark*; the first six being in the county of *Middlesex*, and the last in the county of *Surry*.

Both in *Middlesex* and *Surry*, these offices are established in aid of other jurisdictions, and in lieu of the jurisdiction of certain justices of the peace for *Middlesex* and *Surry*, which had degenerated into excessive abuses and corruption. Since the passing of the above act, no justice, at any of the new offices, is permitted to take fees.

CHAP. II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF LONDON.

LONDON is situated in the latitude of 51 degrees 31 minutes north; at the distance of 500 miles south-west of *Copenhagen*; 190 west of *Amsterdam*; 660 north-west of *Vienna*; 225 north-west of *Paris*; 690 north-east of *Madrid*; 750 north-west of *Rome*; and 1500 north-west of *Constantinople*.

It extends, from west to east, along the banks of the river *Thames*; at the distance of 60 miles from the sea. It consists of three principal divisions; the city of *London*; the city of *Westminster*; and the borough of *Southwark*, with their respective suburbs. The two former divisions are situated on the northern side of the *Thames*, in the county of *Middlesex*, great part of them lying on hills, and forming a grand and beautiful amphitheatre round the water; the latter, on the southern bank, in the county of *Surry*, on level ground, antiently an entire morass.

The length of *London* is about seven miles, exclusive of houses that on each side line the principal roads to the distance of several miles in every direction: the breadth is irregular; being at the narrowest part, not more than two miles; and, at the broadest, almost four miles. The soil is chiefly a bed of gravel, in many places mixed with clay. The air and climate are neither so constant nor temperate as in some other parts of the world; yet *London* is, perhaps, the most healthy city of Europe, from a variety of circumstances we shall have occasion soon to notice. The tide in the river flows 15 miles higher than *London*; but the water is not salt in any part of the town, and it is naturally very sweet and pure. The river is secured in its chan-

nels by embankments, where it does not touch the foot of the hills. When it is not swelled by the tide or rains, the river is not more than a quarter of a mile broad, nor in general more than 12 feet in depth; at spring tides it rises 12, and sometimes 14 feet above this level, and its breadth is increased to something more than a quarter of a mile. The principal streets are wide and airy; and exceed every thing in Europe, for the convenience of trade, and for the accommodation of passengers of every description: they are paved in the middle, for carriages, with large stones, in a very compact manner, forming a small convexity to pass the water off by channels; and at each side is a broad level path, formed of flags, raised a little above the center, for the convenience of foot passengers. Underneath the pavement, are large vaulted channels called *sewers*, which communicate with each house by smaller ones, and with every street by convenient openings and gratings, to carry off all filth that can be conveyed in that manner, into the river. All mud or other rubbish that accumulates on the surface of the streets is taken away by persons employed by the public for the purpose. *London* does not excel in the number of buildings celebrated for grandeur or beauty; but in all the principal streets, this metropolis is distinguished by an appearance of neatness and comfort. Most of the great streets appropriated to shops for retail trade, have an unrivalled aspect of wealth and splendor. The shops themselves are handsomely fitted up, and decorated with taste; but the manufactures with which they are stored form their chief ornament. *London* abounds with markets, warehouses, and shops, for all articles of necessity or pleasure; and, perhaps, there is no town in which an inhabitant who possesses the universal medium of exchange, can be so freely supplied as here with the produce of nature or art from every quarter of the globe.

Most of the houses in *London* are built on a uniform plan. They consist of three or four stories above ground, with one under the level of the streets, containing the kitchens. In each story is a large room in front, and in the back is a small room, and the space occupied by the staircase. Water is conveyed, three times a week, into almost every house, by leaden pipes, and preserved in cisterns or tubs, in such quantities, that the inhabitants have a constant and even lavish supply. Nothing can be more commodious or cleanly than the interior of the houses; and this character extends generally to lodging-hotels, taverns, coffee-houses, and other like places.

London is less populous, for its extent, than many other great cities. The streets are wider, and the inhabitants of every class, below the highest rank, enjoy more room for themselves and families than is usual for the same classes in foreign countries; not only the merchant, the wealthy trader, and persons in liberal employments, occupy each an entire house, but most shopkeepers of the middling class, and some even of the lowest, have their houses to themselves; and from all these circumstances it is plain, that a given number of people is spread over a larger space in *London*, than in most foreign cities. Every mode of calculating the inhabitants of *London* is uncertain, and the result varies, in different hands, from 600,000 to 1,200,000. A comparison of the various calculations, and an examination of their data, induce us to state the population at 800,000. Those who think the honour of *London* affected by taking the population at a lower number than the popular opinion, will recollect, that it is creditable to the manners of the country, and the equity of the laws, that the middling and lower classes in *London* occupy the extent of ground that is ascribed to them by our calculation.

Salubrity of London and its Causes.

The causes that induce us to estimate the population of *London* so moderately, are among those that occasion its salubrity. The broadness of the streets, and the largeness of the portion of ground occupied by the bulk of families, contribute inconceivably to health. But in *London*, there are a variety of circumstances tending to the same point. The greater part of the town is situated on rising ground; the soil is of the best kind for residence, being sound and dry; the lowest parts are freed from moisture by the subterraneous sewers or drains; a broad and rapid river flowing through the heart of the town, and agitated twice in four-and-twenty hours with a tide, ventilates and purifies the whole; the immense quantities of water conveyed into the houses, even the meanest, for domestic purposes, afford the means of cleanliness, one of the surest companions of health; in a word, although the atmosphere of *London* is too frequently moist, the weather often in extremes, and the change from one extreme to another frequently sudden, this metropolis may fairly be deemed one of the most healthy in the world.

Decrease of Mortality, from 1767 to 1796.

It is a curious fact, that from the year 1767 to 1796, the amount of the deaths registered in the bills of mortality decreased, at the rate of 3,130 annually; although, within the same period, *London* increased prodigiously in its extent.

This happy phenomenon is to be ascribed to a variety of causes, among the principal of which is improvement in the practice of medicine, especially in the treatment of putrid diseases, and the general use of inoculation for the small-pox; but it ought not to be overlooked, that the enlargement of the town is itself one of the most important of those

causes, Hundreds of houses, in the most crowded parts of *London*, have been removed, to widen the streets; immense warehouses, (especially those of the East-India company) occupy the scite of others; and by these, and other less obvious causes, thousands of inhabitants (chiefly of the poorer class) have been driven from the centre to new streets in the suburbs. The enlargement of *London*, therefore, and its population, fortunately have not kept an equal pace, the new quarters of the town becoming the shelter of inhabitants, removed by improvements, from narrow, crowded, and sickly situations; and thus not only has actual disease been expelled from the centre, but the whole metropolis is rendered more airy, cleanly, and salubrious.

Consumption of Provisions.

There is one cause of the general salubrity of *London* that leads us to its consumption of food. Perhaps no city exists in the world, where the labouring people, and certainly none where the middling classes, enjoy so large a share in the necessaries and inferior comforts of life, as in this metropolis;* and that liberality of condition is no doubt a powerful agent in the health, as well as the happiness of a people. The great quantity of animal food consumed in *London* is proof of the liberal condition of the bulk of the inhabitants; for though there are wealthy persons who waste a great deal of animal food, in the composition of certain dishes, yet their number is so small, that the waste is not to be taken for much in a comparison with the whole consumption.

Animal Food.

The number of bullocks annually consumed in *London* is 110,000; of sheep and lambs, 776,000;

* This is spoken of the general state of *London*, and not of this partial moment of war, poverty, and distress.

calves, 210,000; hogs, 210,000; sucking pigs, 60,000; beside other animal food.

It does not, however, give a perfect idea of the immense consumption of animal food in *London*, to speak only of the number of bullocks and other animals, brought to the *London* market; their size, and fine condition, should be seen by a stranger, to enable him to judge of its extent. Improvements in the breed and feeding of bullocks and sheep, have within the last 45 years, added, at least, one-half to the former average weight of those animals. The present average weight of bullocks, is 800 pounds each; sheep, 80; calves, 140; and lambs, 50,

Milk.

The quantity of milk consumed in *London* is the astonishment of foreigners; and yet few strangers have even a suspicion of the amount of that consumption, which is not less than 6,980,000 gallons annually. The number of cows kept for this supply, is 8,500; the sum paid by the retailers of milk, to the cow-keepers, is annually £240,833, on which the retailers lay an advance of *cent. per cent.* making the cost to the inhabitants, the annual sum of £481,666.

Vegetables, and Fruit.

There are 10,000 acres of ground, near the metropolis, cultivated wholly for vegetables, and about 4,000 acres for fruit, to supply the *London* consumption. The sum paid at market for vegetables, annually, is about £645,000; and for fruit, about £400,000; independent of the advance of the retailers, which, on an average, is more than £200 *per cent.* making the entire cost of vegetables and fruit for the *London* supply upwards of £3,000,000 sterling.

Wheat, Coals, Ale, and Porter, &c.

The annual consumption of wheat in *London*, is 700,000 quarters, each containing eight Winchester bushels; of coals, 600,000 chaldrons, 36 bushels in each chaldron; of ale and porter, 1,113,500 barrels, each containing 34 gallons; spirituous liquors and compounds, 11,146,782 gallons; wine, 32,500 tons; butter, about 16,600,000 pounds; and of cheese, about 21,100,000 pounds.

Fish, Poultry, &c.

The quantity of fish consumed in *London* is comparatively small, fish being excessively dear; and this is perhaps the most culpable defect in the supply of the capital, the rivers of Britain, and the seas round her coast, teeming with that delicate and useful food. There are not more, on an average, than 14,500 boats of cod, and other sea-fish, brought annually to the *London* market; exclusive of mackerel which is sometimes plentiful, and tolerably cheap. Poultry is seldom at the tables of any but the wealthy and luxurious, the supply being, from the state of agriculture, inadequate to a general consumption, and the price most exorbitant. Although game is not sold publicly, the quantity consumed in *London* is very considerable, and it finds its way by presents, and even by clandestine sale, to the houses of the middling classes. Venison is sold in *London* (chiefly at the pastry-cooks) at a moderate rate; but great part of the whole consumption of this article, (which is considerable) is at the tables of the proprietors of deer-parks, or their friends.

Quality of Provisions.

Provisions in *London* are generally of the most excellent kinds. A portion, however, of the animal food is ill fed, and even some of it unfit for consumption; but this is, in fact, a very small

portion, and if the poor were aware that it is really dearer than meat of the highest price, it would soon be banished from the *London* markets, as it ought to be, for want of sale. However small the quantity a poor family can afford to consume, more nourishment would be derived from half that quantity of wholesome and well-fed meat, with a due proportion of vegetables.

Adulteration of Milk.

Some articles of consumption are adulterated: it is to be lamented that milk is in the number. More milk is consumed in *London*, in proportion to its population, than in any city of Europe; and this, indeed, is one circumstance that contributes, in its place, to the health of the inhabitants. But part of the important benefit is pilfered from them, by the practices of the retailers, who add water to the milk to the extent, on an average, of a *sixth* part. Although the cow-keepers do not themselves adulterate the milk (it being the custom for the retailer to contract for the milk of a certain number of cows, which are milked by his own people) yet they are not wholly to be acquitted of the guilt; for in the milk rooms (which are places where the milk is measured from the cow-keeper to the retailer) pumps are erected for the express purpose of furnishing water for the adulteration, which is openly performed before any spectator that may happen to be on the spot. It would be rash to say, that the retailer's profits are too great, including the adulteration, since the business is broken down into a multitude of small capitals, and monopoly among the retailers cannot be suggested; but the crime of adulterating that useful article, is nevertheless heinous, and the evil urgently demands a remedy.

The few remaining articles that are the objects of adulteration, are not of importance to be noticed.

Quality of the Bread.

Bread is certainly very seldom adulterated ; if it be not by those bakers who sell under the *assize* price, and perhaps their professions may be a little suspected. The bread, in general, is very fine and sound.

Places of Worship.

As a general toleration in religion prevails in this kingdom, *London* is distinguished by the number and variety of its places of worship. It contains 116 churches of the established religion ; 61 chapels of ease, being chapels of the established religion, in parishes the population of which is too great for the magnitude of their respective churches ; 11 Roman Catholic chapels ; 17 churches and chapels belonging to foreign protestants ; six synagogues, or places of worship of the Jews ; and 132 meeting-houses, or places of worship, belonging to different English protestants dissenting from the established religion ; making a total of 343.

Hospitals and other charitable Institutions.

Among the moral features of the metropolis, is the multitude of its institutions for the relief of the indigent and poor in their various wants. Beside two hospitals, supported at the public charge (one for the maintenance of invalid seamen, and the other for invalid soldiers) *London* has 22 hospitals or asylums for the sick and lame, and pregnant women ; 107 almshouses, for the maintenance of old men and women ; 18 institutions for the maintenance of indigent persons of various other descriptions ; 17 dispensaries for gratuitously supplying the poor with medicine, and medical aid, at their own dwellings ; 41 free-schools, with perpetual endowments, for educating and maintaining 3,500 children of both sexes ; 17 other public schools, for deserted

and poor children; 165 parish schools, supported by their respective parishes, with the aid of occasional voluntary contributions, which, on an average, clothe and educate 6000 boys and girls; and in each parish a workhouse, for maintaining its own helpless poor. But this ample list of public charities does not include the whole account. In the city of *London*, belonging to its corporation, there are 91 public companies, who distribute above £75,000 annually in charity; and the metropolis has beside a multitude of institutions, either for the education or relief of those who are actually distressed, of a less public and prominent nature than the above, but which immensely swell the aid given to the indigent. It is difficult even to discover each of these institutions, many of them being in obscure parts of the town, and so little ostentatious as to assume no public mark of their existence; but the sum annually expended in the metropolis, in charitable purposes, independent of the private relief given to individuals, has been estimated at £850,000.

Most of the hospitals and asylums were founded by private munificence: of these some are endowed with perpetual revenues, and others supported by annual or occasional voluntary contributions. The almshouses were built and endowed either by private persons, or corporate bodies of tradesmen. Many of the free-schools sprang from the same origin. The magnitude of several of the buildings dedicated to public charities, and the large revenues attached to them, no doubt well deserve the traveller's notice; but that which graces the capital and the nation with more unequivocal honor, is the general administration of the public charities. The *wards* of a *London* hospital do not form a contrast with its exterior magnificence, by filth and a niggardly measure of the aid afforded to the unfortunate inhabitants. The medical assistance is the best the pro-

fession can supply ; the attendance is ample, and the persons employed in that office as humane as its nature admits of ; the rooms cleanly, and as wholesome as care can render the dwelling of a multitude of diseased persons ; and the food is proper for the condition of the patient. In the almshouses and other buildings, for the maintenance of indigent old age, and other decayed people, there is not only an air, but a real possession of competence and ease that cannot be too highly spoken of. And from the free-schools, as learned youths have been sent to the universities of the kingdom, as from any of the most expensive private tuition ; while all the public scholars receive an education as completely adequate to the stations to which they are destined, as the children of tradesmen designed for the same pursuits.

Palaces, Courts of Justice, &c.

London is the king's winter residence, and the seat of government ; and contains (within the town) four palaces belonging to the crown, beside the *Queen's Palace*, and *Carlton-house* the residence of the Prince of Wales ; nine supreme courts of justice ; 38 inferior courts, beside four ecclesiastical courts ; 16 institutions for the study of the law, called inns of court ; and a multitude of public offices, for the fiscal, judicial, and other departments of government.

The King's Guards.

Three regiments of foot-guards, containing 10,850 men, including officers, and two regiments of horse-guards, consisting together of 1200 men, at once serve as appendages to the king's royal state, and form a general military establishment for the metropolis, under the immediate government of the king or his ministers. A body called the *yeoman of the guards*, consisting of 100 men, remains a curious relic of the dress

of the king's guards in the fifteenth century. And some light horse are usually stationed at the barracks in Hyde-park (a royal demesne) to attend his majesty, or other members of the royal family, chiefly in travelling; and to do duty on occasions immediately connected with the king's administration.

Public Buildings and Prisons.

Beside the public offices belonging to the government, the metropolis has a variety of public offices and buildings, chiefly for commercial purposes.—The county jail for Middlesex is in the precincts of the *city of London*; and the county jail for Surry, in the *borough of Southwark*. The capital has 16 other prisons; many of which, as well as the county jails, are of a most inauspicious extent.

Public learned Societies in London.

The character of the English nation, in literature, sciences, and the arts, is not to be sought in the colleges, and other learned public societies of the metropolis. When polite knowledge (successively in its various branches) began to prosper in England, the happy country already was freed from a great portion of the feudal tyranny, and the monarch was no longer deemed the only source of light, the only patron of arts and letters. For improvement in these, England depended less than other countries on public institutions. Those in the metropolis did not appear till the genius of the people had taken that form of freedom which separated the island from the rest of Europe, no less by its moral and political character, than by its seas; and, in fact, were not, however well meant, the schools to which the generous English temper could cordially resort. In *London* there are four royal and national institutions, for the advancement of polite arts and letters; five

colleges, for various uses; 18 public libraries; and one national museum.

Valuable private Museums.

Two other Museums, although the property of private persons, deserve, for their value, to be ranked among national objects: they are, the *Leve-rian Museum*, which contains, among other things, a collection of the most beautiful specimens in natural history; and the late *Dr. William Hunter's Museum*, consisting of natural curiosities, and the finest anatomical préparations.

Public Amusements.

The capital of England is not celebrated for the number of its places of public amusement; but that defect (for such it is, if rational amusements only be understood) is, perhaps, compensated by the moral worth of some, and the splendour of others. Two royal theatres (*Drury-lane* and *Co-vent-garden*) are open nine months in the year, for the performance of English dramatic pieces; and may, in most respects, challenge Europe for excellence. The *Opera House* (another royal theatre) is open in the depth of winter, and the spring, for *Italian operas* and *French ballets*, in which are united all the charms of music, dancing, scenery, and decorations. At the west-end of the town, from Christmas till the king's birth-day, (which is on the 4th of June) several *subscription concerts* are executed in the most refined taste. In spring is an evening promenade at *Ranelagh*, in one of the western outlets of the town, which is the most splendid and captivating example of the kind; and in summer, is another (at *Vauxhall*, in one of the southern outlets,) less elegant, but perhaps still more interesting, for the multitude and variety of characters, that, while they are in pursuit of recreation

may justly be said to exhibit themselves to the observant visitor. In summer, a royal theatre (usually called the *Little Theatre*, in the *Hay-market*) is open for *English dramatic pieces*; together with two places (*Astley's Amphitheatre*, and the *Circus*) for *equestrian performances*; and another (*Sadler's Wells*) for *pantomimes* and *feats of vaulting and rope-dancing*. To these, which are the principal amusements of *London*, may be added, *rowing and sailing matches on the Thames in summer*, which exhibit scenes of manly contest equally delightful and laudable.

Accommodations to Travellers, &c.

London excels in accommodations to temporary residents, as well as to its inhabitants. In many of the finest situations, at the west-end of the town, are hotels that even the spoiled children of fortune will not disdain, either for their lodging or tables. In every eligible street throughout the whole metropolis, are to be found private lodgings that are not equalled, for cleanliness and other comforts, by those of any other city of Europe. All the principal quarters of the town are amply furnished with taverns and coffee-houses. Nor are the less wealthy, who visit *London* on their business, banished from commodious lodgings, or excellent food; the former, they will readily find at the houses of reputable tradesmen; and the latter, at eating-houses, which are places where provisions are served up to individuals in the smallest quantities they may require. After this general statement, it is just to acknowledge, that we recollect two exceptions: some inns are very uncleanly, while their beds are the very antidotes to rest; and, in many of the houses that furnish wines, the beverage of that name is either an adulteration of wine, or a compound of drugs and other materials, even untempered with wine. But no

traveller is driven to the necessity of remaining at an inn; or, indeed, of drinking bad wine; though the danger of the last is the most common evil a traveller will find in *London*. The capital is supplied with 1000 hackney-coaches*; 400 sedan chairs; and 3,000 wherries, or boats plying on the Thames for hire. Stage-coaches, for conveyance to and from the circumjacent towns and villages, abound to a degree no where else to be seen; and are extremely reasonable in their fares. There are a number of livery-stables (chiefly towards the skirts of the town) at which the saddle-horses of individuals are kept in a very excellent manner, at a certain rate per week, or saddle horses furnished at a certain rate per day; and post-chaises and private coaches are to be had in every quarter with perfect facility.

Accommodation for reading; and periodical Publications.

London affords as ample means for that most delightful of recreations and employments, the perusal of books, as perhaps the nature of the thing permits. Public or national libraries are more for the inspection of learned men, on particular need, than general reading. Libraries kept up by private subscription, and *circulating libraries* (at which books are lent to read, at a certain rate) are of more general effect. Beside the public libraries (in which are many rare and valuable books) the metropolis has one library, the property of subscribers, and open only to them, viz. the *Westminster-library*, in Pantonsquare, near the Hay-market; an institution which is now rising very rapidly: and a multitude of circulating libraries, two or three of which are supplied

* About 300 hackney-coaches have lately been put down on account of the dearness of corn and hay.

with all books of general demand, and at a very moderate rate. The newspapers of the metropolis are numerous; but a stranger will not do well to look to these for the literary character of the nation. For the most part they are simply the vehicles of speedy intelligence; and where they assume a higher merit, circumstances have seldom favoured their pretensions. Each morning, however, supplies the inquisitive with eight newspapers; each evening with three; beside others on various days of the week, and every Sunday morning. Many reviews and magazines (or repositories for miscellaneous pieces) are published monthly; and every year three several productions which bear the name of Annual Registers, and contain the public transactions of the year, with other useful documents, and various literary articles.

On the tables of every coffee-house of note are to be found all the daily newspapers; while the meanest of them, and almost every petty ale-house, has at least one daily newspaper. There is one coffee-house (the *Chapter*, in Paternoster-row, near St. Paul's) which has a very useful and agreeable institution, especially to strangers. Beside all the daily newspapers, the best of the periodical works (the reviews, magazines, and annual registers) lie on the tables for the general use of the coffee-room, together with the popular temporary publications; and a large library is open to every one who frequents the house, at the yearly subscription of one shilling. All the country newspapers are also regularly filed at this house. Another coffee-house deserves to be noticed, for its singular and complete utility as to newspapers. This is *Peele's* coffee-house, in Fleet-street, where is to be found every newspaper published in the various towns and counties of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Persons who do not chuse to take refreshment, pay three-pence at *Peele's* for read-

ing, including the files of the current year ; and files of any year, of any newspaper, may be inspected, at a rate proportioned to the distance of the period. There are several coffee-houses near the Royal Exchange in which are to be found, the American, German, and French papers. At the west end of the town are bookseller's shops, (particularly *Debrett's*, *Stockdale's*, *Wright's*, and *Hatchard's*, in Piccadilly ; *Hookham's*, in Old and New Bond-street ; *Earle* and *Hemmett's*, Albermarle-street ; and *Lloyd's*, Harley-street,) furnished with all the daily newspapers, which are much frequented about the middle of the day, by fashionable people, and are used as *lounging places* for political and literary conversation.

The Fine Arts.

Three foreigners of distinguished names in polite criticism, *Montesquieu*, the *Abbé du Bos*, and the *Abbé Winkelman*, were pleased to represent the English as aliens (chiefly from the nature of their climate) to that taste without which the fine arts have no existence, and morals lose half their worth. The usual discernment and accuracy of the former, and the character for laborious research in the two latter, converted this injurious phantasy into a current opinion. In a treatise (of peculiar strength and beauty) expressly written on the subject, our countryman, Mr. Barry, has shewn that the origin of taste is to be found in the accidents of a nation's history, and has vindicated England in the illustrious examples of her poets. With the same breath, however, he acknowledges, that moral causes have existed to obstruct the progress of the *fine arts* in England. Without following Mr. Barry in his happy developement of those causes, we are compelled to own, that while *Sir Christopher Wren*, and *Inigo Jones*, *Wilson*, and *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, with two

or three living artists, have placed the name of England, for the fine arts, on the same roll with Italy and even Greece, yet the actual general character of England in this respect is unworthy of her genius. A stranger who rambles through *London* will be dissatisfied with the general style of the public buildings, and chilled with the poverty of thought and invention that leaves the noblest situations unadorned with monuments of the arts, or disfigured with poor and frigid examples of them. If the outside of the cathedral of St. Paul, the inside of St. Stephen's church Walbrooke, the portico of St. Martin's near the Strand, and the fragment of the palace of Whitehall, be excepted, there is not a building of eminent grandeur or exquisite beauty in this metropolis. In statues, the public places are still more barren; there are none but those of Charles I. at Charing-cross, and James II. in the court behind Whitehall, that can be viewed with emotion, which is the genuine effect of a natural and lively imitation of nature. The only fine paintings that are in any manner open to the public, are the ceiling of the chapel at Whitehall, (by *Rubens*,) and the pictures (by *Barry*,) in the great room of the society for the encouragement of arts, in the Adelphi. These examples of architecture, sculpture, and painting, are indeed worthy, in their respective degrees, of a great city and nation; but the largest and most wealthy city in Europe should present a multitude, a crowd, of such pure and excellent objects of delightful sensations. Commerce and wealth, and luxury, are just sources of jealousy to all who would rather see a people happy than splendid, even when they are attended with the fine arts, which are among their compensations; but a large capital, rank with the former, and unblest with the latter, has nothing equivocal in its character, and is a monster of moral and political defor-

mity. *London* is not to be reproached with that hateful character. Although it fails in exterior decoration, it may honourably and proudly boast of many grand collections of pictures and statues, and of the passion for the fine arts of their meritorious owners; and of *London* it may fairly be asserted, that it is the only living school of painting, the art having been for many years on the decline at Paris and the great cities of Italy, while in *London*, during the same period, it has constantly, and often successfully, contended with the greatest of the old masters.

Commerce.

But though *London* is really distinguished for the general propriety of its appearance, which arises out of the general excellence of its morals and manners, it must be acknowledged that the feature that above all others marks this great capital, is the magnitude of its commerce. Situation, a long continued current of successful accidents, with the genius of gain, elevated above and directing the whole to its own purposes, although not to the exclusion, yet to the subjugation, of all other objects, have in *London* reared up an emporium that the merchant of other nations, with all his knowledge of the power of commerce, surveys with inexpressible wonder. It is not possible in this work to give the simplest outline of the commerce of this metropolis; but one or two points of the outward form may afford an idea of the stupendous mass.

The commerce of *London* has three principal points—1st. The port of *London*, with the foreign trade, and domestic wholesale business; 2d. The manufactures; and, lastly, the retail trade.

The Port of London.

The present annual value of the exports and imports of *London* may be stated at sixty millions and

a half sterling, and the annual amount of the customs at more than six millions. These exports and imports employ about 3,500 ships, British and foreign; while the cargoes that annually enter the port are not less than 13,400. On an average, there are 1,100 ships in the river; together with 3,419 barges, and other small craft, employed in lading and unlading them; 2,288 barges and other craft, engaged in the inland trade; and 3000 wherries, or small boats for passengers. And to this active scene, is to be added, that there are about 8000 watermen actually employed in navigating the wherries and craft; 4000 labourers lading or unlading the ships; and 1,200 revenue officers, constantly doing duty on the river, beside the crews of the several vessels. This scene occupies a space of six miles on the Thames, from two miles above to four miles below London-bridge; but the part that is most curious, and that indeed cannot be understood without being visited, lies between London-bridge and Limehouse.

East-India Company.

The *India-house*, containing the offices of the *East-India company*, is of an extent and grandeur that gives a glimpse of the concerns of those opulent traders; but it is no more than a faint glimpse. As the stranger turns from the *India-house*, and casts his eyes over the warehouses of the company, (which are daily swallowing up the scites of many hundreds of houses) he enlarges his idea of the commerce that fills them, till he imagines he has almost exaggerated its bulk. But when he comes to hear of the territories of which, till very lately, the merchants forming the company were sovereigns, and which are now added to the dominions of the crown; of the revenues, (independent of their profit in trade) they drew from their territories, and administered at pleasure; of the powerful princes, and herds of subjects that

obeyed their absolute will; he confesses, he ill guessed at the extent of his subject. And some notion may be acquired of what the commerce of *London* is, when it occurs to the reader's recollection, that we are not (at this moment) talking of a nation of merchants (like *Carthage*, one of the wonders of commerce) but of a single company, a part only of the system of which we vainly attempt to raise adequate ideas,

West-India Trade.

The *West-India* trade of *London*, though less splendid in its form, is even superior, in commercial importance, to the foregoing. The value of the annual imports of this trade, is £7,000,000, of which amount that of the *East-India* company falls short by no less than half a million sterling.

These circumstances will suffice to give an idea of the port of *London*, and its foreign commerce, as far as that can be effected by a sketch of this limited nature. Of the domestic wholesale business of *London* we shall only say, that it is immense; and that a very great portion of the consumption of the whole island passes through the metropolis, as the general mart of the country.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of *London* are often overlooked in the midst of its other and more prominent branches of commerce; but whether they are considered in their magnitude, or value, they are very important. They consist chiefly of fine goods, and articles of elegant use, brought to more than the ordinary degree of perfection, such as cutlery, jewelry, articles of gold and silver, japan ware, cut-glass, cabinet work, and gentlemen's carriages; or of particular articles that require a metropolis, or a port, or a great mart, for their consumption, export, or sale, such as porter, English wines, vinegar,

lump-sugar, soap, &c. Nothing surpasses the beauty of many of the former articles; nor any thing the extent and value of the manufactories of the latter kind.

Retail Trade.

We have already intimated the greatness and value of the retail trade of *London*. There are two sets of streets, running nearly parallel, almost from the eastern extremity of the town to the western, forming (with the exception of a very few houses) a line of shops. One, lying to the south, nearer the river, extends from Mile-end to Parliament-street, including *Whitechapel*, *Leadenhall-street*, *Cornhill*, *Cheapside*, *St. Paul's Church-yard*, *Ludgate-street*, *Fleet-street*, *the Strand*, and *Charing-cross*. The other, to the north, reaches from Shoreditch church almost to the end of *Oxford-street*, including *Shoreditch*, *Bishopsgate-street*, *Threadneedle-street*, *Cheapside*, (which street is common to both these lines) *Newgate-street*, *Snow-hill*, *Holborn*, *Broad-street* *St. Giles's*, and *Oxford-street*. The southern line, which is the most splendid, is more than three miles in length; the other is about four miles. Beside this prodigious extent of ground, there are several large streets also occupied by retail trade, that run parallel to parts of the two grand lines, or diverge a little from them, or intersect them; among the most remarkable of which are *Fenchurch-street*, and *Gracechurch-street*, in the city of *London*, and *Cockspur-street*, *Pall-Mall*, *St. James's-street*, *the Hay-market*, *Piccadilly*, *King-street* *Covent-garden*, and *New Bond-street*, at the west-end of the town.

The opulence of multitudes of merchants, traders, and shop-keepers, in this metropolis, and the easy circumstances of the larger part, are proofs of its prodigious commerce. To say that there are a few merchants and bankers whose revenues equal those

of many princes, is no more than some towns on the continent can boast. But our opulent traders are not confined to one class, or to a few fortunate individuals. We have shop-keepers who accumulate noble fortunes; which, in some instances indeed, form a singular contrast with the pettiness of the articles from which they are derived, a pastry-cook having been known to leave more than £100,000 to his heirs. And as to the number of the wealthy, they seem (to look at the external signs of wealth) to be the greater part; and are, in truth, more abundant than any imagination would picture, unaided by a knowledge of the country. To speak generally, (omitting particular instances of adventurous men, and setting aside commodities liable to much fluctuation in value, and therefore provoking a spirit of enterprize) it is by industry and the employment of large capitals that the *London* merchants and wholesale traders raise such immense revenues. There is, at this day, one mercantile house in the city of *London*, that employs a capital of £300,000, which the last year did not net more than £30,000, being only 10 per cent. profit on the capital, and yet that was the largest net sum the house has made in any one year. The retail trade is (as may well be expected) more lucrative. A shop-keeper, with a moderate capital, is (still speaking generally) able to maintain a family in plenty, and even with a great share of the luxuries of life, and provide, nevertheless, a fund to enable his children to move with the same advantage in a similar sphere*. With all this, *London* shop-keepers lay less advance on their wares than those of any other metropolis, because the consumption is vast, the quantity of money in circulation immense, and

* This excludes the peculiar difficulties of the present times.

the shop-keeper's return of capital quick and many times multiplied in the year.

Manners of London.

We have hitherto, for the most part, written of *London* in terms that appear to be a panegyric; and yet they have proceeded simply from the facts before us, and our genuine sentiments resulting from those facts. But now that we come to the manners of this metropolis, while we use the plainest words to express their character, we shall certainly be accused of flattery by all who do not intimately understand the subject, and by many, indeed, who seem to have had opportunities of fully appreciating its worth.

A book of great popularity, written by a very celebrated magistrate, has spread an opinion, among foreigners, among Englishmen residing in remote parts of the country, and even among many of the inhabitants of this city, of extreme depravity and dishonesty in the two large classes of *poor shop-keepers* and *labourers*. This gentleman and his book remind us of the accurate satire of *Musæus*; who, in writing a work to ridicule the abuse of the science of *physiognomy*, has introduced a magistrate, a *physiognomist*, that sees a villain in every face, having himself had little commerce but with rogues.

There would be something ludicrous in the mistakes of this *physiognomist* and *magistrate*, if they were not mixed with mischiefs of too serious a nature. And of our magistrate, it may be said, at least, that it is time to rectify blunders that affect the honour of the country, and produce some of the evils the writer deploras, by spreading a false persuasion of general depravity, which is in itself the worst species of immoral contagion.

The author we allude to has written a large book to prove the *incompetence* of the *police* of *London* to

its purposes. It would be curious to see what that gentleman would make of *London*, by planting his *bodies of police officers* at pleasure, and erecting his *central board of police* in the heart of the metropolis. We have heard of a brick-maker who never saw a green field, or a corn field, without comparing its small profit to the owner, with the profit of one of his brick-fields, in the vicinity of *London*. A police officer may wish to turn the metropolis into a warehouse, filled with his sort of goods. But two of the things in *London* that fill the mind of the intelligent observer with the most delight are, the slightness of the restraints of police, and the general good order that mutually illustrate each other. A few old men (called *watchmen*,) mostly without arms, are the only guard through the night against depredations; and a few magistrates and police officers the only persons whose employment it is to detect and punish depredators; yet we venture to assert, that no city, in proportion to its trade, luxury, and population, is more free from danger to those who pass the streets at all hours, or from depredation, open or concealed, on property. This is an actual phenomenon in this metropolis; and is not to be explained on systems of police, but belongs to that happy union of moral causes, (the chief of which is the ancient freedom of all ranks in England) which have planted deep in the poorest rank a love of order, and a willingness to earn by industry the bread it eats.

The labouring class in *London* are generally industrious and frugal. Setting aside the case of long sickness visiting the father of a family, (to which the wages of the labourer was never adequate) and the confusion and distress which are peculiar to the present times, the dress, appearance, and manners of the labouring people, are sufficient proofs that they are neither idle nor dissolute. The same is to be said generally of the poorest sort of shop-keepers,

who, from the rate of their earnings, may be placed in the rank of the labouring people. In a city of the trade, wealth, and population of *London*, it is childish to expect there will be no depredators among the laboring people, nor any receivers and venders of stolen goods among the poorest shopkeepers; but to confound the *general character* of that rank of the inhabitants of this metropolis, with the *exception*, is to treat that topic with a sufficient share of ignorance. Male and female servants, in plain and honest families, may be also placed in the above rank, and with a similar character.

The generality of shop-keepers in the *city* have a feature in their character, that distinguishes them from men in the same employment in most other countries. They enjoy an affluence of circumstances, independent of particular patronage or favour, from the fullness of customers in the *market*, (as all that part of the metropolis may be justly called) that gives them an independence of manners as curious as it is fortunate. A *city* shop-keeper, behind his counter, looks as if he and his customers were persons interchanging civilities; and he acts out of his shop, as if he had not a master in the world, which is the case, indeed, when the administration of the country does not interfere with him beyond the measure of the constitution of his country.

Merchants, bankers, and all the higher classes of traders, are distinguished in manners from both of the classes we last mentioned, and from traders of the same rank with themselves in foreign countries. Being more secure and independent in the pursuit of their commerce than most foreign merchants, they are more independent in their manners; and yet there is not the blunt independence of manners in them that marks the shopkeepers of the city, not only because their carriage is more polite, but be-

cause connecting themselves with people of fashion, they are a little tainted with the meanness of deportment and manners that belongs to those who are seldom free from a sense of superiority in their companions.

Of every class of traders in *London* (with the exception of such as spring from great men's houses, and they are comparatively few) it is generally to be asserted, that the independence of their condition, and the ancient habits of their country, have placed them in a much more elevated rank of morals than the traders of any other quarter of the world.

The gentry of this metropolis are not less distinguished than its traders, from the similar class in foreign countries. In the very highest polish of their manners, there is to be seen a degree of manliness and moderation that preserves them equally from the flimsy style of the nobility of some foreign countries, and the arrogance of others. An English gentleman carries himself towards his inferior in station, with real attention and civility; a foreigner of that class, either with absolute neglect, as if an inferior could no more occupy his thoughts than his post-horses, or with the still greater insult of an openly affected condescension. In the little but characteristic article of dress, there is an equality in the highest class in *London*, and every class below, except the labouring and poorer sort, that not only expresses the wealth of the country, (which is one of its causes) but the modesty and good sense of the gentry. The nobility of most other countries look with a greedy and envious eye at all that is expended and consumed by every other class; while the English gentleman is a stranger to the jealousy that scans and stints the price of labour, and hates the wealth that is not drawn from hereditary possessions or the revenues of the state. The English

gentry have little of the indolence that usually results from excessive hereditary wealth. The men are, during several months of the year, in the country, where they ride, hunt, and shoot; and, when in town, they are seldom shut up in their houses or carriages, but usually take very much exercise, either on foot or horseback; and, even the ladies of high rank are less feeble and helpless than most of the same class abroad.

There is one point in the manners of the highest rank in this metropolis, of which we are compelled to speak with less confidence. The conjugal infidelity that is ascribed to our people of fashion, is plain enough in a very considerable portion, and is extending its circle constantly and perceptibly. Still, we believe that custom has less released the gentry of this metropolis from the restraints of moral considerations, than those of any other very wealthy and very populous city. The English gentry are accustomed to regard public opinion with more anxiety and deference than those of other countries. They are not by the circumstances and policy of this nation, placed so far above the multitude, who for that reason have assumed (more than the commonalty of other countries) the office of public sensor, and the duty of inflicting the punishment of their contempt on all flagitious offenders against morals in the highest class. Women of rank in this city, who have sinned against chastity, and gentlemen who are unprincipled and profligate, are scarcely regarded by the populace as belonging to the rank they so impudently dishonor. And, it is beside to be noticed as a proof of the general decency and purity of the manners of people of condition in this metropolis, that no family of rank can admit *a detected prostitute*, or *detected swindler of fashion*, into their houses or parties. Such tainted characters may, as

long as they can keep open tables, draw a crowd who have no reputation to lose, or a few persons of good character, but of inferior stations, and destitute of the delicacy that feels itself disgraced by communion with vice, although in a superior. But they wander, conscious that no reputable door is open to them; conscious that silent scorn (at least) is their attendant, wherever they are, even at their own tables, when none but their own servants are present; and conscious that no knock at their doors announces a visitor of integrity and sensibility to honor.

Beside the classes we have noticed, there are some others that we have reserved till now, either because they may be resolved into some of the above, or are accidental groupes, rather than permanent classes.

Of the former are physicians, surgeons, and barristers, who may be classed with the gentry, with the exception of a little peculiarity of habits and manners; and apothecaries and attornies, who may be classed with the better sort of shopkeepers, with the exception of some, (and unfortunately not a few) of the class of attornies, who may well be placed on a level with the *vilest officers of the law*, or even with the *worst offenders against the law*.

Of the latter, are gamblers, many of whom make a figure in life, and pass, in many places, for something very different from what they really are.

We have seen that, (with the exception of a few individuals, who respectively disgrace the stations to which they belong, and one or two classes, which, in every city are profligate and worthless) every class in *London* is superior in its moral character to every similar class in other countries; and to this we may add, that there is a general good-will and generosity of temper, diffused through this metropolis, that makes more of a community of interests

in it, than is to be found, we believe, in any other great city.

One word more we ought to add to this subject ; All the virtues we have ascribed to the inhabitants of *London*, are of that species whose use is very frequent, but whose character is not very splendid. In forms, in exterior appearance, in all that a foreigner sees merely in passing, Englishmen of every class are almost equally defective. They serve you in time of need, but they are rarely polite to you at any time.

The Vicinity of the Metropolis.

In the beginning of this chapter, we spoke of the situation and general appearance of *London*, and we shall conclude this part of our work, with a slight sketch of its vicinity. The manner in which the metropolis on the northern side of the Thames forms an amphitheatre, nobly rising above the banks of that river, is greatly enhanced in beauty by a chain of hills on the same side, forming a second amphitheatre, entirely enclosing the first, of which *Hampstead*, *Highgate*, and *Muscle-Hill*, are the most prominent features. On the southern side, an extensive plain contrasts finely with the high ground of the metropolis, and the range of hills which surround it in on the north ; and even that partial scene is sufficiently varied by the hills of Kent and Surry, stretching themselves to the south, and bounding the horizon. The lands immediately surrounding *London*, form a warm and interesting prospect. Grounds cultivated by the gardeners who furnish the public markets with vegetables and fruit, and extensive nurseries of trees of various kinds, occupy a large portion in almost every outlet. A few green fields, chiefly kept for hay and pasture for cows, are scattered in every quarter. Country-houses of the wealthy, and seats of the nobility, vary the scene.

While an immense number of villages, some of which seem idly to imitate the manufactures, commerce, and bustle, of the parent city, and others are the tranquil residence of merchants and traders when they occasionally fly from the cares of business, are spread all around, and fill up that part of the picture. Beyond, to the extent of twenty miles in every direction, the scene is composed of greater features. Considerable towns, palaces, and parks; lands occupied by agriculture; and even heaths and commons, (many of them very extensive, and adding grandeur to the scene, whatever be the character of the policy that endures them); with a noble river flowing through the heart of the whole; constitute an assemblage indiscribably beautiful.

In this chapter we have confined ourselves to the design of producing a distinct sketch of the general character of *London*; and the topics of the next chapter will be all such objects as deserve to be severally noticed.

End of the general Description.

CHAPTER III.

DESCRIPTION OF OBJECTS THAT SEVERALLY
DESERVE NOTICE IN LONDON.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE chief ornament of *London* is the *Cathedral Church of St. Paul*, which stands on the northern banks of the *Thames*, in the center of the metropolis, on an eminence situated between *Cheapside* on the east and *Ludgate-street* on the west.

The body of this church is in the form of a cross. Over the space, where the lines of that figure intersect each other, rises a stately dome, from the top of which springs a lanthorn adorned with *Corinthian columns* and surrounded at its base by a balcony; on the lanthorn rests a gilded ball, and on that a cross, (gilded also) which crowns the ornaments of this part of the edifice.

The length of this church, including the portico, is 500 feet; the breadth 250; the height, to the top of the cross, 340; the exterior diameter of the dome, 145; and the entire circumference of the building, 2,292 feet. A dwarf stone wall, supporting a most beautiful ballustrade of cast iron, surrounds the church, and separates a large area, (which is properly the church-yard) from a spacious carriage-way on the south-side and a broad convenient foot pavement on the north.

The dimensions of this cathedral, we see, are very great; but the quantity of ground the architect chose to cover, is not that by which it is chiefly distinguished, since the grandeur of the design, and the sweetness and elegance of its proportions, very

justly rank this church among the noblest edifices of the modern world.

The church is adorned with three porticos; one at the principal entrance, facing the west, and running parallel with the opening of Ludgate-street; and the other two facing the north and south, at the extremities of the cross aisle, and corresponding in their architecture. These fine ornaments, whether considered separately, or as they afford variety and relief to the form of the edifice, deserve to be peculiarly regarded. The western portico, perhaps, combines as much grace and magnificence as any specimen of the kind in the world. It consists of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight composite above, supporting a grand pediment; the whole resting on an elevated base, the ascent to which is by a flight of twenty-two square steps of black marble, running the entire length of the portico. The portico at the northern entrance consists of a dome, supported by six Corinthian columns, with an ascent of twelve circular steps of black marble. The opposite portico is similar, except that the ascent consists of twenty-five steps, the ground on that side being in that proportion lower. The great dome is ornamented with thirty-two columns below, and a range of pilasters above. At the eastern extremity of the church, is a circular projection, forming a recess within for the communion-table. The walls are wrought in rustic, and strengthened and ornamented by two rows of coupled pilasters, one above the other, the lower being Corinthian, and the other composite. The northern and southern sides have an air of uncommon elegance. The corners of the western front are crowned with turrets of an airy and light form. But these we have purposely left to be spoken of last, because we think they are unsuitable to the general style of this fine structure. And, no doubt,

other objections may be justly formed against detached portions of the architecture. The successive dome, lanthorn, ball, and cross, have no relation to each other ; nor have the three uppermost any relation to the general character of the work. But, it is due, from every compiler of a description of *London*, to *Sir Christopher Wren*, the great architect of this noble edifice, to say, that, had his fine taste and exalted genius been uncontrouled in forming the plan, this capital would have boasted of a more pure structure than even the present cathedral. *Sir Christopher Wren* invented three successive plans for this work ; the first of which, the purest and favourite of himself, was rejected by ignorance and superstition, for its too near approach to the sublimity of the Grecian Temples. Fortunately for the architect's fame, the model (by *Sir Christopher Wren*) of that plan, is preserved, and is to be seen at the cathedral. And, after all, the metropolis of England may deem herself happy in possessing a cathedral, so little debased with Gothic corruptions in its architecture, as this beautiful pile is.

The inside of *St. Paul's* is so far from corresponding in beauty with its exterior, that it is little better than a vast vault. It is almost destitute of decoration. The interior part of the dome is painted by *Sir James Thornhill*, cotemporary with the architect, but ill qualified to run a kindred course with him. An attempt has, of late years, been made to relieve the sullen style of the inside, by the ornament of statues, erected to great men ; and the plan deserves high praise, for departing from the ridiculous taste for *monumental architecture*. Two statues are placed in *St. Paul's*, in proper situations, and on a plan of general propriety. They are erected in honor of *Dr. Samuel Johnson*, and *William Howard* ; and are from the chissel of the late *Mr. Bacon*, the best,

perhaps, of our statuaries. They are, however, rude in execution, and poor in expression. Still they are valuable, as the beginning of a scheme of decoration in a good taste; and are well opposed to that wilderness of monuments, through which the embarrassed spectator wanders in *Westminster Abbey* *.

Even the architecture of the inside of *St. Paul's*, gives no satisfaction, either in the entire design, or in any of its portions. There is no spot beneath the roof, at which the spectator comprehends the whole. He is blocked up when he would throw his eyes in various directions, to take in the artist's plan, by impenetrable masses of stone. What he sees is masonry, rather than architecture. No idea of grandeur enters his mind, but what arises from magnitude. All the indefinable pleasure that springs from a combination of sweetness and grandeur, is wanting. Yet, we must not condemn the genius of the great master of this work, either for these or its other blemishes. We know something of the difficulties he had to encounter, to rear this building, as much upon his own noble conceptions as it now is; but we do not know the whole history of the ig-

* These statues have been called, by way of ridicule, the Porters of the Cathedral, from the rudeness of their figures, and their being placed at the sides of the entrance of the choir. They may justly be distinguished by any appellation that expresses vulgarity of character; but the embellishment of the church by simple statues, is a proper plan; and the respective situations of those statues are among those that ought to be filled with such ornaments.

The rails inclosing these statues, it may, however, be observed, are so mean in themselves, and express so low a kind of utility, that they disgrace the better parts of the plan.

norance he had to oppose. The internal part of his model (kept at *St. Paul's*) is as beautiful in its construction, as the inside of this cathedral is clumsy*.

The entire pavement, up to the altar, is of marble, chiefly consisting of square slabs, alternately black and white; and is very justly admired. The floor of the altar is of the same kind of marble, mingled with porphyry. The altar has no other beauty; for, though it is ornamented with four fluted pilasters, that are very noble in their form, they are merely painted and veined with gold, in imitation of *lapis lazuli*. Eight Corinthian columns, of black and white marble, of exquisite beauty, support the organ gallery. But, surely, they are misplaced, in supporting a wooden structure, of which kind the gallery is. The screen that incloses the choir, is poor in itself, and forms an absurdity, by its Gothic

* There is one instance of the skilful contrivance of the architect in this building, that deserves particular notice. The taste of the public for a lofty steeple, compelled *Sir Christopher Wren* to raise his dome too high on the outside, for the sweetness of its appearance within. He, therefore, turned a smaller dome within. But, neither his difficulties, nor his resources, ended here: to support a heavy stone dome, on square walls, (such as the form of a cross offers) is a difficulty in the art, because the whole weight of the dome rests upon the four points, where only it has contact with the walls. *Sir Christopher Wren* broke that difficulty, by throwing the interior of the centre of the cross, into an octagon; and he reduced the weight of the dome, by raising a brick cone, from the top of the round walls, within the collonade, to support the lanthorn, and in this manner gained an opportunity of framing the outer dome of timber, covered with lead, and the inner of still slighter materials; so that, in fact, both those domes are mere masks, to conceal the cone, and present something more beautiful to the eye.

architecture in the midst of the Grecian style of the stone-work. The reader's desk is a fine example of its kind ; it is composed of an eagle with expanded wings, standing on a pillar, surrounded with rails, the whole of brass, gilt. But there seems little propriety in such kind of reading-desks. The rails with their gates that divide the choir and the aisle on each side, from the western part of the church, are of iron, and are curious in their workmanship ; as also are the rails that inclose the front of the altar.

This cathedral was built at the national expence, and cost £.736,752 2s. 3¼d. exclusive of the iron ballustrade on the wall surrounding the space that is properly the church-yard, which, with its seven iron gates, weigh 200 tons and 81 pounds, and cost £.11,202 0s. 6d. This immense edifice was reared in thirty-five years, the first stone being laid on the 21st of June, 1675, and the building completed in 1710, exclusive of some of the decorations, which were not finished till 1723. The highest stone of the lanthorn was laid on by Mr. Christopher Wren, son of the architect, in 1710. *St. Peter's*, at Rome, was 135 years in building ; a succession of twelve architects being employed on the work, under a succession of nineteen popes. *St. Paul's* was built by one architect, *Sir Christopher Wren*, and one mason, *Mr. Strong* ; while one prelate, *Dr. Henry Compton*, filled the see.

We shall incur no censure from travellers, in concluding this sketch of the character of this cathedral, by saying, that, notwithstanding its defects and blemishes, it justly holds a place in the highest rank of works of art ; and is unquestionably the production of a sublime imagination, equally daring, cultivated, and refined.

Curiosities of St. Paul's—and Price for seeing them.

St. Paul's is open, for divine service, three times every day in the year—at six o'clock in the morning; a quarter before ten o'clock in the forenoon; and a quarter before three o'clock in the afternoon. At all other times the doors are shut, and no persons admitted but such as are willing to pay for seeing the church and its *curiosities*. Strangers will find admittance, by knocking at the northern portico. A person is ready within, to pass the visitor to the staircase, leading to the curiosities, for which he demands *four-pence* *.

1st. The LIBRARY is the first object to be seen in the ascent; the charge for which is *two-pence*. It is a handsome room, about fifty feet by forty; having shelves of books to the top, with a gallery running along the sides. The floor is of oak in small square pieces, and is not only curious for its being inlaid, without a nail or peg to fasten the parts, but is extremely neat in the workmanship, and very beautiful in its appearance. The collection of books is neither large nor very valuable. The portrait of Dr. Henry Compton, who filled the see during the whole time of building the cathedral, and who fitted up this library at his own expence, and gave it to the church, is placed over the fire-place; and has not only some merit in the

* For this *first cost*, the visitor passes to the *two galleries* on the outside of the church, the first being on the top of the *collonade*, and the highest at the the foot of the *lanthorn*. Many persons pay no more then this first charge, (*four-pence*) and amuse themselves by the prospect from either, or both, of the galleries. For *each* of the other *curiosities* there is a separate charge; and the visitor may see, or pass by, which of them he pleases. The body of the church may be seen for *two-pence*.

painting, but fills the mind with pleasure, from the above circumstances.

2. The GEOMETRICAL STAIR-CASE is a very noble flight of steps of stone; and, although the principle on which it is erected is generally known, this stair-case well deserves to be seen. The charge for this is *two-pence*.

3. The MODEL, formed by *Sir Christopher Wren's* order, from his first design for this cathedral is that which no man of taste will behold without indescrivable emotions, both for its own exquisite beauty, and for its being the *favorite design* of the great architect. A common mistake, that ought to be particularly pointed out, is, that *Sir Christopher Wren* took this design from *St. Peter's*, at Rome. This plan is the invention of that fine genius, working with the noble productions of other great men in his eye; but, using these only as part of his materials, and confiding in his own creative mind for the effect he was ambitious to produce. The *model* is of one story only, and much more simple in all other respects than the cathedral. For that elegance which results from the difficult union of simplicity and variety, it is most conspicuous. The wonderful power of the architect is discovered by the joint contemplation of this *model*, and of the church; the latter departing as it does from the purity of his first conception, to meet the vulgar notions of superstition, yet presenting a master-piece of the art of another kind. Still is it greatly to be lamented, that this *model* was not preferred to that on which the church is built. The charge for seeing this *model* is *two-pence*. We are tempted to bring this object in comparison with many sights that are run after, at great expence, and with avidity; while this is seldom seen, and less regarded. But that observation lies out of our way for the present.

4. The GREAT BELL, in the southern tower, weighing 84 cwt. is to be seen for *two-pence*. The hammer of the clock strikes the hours on this bell, which may be heard at a great distance, and is uncommonly fine in its tone. The *great bell* is never *tolled*, but on the death of the King, Queen, or some of the Royal Family, or for the Bishop of *London*, or the Dean of *St. Paul's*; and, when tolled, the clapper is moved, and not the bell.

5. The CLOCK-WORK is to be seen for *two-pence*, and is curious both for the magnitude of its wheels and other parts, and the very great accuracy and fineness of its workmanship. The length of the pendulum is fourteen feet, and the weight at the extremity one cwt.

6. The WHISPERING-GALLERY is a very great curiosity. It is 140 yards in circumference. A stone seat runs round the gallery, along the foot of the wall. On the side, directly opposite the door by which the visitor enters, several yards of the seat are covered with matting, on which the visitor being seated, the man who shews the gallery, whispers, with his mouth close to the wall, near the door, at the distance of 140 feet from the visitor, who hears his words in a loud voice, seemingly at his ear. The mere shutting of the door, produces a sound, to the visitor on the opposite seat, like violent claps of thunder. The effect is not so perfect, if the visitor sits down half way between the door and the matted seat.

The marble pavement of the church is extremely beautiful, seen from this gallery; but, the clumsy effect of the architecture of the interior, unfortunately also obtrudes itself. The painting on the inner side of the dome (by Sir James Thornhill) is viewed with most advantage here. The subjects are, the principal passages in St. Paul's life; treated in eight compartments: 1. His Conversion; 2. Pu-

nishing Elymas, the sorcerer, with blindness ; 3. Curing the poor cripple at Lystra, and the worship paid him by the priests of Jupiter, as a God ; 4. Conversion of the jailor ; 5. Preaching at Ephesus ; 6. The burning of the magic books, in consequence of the miracles he wrought there ; 7. Trial before Agrippa ; 8. His shipwreck on the island of Melita, with the miracle of the viper.

These paintings are now running to decay ; but, as they may be replaced by something infinitely more valuable, that is not to be lamented. The inside of this dome affords an incomparable place and occasion, for the commencement of a plan of decorating our churches with paintings by the best of our artists, that ought immediately to be embraced. In Sir James Thornhill's work, there is little to be remarked but meanness of conception. The inside of the circular wall, on which the dome rests, is painted to represent pilasters ; and the compartments of the dome are framed by a representation of architecture, corresponding with the pilasters below, and the other parts of the interior of the church. All this is a puerile notion ; and the compartments are, beside, too many, and too small, to permit the figures to produce a proper effect from the pavement of the church. In its present state, the interior of that noble dome is absolutely thrown away.

An iron ballustrade, running round the inner circle of the gallery, screens the wall, from the floor of the gallery to the painted pilasters, from the view of a spectator below. But that part of the wall is seen in the gallery ; and is not only unornamented, but is a white-wash, in a very dirty and unseemly condition. The *whispering gallery* is shewn for *two-pence*.

7. The BALL is to be seen at *one shilling and six-pence* for each person ; and *one shilling* over and above is paid to the *guide* ; so that, if only one per-

son ascends to the *ball*, it is at the expence of *two shillings and sixpence*; if more than one, the *guide* having no more than *one shilling*, the expence to each is lessened in proportion to the number. The ascent to the *ball*, is attended with some difficulty, and is encountered by few; yet, both the *ball* and passage to it, well deserve the labour. The diameter of the interior of the *ball* is six feet two inches; and it will contain twelve persons.

The prospect from every part of the ascent to the top of *St. Paul's*, wherever an opening present itself, is extremely curious. Perhaps, the effect is most complete from the gallery surrounding the foot of the lanthorn. The metropolis, from that spot, has a kind of mimic appearance, like the objects in a *fantocini*. The streets, the pavement, the carriages, and foot-passengers, have all the appearance of *fairy ground* and *fairy objects*. The spectator, contemplating the bustle of the diminutive throng below, (as they appear to him) is removed a little out of the sphere of his usual sympathy with them; and, as if they were emmets, asks himself involuntarily,—“What are those little, consequential, eager animals engaged in?”

The form of the metropolis, and the adjacent country, is most perfectly seen from the gallery, at the foot of the lanthorn, on a bright summer day. The ascent to this gallery is by 534 steps; of which 260, nearest the bottom, are extremely easy, those above difficult, and, in some parts, dark and unpleasant. In the ascent to this gallery may be seen the brick cone, that supports the lanthorn with its ball and cross; the outer dome being turned on the outside of the cone, and the inner dome turned on the inside. The entire contrivance, to produce the effect within the church and on the outside intended by the architect, is extremely fine and marvellous. From the pavement of the church, the interior dome ap-

appears one uninterrupted dome to the upper extremity; but, it consists, in fact, of two parts, the lower and principal dome having a large circular aperture at its top, through which is seen a small dome, that appears part of the great and lower dome, although entirely separated from it, being turned also within the cone, but considerably above it. The timber-work, which strengthens at once the outer dome, and the cone within it, is an object that the stranger will do well to inspect. In a word, for the cost of *four-pence*, which, (as we before observed) admits the visitor to the highest gallery, hours may be passed in the contemplation of many curious and pleasing objects.

History of the Scite of St. Paul's, and the adjacent Ground.

Sir Christopher Wren was of opinion, that a church was erected on this spot by the Christians, in the time of the Romans: it is supposed to have been destroyed at the time of the persecution of the Christians by the Emperor Dioclesian, and another church to have been built, under the great patron of the sect, the Emperor Constantine. The pagan Saxons destroyed this latter edifice; and, in 603, a third church was erected on this favourite spot, by Sebert, a King of the East Saxons, and the tributary of Ethelbert, King of Kent, the first Christian monarch of the Saxons.

In the fire of *London*, in 1086, this church, which was at that time a cathedral, (if not so in earlier times) was laid in ashes. Being rebuilt, it was more than once greatly damaged by fire; and was wholly destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and afterward was replaced by the present structure. The church laid in ashes by the last fire, considerably exceeded *Sir Christopher Wren's*, in length and height.

The old *St. Paul's* was 660 feet long within; 520 in height, to the top of the cross; and 150 in the height of the body of the church:—the present cathedral is 500 feet long within; 440 feet high to the top of the cross; and 110 in the height of the body of the church. *Old St. Pauls* stood upon three acres and a half, one rood and a half, and six perches; the present cathedral stands upon two acres, sixteen perches, thirty-two yards, and one foot.

A spire rose out of the central tower of the old cathedral, crowned with a ball and cross; the whole admired for its loftiness and beauty. The *high altar* of that cathedral, was rich in gems and gold, and other precious offerings. John, King of France, when prisoner in England, made an offering to the church of *four basons of gold*. The shrine of *St. Erkenwald* was ornamented by the labour of three goldsmiths for an entire year.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

This edifice is usually called *Westminster Abbey*, which name it derives from its situation in the western part of the town, and its original destination as the church of a monastery. At what time the monastery was founded, is not known. Edward the Confessor rebuilt the church, in 1065; and, by Pope Nicholas II. it was constituted a place of inauguration of the kings of England. The monastery was surrendered by the abbot and monks to Henry VIII. who, at first, converted the establishment into a *college* of secular canons, under the government of a dean, and afterwards into a *cathedral*, of which the county of Middlesex, (with the exception of the parish of *Fulham*, belonging to the Bishop of London) was the see. Edward VI. dissolved the see, and restored the college, which was converted by Mary into its original establishment of an abbey. Elizabeth dissolved that institution in 1560, and founded

the present establishment, which is a *college*, consisting of a *dean*, twelve *secular canons*, and thirty *petty canons*, to which is attached a school of forty boys, denominated the *Queen's*, or *King's Scholars*, with a *master* and *usher*; and also, twelve *almsmen*, an *organist*, and *choristers*.

That the institution of the school is very ancient, is proved by *Ingulphus*, Abbot of *Crowland*, who speaks of his being educated at Westminster-school, in the time of *Edward the Confessor*. It is probable the school was founded about the same time with the abbey.

The present church was built by Henry III. and his successor, with the exception of the two towers at the western entrance, which are the work of *Sir Christopher Wren*. The length of this church is 360 feet; the breadth of the nave 72 feet; and the length of the cross aisle 195 feet. If wholly disencumbered of the buildings, which on the south and east are attached to it, the outside of this edifice would present a noble aspect; yet, it cannot be called beautiful, even according to a gothic style, being wholly devoid of that unrivalled lightness, by which many stupendous gothic structures are distinguished. The great gate, on the northern side, has been praised with a little extravagance. This entrance has a very good effect; but, falls short of the degree of magnificence and beauty ascribed to it.

The interior architecture of this church, it is almost impossible to extol too highly, as a specimen of the excellencies of gothic art. It is in the usual form, of a long cross; and, at the western entrance, where the entire plan is embraced at once, the spectator's mind is wholly filled with that *wonder* which, we believe, always results from the contemplation of the best of the gothic piles.

The roof of the nave of this church, and of the cross aisle, is supported by two rows of arches, one

above the other, each of the pillars of which is a union of one pondrous round pillar, and four of similar form, but extremely slender. These aisles being extremely lofty, and one of the small pillars continued throughout, from the base to the roof, they produce an idea that is uncommonly vast and awful. There are two side aisles lower than the nave, in a just proportion, and certainly unite with the other parts of the edifice, to produce a very harmonious effect.

The choir is one of the most beautiful in Europe. It is divided from the western part of the great aisle, by a pair of noble iron gates, and terminates at the east by an elegant altar of white marble *. On the north and south it is enclosed by handsome stalls, in the gothic style. The floor is of marble flags, alternately black and white. The altar is inclosed with a very fine ballustrade; and in the centre of its floor is a large square, of most curious mosaic work, of porphyry, and other stones of various colours. The entire roof of the choir is ornamented with small white tiles, and is divided into compartments, bordered with gilt carved work.

In this choir is performed the ceremony of crowning the kings and queens of England.

The beauty of the interior of this church is, however, defaced by a crowd of monuments. *Monumental Architecture* never can be made a becoming decoration to a church; although it might, with skilful arrangement of the tombs, form an interesting and, perhaps, beautiful spectacle, in an open space. In a large edifice, monuments are little pieces of mimic architecture, mocked by the dimensions of the surrounding pile; and, being placed against the walls, not as tablets and appendages, but as inde-

* The altar is, however, of Grecian architecture, and is so far out of its place.

pendent and rival productions of architecture, they interrupt, distract, and offend the eye, when the spectator is endeavouring to comprehend the whole plan of the interior of the building. In addition to this inherent defect, the monuments of *Westminster Abbey* afford no solitary instance of very eminent invention, taste, or knowledge of the art of sculpture; and, in their character of an assemblage of things, not accidentally thrown into a lumber-room, but placed in the church, under a degree of inspection and controul that ought not to lose sight of the general effect and propriety of the whole, they present nothing to the eye but a shapeless and offensive mass. In some places, the light and characteristic arches of this building are blocked up with walls, to serve as a back-ground to monuments; and the entireness of the original plan of the church is broken by these obtruders.

A few, notwithstanding, are to be spoken of with some degree of praise. The best are the productions of *Roubilliac* and *Bacon*. The mechanical execution of the former artist is accurate and spirited, but his designs are puerile and disgraceful to the occasion. The monument erected to the memory of *Mrs. Nightingale*, (by *Roubilliac*) almost looks like an attempt to ridicule these memorials of the dead. *Bacon* had acquired part of his taste from the productions of Grecian art. But what he possessed on that side, was barren learning. He did not, indeed, fill up his work with jejune conceits; but as remote was this artist from breathing into them the spirit of an enterprising, inventive, and susceptible mind.

At the southern extremity of the cross aisle are erected monuments to several of our eminent poets. This interesting spot is called *Poets Corner*; and never could place be named with more propriety, for here are to be found the names of *Spencer*, *Shakes-*

peare, Milton, and Dryden. Here, also, (as if this spot were dedicated to genius of the highest rank) are the tombs of *Handel* and *Garrick*.

Curiosities of Westminster Abbey.

These consist chiefly of *twelve chapels*, at the eastern end of the church, with their tombs. The usual entrance to them is by an iron gate, at the south east corner of the church; within which a vergers always attends to shew them to strangers.

Edward the Confessor's Chapel.

Immediately behind the altar of the church stands a *chapel*, dedicated to *Edward the Confessor*, upon an elevated floor, to which there is a flight of steps on the northern side. The shrine of the *Confessor*, which stands in the centre, was erected by *Henry III.* and was curiously ornamented with Mosaic work, of coloured stones. At present few of the stones remain; visitors, deficient in delicacy, having forced off, and taken away the greater part. Within the shrine is a chest, containing the ashes of the *Confessor*.

The *tomb* of *Henry III.* is in the same chapel. It has large pannels of polished porphyry inclosed with mosaic work of scarlet and gold. The table, on which lies the king's effigy in brass, is supported by four twisted pillars enamelled and gilt. This tomb, which is a fine specimen of its kind, is almost entire on the side next the area.

This chapel contains also the tombs of *Edward I.* and *Edward III.*

In the *Confessor's chapel* are kept the chairs in which the kings and queens of England are crowned. In one is inclosed, forming its seat, the stone on which the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, and which was brought from *Scone*, in Scotland, by *Edward I.*

Chapel of Henry V.

This chapel is on the same floor with that of the Confessor, from which it is parted by a screen of stone, with an iron gate, on each side of which are images as large as life. Within is the tomb of Henry V. on which is to be seen the headless effigy of that prince; the head, which was of beaten silver, together with the sceptre, and ball, of the same materials, having been long since stolen. This chapel and tomb are very beautiful.

Nine Chapels dedicated to various Saints.

Round these two chapels, separated from them by an area, are nine more dedicated respectively to *St. Benedict, St. Edmund, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Erasmus, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew**, in which are a variety of tombs erected to the memory of distinguished persons.

In the area, opposite to the chapel of St. Benedict, is an old monument of wood, erected to the memory of Sebert, king of the East Saxons, who built the first church on this scite.

The whole of the chapels we have named are under the roof of *Westminster Abbey*.

Chapel of Henry VII.

Contiguous to the eastern extremity of the church, and opening into it, stands the *chapel of Henry VII.* dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, one of the finest morcels of gothic antiquity in the world. On its scite formerly stood a chapel dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, and also a tavern, distinguished by the sign of the *White Rose*. Henry, resolving to erect a superb mausoleum for himself and his family, pulled

* These three last chapels have been laid into one.

down the old chapel and tavern; and, on the 11th of February, 1503, the first stone of the present edifice was laid by Abbot Islip, by the command of the king. It cost £14,000, a prodigious sum for that period; and still more so for the rapacious greedy temper of the king. The labour merely of working the materials will at a glance be seen to be immense, and almost incredible. And the genius employed both in this structure and *Henry's tomb* must be mentioned with admiration.

The exterior of this chapel is remarkable for the richness and variety of its form, occasioned chiefly by 14 towers, in an elegant proportion to the body of the edifice, and projecting in different angles from the outermost wall. The inside is approached by the area behind the chapels of Edward the Confessor, and Henry V. The floor of Henry the VII.'s chapel, is elevated above that of the area, and the ascent is by a flight of marble steps. The entrance is ornamented with a beautiful gothic portico of stone, within which are three large gates of gilt brass, of most curious open workmanship, every pannel being adorned with a rose and a portcullis alternately. The chapel consists of the nave and two small aisles. The centre is 99 feet in length; 66 in breadth; and 54 in height; and terminates at the east in a curve, having five deep recesses, of the same form. The entrances to these recesses being by open arches, they add greatly to the relief and beauty of the building. It is probable they were originally so many smaller chapels, destined to various uses. The side aisles are in a just proportion to the centre; with which they communicate by four arches turned on gothic pillars. Each of them is relieved by four recesses; a window running the whole height of each recess, and being most minute and curious in its divisions. The upper part of the nave has four windows on each side; and ten at the eastern extremity, five above

and five below. The entire roof of the chapel (including the side aisles and the curve at the end) is of wrought stone, in the gothic style, and of most exquisite beauty. An altar tomb, erected by Henry at the cost of £1000, to receive his last remains, stands in the centre of the chapel. It is of a basaltic stone, ornamented with brass gilt, being surrounded with a magnificent railing of the same. This monument is by *Pietro Torregiano*, a Florentine sculptor, and possesses uncommon merit. Six devices in bas relief, and four statues, all of brass gilt, adorn the tomb.

It is impossible to suppose gothic beauty of a higher degree than the whole of the interior of *Henry the VII.'s* chapel; and it is with regret the antiquarian sees the stalls of the Knights of the Bath (who are installed in this chapel) reared against the pillars and arches of the nave, forming screens that separate the smaller aisles from the body of the chapel, and diminish the airiness and interrupt the harmony of the plan.

The exterior of this fine example of gothic art and taste is in a most ruinous condition. The roof was repaired last summer; but, the turrets, and the arched buttresses, are running fast to decay, and must soon fall if not thoroughly restored.

Beside these venerable antiquities which all deserve to be seen, in their respective degrees, a variety of figures in wax, and in cases with glazed doors, are shewn as curiosities to the stranger. They ought to be removed as disgraceful to the grandeur and solemnity of the other parts of the scene, and as a satire on the national taste, which is scarcely excused when such things are exhibited in a room to amuse children.

The remaining objects that are shewn for money in this church are, certain models of buildings; the tombs in the northern part of the cross aisle; the

tombs at the west end of the church; and the prospect from the top of one of the western towers.

The prospect from this tower (the ascent to which consists of 283 steps) is infinitely more beautiful, though less extensive, than that from St. Paul's. The many fine situations at the west end of the town, and its environs, occasion this difference. The banquetting-house, at Whitehall; St. James's Park, with the Parade and Horse-guards; Carlton-house; the gardens of the Queen's-palace; the Green-park; the western end of Piccadilly; and Hyde-park, with its river; lye at once under the eye, and compose a most grand and delightful scene. The two bridges of Westminster and Blackfriars, with the broad expanse of water between them; the Adelphi and Somerset-house on its banks; St. Paul's stupendous pile, and the light gothic steeple of St. Dunstan's in the East; are alike embraced with one glance, and happily contrast with the former prospect. From this tower the exterior form of St. Paul's, when the sun falls upon it, is distinctly seen; and here its exquisite beauty will be more fully comprehended, than in any part of the *city*, for want there of a sufficient area to take in the entire outline.

The following are the prices for seeing the curiosities:—The tombs at the east-end of the church, with the chapel of Henry VII.—*Sixpence*; the models—*Threepence*; the tombs in the northern part of the cross-aisle—*Threepence*; the west end, and the tower—*Sixpence*.

Formerly the great western door stood open the whole day, and strangers could see the greater part of the church gratis; lately they are shut out of all but the poet's corner (which they may still visit gratis), except at the hours of divine service, which are every day at ten in the morning, and three in the afternoon.

Lord Mansfield's Monument.

Since the preceding pages were printed, we have seen a monument to the memory of the great Earl of Mansfield, very recently finished in its parts, and not yet entirely set up in the abbey. This monument is the work of *Mr. Flaxman, Jun.* and will not only perpetuate his name, but will form a new and happier epoch in the history of monumental sculpture in England.

Lord Mansfield is represented in judge's robes, sitting on the seat of justice, holding in his left hand a scroll of parchment, with his right hand resting on his knee, and having his left foot a little advanced. The seat of justice is placed on a circular elevation of peculiar elegance. The figure of Lord Mansfield is taken from a painting by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, and is executed with so much spirit and judgment by the sculptor, that it has the appearance of being done immediately from the life.

The whole of this noble monument is on a scale suitable to the grandeur of the surrounding pile. The height from the plinth that supports the pedestal, to the upper extremity, is more than sixteen feet; the figure of Lord Mansfield is in the proportion of eight feet, if standing; and two other figures are each six feet, six inches high. These figures are at the foot of the seat of justice; on one side is *JUSTICE*, with her scales, and on the other *WISDOM*, with an open book before her. Behind the seat is *DEATH*, holding an extinguished and reversed torch. On the column, over the head of Death, are the following words: *Uni æquis virtuti*, (the motto of his lordship's arms) in gilt raised letters, in a circle formed by surrounding laurel branches.

The three figures we have mentioned, constitute the whole groupe, beside that of Lord Mansfield. Of

their entire effect we can scarcely judge at present, the figures of *Justice* and *Wisdom*, not being in their respective situations. These are, in themselves, noble statues; but as they appear to be in due subordination to the principal object, they will, probably, add variety to the outline, without distracting the observer's attention. The sculptor's boldness and taste are to be admired in his figure of *Death*, which is represented by a lovely and youthful female. This is an extremely fine naked figure.

This grand monument is erected beneath one of the lofty arches of the abbey, at the northern end of the cross aisle. It is insular, having no wall to block up the arch, and destroy the building for the sake of the ornament. From the northern entrance of the church it is seen with most advantage. From that door the whole design is discovered at one look, although the monument is in a circular form. And a noble design it is, marked by the simplicity and grandeur of its expression.

The whole of this monument is of statuary marble; except the plinth, which is of Portland-stone. The rough marble cost the artist £1200; and, as *Mr. Flaxman* contracted to rear this monument for £2500, his pecuniary gain will be little. But, he has redeemed the taste of the nation from one of its greatest reproaches.

Cloisters, Chapter-house, and other Remains belonging to Westminster Abbey.

The cloisters of this foundation remain entire. They are on the south side of the church, from which there is a door leading to them. They have several monuments, some antient, others modern. From the cloisters is an entrance into the *Chapter-house*, through a fine gothic portal, the ornaments of which are carved with most rare elegance. From

what is left undefaced of the interior of the *chapter-house*, it appears to have been singular in its construction. It is an octagon, and its original form was very lofty, with a pillar rising from the centre of the floor, to support the roof, and having arches springing from the walls of each angle, and meeting at the top of the pillar. If we suppose this room to have been decorated with painted windows, and other gothic ornaments, it must have produced a very surprising effect. At present only part of the central pillar (of great beauty) is remaining, and the whole building is disguised by an entire new room and several galleries being made to contain the records of the crown, which are now deposited here. The celebrated *Dooms-day book* is kept at this place. It consists of two thick quarto volumes, in high preservation, the words being as legible as when first written. The records of the star-chamber proceedings are deposited here. All the records are labelled, and arranged in an excellent manner. In 1377, the Commons of Great Britain first held their parliaments in this building; in 1547 Edward VI. gave them the chapel of St. Stephen, of which we shall speak hereafter. Beneath the *Chapter-house* is a very curious crypt, which is now seldom visited.

To the west of the Abbey stood the *Sanctuary*; and on the south-side was the *Eleemosynary*, or *Almonry*, where the alms of the Abbot were distributed. The *Almonry* is endeared to every lover of science, by its being the spot on which was erected the *first printing press in England*. In 1474, *William Caxton* printed the *game and play of chesse*, the first book printed in this country. Abbot *Islip* deserves to be mentioned, as the enlightened patron of the art of printing, since so much hated and persecuted by priests.

OTHER CHURCHES.

St. Stephen's Walbrook, adjacent to the Mansion House of the Lord Mayor, is a church that deserves to be mentioned immediately after *St. Paul's Cathedral* and *Westminster Abbey*, for the, perhaps, unrivalled beauty of the architecture of its interior. For harmony of the proportions, grace, airiness, variety, and elegance, it is not to be surpassed. It is a small church in the form of a cross; being 75 feet in length, and 36 in breadth. The roof is supported by Corinthian columns, so disposed as to raise an idea of grandeur the dimensions of the church do not seem to promise. Over the centre, at which the principal aisles cross, is a dome divided into compartments; the roof being divided in a similar manner, and the whole being finely decorated. The effect of this building is inexpressibly delightful, the eye at one glance embracing a plan full and complete, and afterwards finding a greater number of parts than the spectator was prepared to expect. This most beautiful church is the work of *Sir Christopher Wren*. It is known and admired on the continent as a master-piece of art. Over the altar is a painting of the martyrdom of *St. Stephen*, by *West*, which was placed there in 1776. It is a cold vapid performance.

The Church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, situated a little to the north of the Strand, is remarkable for a very noble portico, the design of which is taken from the antient temple at *Nismes* in France. The portico is composed of six columns in front. Its effect is, however, lessened by iron rails that run from column to column, inclosing the area before the doors. The architect of this church was *Gibbs*.

St. George's Hanover-square, has a portico which, though not so noble as that of *St. Martins*, is very beautiful, and the whole exterior of the building has

an air of great sweetness and elegance. There is nothing to commend in the interior of either of these two last churches. Galleries (which they have in common with many other churches,) although useful and perhaps necessary, disfigure the inside of these edifices; and in *St. George's Hanover-square*, and others, there is a disgusting sight in the names of church-wardens blazoned against the front of the galleries. In general, there appears an ambition in those who direct the repairing and ornamenting of the churches of the metropolis, to varnish, and paint, and gild, at an expence whose only fruit is a foppish absurdity. The same cost expended on artists would, in time, decorate our churches in a more becoming manner, and improve the public taste, till church-wardens would be ashamed of what they now glory in, and what disgraces the country in the eyes of foreigners.

The Church of *St. Paul, Covent Garden*, is a beautiful specimen of its kind. It is so simple in its structure that it in fact is little more than an ornamented barn; but the effect is very pleasing. There is, however, something ridiculous in the steeple, (although handsome in itself,) because it rises from the sharp ridge of an abrupt roof.

St. Mary le Strand, usually called the *New Church in the Strand*, is the reverse of the last. It is an instance of what can be done with the excess of ornament; and, although that is a fault, the proportions of this church are so just, that the whole produces a smooth and not inelegant effect.

Two more churches deserve to be seen; *St. Michael's*, on the south side of *Cornhill*; and *St. Dunstan's in the East*, situated a little to the north of *Lower Thames-street*.

The former has a tower which rises from the ground, of uncommon elegance for its species of architecture, which is gothic.

The tower and spire of the latter is one of the most light and airy structures that can be imagined. From the tower, which is square, springs a lanthorn of a singular form, having arches that support the spire. The church of St. Nicholas, at Newcastle upon Tyne, has a steeple of a similar kind. The effect produced by these steeples is peculiar for a surprise that does not conclude in disgust at absurdity.

St. James's Church in Piccadilly, deserves to be visited for a most beautiful baptismal font of white marble, by *Grinlin Gibbons*. The font is supported by a column, which represents the tree of life, with the story of the serpent tempting our first parents. On the font are three pieces of sculpture—St. John baptizing Christ; St. Phillip baptizing the Eunuch; and Noah's Ark, with the Dove bearing the Olive Branch. The whole of this font is peculiar for its sweetness and elegance. Over the altar is some exquisite foliage carved in wood, which is also the work of the same artist.

St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, adjoining the Abbey, is to be noticed for a curious painted window at the eastern extremity. It represents the crucifixion; on one side is Henry VI. kneeling, with St. George over his head; on the other side is his Queen also kneeling, with St. Catherine over her head.

This window was painted by order of the magistrates of *Dort*, as a present from them to Henry VII. but that monarch dying before it was completed, it was put up in Waltham Abbey, and remained there till the dissolution, when it was removed to Newhall, in Essex, which afterwards became the property of General Monk, who preserved the window from the fanatics. In 1758 it was purchased from the owner, by the inhabitants of *St. Margaret's* at the price of 400 guineas. A draw-

ing of this fine example of its kind has been engraved at the cost of the Antiquarian Society.

The inside of this church is of a fine gothic kind ; but is disfigured with the modern galleries.

There are no other churches in *London* that we recollect, which deserve to be particularly commended. *St. Mary le Bow*, (usually called *Bow Church*,) in Cheapside, and *St. Bride's* (or *St. Bridget's*,) a little to the south of Fleet-street, have been praised by some writers. We beg leave, however, to dissent from authority in this matter. They are respectively deformed and ugly masses. It is surprising enough, that they are both by *Sir Christopher Wren*.

PALACES and ROYAL PARKS.

St. James's Palace and Park.

The palace that first deserves to be noticed is *St. James's Palace*, both for its antiquity, and its being the winter residence of the kings of England. On the scite of this palace was originally a hospital, founded before the conquest, for 14 leprous females ; to whom eight brethren were afterwards added, to perform divine service. In 1531 it was surrendered to Henry VIII. who erected the present palace, and inclosed *St. James's Park*, to serve as a place of amusement and exercise, both to this palace and that of *Whitehall*. *St. James's Palace* does not seem to have been the court of the English sovereigns during their residence in town, till the reign of Queen Anne, from which time it has been uniformly such. The external appearance of this palace is inconsiderable, yet certainly not mean. It is a brick building ; that part in which the rooms of state are, being only one story, and having a regular appearance on the outside. Although there is nothing very superb or grand in the decorations or furniture of the state apartments ; they are commodious and handsome.

The entrance to these rooms is by a staircase that opens into the principal court, next to Pall Mall. At the top of the staircase are two guard-rooms; one to the left called the Queen's, and the other the King's Guard-room, leading to the state apartments. Immediately beyond the King's Guard-room is the Presence Chamber, now used only as a passage to the principal rooms. There is a range of five of these, opening into each other successively, and fronting into the park. The Presence Chamber, opens into the center room, called the Privy Chamber; where is a canopy, under which the king receives the quakers. On the right are two drawing-rooms, one within the other. At the upper end of the further is a throne with its canopy, on which the king receives certain formal addresses. This apartment is the grand Drawing-room in which the king and queen are present on certain days; the nearer room being a kind of Anti-chamber, in which the nobility are permitted to sit down, while their majesties are present in the further room, there being stools and sofas for the purpose. On the left, on entering the privy-chamber from the king's guard-room, and presence-chamber, are two levee-rooms, the nearer serving as an anti-chamber to the other. All these rooms were formerly very old and mean in their furniture. On the marriage of the Prince of Wales, they were fitted up in their present state. The walls are covered with tapestry, very beautiful, and quite fresh in their colours; for, though it was made for Charles II. it had never been put up, having (by some accident) lain in a chest, till discovered a little before the marriage of the prince. The canopy of the throne was made for the queen's last birth-day, being the first since the *union* of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. It is of crimson velvet, with broad gold lace, having embroidered crowns, set with real

and fine pearls. The *shamrock* (the badge of the Irish nation) forms one of the decorations of the crown, and is accurately executed. In the grand drawing-room, is a large magnificent chandelier, of gilt silver; and, in the grand levee-room is a very noble bed, the furniture of which is of crimson velvet, manufactured in Spital-fields. This bed was put up, with the tapestry, on the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

The other parts of *St. James's Palace* are very irregular in their form, consisting chiefly of several courts. Some of the apartments are occupied by branches of the royal family, others by the king's servants, and others are granted as a benefit to their occupiers.

The sole use the king makes of *St. James's Palace*, is for purposes of state.

The traveller will be pleased with *St. James's Park* (which is of an oblong form, of nearly two miles in circumference) for the skilful manner in which that piece of ground is laid out. The avenues, the inclosure, with its canal, and the artful disposition of the few trees within the inclosure, form together a very agreeable scene. The avenues, and the canal, were made by Charles II. but, the present fine effect of the small spot of ground within the railing, is the fruit of the genius of the celebrated *Mr. Brown*, who was known by the name of *capability Brown*, from his answer to persons who consulted him on the nature of grounds, which almost uniformly was,—“there is *capability* in them.”

St. James's Palace and *Park*, are situated near the western extremity of the town, on the side next the river, from which, at a small distance, it is separated by Parliament-street, and the scite of *Whitehall-palace*. An enclosure, called the *Green Park*, is a beautiful spot, gradually ascending from *St. James's Park*, which it immediately joins, to *Pic-*

cadilly, from which it is separated by a wall in some parts, and an iron-railing in others. The lodge of the ranger of *St. James's Park* and *Hyde Park* stands at the top of this ascent, near the centre, facing *Piccadilly*; and, with its gardens and pleasure-grounds, is a very picturesque spot. The body of the lodge, which is white stucco, and a handsome building, has been, of late years, disfigured by brick out-houses, that give the place a confused and vulgar appearance.

The actual town residence of his present majesty, is at the queen's palace, (usually called *Buckingham-house*) at the western extremity of *St. James's Park*. This house, which was built by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1703, was purchased by the king, in 1761; and in 1775, settled by act of parliament on the queen, in lieu of *Somerset-house*, in the case of her surviving his majesty. The *queen's palace* is a handsome brick building; many of the apartments are noble; and behind the house are very extensive and fine gardens, running parallel with the *Green Park*, and stretching towards *Chelsea*.

On the northern side of *St. James's Park* is *Carlton-house*, the residence of the Prince of Wales. It was built a few years since, by *Holland*, and has several magnificent apartments. The plan is not, however, completed. The principal front of *Carlton-house* faces *Pall-Mall*, from which the court before it is divided by a low screen, surmounted with a collonade. In itself the collonade is beautiful; but it has the appearance of being placed where it is by accident. In the front of a house, at the eastern extremity of *St. James's Park*, built by the same architect, for the Duke of York (although since sold to Lord Melburne) is a circular hall; and Mr. George Selwyn (celebrated for his vivacity and wit) being asked what he thought of

these two edifices, at that time very recently built, replied, "Mr. Holland has put the Prince into the pillory, and the Duke of York into the round-house."

A riding-house and stables, belonging to *Carlton-house*, are immediately contiguous to *St. James's Park*, the general beauty of which they affect by the meanness of their appearance.

On the same side with *Carlton-house*, and between that and the palace, is the town-house of the Duke of Marlborough. It was built in the reign of Queen Anne, by the public, at the expence of 40,000*l.* on part of the royal gardens, and given by the queen and nation to the great Duke of Marlborough. It is a handsome building (greatly improved of late years) and has a garden extending to the park.

The whole of the northern side of *St. James's Park*, and the western extremity, are very pleasing to the eye. The eastern extremity is occupied by the horse-guards, the treasury, and other edifices, that do not produce an ill effect. But the southern side, (in which is the *Bird-Cage Walk*, so called from birds in cages having been hung on the trees, in the time of Charles II.) is deplorable in its appearance. There is a species of barracks in that quarter, and a general air of misery and meanness, that should be removed, or planted out by a thick grove of trees. One nuisance disgraces the *queen's palace*; it is the small guard-room, recently erected, on the south side of the house, near *Buckingham-gate*. The guard-room fronts the park, and it is sufficient to hint at the nature of the nuisance, to shew how severely it must be felt by all who admire that beautiful park.

St. James's Palace may be seen by applying at the guard-room, to which strangers may ascend.

Sunday Promenade in St. James's Park.

In summer, the avenues on the northern side of *St. James's Park*, form a favourite promenade for the inhabitants of the metropolis; which, in fine weather, on Sundays, in the afternoon and evening, is always extremely crowded with well-dressed company. But, though a favourite, this is not a very fashionable lounge; people of rank preferring *Kensington-gardens*, and the *Green Park*, where, if they chuse, they can escape from the dust of a gravel walk, which is not to be done in *St. James's Park*.

Whitehall Palace.

The old palace of that name, occupied a space along the northern bank of the river, a little below Westminster-bridge, commencing where *Privy-Gardens* begins, and ending at *Scotland-yard*; and extended from the river to *St. James's Park*, along the eastern end of which many of its various buildings lay from the *Cock-pit* (which it included) to *Spring-gardens*. It was originally the property of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Justiciary of England under Henry III. from whom it passed to the Prelates of York, being long called *York-house*. Henry VIII. purchased this palace from Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, from which time it became the residence of the kings of England, till the reign of Queen Anne, who held her court at *St. James's Palace*. At present, that part of the scite of *Whitehall Palace* that lies along the river, is occupied by the houses of some of the nobility and other gentry; among which, the *Earl of Fife's* is the most considerable. The *Banqueting-house* stands on the east side of Parliament-street; and the *Horse-guards*, the *Treasury*, the *Admiralty*, and other buildings, occupy the west side of the

same street, which lay within the limits of the old palace.

The *Banqueting-house* derived its appellation from an old building that, in the time of Elizabeth, served for public entertainments. The present edifice of that name was built by James I. and is the work of *Inigo Jones*. It was part only of a vast and magnificent plan; but, though a fragment, it is, as we have already observed, of exquisite beauty. It is a stone edifice of two stories, ornamented with columns and pilasters, with their entablatures; and has an air of grandeur and sweetness, whose united effect is indiscribably delightful. Part of that fine effect is occasioned by the skilful light and shade, resulting from the architecture. The great room of this edifice is converted into a chapel, in which service is performed in the morning and evening of every Sunday; George I. having granted a salary of £30 per annum, to twelve clergymen, selected in equal numbers from Oxford and Cambridge, who officiate each one month in the year. It is much attended by persons of quality. The ceiling of this room was painted by *Reubens*. The subject is the *apotheosis of James I.* which is treated in nine compartments; and, the invention of the painter has contrived to tell a very fine story from a very mean subject. The execution of particular parts is to be regarded for its boldness and success. These paintings were retouched, a few years since, by *Cipriani*; and, though there is an immense distance between this artist and *Reubens*, there is no apparent injury done to the work. The *Banqueting-house* cost £17,000. and the painting of the ceiling £3000. *Cipriani* had £2000. for retouching that work. In the court, behind the *Banqueting-house*, is a statue, in brass, of *James II.* by *Grinlin Gibbons*. It is a very fine performance, possessing grace and dignity in an eminent

ment degree. It is superior to any statue in any public place in England.

Before the *Banqueting-house*, on a scaffold erected on that occasion, Charles I. was beheaded, on the 30th of January, 1648-9. The king passed from the *Banqueting-house* to the scaffold, through a breach made in the northern wall for that purpose; and the passage remains to this day, being now the entrance into a modern building.

The *Horse-guards* is a building of stone, that divides Parliament-street from the eastern end of *St. James's Park*, to which it is the principal entrance. It derives its name from the two regiments of *life-guards* (usually called the *horse-guards*) mounting guard there. Of this structure little can be said in its commendation or dispraise. Its effect is, perhaps, equally removed from every thing mean, and every thing grand. Under two small pavilions, two centinels, mounted, and in dress uniform, constantly do duty. This building cost £30,000.

The *Admiralty* is a brick building, containing the office and apartments of the *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty*, who superintend the marine department; and is contiguous to the *Horse-guards*, on the north. The principal front, facing Parliament-street, is a disgraceful piece of architecture, and ought to be replaced by something better, for the honour of the nation. Of the portico of this building, composed of four Ionic columns, with a pediment of stone, a story is told that is probable, when the disproportion of the shafts is considered. The architect (*Shipley*) had made his shafts of a just length, when it appeared that the pediment blocked up the windows of one of the apartments; and, he was ordered and compelled to carry his columns to the roof of the building. Certainly, never were such columns seen before. From the

general censure of this edifice, must be excepted the screen in front, (by *Adams*) which is an elegant contrast to the portico*.

The *Treasury* is an extensive building, facing Parliament-street, on the east, and the Park on the north. The principal front, which is of stone, is in the Park; and, although rather too massive, is a noble pile. Vaulted passages run beneath the offices, from the Park to Parliament-street and Downing-street. A variety of offices are under the roof generally called the *Treasury*, among which is the *Council-chamber*, commonly called the *Cock-pit*.

Scotland Yard may be properly named here, being a demesne of the crown, and being the scite of a palace that was erected for the Kings of Scotland, when they occasionally resided in this capital. It is now covered with private houses, and a few offices belonging to government.

St. James's Park, including the *Queen's Palace* and the *Green Park*, together with *Whitehall*, and *Scotland-yard*, afford a noble scite for a palace for the royal residence, and might be made as beautiful a situation as is to be found in any capital in Europe.

Palace of Westminster.

Westminster-hall, with the *House of Lords*, and *House of Commons*, and other contiguous buildings, are the remains of the old *Palace of Westminster*, built by *Edward the Confessor*. It stood close to the banks of the Thames, the stairs leading from it to the river still bearing the name of *palace-stairs*.

Westminster-hall is the largest room in Europe, unsupported by pillars. It is 275 feet in length,

* On the top of the Admiralty are erected two telegraphs, the inside of which may be seen, on proper application, or very small interest with the porters, or persons who work these machines.

and 74 feet in breadth. The roof is of oak, of a curious Gothic architecture and workmanship. This great hall was built by *William Rufus*, and rebuilt by *Richard II.* It was originally used as a place in which to entertain the king's guests and dependants, on great festivals; *Richard II.* having entertained 10,000 persons within its walls. Parliaments were frequently held beneath its roof; and it was the Court of Justice, (*Curia Domini Regis*) in which the king presided in person. In this hall *Charles I.* was tried, and condemned to be beheaded. At present this hall is occasionally fitted up for the trial of peers, or of any person on the impeachment of the commons.

At the upper end of this hall, under its roof, are the *High Court of Chancery*, and the *Court of King's Bench*. They are formed respectively by a screen, which incloses a small portion of the hall. The *Court of King's Bench* is so small, in comparison with the numbers that crowd it, either from motives of business or curiosity, that it is not only extremely incommodious, but has often a scandalous and indecent appearance. The grandeur of this hall is also broken by these petty inclosures.

The *Court of Common Pleas* is, on the western, or right hand side of the hall, opening into it, but not a part of the great hall. The *Court of Exchequer* is on the same side, in a chamber above, to which there is a flight of stone steps. The business of all these courts deserves the attention of the curious stranger.

The present *House of Lords* is the old *Court of Requests*, so called because the masters of this court in this place, anciently received the petitions of the subjects to the king, advising them in what manner to proceed. This court, or hall, was fitted up for the present purpose, on the occasion of the late union of Great Britain and Ireland. The cele-

brated tapestry of the old House of Lords, representing the defeat of the *Spanish Armada*, after being taken down and cleaned, was used to decorate the walls of the present house, where it is judiciously set off by large frames of brown stained wood, that divide it into compartments, respectively containing the several portions of the story. This room does not occupy the whole of the *Court of Requests*, part of the northern end being formed into a lobby, by which the *commons* pass to the *upper house*; and the height being reduced by an elevated floor of wood, over the original stone pavement. The old canopy of state, under which the throne is placed, remains as it was before the union, except that its tarnished and decayed condition is made more conspicuous by the arms of the United Kingdoms being inserted, newly painted on silk. The *House of Lords* is, on the whole, a very fine room; although it is said to be prepared merely for a temporary use, a new parliament-house being in contemplation. Strangers may see the house at any time; and may attend, below the bar, while the house is sitting, either by the introduction of a peer, or by application to the door-keepers. No persons are admitted in boots, except members of the house of commons.

The *House of Commons* was originally a chapel, built by King *Stephen*, and dedicated to *St. Stephen*. It was rebuilt in 1347, by Edward III. and erected (by that monarch) into a collegiate church, under the government of a dean and twelve secular priests. Being surrendered to Edward VI. he gave it to the commons for their sittings, to which use it is at present applied. The old house was formed within the chapel, chiefly by a floor raised above the old pavement, and an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. On the union, the house was enlarged, by taking down the entire side walls, except

the buttresses that supported the original roof; and erecting others beyond, so as to give one seat, in each of the recesses thus formed, by throwing back part of the walls. The present house is still too small; but, in all other respects, is peculiarly adapted to its use, and it is fitted up in a very good style. A very handsome gallery runs along the western end, and the northern and southern sides, supported by slender iron pillars, crowned with gilt Corinthian capitals. The whole of the *house* is lined with wainscot, and the benches of the members have cushions, covered with green morocco leather.

The chapel, as finished by Edward III. was of such perfect beauty of the kind, that we must deeply lament its being defaced, in the first instance when the old house was formed out of it; and, recently, in a greater degree, when the walls were almost wholly taken down. At the time when the inner walls were unmasked by removing the wainscot, to make the late alterations, a great part of the ancient decorations remained. The interior of the walls and roof of this chapel were curiously wrought, and ornamented with a profusion of gilding and paintings. It appears to have been divided into compartments, of gothic shapes, but not inelegant; each having a border of small gilt roses, and the recesses being covered with paintings. At the eastern end, including about a third of the length of the chapel, which part had many tokens of being inclosed for the altar, the entire walls and roof were covered with gilding and paintings, and presented, in the mutilated state in which they were seen, during the late alterations, a superb and beautiful remnant of the fine arts, as they were patronized in the magnificent reign of Edward III. The gilding was remarkably solid and highly burnished; and the colours of the paintings vivid; both one and the other being as fresh as in the year they were exe-

cuted. One of the paintings had some merit, even in the composition; the subject was the adoration of the shepherds, and the Virgin was not devoid of beauty or dignity. A multitude of arms were blazoned on the southern wall, with supporters, representing unnatural and hideous combinations of various parts of different animals; and near them were two or three painted figures in fantastic dresses. There were, however, in the same quarter, one or two graceful female forms; one especially that seemed to be the bearer of a chalice. Two figures in armour were painted in two of the niches, on the northern wall. Below one was this inscription—*Mercure*; which occasioned many conjectures respecting its import.

The western front of this chapel is still to be seen, and has a fine gothic window. Between this, and the lobby of the house, is a small vestibule, in the gothic style, but extremely beautiful.

Beneath the *House*, in passages, or apartments appropriated to various uses, are considerable remains, in great perfection, of an under chapel, of curious workmanship; and an entire side of a cloister, the roof of which is not surpassed in beauty by *Henry the Seventh's chapel*. A small court of the palace is also left entire; and is, with its buildings, part of the dwelling of the speaker of the house. Between the *house* and the river, is at present a garden, belonging to the speaker.

The house may be viewed by strangers at any time, and access to the gallery obtained during the sitting, either by the introduction or order of a member, or by a *douceur* of three or four shillings to the door-keeper. On extraordinary occasions it is necessary for strangers to be at the house by twelve o'clock. No ladies are admitted into the house during its sittings.

Under the same roof with the *House of Commons* is a coffee-room, for the accommodation of the members. Strangers may, however, dine here, or take other refreshment, in an outer room, used as a kitchen. On a day of a great debate, it will well repay the curious stranger, to take his dinner in this room, which he may with convenience do, as persons in the *gallery of the house* are permitted (after the debate is commenced) by the custom of the place, to retain their seats while they take refreshment, and the way to the coffee-room will be shewn by any of the messengers of the house, or door-keepers.

Hyde Park.

Hyde-park is a royal demesne, immediately contiguous to the metropolis, at the western extremity, nearly in the centre, between its northern and southern points, having the road to Oxford on the north, and the Hounslow road on the south. It was formerly a manor belonging to Westminster-abbey; but in the reign of Henry VIII. was acquired by the crown, in exchange for other lands. It was originally much larger than at present; being reduced in extent chiefly by inclosing Kensington-gardens from it. In 1652, *Hyde-park* contained 620 acres. Its present extent is a few roods less than 395 acres. During the time of the republic it was sold in lots for £17,068 6s. 8d. including the timber and deer. After the restoration it was resumed by the crown, again planted with timber, replenished with deer, and surrounded with a brick wall, having been till then inclosed with pales.

This park is a spot of great natural beauty, heightened by a fine piece of water, called the *Serpentine River*, formed in 1730, by enlarging the bed of a stream, flowing through the park, which, taking its rise at Bayswater, on the Uxbridge-road, falls

into the Thames at Ranelagh. A few years since, *Hyde Park* was a little deficient in wood, many of the old trees having decayed ; but recently some judicious plantations have been made, that will greatly enliven its general appearance. On the northern side of the *Serpentine-river* is the *keeper's lodge* and *gardens*, which offer a picturesque and pleasing scene, especially from the other side of the river ; but even that prospect might be improved, by making the entire lodge and its out-houses white. The brick of part of the lodge interrupts the sweetness and harmony of the scene. Not far from the lodge are a powder-magazine and a guard-room, both of brick ; the view of which, (if they must be there for the sake of any convenience) ought to be planted out.

An enclosure of this park, on the north-west corner, is extremely beautiful. This spot is surrounded on three sides, by the park wall, *Kensington-gardens*, and the *Serpentine-river* ; and on the remaining side, is divided from the main body of the park, by a fence to exclude horsemen and carriages. In summer it is stocked with cows and deer. Its verdure seldom fails ; and the beauty of its features appears to be greatly enhanced by the small gardens of the keeper's lodge, with which it is skirted on the side of the park, and the noble grounds of *Kensington-gardens*, on the opposite side. Beneath a row of trees, running parallel with the keeper's garden, are two springs, greatly resorted to ; one is a mineral, and is drank ; the other is used to bathe weak eyes with. At the former, in fine weather, sits a woman with a table and chairs, and glasses, for the accommodation of visitors. People of fashion often go in their carriages to the entrance of this enclosure, which is more than 100 yards from the first spring ; and send their servants with jugs for its water ; and

sometimes send their children to drink its water at the spring. The brim of the further spring is frequently surrounded with persons, chiefly of the lower order, bathing their eyes. The water is constantly clear, from the vast quantity the spring casts up, and its continually running off by an outlet from a small square reservoir.

A foot-path runs across this inclosure, from the park to Kensington-gardens.

Hyde-park is used for the field-days of the horse and foot-guards, and other troops, and for some partial reviews; but that is not to be mentioned as an advantage to the beauty of the place, as these exercises destroy the verdure of the park, converting a large portion of it from the refreshing sward, to a beaten and dusty parade.

Kensington Palace and Gardens.

Kensington Gardens are so closely connected with *Hyde-park*, that the description of them will come in better here than when we speak of the *palaces in the vicinity of London*.

This place was the seat of *Sir Heneage Finch*, afterward *Earl of Nottingham*, but was sold by his son, the second Earl, to *King William*. The gardens were originally twenty-six acres in extent. *King William* greatly improved them; *Queen Anne* added thirty acres; and *Queen Caroline* (consort of *George II.*) extended their boundaries by 300 acres taken from *Hyde-park*. Their present extent is about three miles and a half.

These gardens join to the western extremity of *Hyde-park*, to which they give a very fine effect; as the park, on that side, appears, from the noble foliage of the gardens, to terminate in an extensive wood. The disposition of the grounds, though far from the present refinement in gardening, which too much affects nature; and, though in fact, it

abounds too much with straight walks and lines, possesses great beauty and grandeur. These gardens were improved by the celebrated *Brown*.

The palace is a large edifice of brick, by no means of exterior beauty, but having a set of very handsome state apartments. William and Mary, Queen Anne, George I. and George II. made this palace their place of frequent residence. It has been entirely forsaken by the royal family in the present reign, and is occupied chiefly by persons to whom apartments are granted by his majesty.

Near the palace, within the pleasure-grounds, is a very noble green-house, and adjoining are excellent kitchen and fruit-gardens.

Promenade of Hyde-park and Kensington-gardens.

One of the most delightful scenes belonging to this great metropolis, and that which, perhaps, most displays its opulence and splendour, is formed by the company in *Hyde-park* and *Kensington-gardens*, in fine weather; chiefly on Sundays in winter and spring.

Spacious gravel roads that lie within the park, are often, on a fine Sunday, covered with horse-men and carriages, from two till five o'clock in the afternoon. A broad foot-path, that runs from *Hyde Park Corner* to *Kensington-gardens*, is frequently so crowded, during the same hours, with people passing to, or returning from, the gardens, that it is even difficult to proceed. A noble walk, stretching from north to south, in *Kensington-gardens*, at the eastern boundary, with its gay company, completes this interesting scene. Numbers of people of fashion, mingled with a great multitude of well-dressed persons of various ranks, crowd the walk for many hours together. Before the stranger enters *Kensington-gardens*, we recommend him to pause on some spot in *Hyde Park*, from which his

eye can command the entire picture of carriages, horsemen, and foot-passengers, in the park, all eager to push forward in various directions, and the more composed scene of the company sauntering in the gardens. Such a spot will present itself to the attentive observer more than once, as he walks through the park; but, perhaps, the best situation for this delightful purpose, is the broad walk, at the foot of the bason (as it may be called) of the Serpentine river, where it falls into a narrower channel.

It has been computed, that 100,000 people have been taking the air at one time, in *Hyde Park* and the *Gardens*.

In severe winters, when the *Serpentine River* is frozen over, the ice is almost covered with people. Two winters since there were more than 6000 people at one time on the ice. A number of booths were pitched for refreshment for the populace. And here and there was a group of six, eight, or more, fashionable young men, skating, and describing very difficult figures, in the manner of a country dance, with peculiar neatness and facility of execution. In general, however, the English do not excel in this very exhilarating and wholesome exercise.

Hyde Park is open every day in the year, from six in the morning till nine at night, to all persons. No horseman is excluded; nor any carriage, but hackney coaches and stage coaches. There are five gates opening into *Hyde Park*, the principal of which are, Cumberland-gate, at the western end of Oxford-road; Grosvenor-gate, in Park-lane; the gate at the western extremity of Piccadilly, called *Hyde Park Corner*; and the gate, near the entrance of the village of *Kensington*.

Kensington-gardens are open to the public, only from spring till autumn; and from eight in the morning till eight at night. There are four gates

belonging to these gardens—two that open into *Hyde Park*; one opening into the Uxbridge-road; and another opening into a road belonging to the king, and leading from the palace into Kensington. The last of these gates, called the *Avenue-gate*, is open till nine at night. No servant in livery, nor women with pattens, nor persons carrying bundles, are admitted into the gardens. Dogs are excluded; and, it is to be observed, that no dogs should be taken into the inclosure in *Hyde Park*, at the north-west side, which we have already particularly described, and in which, as we stated, deer and cows are kept at certain seasons.

Kensington Palace may be seen, by application at *Mr. Town's*, who resides in the road leading from the palace to Kensington.

It is necessary to apprise strangers, that it is not always safe to be in *Hyde Park*, or *Kensington-gardens*, after dark. These places being so extensive, opportunities of robbery, or ill-usage, are easily given; and it is impossible to shut out public robbers, or other ill-disposed persons.

TOWER OF LONDON.

The Tower of London was anciently a palace, inhabited by various sovereigns of England, till the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Fitz-Stephens* says, it was originally built by *Julius Cæsar*. That monk filled his writings with romantic tales; nor is there any proof of the truth of this story.

William the Conqueror erected a fortress on part of the present scite of the *Tower*, to overawe the inhabitants of *London*, on his gaining possession of the city; and we may date the origin of the *Tower* from this transaction. About twelve years after, in 1078, the *Conqueror* erected a larger building than the

first, either on the scite of the first fortress, or near it. This building, repaired, or rebuilt, by succeeding princes, is that which is now called the *White Tower*.

In 1092, *William Rufus* laid the foundations of a castle on the north side of the *White Tower*, between that and the river, which was finished by his successor *Henry I.*

During the reign of *Richard I.* in 1190, the chancellor, *Longchamp*, bishop of Ely, erected a fortified wall of stone, round the *Tower*, with a deep ditch on the outside.

In 1240, *Henry III.* added a stone-gate and bulwark, with other buildings to the western entrance. He repaired and whitened the large square tower, built by the Conqueror; on which occasion it probably first took the name of the *White Tower*. He also extended the fortress by a mud wall, on the western part of *Tower-hill*.

The encroachment made by the mud wall of *Henry III.* was surrounded by a brick wall by *Edward IV.* within which that monarch built the lion's tower.

By the command of *Charles II.* in 1663, the ditch was completely cleansed, the wharfing rebuilt with brick and stone, and sluices erected for admitting and retaining the water of the river, as occasion might require.

The church of *St. Peter ad vincula*, within the *Tower*, was built by *Edward III.* and was, for many years frequented by the kings of England for their devotion. It appears from records, that it was adorned with shrines and images.

Of the other principal buildings within the walls of the *Tower*; the *Grand Store House*, was begun by *James II.* and finished by *King William*; and the *small armoury* was entirely built by *William*.

In the present reign, the ditch has been carefully cleansed, and the brick and stone-work repaired. It is, however, a place of no strength.

The right of the *City* to *Tower-hill*, was long disputed by the crown. In the reign of Edward IV. the king's officer's having erected a gallows, and a scaffold for executions, the citizens remonstrated, and the king disavowed the act by a proclamation; since which time all persons executed on *Tower-hill*, for high treason, are delivered up to the *Sheriffs of London*, who preside over the execution there, as in all other places within their jurisdiction.

The *Tower of London* is situated on the northern bank of the *Thames*, at the extremity of the *City*. Its extent within the walls is twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch, which entirely surrounds it, is 3156 feet. The ditch, on the side of *Tower-hill*, is broad and deep; on the side next to the river it is narrower. A broad and handsome wharf runs along the banks of the river, parallel with the *Tower*, from which it is divided by the ditch. On the wharf is a platform, mounted with sixty-one pieces of cannon, nine-pounders. These are fired on state holydays; and, in time of war, on all victories gained by the nation. At each end of the wharf is a wooden gate, which divides it from the streets, and is open only during the day.

From the wharf, into the tower, is an entrance by a draw-bridge. Near this is a cut, connecting the river with the ditch, having a water-gate, called *Traitor's gate*, state prisoners being formerly conveyed by this passage into the *Tower*. Over *Traitor's gate* is a building containing the water-works that supply the fortress with water.

Within the walls of the *Tower* are several streets, and a variety of buildings. The principal buildings are the *Church*, the *White Tower*, the *Ordnance-of-*

face, the *Mint*, the *Record-office*, the *Jewel-office*, the *Horse-armory*, the *Grand Store-house*, the *New, or Small Armory*, *Houses belonging to the Officers of the Tower*, and *Barracks for the Garrison*.

The White Tower is a large square building, situated in the centre of the fortress. On the top are four watch-towers, one of which, at present, is used as an observatory. Neither the sides of this building, nor the small towers, are uniform. The walls are not covered with plaister, and white-washed, as will be supposed from its name.

It consists within of three lofty stories, beneath which are large commodious vaults, used to keep saltpetre in. In the first story are two grand rooms, one of which is a small armory for the sea service, and contains various sorts of arms, curiously laid up, which would serve upwards of 10,000 seamen. In the other rooms, in closets and presses, are abundance of warlike tools, and instruments of death. In the upper stories are arms and armourers tools; such as *chevaux-de-frize*, pick-axes, spades, matches, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c.

In a little room, called *Julius Cæsar's Chapel*, are kept records concerning the usages and privileges of the place. The models of all new invented engines of destruction, which have been presented to government, are preserved in this tower. On the top is a large cistern, filled from the Thames by a water engine, which supplies the garrison with water in times of need: it is seven feet deep, nine broad, and sixty in length.

The *Mint* includes one third part of the *Tower*, having houses for all the officers employed in the coinage.

The *Grand Store-house*, which stands north of the White Tower, is a plain building, of brick and stone, 345 feet long, and sixty feet broad.

The *Jewel-office* is a little to the east of the Grand Store-house ; it is a dark and strong stone room.

The *Horse-armory* is a brick building, eastward of the White Tower.

The *Record-office* is opposite to the platform. It has a carved stone door-case. The rolls from the time of king John, to the beginning of the reign of Richard III. are kept here in fifty-six wainscot presses. They contain the ancient tenures of land in England, the original laws and statutes, the right of England to the dominion of the British seas, the forms of submission of the Scottish kings, and a variety of other records, &c.

Parallel to the wharf, within the walls, is a platform, called the *Ladies Line*. It is a very fine walk, and is often crowded with well dressed people in summer.

There are a number of batteries on the walls ; but they do not deserve particular notice.

The principal entrance to the Tower is on the west, and is wide enough to admit a carriage. It consists of two gates, on the outside of the ditch ; a stone bridge built over the ditch ; and a gate within the ditch. The gates are opened in the morning with the following ceremony : the yeoman porter, with a serjeant and six men, goes to the governor's house for the keys ; having received them, he proceeds to the innermost gate ; and passing that, it is again shut. He then opens the three outermost gates, at each of which the guards rest their firelocks, while the keys pass and re-pass. On his return to the innermost gate, he calls to the warders on duty, to take in king George's keys ; when they open the gate, and the keys are placed in the warder's hall. At night the same formality is used in shutting the gates : and as the yeoman-porter, with his guard, is returning with the keys to the governor's house, the main guard, with their officers, are under arms ;

who challenge him with, *Who comes there?* he answers, *The keys:* and the challenger replies, *pass keys.* The guards, by order, rest their firelocks: and the yeoman porter says, *God save king George!* the soldiers all answering, *Amen.* He then goes on to the governor's house, and there leaves the keys.

After the keys are deposited with the governor, no person can enter or leave the *Tower*, without the watch-word for the night. If any person obtains permission to pass, the yeoman porter attends, and the same ceremony is repeated.

The *Tower* is governed by the *constable of the Tower*, who, at coronations and other state ceremonies, has the custody of the crown and other regalia. Under him is a lieutenant, deputy-lieutenant, commonly called governor, tower-major, gentleman-porter, yeoman-porter, gentleman-gaoler, four quarter-gunners, and forty warders. The warders uniform is the same as the yeomen of the guards; their coats having large sleeves and flowing skirts, made of fine scarlet cloth, laced round the edges and seams with several rows of gold lace, and a broad laced girdle round their waists. On their backs and breasts is the king's silver badge, representing the thistle and rose, on which are the letters *G. R.* Their caps are round, flat at top, and tied about with bands of party-coloured ribbands.

A battalion of foot-guards is always on garrison at the *Tower*; and is relieved by another once a year.

The *Tower* is used as a state-prison. In general the state prisoners are confined in the warders' houses, and they are usually permitted to walk on the inner platform, during part of the day, in company of a warder.

Curiosities of the Tower; with the Prices for seeing them.

The Lions, and other wild Beasts, &c.

These are kept in a yard, on the right hand, at the western entrance. A figure of a lion is over the door; and there is a bell at the side, to call the keeper. The visitor pays *one shilling* here, for which the keeper shews him all the wild beasts, &c. explaining their several histories. The principal of these, at present in the *Tower*, are:

1. *Miss Fanny Howe*, a beautiful lioness, whelped in the *Tower*, on the 1st of June, 1794, and so named on account of Lord Howe's victory, gained on that day.

2. *Young Nero*, a noble lion, whelped in the *Tower*, on the 23d of May, 1792.

3. *Young Hector*, and *Miss Jenny*, a lion and lioness, from the Gulph of Persia, three years old, of the same litter, presented to his majesty by lord Broome (son of the Marquis Cornwallis) on the 6th of March, 1800. These are extremely fine animals.

4. *Miss Duches*, a beautiful leopardess, from the coast of Malabar, given by Lord Carlisle.

5. *A Panther*, from Bengal.

6. *Miss Peggy*, a black leopardess, from the coast of Malabar, given by John Hutchinson, Esq. on the 25th of January, 1799. This animal is a great curiosity. Although her skin is black, it is varied with spots of a deeper black; and her form is the most delicate that can be imagined.

7. *Harry*, one of the finest tygers ever seen, from Bengal; given by Mr. Nepean, in 1791. This noble animal is very tame.

8. *An Ant-bear*, from Canada. This is a curious beast; and is extremely gentle.

9. *General Suwarrow*, a large Russian bear, brought to the *Tower* in May, 1800.

10. A *Greenland White Bear*; has a large bath filled with fresh water every day.

11. A *Wolf*, from Mexico, given in Oct. 1799.

12. A *Wolvereen*, or *Glutton*, from Hudson's-bay.

13. *Four Royal Hunting Tygers*; these are said to have belonged to a pack of the same kind of *Tippoo Saib*, with which he hunted beasts of prey. They are a small kind of tyger, and are extremely curious.

There were formerly a number of monkies kept in the yard; but lately they have been removed from this place, by his majesty's orders, one of the largest of them having torn a boy's leg in a dangerous manner.

The care taken by the keepers to prevent injury to the visitors, is very great; and the wholesome, cleanly condition of the dens, deserves our praise. The dens are very commodious. They are about twelve feet in their whole height, being divided into an upper and lower apartment, in the former of which they live in the day, and are shewn, and in the latter sleep at night. Iron gratings inclose the front of the dens.

These animals are, in general, very healthy. It is remarkable that those which have been whelped in the *Tower*, are more fierce than such as are taken wild.

Spanish Armory.

Here the visitor is shewn the trophies of the famous victory of *Queen Elizabeth*, over the *Spanish Armada*. Among these, the most remarkable are, the *thumb-screws*, intended to be used to extort confession from the English, where their money was hid. In the same room are other curiosities; among

which is the axe with which the unfortunate *Anne Bullen* was beheaded, to gratify the capricious passions of her husband, Henry VIII.

Small Armory.

This is one of the finest rooms of its kind in Europe. It is 345 feet in length; and, at present, it contains complete stands of arms for no less than 200,000. They are disposed in a variety of figures, in a very elegant manner.

Other curiosities are shewn in this room; among which are arms taken at various periods from rebels. The *Highland broad-sword* deserves particular notice. In many respects this room may be considered as one of the wonders of the world.

Royal Train of Artillery.

This is kept on the ground floor, under the small armory. This room is 380 feet long, fifty feet wide and twenty-four in height. The artillery is ranged on each side, a passage, sixteen feet in breadth, being left in the centre. In this room are twenty pillars that support the small armory above, and are hung round with implements of war, and trophies taken from the enemy.

There are many peculiarly fine pieces of cannon to be seen here. One (of brass) is said to have cost £200 in ornamenting. It was made for Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. Others are extremely curious for their antiquity. Among them, is one of the first invented cannons. It is formed of bars of iron hammered together, and bound with iron hoops. It has no carriage, but was moved by six rings conveniently placed for that purpose.

Horse Armory.

This is a noble room, crowded with curiosities, that will highly gratify the visitor. The armour of *John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster*, and son of Ed-

ward III. is seven feet in height. The sword and lance is of a proportionable height. A complete suit of armour, rough from the hammer, made for Henry VIII. when eighteen years old, is six feet high.

The kings of England, on horseback, are shewn in the following order.

1. *George II.* on a white horse, with a sword in his hand. His armour is richly gilt; the horse has a Turkey bridle gilt, with globes, crescents, and stars: velvet furniture laced with gold, gold fringe, and gold trappings.

2. *George I.* in a complete suit of armour, on a white horse, with a truncheon in his hand. The horse has a Turkey bridle, gilt, with a globe, crescent, and star; the furniture is of velvet, laced with gold, with gold trappings.

3. *William III.* on a sorrel horse, with a flaming sword in his right hand. The horse's furniture is green velvet, embroidered with silver. His suit of armour was worn by Edward the Black Prince, in the famous battle of Cressey.

4. *Charles II.* has a truncheon in his hand, and his horse is dressed with crimson velvet, laced with gold. His armour was worn by the champion of England, at the coronation of George II.

5. *Charles I.* His suit of armour was a present to him from the city of *London*, when he was prince of Wales, and is curiously wrought and gilt.

6. *James I.* of *England*, and *VI.* of *Scotland*, has a truncheon in his right hand; and his armour is figured.

7. *Edward VI.* In his right hand bears a truncheon. He has a very curious suit of steel armour; on which, in different compartments, are depicted a variety of Scripture histories, alluding to battles, and other memorable passages.

8. *Henry VIII.* is in his own armour, of polished steel, with the foliages gilt or inlaid with gold; and has a sword in his right hand.

9. *Henry VII.* A sword in his hand; his armour is of curious workmanship, and washed with silver.

10. *Edward V.* In his right hand holds a lance: his armour is finely decorated. The crown is hung over his head, because he was proclaimed king, but never crowned.

11. *Edward IV.* Has a sword in his right hand, and his armour is studded.

12. *Henry VI.* Crowned King of France, at Paris.

13. *Henry V.* The conqueror of France: the companion, in his early days, of the celebrated Sir *John Falstaff*.

15. *Henry IV.* son of *John of Gaunt*.

15. *Edward III.* In a suit of plain bright armour with a venerable grey beard. On his sword are two crowns, alluding to his being crowned King of France and England.

16. *Edward I.* Has a battle-axe in his hand. His armour is gilt; and even his shoes are of mail.

17. *William the Conqueror.* His armour is quite plain.

For the *Spanish Armory*, *Small Armory*, *Train of Artillery*, and *Horse Armory*, the price is *one shilling*.

Jewel-Office.

This is shewn for *one shilling* each person in company; a single person pays *one shilling and sixpence*. Its curiosities are:

1. The *Imperial Crown*, with which the kings of England are crowned. It is of gold, enriched

with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires and pearls ; within is a cap of purple velvet, lined with white taffety, and turned up with three rows of ermine.

2. *The Golden Globe.* This is put into the king's right hand before he is crowned ; and when he is crowned, he bears it in his left hand, having the sceptre in his right, upon his return into Westminster-hall. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and ornamented with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst, of a violet colour, in height an inch and a half, set upon a cross of gold, and ornamented with diamonds, pearls, &c. The whole ball and cup is eleven inches high.

3. *The golden sceptre,* and its cross, upon a large amethyst, decorated with table diamonds. The sceptre has a plain handle, but the pommel is surrounded with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. Each of the leaves of the *fleur-de-lis*, rising from the top, of which there are six, is enriched with precious stones ; and from them issues a ball which is made of part of the amethyst. The cross is covered white precious stones.

4. *The sceptre,* with the dove, the emblem of peace, resting on a small Jerusalem cross, which is decorated with jewels and table-diamonds, of great value.

5. *St. Edward's Staff.* It is four feet seven inches and a half long, and three inches and three quarters round, made of beaten gold. It is borne before the king in the coronation procession.

6. *The gold salt-seller of state.* In make it resembles the square White Tower, and is of excellent workmanship. At the coronation it is placed on the king's table.

7. *The sword of mercy.* It has no point ; the blade is about two inches broad, and thirty-two inches long. At the coronation it is carried before

the king, between the two swords of justice, spiritual and temporal.

8. *A grand silver font*, double gilt, and elegantly wrought. This is used for christenings of the royal issue.

9. *A large silver font*, a present from the town of Plymouth to Charles II. It is curiously wrought, but not equal to the other.

10. *The crown of state*; his majesty wears it in parliament. It has a pearl, the finest ever seen; a ruby of inestimable value; and an emerald seven inches round.

11. *The crown which is placed before the prince of Wales in parliament*, to shew that he is not yet come to it.

When the king goes to the parliament-house, the keeper of the jewel-office, attended by warders of the *Tower*, privately carry, in a hackney-coach, the two last-mentioned crowns to Whitehall, where proper officers are appointed to receive them; who, with some yeomen of the guard, carry them to the rooms where his majesty and the prince robe themselves. When they are disrobed, the crowns are conveyed back to the *Tower* by the persons who brought them.

12. *Queen Mary's crown*, globe and sceptre; and the diadem she wore proceeding to her coronation with King William.

13. *An ivory sceptre*, with a golden dove enamelled with white, perched on the top, the garniture of which is gold. It was made for the queen of James II.

14. *The golden spurs*, and the *bracelets for the wrists*; they are very ancient, but worn at the coronation.

15. *The golden eagle*, which holds the holy oil for anointing the kings and queens of England. The head screws off in the middle of the neck, which is

made hollow to hold the oil ; and when the bishop anoints the king and queen, he pours it from the bird's beak into a spoon. The eagle and pedestal on which it stands is about nine inches high, and the expansion of the wings is near seven inches : the weight of the whole is about ten ounces ; and is curiously engraven.

16. *The golden spoon* that the bishop pours the oil into. These two pieces are very ancient.

In this office are all the crown jewels, worn by the princes and princesses at coronations ; and abundance of curious old plate.

The Mint.

All that visitors are permitted to see of the *Mint*, is the manner of stamping ; which is performed by an engine, worked by a spindle like a printing-press. To the point of this spindle is fixed, by a screw, the head of the dye ; and, in a cup beneath, which receives it, is placed the reverse. The piece of metal being cut round to the size (and, if gold, exactly weighed) is placed between the cup and the point of the spindle, and by one jerk the stamp is complete. The manner of stamping gold, silver, and half-pence, is exactly the same. The silver and gold, thus stamped, are afterwards milled round the edges, which is done privately.

Savoy Palace.

This place belongs to the crown, and may be shortly mentioned here. The scite of the *Savoy* was granted by Henry VIII. to *Peter Earl of Savoy*, uncle to *Eleanor* his queen, who erected a house on it, since which time this place has borne its present name, although appropriated to various uses. The ruins that are at present on this spot, are part of an hospital, founded by Henry VII. The walls are almost entire ; but there is nothing that

deserves notice in them. The situation of the Savoy is fine, being on the northern bank of the river, and in the centre of the town; but, the effect it might produce, if occupied with handsome buildings, or in any manner laid out with taste, is not only neglected, but most of its present buildings are a nuisance to the neighbourhood, and a disgrace to the capital. They consist chiefly of a military prison, barracks, and an hospital of the most offensive kind.

PUBLIC OFFICES, *and* PUBLIC COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, &c.

Somerset-Place.

The public buildings we shall next describe, are such of the places of public business as are important or curious enough to be visited by strangers.

Somerset-place, situated on the southern side of the Strand, is an immense stone edifice, appropriated to various public uses. Prodigious sums have been expended on this building, under grants of the parliament, and the scite is one of the finest for the occasion, in the metropolis. But, it is in vain that nature affords happy situations, or commerce unlimited means of expence, if taste is wanting in the plan of the work. Although *Somerset-place* occupies a large portion of the northern bank of the Thames, in the heart of the town, and where the river is uncommonly beautiful, and the whole ground, from the main street to the river, was at the architect's disposal, the Thames is as completely shut out from the view of the passenger in the street, as if the building had been a screen to cover some offensive object. If there had been but one opening by which a view of the river, and the hills of Kent, could have been caught from the Strand, the effect would have been delightful. The neglect

of this opportunity is the more unfortunate, because the river is too much hid throughout this great metropolis, by the necessities of commerce.

Not only is the stranger shut out from the Thames, as he views the front of *Somerset-house*, but he goes in vain through the gateway to look for it. Here he finds himself in a large court, surrounded by buildings. If a foreigner, that knew nothing of the outline of *London*, were placed in this court, he would never suspect that one of the noblest views in the world was so near him; and, if he were apprized of the vicinity of the river, he would be puzzled to find any corner from which he could behold that most beautiful object.

There are parts, however, of *Somerset-place*, that are good in themselves. The terrace, which lies on the river, is very fine. The front next to the Strand has a noble aspect; and the south front of the same part of the building (which looks into the court) has something elegant in its composition.

The front next to the street is composed of a rustic basement, supporting a Corinthian order of columns, crowned in the center with an attic, and at the extremities with a ballustrade.

The basement consists of nine large arches: three in the middle, open, forming the principal entrance; and three at each end, filled with windows of the Doric order, adorned with pilasters, entablatures, and pediments. On the key-stones of the nine arches, are carved in alto relievo, nine Colossal masks, representing *Ocean*, and the eight great rivers in England, viz. *Thames*, *Humber*, *Mersey*, *Dee*, *Medway*, *Tweed*, *Tyne*, and *Severn*, with emblems to denote their various characters.

The Corinthian order over the basement consists of ten columns, placed upon pedestals, having their regular entablature. It comprehends two floors.

The Attic, which distinguishes the centre of the front, extends over three intercolumniations; and is divided into three parts, by four Colossal statues, placed on the columns of the order.

It terminates with a group, consisting of the arms of the British empire; supported on one side by the Genius of England, on the other by Fame, sounding the trumpet.

The three open arches in the Strand front, form the principal entrance to the whole structure. They open to a spacious and elegant vestibule, decorated with Doric columns.

The front of this main body of the building towards the principal court, is considerably wider than that facing the Strand, and has two projecting wings.

The terrace is spacious, and commands a view of a beautiful part of the river, with Blackfriars and Westminster bridges. It is reared on a grand rustic basement, having thirty-two spacious arches. The arcade that is thus formed, is judiciously relieved by projections, ornamented with rusticated columns; and, the effect of the whole of the terrace, from the water, is very noble. But, the moment the spectator casts his eye on that part of the building reared above, all fine effect is destroyed by the meanness of its parts.

From the terrace the public are at present excluded. Perhaps, when the plan of this edifice is finished (for it is not yet complete) the terrace will be thrown open, to form one of the finest promenades in the world.

In the court is a statue of the present king. At his feet is the figure of the *River Thames*, pouring wealth and plenty from a large cornucopia. It is by *Bacon*; and has his characteristic poverty of expression. This statue is placed in an almost ludi-

grous situation, being placed behind, and on the brink, of a deep sunken area.

On the scite of *Somerset-place* formerly stood a magnificent house, built by the Duke of Somerset, protector in the reign of Edward VI. who, being attainted and executed, it fell to the crown. The present edifice was erected under the powers of an act of parliament, for several public uses.—The architect *Sir William Chambers*.

In the main building are the rooms of the *Royal Society*, the *Antiquarian Society*, and the *Royal Academy of Arts*. They are in a very grand and beautiful style. The entrance to them is by the vestibule. Over the door of the *Royal Academy* is the bust of *Michael Angelo Bonarroti*; and, over the door leading to the *Royal and Antiquarian Societies*, the bust of *Sir Isaac Newton*.

Other parts of this vast building are occupied by various public offices, and houses belonging to various officers of the government. These offices will present objects of astonishment to the stranger. They are at once commodious and elegant, worthy of the wealth of the nation to which they belong; and business is transacted in them with most admirable order. The hall of the *Navy-Office* is a fine room, having two fronts, one facing the terrace and the river. The *Stamp-Office* consists of a multitude of apartments. The room in which the stamping is executed, is a very great curiosity.

What will immediately attract notice in this edifice is, the solidity and completeness of the workmanship, in the masonry, and in all its other parts. *Somerset-place* is one of the wonders of commerce; and one of the abortions of art.

The Bank of England.

The same praise and censure may be applied to this building. In one respect, however, it is the

reverse of *Somerset-plate*; for, the extensive wings in the main front are, although recently reared, almost in ruins, from the slight style of the work.

The *Bank* is a stone edifice, situated a little to the north of Cornhill. It is of prodigious extent, and is detached from other buildings by four streets, Threadneedle-street, Bartholomew-lane, Lothbury, and Princes-street. The front is composed of a centre, eighty feet in length, of the Ionic order, on a rustic base; and two wings, each ornamented with a collonade, beautiful in itself, but insignificant as connected with that vast building. The back is a huge wall, having some strange kind ornament on the top, and being singularly opposed to the front, by its massive and heavy style. It has a gateway, however, for carriages bringing gold and silver to the *Bank*, that is very elegant.

There are two entrances for the public into the *Bank*, the principal of which is in Threadneedle-street. This leads into a very handsome court, on the opposite side of which (the northern) is the hall. The architecture of the hall, on the outside, is an elegant composition. The room is seventy-nine feet by forty; and has a very noble appearance. In this hall, among other business, new bank notes are exchanged for old; and, formerly, cash was given for bank notes to all who made a demand of it, and was a curious spectacle for the immense quantity of gold and silver coin that lay on the cashiers' tables. At one end is a marble statue of William III. the founder of the *Bank*, erected in 1734.

Behind this court is a second, with an arcade on the western and eastern sides; and, on the north is the accomptant's office, sixty feet long, and twenty-eight broad.

On the eastern side of the first court is a passage leading to the rotunda, which is a spacious apartment, appropriated to stock-brokers, and others, to transact business in respecting the funds. In this are several recesses with seats. The top of this apartment is a noble dome, the light being admitted at the centre, through an elegant cupola, supported by twelve female figures, representing the months of the year. Within the cupola is a dial to point which quarter the wind is in.

The business of this room will greatly amuse the curious stranger, although he comprehends nothing of the detail, for the throng, the hurry, the seeming confusion, and the busy eager countenances, he will perceive there.

The hours of business at the *Bank* are from *nine in the morning till five in the afternoon*, holidays excepted; and any person may pass through the rotunda, and most of the other apartments.

The other public entrance into the *Bank*, is from Bartholomew-lane, by a passage, on each side of which are large and elegant offices.

On the doors of the offices are the names of the several funds managed in them. In some of the apartments are stoves of uncommon elegance, in the centre.

Beneath the interior of this edifice, are strong vaults for the depositing of money, and unwrought gold and silver.

Of the interior of this place, we may safely say, it will well pay the stranger for his trouble in visiting it. The whole may be seen, in company with any one of the clerks.

The *Company of the Bank of England* was incorporated by act of parliament, in 1694, in the reign of *William and Mary*. The projector of this great scheme (the policy of which has been so much agitated, without the question being at rest) was *Mr. James Paterson*, a native of Scotland.

Their original capital was limited to £1,200,000; at various times the capital has been augmented, and at present it amounts to £11,550,000.

The direction of the *Bank* is vested in a *Governor*, *Deputy-Governor*, and 24 *Directors*, elected annually at a general court of the proprietors; thirteen of the directors, the governor or deputy-governor being one, form a court for the management of the business of the company. The *Bank* has many important privileges, and receives large sums yearly from the government, for the management of the public annuities, &c. paid at their office. Dividends of the profits of the Company are made half yearly, of which public notice is given.

The centre of the main front, with the buildings behind, were begun in 1732; the architect, *Mr. George Sampson*; before which time the business of the *Bank* was transacted at Grocer's-hall.

The wings were erected a few years since; and are the work of *Sir Robert Taylor*. The back has been recently rebuilt by *Mr. Soane*, Lincolns-inn-fields.

In the laying the foundation of the original part of this building, the workmen, in boring, brought up oyster-shells, from a depth of more than thirty feet below the surface; and, it is to be remarked, that *Stowe* has a tradition, that the Thames anciently flowed as far as Bucklersbury, in this neighbourhood.

The Royal Exchange.

Before the year 1566, this metropolis had no public place for its merchants to meet in, to transact their commercial business. *Sir Thomas Clough*, the agent of *Sir Thomas Gresham*, at Antwerp, at that time the emporium of Europe, complained in such terms to his employer, of the national disgrace in this defect, that *Sir Thomas* resolved to remove

the reproach at his own expence. The *City of London*, however, purchased the ground; and, in 1556, *Sir Thomas* began the building (which was then called the *Burse*, and was of brick) and completed it in the following year. In 1570, this place was proclaimed by sound of trumpet, The *Royal Exchange*, by the order of *Queen Elizabeth*, and in her presence. *Sir Thomas*, by his will, left this edifice to the *City of London*, and the *Company of Mercers*, as trustees, under certain conditions. Being destroyed in the fire of 1666, the present building, of Portland-stone, was reared in its place, the first stone of which was laid by Charles II. in 1667.

The *Royal Exchange* is situated on the north side of Cornhill. It has two principal fronts, one in Cornhill, and the other in Threadneedle-street. It is unnecessary to describe minutely such architecture as that of the *Royal Exchange*. It is of a mixed kind, in a bad taste; yet the principal outlines are by no means inelegant in their proportions and appearance. The tower, indeed, which is over the southern and the principal front, is too lofty for the building; and, like the smaller lines of the body of the building, is divided into too many parts. This tower has a fane of copper, gilt, made in the shape of a grasshopper, the crest of the founder. In the tower is an excellent clock, with four dials, which goes with chimes at three, six, eight, and twelve o'clock, playing upon twelve bells.

Each of the two fronts has a piazza, which give a stately air to the building. In the centre of each front is a lofty gate, leading into a noble area, in which the merchants assemble. The area is 144 feet by 117, and has a fine piazza, entirely round, with seats along the four walls.

Within this piazza are twenty-eight niches, all vacant but that in which *Sir Thomas Gresham's*

statue is placed, in the north-west angle; and one in the south-west, where is placed the statue of *Sir John Barnard*, magistrate of the city, and one of its representatives in parliament. And here is presented an opportunity of cultivating the art of sculpture in this metropolis, by filling these niches with statues of benefactors of the city, or of the nation at large.

In the centre of the area is a marble statue of *Charles II.* in a Roman habit, on a pedestal of the same. It is a bold and fine figure.

A staircase in the southern front, and one in the northern, lead to a gallery above, running round the whole building, having various rooms. In the original plan, shops filled the building to the top. At present, the upper rooms are occupied by *Lloyd's* celebrated subscription coffee-house, for the use of the underwriters and merchants, by the Royal Exchange Assurance-office, and the rooms of Gresham College.

The extent of the *Royal Exchange* is 203 feet, by 171.

It is open as a thoroughfare from eight in the morning to six in the evening. The hour of the greatest throng for business, is from three to four, and the stranger will be well employed in visiting this interesting scene. This crowd, consisting of merchants of all nations, together with *Lloyd's* Rooms, will enlarge his ideas of the greatness of the commerce of *London*.

The Mansion-house.

To the west of *Cornhill* is situated the *Mansion-house*, the residence of the *Lord Mayor of London*. This building is of *Portland-stone*; and, if it stood on elevated ground, with a fine area round it, proportioned to its magnitude, it would not be found deficient in magnificence. Its situation being a corner, and very low ground, betrays the *Mansion-*

house to a full exposure of its main defect, which is an excessive heaviness in the composition. In the front is a wide and lofty portico, composed of six fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, with their pediment, and having two pilasters at each side, of the same order. The portico rests upon a low story, built in rustic, in the centre of which is a gate, leading to the kitchen, and other offices. A flight of steps leads to the door beneath the portico, which is the grand entrance. A stone ballustrade incloses the stairs, and is continued along the front of the portico. On the front of the pediment is a piece of sculpture, representing the wealth and grandeur of the *City of London*. In the centre stands a woman, crowned with turrets, to represent the *City*, with her left foot upon the figure of Envy: in her right hand she holds a wand, and rests her left arm upon the city arms, in a large shield. Near her, on the right, is a Cupid holding the cap of liberty, on a short staff, like a mace, over his shoulder. Beyond is a river god to represent the Thames, reclined, and pouring out a stream of water from a large vase: and near him is an anchor fastened to its cabal, with shells lying on the shore. On the left hand of *London*, is Plenty, holding out her hand, and beseeching the city to accept the fruits of her cornucopia: and behind are two naked boys, with bales of goods, to denote commerce.

The building is an oblong, of great extent, and the west side is by no means inelegant. It is adorned with two noble windows, between coupled Corinthian pilasters. But the whole edifice was formerly disgraced by two massy buildings on the top, which looked as if they were placed there, merely to give the architect more room, as if he had not a sufficient ground plot. Lately, one of these was taken down.

The interior of the *Mansion-house* is peculiarly commodious and elegant. But many of the apartments are dark from the nature of its scite.

This structure was begun in 1739, and finished in 1753; the architect, *Mr. George Dance*. The cost of the building was £42,638, and £4000 was expended in its furniture.

Guildhall.

This is a fine gothic building, standing at the northern extremity of King-street, Cheapside. It is the public hall of the *City of London*; in which are held the various courts of the city; the meeting of the citizens to chuse their members of parliament, lord-mayor, sheriffs, &c. and in which most of the grand city entertainments are given.

Guildhall was originally built in 1411; before which time the public hall was held at *Alderman-bury*. It was reared by voluntary subscription, and was twenty years in building. Being greatly damaged by the fire of 1666, the present edifice, with the exception of the new gothic front, was erected in its place. That front was finished in 1789.

The *hall* is a very noble room; being 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 in height to the roof, which is flat, divided into pannels. The floor is of stone; The walls are adorned on the northern and southern sides, with four gothic demi pillars, painted white, and veined with blue, the capitals being gilded. In this hall are portraits of some of our sovereigns; and of several judges, among which are Sir *Matthew Hale*, and his eleven cotemporary judges, who composed differences between landlord and tenant, after the great fire; together with two monuments, respectively erected to the memory of *Lord Chatham*, and of *Mr. Beckford*, Lord-mayor of *London*.

The latter monument is by *Bacon*. It has a statue of *Mr. Beckford*, esteemed an excellent likeness; and is peculiarly interesting, as it is a memorial of that spirit of independence which should at all times accompany all the other great advantages of the metropolis of England. *Mr. Beckford* is represented in the attitude in which he replied to his present majesty's answer to the humble address, remonstrance, and petition, of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the *City of London*, on the 23d of May, 1770. On a black marble table, in letters of gold, are the words of this eloquent and grand reply, of which it is impossible to speak with too high encomiums.

Within the *hall*, opposite to the great door, is a balcony, in the front of which is a clock and dial, in a curious frame of oak; at the four corners are carved, the four Cardinal Virtues; and, on the top, Time, with a cock on each side of him. On each side of the balcony is a giant of an enormous size, with black and bushy beards; one holding a long staff, with a ball stuck with pikes, hanging at the end of it, the other an halbert. They are supposed to be an ancient Briton and a Saxon. This balcony is supported by four iron pillars, in the form of palm trees.

Under the balcony is a flight of steps, leading to various offices. On the right hand are two offices belonging to the chamberlain: one where he sits to make freemen, &c. and the other the treasury. Fronting the steps is the court of king's bench; the sessions of the peace for the *City of London*, and the mayor's court, are held in it. On the left hand is the court of common pleas.

At the back of the hall, is a very elegant room for the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council to hold their courts in.

The *State Lotteries* are drawn in the great hall ; and are a disgrace, by their immoral character and tendency, to the better purposes of this noble building.

Under the portico of *Guildhall*, are some venerable stone statues, remarkable for their having survived the great fire of *London*.

Guildhall Chapel.

Immediately joining *Guildhall*, on the south, is an old building, formerly a chapel or religious establishment, but now used as a justice room for the aldermen, who, in rotation, sit here as justices of peace. This building was sold to the city, by Edward VI.

To the south of the *Chapel* was a library, built by the executors of the celebrated *Whittington*, and by *William Bury*. It was furnished with books belonging to *Guildhall*, and the *Chapel*. The *Protector Somerset* is said to have borrowed these books, and never to have returned them.

Under the roof of *Guildhall*, and the adjacent buildings, are various courts of justice, and offices belonging to the city.

Guildhall is almost always open to strangers.

The East India-House.

This building is situated on the southern side of *Leadenhall-street*, and comprises the offices, &c. of the *East India Company*. It was originally built in 1726. At that time it had no very considerable appearance ; but recently it has been enlarged, and adorned with an entire new front of stone, of great extent and much beauty, having a general air of simplicity and grandeur. It has a fine portico in the centre ; which, however, is too long for the edifice, and too narrow for its own length. The architect was *Mr. Jupp*.

The interior of the *India-House* is well worth visiting, and the stranger may see great part of it without expence or obligation, and the rest by a little *douceur* to any of the porters. The *sale room* of the company is a curiosity next in degree to the *rotunda of the Bank*.

The Custom-House.

This building, appropriated to the receiving the king's duties, called the *Customs* on exports and imports, cannot be passed by for the magnitude of its business. But it has no beauty of architecture to recommend it; which is surely discreditable to this wealthy nation.

The *Custom-House* stands on the northern bank of the river, a little above the tower, and was built in 1718, on the scite of a former one destroyed by fire; and is a mixture, in an ill taste, of brick and stone. It is 189 feet in length. It consists of two stories, and is very commodious within. There is one apartment in the upper story, called the *Long Room*, which is spacious, and worthy to be seen by the stranger who would form some idea of British commerce.

The business of the *Customs* is managed by nine commissioners, whose jurisdiction extends over every port in England. Besides which, there are belonging to it, a multitude of clerks and officers

On each side of the *Custom-House*, and underneath it, are extensive warehouses for housing goods till taken away by the merchants. And in front are quays, with cranes for loading and unloading vessels.

The Excise-Office.

The *Excise-Office* is a plain, but large and elegant stone building, erected on the scite of Gresham college, in 1768, on the southern side of Broad-

street. It is destined to the receipt of another of the public taxes, called the *Excise-duties*. This department also is managed by nine commissioners, having a multitude of clerks and officers.

South Sea-House.

At the eastern extremity of Threadneedle-street, stands the *South Sea-House*, a substantial, and handsome building of brick, ornamented with Portland-stone. The entrance is a gate-way, with a noble front, leading into a court, with a *piazza* formed of *Doric* pillars. The interior is grand and commodious. It has one room that is peculiarly lofty, spacious, and elegant.

The *South-sea Company* was incorporated by act of parliament in 1710, to pay £9,177,967, due to the seamen employed in *Queen Anne's* wars. The capital was afterwards enlarged to ten millions. In 1720, the company was, by act of parliament, granted the sole privilege of trading to the *South Seas*, within certain limits, and empowered to increase their capital, by redeeming several of the public debts. This opened the way to extraordinary mal-practices and speculations; till the stock of the company was raised to £33,543,263. A few were eventually elevated from poverty to an extreme of wealth, and thousands reduced to beggary, many of whom were affluent.

The affairs of this company are now reduced to a narrow compass, and conducted with the same regularity as the other public funds.

General Post-Office.

This edifice, important as its concerns are to the nation, deserves no praise as a building. It stands behind Lombard-street, from which, on the south side of the street, there is a passage leading to it, under an arched gateway. It is a national reproach, when buildings of this kind, which natu-

rally afford occasions for public architecture and embellishment of the metropolis, are lost to those purposes.

The *Post-Office* system is, however, one of the most perfect regulations of finance, existing under any government. It has gradually been brought to its present perfection; being at first in the hands of individuals, and replete with abuse. In its present form, it not only supplies the government with a great revenue, but accomplishes that by means beneficial to the persons contributing, since prodigious sums are saved to individuals by this mode of conveying letters, and commerce derives from it a facility of correspondence it could not have from any less engine. When this source of public revenue is compared with *State Lotteries*, then only is its purity wholly comprehended.

The present *Post-Office* was erected in 1660.

The mode of conveying letters by the *General-post*, was greatly improved a few years since, by a most admirable plan, invented by *Mr. Palmer*. Previous to its adoption, letters were conveyed by carts, without protection from robbery, and subject to delays. At present they are carried (on *Mr. Palmer's* plan) by stage coaches distinguished by the name of *mail coaches*, provided with a guard well armed, and forwarded at the rate of eight miles an hour, including stoppages. Government contracts with coach-keepers, merely for carrying the mail, the coach-owner making a profitable business, beside, of carrying passengers and parcels. It is not easy to imagine a combination of different interests to one purpose, more complete than this. The wretched situation, however, of the horses, on account of the length of the stages, which they are frequently driven, is a disgrace to the character of the British nation, and requires the interference of the legislature.

Part of the detail of the *post-office* regulations will be found in a subsequent page, for the use of strangers.

The Trinity-House.

This edifice is situated on the northern side of Great Tower-hill. It is a new building of stone, not inelegant, and has the advantage of rising ground for its scite, and of a fine area in the front.

The business of the *Trinity-House* is transacted here, but the parent house is at Deptford, the corporation being named, *The Master, Wardens, and Assistants, of the Guild, or Fraternity, of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent.*

This corporation was founded in 1515, by Henry VIII. It consists of a master, four wardens, eight assistants, and eighteen elder brethren, in whom is the direction of the company; and an indefinite number of younger brothers, for any seafaring man may be admitted into the society by that name, but without any part of the controul of its concerns. The elder brethren are usually selected from commanders in the navy and merchant's service; with a few principal persons of his majesty's government.

The use of this corporation is to superintend the interests of the British shipping, military and commercial. To this end their powers are very extensive; the principal of which are, to examine the children educated in mathematics in Christ's Hospital; examine the masters of the king's ships; appoint pilots for the *Thames*; erect light-houses and sea marks; grant licences to poor seamen, not free of the *City*, to row on the *Thames*; and superintend the deepening and cleansing of the *river*. They have power to receive donations for charita-

ble purposes ; and they annually relieve great numbers of poor seamen, and seamen's widows and orphans.

The first master was *Sir Thomas Spert*, knight, comptroller of the navy, and commander of the great ship built by Henry VIII. called *Henry, Grace de Dieu*.

The interior of the *Trinity-House* deserves to be visited, and may be seen by a small *douceur* given to the porter.

The Coal-Exchange

Has nothing that deserves attention in its architecture. But, it deserves to be noticed with censure, for its interior regulations ; being a private subscription-room to exclude fair competition, rather than an open market. It is situated in *Thames-street*, near *Billingsgate*.

The Corn-Exchange

Is a handsome brick building, situated on the east side of *Mark-lane* ; it is an open market, and convenient enough in its plan, except that, perhaps, it is too small. The market days are every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*.

College, or Office of Arms.

This building, situated on *St. Bennet's-hill*, is usually called *Herald's-office*. It is a brick edifice, having a front facing the street, with an arched gateway, leading to a handsome quadrangle. It belongs to a corporation of great antiquity, consisting of the following thirteen members—three *kings at arms*, six *heralds at arms*, and four *pursuivants at arms*, all nominated by the *Earl-marshal of England*, holding their places by patent, during good behaviour. Their office is to keep records of the *blood* of all the families of the king-

dom, and all matters belonging to the same, such as the bearing coats of arms, &c.; to attend his majesty on great occasions; to make proclamations in certain cases; to marshal public processions, &c.

Formerly the members of this college were of high importance. The value set upon coats of arms was very great, and anxious care was taken to preserve them from intruders. At present any person may purchase coats of arms, and the college has fallen into utter insignificance. What their ancient importance was, may be learned from the following fact:—One Dawkins, in the reign of Elizabeth, was whipped, pilloried, and lost his ears, for usurping the office of king at arms.

Halls of the City Companies.

There are in *London* no less than forty-nine HALLS belonging to various *Guilds*, or *incorporated Companies of Traders and Artizans, Citizens of London*. Many of these may be found interesting objects to strangers, either for their architecture, or their magnitude and expression of opulence. Among the best are—*Surgeons-hall*, in the Old Bailey *; *Ironmongers-hall*, in Fenchurch-street; *Merchant-taylors-hall*, in Threadneedle-street; *Goldsmiths-hall*, in Foster-lane; *Grocers-hall*, Grocers alley, Cheapside; *Stationers-hall*, Stationers - court, Ludgate - street; *Drapers - hall*, Throgmorton - street; and *Apothecaries - hall*, Blackfriars.

The *City Companies' Halls* are erected for the management of the affairs of the companies

* This fine building, adapted to a great public benefit, has of late years been turned into *barracks*. Surely this was paying a very unreasonable price for *barracks*, if they were thought to be necessary in a free country.

respectively; and are also used for feasts, on certain public days, and peculiar occasions. Many of the companies are extremely rich. Among the most wealthy are the *Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-tailors, Haberdashers,* and *Ironmongers.*

The *Citizens of London*, possessing an amiable feature, in common with the bulk of their countrymen, never forget, in the midst of their abundance, the wants of others. The sums distributed annually to the indigent, by the *City Companies*, from various funds given for the purpose, amount to more than £26,000. A few of them give respectively from £1000 to £4000 per annum.

East India Companies' Warehouses.

Among the *public commercial buildings*, may well be placed the above warehouses: They are twenty-six in number; but that slightly expresses their grandeur, unless the extent of most of them, with the value of their merchandize, are comprehended in the view. Some of them are built in a good style of architecture, for their uses; and all of them deserve the notice of the curious stranger. Their respective situations are stated in a list of *public buildings*, in a subsequent page.

Board of Ordnance-office.

In speaking of the old palaces of *Whitehall* and *Westminster*, we noticed the public offices erected on their scites, worthy of regard. There is one office, however, in that quarter, which we accidentally passed by, although a very handsome building. It is the office belonging to the *Board of Ordnance*, situated on the west side of *St. Margaret's-street*, *Westminster*, between *New and Old Palace-yards*. It is of stone, and is simple and elegant in its architecture.

BUILDINGS BELONGING TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, LEARNED SOCIETIES, &c.

The Temple.

THIS is an immense building, stretching from Fleet-street to the River, north and south; and from Lombard-street Whitefriars, to Essex-street in the Strand, east and west.

This place takes its name from its being founded by the *Knights Templars* in England. The *Templars* were *Crusaders*, who, about the year 1118, formed themselves into a military body at *Jerusalem*, and guarded the roads, for the safety of pilgrims. In time the order became very powerful. The *Templars* in Fleet-street, in the thirteenth century, frequently entertained the king, the pope's nuncio, foreign ambassadors, and other great personages.

The *Temple* afterwards passed to the *Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem*, who had their chief house for England, in Clerkenwell, on the scite of St. John's-square. They shortly granted the *Temple* for £10 *per annum* rent, to the students of the common laws of England, in the possession of whom, and their successors, it has remained.

It is now divided into two societies of these students, called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, and having the name (in common with like law societies in *London*) of *Inns of Court*.

These societies consist of *Benchers*, *Barristers*, and *Students*. The government is vested in the *Benchers*. In term time they dine in the hall of the society, which is called keeping *Commons*. To dine a fortnight in each term, is deemed *keeping*

the term; and sixteen of these terms qualifies a student (in the *Inner Temple*) to be called to the bar, that is to be entitled to plead and manage causes for clients in the courts. In the *Middle Temple*, the number of terms necessary to qualify a student for the bar, is *twenty-eight*.

These societies have the following officers and servants: A treasurer, sub-treasurer, steward, chief butler, three under butlers, upper and under cook, a pannier-man, a gardner, two porters, and two wash-pots.

Anciently the society used their bread as plates; and they drank out of wooden cups. At present their customs are very simple, but their fare is extremely good, although plain, and restricted to certain kinds for each day. There is no wine allowed the students (with the exception of particular days, and of the particular customs of the several inns, which differ a little); but they are permitted to find wine for themselves. The *Benchers* drink excellent wines; are unrestricted in fare; and live very well, which these societies can perfectly afford, being extremely wealthy.

None but a cynic will quarrel with their good living. But the *Benchers* assume and exercise a power that can scarcely be reconciled to the reason of the thing. They examine students as to their proficiency in the knowledge of law, and call candidates to the bar, or reject them, *at pleasure, and without appeal*. We have seen that a student *eats* his way to the bar; and there can be no great harm in that, because his client will take the liberty of afterwards judging how far he has otherwise qualified himself. But every man that eats in these societies, should be called, or the rejection should be founded solely on his ignorance of the law, and should be subject to an appeal to a higher jurisdiction. Otherwise the

power of the *Benchers* may be exercised on *private* or *party* motives.

The expence of going through the course of these societies is not great. In the *Inner Temple*, a student pays on admission, for fees of the society, £3. 6s. 8d. which, with other customary charges, amounts to £4. 2s. A duty is also paid to the king of £16. 5s. amounting all together to £20. 7s. *Terms* may be kept for about 10s. per week; and, in fact, students may dine at a cheaper rate here than any where beside. The expences in the principal societies of like nature, are something greater.

The *Temple* is an irregular building. In Fleet-street are two entrances, one to the *Inner* and the other to the *Middle Temple*. The latter has a front in the manner of *Inigo Jones*, of brick, ornamented with four large stone pilasters, of the Ionic order, with a pediment. It is too narrow, and being lofty, wants proportion. The passage to which it leads, although designed for carriages, is narrow, inconvenient, and mean.

The principal part of the ground of the *Temple* is occupied with irregular courts. The situation, however, is uncommonly fine, and that great space of ground might be made a noble ornament to the *city*. The *Thames* should be unmasked here, since the interests of commerce will allow of that. Openings from a street to a broad and beautiful river are among the best decorations of a town. The government, the city of *London*, and the proprietors of estates such as the *Temple*, should join in the improvement of the metropolis, in which they have a mutual interest.

We do not insinuate any censure of the *Benchers* of either *Temple*. Without an entire alteration of the plan, they do all that can be done to adorn the place. The *garden* of the *Inner Temple* is not only a most happy situation, but is laid out with

great taste, and kept in most perfect order. It is chiefly covered with green sward, which is pleasing to the eye, especially in a city, and is most agreeable to walk on. It lies along the river; is of great extent, and has a spacious gravel walk, or terrace, on the water's edge. It forms a crowded promenade in summer; and at such times is an interesting spot.

The *Middle Temple* has a garden, but much smaller, and not so advantageously situated.

The *hall* of the *Middle Temple* is a spacious and elegant room, in its style. Many great feasts have been given in it in old times. It is well worth a visit.

The *Inner Temple hall* is a comparatively small room; but is a fine room. It is ornamented with the portraits of several of the judges. Before this hall is a broad paved terrace, forming an excellent promenade, when the gardens are not sufficiently dry.

There are too good libraries belonging to these societies, open to students, (and to others on application to the librarian) from ten in the morning till one; and in the afternoon from two till six.

The *Temple church* belongs in common to the two societies. The *Knights Templars* built their church on this scite; but that was destroyed, and the present edifice was erected by the *Knights hospitallers*. It is gothic, and very beautiful; although it has this great defect (especially in a gothic building) that the aisles are too wide for their height. It has three aisles, running east and west, and two cross aisles. At the western end is a spacious round tower, the inside of which forms an elegant and singular entrance into the church, from which it is not separated by close walls, but merely by arches. The whole edifice within has a very

uncommon, and very noble aspect. The roof of the *church* is supported by slight pillars of Sussex marble; and there are three windows at each side, adorned with small pillars of the same marble. The entire floor is of flags of black and white marble. The roof of the *tower* is supported with six pillars, having an upper and lower range of small arches, except on the eastern side, opening into the church. The length of the *church* is eighty-three feet; the breadth sixty, and the height thirty-four. The height of the inside of the tower is forty-eight feet, and its diameter on the floor fifty-one.

A modern screen of wainscot divides the porch and the church, to the great injury of the effect of the whole plan. The pillars of the tower are wainscotted with oak, to the height of eight feet, which also injures the plan.

In the porch (or tower) are the tombs of eleven *Knights Templars*; eight of them have the figures of armed knights on them, three of them being the tombs of so many Earls of Pembroke.

The organ of this church is one of the finest in the world. On the whole, this place will well pay the labor of a visit.

Since the reign of Henry VIII. the superior clergyman of this church, is called the *Master of the Temple*. He is constituted such by the king's letters patent, without institution or induction.

The *Temple church* is open for divine service, every day, at eight o'clock in the morning, and at four in the afternoon. There are four entrances into the *Temple*, besides those in Fleet-street; and it is a thoroughfare during the day, but the gates are shut at night. The gardens are open to the public in summer.

Lincoln's Inn.

This building, which is one of the principal *Inns of Court*, is situated on the west side of Chancery-lane, very nearly in the centre of the metropolis. On its scite anciently stood the house of the *Blackfriars*, previous to their moving to the quarter which still retains their name; and the palace of the *Bishop of Chichester*. The ground was afterwards granted to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, from whom it derives its name. It appears to have reverted to the *Bishops of Chichester*, since a bishop of that see conveyed it to certain students of law, in whom, or their successors, it has ever since remained.

Lincoln's Inn, with its garden and squares, occupies a very extensive piece of ground, which might be rendered a great ornament to the town. The buildings are mostly of brick, old, and irregular in their form. An attempt has been made, but never completed, to rebuild the *Inn*, on a regular and noble plan. A very considerable range of rooms, called the *Stone-buildings*, faces the west, having a spacious and very beautiful garden, the whole length in front, with *Lincoln's-inn fields* (or square) beyond. This plan (the work of *Sir Robert Taylor*) is simple and elegant in its exterior architecture; and the rooms, or chambers, are on a grand and commodious scale.

In the old part of the building, the *hall* is the only thing that is worth seeing. It is an extremely fine room, and is used, not only for the *commons* of the society, but for *sittings* before the *Lord Chancellor*, in certain matters relative to suits in chancery. At the upper end of the hall, is a picture that deserves the notice of a stranger, as the production of *Hogarth*, although of a species in which he was

not most successful. The subject is—*St. Paul before Agrippa and Festus.*

The visitor may easily learn when there are sittings in this hall, at which time he may be present without introduction.

Lincoln's-inn has a large *chapel*, a very clumsy building, in the gothic style. The design is by *Inigo Jones*; who seems, by this specimen, not to have perceived the characteristic beauties of that style. This chapel is reared on huge pillars and arches, which form an open walk beneath the floor of the chapel. This is a useless promenade; being too cold for bad weather, and in fine weather too much secluded.

The *garden* of *Lincoln's-inn* is one of the finest promenades within the capital. It is laid out with great taste, and kept in excellent order. In summer, it is open to the public.

Lincoln's-inn has a very good *library*. The society is constituted like those of the Temple; the terms of admission, and the time necessary to qualify the students for the bar, being a little different.

Gray's Inn.

This place deserves to be noticed for its fine garden, which is a most agreeable promenade, and is open to the public in summer. *Gray's Inn* is situated on the north side of Holborn. It derives its name from the *Lord Grays*, who had a house here.

No other *Inns of Court* are distinguished by any thing that deserves the stranger's visit.

Doctor's Commons.

This is an old brick building, of considerable extent, situated a little to the south of *St. Paul's Church-yard*. It consists chiefly of two squares. This establishment is properly a college for students

of the Civil and Ecclesiastical laws. It contains, however, various courts, in which those laws are administered, subject to the common and statute law of the land; and several offices belonging to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the see of London. It possesses a library, mostly consisting of books of history, or relating to the faculty of civil or canon laws.

The subjects of jurisdiction of these courts, are remnants of the ancient power of the ecclesiastics in this country.

The scite of *Doctor's Commons*, affords an opportunity of improving the vicinity of St. Paul's, by the erecting of a noble edifice, for the several civil and ecclesiastical courts and offices.

College of Physicians.

This is a handsome edifice, situated in Warwick-lane, north-east of St. Paul's church-yard. In the front is a portico of stone, in the form of an octagon, crowned with a dome. This entrance leads into a square court, surrounded with brick buildings, adorned with stone. The western front, which faces the entrance, is a very elegant piece of architecture. In this court are statues of *Charles II.* and of *Sir John Cutler*, in niches in the building. The latter was a celebrated miser; and, it is related of him, that he tricked the college out of the honor of a statue, by a donation he afterwards charged to them, in his books, as a debt.

The college is provided with convenient rooms for its several occasions. In the great hall are portraits and busts of several eminent medical men; among which are those of the great *Sydenham*, and the illustrious *Harvey*.

A good library, belonging to the college, was given by *Sir Theodore Mayerne*, Physician to

James I. and Charles I. and augmented by the *Marquis of Dorchester*, one of the fellows of the college.

This society was originally instituted by a charter of Henry VIII. at the instance chiefly of *Dr. Linacre*, physician to that monarch; and its privileges have been since confirmed and enlarged by acts of parliament, and various charters. The college consists of a *president*, *censors*, and *fellows*; and its proposed object is to prevent the practice of physic by ignorant pretenders to the science, or mercenary impostors. This should seem, however; not the best remedy for the evil; no metropolis existing in which *empirics* commit such prodigious depredations on property, or inflict such enormous *evils* under the pretence of *cures*, as in *London*. We do not enter into the question of remedy here, but we warn all strangers, not to look into the *advertisements of a newspaper* for a *physician* or a *surgeon*.

*House of the Society for the Encouragement of
Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, &c.*

This edifice is situated in John street, in the Adelphi, to the south of the Strand. The exterior is in a noble style of architecture; but that is partly lost, from its being of brick, ornamented with stone, a mixture inconsistent with grandeur. The interior is peculiarly elegant, and very commodious for the uses of the society. But that which characterises this building, and has rendered it and the society to which it belongs, celebrated on the continent, is the great room of the society. This is a fine proportioned apartment; being forty-seven feet in length; forty-two feet in breadth; and forty feet in height. It is lighted at the top by a dome. The walls are ornamented with a series of pictures, by our coun-

tryman BARRY, designed to illustrate this maxim
 “That the attainment of happiness, individual and
 public, depends on the cultivation of the human fa-
 culties.”

The first, represents *mankind in a savage state*, with its attendant misery;—the second, a *Grecian harvest-home*, or a thanksgiving to *Ceres* and *Bacchus*;—the third, the *Victors at the Olympic Games*;—the fourth, *Navigation*;—the fifth, the *Society of Arts, &c.*—and the last, *Elysium*, or the state of final retribution.

We shall describe these pictures in the order of their merit, as it appears to us. On the southern wall, which faces the entrance to the room, is

The Victors at the Olympic Games.

It occupies that whole side of the room; and is forty-two feet long, and eleven feet ten inches high. The artist has chosen that point of time when the victors in the several games are passing in procession, before the *Hellanodicks* or *Judges*, to be crowned with olive, in the presence of all the Grecians. At the right hand, the three judges are seated on a throne, ornamented with medallions of Solon, Lycurgus, and other Legislators, and with trophies of the victories of Salamis, Marathon, and Thermopylæ. Near the foot of the throne, is a table, at which the scribe is writing, in the Olympic records, the name, family, and country of the conqueror; an inferior *hellanodick* is crowning a victor in the foot-race, who has already received a branch of palm, which he holds in his hand. Next to him is a foot-racer, who ran armed with a helmet, spear, and shield. Immediately following is a group, of most uncommon merit for the vigour of its expression. It is formed of two young athletic figures, the one a *Pancratiast*, the other the victor at the *Cestus*; they bear on their

shoulders their aged father, whom the painter intends to be *Diagoras of Rhodes*. This old man having in his youth been celebrated for his victories in the games, has now the happiness of enjoying the fruit of that virtuous education he had given his sons. Some of the spectators are strewing flowers around the old man's head; and one of his friends is grasping his right hand, and supposed to be making the celebrated and significant speech, recorded on this occasion, "*Now, Diagoras die, for thou canst not be made a god.*" A boy has hold of the arm of one of the victors, who is his father, and is looking up, with joy in his countenance, at the honours conferred upon him. Near this group are a number of persons, the chief of whom represents *Pericles* speaking to *Cymon*. In the person of *Pericles* the painter has introduced the likeness of the late *Earl of Chatham*.

Next appears, in the front of the picture, a horse-racer, mounted; and close to him, a chariot, drawn by four horses. In the chariot is *Hiero*, of Syracuse; and round it are several persons with musical instruments, accompanied by youths, forming a chorus, which is led by *Pindar* playing on his lyre.

Behind the stadium, in the distance on the left, is a view of the beautiful Grecian temple of *Jupiter Olympus*, standing on an eminence.

At one end of the picture, is a statue of *Minerva*; at the other that of *Hercules* trampling on *Envy*. At the base of the statue of *Hercules*, the artist has introduced his own portrait, in the character of *Timanthus*, holding in his hand a picture of the *Cyclops* and *Satyrs*.

This is a most beautiful picture. It is marked by the harmony and grandeur of its composition; by the respective sweetness and spirit of most of its parts. The strength of the athletic youths is finely

delineated. The boy, in the same group, is an example of infantine excellence. But that which most dignifies this admirable group, is the feeling and passion exhibited in the figures, according to their various circumstances. The youths, in the midst of their triumph, have an air of modesty, employed by the painter with great felicity, to enhance the value of their victory. The exultation of the old man is unqualified (with the same sense of propriety in the painter) because he triumphs through his sons, the last and greatest of his honours.

The horse, with his rider, the victor in the single horse-race, may well serve as a model to sculptors. They are distinguished by elegance of form, and gracefulness of motion. The *impatient* steeds in the chariot form a fine contrast with the last-mentioned subject.

The temple is a most happy object for the distant ground; and gives a general air of serenity and quiet to the picture, notwithstanding the fire of some of its parts.

On the northern wall is

The Elysium;

which is of the same dimensions as the picture we have just described. By many of the ablest judges it is deemed the finest of this series of paintings. For sublimity of design, it is certainly superior to the *Olympic Games*; but, for completeness of effect we think it inferior.

The object of this picture, is to exhibit to the spectator, such personages of all nations and ages, as have been the ornaments and benefactors of the world.

At the extremity, on the left hand, is a group, consisting of Roger Bacon, Archimedes, Descartes, and Thales; behind whom are Sir Francis Bacon, Copernicus, Gallileo, and Sir Isaac Newton, re-

garding a solar system, which two angels are unveiling and explaining to them; near the angel who is holding the veil, is Columbus, with a chart of his voyage; and close to him, Epaminondas, with his shield, Socrates, Cato the younger, the elder Brutus, and Sir Thomas More. Behind Marcus Brutus is William Mollineux, holding his book of the case of Ireland; near Columbus is Lord Shaftesbury, John Locke, Zeno, Aristotle, and Plato; and in the opening between this group and the next, are Dr. William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and the Honorable Robert Boyle. The next group are Legislators. King Alfred the Great is leaning on the shoulders of William Penn, who is shewing his tolerant, pacific code of equal laws to Lycurgus; standing around them are Minos, Trajan, Antoninus, Peter the Great of Russia, Edward the Black Prince, Henry the Fourth of France, and Andrea Doria, of Genoa. Here also is a group of patrons of genius—Lorenzo de Medecis, Louis the Fourteenth, Alexander the Great, Charles the First, Colbert, Leo the Tenth, Francis the First, the Earl of Arundel, and the illustrious monk, Cassiodorus. Behind Francis the First, and Lord Arundel, are Hugo Grotius, Father Paul, and Pope Adrian,

Towards the top of the picture, and near the centre, sits Homer; having on his right, Milton; and next to him, Shakespeare, Spencer, Chaucer, and Sappho. Behind Sappho sits Alcæus, who is talking with Ossian; near him are Menander, Moliere, Congreve, Bruma, Confucius, Mango Capac, &c. On the left of Homer, is the Archbishop of Cambray, with Virgil leaning on his shoulder; and near them, Tasso, Ariosto, and Danté. Behind Danté, Petrarch, Laura, Giovanni, Bocaccio.

In the second range of figures, over Edward the Black Prince and Peter the Great, are Swift, Erasmus, Cervantes; and near them, Pope, Dry-

den, Addison, Richardson, Moses Mendelsohn, and Hogarth. Behind Dryden and Pope, are Sterne, Gray, Goldsmith, Thomson, and Fielding; and near Richardson, Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Vandyke. Next Vandyke is Reubens, with his hand on the shoulder of Le Seur; and behind him is Le Brun. Next to these are Julio Romano, Dominichino, and Annibal Caracci, who are in conversation with Phidias, behind whom is Giles Hussey. Nicholas Poussin, and the Sicyonian Maid are near them, with Callimachus and Pamphilus. Apelles and Corregio are near each other. Behind Raphael, stand Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci; and behind them, Ghiberti, Donatello, Massaccio, Brunelleschi, Albert Durer, Giotto, and Cimabue.

In the right hand corner of the picture, the artist has represented Tartarus, where, among cataracts of fire, and clouds of smoke, two gigantic hands are seen, one of them holding a fire-fork, the other pulling down a number of figures, bound together by serpents, representing War, Gluttony, Extravagance, Detraction, Parsimony, and Ambition; and floating down the fiery gulph, are Tyranny, Hypocrisy, and Cruelty, with their proper attributes.

Between the Elysium and the infernal regions, are rocks, on which are placed the angelic guard; and here, in the fore-ground, is an Archangel, weighing the virtues and vices of mankind, and expressing great concern at the preponderancy of the latter. Behind this figure is an Angel, explaining to Pascal, and Bishop Butler, the analogy between nature and revealed religion.

At the top of the picture, near the centre, the painter has glanced at what is, by astronomers, called the *System of Systems*, in which the fixed stars, considered as so many suns, each with his se-

veral planet, are revolving round the GREAT CAUSE of all things.

Towards the top, on the left, are indistinctly seen, as nearly lost in the blaze of light, Cherubims, veiled with their wings, in the act of adoration, and offering incense to that INVISIBLE POWER above them, and out of the picture, from whom proceeds the light which is diffused over the whole. Groups of beautiful female figures appear at a distance beyond.

Many great difficulties were to be subdued in the composition of this grand picture; and the painter has displayed a most rich invention in the task he so boldly conceived. That multitude of personages (all of whom it was necessary to display in a conspicuous manner), are neither thrown into masses too large for relief, nor broken into parts too multiplied for the general effect. The grouping exhibits an uncommonly delicate knowledge of the art. Independent of this principal merit, most of the groups are interesting in themselves; being replete with passion and dignified sentiment. The figure of the *Archangel* is extremely grand; and the *Tartarus* is calculated to excite *terror*, its proper passion. Yet it may well be questioned, whether that object does not disturb the harmony of the picture, instead of increasing its effect by contrast, which is plainly the painter's design. Whatever may be thought of that last observation; it will scarcely be denied that there is something unworthy the elevated tone of all the other parts, in the satire against certain orders of men, introduced into this painting, by cloathing some of the *vices* the painter has personified in the infernal regions, in the characteristic habits of those orders. We forbear to mention such as are to be found here of that kind.

The Grecian Harvest-home

is a most graceful and beautiful painting. The time is the *evening*; and the warm glow over the picture, and the elegance of the principal figures, produce a splendid effect.

In the fore-ground is a double terminal figure of Sylvanus and Pan, with their proper attributes; round which young men and women, in beautiful forms, and lightly habited, are dancing to the music of a rural pipe. Behind them are oxen, with a load of corn, and other characteristic emblems of the season of the year. On one side of this groupe, appears the father, with a fillet round his head, and in his hand a staff, his aged wife entering to behold and partake of the festivity of the scene. In the opposite corner of the picture, are some rustics sitting, in drunken disorder, with the fruits of the earth and implements of husbandry near them. The distant parts of this picture exhibit a view of a fertile, cultivated country, with a farm-house, near which are men wrestling, and engaged in other manly exercises. A marriage procession is advancing from a distant temple. The picture has a singular embellishment, in a peacock, with its rich plumage, which the artist has introduced, sitting on a pent-house. Ceres, Bacchus, and Pan, are seated on clouds, looking at the festivity of their happy votaries.

This picture is at the western end of the room; and at the same end is

Man in a Savage State.

The principal figure of which is Orpheus, with a lyre in his left hand, and his right extended towards heaven. The expression of Orpheus is extremely bold. The scenery round represents the wild and mountainous country of Thrace. The painter has,

with great judgment, chosen merely for his audience, instead of trees, birds, and wild-beasts merely. The circumstances of the picture are peculiarly characteristic of the savage state. A woman at some distance, on the other side of a river, is milking a goat, her two children sitting near her, at the entrance of their habitation, a cave, where they are ill secured against a lion, who discovers them as he is prowling about for prey, and is in an attitude to seize them. Still further in the distance are seen two horses, one of which is run down by a tiger. The group round Orpheus is expressive of the wonder of savage men, on their first perception of something cultivated and excellent.

The dimensions of the two last mentioned pictures, and two at the opposite end (which we are about to describe) are alike. Each is fifteen feet two inches in length; and eleven feet, ten inches in height.

Navigation.

The noble river, the Thames, is, with great propriety, introduced into this picture to represent navigation. In the midst of the water, seated in a triumphal car, is the Thames personified. He steers himself with one hand, and holds a mariner's compass in the other. Surrounding the car, and bearing it along, are the great navigators, Sir Francis Drake, and Sir Walter Raleigh, Sebastian Cabot, and the late Captain Cook. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, are in front of the car, in the action of meeting it, prepared to bring the Thames the tribute of their various productions. Mercury is overheard, summoning the nations together; and Nereids follow the car, bearing articles of *English Manufacture*. And, in the back ground, is a view of the chalky cliffs of the English coast.

We cannot view this picture with that almost entire regard and veneration we feel for all the former. The River God, riding upon the waters, is a happy subject, though not uncommon. But the idea of the car being borne along by *men* (in *modern dresses* too) however great those men, degrades the scheme, and casts something like an air of ridicule upon the story. The person of the Thames is, however, extremely grand; and to the Nereids, the painter has given exquisite grace, and admirable expression.

Mr. *Barry* has very lately added a *naval pillar* to this picture*. Novelty distinguishes the design of this pillar. Tritons are bearing it aloft; and in the act of placing it on a rock, in the river. The base is spacious, and surrounded with a balustrade. Round the pillar, to the top, from the base, winds a gallery, and the pillar is crowned with a temple. Figures at the foot are viewing the work. A bridge of one arch is thrown from the shore to the rock.

The design of the gallery is to enable spectators to see the story, as it is progressively told on the pillar, in *basso relievo*. Of the pillars of Trajan, &c. at Rome, only small portions of the *basso relievo*, can be distinctly seen, since the spectator is always on the ground. The idea of a gallery like this we have described, is not very promising. Yet the painter has contrived to make this naval pillar very graceful, from the justness of its proportions.

The notion of a temple at the top of a pillar, for an ornament, is alike unpromising with the former. And neither the one nor the other should, we think, be imitated; although, here these defects are in some degree compensated by the delicacy of the execution, which is in an uncommonly fine style.

* It was finished in 1801.

The bridge, thrown from the bank to the rock, is, we think, trifling, and destructive of part of the effect of the pillar.

The painter, no doubt, made both this bridge, and the gallery, from the sense of the necessity of a practicable use of the subject. *Basso relievo* is useless, if not seen; and cannot be seen from the ground above a few feet. But this rather suggests the impropriety of carving stories on a pillar, higher than a few feet from the ground. No opportunity for sculpture should, indeed, be lost; but it should not be placed out of the reach of sight.

There seems no necessary idea of use in the bridge. There are obvious ways of arriving at the rock without the bridge; and the idea of *utility* (great as is its effect) does not excuse this petite building, which would be more aptly placed in a landscape.

The Tritons are mounted on sea-horses; and may be justly ranked among the most successful examples of the art; especially the Triton in the front of the picture.

The Society of Arts, &c.

This picture is on the same wall with the last. It represents the distribution of rewards by the society; and consists chiefly of portraits of the principal members.

On the left side stands the late Lord Romney, at the time of painting the picture, president of the society. Near the president stands his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and sitting at the corner of the picture, holding in his hand the instrument of the institution, is Mr. William Shipley, "*whose public spirit gave rise to this society* *." Arthur

* These words are engraven on a gold medal, voted to Mr. Shipley in the year 1758.

Young, among others, is producing specimens of grain to the president. Near him is Mr. More, formerly secretary, distinguishable by the pen he holds. On the right hand of the late Lord Romney, stands the present Lord Romney; and on the left, the late Owen Salisbury Brereton, Esq. Towards the centre of the picture is the late Mrs. Montague, who early graced the society with her name and subscription; and greatly to their honor, her example was imitated by the late Duchess of Northumberland, and other ladies †.

Mrs. Montague is in the act of recommending the ingenuity and industry of a young female, whose work she is producing. Near her are the late Duchess of Northumberland, the present Duke of Northumberland; the late Joshua Steele, Esq. the late Sir George Saville, Bart. Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, Soame Jennings, and James Harris, Esqrs. and the Duchess of Rutland, and the Duchess of Devonshire. Between these ladies, the late Dr. Samuel Johnson stands, pointing out Mrs. Montague's act to their grace's attention.

Beyond these is his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and near him the late Edmund Burke. Nearer the right is the late Edward Hooper, Esq. and the late Keane Fitzgerald, Esq. The late Duke of Northumberland; the Earl of Radnor; William Locke, Esq. and Dr. William Hunter, are examining some drawings by a youth, to whom a premium has been adjudged. On the right are the late Lord Viscount Folkstone, first president of the society; his son the late Earl of Radnor; and Doctor Stephen Hales. The back-ground is relieved with part of the front of Somerset-house, next the river; and St. Paul's.

† It ought to be made generally known, that Ladies may become members of this institution.

The artist has also introduced a picture and statue. The subject of the picture is the Fall of Lucifer, designed by Mr. Barry, when the Royal Academy had selected six of its members to paint pictures for St. Paul's Cathedral; the statue is that of the Grecian mother dying, and in those moments attentive only to the safety of her child. In the corners of the picture are represented many articles which have been invented or improved by the encouragement of this society*.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the noble persons introduced into this picture, are all portraits, and are dressed in the state robes of their rank.

This is a very fine picture of its kind. But the practice of introducing portraits into an historical or poetic subject, is certain to produce tameness. When the painter binds himself also to introduce a number of persons on the scene in like dresses, he fetters his imagination, and what might have been a painting of infinite variety, is a comparatively unrelieved and barren scene.

We have spoken freely of the blemishes of these paintings, because it is the character of great works not to be injured in fame, by a candid exposition of their faults. And we have been thus minute in describing each picture of the series, because they are among the chief ornaments of this capital, *whether national or foreign*; and, to the honor of our country, are the production of the *English School*.

* Mr. Barry has lately introduced into this picture, a very elegant model of a tea-urn of his own invention. It is in the form of an egg, upright, having serpents twisted round it; from the mouth of one of which the water is drawn. At the same time he added models for coin, so contrived as to preserve the letters, &c. from wearing out.

The history of the origin of these paintings, reflects mutual lustre on the *Society* and on *Mr. Barry*. The artist made an offer to decorate the walls of the great room, without other expence to the society than the cost of materials. The offer was accepted with the liberality becoming that noble institution. The cost of the *Society*, in colours, canvass, &c. was £750. But, though it became the *Society* to accept the painter's offer, in the spirit of the proposal, they voluntarily, and very properly, remunerated him by a vote, enabling him to exhibit the pictures in their room for a certain time, from which *Mr. Barry* derived a considerable sum*.

Formerly the paintings in the great room were open to the public; of late, by order of the *Society*, a note from a subscriber is necessary to admission. It is painful to censure *one* fault, where all beside merits praise; yet, it is to be lamented, that the great room is not open as formerly. We know the abuse to which such things are liable; but, the abuse is to be remedied, without hiding this fine room from the world. It is to be observed, however, that strangers will find no difficulty in obtaining the name (for admission) of any member of this institution.

The *Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.* was instituted in 1753. The idea was suggested by *Mr. Shipley*, an ingenious artist; and eagerly patronized by the *late Lord Folkstone*, and the *late Lord Romney*. The institution consists of a *President*, twelve *Vice-presidents*, various *officers*, and an indefinite number of *subscribers*, it being supported solely by voluntary contributions. The pre-

* *Mr. Barry* was afterwards robbed of a large part of this money.

sent President is the Duke of Norfolk ; and the Vice-presidents, the Dukes of Richmond, Northumberland, Portland ; the Earls of Radnor, Liverpool ; Lords Romney, Ranelagh ; the Hon. Robert Clifford ; Sir William Dolben, Bart. Sir Watkin Lewes, Knt. Thomas Pitt, Esq. and Caleb Whitefoord, Esq.

Premiums are given by the *Society*, to promote excellence in the several objects of the institution ; a correspondence in each branch maintained to the same end ; and the transactions of the *Society* published annually. In a room are preserved models and drawings of improvements offered to the *Society* from time to time, or for which premiums have been given, such as implements of husbandry, &c.

Among many liberal rules of this *Society*, there is one of peculiar merit. Strangers are permitted to be present at the sittings of the *Society*, on the introduction of members ; the stranger's name being proposed for that purpose, and no objection made*.

HOSPITALS *and other* PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Greenwich Hospital.

ALTHOUGH this building is not situated in the metropolis, yet it is a foundation so closely connected with *London*, and is of such extraordinary magnificence, and so well worthy the attention of all persons visiting this *City*, that we will begin our

* There are other institutions that we shall notice hereafter as such ; but having no building belonging to them of note, they do not belong to this head of the work.

account of buildings, dedicated to public charities, with this edifice.

Greenwich Hospital was founded by *William and Mary*, for *invalid seamen*; and is situated on the southern bank of the *Thames*, at the distance of five miles from *London-bridge*. It consists of four grand buildings, absolutely separated from each other, yet forming a very entire and most beautiful plan, especially when viewed from the river, to which its main front presents itself. The four different buildings are disposed in the following manner:—Two are next to the river, from which they are separated by a spacious terrace, 865 feet in length; and have a grand area, or square, between them, 273 feet wide, with a fine statue of *George II.* in the centre. Beyond, to the south, stand the two other parts, having an interval between them, considerably less than the grand square (being 115 feet wide) the effect of which is to make that connexion among the parts, which this edifice appears to have from the river.

The northern buildings are after one of the finest designs of *Inigo Jones*, and correspond in their style and ornaments, which are of the *Corinthian* order.

The southern are designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and correspond as to their effect, although there is some small difference between them. They have each a *Doric* collonade, surrounding all that part which is seen from the river or terrace, twenty feet high, with an entablature and ballustrade; and each is ornamented (at the corner seen from the river) with a dome, supported by duplicated columns, of the *composite* order, with four projecting groups of columns, at the quoins, and crowned with a turret.

The whole of *Greenwich Hospital* is of *Portland* stone, except some subordinate parts, which are,

however, to be taken down, and rebuilt of stone.

The grandeur of the effect of this whole edifice, thus decorated, and presenting so much rich variety without discordance, is scarcely to be imagined. And the effect, as to its beauty and variety, is heightened by the *grand square* and the *area* beyond, being terminated with a view of the *Observatory*, standing on a hill in *Greenwich Park*.

This noble edifice will shew, by contrast, the impropriety of throwing buildings into *squares*, inclosed on all sides. On that plan we might have had a fine front to the river, with melancholy, though ornamented walls, within the square; but that most beautiful range of architecture, on each side of the extensive avenue (as it may be called) reaching from the northern to the southern extremity of the edifice, terminated in an uncommonly fine manner, with the park, the hill, and observatory, would not have been, as it now is, the boast of this country, and the admiration of foreigners.

Another advantage results from this disposition of the Buildings of *Greenwich Hospital*. The intervals between the four several parts being open at every end, they ventilate the whole place, instead of their forming wells (as they would, if inclosed) of stagnant and damp air.

Of the two northern buildings of the *Hospital*, that on the western side of the grand square, is called *King Charles's*; and part of that was accustomed to be the occasional residence of *Charles*. The other is called *Queen Anne's*.

Of the two southern buildings, that on the west of the area is named *King William's* and the other *Queen Mary's*.

Under the roof of the *King William's* building, the great hall, or (as it is usually called) the

Painted Hall, the entrance to which is by a very elegant vestibule, lighted by the dome of the building. From the vestibule a large flight of steps leads into the *saloon*, or *grand hall*, which is 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high; ornamented with a range of Corinthian pilasters, standing on a basement, and supporting a rich entablature above. Between them, on the southern side are the windows, two rows in height, the jambs of which are ornamented with roses enamelled. On the northern side are recesses answering to the windows, in which are painted, in chiaro-oscuro, the following allegorical figures, viz. *Hospitalitas*, *Magnanimitas*, *Liberalitas*, *Misericordia*, *Generositas*, *Bonitas*, *Benignitas*, *Humanitas*.

This is a very fine room; and the ceiling is particularly beautiful. Another flight of steps leads from this room to the *upper hall*, the ceiling and sides of which are adorned with various paintings.

The painting of this *hall* cost £6,685.

In the *vestibule* of the *great hall* is the model of an *antique ship*, presented by the *late Lord Anson*; the original, which is of marble, and was found in the villa *Mattea*, in the 16th century, now stands before the church of *Santa Maria in Rome*, hence called *Santa Maria in Navicella*.

The Chapel.

The entrance to this celebrated edifice, is by a vestibule, corresponding with that of the great hall; but not like that, open to the top of the dome. In this vestibule are four niches, containing the statues of *Faith*, *Hope*, *Charity*, and *Meekness*, executed at Coade's artificial stone manufactory, from designs by *West*. From this a flight of fourteen steps leads into the chapel, through a most beautiful portal, having large folding doors of mahogany.

The body of the *chapel* is 111 feet long, and 52 broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors, and for the several officers, &c.

Immediately within the entrance, is a portico, of six fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high, of the Ionic order. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade. On a tablet, in the front of the gallery, is a *basso-relievo*, representing the figures of angels sounding the harp.

On each side of the organ gallery are four noble and beautiful columns, of the Corinthian order, their shafts of *Scagliola*, in imitation of Sienna marble, by *Richter*, and their capitals and bases of statuary marble: at the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, supporting the arched ceiling and roof.

There are two ranges of windows. Over the lower are paintings in *chiaro-oscuro*, of some of the principal events in the life of Christ. The walls are decorated with two ranges of pilasters, the upper having shafts of *Scagliola*, corresponding with the eight great columns. The arched ceiling is divided into compartments, enriched with foliage, *Golocchi*, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted in *chiaro-oscuro*, the Apostles and Evangelists.

The communion table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near eight feet long; the ascent to which is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corns, and vine foliage. The table is supported by six cherubims, standing on a white marble step of the same dimensions as the table.

Over the *Altar* is a painting by *West*, of the *Escape of St. Paul from shipwreck on the Island of*

Melita. On each side the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by *Bacon*; one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the Eucharist. In the segment between the great cornice and the ceiling, is a painting of the *Ascension*, designed by *West*, in *chiaro-oscuro*; forming the last of a series of paintings of the life of our Saviour, which surround the chapel.

The middle of the aisle, and the spaces round the altar and organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble in *golocchi*, frets, and other ornaments; having in the center, an anchor and seaman's compass, finely executed.

The pulpit is circular, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above of the same, richly carved. In the six inter-columns are *alto-relievos*, taken from the Acts of the Apostles. The reader's desk is square, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit. In the four inter-columns are also *alto-relievos* from the prophets.

There are many decorations in this *chapel*, beside those we have described; but we have attempted only the outline. Perhaps it is too profusely ornamented. But it would be fastidious to a fault, to censure a small excess in a work of such exquisite beauty, as the interior of this chapel is. The design of the architecture of this interior, was by the late *Mr. James Stuart*, surnamed the *Athenian Stuart*, from the *Antiquities of Athens*, published by him: and worthy it is of his fine taste.

Council Room.

This apartment, which is in *King Charles's* building, is worth the stranger's notice. It contains several paintings, chiefly portraits.

On the north, is an entrance to the *hospital* from the river. An iron ballustrade runs the length of the terrace, having gates opening to a flight of steps, leading down to the water. On the outside of the ballustrade is a quay, paved with broad stone flags. On the east and west are two entrances, corresponding with each other, by iron gates, with rusticated piers, adjoining to which are the porter's lodges.

These gates are open to the public during the day. The *chapel* may be seen for *sixpence*; and the *great hall* for sixpence.

We may add to what we have said of the rich ornaments of this edifice, that each of the grand *collonades*, attached to the two southern buildings, is 347 feet in length, having a return pavillion 70 feet in length; and that they are composed of more than 300 duplicated columns and pilasters, of Portland-stone. The stranger, we are persuaded, will return highly gratified by his visit to *Greenwich Hospital*; which is one of the finest modern buildings in Europe, and, without exception, the most superb and beautiful edifice in the world, applied to a charitable use.

The Infirmary.

This is a square building of brick, 190 feet in length, and 175 in breadth. It was designed by the *late Mr. Stuart*, and is a very valuable addition to the institution, to relieve the *hospital* from the sick. The *infirmary* is very commodious, and is calculated to hold 256 patients. It has apartments for a physician, a surgeon, with their respective assistants, and a matron. Within the walls are hot and cold baths; and it has a small chapel, in which prayers are read twice in the week, by the chaplains, to the patients.

The School.

This building, also was designed by *Mr. Stuart*. It is 146 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, exclu-

sive of a colonade, of the *Tuscan* order, intended for a play-place, and shelter for the boys in bad weather, which is 180 feet long, and 20 feet broad.

The *school-room* is 100 feet long, and 25 broad, capable of containing 200 boys. The apartments of the boys are fitted up with hammocks instead of beds. Here are rooms for the guardian, nurses, and other attendants; and, at a small distance, a good house for the schoolmaster.

Present Establishment of Greenwich Hospital.

This establishment consists of a *Master* and *Governor*, a *Lieutenant-governor*, four *Captains*, and eight *Lieutenants*, with a variety of officers of the hospital; 2410 *pensioners*; 149 *nurses*; and 3000 *out-pensioners*. The number of persons residing *within the walls*, including officers, &c. amounts to nearly 2600.

The *Pensioners within the Hospital* have the following allowances: every *boatswain*, 2s. 6d. *mates* 1s. 6d. *private-man* 1s. per week for *pocket-money*; and every man indiscriminately, the following diet: one loaf of bread of sixteen ounces, and two quarts of beer, every day; one pound of mutton on Sunday and Tuesday; one pound of beef on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; and pease-soup, cheese, and butter, on Wednesday and Friday. For cloathing they are allowed, in the space of two years, a blue suit of cloathes, a hat, three pair of blue yarn hose, three pair of shoes, and four shirts.

The *out-pensioners* are allowed each £7 *per annum*, for which they have *tickets* granted them enabling them to receive it *quarterly*, at the *hospital*, or from *collectors of the customs*, or *excise*, if they reside at a distance.

The *nurses* are the *widows of seamen*; and must be under the age of forty-five at the time of admission. Their allowances are as follows: Wages

each 8*l.* a-year. Those who attend the sick 16*l.* 4*s.* such as look after the helpless pensioners 14*l.* 14*s.* and such as are in the service of the boys 15*l.* per year. Their provisions and bedding are the same as those of the pensioners. They have each a grey serge gown and petticoat yearly. When superannuated, they are allowed 20*l.* a-year.

We have entered thus at large into this establishment, because it is the most full and complete of its kind in the world.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

This is a *royal hospital for invalid soldiers*, situated on the northern bank of the river, about a mile above the western extremity of the town. It is a handsome building of brick, ornamented with stone; having two main fronts, one facing towards Hyde-park, and the other to the river. The former is simple in its style, consisting of a centre and wings, in a straight line, and having no other ornament than a plain portico. Before it, is a very extensive inclosed area, having avenues, planted with trees. The front next to the Thames is more decorated, and has a very elegant and pleasing appearance. The principal parts form three sides of a square, the centre building having a fine portico, with a piazza on each side; and the other two, noble and corresponding porticos. From the centre building, extend wings, covering two spacious quadrangles; the whole front of the *hospital* being 804 feet. The plan of this edifice was the design of *Sir Christopher Wren*.

The area, formed by the principal buildings on this side, terminates with a dwarf ballustrade, beyond which are spacious gardens, extending the whole length of the *hospital*, along the river, with which they communicate by stairs.

The gardens are laid out in a dull taste, in straight lines; and are beside blemished with this extraordinary absurdity, that, although bounded in front by the noble expanse of the Thames, they contain within them two insignificant canals.

Chelsea Hospital, with its gardens, &c. covers above forty acres of ground.

The interior of this *hospital* is in a simple but elegant style. In the centre are the *chapel* and the *great dining-hall*. The former is a large plain building; the floor paved with marble, alternately of black and white flags. The latter is a fine room, decorated at the upper end with paintings by *Cooke*, representing *Charles II.* with various devices, expressive of various attributes.

The affairs of this establishment are managed by *Commissioners*, consisting of some of the great officers of state, especially in the war department; a *Governor*, and *Lieutenant-governor*. The present number of *pensioners* amounts to 503; and of *out-pensioners* to no less than 10,000. The former are provided with all necessaries; the latter have each £12 *per annum*.

Chelsea hospital was begun by *Charles II.* continued by *James II.* and finished by *William III.*

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

This is a *royal foundation*, for the maintenance and education of poor orphans, and other poor children, situated a little to the north of Newgate-street. On its scite anciently stood the house of the *Grey-friars*, or *Mendicants*, of the order of *St. Francis*, founded by *John Ervin*, mercer, about 1225; and part of the present edifice is a cloister of the convent.

It is a very extensive building, consisting of various irregular parts. The south front, adjoining to Newgate-street, is the best, being orna-

mented with doric pilasters, placed on pedestals. In an area, before *Christ's church*, to which there is a passage from Newgate-street, this front may be fully seen. The *cloisters* serve as a thoroughfare, and a place for the boys to play in.

The *great hall* is a spacious room, in which the boys dine and sup. The present apartment was built after the great fire of *London*, when the former was burnt, at the sole charge of *Sir John Frederick*, Alderman of *London*, and cost £5000. On one side, at the upper end, is a prodigious large picture, by *Verrio*, representing *James II.* surrounded by his nobles, and receiving the president, governors, and many of the children of the *hospital*. In this picture are half-lengths of *Edward VI.* and *Charles II.* which are represented hanging as portraits. On the same side, at the lower end, is a painting, representing *Edward VI.* delivering the charter of the *hospital* to the lord-mayor and aldermen, who are in their robes, and kneeling. Near the king is the *good Bishop Ridley*. In this *hall* is a fine organ. In the winter, after Christmas, an anthem is sung, in the evening, about six o'clock, by the boys, accompanied by the organ; which is usually attended by a large, but select company, admitted by tickets. The stranger will find no difficulty in obtaining one of these; and this is a ceremony worthy of his notice.

In a spacious apartment in which the governors meet, called the *Court Room*, are portraits of *Edward VI.* and of the chief benefactors to the *hospital*. The portrait of *Edward* is by *Holbein*, an unquestionable original, and a very fine painting.

In a room, entirely lined with stone, are kept the *records, deeds, and other writings*, of the *hospital*. One of the books is a curious piece of antiquity. It is the earliest record of the *hospital*; and contains the *anthem* sung by the first children,

very beautifully *illuminated*, according to the custom of the time.

The *writing-school* is a handsome modern building of brick; supported on pillars, forming a spacious covered walk. The *grammar-school* is a plain brick building, more recently erected.

This *hospital* originated in the following manner. The convent of the *Grey-friars*, on the scite of which it rose, being surrendered to *Henry VIII.* that monarch, a little before his death, founded *Christ-church hospital*, granting the monastery to the *City*, for the relief of the poor. Other lands were granted to the *City* for the same purpose by *Henry*. But the object being neglected, *Edward VI.* at the instance of *Ridley*, Bishop of *London*, sent a letter to the *Lord-mayor*, inviting his assistance in relieving the poor; and, shortly afterwards, a regular system of relief for the metropolis was formed, of which this *hospital* made one principal part. The poor were distinguished by classes. *St. Bartholomew's* and *St. Thomas's hospitals*, were destined to relieve the *diseased*; *Bridewell* to maintain and correct the *idle*; and *Christ's hospital* to maintain and educate the *young* and *helpless*; and the king incorporated the governors of these several *hospitals*, by the title of *The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward VI. King of England.*

This monarch also granted *Christ's hospital*, lands to the yearly value of £600 belonging to the *Savoy*; and added other benefactions; the last being his licence to take lands in *mortmain*, to the value yearly of 4000 marks.

In 1552, the house of the *Grey-friars* was first prepared for the reception of the children, and in November, in the same year, nearly 400 were admitted.

Charles II. founded a *mathematical school* in this house, for forty boys, to which he granted £1000 *per annum*, payable out of the exchequer, for seven years. Of these boys ten are yearly put out apprentices to merchant vessels, and in their place ten more received upon the foundation.

Another mathematical school for thirty-seven other boys, was afterwards founded by Mr. *Travers*, but these boys are not obliged to go to sea.

In 1681, a *writing-school* was erected at the cost of £5000 by *Sir John Moore*, Knight, Lord-mayor of the City, governor and president of the *hospital*; and, in 1694, a statue, in white marble, of this benefactor, was placed at the upper end of this room.

Besides the above schools, there is a *grammar-school*. Of more recent years, a master has been added to teach the boys *drawing*.

There are at present about 1000 children on this foundation. The boys wear a very ancient dress. It consists of a blue cloth coat, close to the body, having loose skirts of the same; yellow under-coats, and yellow worsted stockings; and a flat, round, worsted black bonnet, with the hair cut short. Their fare is plain and wholesome; they sleep in wards kept in a very cleanly state.

The governors have established a school at *Hertford*, to which they send the youngest of the children, generally to the number of 300; who are taken into the house as room is made by the apprenticing of the elder. All the girls are educated at this school.

The education given to the boys of this *hospital*, is excellent of its kind, consisting chiefly of writing and arithmetic, fitting them for merchants counting-houses. One boy is sent annually to *Oxford*, being properly educated for the church; and every three

years one is sent to *Cambridge*. And this is one of those institutions which do good, in the best way, to the country.

The permanent revenues of *Christ's hospital* are great, arising from royal and private donations in house and lands. But, without voluntary subscriptions, are inadequate to the present establishment.

By the grant of the *City*, the governors license the carts allowed to ply in the *City*, to the number of 420, who pay a small sum for the licence; they also receive a duty of about three farthings upon every piece of cloth brought to *Blackwell-hall*, granted by acts of common council.

The expenditure of this *hospital* is immense, being at present about £30,000 *per annum*, of which about £1300, is paid in salaries to the officers and servants of the foundation.

The governors, who chuse their own officers and servants, male and female, are unlimited in their number; being usually benefactors of the *hospital*, or persons of considerable importance, associated with the *Lord-mayor* and *citizens*, governors by the charter. A donation of £400 makes a governor. Formerly the sum was less; but, the office of governor being one of great trust, and of great importance in its effect to the public, enlarging the sum was wisely adopted.

The governors of *Christ's hospital* have been made *trustees* to several other extensive charities by their founders. Among the rest, is one of £10 a year *each* for life, to 400 blind men. This ought to be made known, because these funds have been often confounded with those of *Christ's hospital*, which they do not in the least augment, the governors not being at liberty to apply those new funds to any of the uses of the *hospital*.

The governors have of late entertained the idea of rebuilding *Christ's hospital*, and a model is in their possession, planned for that purpose. It is in a grand style; the east and west fronts being the principal, and most decorated. It has, however, the fault of forming a quadrangle, *entirely inclosed*.

Within the quadrangle are two *piazzas* for the boys to play in, running the whole length of the building, from north to south.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

This is a magnificent building of stone, situated between *Christ's hospital* and *Smithfield*, from which last it has an entrance, under a spacious arched gateway, which leads into a square court, surrounded with four noble buildings, of very good architecture. The grand stair-case is painted by *Hogarth*, at his own cost. Among the paintings are—*the Good Samaritan*; *the Pool of Bethesda*; and *Rohere* (the original founder of the *hospital*) laying the foundations; with *a sick man carried on a bier, attended by monks*. The *great hall* is at the head of the stair-case, in which is a full-length portrait of *Henry VIII.* the royal founder of the present institution. Here is also a full-length portrait of *Dr. Ratcliffe*, who left £100 *per annum* to this *hospital* for the improvement of the diet; and £100 *per annum* for providing linen. In this room is a fine picture of *St. Bartholomew*, with a *knife*, (the symbol of his martyrdom) in his hand. On one of the windows is painted *Henry VII. delivering the charter to the lord-mayor*. There is also a very fine portrait in this room of *Percival Pott*, many years surgeon of the *hospital*. It was painted by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; and is esteemed a striking likeness of that eminent surgeon.

St. Bartholomew's hospital was founded in 1102, by *Rahere, minstrel* to *Henry I.* *Rahere* retiring from the gay offices of his situation, founded a priory which he dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, of which he was first prior. He afterwards obtained from the king a piece of waste-ground near his priory, on which he founded this *hospital* for the *sick and maimed*, placing it under the care of the priory. The *priory* and *hospital* were surrendered to *Henry VIII.* and that monarch, in the last year of his reign, granted the *hospital* to the *City*, for the relief of the *sick and maimed*.

The present building was erected in the reign of *George II.* (in 1730), *Sir Richard Brocas, Knt.* being lord-mayor, and president of the *hospital*. Belonging to the establishment of this *hospital*, are three physicians, three surgeons, three assistant-surgeons, and an apothecary, besides dressers, &c.

All indigent persons maimed by accident, are taken into *St. Bartholomew's hospital* at all hours of the day and night, without previous recommendation. The diseased are received only on petition, signed by a governor, a committee of governors sitting every Thursday, to determine on petitions.

There are always a number of *out-patients* relieved with medical aid from the *hospital*.

Of this establishment we may justly speak with the warmest admiration. That most urgent and helpless of all cases, of a poor person mangled in his body or limbs, by accident, without means in himself or friends, of procuring medical aid, is relieved without reserve or delay, and is as skilfully treated, as if he commanded the wealth of the richest inhabitant of *London*. With respect to the diseased poor, a little form precedes relief; but it is only to ensure the best application of the funds of the *hospital*; which, without precaution, might be wasted on the less, instead of the more, pressing

cases of necessity. The *hospital* is attended by the most eminent medical men, physicians and surgeons in the metropolis; and, it not only affords a solace to the poor in sickness, or being maimed, but is a most excellent school for the young men who attend the *hospital*, in the course of their studies in medicine and surgery.

Of the other *hospitals* in the metropolis, the same may be generally observed; but we take the opportunity of speaking of *St. Bartholomew's*, to mention these topics, which ought not, for the honor of *London*, to be forgotten.

Curious Remains of the Cloister of the Priory of St. Bartholomew.

In this place we may recommend to the stranger to visit a beautiful piece of antiquity in this neighbourhood, at present put to a very singular use. At the *Black-horse livery stables*, situated in a narrow street (called the *Horse-ride*, leading into *Bartholomew-close*) behind *Smithfield-market*, on the ancient north side, is a *stable*, part of the *Cloister* of the *Priory of St. Bartholomew*. It consists of eight arches, in a most perfect state, ornamented with the rude sculpture of the times. At the north end is a door-place, now walled up, which led into the *Conventical Church*.

It is to be observed that the pavement of the stable is considerably higher than the base of the pillars that support the arch of the cloister; and the pavement of the adjoining street, higher than that of the stable.

The curious stranger may see this stable, by application to the ostler of the yard, for a very small compliment.

In a narrow passage to the north of this stable, to which passage there is an entrance (from *Bartho-*

lome-close) are many vestiges of the priory; and the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, near the same spot, is the choir of the old Conventical Church.

The Church of *St. Bartholomew the Less*, was originally the church of the hospital, and is very ancient. It is situated in the passage between Smithfield-market and the hospital.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

This edifice, situated in the *Borough of Southwark*, a little to the south of *London-bridge*, being another *royal foundation*, for like purposes as that of St. Bartholomew's, may be mentioned next in order. This foundation owes its origin to the destruction by fire, of the priory of St. Mary Overies, in 1207; the canons having erected an hospital for divine worship, till their house should be rebuilt, immediately in their own vicinity. *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of Winchester, afterwards removed the hospital to the spot where the present edifice now stands; which, belonging to the priory of Bermondsey, it was held of that religious house, till one of the abbots granted it, in 1482, to the master of the *hospital*, in whom, and his successors, it remained till surrendered to *Henry VIII.* In 1551, the lord-mayor and citizens having purchased the manor of Southwark from *Edward VI.* of which this *hospital* was part, they repaired and enlarged the building at the expence of £1100; and, in 1553, *Edward* incorporated this foundation with *Christ's hospital* and *Bridewell*, under the governance of the lord-mayor, and citizens, of *London.*

The present building was erected in 1669, by voluntary subscription, the governors setting the example of the munificence that reared this edifice.

St. Thomas's Hospital consists of three courts that run behind each other from the street. The front next the street is occupied by a pair of large iron gates for carriages, with a door of the same for foot-passengers on each side, the whole attached to stone piers at the extremities, each having a statue, representing a *patient* of the *hospital*. The first court has a collonade round the three sides, with seats next the wall. The principal front is on the east, facing the street, and is ornamented in the centre with stone, having a statue of *Henry VI.* and four statues of *patients*, with a clock at the upper extremity, under a circular pediment. Underneath this part of the building, is a passage into the second court. It has collonades round, except the centre of the north front, occupied by the chapel. The buildings over the collonades are adorned with Ionic pilasters, the east and west fronts having each a pediment in the centre. The chapel has four lofty pilasters, of the Corinthian order (with a pediment) placed on high pedestals. In the centre of the court is a brass statue of *Edward VI.* by *Sheemakers*, of considerable merit. A broad passage on the east side leads into the third court, the structure above being supported on pillars. A collonade entirely surrounds this court, and the front of the wards above, are ornamented with long, slender, Ionic pilasters. In the centre of the square, is a stone statue of *Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. Lord-mayor*, who gave £600 towards rebuilding the *hospital*, and endowed it by will with £2300.

The whole south side of the first court, containing three wards, was erected at the sole expence of *Thomas Frederick, Esq. of London*; and the opposite side, containing also three wards, at the sole expence of *Thomas Guy, Esq. Citizen and Alderman of London*, of whose magnificent charities we shall

have occasion to say more, when we come to the hospital founded and endowed solely by himself.

In *St. Thomas's* are nineteen wards, and 442 beds. The poor, maimed by accident, are received here as in *St. Bartholomew's*, at all hours of the day and night, without recommendation. The diseased poor are admitted on petition, signed by a governor; a committee of the governors sitting every Thursday to receive petitions, as at *St. Bartholomew's*.

The magnitude of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, with the relief of its many collonades, will not permit us wholly to exclude the character of the edifice from a species of grandeur. But it is time to rebuild this *hospital* in a better style; and, with this improvement might commence a system of decorating the Borough of Southwark, and its vicinity, which, at present, are more than a century behind the northern bank of the river, in the progress of refinement; and to this it may be added, that if the practice of wholly surrounding a space with buildings, so as to stagnate the air within the quadrangle, is as unhealthy as we deem it to be, no plan can be so unfit for an hospital, as an accumulation of courts behind each other.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

This magnificent building was raised at the sole expence of THOMAS GUY, a bookseller, of London, who expended £20,000 upon the building, and at his death left for its endowment the enormous sum of £220,000! It adjoins *St. Thomas's Hospital*, to which Mr. Guy was also a great benefactor, and as a school of medicine it may be considered as being attached and united to *St. Thomas's*.

There are twelve large wards, containing 432 beds, for so many in-patients; besides whom the

charity relieves nearly 2,000 out-patients every year.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

This, which is another *royal foundation*, is situated in *Bridge-street, Black-friars*, near the eastern extremity of *Fleet-street*. It derives its name from an ancient well, dedicated to *St. Bride*, or *Bridget*, in the neighbourhood. This was a royal palace as early as the time of *King John*. It was rebuilt in a magnificent manner by *Henry VIII.* for the reception of the *Emperor, Charles V.* who visited England in 1522; although it afterwards happened that the emperor lodged at the monastery of the *Black-friars*. *Henry* resided in this palace, during the time the question of his marriage with *Queen Catharine* was debating at the *Black-friars*. *Edward VI.* granted *Bridewell*, in 1553, to the *City*, for certain charitable purposes, at the solicitation of the humane *Bishop Ridley*.

It is at present used as a house of correction for dissolute persons, and idle apprentices, committed by the *city magistrates*; and for the temporary maintenance of distressed vagrants. There is, besides, in this *hospital*, an establishment for the apprenticing of youths to masters; who, being decayed tradesmen, have houses granted them by this charity, within the walls of this *hospital*, with the privilege of taking these lads, who are cloathed by the charity; the masters receiving the benefit of their labor. An apprentice on this establishment is bound for seven years, at the end of which he is entitled to the freedom of the city, and £10 towards beginning business. Formerly the *Bridewell* youths wore blue doublets, and trowsers, with white hats. At present they wear a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of blue, in the common mode, and distinguished only by a small button,

stamped with the head of *Edward VI.* These young men have often distinguished themselves by aiding at fires, in a very enterprising manner. Of late, this institution has much fallen off; and, at this time, there are only ten of these apprentices.

The present edifice consists of two courts; with a screen of one story next to the street, having an entrance under an arched gate-way. The two courts are divided by a building, running north and south, part of the palace erected by *Henry VIII.* and the greater part of the southern end of both courts, are remains of the same palace. The other parts of the old *Bridewell* being consumed in the great fire, were rebuilt in 1668, as they stand at present.

Nearly the whole south side of the two courts, is occupied by the *chapel, court-room,* and *hall,* the entrance to which is in the first court. The outer portal, the spacious stairs, and an inner door at the head of the staircase, are in the gothic style. Over the inner door, next the stairs, are the arms of England, supported by a lion and a griffin; and the inner side of the gothic arch is ornamented by *lions* and *griffins,* alternately, cut out of the stone. The stairs are entirely of walnut-tree; what is remarkable is, that they are not perceptible worn, notwithstanding their antiquity, and the great use made of them, which is partly owing to the lowness of the steps, and the ease of the ascent. The interior of the *chapel* is in a plain style, with a flat roof. It is separated from the lobby, at the head of the stairs, by a pair of iron gates, of most beautiful workmanship, and the floor is entirely of marble flags, alternately black and white. These gates and floor were the gift of *Sir William Withers, Lord-mayor,* and president of the hospital, in the reign of *Queen Anne.* The *court-room* is an interesting piece of

and distinguished only by a small

antiquity, as on its scite were held courts of justice (and probably parliaments) under our early kings. At the upper end are the old arms of England; and it is wainscotted to a certain height, with old English oak, ornamented with carved work. Formerly the oak was of that solemn colour it attains by age; and was relieved by the carving being gilt. But this fine place has, of late years, been greatly disguised by the blind rage of varnishing and modernizing by piece-meal. The beautiful veins of the oak are covered with paint, to imitate the pale, modern wainscoat: and other similar decorations added.

On the upper part of the wall, are the names, in gold letters, of benefactors to the *hospital*, with the respective dates of their gifts. The dates in this room commence with the year 1565, and end with 1713; and contain a curious object, in the difference of the execution of the lettering, between the first and the last periods, as well as the progressive improvement that may be traced in it. This place is now used only for *courts of the governors of Bethlem and Bridewell hospitals*, and occasionally for large committees.

From this room is the entrance into the *hall*, which is a very noble room. At the upper end is a fine picture, by *Holbein*, representing *Edward VI.* delivering the charter of the *hospital* to *Sir George Barnes*, the *Lord-mayor*. In this picture are ten figures besides *Edward*, who is seated on his throne. On the right of the king, the *Lord-mayor* and *Aldermen* are kneeling, and behind stands the *Bishop of Ely*, *Lord-chancellor of England*. On the left is the *Master of the Rolls*. The painter has introduced his own portrait into the picture. It is the furthest figure in the corner, on the right hand, looking over the shoulder of the person before him.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

This, which is also a *royal foundation*, and incorporated with Bridewell, was granted by *Henry VIII.* to the *City*, for the cure of *Lunatics*. It was originally a *priory*, founded by *Simon Fitzroy*, *Sheriff of London*, the members of which wore a star, in commemoration of the star that guided the wise men on the birth of *Christ*, whence it derives its name.

Bethlem Hospital is situated on the south side of Moorfields. The main part of the present edifice was erected in 1675. It is an extensive building of brick, ornamented with stone, 540 feet in length, and forty in breadth. The centre, and the two ends, project, are faced with stone, and crowned each with a turret. The centre turret has a clock and fane. To the original building has been added two wings, by voluntary donations, for the reception of incurable and dangerous lunatics. Before the *hospital* are a range of gardens, inclosed with a high wall, in which the patients that are well enough to enjoy air and exercise, are permitted to walk. The entrance is by elegant iron gates, with stone piers, on which are two statues, one representing a *melancholy lunatic*, and the other *raving madness*. They are by *Mr. Cibber*, father of the dramatic writer; and are designed and executed with great spirit. The whole building has a noble appearance on the approach to it.

The interior is divided chiefly into two spacious galleries, one over the other, running the whole length of the original edifice. Each, however, is divided by iron gates, and a square lobby, into two parts, the women being all on one side, and the men on the other, of the house. The rooms of the maniacs are on one side of the gallery, which serves them as a place to walk in.

Patients are admitted on petitions, signed by a governor, with other formalities, to the committee of governors, who sit every Saturday at *Bethlem Hospital*. They remain till cured, or for twelve months if not cured. In the last case they may be admitted again (and usually are) when there are hopes of recovery, or when the lunatic is absolutely incurable and dangerous to society.

There are at present about 260 maniacs in this *hospital*.

Formerly all persons could see the interior of the *hospital* for money given to the attendants; and great scandal to the institution, and injury to the patients, were the result. Visitors are now not admitted without a governor's ticket; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The friends of the patients are permitted to visit them every Monday and Wednesday, from ten till twelve in the morning.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

We have now shortly described the *Hospitals* in *London*, of royal foundation; and we cannot better enter upon the buildings dedicated by the munificence of *private persons*, to charitable uses, than with this *hospital*; which, for that charm which springs from a complete filling up the design of the institution, has not its superior in Europe.

St. Luke's Hospital was established in 1751, by voluntary contributions. The inadequacy of *Bethlem hospital*, to the relief of all *indigent lunatics*, had been long a subject of public notoriety; the evils resulting from the want of relief in this helpless case, are too palpable to require a statement of them here. Some benevolent persons resolved to institute a new charity, in aid of that of *Bethlem*. Wise considerations prevented their linking it to the royal foun-

dation. They had enlarged views ; and, while they provided a place of refuge, and medical aid, for *out-cast maniacs*, they had in contemplation an additional school for the study of a most important part of medicine. A house was erected by them, on the north side of Moorfields, and called *St. Luke's Hospital* from the name of the parish. The institution at once bore such evidence of its utility, that benefactors multiplied, and the funds of the charity rising rapidly, the governors purchased a large spot of ground in Old-street, on the western side of the City-road, on which they erected the present edifice, at the expence of £40,000.

This noble *hospital* is 493 feet in length ; and of proportionable breadth. The front has a very fine effect, for which it is indebted to the simple grandeur of its outline, and the propriety of its appearance, being very sparingly aided with extraneous decoration. It is one of the rules of this institution,—“ That the buildings and furniture be plain and substantial.” And, with a becoming temper, and real munificence, was that rule adopted ; since the institution was not of that nature, to provide for all the prodigious demands of its object within, and at the same time to render the exterior an ornamented public building, limited in its decoration only by the invention of the architect.

The building is of brick and stone. The centre and ends project a little, and are carried higher than the two parts that connect them together, and are distinguished also by a little more decoration of stone. In the front is a broad space, inclosed with a wall, relieved by a kind of portico in the centre. The entrance is through this outer building, by a flight of steps, under a cover, supported by columns.

The whole interior of the *hospital*, whether we regard the architecture, or the management of the

house, may well serve as a model to every like charity in the world. It consists of three stories, exclusive of the basement floor, and of an attic in the centre, and at each end. The centre, on the floor, level with the entrance, is occupied by a hall, apartments for some of the officers of the institution, and the staircase. Upwards it is filled with the staircase, having a lobby at the head of each landing, the committee-room, and the respective apartments of the master and matron, and the rooms of the several attendants. On each side, in each story, is a spacious gallery, the female patients occupying the western galleries, and the men the eastern. The hall at the bottom, and the lobby at each landing, separate the galleries, the entrance to which is from the lobby, by an open iron gate. At the extremity of each gallery is another (but shorter) without any partition, being in the wings, or ends, of the building. The rooms of the maniacs are ranged along the southern side of the gallery; the greater part of the northern side being open to the air, by wide and lofty sash windows, secured within by iron gratings. In each gallery are sitting-rooms of two sorts. One is spacious, with tables and forms, and a large fire-place, inclosed with iron rails to the top of the chimney-piece, sufficiently wide to admit the heat into the room, and prevents accidents by fire to the *maniacs*. In this room, patients that are sufficiently composed, eat their meals together, and assemble for company and conversation, when they think proper. The other kind is smaller, (with a similar fire-place) in which patients so much disordered as to be confined in strait-waistcoats, are permitted to eat their meals, and sit together. But they are, of course, fed by attendants, and are carefully observed in their conduct. This last kind of room is used, instead of keeping the *maniac*, who is greatly disordered, always in

his cell, in solitary confinement, and does infinite honor (together with many other regulations) to the *master of this house*.

Every patient has a square room to sleep in, with a good mattress, and warm bed covering. Between the mattress and bedstead, which is of wood, is laid some clean straw, to add to the patient's ease in lying. The *maniacs* sleep in sheets; all but a very few in the most offensive state of insanity. The doors of their rooms stand open all day, unless the patient is confined to bed by sickness. Not only are the principal apartments of this *hospital* kept clean, but the very cells (as they are called, though here they deserve a better name) and the galleries are as clean and well-aired, as the rooms of any private house; nor are the lower servants permitted to injure the wholesomeness of the house, by their neglect of their own apartments, the master never permitting any of them to be shut during the day. To give full effect to this most excellent management, there are not behind this noble building, any *wells of stagnated air*, such as are to be found in most of our public and large buildings, bearing the name of courts, or squares.

There is no part of this edifice under ground; the floor that may be termed the ground-floor, as being level with the entrance, resting on arches that form the roof of the basement story, which is on the natural ground. On the eastern side of the basement story, is a gallery for the most dangerous of the patients. There are, however, but few inhabitants of this quarter, the greater part of the incurables being intermixed with the other *maniacs*, in the upper galleries. To visit this part of the *hospital*, is at once to divine the excellent economy that pervades this house; since even here there is a degree of order and cleanliness, that is scarcely to be credited. Attention to the cleanliness of the

rooms, is paid even here, where the case seemed hopeless. Grooves in the bedsteads are made, communicating, by leaden pipes through the wall, with the outside, to carry off the urine, which, remaining, would rot their beds, and be offensive to the other parts of the house.

In the western part of the basement floor, are the kitchen, buttry, wash-house, laundry, and other offices. They are all in a style of peculiar excellence, according to their several uses. In the wash-house are a range of tubs along one of the walls, with two pipes fixed to the wall, to convey, one boiling and the other cold water, each tub having two cocks immediately over it, for that purpose. A great deal of time and labor is saved by this obvious improvement. Adjoining the laundry is a room for drying linen in wet or damp weather. In the centre of the room is a large stove; and the room is easily heated to a degree to dry the linen very speedily. We name these inferior objects, to shew the systematic and minute attention paid in this *hospital*, to every thing that can contribute to the completeness of the institution.

The whole of the basement story of *St. Luke's* is perfectly dry; the floor being laid on piers of brick.

Behind the house are two gardens, (separated from each other by a broad area before the centre of the building) in which the patients walk and take recreation, one for the men and the other for the women. A circular summer-house, with seats and a roof, is in each; and in these gardens, the patients are as much as possible, when the weather permits. *St. Luke's* being at one extremity of the town, the ground behind is very open; and the main galleries (which face that way) command a fine prospect.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The *Foundling Hospital* is situated on the north side of the metropolis, at the end of Lamb's Conduit-street, about a quarter of a mile from Holborn. It is in a direct line with the villages of Somer's-Town and Hampstead, and contiguous to the superb squares, Brunswick and Russel-squares, the greater part of the former of which, is erected on the lands belonging to the *Hospital*.

It is almost unnecessary to inform the reader, that the object of this institution is to receive and maintain *exposed and deserted children*; or, as the memorial presented to the king, when it was first incorporated, better expresses it, "*For preventing the frequent murders of poor miserable infants at their birth, and for suppressing the inhuman custom of exposing new-born infants to perish in the streets.*" It differs, however, from most of the foreign charities for Foundlings in this, that on the Continent all children are received indiscriminately, being left in a cradle or wheel, in a particular part of the building, without any questions being asked, whereas in our *Foundling Hospital*, even the reception of objects is regulated by a committee, who examine whether the case is such as to require the relief afforded by the institution or not.

This truly humane institution owes its establishment to the exertions of a private and obscure individual.

About the year 1722, Capt. Thomas Coram, the master of a merchant ship, in the American trade, a man singularly endowed with every benevolent affection, undertook the arduous task of founding an hospital for this purpose, and finally succeeded, after the labour of seventeen years. Before he presented his petition to the king, he was advised to

procure a recommendation from some persons of rank ; and being presented to his majesty, a royal charter was granted on the 17th of October, 1739, authorizing the governors of this charity, to purchase real estates, not exceeding £4000 per annum.

The number of children received into the hospital before the end of the year 1752, was 1040, of which 559 were at that time maintained by the charity, at an expence to which its income was by no means adequate. In 1756, therefore, the parliament voted the sum of £10,000 to the hospital, and large sums were afterwards granted. It was found, however, that the scheme of the *Foundling* was extended too far ; numerous abuses crept in ; the governors were finally obliged to contract their views ; but, at present, from the income of their landed and funded property, and the collections of the chapel, sufficient is raised to maintain upwards of 400 children.

The *Foundling Hospital* is a handsome and convenient structure, with a good garden and commodious play-ground for the children. The chapel is in the center. The east wing is appropriated to the girls, and the west to the boys. At the south extremity of the former is the treasurer's house, and the extremity of the opposite wing is appropriated to inferior officers. Divine service is performed in the chapel, twice on every Sunday, at eleven in the forenoon, and at seven in the evening. The pews are in general let at a high rent, and besides this, there is always a collection at the doors, which, from the excellence of the music, and the popularity of the preachers, is considerable, and amounts, with the rent of the pews (as we have been informed) to nearly £2,500 per annum.

The kitchen of the *Foundling* is an object worthy of inspection to all strangers. It was erected on the plan of Count Rumford, and is said to cause a

saving to the charity of twenty-five chaldrons of coals in the year.

The celebrated Hogarth was an early benefactor, and an active promoter of the *Foundling* charity. He presented the hospital with three excellent pictures; one of them his *March to Finchley*, which is accounted the best of his works; and the collection has since been enriched by other donations from celebrated artists. The altar-piece in the chapel, is accounted one of Mr. West's best productions. It was painted for Macklin's Bible, and the subject is, "*Except ye become as little children, &c.*" In the court-room of the hospital, are four capital pictures, from sacred subjects. The first, painted by Mr. Hayman, and taken from the second chapter of Exodus, ver. 8, 9. the words of which are, "*The maid went and called the child's mother, and Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give you wages.*"—The ensuing verse is the subject of the next picture, viz. "*And the child grew, and she brought him to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son, and she called his name Moses.*" This picture is painted by Mr. Hogarth. The third picture is the *History of Ishmael*, painted by Mr. Highmore. The subject taken from the 21st chap. of Genesis, ver. 17. "*And the angel of the Lord called to Hagar out of heaven, and said to her, What aileth thee, Agar? Fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is!*" The fourth picture was painted by Mr. Willes; its subject is similar to Mr. West's already mentioned, viz. the 18th chap. of Luke, ver. 16. "*Jesus said, suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.*" On each side of these pictures are placed smaller pictures, in circular frames, representing the most considerable hospitals in and about London;

1st. *The View of the Hospital for exposed Children*; 2d. *The View of the Hospital at Hyde Park-corner, called St. George's Hospital.* These two by Mr. Wilson. 3d. *The View of Chelsea Hospital.* 4th. *The View of Bethlem Hospital*; these two by Mr. Hatley. 5th. *The View of St. Thomas's Hospital.* 6th. *The View of Greenwich Hospital.* 7th. *The View of the Blue-coat Hospital*; these three by Mr. Whale. 8th. *The View of Sutton's Hospital, called the Charter-house*, by Mr. Gainsborough. Over the chimney is placed a very curious *bas relief*, carved by Mr. Rysbrack, and presented by him, representing *children employed in navigation and husbandry*, being the employments to which the children of this *hospital* are destined. In the other rooms of the *hospital* are the following: *His most sacred majesty, George the Second, patron of this hospital*, by Mr. Shakleton, painter to his majesty; *The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, one of the vice-presidents of the hospital*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; *Taylor White, Esq. treasurer of the hospital, in Crayons*, by Mr. Coates; the portrait of *Mr. Coram, and the March of the Guards to Finchley*, by Mr. Hogarth.

This noble charity may be visited any Tuesday, Thursday, or Friday, for a small gratuity, on application to the porter at the gates.

THE MAGDALEN HOSPITAL,

NEAR THE OBELISK IN ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS.

THE object of this charity, is the relief and reformation of wretched outcasts from society; and the principle on which it is founded, gives it a strong title to the countenance and favour of the public, and particularly of the female sex. No object can possibly be more worthy of *their* care, than the rescuing from the deepest woe and distress,

the most miserable of their fellow-creatures, leading them back from vice to virtue and happiness, reconciling the deluded and betrayed daughter to her offended mother, and restoring hundreds of unfortunate young women to industry, again to become useful members of the community.

The *Magdalen Hospital* was opened in the year 1758. During the period that it has subsisted, more than two-thirds of the women who have been admitted, have been reconciled to their friends, or placed in honest employments, or reputable services. A very considerable number are since married, and are, at this moment, respectable members of society; and, could their names and situations be disclosed, (which, for the most obvious reasons, would be highly improper) the very great utility of this charity would appear in the strongest light.

A probationary ward is instituted for the young women on their first admission; and a separation of those of different descriptions and qualifications, is established. Each class is entrusted to its particular assistant, and the whole is under the inspection of a matron. This separation, useful on many accounts, is peculiarly so to a numerous class of women, who are much to be pitied, and to whom this charity has been very beneficial; viz. *young women who have been seduced from their friends under promise of marriage, and have been deserted by their seducers.* They have never been in public prostitution, but fly to the MAGDALEN to avoid it. Their relations, in the first moments of resentment, refuse to receive, protect, or acknowledge them; they are abandoned by the world, without character, without friends, without money, without resource; and wretched, indeed, is their situation! to such, especially, this house of refuge opens wide its doors; and, instead of being driven by despair to lay violent hands on themselves, and

to superadd the crime of self-murder, to that guilt which is the cause of their distress, or of being forced by the strong call of hunger into prostitution, they find a safe and quiet retreat, in this abode of peace and reflection.

The method of proceeding for the admission of women into this hospital, is as follows: The first Thursday in every month is an admission-day; when, sometimes, from twenty to thirty petitioners appear, who, *without any recommendation whatever*, on applying at the door to the clerk, receive a printed form of petition gratis, which is properly filled up. Each petition is numbered, and a corresponding number is given to the petitioner herself. They are called in singly before the Board, and such questions are put to them, as may enable the committee to judge of the sincerity of their professions, and to ascertain the truth of their assertions.

The treatment of the women is of the gentlest kind. They are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, in reading, and in several kinds of work, and the various branches of household employment, to qualify them for service, or other situations wherein they may honestly earn their living. The chaplain attends them daily, to promote and encourage their good resolutions, and to exhort them to religion and virtue.

The time they remain in the house varies, according to circumstances. The greatest pains are taken to find out their relations and friends, to bring about a reconciliation with them, and, if they be people of character, to put them under their protection: if, however, the young women are destitute of such friends, they are retained in the house till an opportunity offers of placing them in a reputable service, or of procuring them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood. No young woman, who has behaved well during her stay in the house,

is discharged unprovided for. When discharged, they are for the most part **UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE!**

To enable the public to judge of the real good effected by this institution, and of the great proportion the women reclaimed bear to the whole number, the following correct statement has been extracted from the books of the charity.

Table of admissions and discharges, from the first Institution, August 10, 1758, to January 4, 1798.

Reconciled to friends, or placed in service	2075
Troubled with incurable disorders	98
Died	63
Discharged at their own request	439
Discharged for improper behaviour	446
	<hr/>
	3121
In the House, January 4, 1798	67
	<hr/>
Total	3188

The committee, consisting of thirty-two governors, meet at the hospital every Thursday, at twelve o'clock precisely, except on the first Thursday of every month, when they meet at eleven; and two of them, in rotation, attend at the chapel every Sunday, at morning and evening service, when a collection is made previously to admission. The hours of divine service are a quarter after eleven in the forenoon, and a quarter after six in the evening, and on account of the fascination of the singing, no place of worship in the metropolis, is more worthy of the notice of a stranger.

Companies who wish to visit this charity, may be admitted, on addressing their request by letter to the committee, any Thursday; or to the treasurer, A. Bennett, Esq. upon any day in the week.—
No fees are taken.

THE ASYLUM.

The *Asylum* for female orphans, situated in St. George's-fields, directly opposite the road which leads from Westminster Bridge towards Vauxhall, was instituted after the Magdalen; and, as the latter was intended to reclaim prostitutes, this was intended to prevent prostitution. The buildings occupied by the charity, were formerly the Hercules Inn; and, consequently, cannot have any thing to recommend them particularly to notice. The description of objects, which are received into the institution, is *female orphans, whose settlements cannot be found*; and, it is somewhat singular, there are no such persons existing; since, by the laws of England, an orphan, whose settlement cannot be referred to, is of that parish where it is found. The charity is, however, commendable, in affording a maintenance and education, to a number of poor and distressed children, who otherwise must have augmented the parochial burthens somewhere or other. The Guardians, (for that is the title by which the subscribers distinguish themselves) present in turn, as often as vacancies occur, and the children are taken in at about the age of nine, and at fourteen apprenticed out to trades, or as domestic servants.

The institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and by collections made at the chapel doors, on Sundays.

Other Hospitals, with the State of Medical Practice, &c. in London.

We have already noticed the principal hospitals in this metropolis; but, besides these, there are several others of considerable magnitude, *viz.* *St. George's Hospital*, near Hyde Park Corner; the *London Hospital*, at Whitechapel; *Middlesex*

Hospital, in Berner's-street; the *Westminster Infirmary*, in Petty France; the *Lock Hospital*, in Grosvenor-place; with several more for the admission of pregnant women, and other classes of indigent persons. Besides these, there are likewise about twenty *Dispensaries*, where the sick poor are supplied with medicines, with advice in every species of disease; and, if necessary, are visited by a physician or surgeon at their own habitations. We must not forget to mention another institution of great importance to the nation, not merely for its intrinsic merit and usefulness, but as it has given rise to similar establishments in different parts of the kingdom. We mean the *Humane Society* (of which Dr. Hawes, in Spital-square, is a distinguished promoter) for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning, suffocation, strangling, &c. &c. These numerous institutions we may safely affirm, are the means of preserving to the community, many hundred thousand of its valuable members every year; and, it is certain, there is in no country such a vast number of benevolent plans for the relief of the sick poor, almost *wholly supported by voluntary donations!*

It may be reasonably supposed, that with so many opportunities for obtaining medical information, this metropolis is annually visited by a great many students in anatomy, surgery, and medicine, from every quarter of the world. There are, probably, eight or ten hundred students at least, who come every year to *London*, for the purpose of attending the different hospitals and lecturers: so that, although this city has not the honor of being a university, it contributes more to the advancement of medical science, in its *practical branches*, than any other city in the British dominions, not excepting *Edinburgh* itself.

It can scarcely be needful for us to add, that in London there are the *Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons*; the former was instituted by Henry VIII. with full power to examine all persons practising physic within seven miles of the city. The *surgeons* were incorporated by the same king, in conjunction with the barbers; but afterwards, as a separate company, and during the year 1800, they received a royal charter, constituting them a COLLEGE. No person can legally practice in *London* as a physician or surgeon, without a licence, or diploma from these colleges.

Although there is also a *Society of Apothecaries*, with exclusive privileges and immunities, any person, however ignorant, may vend medicines to the public, but for those persons who desire to have unadulterated drugs, the greatest reliance may be placed in what are sold at Apothecaries'-hall, in Blackfriars. As a fact worth attention, but much to be lamented, we close this account with the following notice respecting the state of empiricism; namely, that the nett amount of the stamp-duties on quack-medicines sold in England during the last year, amounted to more than £.14,000 sterling, exclusively of a very large sum arising from the duties on empiric advertisements!

List of all the principal Hospitals.

1	St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in West Smithfield, for the reception of afflicted and diseased Persons	-	1539
2	St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, for the reception of Sick and Lame, especially Sailors	-	1553
3	Guy's Hospital, Southwark, for Sick and Impotent Persons, and Lunatics	-	1721
4	London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, for the reception of all Persons meeting with Accidents	-	1740
5	St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, for the reception of Sick and Lame	-	1733
6	Westminster General Infirmary, James street, Westminster, for Sick and Diseased Persons	-	1719
7	Middlesex Hospital, Charlesstreet, near Oxford-street, for Sick and Lame, and Pregnant Women	-	1745

- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 8 | Lock Hospital, Hyde Park-turnpike, for Persons afflicted with the Venereal Disorder | 1746 |
| 9 | Hospital Misericordia, Goodman's-fields, for the same Purpose | 1774 |
| 10 | Small-pox Hospital, St. Pancras, for the Inoculation of poor persons (a) | 1746 |
| 11 | London Lying-in Hospital, Aldersgate-street, for poor married women | 1750 |
| 12 | City of London Lying-in Hospital, Old-street, City-road, for the same objects | 1751 |
| 13 | British Lying-in Hospital, Brownlow-street, Long Acre, <i>id.</i> | 1749 |
| 14 | Westminster Lying-in Hospital, Surry-road, Westminster-bridge, for poor pregnant Women <i>generally.</i> | |
| 15 | Queen's Lying-in Hospital, Bayswater-hall, Oxford-road, for the same objects. | |
| 16 | Lying-in Hospital, Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, <i>id.</i> | 1767 |
| 17 | Lying-in Charity, for delivering pregnant Women at their own Houses | 1757 |
| 18 | Society for delivering Married Women in their own Habitations, by whom thirty-two Midwives are employed | 1757 |
| 19 | Bethlem Hospital for Lunatics, Moorfields | 1553 |
| 20 | St. Luke's Hospital, for Lunatics, Old-street-road | 1751 |
| 21 | Samaritan Society for relieving Persons discharged from Hospitals | 1791 |
| 22 | Society for visiting and relieving the Sick at home. | |
| 23 | Vaccine Pock Institution, No. 5, Golden-square | 1800 |
| 24 | Institution for the Cure and Prevention of Contagious Fevers in the Metropolis. | |

Dispensaries.

- 1 Eastern Dispensary, Whitechapel.
- 2 Western Dispensary, Charles-street, Westminster.
- 3 Middlesex Dispensary, Great Ailiffe-street.
- 4 London Dispensary, Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street.
- 5 City Dispensary, Bevis Marks.
- 6 New Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.
- 7 Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.
- 8 General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street.
- 9 Public Dispensary, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
- 10 Infant Poor Dispensary, Soho-square.
- 11 St. James's Dispensary, Berwick-street, Soho.
- 12 Westminster Dispensary, Gerrard-street, Soho.
- 13 Mary-le-bonne Dispensary, Well-street, Oxford-street.
- 14 Ossulton Dispensary, Bow-street, Bloomsbury.
- 15 Surry Dispensary, Union-street, Borough.
- 16 Royal Universal Dispensary, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.
- 17 Bloomsbury Dispensary, Great Russel-street.

(a) Down to the 31st of December, 1801, the number of 5,400 persons had safely been inoculated for the *Cow-pox*, at this hospital, under the direction of Dr. Woodville.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND THE SCIENCES.

As it may be interesting to many persons, to be informed concerning the Philosophical and Medical Lectures given in different parts of the Metropolis, they are here presented, with a short detail on this subject.

The Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, was founded in the year 1799, for the purpose of encouraging Experimental Philosophy, and Chemistry; and the arts dependent upon them.—Till lately, there was one Professor who lectured on the various subjects entering into the plan of the institution; at present Dr. Young, the Professor of Philosophy, gives the Philosophical Lectures; and, Mr. Davy, the Chemical.

Gresham College is an endowment for professors of seven liberal arts, viz. Divinity, Law, Physic, Astronomy, Geometry, Music, and Rhetoric.—The lectures are given gratis, in a room above the east end of the Royal Exchange at certain times of the year, and are but ill attended.

The other popular lectures on Experimental Philosophy in general, are Dr. GARNETT's, in Marlbro'-street, and at Tom's Coffee-house; Messrs. AIKIN's, and Mr. WALKER's, of Conduit-street.

By much the greater number of lectures in London are on the branches of Medicine and Medical Philosophy. We can do little more than mention their names and the subject of their lectures, beginning with those of

St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals.

In those Hospitals, lectures are given on Anatomy and Surgery, Physiology, Chemistry, and Experimental Philosophy, practice of Medicines, Materia

Medica, Botany, Midwifery, and the diseases of the teeth.—The following are the lecturers

Messrs. CLINE and COOPER, on Anatomy and Surgery.

Dr. HAIGHTON, on Physiology and Midwifery.

Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ROBERTS, on Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

Dr. BABINGTON, on Practice of Medicine.

Dr. CURRY, on Materia Medica.

Dr. THORNTON, on Botany.

Mr. FOX, on the Diseases of the Teeth.

At St. Bartholemew's Hospital the following Lectures are given.

Anatomy and Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

Comparative Anatomy, by Mr. MACARTNEY.

Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS.

Chemistry and Materia Medica, by Dr. POWELL.

Midwifery, by Dr. THYNNE.

At the London Hospital.

Mess. BLIZARD on Anatomy and Surgery.

Dr. COOKE, on the Practice of Medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON, on Chemistry.

At St. George's Hospital.

Mr. HORNE gives twelve lectures on the principles and operations of Surgery, to the pupils of the Hospital.

Besides the lectures given in Hospitals, there are various others, which we shall now enumerate.

At the Theatre in Windmill-street, Anatomy and Surgery are taught by Mr. WILSON; and evening lectures on Surgery are given by Mr. THOMAS.

DR. PEARSON, in Leicester-fields, delivers lectures on the Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, and Chemistry; and also chemical lectures on cases occurring in St. George's Hospital.

Dr. CRICHTON, of Clifford-street, also lectures on Medicine, Materia Medica, and Chemistry.

Dr. GARNETT, in Great Marlborough-street, besides his usual popular lectures on Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, has announced his intention of giving likewise a course on the Practice of Medicine and Physiology. Every Wednesday this gentleman delivers one of a course of lectures on Zoonomia, or the Laws of Animal Life, in the great room, at Tom's Coffee-house, in Cornhill.

Dr. BRADLEY, of Great George-street, gives a course of theory and practice of Medicine, at No. 102, Leadenhall-street, where are also delivered lectures on Chemistry, with its application to Pharmaceutical purposes, by a practical Chemist.

Dr. OSBORN, and Dr. CLARK, deliver lectures on Midwifery, in New Burlington-street.

Dr. BATTY, on the same subject, in Great Marlborough-street.

Drs. DENNISON and SQUIRE, in Ely-place.

Mr. CARPUE gives a course of lectures on Anatomy, in Broad-street, Golden-square.

Mr. CHEVALIER, on the operations of Surgery, at the Westminster Dispensary in Gerrard-street.

Messrs. AIKIN, of Broad-street Buildings, lecture on Chemistry and its application to Manufactures, at the Aldersgate street Dispensary.

Mr. PEARSON, on the principles and practice of Surgery, in Golden-square.

Mr. BLAIR, of Great Russel-street, a course of Chemical Lectures on the diseases and operations of Surgery, which includes the advantages of the practice of two considerable dispensaries.

At the St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary, Dr. ROWLEY lectures on Medical Science; and Dr. HOOPER on the Practice of Physic and Morbid Anatomy.

Mr. WALKER delivers two course of Lectures on Experimental Philosophy; one in the city, and the other at his house in Conduit-street.

The medical lectures, which we have enumerated above, are attended by a prodigious number of students from every part of the world, to whom are also open very valuable opportunities of prosecuting the study of practical Anatomy, and of seeing Medical and Surgical practice in the Hospitals.

Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, and the application of those subjects to the arts, may be studied by the public with advantage at Dr. GARNETT's Lectures, Messrs. AIKIN's, Mr. WALKER's, and at the Royal Institution.

In the greater number of these lectures, particularly the medical ones, there are two courses given in the season, one commencing in October, the other in January. The terms and hours of attendance are specified in the cards and printed proposals, which may be had at the houses of all the lecturers.

THE PRISONS.

THERE are many prisons in and about the metropolis, some of which deserve especial notice.

Newgate

Is the gaol for the county of Middlesex, and of course is a place of confinement both for criminals, and unhappily for debtors also; but, though the building is large, the accommodations are by no means sufficient for the reception of those unfortunate persons, whose pecuniary embarrassments rob them of their liberty, and who are here crowded together, in a manner which is disgraceful to the metropolis, and dangerous to the public health. The number of debtors is generally upwards of 300, and almost without exception, of the poorest class, as all who can procure the means, get themselves removed, either to the Fleet or King's Bench. The state side of Newgate, as it is called, for felons, is

sufficiently capacious, and the criminals are better accommodated than those who are confined for debt, except such as are under sentence of death, who are confined in irons and in cells.

The keeper of Newgate, Mr. Kirby, is a man of great humanity, and softens the rigour of a prison as far as possible; a conduct which has an excellent effect on all who are under his care, as they know that if they behave well, they will receive the good offices and good report of their judicious keeper.

This prison may be visited by strangers on paying two or three shillings to the turnkeys, and on submitting to the performance of a few acts of real charity among the distressed prisoners in the several yards.

The Fleet

Is a prison belonging to the court of common pleas, to which debtors may remove themselves from any other prison, for the expence of six or seven pounds. It contains 125 rooms, besides a common kitchen, coffee and tap-rooms, but the number of prisoners is generally so great, that two, or even three persons, are obliged to submit to the shocking inconvenience of living in one room!!—Those who can afford it, pay their companion or *chum* off, and thus have a room to themselves. Each person so paid off, receives four shillings a-week. The prisoner pays one shilling and three-pence a week for his room without furniture, and an additional seven-pence for furniture. Matters are sometimes so managed, that a room costs the needy and distressed prisoner from ten to thirteen shillings a week.

Those who have trades that can be carried on in a room, generally work, and some gain more than they would out of doors, after they become acquainted with the ways of the place. During the quarterly terms, when the court sits, prisoners, on

paying five shillings a-day, and on giving security, are allowed to go out when they please, and there is a certain space round the prison, called *the rules*, in which prisoners may live, on furnishing two good securities to the warden for their debt, and on paying about three per cent. on the amount of their debts to the warden. The rules extend only from Fleet-market to the London Coffee-house, and from Ludgate-hill to Fleet-lane, so that lodgings are bad and very dear. Within the walls, there is a yard for walking in, and a good racquet-ground.

The King's Bench

Is in most respects like the Fleet prison, but is larger, more airy, and more conveniently laid out. The rules, though more extensive, cost more to be obtained, and a prisoner in the inside, can only go out one day each term, or four days in a year, instead of the eighty or ninety days obtained in the Fleet. Being out of the town, the Bench, though more wholesome, is less in the way of friends who might call, which, to the chief part of prisoners, is a considerable disadvantage. There are nearly 300 rooms in this prison, but the number of people is proportionally great, and decent accommodations even more expensive than in the Fleet.

No stranger who visits *London* should omit to view these mansions of misery, and it would be an interesting employment to the opulent and humane, if they were occasionally to seek unfortunate objects in these prisons, upon which to bestow their superfluous wealth. It has occasionally happened, that a single twenty pounds, judiciously disposed, has set at liberty ten fathers of families. Even the trifle thrown into the poor's-box, from its being properly distributed, gladdens the hearts of hundreds of distressed men, women, and children.

The magistrates of *London* commit those who are supposed to be guilty of crimes, provisionally, to the *Poultry Compter*, a dark, small, ill-aired dungeon, situated near the mansion-house, in the street, from which it takes its name; and the magistrates of *Westminster* commit in like cases, to a prison called *Tothill Fields Bridewell*, which is a house of correction also.

There are other prisons, such as that in *Giltspur-street*, for debtors who are citizens of *London*; *Clerkenwell Bridewell*, the *New Gaol* in the Borough of *Southwark*, for the county of *Surry* (on the top of which is frequently exhibited the horrid spectacle of public executions!!) the *Marshalsea prison*, the *Borough Clink*, (as it is called, for small debts from the Court of Requests) and that recent, but very famous

House of Correction

in *Cold Bath-fields*, of which so much has been so properly said, in and out of parliament. This prison was originally built on Mr. Howard's plan of solitary confinement, for reclaiming and reforming *hardened and convicted villains*; but persons only *suspected*, and confined merely for *security*, not for *punishment*, have, by some strange accident, been sent there; a measure which was no part of the patriotic Howard's plan!

Nothing is more certain, than that the keeper of a prison UPON SUCH A PLAN AS THIS, ought to be a man of liberal education, possessed of enlightened views, and of unimpeached integrity and humanity. MAY THE MAGISTRATES OF MIDDLESEX CONSULT THEIR OWN HONOUR AND THAT OF THEIR COUNTRY, BY KEEPING THIS TRUTH STEADILY IN THEIR VIEW!

If upright and humane magistrates are indisposed to act upon the interested reports of prisoners, or to receive common fame as their authority, they may

always ascertain the genuine character of any gaoler, by making enquiries of the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood or parish in which the prison is situated. The character of a man in a public trust is always understood in the parish in which he resides, and such is the great power unavoidably entrusted to gaolers, that in a civilized and christian country, every possible means should be adopted to ascertain how far they are worthy of the important trust reposed in them. No man worthy of such an important trust, will shrink from this test of his character.

Spunging Houses.

Besides the public prisons belonging to the country, there are numerous provisional prisons kept by the sheriff's officers, called lock-up houses, where, for twelve or fourteen shillings a-day, a poor debtor may remain, either till he has found means of paying his debt, or finds it necessary to go to a public prison.

It would be wrong to quit the sad subject of prisons, without observing, that such is the bad arrangement of the laws between debtor and creditor, that ruin to both is greatly accelerated by the expensiveness of every step in the proceedings, insomuch, that not one debtor in ten, ever pays his debt after he enters a prison.

If abuses ever exist in prisons, the fault is less in the keeper than in his superior officer, whose duty it is, scrupulously to visit prisons subject to his cognizance, to redress all grievances, and to prevent the employment of improper persons. Nothing can be more absurd than for superior officers, or magistrates, to visit the cells and yards of a prison, in company with the keeper or his turnkeys: the fear of the future vengeance of these persons, always deters the injured prisoner from stating his griev-

ances, and these sort of public visitations, are a most ridiculous mockery of duty, in those who hold the supreme jurisprudence of prisons. In performing this important duty, to apply Scriptural language, the officers, or magistrates, should exchange characters with their prisoners, and visit the prison which is under their superintendance, "Like a *thief* in the night, and in an hour when no man expecteth them."

CAUTIONS RELATIVE TO SWINDLERS,
And to other Sources of Imposition and Inconvenience.

In a great city like *London* it may be supposed that an immense number of persons support themselves by imposing upon the unwary; and, as strangers are always the objects of the arts of these persons, we shall enumerate the descriptions of a few of the swindling and thieving class.

One of the most dangerous class to strangers, are those pretended porters or clerks, who attend about the doors of inns, at the time coaches are unloading; or, who watch the arrival of post-chaises at the doors of coffee-houses. These fellows, by various artifices, frequently obtain possession of the luggage of a traveller, who has occasion to lament his want of suspicion in the loss of his clothes and other effects.

Another formidable nuisance to strangers, is the address and nimbleness of pick-pockets, who mix in every crowd, attend about the windows of print-shops, and frequent all public exhibitions and places of amusement. Persons who reside in *London*, seldom suffer from this species of theft; they never permit the familiar advances of a stranger, however plausible his appearances, and whenever they have occasion to mix in a crowd, or to go to public

places, they do not carry with them any articles of great value, or they keep their attention fixed on their pockets. A man who saunters about *London* with pockets on the outside of his coat, or who mixes in great crowds with much property about him, without an especial care of his pockets, deserves no pity on account of any losses he may sustain.

Servants from the country are frequently swindled out of their master's property; by being intercepted in their way to deliver a parcel, by a swindler, who pretends he was directed to meet the servant and receive the parcel. A servant should, on no account whatever, deliver a parcel entrusted to him, till it is within the house at which it is to be delivered.

Mock-auctions, in which plated goods are sold for silver, and a variety of incredible frauds practised upon the unwary, ought to be cautiously avoided. They may be in general known, by a person being placed at the door, to invite in the passing stranger.

Advertising discounters are, almost without exception, the most nefarious of swindlers.

Advertising doctors ought equally to be pointed out as objects of caution, were it possible that any of the readers of this work, could foolishly prefer the advice and the nostrums of the most ignorant and impudent impostors, to the aid which, in case of ill-health, he may meet with from any one of the regular faculty, who reside in every street of the metropolis. There is not a single advertised nostrum of which the most ignorant apothecary's apprentice does not know all the ingredients, and which he could not imitate for a tenth part of the cost at which it is advertised.

Jews, who hawk goods about the streets, and always ask ten times what the articles are worth,

with a view to obtain a bidding, ought always to be shunned.

Hackney-coachmen are frequently the circulators of counterfeit money; a particular attention should therefore be paid to whatever silver is taken of them, and care should be taken that they do not change the good silver which is given them for bad.

Travellers who are unable to enter *London* before dark, are subject to two evils during the last stage, that of being robbed by highwaymen or foot-pads, or of having their luggage cut from behind their carriage. They should, if possible, always make their arrangements so as to reach the metropolis by day-light.

Persons should be very particular as soon as they have called a hackney-coach, to observe the number before they get into it. This precaution guards against impositions or unforeseen accidents. There is no other method of punishing coachmen who misbehave, nor chance of recovering property carelessly left in a coach, but by the recollection of the number.

If the men who drive carts or drays, behave ill, or do any damage, satisfaction or recompence may be obtained with the greatest ease, on taking their number, and summoning them before the commissioners, or magistrates, who, on all occasions, pay due respect to the complainant, and are sufficiently severe upon offenders.

In walking the streets by night, if a person is in any way attacked or assaulted by thieves or others, he should instantly call the watch. A cry of "*watch,*" three or four times repeated, will instantly bring up the assistance of several of the watchmen, and it is ten to one if the thief or assailant make his escape. Robberies by night, however, very seldom occur in the streets of *London*.

In asking questions, or enquiring the way, it is necessary always to apply at a shop or public-house, and never to rely upon the information, which may be given by persons in the streets.

In walking the streets, much unpleasant jostling will be saved, by attending to the established custom of giving the wall to the person whose right hand is towards it; or, in other words, by keeping the left hand always towards the persons who are passing in a contrary direction.

Police of the Metropolis.

As it is of the highest importance to strangers to be able to obtain redress from the police, in case of injury, we have subjoined a list of the offices in *London*, in which magistrates sit every day:

The Mansion-house,
 Guildhall,
 Bow-street,
 Queen's-square, Westminster,
 Great Marlbro'-street,
 Hatton-garden,
 Worship-street,
 Lambeth-street, Whitechapel,
 High-street, Shadwell,
 Union-street, Southwark,

Wapping New-stairs, for offences connected with the Shipping and Port of *London*.

The magistrates of these offices are appointed to hear and determine, in a summary way; particularly in cases relative to the customs, excise, and stamps—the game laws—hawkers and pedlars—pawnbrokers—friendly societies—highways—hackney-coaches, carts, and other carriages—Quakers, and others refusing to pay tythes—appeals of defaulters in parochial rates—misdemeanors committed by persons unlawfully pawning property not their own—bakers for short weight, &c.—journey-men leaving their services in different trades—la-

bourers not complying with their agreements—disorderly apprentices—ale-house keepers keeping disorderly houses—nuisances by different acts of parliament—acts of vagrancy by fraudulent lottery insurers—fortune-tellers; or persons of ill fame found in avenues to public places, with an intent to rob—watching over the conduct of publicans—swearing-in, charging and instructing parochial constables and headboroughs from year to year, with regard to their duty—issuing warrants for privy searches; and in considering the cases of persons charged with being disorderly persons, or rogues and vagabonds, liable to be punished under the act of the 17th of *George II. cap. 5.* and subsequent acts of parliament—in making orders to parish-officers, headles, and constables, in a variety of cases—in parish removals—in billeting soldiers—in considering the cases of poor persons applying for assistance, or admission to work-houses—in granting certificates and orders to the wives of persons serving in the militia, and also in attesting recruits for the army—and for examining persons accused of treason, murder, coining, and uttering base money, arson, man-slaughter, forgery, burglary, larceny, sedition, felonies of various descriptions, conspiracies, frauds, riots, assaults, and misdemeanors of different kinds.

It ought to be universally known, that a very useful society for the prosecution and detection of cheats swindlers, &c. and has long been established in London, the secretary to which is Mr. Henry Woodthorpe, of Guildhall; and the solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Seymour, Margaret-street; and Messrs. Gregson and Smart, Throgmorton-street.

There is also another society of this description, which holds its meetings in Gough-square, Fleet-street, of which *Mr. Foss* is the Secretary and Solicitor.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

This establishment was set on foot about three years ago, and soon after its foundation was incorporated, by royal charter, under the name and title of *The Royal Institution of Great Britain*.

The avowed purpose of this institution is "the diffusion of knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical improvements." The members consist of three different classes, *proprietors, life-subscribers, and annual subscribers*. The first pay seventy guineas on their admission, and have a share in the building and all the property of the Institution, and two transferrable tickets of admission to the lectures, &c. Those of the second class pay twenty guineas, for which they receive a ticket, not transferrable, which admits them to the lectures, and different rooms of the establishment, but they have no share in the property of the Institution. The last class of members, on payment of three guineas, receive a ticket, entitling them to the same privileges as life-subscribers, but for one year only.

The institution is governed by a committee of nine managers, who are elected by the proprietors: three of them for three years, three for two years, and three for one year.

A very extensive building is possessed by the Institution, in Albemarle-street, and the noted Count Rumford, who takes the lead in the management, and who has been allowed apartments, &c. in the house of the Institution, has endeavoured to realize most of his projects with respect to the œconomy of heat, fuel, &c. The front of the house is barricadoed by double windows, which prevent the entrance of the cold in winter, and of the heat in summer. There is likewise a very spacious and elegant lecture-room, designed by Mr. Webster, with another

of less size; a library; a news-room, where all the newspapers and periodical publications are taken, and a conversation-room, where the Count has introduced a contrivance (in imitation of the *café mécanique*, at Paris, and the conjuring equipages of Merlin) by means of which coffee, tea, or soups, the last of which are made according to the Count's instructions in his *Essays*, are sent up by a mechanical contrivance from the kitchen below. There is likewise a room for *experimental dinners*, where the Count presides at table, and where the proprietors, subscribers, and their friends, meet to judge of the merit of any new method of cooking, or any new dish proposed by the Count, the expence of such dinners being defrayed by those who partake of them*. The kitchen is fitted up according to the plan recommended in Count Rumford's tenth *Essay*; with his roasters, boilers, &c. in a very complete manner, and all the fire-places in the house are furnished with the useful Rumford stoves, of different kinds. Adjoining the kitchen is a large workshop, in which a great number of tinkers, braisers, and other workmen, are constantly employed, making saucepans, roasters, &c. under the direction of the Count, which are stamped with the arms of the Institution, and sold in a part of the building appropriated for that purpose. Over the workshops is a large room for the reception of such models of machinery, as may be presented to the Institution; and, adjoining, is a printing-office, with a press, types, and every other implement necessary in printing.

The Institution has likewise a professor of natural philosophy, and another of chemistry, who read lectures on those sciences, particularly such as relate

* See *Journals of the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, No. II. p. 20, and 21.

to the œconomy of fuel, and the improvement of cookery.

Strangers may be admitted to see the Institution, if recommended by a proprietor or subscriber; they may also, by a similar means, be introduced to the lectures, to the soup-room, or to the experimental dinner*.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

This illustrious body holds its meetings, from the beginning of November, till the conclusion of Trinity Term, every Thursday evening, from eight till nine, in a suit of apartments, on the left hand side of the gate-way of Somerset-house. It possesses a large library of books, many of them highly curious, a museum of natural history, and a variety of apparatus and instruments. The consequence of the society has, however, of late years, been diminished in the estimation of many persons, on account of its being supposed that rank, wealth, and court-interest, are more ready introductions to the honor of a fellowship, than merit, or the love of philosophy. If this insinuation has ever been well founded, we hope much pains will, in future, be taken, by a very opposite practice, to vindicate the Society from a calumny, which tends so completely to blast its laurels.

This Society took its rise from the private meetings of a few distinguished characters, during the commonwealth, and received a charter of incorporation in 1665. *Sir Isaac Newton* became its president in a few years afterwards, and thus drew upon it the notice of all Europe. To be enrolled among its members, was, at one time, considered as among the highest honors, even of powerful princes.

* See the Journals of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, No. II.

It is governed by a president and council, consisting of twenty-one fellows. The two secretaries conduct the correspondence, register all experiments, and publish the transactions. Members are elected upon the recommendation of three fellows; their names and qualifications are posted in the room, and, after ten meetings, a ballot takes place, in which two-thirds of the fellows present must be in their favor. Upon election, five guineas are to be paid, and afterwards, thirteen shilling a quarter; or, twenty guineas paid at once, discharges the members from future payments. No strangers can be present at the meetings, without the permission of the president and fellows present.

The business of the Society, at its ordinary meetings, commences by the minuting secretary reading the minutes he has made of the proceedings at the last week's meeting, noting the strangers present, the ballots for candidates, the admissions and presents, if any; and lastly, a very neat and circumstantial detail of the contents and particulars of such new communications and papers, as were read at the last meeting. These minutes and papers are always read with great pleasure and attention, as embracing a clear and comprehensive account of the papers, separated from their extraneous and less material parts, and are commonly better adapted for understanding the subject than the papers themselves. For which reason it would be, perhaps, an acceptable service, to have the whole collection of these minutes of papers published in a separate work, especially those of the present and last minuting secretaries, which we have often attended to with much pleasure and improvement.

The minutes of the former meeting having thus been gone through, the other, or reading secretary, begins, and reads at full length, such other papers as have been communicated to the Society, either by

its members or strangers, till the clock strikes nine, when he is immediately stopped, and the meeting is concluded.

In this way the whole routine of business, at the ordinary meetings, is conducted. The next most material duty of the Society, is the selecting and publishing the best and fittest of the papers that have thus been read at the weekly sittings. For this purpose, and for managing the other concerns of the society, a committee of members meet once a month, when the papers are re-considered and selected for publication, by ballot; those that are not deemed worthy that honor, are deposited with the archives of the Society. The selected papers are then delivered to the reading secretary for publication, he having the charge of that business.

Notwithstanding this official determination of the fate of the papers, the Society disclaims all responsibility as to the accuracy or merit of those that are thus published, holding their several authors alone accountable for them in these respects, equally as if they had published the papers themselves in separate works.

Upon the whole, mankind are under weighty obligations to this Society, for the discoveries it has fostered through the medium of its transactions, and for the patronage and countenance which, at various periods, it has afforded to Experimental Philosophy. That its members are not now so remarkable for their researches and discoveries in mathematicāl philosophy as formerly, is, perhaps, rather to be ascribed to the frivolous pursuits of the age, and to the modern aversion to solid attainments, than to any fault of the present illustrious president, who has set an example of a life devoted to science, which it would be fortunate for the world if more frequently imitated by other persons of his rank and independence.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

In the rooms of the *Antiquarian Society*, which adjoin those of the Royal Society, are a collection of Antiquities, which may be seen by an order from a member.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

This grand National Depository of Antiquities and Natural Curiosities, is placed in the noble house, formerly the Duke of Montague's, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

It was established by act of parliament, in 1753, in consequence of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who left his museum to the nation, on the condition that parliament paid £20,000 to his executors, and purchased a house large enough to deposit it in. The parliament acted with great liberality on this occasion; several other valuable collections were united to this of Sir Hans Sloane's, and the whole establishment completed for the sum of £85,000, which was raised by way of lottery.

The Museum contains the following collections, added at different times:

1. Sir Hans Sloane's.
2. The Cottonian Library.
3. The Harleian Manuscripts.
4. Major Edward's Library.
5. The Royal Library of Books and Manuscripts collected by the Kings of England, and given by George II.
6. Sir William Hamilton's Etruscan, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities.
7. The Curiosities collected in Cooke's Voyages round the World.
8. Mr. Garrick's Collection of Plays.
9. Modern Books, being one copy of all those entered at Stationer's-hall.

10. Sundry Benefactions from Wortley Montague, Mr. Hollis, Dr. Gifford, Mr. Lethuelier, &c. &c. &c.

Considered in respect to the subjects, the contents of the Museum may be divided into

Manuscripts,
Medals and Coins,
Antiquities,
Natural Productions,
Artificial Productions,

And Printed Books.

The great stair-case of the museum is magnificently painted by La Fosse, and on the walls is a landscape by Rousseau. The saloon, where the visitors wait, is finely ornamented with fresco paintings, by Baptist, and on the ceiling, or dome, is an assembly of the Gods, representing Jupiter casting his thunder-bolts at Phaeton, and the other gods agitated by various passions. On the table is a fine model of Laöcoön and his two sons.

As it is impossible to convey to the reader an adequate idea of the infinite number of remarkable and valuable articles, we shall enumerate in the several departments, some of the most popular and striking curiosities, and then add plain instructions by which means the Museum itself may be inspected.

The whole of the Cottonian MSS. are highly interesting, but the original *magna charta*, which Sir Robert rescued by accident from the shears of a taylor, will most probably arrest the attention of every Englishman.

In the rooms containing the Harleian MSS. are some curious Turkish books; a series of medals of the English and French kings; and Sir Hans Sloane's collection of twenty thousand medals preserved in small cabinets.

The rooms containing Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities, as well as the American idols, deserve particular attention.

All the articles from Pompeii and Herculaneum, will be viewed with superstitious reverence by the lovers of antiquities.

The utensils, instruments, and clothing of distant nations, convey a clearer conception of the people who make and use them, than can ever be obtained from descriptions.

Of the collection of natural curiosities, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, minerals, fossils, &c. we can only speak in unqualified praise. A bare catalogue would fill many volumes.

Among the printed books, the most interesting are those of Natural History, Voyages, and History; the first editions; the Chinese books, and some scarce works relative to the History of England.

Persons who are desirous of seeing the Museum, must enter their names and address, and the time at which they wish to see it, in a book kept by the porter, and upon calling again on a future day, they will be supplied with printed tickets free of expence, as all fees are positively prohibited. The tickets only serve for the particular day and hour specified.

The Museum is kept open every day in the week except Saturday, and the weeks which follow Christmas-day, Easter, and Whitsundays. The hours are from nine till three; except on Monday and Friday, during the months of May, June, July, and August, when the hours are only from four till eight in the afternoon.

The spectators are allowed three hours for viewing the whole; that is, an hour for each of the three departments. One hour for the manuscripts and

medals; one for the natural and artificial productions; and one for the printed books. Catalogues are deposited in each room, but no book must be taken down, except by the officer attending, who will also restore it to its place. Children are not admitted.

Literary characters, or any person who wishes to make use of the Museum for purposes of study and reference, may obtain permission, by applying to the trustees, or the standing committee. A room is appointed for their accommodation, in which, during the regular hours, they may have the use of any manuscript or printed book, subject to certain regulations.

THE LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

This is the completest and most interesting collection of *natural curiosities* in the metropolis. It was originally the property of Sir Ashton Lever; and, after his death, was disposed of by a lottery, and won by Mr. Parkinson, who built a very elegant and well disposed structure for its reception, about a hundred yards from the foot of Blackfriars-bridge, on the Surry side.

To describe the contents, would be to re-write Buffon's, or any other voluminous Natural History; the birds in particular, exceed 5000 in number, and contain 1600 several species. Besides quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, fossils, shells, and corals, there are a great variety of antiquities and curious reliques.

The exhibition is open every day in the week, and the terms of admission are only *one shilling*.

DR. JOHN HUNTER'S MUSEUM.

This invaluable collection of subjects in Natural History and Anatomy, and of Coins and Medals, was

bequeathed by the late Dr. Hunter, after a certain term of years, to the University of Glasgow.

It is in the interim preserved at the Theatre of Anatomy, in Great Windmill-street; and can be seen by permission of the trustees, Dr. Baillie, or Dr. Combe.

PIDCOCK'S EXHIBITION.

In the rooms over Exeter-change, in the Strand, are a collection of divers beasts and birds, only exceeded in rarity by those in the royal menagerie in the Tower.

MERLIN'S MECHANICAL MUSEUM.

(In Princes-street, Hanover-square.)

This truly curious exhibition is well deserving attention. Among the great number of ingenious inventions, the following are the most remarkable:

A new invented clock.

The hydraulic vase.

A band of mechanical music.

A mechanical cruising frigate.

The temple of Flora.

Merlin's cave.

The juggler playing with cups and balls.

The card machine.

The gambling machine.

A barrel harpsichord.

The antique whispering busts.

The vocal harp.

The bird-cage for ladies.

The aerial cavalcade.

The artificial flying-bat.

A patent harpsichord, with a trumpet and kettle-drum stop.

Admission every day from eleven till three, at half-a-crown; and in the evening from seven till nine, at three shillings.

MAILLARDET'S AUTOMATON.

(At Spring-garden's, Charing-cross.)

This exhibition consists of a musical lady, who performs most of the functions of animal life, and plays sixteen several airs upon an organized piano forte, by the actual pressure of the fingers.

THE PHANTASMAGORIA.

(At the Lyceum.)

This exhibition consists simply of a new application of the common magic lanthorn; the images, instead of being thrown in the usual way upon a white sheet, are thrown upon a transparent scene, which is hung between the lanthorn and the spectator. The images are consequently seen through the scene, are more distinct, and the effect to the spectator is greatly improved. To prevent the passage of extraneous light, the sliders are painted black, except on the part on which the figures are painted. The motion of the eyes and mouth, in some figures, is produced by double sliders.

The admittance is four shillings to the boxes, and two shillings to the pit.

THE EGYPTIANA.

(At the Lyceum in the Strand.)

This consists of various scenery drawn and designed from nature, in Egypt; and, by way of relief, there is an intermixture of recitations. The plan of exhibiting the scenery of foreign countries upon a large scale, deserves encouragement; and, it is to be hoped, that it will in due time be extended to other countries besides Egypt.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Music and Musical Performances.

Music has rarely held a higher rank among the fashionable amusements of this metropolis, than at the present time. New compositions of considerable merit, and of every species, are daily issuing from the press, while most of our bands exhibit specimens of high taste and manual skill, and some of the first singers in Europe, add their names to our usual list of vocal performers.

Among the great composers of the present day, we have to enumerate Dr. Arnold, whose science, taste, and fancy, have so long and so justly been subjects of general admiration; Dr. Busby, who in the sublimer walks of composition, has received the warmest public applause, and whose profound theory, and original powers of mind, are looked up to for great and splendid efforts. Dr. Callcott, distinguished by his numerous and happy productions in the glee style; Mr. Shield, by whose copious imagination, and truly dramatic taste, the theatres have been so largely, and so successfully supplied; Mr. Mazzinghi, whose talents have been amply displayed both in theatrical and chamber music; Bianchi, who, though somewhat exhausted in his fancy, is a solid and masterly composer; Sallieni and Nasolini, both masters of a free and florid style; and Mr. Stevens, several of whose excellent glees have been so deservedly admired and applauded. Mr. Kelly, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Hooke, Mr. Moorehead, Mr. King, and Mr. Clementi.

At the head of our female vocal performers, we have Mrs. Billington, whose extraordinary sweetness and elevation of voice are no less astonishing, than her forcible expression, and flexible and volatile execution; we have also to name Madame Mara,

whose voice is rich and sweet, whose style is pure and classical; and whose merits in the performance of oratorio music, have ever been unrivalled. Madame Banti claims respectful notice. Her very slight knowledge in the science of music, is certainly a considerable drawback from her character as a public performer; but, the whole musical world will join us in allowing her to possess a fine-toned voice, an elevated style of intonation, and a superior excellence in declamation. Mrs. Harrison has long delighted her hearers by the mellow sweetness of her tones, and the cultivated taste with which she executes almost every species of melody. Miss Parke's command of voice, and finished manner of execution, place her in the very first rank of her profession. Madame Dussek is distinguished by her elegance of style. Madame Bianchi has great chasteness of expression. Madame Bolla, and Madame Vinci, are, in voice and taste, far above mediocrity. Madame Storace is unequalled as a comic singer. Mrs. Second possesses a considerable extent of voice, and a neat execution. Miss Tennant is a highly pleasing and improving performer; and Mrs. Mountain has so advanced both in voice and taste, as to have justly become one of the greatest favourites of the town.

Our catalogue of vocal gentlemen is also highly respectable:—Mr. Harrison, to a finely studied style of expression, adds a pleasing and interesting tone of voice, justness of conception, and purity of taste, which have long pointed him out as the first tenor in the kingdom; Mr. Bartleman's rich body of tone, polished judgment, and energetic delivery, give him an equal distinction as a bass singer; Mr. Nield is a tenor singer of considerable merit; Signior Viganoni evinces cultivated judgment, and graceful ideas in the *cantabile* style; Mr. Braham's uncommon sweetness and extent of voice, is recommended by a fancy, capable of suggesting every

possible decoration, and a flexibility equal to the execution of whatever that fancy adopts; Mr. Inledon is master of a fine, rich-toned volume of voice; he is a true English singer, and often acquits himself in a style not unsatisfactory to the best judges; Signior Morelli possesses a full body of tone, is bold and manly in his expression, and justly admired as a bass singer; Mr. Welsh only requires maturity of voice, greatly to excel in the same province; Signior Cimador, though not distinguished by any great power of voice, has a pleasing and interesting style, and is an excellent duet performer; Mr. Sale, as a bass, has considerable powers; Mr. Elliot (late Master Elliot) possesses a pleasing counter-tenor voice, greatly aided by that taste which has long received the applause of the public; and Mr. William Knyvett is admired for the sweetness of his *alto* tones, and the just and tasteful manner of his expression.

Respecting our instrumental professors, it is sufficient to say, that on the organ we have, amongst many other excellent performers, Mr. Charles Wesley, Mr. Samuul Wesley, Mr. Russel, and Mr. Greatorex; on the piano-forte, Messrs. Clementi, Cramer, Horn, and Dr. Smith; on the violin, Messrs. Salomons, F. Cramer, Aldey, Master Pinto, Raimondi, Mr. Shaw, Mr. G. Ashley, and Mr. Mountain; on the oboe, the Messrs. Parkes, Griesbach, Harrington, and Ling; on the violoncello, Messrs. Linley, C. Ashley, Ware, Hely, and Mason; on the flute, Messrs. Monzani, Sauste, and Sharpe; on the trumpet, Messrs. Hyde and Woodham; on the bassoon, Messrs. Holmes, Mackintosh, and Lyon; on the clarinet, the Messrs. Mahons; on the viola, Messrs. Shield, H. Smart, and Howard; on the French horn, the Messrs. Leanders; and on the double bass, Messrs. Dragonetti and Smart.

ACADEMY OF ANCIENT MUSIC.

(*At the Crown and Anchor Tavern.*)

This concert claims, from the priority of its foundation, the first place in our observations, on the various public concerts established in *London*.

So early as the year 1710, several eminent composers and performers in *London*, concerted a plan for the study and practice of vocal and instrumental music, which being immediately supported and encouraged by persons of the first rank, formed the commencement of the present institution.

Among the most distinguished authors of this improving and laudable project, were the scientific Dr. John Christopher Pepusch, the ingenious composers, Mr. John Lamert, Galliard, and Mr. Gates, gentleman of the King's Chapel.

The Society was instituted at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand; and the first subscription was only half-a-guinea. The performances, assisted by the gentlemen of the chapels royal and St. Paul's Cathedral, were received with the warmest approbation, and the Academy was not only countenanced by the greatest masters then in this country, (among whom were Handel and Geminiani) but its library became enriched by the manuscript compositions of Abbati, Steffani, and Antonio Lotti, who from time to time transmitted to the society their valuable donations.

The Academy continued to flourish under the direction of Dr. Pepusch, till the year 1732, when Mr. Handel's oratorio of *Esther* was performed by the Academicians. The high applause with which that piece was received, first gave the composer the idea of performing oratorical compositions, during Lent. In the same year, there being some misunderstanding between the members and Mr. Gates, master

of the chapel boys, they were withdrawn; when Dr. Pepusch, at the instance and expence of the Academy, undertook to educate four boys. To support this new charge, the number of the Academicians was increased, and the annual subscription augmented to one guinea and a half.

Till the year 1737, it had not been usual to admit ladies; when it was resolved that each member should have the right to introduce them. The Academy derived an additional eclat from this laudable resolution, and continued to flourish under the conduct of Dr. Pepusch, till the year 1752, when it received an irreparable loss in the death of that great theorist and most respectable character.

The Academy soon after assumed more of the form of a public concert; eminent singers, and *solo* instrumental performers, were engaged; in consequence of which the subscription was again advanced, and the number of the concerts diminished. In this state it long remained; and the band was successively led by Mr. Trudway, a gentleman of considerable fortune, Mr. David Richards, and Mr. Barthelemon.

In February, 1785, a committee was appointed to examine the laws and regulations formed, since the institution, and to prepare a new code agreeable to the original intention of its founders; which was confirmed in March following, by a general meeting of the subscribers.

In September, 1786, the Society removed from the Crown and Anchor Tavern to Freemason's Hall; where, in 1788, it was resolved to admit ladies as subscribers; and about this time the orchestra was much improved. But the subscriptions falling short, it was resolved to contract the performances, and to place them more fully under the direction of some professional gentleman of eminence,

On this occasion Dr. Arnold, Dr. Cooke, and Dr. Dupuis, were severally nominated, when the committee evinced its judgment by choosing the former gentleman, whose distinguished talents as a composer, and long experience as a conductor of musical performances, certainly rendered him the most eligible of the three respectable candidates.

Under the direction of this gentleman, the performances of the ACADEMY continued with increasing credit till the year 1792, when it was determined to raise the subscription to five guineas per annum, and the orchestra was still further improved.

In the year 1799, the Academy returned to its former station, the Crown and Anchor Tavern, where it now flourishes under the immediate and able direction of Dr. Arnold.

The number of performances for each season have usually been eight; but this season there are only six. They commence in January, take place once a fortnight, and each is divided into two acts. The present subscription is four guineas.

In conformity to the taste of the times, modern compositions, both vocal and instrumental, are occasionally introduced; which certainly gives an attractive diversity to the bill of fare; but it must in candour be allowed, that the conductor and performers never display themselves to greater advantage than in their execution of the works of the good old masters; the true spirit of which they feel and communicate to their audience.

The vocal performers for the present season are Mrs. Second, Miss Tennant, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. James Elliot, (late Master Elliot) Master Smith, Messrs. Sale, Leete, Gore, Page, &c. to whose performance is occasionally added that of Mr. Harrison. The band, which, though not numerous, is select, is led by Mr. Shaw; and among the principal in-

strumental performers, are Mr. Lindley, Mr. Ling, and Mr. Holmes.

Concert of Antient Music, Opera-House, Haymarket.

The concert of ancient music (at present more generally known by the appellation of the *King's Concert*), is a seceded branch from the Academy of Ancient Music, and is held at the Great Room, at the Opera House. It generally commences in February, and continues weekly till the end of May. The performances are on a Wednesday. Six directors, chosen from among the nobility, select in turn the pieces for the night, and regulate all its principal concerns. The leading feature of its rules is the utter exclusion of all modern music. So rigid are its laws on this head, that no compositions less than twenty-five years old can be performed there, without the forfeiture of a considerable sum from the director of the night, which has only happened twice since the present establishment. Two obvious consequences result from this exclusion: the want of that variety and relief, which might be produced by a judicious mixture of antient and modern composition, and, what is much more to be lamented, the total discouragement of living genius.

The vocal performers are always of the first class, and are liberally paid. Among them at present are Mrs. Billington, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Madame Bianchi, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. W. Knyvett, Mr. Sale, &c. The chorusses are ably supported, and the band, consisting of performers of excellence, is conducted by Mr. Greatorex, and led by Mr. F. Cramer, who succeeds his late father in that department, and whose rising genius and maturing judgment highly qualify him for so respectable a situation.

Harrison's and Bartleman's Vocal Concerts.

These excellent concerts, which were originally undertaken and conducted by Messrs. Harrison and Knyvett, at the Great Rooms, Hanover-square, were last winter, after being dropped for some years, resumed at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, with all their former attractions. The plan of the performances, agreeably to the title under which they are conducted, includes but a small portion of instrumental music; but that deficiency is amply compensated by the charming vocal efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Charles Knyvett, and other singers of first-rate excellence. The bill of fare, in general, consists of airs, glees, duets, and other pieces in parts, in the choice and performance of which the parties concerned acquit themselves with a correctness of judgment and refinement of taste, which cannot but charm every lover of good vocal music, and which has established the fame of the undertaking. These concerts commence in the latter end of February or beginning of March; are attended by the first people of fashion, and are continued weekly for six weeks or two months. The subscription is at the rate of half a guinea per night.

OPERA HOUSE.

This magnificent theatre (situated at the lower end of the west side of the Haymarket) was originally built by Sir John Vanburg, at the beginning of the late century, and was first opened in April, 1705, under the appellation of the Queen's Theatre, for the exclusive performance of Italian operas. In the year 1720, a plan was adopted for a more regular and certain support of the undertaking, than that of the casual attendance of the public; and a fund of fifty thousand pounds was raised by sub-

scription, of which sum one thousand pounds was contributed by his Majesty George the First ; and the concern, under the arrangement of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty directors, was called the ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC. To render the design as completé as possible, not only the first vocal performers, but a lyric poet, and three of the best composers then in Europe who could be prevailed upon to visit this country, were soon afterwards engaged, viz. Handel, Atilio, and Bononcini.

Supported by the talents of these illustrious masters, the Opera long continued to flourish, and to attract the admiration of the first musical judges. The managers, since that time, have been multifarious. Messrs. Owen, Mac Swiney, Hoddice, the Earl of Middlesex, Mr. Handel, Signora Venisci, Messrs. Crawford, Yeates, Gordon, the Hon. Mr. Hobart ; Messrs. Brooks, O'Riley ; Sir John Gallini, Mrs. Tranchard, and Mr. Taylor, the present proprietor and manager. About twelve or thirteen years ago, the theatre was burnt down, but was immediately afterwards rebuilt on the same scite, and in its present form.

Formerly, the opera performers were not only all Italians, (or nearly so) but consisted of the best that Italy could furnish. Latterly, however, dancing has so greatly prevailed as to have threatened to triumph over the more refined and noble art of music. To allow time for the performance of ballets, operas, which originally consisted of three acts, have been reduced to two ; and a ballet is now often extended to a greater length than an act of an opera.

Among the present vocal troop, we find the respectable names of Banti, Vinci, Roverdino, Morelli, Viganoni, and Giovanni. The composers are Sakeri and Bianchi. The ballet master, D'Egville ; and the principal dancers, Madame Hilligsberg

Mademoiselle Parisot, and Mr. D'Egville, in each of whom we find a grace of attitude, and an agility of action, which form specimens of the first degree of excellence in their art.

The instrumental band has generally been esteemed the best in this kingdom ; but it is but justice to observe, that our own countrymen have, in this department of musical performance, attained the highest degree of accuracy and execution ; and not only, generally speaking, kept pace with the best performers of Italy and Germany, but in many instances have exceeded them. The leader of the band is Mr. Saloman, who succeeded the late justly celebrated Mr. Cramer, and who is a steady, bold, and pointed performer.

The scenery is, in general, rich and brilliant ; but the space behind the curtain is by no means equal to that which the Opera machinists enjoyed before the conflagration. The audience part of the house is, however, built on a scale of great magnitude. There are five tiers of elegantly-ornamented boxes, a spacious pit, and a most ample gallery. The Opera generally opens for the season in December, and continues its representations on the Tuesday and Saturday of every week till June or July. The price of admission to the boxes or pit is half a guinea, and to the gallery five shillings. The doors open a quarter before six, and the performance begins at seven.

THEATRE-ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

This immense and superb theatre exhibits externally a magnificence of plan, and internally a refinement of taste, which are at once an honor to Mr. Holland, the architect, and to the nation. It was raised on the scite of the old house, and opened in the year 1794. It contains four elegant tiers of boxes, an ample pit, and two galleries ; besides

which, there are a number of private boxes, which range along the sides of the pit, and are so contrived as to afford the occupiers a perfect view of the stage, without exposing their persons to the observation of the rest of the audience. Drury-lane seems to be the favorite theatre with people of fashion, at which, indeed, we cannot be surprized when we consider the splendid talents by which it is recommended. The various, yet ever-striking powers, of Mr. Kemble; the nervous, dignified, and impressive manner of Mrs. Siddons; the forcible declamation of Mrs. Powell and Miss De Camp; the broad, strong humour of Mr. Bannister and Mr. Suett; the comicality of Mr. Quick and Mr. Wewitzer; the genuine *vis comica* of Miss Pope, and the highly-coloured, and unrivalled humour of Mrs. Jordan, form attractions which under so judicious an acting-manager as Mr. Kemble, cannot fail to operate with all judges of acting; especially when we add to these the advantages of Mrs. Billington's, Mrs. Crouch's, Mrs. Mountain's, and Mrs. Bland's, vocal powers.

The only obvious disadvantage under which this theatre labours, is the want of a good composer. Since the decease of the elder Linley, and the ingenious Storace, the department they so ably filled, has been miserably neglected: and, though such men as Arnold, Shield, and Busby, are among the musical professors of the metropolis, yet the public look in vain to one of its chief theatres for original, and masterly compositions. Mr. Kelly, who acts as occasional composer, has frequently produced some very popular pieces.

However, under the *new arrangement* of the pecuniary concerns, we hope the principal proprietor, Mr. Sheridan, will, by the exercise of his judgment in this and other material points, render perfect that which is already excellent in so high a degree, and leave the town nothing to wish.

The price of admission to the boxes is six

shillings, to the pit three shillings and sixpence, to the first gallery two shillings, and to the second gallery one shilling. The doors are opened at a quarter past five, and the performance begins at a quarter past six.

THEATRE-ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

The amusements of this theatre, the late elegant interior decorations of which do so much credit to the taste and spirit of the chief proprietor, Mr. Harris, are supported by authors, composers, performers, painters, and machinists, of the first excellence, and it is in every respect the worthy rival of its superb neighbour!

It is here that the public witness the energetic gesticulation and discriminating emphasis, which distinguish the performances of Mr. Cooke, and permit the Drury-lane hero only to excel him in that diversity of powers which gives him a pre-eminence in certain characters of comedy. Mr. Henry Johnston, a rising genius, adds the growing lustre of his talents to those of the same company, and affords a constant example of what strong feeling and appropriate action will effect on the minds of a sensible and discerning audience. Mr. Murray, in parts of strong natural feeling, particularly in those of fathers, always finds his way to the heart; and, as the grave and dignified gentleman, in genteel comedy, he is without a competitor. Mrs. Litchfield displays a justness of conception, and chastity of action and expression, which place her in the first rank of her profession; and Miss Murray, and Mrs. H. Johnston, exhibit powers, which, in tender or pathetic scenes, never fail to touch the heart. Mr. Siddons also merits our notice, for his impressive delivery. Among the comic performers in this company we have to name Mr. Munden, whose strong, though just cast of humour, gives him the decided

superiority over every other performer in his circle of parts; Mr. Fawcett, whose broad style of acting gives a marked colouring to his characters. Mr. Lewis, whose high comic powers, both in action and expression, have so long rendered him an established favourite of the public; and Mr. Knight, whose truly natural representations of simple and rustic characters, give him so high a distinction in his profession. To these may be added the respectable performers, Messrs. Brunton, Johnstone, Blanchard, and Emery; while, in the vocal department, we have to subjoin the names of Billington, Storace, Braham, Incledon, and Hill. Mr. M. G. Lewis, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Morton, Mrs. Inchbald, Mr. Cobb, and Mr. T. Dibdin, are the chief writers at this theatre. Dr. Busby, Mr. Mazzinghi, Mr. Davey, and Mr. Reeve, the composers; Mr. Richards, Secretary to the Royal Academy, is the principal painter; the ingenious Mr. Sloper is at the head of the machinists, and Mr. Lewis is the acting manager. This theatre has, for several seasons, been particularly successful, and still continues, by the novelty and variety of its representations, and the excellence of its performers, to attract splendid and crowded audiences. The public have, however, still to lament the schism which deprived this theatre of the great talents of Mr. Holman, and Mr. and Mrs. Pope.

The price of admission to the boxes is six shillings, to the pit three shillings and sixpence, to the first gallery two shillings, and to the second gallery one shilling. The doors are opened at a quarter past five, and the performance commences at a quarter past six.

N. B. The *Half Price* at both these theatres commences at the end of the third act of the play, generally a little after eight o'clock. Places for the Boxes may be previously engaged, on paying the small fee of one shilling. Either theatre may be

seen behind the scenes for a small compliment, on proper application at the stage door, and to persons, who never saw the machinery of a theatre, they afford a most interesting spectacle.

THEATRE-ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

This theatre, though not so elegant and spacious as either of the winter houses, is fitted up in a neat and tasteful style, and is capable of containing a numerous audience. The patent by which it is held, was formerly granted to Mr. Samuel Foote, of whom it was purchased by the late Mr. George Colman, the father of the present proprietor. It is opened during the summer months, for the representation of plays and English operas. The term of its patent extends from the 15th of May to the 15th of Sept.; but Drury-lane and Covent-garden theatres, not closing till the 10th or 15th of June, its operations seldom commence till about that time. The performances are highly respectable, and various new pieces are generally produced here in the course of each season.

This theatre contains three tiers of boxes, a pit, and two galleries. The price of admission to the boxes is five shillings, to the pit three shillings, to the first gallery two shillings, and to the second gallery one shilling. The doors open at six o'clock, and the performance begins at seven.

THE ROYALTY-THEATRE, *Wellclose-square.*

This theatre, about seventeen years ago, was built by subscription for the representation of plays, agreeably to a scheme of the late Mr. John Palmer, by whom it was for some time afterwards conducted. The proprietors, however, not being able to obtain a patent or licence for the intended performances, the undertaking failed; and the house, after being kept open a season or two, was shut. It has since been occasionally opened during the winter season by va-

rious adventurers; and is at present occupied by Mr. Astley, jun. whose exhibitions, chiefly pantomimic, are so various and attractive, as to engage considerable public attention; and numerous and respectable audiences are frequently drawn there by the whimsical and multifarious particulars of his bill of fare. The exhibitions are repeated every evening. The doors are opened at five o'clock, and the performances begin at six o'clock. The price of admission to the boxes is three shillings, to the pit two shillings, to the first gallery one shilling, and the upper gallery, sixpence.

DIBDIN'S SANS SOUCI, *Leicester-fields.*

This theatre, though very small, is constructed with much judgment, and decorated with considerable taste and fancy. Mr. Dibdin, the proprietor, is the inventor of the species of entertainment with which he here continues to attract and amuse the public. It consists of recitations and singing, solely by himself. Each recitation gives a picture of some comic or serious character or circumstance, and is succeeded by a song allusive to the subject, in the performance of which Mr. Dibdin accompanies himself on an organized piano-forte, and by the neatness of his execution, and address in varying the stops of the instrument, produces a striking and interesting effect. The performances are continued on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, through the winter. The doors are opened at seven, and the performances begin at eight; admittance to the boxes, five shillings; pit, three shillings; gallery, two shillings.

SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre, situated at the south end of Islington, and the amusements of which are limited to the representations of burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, rope-dancing, tumbling, and other feats of activity,

had its origin in the salubrious qualities of a well, formerly famed for the extraordinary cures it effected in certain diseases; but which at the reformation was stopped up by the authority of government, to check the impositions of the priests of the priory of Clerkenwell, who extorted money from the people by making them believe that the virtues of the water proceeded from the efficacy of their prayers. The concourse of visitors had induced the proprietor to have music at the house, and concerts were constantly performed there. The well, however, being closed, the place declined, the music ceased, and the virtues of the waters grew out of remembrance. In the year 1683, one of the labourers of Mr. Sadler, a surveyor of the highways, who had lately rebuilt the music-house there, discovered as he was digging in the garden, this once-celebrated well, the water of which is said to be of a ferruginous taste, resembling that of Tunbridge, but not so strong of the steel. Here Mr. Sadler renewed the former concerts, and was succeeded in the concern by a Mr. Francis Forcer, a musician and vocal composer. After his decease, it was conducted by one of his sons, who had been bred up to the law, and was a barrister. This son was the first occupier of the premises who exhibited there the diversions of rope-dancing and tumbling, which he continued till the year 1730, when he died in an advanced age. It was then taken by a Mr. Rosomon, who, by his good management, derived from it such emoluments as to be able to take down the old music-house of Sadler, and build the present theatre, the interior of which, though small in comparison with others in London, is neatly fitted up, and conveniently contrived for the sight of every part of the stage. There are two tiers of boxes, a pit, and one gallery. The exhibitions commence on Easter Monday, and are

continued six nights in the week during the summer season. The price of admission to the boxes is four shillings, to the pit two shillings, and to the gallery one shilling. The doors are opened at half past five, and the performances begin at half past six.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, *near Westminster-bridge.*

This theatre is situated in the Westminster-road, near the bridge, and is built on the very ground on which Mr. Astley, sen. formerly exhibited feats of horsemanship and other amusements in the open air; the success and profits of which enabled him afterwards to extend his plan and erect a building, which, from the rural cast of the internal decorations he called the ROYAL GROVE. In this theatric structure, stage exhibitions were given, while, in a circular area, similar to that in the present theatre, horsemanship, and other feats of strength and agility, were continued. About seven or eight years ago, it was accidentally burnt down, after which the present theatre was erected under the appellation of the AMPHITHEATRE of ARTS. The interior of the building, though for a summer theatre somewhat heavy in its style, has been rendered truly elegant by its late additional decorations; and the stage and scenery are also greatly improved. The horsemanship, for which a circular ride is provided, is still continued, though it forms a much smaller portion of the evening's entertainment than formerly. This theatre always opens on Easter Monday; and its amusements continue till October or November. There are two tiers of boxes, a pit, and a gallery. The prices of admission are four shillings, two shillings, and one shilling. The doors open at half past five, and the performances begin at half past six.

ROYAL CIRCUS, *St. George's-fields.*

This theatre, situated near the turnpike in Blackfriar's-road, St. George's-fields, was built about twenty-five years ago: the exterior appearance of the building is the same as when it was first raised, but the internal part has undergone many alterations and improvements. The structure commenced by subscription, and was undertaken in favour of a Mr. Hughes, a riding-master of considerable abilities, and who, in conjunction with Mr. Dibdin, conducted it for some time with considerable success, as an exhibition of ballets, pantomimes, and horsemanship. But, from some misunderstanding among the principal proprietors, among whom was Sir John Lade, the entertainments ceased; and the house remained shut up for several years. It at length, however, was opened again with the same species of amusements under the joint management and proprietorship of Mr. Jones and Mr. Cross, the latter of which gentlemen writes all the new pieces. This theatre, which is considered as the rival of Astley's, has lately been so materially altered and improved, both before and behind the curtain, as justly to intitle it to the appellation given it by the proprietors, of the NEW ROYAL CIRCUS, and certainly it is no way inferior to the AMPHITHEATRE of ARTS, either in elegance or convenience. It has one tier of boxes, a pit, and one gallery. The horsemanship is excellent, and the stage performances are highly respectable. The Royal Circus always opens on Easter Monday, and continues its amusements till November. The admission to the boxes is four shillings, to the pit two shillings, and to the gallery one shilling.

THE FINE ARTS;

With an Account of the Public and Private Collections.

For the Fine Arts, London is now much and deservedly distinguished. The commotions on the continent have operated as an earthquake on the productions of genius, and the finest works of ancient and modern times have been shook out of their old situations. Many, very many of them have been consigned to this country, and are now in the private collections of our nobility and gentry, in and about the metropolis.

The following account of such as are in PRIVATE COLLECTIONS or PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS does not comprehend the whole, but most of the leading collections are noticed, and new ones will necessarily arise every day.

The catalogue of the pictures in the QUEEN'S PALACE, ST. JAMES'S PARK, we believe has not been published before.

THE QUEEN'S PALACE IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

Raphael's Cartoons, which were many years since removed from Hampton-court Palace to this house were once the sources of great attraction; and the multitude that went for the mere purpose of *seeing* these *chef d'œuvres* of art, for which by the way, but few have a real taste, was inconceivable. Since they have been removed to Windsor, one great source of attraction has failed; there are still, however, a great number of very fine pictures which will amply repay a stranger's examination. The days of seeing them vary as the royal family may be in town, &c. but information of the proper time may be obtained by applying at the house. A catalogue of the pic-

tures, which we believe was never before published, is subjoined; being made several years ago, a few variations, additions, &c. may have been made. The reader will remark it as a curious circumstance, that, though there are portraits upon portraits of all the Stuarts, there is not one of either George the First or Second, and the only one of his present Majesty is worked in worsted by Mrs. Knowles.

LIST OF PICTURES IN THE QUEEN'S HOUSE.

Queen's Dressing-room.

	Painters.
King William when Prince of Orange,	WISSING.
A portrait, - - -	VANDYKE.
A head, - - -	REMBRANDT.
A portrait, - - -	VANDYKE.
Anne, Duchess of York, - -	SIR PETER LELY.
Portrait of Sir Peter Paul Reubens,	VANDYKE.
Portrait of the Duke of York, -	SIR P. LELY.
Vandyke's portrait, - - -	VANDYKE.
The Nativity, - - -	BARROCCIO.
The Widow Elliot, - - -	RYLEY.

Next to the Queen's Dressing-room.

A portrait, - - -	VANDYKE.
Virgin and child, - - -	PEZZARO.
Virgin and child, - - -	VANDYKE.
Duke of Buckingham and his brother,	VANDYKE.
Virgin and child, with St. Catherine and St. Anne, - - -	SARTO.
Virgin and child, with St. John, -	SARTO.
Virgin Mary, and St. Francis holding Jesus,	MURATTI.
King Charles I. and three children, -	VANDYKE.
Jacob, with Rachel and Leah, -	CAGORACCI.
Portrait of Guercino -	GUERCINO.
Sir Kenelm Digby, -	VANDYKE.
A Sybil, - - -	GUERCINO.
The Samaritan woman, -	GUERCINO.
Joseph holding Jesus in his arms, -	GUIDO.
Queen Henrietta Maria, -	VANDYKE.

Next Room to the Japan Room.

A Magdalen,	-	-	TITIAN.
St. Agnes,	-	-	DOMENICHINO.
Perseus and Andromeda,	-	-	GUIDO.
Jesus Christ,	-	-	CIRO TERRI.
Venus attired by the Graces,	-	-	GUIDO.
The Holy Family,	-	-	PAUL VERONESE.
St. John,	-	-	SPAGNOLETTO

Japan Room.

Venus and Adonis.			
Charles I. and the Duke D'Esperon			VANDYKE
St. John.			
Charles I. and Queen, with Prince Charles and Prince James	-	-	VANDYKE
The Holy Family.			
Cupid shaving his bow.			

King's Dressing-room.

A Landscape,	-	-	SWANEVELT.
Landscape,	-	-	GASPER and N. POUSSIN.
Sun-set	-	-	CLAUDE LORAINÉ.
Pair of Landscapes,	-	-	POUSSIN.
Landscape,	-	-	BOLOGNESE.
Sun-rising,	-	-	CLAUDE LORAINÉ.
Landscape, Summer,	-	-	RUBENS.
Landscape,	-	-	SALVATOR ROSA.
Sea-port,	-	-	C. LORAINÉ.
Jonah, &c.			
A Winter Piece.			
A Sea-port.			
A Landscape.			

Next Room to the King's Dressing-room.—Painted by Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy,

Cyrus presented to his Grandfather.
Regulus leaving the Senate of Rome, and returning to Carthage.

Death of Chevalier Bayard.

Death of General Wolfe.

Death of Epaminondas.

Hannibal swearing enmity to the Romans.

The wife of Armenius brought captive to Germanicus.

Passage-room.

Portrait,	-	-	VANDYKE.
Sir Balthazar Gerbin	-	-	VANDYKE.
Countess Carlisle,	-	-	VANDYKE.
Portrait,	-	-	J. HALS.
Queen Henrietta Maria,	-	-	VANDYKE.
Duchess of Corte Craye,	-	-	VANDYKE.
Children of Charles I.	-	-	VANDYKE.
A portrait,	-	-	CORNELIUS JANSEN.

King's Drawing-room.

A Philosopher,	-	-	SPAGNOLLETO.
The Cardinal Infanta of Spain, during the siege of Nordlingen,	-	-	RUBENS.
St. Martin dividing his cloak,	-	-	RUBENS.
The Holy Family, and St. Francis,	-	-	RUBENS.
King Philip of Spain,	-	-	RUBENS.
Constantine, the Roman Emperor, converted to the Christian Religion,	-	-	CORTONA.
Duke of Alva,	-	-	TITIAN.

King's Closet.

Portrait,	-	-	PARMECIANO.
Sketch of the Holy Family,	-	-	RAPHAEL.
The Supper,	-	-	RUBENS.
St. John,	-	-	GUIDO.
Holy Family Sketch,	-	-	RAPHAEL.
Virgin and Child, with St. John,	-	-	CARRACCI.
Holy Family,	-	-	PEZZARO.
St. Peter,	-	-	GUERCINO.
Cleopatra,	-	-	GUIDO.
St. Paul,	-	-	GUERCINO.
Virgin and Child,	-	-	SERANI.
Head of Christ,	-	-	CARLO DOLCE.

Virgin and Child, with Joseph,	-	-	GAROSAL.
A Magdalen,	-	-	CARLO DOLCE.
St. Catharine,	-	-	SERANI.
St. Sebastian,	-	-	GUIDO.
Madona and Child,	-	-	TITIAN.
Madona, and Child sleeping,	-	-	GUIDO.
Virgin and Child,	-	-	TITIAN.
Portrait of a Physician,	-	-	SERANI.
Virgin and Child,	-	-	MARATTI.
Venus and Satyr,	-	-	ABANI.
Jesus Christ,	-	-	MARATTI.
The Salutation,	-	-	MARATTI.

King's Bed-chamber.

Prince of Wales,	-	-	LIOTARD.
Queen and Princess Royal,	-	-	COTES.
Jacob's Departure,	-	-	LASIN.
Summer,	-	-	ROSALBA.
Winter,	-	-	ROSALBA.
Landscape,	-	-	DEAN.

Library.

Venus and Adonis,	-	-	LAZARINO.
Cupid and Psyche,	-	-	LAZARINO.
A Soldier,	-	-	VERONESE.
Portrait of Andrew Palladio,	-	-	TINTORETTE.
Neptune and Thetis,	-	-	BALESTRA.
One of the Muses,	-	-	VERONESE.
Virgin and Child, with St. Luke and St. Ignatius,	-	-	TITIAN.
Thetis, Achilles, and Centaur,	-	-	BALESTRA.
Portrait of an Architect,	-	-	VENETIAN.
Virtue driving Vice from the Church,	-	-	YOUNG PALMA.
Clemency of Scipio,	-	-	RICCI.
The Three Graces,	-	-	LAZARINO.
Virgin, Child, and Joseph,	-	-	VERONESE.
Four Views,	-	-	VARUS.
Timon of Athens,	-	-	DANCE.
Sampson and Delilah,	-	-	VANDYKE.

The Duke of Bridgewater's Collection.

This is, perhaps, the finest in England; his grace has lately fitted up a gallery for the reception of the pictures, and they may be seen by permission, at his house in Cleveland-row, St. James's.

Mr. Henry and Mr. William Hope's Collection.

Principally consisting of the very finest specimens of the Dutch masters, many of them finished in such a style, as if the colors were floated upon the pannels; and also many other very admirable pictures, by other masters, may be seen, by applying at their house in Cavendish-square.

Mr. Thomas Hope's.

This very valuable collection, may be seen by application at his house in Mansfield-street, Portland-place.

Richard Payne Knight, Esq.

Is proprietor of the famous picture of the Cradle, by Rembrandt; of a very capital large Landscape, by Salvator; and of many very capital performances by other great masters. Having travelled much, he has made a very large and admirable selection of antique bronzes, cameos and intaglios, which, upon application, are not difficult of access; and Mr. Knight, from having so long resided abroad, is peculiarly attentive to foreigners.

Mr. Knight, of Portland-place,

Has a very fine collection; principally of the works of the Italian masters, which he very politely shews on any proper application.

The Marquis of Lansdowne,

In Berkeley-square, has not only a fine collection of pictures; but his busts, antiques, and library, are also equally honourable to his taste.

Lord Suffolk

Has a fine collection of pictures, principally by the Dutch masters, which he takes great pleasure in shewing, at his house in Harley-street.

Lord Radstock's Collection,

Principally of the Italian school, of which his Guidos and Carracis are wonderfully fine, and may be seen at his house in Portland-place.

The wicked wits of the last age, were wont to observe, that the *taste* of the citizens was confined to their palates; that they give the best dinners of any people in the universe; but, as for prints, pictures, or statues, they knew no more about them than a Hottentot; whatever was the case then, it is very different now: they have, perhaps, retained their sensual taste, but to it they have added that which is intellectual, and many of the merchants of *London* have collections of paintings that do honor to themselves and their country.

Mr. Jeremiah Harman,

Of the Bank, has a very capital collection of pictures, principally of the Dutch school. For one picture, by Vandeveldt, he gave 500 guineas.

Sir Simon Clarke

Has a wonderfully fine collection, at his house, in Gloucester-place, and is extremely polite in his attentions to proper persons who apply to view them. Sir Simon, and Mr. Alderman Hibbert, lately commissioned Mr. Bryan, of Pall-Mall, to go to France, and purchase the very capital collection now exhibiting in Pall-Mall; from which collection they each of them selected such pictures as they approved, before they were exhibited to the public. The two Morillios, which are estimated at £4000,

are in this collection. The Rembrandt's are capital beyond description.

Mr. Alderman Hibbert,

In Portland-place, has some of the finest pictures that are in this country, of the Dutch school particularly. His Ostades are capital indeed, and his conduct to those who visit him to view them, is extremely liberal.

But to enumerate the merchants who have very choice and fine cabinet pictures, would be endless. The finest specimens of the art, have been brought from the Continent, during the late troubles, and are now to be found in and near the metropolis.

Mr. Angerstein,

Of Pall-Mall, has a very fine collection of pictures, by various ancient and modern masters. He gave 1000 guineas for Hogarth's six paintings of Marriage a-la-Mode, of which, perhaps, it may be said, that if they are considered in the three points of conception, coloring, and character, they are superior to any six pictures that ever were painted by any artist in any age. For two pictures, by Morillio, he paid 3500 guineas.

Some of the finest of Cuyp's pictures, that are in this country, are in the collection of Mr. Tracey, of Portland-place. For the Muscle-eater, by that fascinating master, he gave 800 guineas.

Mr. Welbore Ellis Agar,

Has a very well-chosen and valuable collection of capital pictures; Titian seems to be his favorite painter, and among the very fine pictures, by that master, in his possession, is a landscape, with a naked figure sleeping, in which the boughs of the trees are painted with an effect, that is magically forcible: it is more like carving than painting; a

print has been engraved from it, but to give the effect in engraving, is impossible. This fine collection may be seen by application at Mr. Agar's house, in Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

Lord Dudley Ward,

In Park-lane, has a very capital collection of pictures, principally of the Dutch school.

Sir George Young, of Stratford-place, has some very capital paintings, by Rembrandt.

Around the metropolis, there are numerous collections well worthy the attention of strangers. The valuable assemblage of works of art at Strawberry-hill, which embraces every branch of the fine arts, but in miniatures is unrivalled, may be seen, by application for tickets to the Hon. Mrs. Damer. A complete catalogue of the whole is in the works of Lord Oxford.

His present Majesty once observed, that *this country was too cold for sculpture*; and certain it is, that in this branch of the arts, we have not generally excelled; we may, however, boast of a private collection that will not easily be paralleled in Europe.

Mr. Charles Townley,

Of Park-street, is universally admitted to have the finest collection of antique statues, busts, &c. in the world. They have been collected with the utmost taste and judgment, and may be seen by previously applying to Mr. Townley's, to know the proper hour of admission.

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

A number of Exhibitions of art in all its branches are constantly open to public inspection; but, as they are fluctuating, a correct list is impracticable. The public prints of the day give ample information

of the subjects, terms, &c. The annual Exhibition at the Royal Academy is entitled to the first notice.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

In the year 1774, the old Somerset palace was purchased of the crown, an act of parliament passed for embanking the river Thames before Somerset-house, and for building upon the ground thereof, various public offices, &c. The part of the building appropriated to the artists, is all that comes into our present enquiry.

The room on the ground-floor is appropriated to models of statues, plans, elevations, and drawings.

The coved-ceiling of the library was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Signor Cipriani. The centre by Sir Joshua, represents *the theory of the art*, under the form of an elegant and majestic female, seated in the clouds, and looking upwards: she holds in one hand a compass, in the other a label, on which is written,

Theory is the knowledge of what is truly nature.

The four compartments in the coves of the ceiling, are by Cipriani, and represent Nature, History, Allegory, and Fable. These are well imagined, and sufficiently explain themselves.

The adjoining room being originally appropriated to models and casts from the antique, of which this society have a most valuable and curious collection, is plain and unornamented.

The council room is more richly decorated: the stucco is in a good taste; and in the centre compartment of the ceiling are five pictures painted by Mr. West. The centre picture represents the Graces unveiling Nature; the other four represent the four elements, (from which the imitative arts collect their objects) under the forms of female figures, attended by Genii, with fire, water, earth, and air, exhibited

in different forms and modifications. The four large oval pictures, which adorn the two extremities of the ceiling, are the work of Angelica Kauffman, and represent invention, composition, design, and colouring. Besides these nine large pictures, there are in the angles or ospandrells in the center, four coloured medallions, representing Apelles, the painter; Phidia, the sculptor; Apollodorus, the architect; and Archimedes, the mathematician; and, round the great circle of the centre, eight smaller medallions held up by lions, on which are represented in chiaro-oscuro Palladio, Bernini, Michael Angelo, Flamingo, Raphael, Domenechino, Titian, and Rubens, all these were painted by Rebecca.

Of this Royal Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first President, and his urbanity of manners, and his high rank in the arts gave him a respectability with the society, which it will not be easy for any of his successors to attain. He was succeeded by the present President, Mr. Benjamin West.

The stated professors of painting in its different departments, read lectures to the students in their various branches, and as they possess a most capital collection of casts and models from antique statues, &c. they have, what may be deemed, *a good school for drawing.* *A school for colouring,* they still want, and it has been recommended to them to purchase a collection of pictures, to which the students might resort, and compare their own productions with those of the great masters, whose works have stood the test of ages. The lectures by Sir Joshua Reynolds are published, and are models of elegant composition, as well as scientific taste. Those by Mr. Barry were published a few years ago, and contain much information.

The annual exhibition generally opens in April, and every person admitted pays one shilling for admission, and sixpence for a catalogue.

MISS LINWOODS'S *Exhibition of Pictures in Needle-work.*

These are some astonishing specimens of a new and fascinating branch of the arts, which has been created and brought to perfection by this lady. The needle has thus become a most formidable rival to the pencil. In many respects, this collection of Pictures in worsted is one of the greatest curiosities in the metropolis. They are exhibited at the Great Rooms in Hanover-square; admission one shilling. Since their first appearance, the rooms have been a favourite morning lounge among the nobility, gentry, and foreigners of distinction.

THE PANORAMA

Is constantly open in Leicester-square, and may be fairly entitled *the triumph of perspective*. The inventor and proprietor, Mr. Barker, has at different times exhibited views of great cities, of naval engagements, &c. &c. in which the illusion is so complete, that the spectator may fairly imagine he is present at the display of the real scenery. The price of admission is one shilling.

There have been several imitations of this invention on a smaller scale, but they have been in every respect inferior to the original.

THE EUROPEAN MUSEUM,

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, exhibits *for sale* a number of pictures, and sometimes very fine ones. Admission to the rooms one shilling.

Those who are curious in exploring the antiquities of this country, will find ample gratification of their curiosity at No. 20, Great Portland-street, where are a number of drawings from the paintings discovered on the walls of the present House of Commons, in September, 1800. Mr. I. T. Smith had permission to make copies from these very curi-

ous works on the spot, and his drawings are in outline, character and colouring as accurate as possible. Mr. Smith is engaged in engraving them, and they are shortly to be published, with a history of the decorations, the building, &c. by John Sidney Hawkins, F. A. S.

The SHAKESPEARE GALLERY, Pall-mall.

This splendid plan of decorating the works of our greatest poet, with the designs of our best artists, has been many years in progress, but is now within one number complete. The large and small pictures, from which the prints are copied, are exhibited in Pall-mall; admission one shilling.

Mr. Bryan's Gallery.

A very fine collection of pictures, late purchased by Mr. Bryan for Sir Simon Clarke and Mr. Alderman Hibbert, is now exhibiting for sale at Mr. Bryan's, and Christie's lower rooms, Pall-mall. Admission to both the rooms, 2s. 6d. In this collection are some of the finest pictures that ever were painted.

Mr. Bowyer's Historic Gallery

Adjoins that of Mr. Bryan's, and contains Louthembourg's great picture of the Fire of London, and others of considerable worth.

Mr. Alderman Boydell,

At his dwelling house in Cheapside, shews a gallery which contains a number of valuable pictures, and such a collection of prints, as is not, perhaps, to be seen elsewhere in the world.

The houses of our first artists are very well worth the attention of strangers, and the general compliment is a shilling to the attendant.

At Mr. West's, in Newman-street,

Are a number of fine pictures, by various masters, and some of the President's sketches in the very first style of excellence.

At Sir William Beechey's, George-street, Hanover-square,

Is an assemblage of much of the beauty of the country, his room being generally decorated with portraits of the finest women of the first fashion.

At Mr. Hopper's, Mr. Lawrence's, and Mr. Shee's,
There are always a number of capital portraits.

At Mr. Westall's, in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place,

Are a great number of beautiful drawings, which, in point of *taste*, perhaps take the lead of any thing that has been done in this country.

Coade's Exhibition of Artificial Stone, in Westminster-bridge Road.

This place contains a great number of curious statues, vases, bustos, pedestals, stoves, medallions, and pannels in bas relief; models from the antique; chimney-pieces, monuments, fronts, coats of arms, &c.—The whole forms an interesting collection of artificial sculptures, well-deserving of general notice and patronage.

Picture of the Battle of Alexandria.

Mr. Arnold, at the Great-room, Spring-gardens, has lately opened an exhibition of a large picture, representing the celebrated battle between the English and French armies, on the 23d of March, 1801, before Alexandria, in Egypt. The subject is connected with the national vanity, and will, therefore, no doubt, draw large assemblages of spectators. The admittance is one shilling.

REMARKABLE MANUFACTORIES AND
WAREHOUSES.

Besides the professed collections of curiosities, there are a variety of manufactories, the property of private persons, which are worthy of the notice of the public, from their extent, or their novelty, all of which may be viewed by permission, easily obtained, or by making a small purchase.

Wedgewood's Warehouse, in St. James's-square.

Whitbread's Brewhouse, in Chiswell-street.

Meux's Brewhouse, Gray's-inn-lane.

Clementi and Co.'s extensive manufactory of musical instruments, in Cheapside and Tottenham-court-road, the largest in the world.

Tassie's, for artificial stones, medallions, gems, &c. Leicester-square.

Lackington's Temple of the Muses, Finsbury-square.

The Water-proof manufactory, Chelsea.

The Oil-cloth manufactory, Knightsbridge.

The Straw Paper manufactory, Milbank.

The Neckinger Paper-mills, at Bermondsey.

Hatchett's Coach manufactory, Long Acre.

The Plate-glass manufactory, Blackfriars-bridge.

The other Glass-houses in the neighbourhood.

The King's Printing-office, Gough-square.

Stephenson's, for Agricultural Implements, Margaret-street.

Parker's Glass warehouse, Fleet-street.

Wigley's Toy-rooms, Spring-gardens.

Seddons's Furniture warehouses, Aldersgate-street.

Oakley's Furniture rooms, Bond-street.

Perry's Dock-yard, Blackwall.

Fry's Type foundery, Chiswell-street.

Phillips's Auction-rooms, Bond-street.

Christie's Auction-rooms, Pall-Mall.

Tattersall's Repository for Horses, at Hyde Park-corner.

A LIST

OF THE MOST POPULAR PREACHERS

NOW LIVING IN OR NEAR THE METROPOLIS.

In the Established Church.

IN taking a view of our most popular preachers, we are naturally led to mention in the first place Dr. BEILBY PORTEUS, Lord Bishop of London, who may occasionally be heard at the Chapel Royal, and for two or three years last past he has preached every Wednesday and Friday in Lent at St. James's church, Piccadilly. As a Christian preacher this prelate may be considered as one of the best models; the popularity which he has enjoyed for a long course of years, and the crowded audiences which he ever draws together, are no mean proofs of the good taste of the present times.

Dr. HORSLEY, Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, has been long known as a preacher who never fails to command the attention of his hearers; his sermons and charges exhibit proofs of a mind capable of deep researches, and in those instances in which his compositions are not tarnished by a spirit of intolerance, he always amply recompences, and often highly gratifies, the attention of his audience. As dean, he frequently preaches at Westminster Abbey. He has very much distinguished himself as the antagonist to modern Unitarians, and Dissenters in general.

The occasional resident in the metropolis will be glad to know, that at the CHAPEL at ST. JAMES'S, there is, while the royal family are in town, always

some dignitary of the church appointed to preach before their majesties. The chapel is small, and though it is said no money is to be taken for seats, yet persons who wish to be commodiously situated, at once to hear the preacher, and behold their sovereign and his family, will find that he must make use of a *silver key* to gain admission.

Dr. RENNEL, master of the Temple, may be always heard during term time at the Temple church; his manner, though heavy, is considered by those who are in the habit of attending upon him, as very interesting.

As useful, interesting, and very popular preachers belonging to the established church in London, we must by no means omit the following gentlemen:

Dr. GEORGE GREGORY, every Sunday morning at St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

Mr. GOODE, morning preacher, and Mr. CUTHBERT, afternoon lecturer, at St. Ann's, Blackfriars.

Mr. ARCHER THOMSON, afternoon preacher at St. George's Hanover-square, and one of the evening lecturers at the Magdalen Chapel.

Mr. ANDREWS, at the Magdalen.

Mr. HEWLET, and Mr. HUTCHINS, at the Foundling Hospital. These three places of worship are peculiarly interesting to strangers on account of the excellent singing which is to be heard in the course of the services.

Mr. WATKINS, at St. Bartholomew the Great in the morning, and at St. Dunstan's in the west in the evening.

Mr. SHEPHERD, afternoon preacher at St. Giles's.

Mr. GROSE, lecturer at St. Olave's, Southwark.

We turn now to another class of gentlemen equally attached to the liturgy and ceremonies of the church of England, with those whom we have already noticed, but who would appropriate to them-

selves the title of preachers of the peculiar doctrines of the gospel. By the people at large they are distinguished as methodists in the church. Of these, the principal are: Mr. SCOTT, morning preacher at the Lock Chapel, Hyde Park-corner, and Mr. De COETLEGON, evening lecturer.

Mr. NEWTON, at St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, a gentleman venerable in virtues as in age; who through a long course of years has attached to himself great multitudes of all classes and ages, who venerate him as a father, and who never cease to attend upon his public services as upon those of an apostle. As a public speaker, his manner of elocution exhibits a fervent devotion to his maker, and an ardent zeal for the best interests of his fellow-creatures.

In the same class we must mention Mr. MASON, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

Mr. ABDY, morning preacher at St. John's, Horsleydown, and evening lecturer at Bow Church, Cheapside, where he always has crowded audiences.

Mr. DRAPER, afternoon preacher at St George's, Southwark, and one of the evening lecturers at St. Antholin's, Watling-street. At this church there are sermons every evening in the week during the whole year, except Saturdays.

Mr. WOOD, morning and evening preacher at Bentinck Chapel, Paddington, and afternoon lecturer at St. Peter's, Cornhill.

Mr. FOSTER, evening lecturer at Christ Church, Spitalfields.

Mr. CECIL at St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row; and at Long Acre Chapel.

Mr. FOSTER and Mr. CECIL are joint preachers.

Mr. DAVIS, at St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster.

Mr. PIERCY, at Queen's-square Chapel, Westminster.

Calvanistic Methodists.

The methodists naturally claim a second place in this list, because many of their most popular preachers are ordained ministers of the established church, and have no objection to administer the ordinances of religion either in the church, the chapel, the meeting, or in the open air; of these

Mr. ROWLAND HILL, minister of Surry Chapel, near Blackfriars-bridge, is remarkable for a very vehement kind of eloquence; on all subjects he has the gift of a ready utterance; he is always followed by the most crowded audiences, chiefly composed of the lower classes of society.

At the Tabernacle, Moorfields, and at the chapel in Tottenham-court-road, among many who are celebrated for their zeal in addressing large auditories, must be mentioned Mr. MATTHEW WILKS, Mr. GROVE, and Mr. DURANT.

Dr. HAWES is the principal preacher at Spafield's Chapel, and is a very able man. And

Mr. EYRE, at Homerton, is esteemed a considerable preacher in this class.

Westleyan, or Arminian Methodists.

The two principal chapels in this connection are the Foundery Chapel in the City-road, Moorfields, and the chapel in Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields. At the former Dr. COKE, the gentleman who published an elaborate life of the founder, Mr. John Westley, may be frequently heard. Mr. MOORE is also a popular preacher at the Foundery.

We know not in what class to place

Mr. HUNTINGDON, preacher at Providence Chapel, Little Titchfield-street. He is celebrated for using the plainest language upon all occasions. The writer of this article once heard him at Monk-

well-street, where he preaches every Tuesday evening. In the course of the sermon he took occasion to notice a report that had been circulated respecting himself; after narrating the story, he added these words: "*Now my friends I say this is a lie; in the name of my God, I say this is a lie.*"

The chapel in Titchfield-street, although it has two or three tiers of galleries one above another, is always crowded. Strangers are not admitted upstairs or into a pew, unless they happen to be from the country, in which case they meet with great civility.

Presbyterians of the Scotch Church.

Of the Scotch Presbyterians in London, the most popular are :

Dr. HUNTER, who has for many years preached to a very large and respectable congregation at London Wall, near Fore-street, Moorfields. The doctor's manner is unempassioned, but highly impressive.

Mr. STEVENS, of Crown-court, Covent-garden, preaches to a large congregation of Scotch Presbyterians; he is also, perhaps, the most popular preacher at the Sunday evening lecture at Salter's hall, near Cannon-street.

Dr. TROTTER, of Swallow-street, Piccadilly, has long been a favorite preacher among the Scotch Presbyterians.

In this connection we must not wholly omit

Mr. STOLLERY, Chapel-street, Soho.

Mr. JERMENT, Bow-lane, Cheapside. And

Mr. WAUGH, who preaches to a considerable society in Wells-street, Oxford-street.

English Presbyterians.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, among this class of preachers, stands undoubtedly the most distinguished

for popular talents. He has, we believe, been afternoon preacher at Salter's hall during the course of thirty years, in the whole of which time he has always preached to crowded audiences. His manner is very lively; and his sermons are always interesting.

Dr. REES, of the meeting-house in the Old Jewry, preaches to a large and very respectable congregation in the morning.

Mr. LINDSAY, of Monkwell-street, is distinguished for his useful compositions, and is much respected by his regular hearers.

Mr. BELSHAM, who preaches every Sunday morning at the Gravel-pit meeting, Hackney, is much admired by the Unitarians.

Mr. KENTISH, the afternoon preacher at this place, possesses considerable popular talents.

Independents.

Of the Independents the most popular preacher is unquestionably

Mr. CLAYTON, of the Weigh-house, Eastcheap. This gentleman has a popular manner; he never uses notes, and is never at a loss for argument to illustrate the topic which he undertakes to discuss.

Mr. BROOKSBANK, who preaches at a meeting-house near Lothbury, attaches a considerable congregation to him.

Mr. PRIESTLEY, of Jewin-street, and Mr. TOWERS, of Barbican, are both popular preachers among the Independents.

Mr. SAMUEL PALMER, of Hackney, is very celebrated among this class of dissenters. He preaches to a large and respectable congregation, who are much attached to his mode of preaching, and to the doctrines which he professes.

Mr. COLLYER, of Peckham, has raised a large and splendid congregation.

We must not omit under the head of Independents

Mr. MAURICE, of Fetter-lane.

Mr. FORD, of Mile End.

Mr. TOWNSEND, Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe.

Mr. KNIGHT, Kensington.

Mr. BECK, Berry-street, St. Mary Axe.

Mr. PLATT, Holywell Chapel, Shoreditch. And

Mr. THORP, New-court, Carey-street.

Baptists.

Dr. RIPPON, of Carter-lane, Southwark, is the most popular preacher among the Baptists. He is a warm asserter of the Calvinistic doctrines, and is zealous in his attachment to the principles of dissenters. His manner in the pulpit is impressive and highly animated.

Mr. BOOTH, of Little Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, is greatly followed; his mode of preaching is distinguished for remarkable simplicity.

Mr. DORE, of Maze-pond, Southwark, always preaches to a numerous auditory; his manner in the pulpit is serious, but animated.

Mr. MARTIN, of Store-street, Bloomsbury, another preacher among the Baptists, has distinguished himself by obtaining a connection with, and the patronage of, several prelates of the church of England.

Unitarians.

The chapel in Essex-street, Strand, was opened near thirty years ago by the Rev. THEOPHILUS LINDSEY; and this is the only place of worship in the metropolis in which a Liturgy and Unitarian principles are avowedly combined.

Moravians.

Mr LA TROBE, at the chapel of the United Brethren Fetter-lane, preaches to a considerable

society of them. Mr. La Trobe is a gentleman that possesses considerable talents as a minister and a man of learning.

Universalists.

Mr. VIDLER, at the meeting-house, Artillery-court, Bishopsgate-street, is the leader of those who stile themselves Universalists; their distinguishing doctrine is, that all men will be made finally happy. Mr. Vidler is a man of considerable talents, and is the author of several publications.

Swedenborgians.

Mr. PROUD, at the chapel York-street, St. James's, is an able and eloquent defender of the principles of Emanuel Swedenborg.

Jews.

Those persons who are desirous of witnessing the present forms of the Jewish rituals, may attend every Friday evening or Saturday at their synagogues in Dukes's Place, Bevis Marks, Leadenhall-street, and Fenchurch-street.

THE BOOKSELLING TRADE.

Very few books are published in the British Empire besides those which are printed and published in London, and consequently the establishments of publishing Booksellers, chiefly in Paternoster-row and St. Paul's Church-yard, are very extensive. About 800 new books and pamphlets are regularly published every year in London, amounting in value to about 240 £. for one copy of each *work*. The gross annual returns of the printing and selling of books are not much short of half a million, and these trades furnish employment to nearly two thousand persons,

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

The first Circulating Library was established in London about the year 1740, by a bookseller of the name of BATHO, at the house now 132, in the Strand.

They have since spread so extensively that every intelligent village throughout the nation now possesses its Circulating Library.

The principal of them in London are the following :

Hookham's, in Old Bond-street.

Hookham's, (Jun.) in New Bond-street.

Earl and Hemet's in Albemarle-street.

Lane's, in Leadenhall-street.

Parson's, on Ludgate-hill.

Ogilvy's, in Holborn.

Dutton's, in Birchin-lane.

Cawthorne's, in the Strand.

Besides these there are two subscription libraries for the purchase of new books, under the direction of a committee of the subscribers, viz.

The Westminster Library, in Panton-square.

The London Library, in Hatton Garden.

The French Booksellers are :

De Boffe, Gerrard-street.

Dulau, Soho-square.

L'Homme, New Bond-street.

Boosey, Old Broad-street.

Gameau and Co. Albemarle-street.

The German Booksellers are :

Griffiths, Paternoster-row.

Giesweiller, Parliament-street.

Escher, Gerrard-street.

For a list of the English bookseller's shops, which are frequented as *lounging* shops, and which are

provided with all new publications, newspapers, &c. see page 28.

Among the dealers in valuable and scarce books, chiefly second-hand, whose collections are extensive, may be named *Payne, White, Egerton, Faulder, Evans, Carpenter, Reynolds, Lunn, Otridge, Gardner, Leigh, Cuthell, Jeffries, Priestly, Baynes,* and *Lackington*.

The shop of *Lackington*, in Finsbury-square, may be deemed one of the curiosities of the metropolis, and deserves to be visited by every stranger, on account of the vast extent of the premises, and of the immense stock of books, which in consequence are brought into one point of view.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Daily Advertiser and Oracle*, (opposite St. Dunstan's Church,) is the oldest morning paper, having been established above seventy-two years. This paper was originally confined almost entirely to advertisements, containing little news; but now the great size of the paper on which it is printed, enables it to contain intelligence of every sort.

The *Public Ledger*, (Warwick-square,) is merely a commercial paper, principally for shipping business, and aims at no circulation, except amongst people in trade.

The *Times*, (Blackfriars,) and *True Briton*, (Catharine-street) profess openly to support government, which the *Morning Herald*, (Catherine-street,) does, without making any professions.

The *Morning Chronicle*, (opposite Catherine-street,) is an *Opposition Paper*, and some very severe strictures on the measures of government, frequently appear in it.

The *Morning Post*, (opposite Somerset-house,) is also considered as an independent or opposition paper.

The *Publican's Advertiser*, (Catherine-street,) does not aspire to priority of intelligence or fine writing, but aims at the acquirement of advertisements, through its extensive connection with public houses.

The number of persons employed, and the expence of the establishment of a good morning paper, is very considerable, and not easily to be credited by those who have not experienced the difficulty of producing *every day* a miscellaneous publication, full enough to make a tolerably large pamphlet. It is, however, to be regretted, that the assistance and the talents employed upon these supposed representatives of the public mind, are not more equal to the difficulty and importance of the undertaking.

The *Evening Papers* consist of a judicious selection from the morning papers of the same day, with the addition of a postscript of later intelligence; and, in fact, they are better adapted for general reading, and for sale in the country.

The *Star* (Temple-bar,) is the oldest of the every evening papers, and has always steered clear of the violence of party spirit.

The *Sun*, (opposite Exeter-change,) is avowedly a government paper, and has a circulation as extensive as the *Star*.

The *Courier*, (opposite Somerset-house,) is considered an opposition paper, but is more moderate in its language than formerly.

The *Traveller*, (Crane-court, Fleet-street,) is moderately ministerial, and supported by a very strong interest in the persons who regularly traverse Great Britain on purposes of business.

These are the four every evening papers.

Besides these there are several papers published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; as

The *General Evening Post*, Paternoster-row.

The *St. James's Chronicle*, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

The *London Chronicle*, Paternoster-row.

The *English Chronicle*, Catharine-street.

The *Whitehall Evening Post*, Shoe-lane.

The *Commercial Chronicle*, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

And others published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; as

The *London Packet*, Warwick-square.

Lloyd's Evening Post, Snow-hill.

The *Evening Mail*, Blackfriars.

All these evening papers have an immense sale in every part of Great Britain, and for the use of the country are very properly preferred to the morning papers.

The Sunday papers are merely a collection or abridgement of the news of the week preceding, with the addition of the Saturday Evening's Gazette, and any accidental piece of intelligence that may come to hand after three o'clock on Saturday, when the evening papers go to press. The principal Sunday papers are

The *Observer*, opposite the New Church.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, opposite Southampton-street.

The *Sunday Review*, Holywell-street.

The *Sunday Recorder*, Old Bailey.

The *Sunday Monitor*, Ludgate-hill.

The *Weekly Dispatch*, opposite St. Clement's church.

The following are Weekly Papers, published every Saturday, and some of them have a very extensive sale in the country.

Baldwin's Journal, Union-street, Blackfriars.

The *Mirror of the Times*, Warwick-square.

The *Old British Spy*, Creed-lane.

Say's Craftsman, Ave-maria-lane.

The Westminster Journal, Creed-lane.

The County Chronicle (Mondays) Warwick-square.

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS.

Besides the newspapers a greater number of respectable Monthly Journals are published in London, than in any metropolis in Europe. They address themselves to every class of readers, employ an immense number of men of talents, artists, and artizans, and are the principal means of diffusing knowledge in all parts of the empire.

The *Monthly Review*, is not only remarkable for its uniform able execution, but also for the circumstance of its having been conducted fifty-two years by Dr. Griffiths, its original proprietor. It is published by Mr. Beckett, in Pall-Mall, price 2s. 6d.

The *Monthly Magazine*, is an original miscellany, supported in its various departments by persons of the first talents, and constantly filled with practical and interesting information upon all subjects; it also contains a register of domestic incidents, from the provincial papers, which renders it a complete history of every county. It is published by Mr. Phillips, St. Paul's Church-yard, price 1s. 6d.

The *Critical Review*, is at present very ably conducted, and for many years had to boast of Dr. Smollet as its editor. It is published by Mr. Hamilton, in Falcon-court, price 2s. 6d.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*; at one time rendered famous by the compositions of Dr. Johnson, still engrosses the subject of British antiquities, and contains some valuable selections from the newspapers in poetry and biography. Published by Mr. Nicholls, Red Lion-passage, price 1s. 6d.

The *British Critic*, is a review of books avowedly in support of high Church principles, and

frequently distinguished for masterly criticisms on classical subjects. Published by Messrs. Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church-yard, price 2s. 6d.

The *Philosophical Magazine*, contains the earliest details on scientific and philosophical subjects, extracted from the German and French Journals, and is ornamented by the masterly engravings of Mr. Lowry. It is published by Mr. Tilloch, in Carey-street, price 2s. 6d.

The *Journal of Natural Philosophy*, embraces the same objects as the preceding work, and is conducted by Mr. William Nicholson, of Soho-square, price 2s. 6d.

The *Medical and Physical Journal*, contains the correspondence of the most eminent medical practitioners, together with reviews of new books, and early notices of new discoveries. The department of medicine is conducted by Dr. *Bradley*; those of surgery and midwifery by Dr. *Batty*; and all that relates to foreign discoveries by Dr. *Noehden*, who resides at Gottingen. It is published by Mr. Phillips, St. Paul's Church-yard, price 2s. 6d.

The *Repertory of Arts and Sciences*, contains the specifications of the new patents, and a variety of important practical information relative to mechanics, and the useful arts extracted from all the foreign journals. It is published by Mr. Wyatt, near St. Dunstan's Church, price 2s.

The *London Medical Review*, containing very able accounts and full extracts and analyses of all books connected with medicine, surgery, and experimental philosophy, is published by Messrs. Murray and Highley, price 2s.

The *Medical and Chirurgical Review*, embraces the same objects as the preceding work, but is published only every other month, by Mr. Boosey, price 2s.

The *European Magazine*, contains a series of well-engraved portraits, some original matter, with

copies of the London gazettes, and occasional selections from the newspapers. It is published by Mr. Sewell, in Cornhill, price 1s. 6d.

The *Monthly Mirror*, is an elegant work, relating chiefly to the drama, and is remarkable for its fine portraits and paper. It is published by Messrs. Vernor and Hood, in the Poultry, price 1s. 6d.

The *Universal Magazine*, is a valuable miscellany for the use of the middling classes, containing a great variety of entertaining and popular matter, compiled chiefly from new publications. It is published by Mr. Bent, in Paternoster-row, price 1s. 6d.

The *Monthly Visitor*, is also of the entertaining class, and compiled chiefly from new books. It is published by Messrs. Vernor and Hood, price 1s.

The *Annals of Agriculture*, consist of valuable practical papers upon that subject, and are conducted by Arthur Young, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. Price 2s. 6d.

Recreations in Agriculture, &c. is chiefly written by its able conductor, Dr. Anderson. Price 2s. 6d.

The *Agricultural and Commercial Magazine*, contains much valuable information on the subjects expressed in its title. It is published by Mr. Griffiths, Paternoster-row, price 1s. 6d.

The *Naval Chronicle*, a work much admired for the fineness of its paper, and for its neat prints in aquatinta. It is published by Messrs. Bunney and Gold, price 2s. 6d.

The *Monthly Epitome*, consists wholly of extracts from the latest publications. It is published by Mr. Clarke, New Bond-street, price 1s.

The *Fashions of London and Paris*, containing correct drawings of from ten to twenty of the fashionable dresses worn in those cities is a work of the highest utility to milliners, dress-makers, and private families in the country, and in all parts of

Europe. It is published by Messrs. Capenters, Old Bond-street, price 1s. 6d.

The *Lady's Magazine*, is a work of amusement, addressed to the notice of the Fair Sex. It is published by Robinsons, price 1s.

The *Monthly Museum*, is also a work of amusement for the use of ladies. It is published by Messrs. Vernor and Hood, price 1s.

The *Anti-Jacobin Review*, published during the war to serve party views, which, on the arrival of peace, will, it is hoped, be no longer necessary. Price 2s. 6d.

The *Union Magazine*, published in honour of the late union, and intended to record events connected with that important event. Published by Mr. Walker, Paternoster-row, price 1s. 6d.

The *Monthly Preceptor, or Juvenile Encyclopædia*, the only monthly publication devoted to the sole use of the rising generation. Prizes to the value of Fifteen Guineas per month are distributed by the conductors for the best productions on given subjects. It is published by Mr. Hurst, Paternoster-row, price 1s. 6d.

The *Botanical Magazine, or Flower Garden Displayed*, contains several plates beautifully coloured from nature, with descriptions. It is published by Mr. Curtis, in St. George's Crescent, price 1s. 6d.

The *Magazine of English Botany*, contains a considerable number of beautifully coloured plates of British plants. It is published by Mr. Sowerby, near the Asylum, price 5s.

Besides these, the following, devoted to religious and other subjects, appear on the first day of every month, viz.

The *Britannic Magazine*.

The *Zoological Magazine*.

The *Evangelical Magazine*.

The *Gospel Magazine*.

The *Armenian Magazine*.
 The *Churchman's Magazine*.
 The *Orthodox Churchman's Magazine*.
 The *Christian Observer*.

LITERARY CONVERSATIONS.

In London several regular and known meetings are held of literary characters, who converse upon philosophical subjects, new discoveries, &c. One of the chief of them takes place between the hours of seven and nine every Thursday evening, during the meetings of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, in an outer room of the apartments in Somerset-house, appropriated for *their* reception, and is exceedingly interesting to every intelligent stranger who feels any degree of scientific and literary curiosity. Between the hours of seven and eight, those gentlemen drop in who mean at eight to assist at the meeting of the society of antiquaries. They engage, of course, in conversation; and many agreeable and important matters of information are mutually communicated. The members of the Royal Society enter between eight and nine; and the conversations, turning in their hands, chiefly on philosophical subjects, are renewed and prolonged till nine. A stranger may be introduced to these conversations by any member of either of the two societies. He will not elsewhere obtain so advantageous an idea of the union of politeness, scientific intelligence, and talents for conversation, in the English character.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS,
President of the Royal Society,

Receives, on EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, during the society's meetings, his friends, members of the society, and gentlemen introduced by them, at a public breakfast, at his house in Soho-square.

The literary, and much more, the scientific news of the day, are the topics of the conversations which then take place. New and curious specimens of subjects in antiquities, in natural history, &c. are often produced for the inspection of the persons who then assemble.

On every SUNDAY EVENING, too, during the session of parliament, and the meetings of the Royal Society, the same gentleman opens his house for the reception of a CONVERSATION-ASSEMBLY of his literary and philosophical friends, and of all gentlemen, whether natives of this country or foreigners, whom his friends introduce.

DR. GARTHSHORE,

At his house, No. 88, St. Martin's-lane, has a CONVERSATION of his learned friends, when there is an intermission of the meetings at Sir Joseph Banks's.

MR. HEAVYSIDE, OF HANOVER-SQUARE,

Has a Friday evening meeting, every week during winter, of gentlemen of the medical profession and others, in his noble museum of anatomy and natural history. A respectable stranger known to any of his friends, may easily obtain access to this very agreeable and instructive assembly.

THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.

Persons who wish to see the nobility and other persons of distinction go to court on drawing-room days, may easily obtain admission to the anti-room by permission of the officer of the guard, the yeomen, or other person in waiting, provided application is made before the court begins.

On birth-days admission may be obtained to the gallery of the ball-room, either by the ticket of a peer, or the introduction of a page or any person in

the royal household. Admission may also be obtained to the Lord Chamberlain's Box, but it is necessary to be full-dressed. In this as in most other cases, a small fee properly applied is the readiest and most independent passport.

Ladies who happen to be in London on the King or Queen's birth-day, will be highly gratified by obtaining admission to the ball-room.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

This city festival is celebrated annually on the 9th of November, being the day on which the new chief-magistrate enters upon the duties of his office. The procession on this occasion is worthy of the observation of all strangers. It commences about ten in the forenoon. The Lord-mayor proceeds from Guildhall to Queenhithe, in his state-coach, attended by the livery-companies in their gowns, the aldermen, and the sheriffs, in their state-chariots. At Queenhithe-stairs his lordship and his attendants embark on board state-barges belonging to the corporation, and the several livery companies, and proceed by water to Westminster. This part of the procession will be seen to most advantage by spectators from Westminster or Blackfriars-bridge, at which latter place the Lord-mayor and his train, on their return, disembark; and the procession is continued through St. Paul's Church-yard to Guildhall; where a grand dinner and ball is given, at which the prime minister and the rest of the great officers of state are generally present. Tickets of admission to the dinner and ball are at the sole disposal of the Lord-mayor and Sheriffs. There is a gallery for the accommodation of spectators, who are admitted by tickets, which can be obtained only of the Lord-mayor and Sheriffs.

THE PORTER BREWERY.

This beverage, which till lately was only produced in London, is now manufactured in different parts of this country, as well as in Ireland. In London it occupies an immense capital, and some of the greatest establishments that belong to individuals in any part of the world.

Division of labour in manual operations, and the extent of chemical processes, have been carried further in these kingdoms than in any part of the world; but it is with regret, that in obedience to truth, we are compelled to confess, that though it may be for the benefit of the manufacturer, it is seldom for the improvement of the article.

The wholesome and excellent beverage of porter obtained its name about the year 1730, from the following circumstances, which not having yet been printed, we think them proper to record in this work. Prior to the above-mentioned period, the malt liquors in general use were *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*, and it was customary for the drinkers of malt liquor to call for a pint or tankard of *half and half*, i. e. a half of ale and half of beer, a half of ale and half of twopenny, or a half of beer and half of twopenny. In course of time it also became the practice to call for a pint or tankard of *three threads*, meaning a third of ale, beer, and twopenny; and thus the publican had the trouble to go to three casks, and turn three cocks for a pint of liquor. To avoid this trouble and waste, a brewer, of the name of HARWOOD, conceived the idea of making a liquor which should partake of the united flavours of *ale*, *beer*, and *twopenny*. He did so and succeeded, calling it *entire* or *entire butt*, meaning that it was drawn entirely from one cask or butt, and as it was a very hearty nourishing liquor, it was very suitable for por-

ters and other working people. Hence it obtained its name of *porter*.

Mr. Whitbread's brewery, in Chiswell-street, near Moorfields, is the greatest in London. The commodity produced in it is also esteemed to be of the best quality of any brewed in the metropolis. The quantity of porter brewed in the year in this house is generally about 200,000 barrels.

There is one stone cistern that contains 3600 barrels, and there are 49 large *oak vats*, some of which contain 3500 barrels. One is 27 feet in height, and 22 feet in diameter, surrounded with iron hoops at every 4 or 5 inches distance, and towards the bottom covered with hoops. There are three boilers, each of which holds about 500 barrels.

One of Mr. Watts's fire-engines works the machinery. It pumps the water, wort, and beer, grinds the malt, stirs the mash-tubs constantly, when wanted, and raises the casks out of the cellars. It is able to do the work of 70 horses, though it is of a small size, being only a 24-inch cylinder, and does not make more noise than a spinning-wheel.

One of the most curious parts of the machinery is a screw on the principle of *Archimedes*, which turns round in a fixed case, and literally screws the malt that is ground by the mill, and conveys it to the top of the building, as the mill happens to be situated rather too low.

In the upper part of the building are *cooling cisterns*, that would cover above five acres of land, only six inches deep, but made quite tight, and kept very clean. The porter cools in these generally in about six hours.

Great improvements are daily making, and particularly in the boilers, two of which are covered so as to collect the steam, and use it instead of cold water, which saves a great deal of fuel.

The barrels, or casks, of ordinary dimensions, are in number about 20,000; 200 workmen are employed, and 80 horses of a very large size. One was lately killed, being diseased, whose four shoes weighed 24lb. and probably one of the largest of his species.

In the course of the operations, the beer is forced by a pump, in pipes under the street, to a large building on the other side, to be put in casks.

In the mash-tubs, which are about 20 feet deep, there is a machine to stir up the malt, that constantly turns round, and is very ingeniously managed so by means of a screw as to rise and fall alternately, so as to move alternately at the top, the middle, and the bottom.

Whether the great size, or ingenuity of contrivance, is considered, this brewery is one of the greatest curiosities that is to be seen any where, and certainly little less than half a million sterling is employed in machinery, buildings, and materials.

We must not omit here to mention, in contradiction to a long but ill-founded belief, that Thames water alone would make good porter, that in this large brewery the water used is *not from the Thames* but from the New River.

The quantity of porter brewed in London annually exceeds 1,200,000 barrels, of 36 gallons each; and the most considerable breweries, after that of *Whitbread, Brown, and Co.* are *Barclay and Co. Meux and Co. Hanbury and Co.* and *Shum and Co.* each of which brew annually upwards of 100,000 barrels. Next in order to these stand *Felix Calvert and Co. Goodwyn and Co. John Calvert and Co. Cloves and Co.* and *Elliot and Co.*

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

THE building belonging to this establishment has already been described at page 116. In this place we shall simply state, that Houses or Boxes for receiving Letters before four o'clock at the west end of the town, and five o'clock in the city, are open in every part of the metropolis; after that hour, Bellmen collect the letters during another hour, receiving a fee of One Penny for each letter; but, at the General Post-office, in Lombard-street, letters are received till seven o'clock; after that hour, till half an hour after seven, a fee of Sixpence must be paid; and from half after seven till a quarter before eight, the postage must be paid as well as the fee of Sixpence.

<i>Rates of Postage of single Letters.</i>	Pence.
From any post-office in England or Wales to any place not exceeding 15 miles from such office	3
For any distance above 15 and not exceeding 30 miles	4
For any distance above 30 and not exceeding 50 miles	5
For any distance above 50 and not exceeding 80 miles	6
For any distance above 80 and not exceeding 120 miles	7
For any distance above 120 and not exceeding 170 miles	8
For any distance above 170 and not exceeding 230 miles	9
For any distance above 230 and not exceeding 300 miles	10
For any distance above 300 and not exceeding 400 miles	11
For any distance above 400 and not exceeding 500 miles	12

And so in proportion; the postage increasing progressively One Penny for a single letter for every like excess of distance of 100 miles.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

The following Sums must be paid upon all Letters to the several Places mentioned, when put into the Post-office, and if not paid, the Letters are not forwarded.

For the north of Europe, Germany, and Turkey	- - - - -	16d
For France, Flanders, and Holland	- - - - -	10
For Spain and Minorca	- - - - -	22
For Italy, by way of France	- - - - -	19
For Italy, by Hamburgh	- - - - -	16
For Lisbon	- - - - -	26
For America and the West Indies	- - - - -	22

Letters for the East-Indies, must be delivered at the INDIA-HOUSE, where a letter-box is provided for their reception.

Those for the coast of Africa, or at single settlements, in particular parts of the world, may be sent either through the ship letter-office, or by the bags which await the sailing of ships, and which are kept at the respective coffee-houses near the Royal Exchange.

THE TWO-PENNY POST-OFFICE.

There are *two principal offices*, one in the *General Post-office Yard, Lombard-street*, and the other in *Gerrard-street, Soho*. There are, besides, numerous *Receiving-houses* both in town and country.

There are *SIX* collections and deliveries of letters in town daily (Sundays excepted) and there are two dispatches *from* and three deliveries *at* most places in the country, within the limits of this office.

The hours by which letters should be put into the *Receiving-houses* in town, for each delivery, are as follow:

<i>For delivery in TOWN.</i>		Delivery
Over night by	- - 8 o'clock for the first	
Morning	- - - - 8 - - - -	second
- - - -	- - 10 - - - -	third
- - - -	- - 12 - - - -	fourth
Afternoon	- - - - 2 - - - -	fifth
- - - -	- - 5 - - - -	sixth

<i>For delivery in the COUNTRY.</i>		Delivery
The preceding evening by	5 o'clock for the first	
Morning	- - - - 8 - - - -	second
Afternoon	- - - - 2 - - - -	third

But letters, whether for town or country, may be put in at either of the two principal offices three quarters of an hour later for each dispatch.

Letters put in on Saturday evenings are delivered in the country on Sunday morning.

The dated stamp, or if there are two, that having the latest hour, shews also the time of the day by which letters are dispatched for delivery from the principal offices.

No two-penny post letter must weigh more than four ounces.

The delivery of this office includes all places within the following circle.

In KENT—Plumstead beyond Woolwich; Shooter's-hill; Eltham; Mottingham; Southend beyond Lewisham; and Sydenham. In SURRY—Dulwich; part of Norwood; Streatham; Mitcham; Morden; Merton; Wimbledon; Putney-heath; and Ham and Pertersham beyond Richmond. In MIDDLESEX and HARTS—Brentford; Ealing; Hanwell; Wembley beyond Willsdon; Kingsbury; The Hyde; Mill-hill and Highwood-hill beyond Hendon; Totteridge, Whetstone, and East Barnet beyond Finchley; Southgate; Winchmore-hill and Enfield. In ESSEX—Chinkford and Loughton

beyond Walthamstow and Woodford; Chigwell and Row; Barking-side; Chadwell beyond Ilford; and Ripple Side beyond Barking.

Cash, in gold or silver, or other articles of value inclosed in letters (notes or drafts for money excepted) to be mentioned to the office-keeper at putting in; but bank notes or others, payable to bearer, to be cut in half, and the second part not to be sent till the receipt of the first is acknowledged.

This office is not liable to make good the loss of any property sent by post.

Persons having occasion to complain of delay in the delivery of their letters, should send the covers inclosed, in a line to the comptroller or deputy-comptroller, stating the precise time of delivery; as the dated stamp will assist materially in discovering where the neglect lies.

N. B. The rooms for assorting Letters, particularly in the *General Post-office*, in Lombard-street, are well deserving of the notice of strangers.

THE THAMES.

THIS source of all the greatness and wealth of the metropolis, and one of its chief ornaments, deserves the especial notice of strangers, from the pleasant excursions which it affords them an opportunity of making above and below *London*.

A safer and more delightful pleasure cannot be afforded than by a day's excursion in fine weather up the *Thames*, to *Richmond*, *Twickenham*, or *Hampton-court*. It is impossible to conceive the numerous objects which on every side delight the eye of the passenger. The whole voyage exhibits a continued series of villages, magnificent seats, splendid villas, beautiful pleasure-grounds, and highly-cultivated gardens.

From the three magnificent bridges erected across this river, at *London*, the most complete views are afforded of the town; and the immense number of boats, barges, and smaller vessels, which are always in motion, afford a spectacle of active industry which can no where be equalled.

The forest of masts which are presented by the shipping from *London-bridge*, fills every person with astonishment, but how much must this feeling be increased when, in an excursion down the river, it is discovered that this forest covers the *Thames* for several miles, even to *Deptford* and *Greenwich*!

The *Thames* rises two miles *S. W.* of *Cirencester*, in *Gloucestershire*; at *Lechlade*, 138 miles above *London*, it becomes navigable for barges of 80 or 90 tons; it is navigated by ships of 7 or 800 tons, up to *London-bridge*, and by

the largest ships to *Deptford* and *Greenwich*.— The tide flows eight miles in four hours as high as *Richmond*; but the water is not salt higher than *Gravesend* which is 30 miles below *London-bridge*. At *London* it is about a quarter of mile broad, and at *Gravesend* about a mile. Its whole course in length is about 200 miles.

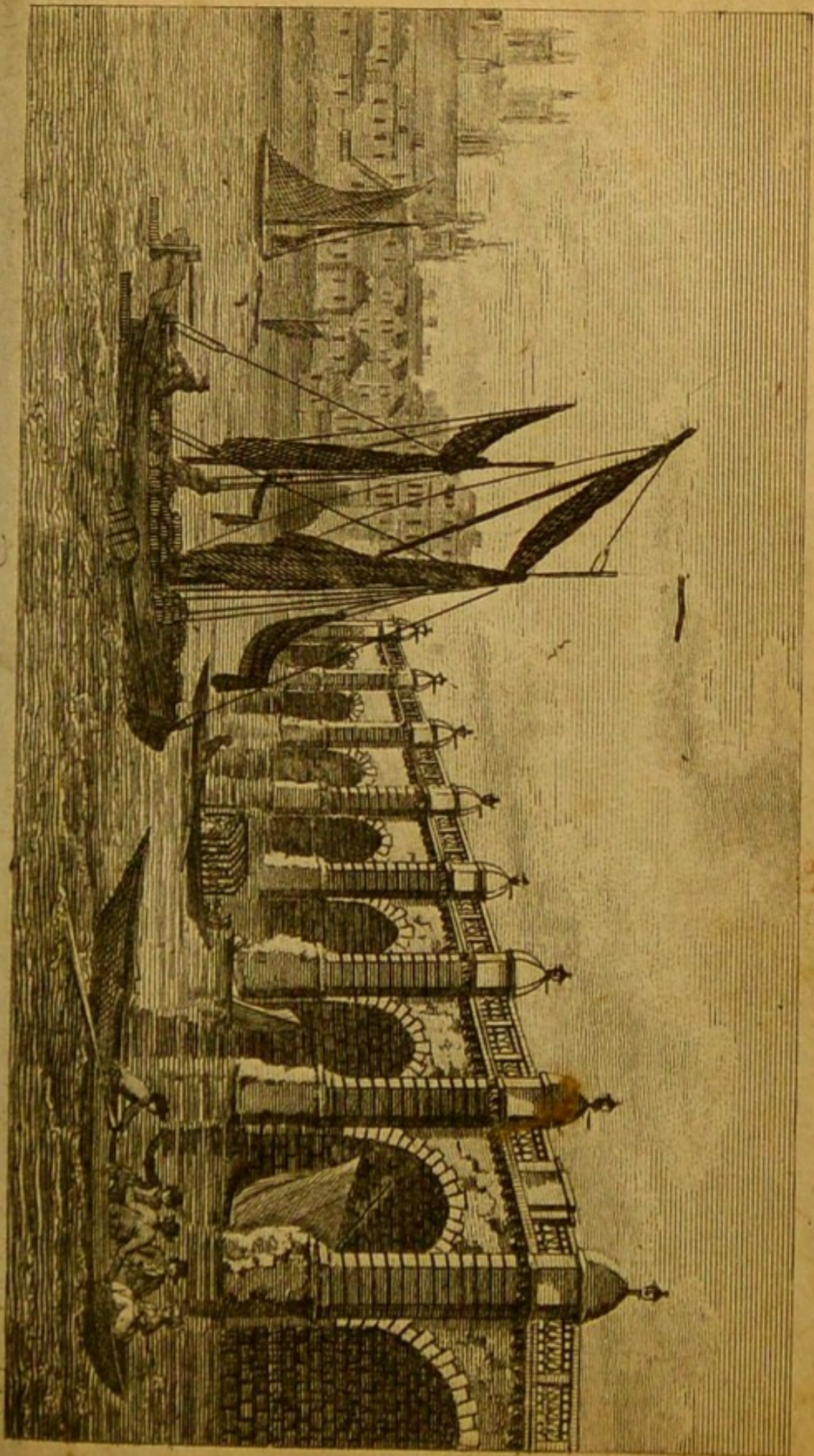
Notwithstanding the very existence of *London* depends on the navigation of the *Thames*, inso-much that if this river were rendered unnavigable, *London* would soon become a heap of ruins, like *Nineveh* and *Babylon*, yet a most fatal supineness appears to exist, and the passages of this important river are half-choaked and almost impracticable.

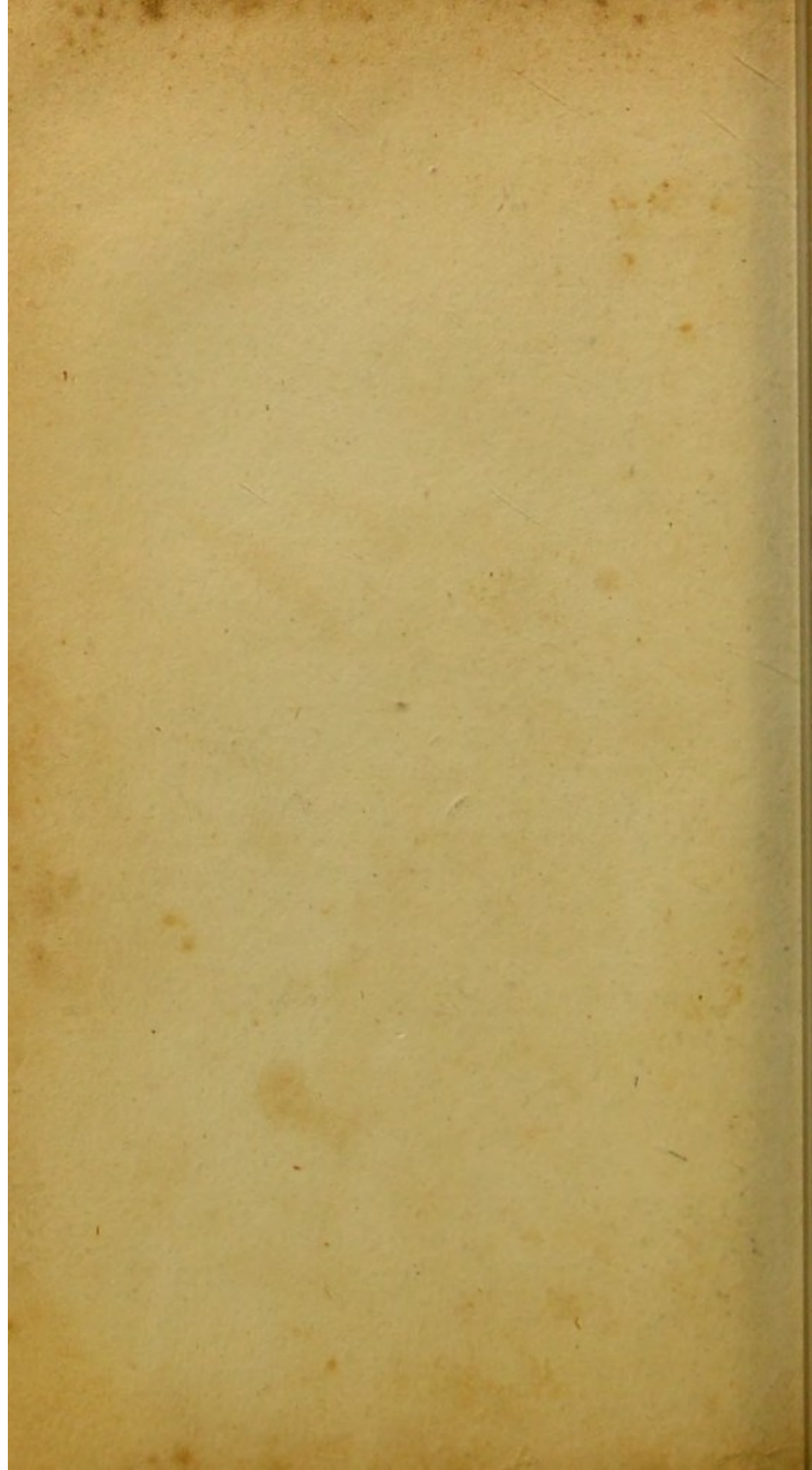
The Rates of Watermen are to be found at page 73, of the Appendix; but in justice to these industrious people, it may be proper to observe that it is usual to give them a trifle more than their regulated fares; and when a boat is taken by the day or half-day, it is proper to make a previous-agreement. In case of misbehaviour on the part of any waterman, his name and the number of his boat should be taken, and upon a summons they are always punished, with due regard to the public convenience.

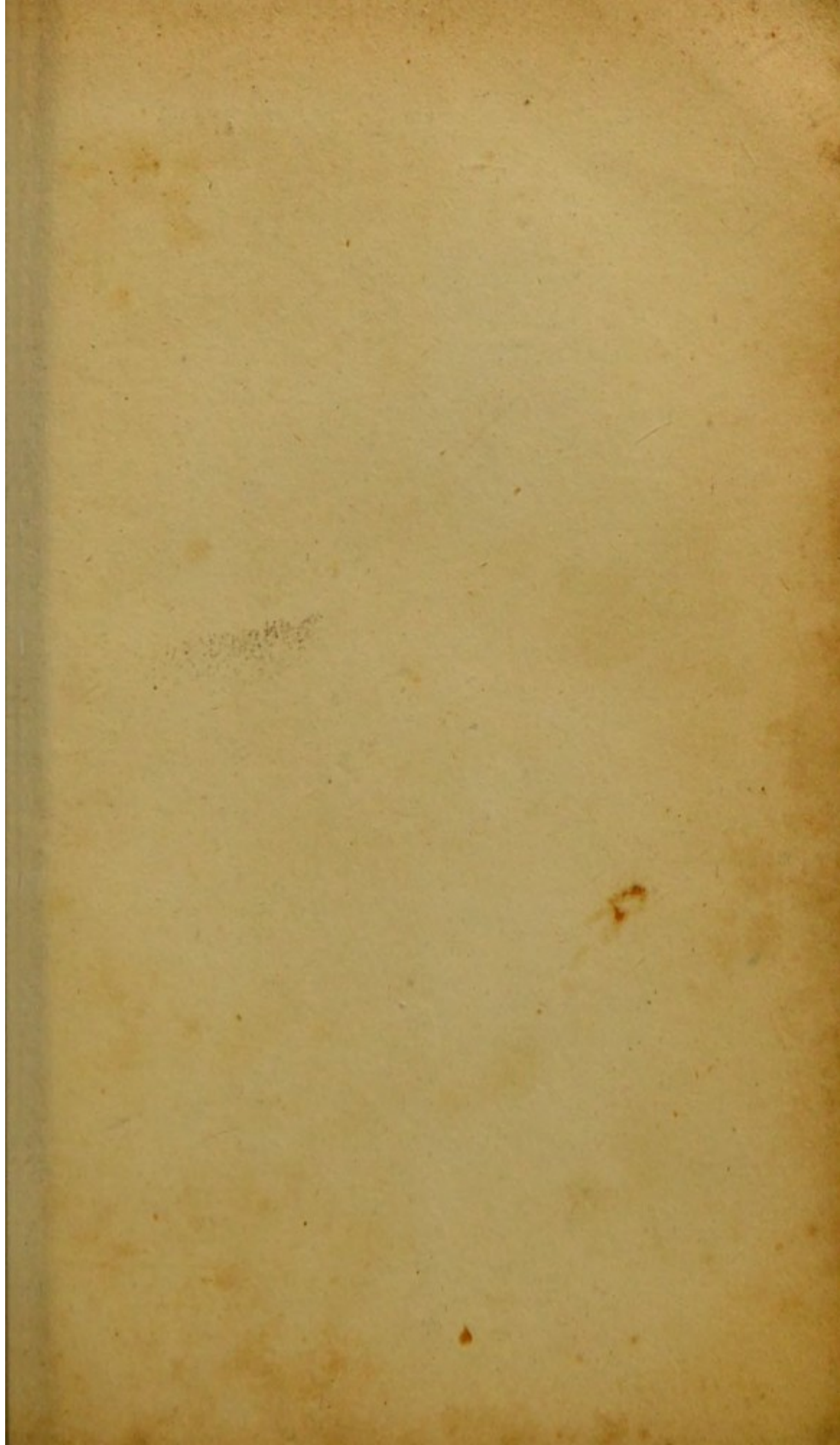
THE THREE BRIDGES.

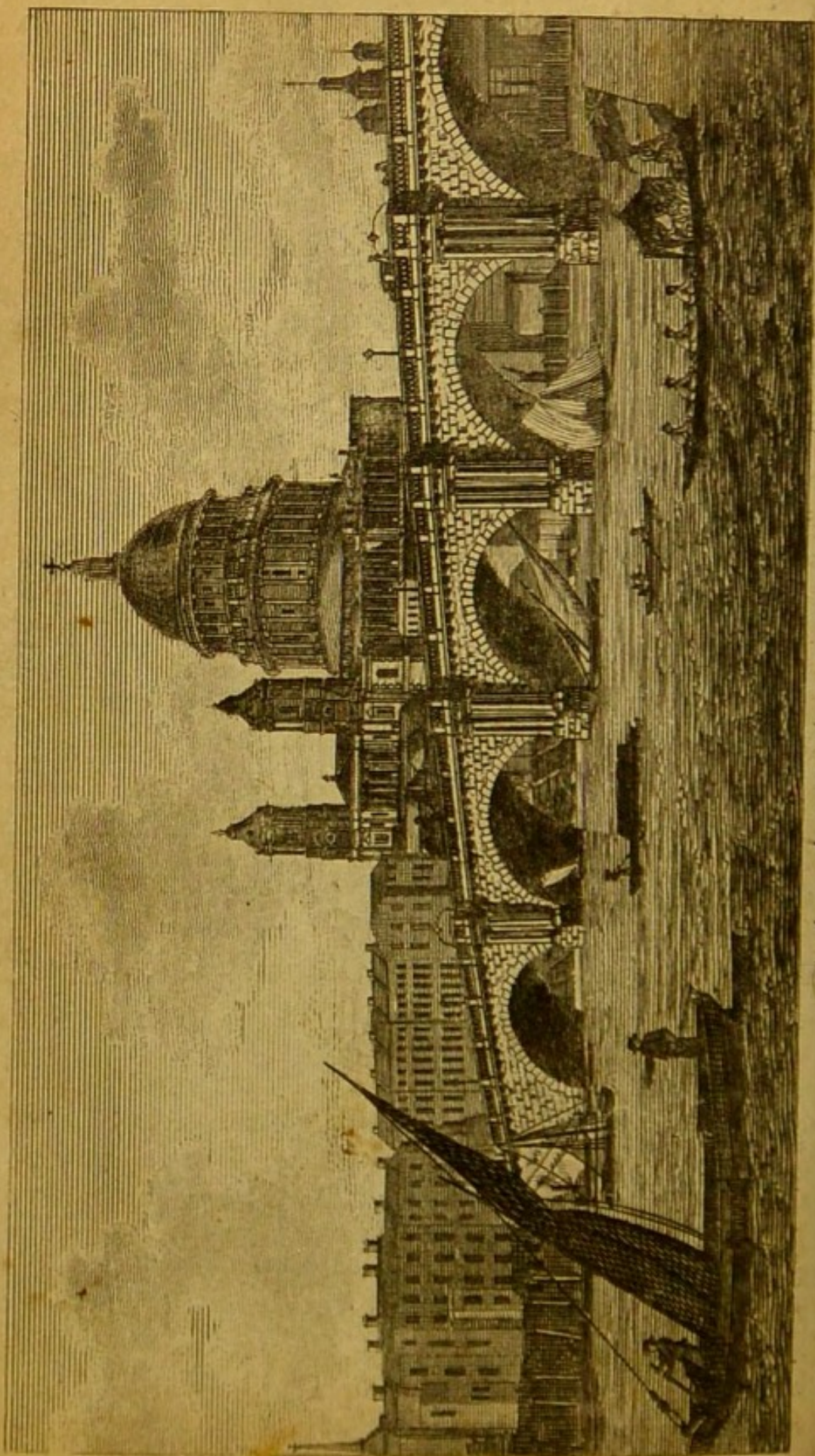
In connection with the *Thames* may be noticed the three magnificent stone Bridges, of which views are inserted in the work.

Westminster-bridge was first built between the years 1738 and 1750, and cost £389,500. It is 1223 feet long and 44 feet wide; contains 14 piers, and 13 large and two small semicircular arches; and has on its top 28 semioctangular









Black, Triani, Pridas

towers, 12 of which are covered with half domes. The two middle piers contain each 3000 solid feet, or 200 tons of Portland stone. The middle arch is 76 feet wide; the two next 72 feet, and the last 25 feet. The free waterway between the piers is 870 feet. This Bridge is esteemed one of the most beautiful in the world. Every part is fully and properly supported, and there is no false bearing or false joint throughout the whole structure.

Blackfriars-bridge was finished in the year 1769, and is remarkable for the lightness of its structure. It has eight piers and nine elliptical arches. The centre arch is 100 feet wide; those on each side 93, the third 80, and the fourth 70. The length is 1100 feet, and the breadth 42 feet.

London-bridge is of great antiquity, and was for many ages encumbered with houses built on each side. It was improved, and put into its present condition in 1756, but is at this time considered as a building so unfit for its situation, that it is intended to take it down; and, among other plans, an iron bridge, of one immense arch, has been proposed in its stead. It is 915 feet long, and 45 feet broad; the arches are 19 in number, and, excepting the centre arch, are only 20 feet wide.

The WATER-WORKS, on the north-west side of the Bridge, supply a considerable part of *London* with water, for domestic purposes, in the same manner as is effected by *the New River*. But, as *London-bridge* lies very low, the water requires to be forced up to a basin on the top of a tower 120 feet in height. From this basin it again descends into the main pipes, and is conveyed in all directions through the town. The water is raised by the action of four great wheels,

which are turned by the stream, and every turn of the four wheels causes 114 strokes of the piston-rods—by this means from 40 to 50,000 hogs-heads of water are raised every 24 hours.

A very heavy fall of water occurs at this Bridge, occasioned in part by the enormous size of the sterlings, and by the small breadth of free water-way. The obstruction to the navigation from this cause, and the number of lives which are every year lost in consequence, are sufficient reasons for removing this Bridge as soon as possible.

THE MONUMENT.

About 200 yards north of *London-bridge* is situated the finest pillar in the world, erected by *Sir Christopher Wren*, in memory of the great fire which, in 1666, broke out at a house on this spot, and destroyed the entire metropolis, from the *Tower* to *Temple Bar*.

It is a fluted column, of the *Doric* order; the total height of which is 202 feet; the diameter at the base is 15 feet, and the height of the column is 120 feet. The height of the massy pedestal is 40 feet, and the cone at top, with its urn, is 42 feet. Within the column is a flight of 345 steps, and from the iron balcony at top is a most fascinating prospect of the metropolis, and the adjacent country. The admittance to the top is sixpence.

At the distance of nearly a century and a half we shall not trespass upon the patience of our readers, by noticing the party views which, immediately after the great fire, occasioned this monument to be erected. No rational being can entertain the notion that the Catholics or any religious sect, could wilfully have perpetrated so horrible a deed as this pillar was intended to

impute to them; nor can so much credit be given to human foresight, as for it to be concluded that a fire, which broke out in a single house, could upon this, rather than upon former occasion, have extended its ravages in so extraordinary a manner.

THE WEST INDIA DOCKS IN THE ISLE OF DOGS.

These immense works are intended to receive the whole of the *West Indian Trade*; and, as soon as they are finished, will be among the prominent curiosities of British commerce. They were undertaken, according to an Act of Parliament, passed in 1799, entitled the *Wet Dock Act*, and are to be completed on or before the year 1804. The entrances into them are to be at *Blackwall*, and *Limehouse-hole*; their scite is wholly on the *Isle of Dogs*; and upon the wharfs and quays adjoining them, all *West India* ships are to unload and load their cargoes.

The northern dock for unloading inwards, covers a space of thirty acres, and is capable of containing from 2 to 300 sail of ships. The smaller dock, situated to the south of the other, will cover an area of 24 acres, and is to be devoted solely to the business of loading outwards. Both docks are to be surrounded by a series of immense warehouses.

The proprietors of this capital improvement are stiled *The West India Dock Company*; they commenced their undertaking with a subscription of 500,000*l.* and are empowered to increase it to 600,000*l.* if needful. They propose to reimburse themselves by a tonnage of 6*s.* 8*d.* upon the burthen of every ship which enters the *Docks*; for wharfage, landing, housing, weighing, cooperage, and warehouse-room, they are

entitled to certain rates upon all goods that are discharged, such as, 8d. per cwt. upon *sugar*; 1d. per gallon upon *rum*; 1s. 6d. per cwt. upon *coffee*; 2s. 6d. per cwt. upon *cotton-wool*, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding these *Docks* occasion a very important trade to be removed to a considerable and even inconvenient distance from the metropolis, yet the advantages to the port of *London* will, upon the whole, be incalculable. The *West India Trade* generally arrives in fleets, and occasions so much crowding, confusion and damage in the river, that, if these ships are disposed of in these *Docks*, the overgrown trade of the port may still be carried on with pleasure and convenience.

CANAL AT THE ISLE OF DOGS.

To enable shipping in their passage up and down the *Thames*, to avoid the circuitous and variously shaped course round the *Isle of Dogs*, a canal is now cutting across this peninsula, through which, upon paying certain moderate rates, all ships, vessels, and craft, will be permitted to pass in their passage up and down the *Thames*. For three years after its completion, ships above 200 tons will be required to pay 1d. per ton; from 200 to 100 tons $1\frac{1}{2}$ per ton; from 100 to 50 tons 10s. per vessel; from 50 to 20 tons 5s. per vessel; and for boats and craft 1s. each.

THE DOCKS AT WAPPING.

This important improvement is making in the angle formed by the *Thames* between *Hermitage Dock* and *Shawwell Dock*. One immense dock to be called *St. George's Dock*, will cover the space extending from *Virginia-street*, almost to *Old Gravel-lane* in one direction, and in the other

from *Artichoke-lane* to the south side of *Pennington-street*. This dock alone will be capable of holding 500 ships, with room for shifting. Another dock called *Shadwell Dock* adjoining to the other, will hold about 50 ships. The docks will be entered from the *Thames* by three basons capable of containing an immense quantity of small craft, and the inlets from the *Thames* into the basons will be at the *Old Hermitage Dock*, at *Old Wapping Dock*, and *Old Shadwell Dock*.

The capital of the company is 1,200,000*l.* but such has been the immense expence of purchasing the many hundred houses which stand on the space appropriated to these docks, that it is supposed application must be made to Parliament for powers to raise a further sum.

The calls at present amount to 45 per cent. and the shares may be had at par. They would doubtless bear a handsome premium, but that the ultimate profits upon the scheme are limited to ten per cent., an interest, which it is however sure to realize.

Little more has yet been done than to clear away a considerable number of the houses; but it is expected that the *Great Dock* will be finished for use in about two years.

THE NEW RIVER.

This, in several points of view, is one of the most wonderful concerns in this wonderful metropolis! Notwithstanding there are one hundred and sixty thousand houses in *London*, yet by means of the *New River* and *London-bridge* water-works, every house, and almost every room, is most abundantly supplied with water, which is conveyed into it by means of leaden pipes, with un-failing precision and regularity, for an expence

to each house of only about twelve shillings *per annum*.

The *New River* is a canal of nearly 39 miles in length, cut for the sole purpose of conveying a regular supply of water to the metropolis, by *Sir Hugh Middleton*, and first opened in 1608. Its termination, called the *New River Head*, adjoins to *Sadler's Wells*, and from hence the water is conveyed in every direction, by means of 58 main pipes of the bore of seven inches; these convey the water under-ground along the middle of the principal streets; and from them branch off to every house, leaden pipes of half an inch bore. From the property of water always to find again the level which any part of its body has attained, and as the *New River-head* is situated upon high ground, the water rises in most houses into the second floor, and in many into the third and fourth stories. By means of one water and two steam engines, it is however forced to a still higher level, and thus made to supply parts of the town which are situated as high or higher than the surface of the bason.*

THE GRAND JUNCTION CANAL.

Notwithstanding the interior of the kingdom is almost wholly intersected by canals, this is the only one, which, for commercial purposes has yet been extended to the metropolis. The

* We recommend the *New River Company*, which derives so great a revenue from the supply of *London* with water, to take effectual means to preserve its cleanliness and purity. Severe penalties ought to be inflicted on the many thoughtless and wanton persons who throw filth into the river, at *Islington*, and other places.

reason may be found in the policy of government, which, to encourage the nursery of seamen in the *Newcastle-trade*, prohibits the introduction of coals into the metropolis by any other means, notwithstanding better coals could be delivered at a lower price by means of this canal. As however the tonnage upon coals is the staple article of profit to the undertakers of a canal, it is obvious the inducement is less strong to form new lines of inland navigation, near the metropolis than in other parts of the kingdom.

This Canal terminates in a bason at *Paddington*, after running nearly 100 miles, from the village of *Braunston*, in *Northamptonshire*, where it enters the *Oxford Canal*. and by which it is connected with the *Coventry* and *Birmingham Canals*, the *Grand Trunk Canal*, &c. thus forming a regular line of water-conveyance from *London* into *Lancashire* and *Yorkshire*.

A passage-boat, with elegant accommodations, sets out from *Paddington* for *Uxbridge*, every morning, and returns again the same evening.

TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES AT GRAVESEND.

An attempt honorable to the enterprizing genius of *Mr. Dodd*, the engineer, has lately been undertaken to cut a *Tunnel* under the bed of the *Thames*, from *Gravesend* to *Tilbury Fort*; thus uniting the counties of *Kent* and *Essex*. Some works have been commenced at *Gravesend*, but no considerable progress has yet been made

OUTLINE SKETCH
 OF THE
 STATE OF THE ARTS
 OF
Society and Manners in London.

AS the prevailing characteristics of polished life take their impression from example held forth by persons of exalted rank in society; so the customs, opinions, amusements, and propensities, of the community at large may be said to derive their leading features from the pursuits and pleasures which are practised and tolerated in the metropolis of a kingdom.

The wide expansion of LITERATURE has been an augmenting fountain of knowledge ever since priestcraft and bigotry became palsied by those energies of mind which have, of late years, burst forth with an invincible and gigantic dominion. Every man, nay, almost every woman, now reads, thinks, projects, and accomplishes. The force of human reflection has taken off the chain which once shackled the mind; and the poorest peasant is now enabled to trace the language of truth, in pages calculated by the plainest doctrines and the most rational reasoning, to awaken, enlighten, harmonize, regulate, and REFINE the human understanding.

London is the busy mart of LITERARY TRAFFIC. Its public libraries, its multitudes of authors, its diurnal publications, and its scenes of dramatic ordeal, all contribute to the important task of enlarging and embellishing the world of letters. The press daily teems with works of genius, and the public eye is ever on the watch for productions of every species, calculated either to amuse, instruct, astonish, or enlighten.

The metropolis presents such an extensive field for the display of talents, that the observer is bewildered where to choose its samples of superior excellence. Literature, in all its branches, has claimed the laurel; and the distinctions of fame have not been confined either to rank, sex, or profession. Yet the tree of knowledge has flourished spontaneously; for patronage has been frigid; and the lot of the sons and daughters of the Muses has been too often marked by neglect, or chequered by calamity. Men and women of superior literary endowments are rarely seen at the tables of the wealthy and ennobled. The most obscure habitations have known no cheering ray, excepting that which mental lustre has diffused; and even our prisons have been illumined by the brilliancy of talents which would have spread the brightest radiance round the throne of Britain.

The open schools of public manners, which exhibit at all times the touchstone of the public mind, are the THEATRES. It is true that the scenic art has been debased by the most vapid buffoonery; that true taste has been cheated into a momentary desertion from its natural tenour, by the splendour of pantomimical pageants, and the broad caricature of vulgar personification; yet we have seen refinement pleasingly presented in the very extent of fashionable attire, and the heart has melted with sympathy at scenes pathetically created by a romantic imagination. The dramatic boards have not been exclusively dedicated to productions of this species; for though the elegant and polished have smiled through the lively scenes, and applauded the brilliant wit of a Sheridan; though manners have been delineated with a free and capable pencil by a Burgoyne, a Morton, a Reynolds, an Inchbald, and a Cowley; though taste has at times turned from our own rich and national feast of rational sentiment, to sicken it-

self on the high-seasoned treat of a German *salmagundi*; still we have seen, in the characters of a *Penruddock* and a *De Monfort*, such tenderness, such harmony of colouring, such powers of discrimination, and such expansion of thought, as would have added a new trophy to the laurels of an *Otway*. Ought we not to blush then, when we reflect, that some of our very first literary and dramatic writers stoop from their own native eminence, to follow the footsteps, and adorn their brows with wreaths, the produce of their less gifted, less enlightened labourers in the wide field of literary emulation?

The theatres have, frequently, exhibited the most sublime efforts of the dramatic art, with advantages that are scarcely to be paralleled. The astonishing powers of a *Kemble* and a *Siddons*, the magical fascinations of a *Jordan*, have been the source of wonder and delight to the discriminating of all nations who have visited the metropolis; while, by their exertions, even the most glaring violations of probability, and the most absurd experiments of a vitiated taste, have frequently passed current with the multitude.

Perhaps, on the habitable globe, there is not a more splendid assemblage of dramatic talents than is to be found at this period on the British stage. And if the authors of the present day condescend to mingle with genuine wit the buffoonery of dullness; it is because reflection flies to the theatres to forget the terrific scenes of warfare, and the gloomy intricacies of political manœuvre. Man, when he is oppressed with melancholy bordering on despondency, flies to the broad outline of boisterous mirth: the finer and more delicate minutiae of sentiment, and the sweet, the interesting, realities of domestic life, with their richer adornments of sighs and tears, may soften mental pain, but will not extract the deeply driven

thorns of disappointment. The mind which is absorbed in the contemplation of public events, has no leisure to cherish the meliorating powers of sober, rational delight—It is in the solitude of peaceful thought alone that man becomes something far above the common horde of humanity.

From the theatres the mind naturally turns to those EXHIBITIONS in which the painter and the sculptor display their rival excellence. These, also, are the delineators of men and of manners. They give the features, the *costume*, the scenery, of different nations. They represent the actions of great men, the victories of the brave, the harmonies of domestic life, and the fascinations of personal beauty, with an effect at once pleasing and powerful. The portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds, (who presented not only the form, the feature, but the mind, on his magically-breathing canvass,) will live with those of Vandyke and Rubens; while the landscapes of Gainsborough, Louthembourg, Turner, and Sir George Beaumont, may, without peril by comparison, embellish the same gallery with those of Claude de Lorraine and Carlo Maretti.

A public exhibition is one of the most fostering spheres for the expansion of genius. But, in the world of painting as well as of letters, prejudice and partiality should be divested of their poisons, lest they, in time, contaminate and blast the very root of genius. We have seen pictures of peculiar excellence placed in so *unfavourable a light*, that they have not only lost their effect, but have even been precluded from observation; while the coarse daubings of more *powerful artists* have glared through their day of *exposure* like the broad sign-posts of arrogance and folly. Yet among the ornaments of the art we have to boast a Barry, an Opie, a Northcote, a Lawrence, a Westall, a Fuseli, and a Linwood.

The travels of Mr. Flaxman have cultivated a taste, pure and expansive. His casts, after the antique, are executed with an effect and precision which will embellish our public buildings and our private galleries for centuries to come. It is greatly to be lamented that this majestic art has hitherto been little cherished in Britain. Statues, busts, and vases, which almost universally embellish the public edifices, and the private habitations of the nobility, and even of the middling classes, in Italy, are seldom seen in the halls or galleries of English houses. There are, indeed, collections of the very first order in the possession of individuals in this country. Wilton, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke; Stourhead, the princely palace of Sir Richard Hoare; and the house of Mr. Townley, of Park-street, Westminster, have many exquisite and valuable *antique* samples of the sculptor's art: but (whether from the fastidious delicacy of false taste, or the force of habit, is yet to be decided) we seldom see this wonder-moving power of giving the human form with all its grace and symmetry encouraged, or even approved, by the mass of organized society. Why cannot the British sculptor exercise that divine spirit of emulation which immortalized the Grecian art? Why does not a Flaxman, by an original master-piece, dispute the wreath of fame with the most celebrated sculptors of antiquity? To the labours and taste of Mr. Flaxman, however, the public will ever be indebted; his exertions promise to awaken that gust for the art in which he excels, which has not only been dormant, but has scarcely ever been cherished into vigour, in this country.

The best public specimens of modern sculpture are those which embellish the gothic aisles of Westminster Abbey. Yet even there they are so crowded together, so mingled with awkward, uncouth,

and heavy designs, ill executed and ill arranged, that more than half their beauty is lost in the chaos of inconsistency; and it is a disgrace to the sculptor's art, as well as to the finest monument of gothic architecture, that Westminster Abby exhibits, even in these enlightened days, a *wax-work* puppet-shew of kings and queens, which would disgrace the booth of an itinerant mountebank.

Sculpture might be exhibited to the greatest advantage in the sublime temple of St. Paul: a building which, though of more diminutive construction than the far-famed St. Peter's at Rome, is infinitely more beautiful in the *minutiæ* of its external decorations. This splendid building would display monumental trophies with considerable effect, provided they were tastefully and judiciously disposed. Our squares exhibit statues, but they are not of the first order. One, indeed, presents a gilded horse and its rider, which conveys the idea of a gingerbread composition; while another has a stagnant bason, which in winter is frozen over, and in summer sends forth its putrid effluvia to poison and contaminate the air of the metropolis. These deformities are, however, beautifully contrasted by the plantations of Grosvenor, Portman, Fitzroy, Leicester, Finsbury, and Soho Squares; and it is to be hoped that every open space of ground in this great city, will, in the course of a few years, afford its inhabitants this species of summer *promenade*.

Though the inhabitants of the metropolis of England have not their ardent taste for public entertainments which has long characterized the French nation, still we see our *spectacles* well attended by nearly all ranks of persons; and even the lowest order of society enjoy the humourous scenes of Sadler's Wells, the wonderful horsemanship of Astley, and the pantomimic pageants of similar theatres, though the dearness of provisions, and the augmenta-

tion of taxes, afford incessant sources for gloomy and painful rumination in the retirement of the chamber.

The public promenades, particularly on the sabbath, are thronged with pedestrians of all classes, and the different ranks of people are scarcely distinguishable either by their dress or their manners. The duchess, and her *femme de chambre*, are dressed exactly alike; the nobleman and his groom are equally ambitious of displaying the neat boot, the cropped head, and the external decorations, as well as the quaint language, of the stable-boy. The dapper milliner, and the sauntering female of slender reputation, imitate the woman of fashion, in the choice of their cloaths, and the tenour of their conversation; while all ranks of females display a lightness of drapery, which would completely characterise the dimensions of a Grecian statue.

The *bouleversement* of every thing in the polite world is in nothing more *outré* than in the disposal of time. The early meals of our ancestors were conducive to that hardihood, which is rarely met with in the effeminized race of modern nobility. Those who have been most brilliantly distinguished, since the middle of the last century, have been reared either in the school of arms, or on the wild bosom of the ocean. They have not been the sickly plants of a fashionable hot-bed, where indolence begets vice, and vice becomes the parent of lassitude, apathy, disease, and death. The breakfast at sunrise, the noon-tide repast, and the twilight pillar of repose, which marked the days of Queen Elizabeth, are now exchanged for the evening breakfast, and the midnight dinner; while the dawn is ushered in with a supper, and the morning hours wasted in enervating slumbers. Even the cheek of beauty fades, prematurely, by the taper light of the sun-excluding ball-room; and the public markets are mo-

nopolized, or, at least, gleaned of the most rare and unseasonable provisions, while the sons and daughters of genius and of labour are starving in the obscure abodes of industry or sorrow.

Among the nuisances which not only disgrace, but contaminate the air of the metropolis, there are none so much in need of reformation as the practice of driving and killing cattle. Slaughtering-houses never should be permitted in a great and populous city. The barbarity which is daily practised in the streets of London, cannot fail to shock humanity; while the foot-passengers are exposed to the most imminent peril, by the conduct of the butchers' boys, drovers, &c. On those days when the beast-market is held in Smithfield, it is dangerous to walk the streets in any part of the metropolis; but particularly in the avenues which lead to the different markets. We read of the sacrifices of ancient times with a mixture of horror and pity; yet we behold in this country, which boasts its humanity, and its police, more cruelty exercised towards the brute creation, than was ever exhibited, or tolerated, in the ages of acknowledged barbarism! This instance appears the more extraordinary, when we reflect that the English are not by nature a sanguinary people: assassinations are less common in this, than in any other country; duelling is frequently avoided by the hardy courage of the pugilist; and even at times of public commotion, it has been proved by experience that an English populace is always more inclined to plunder than to massacre.

London has to boast, among its numerous advantages, that of possessing the most transcendent professional talents. We have perhaps some of the first medical men in the universe; and, while the valetudinarian sighs for the loss of a Fothergil, and a Warren, he still looks with confidence to the learning, judgment, and humanity of a Vaughan, a

Blane, a Fordyce, a Farquhar, a Sims, a Lettsom, a Woodville, a Pearson, a Bradley, a Garnett, a Jenner, a Willan, a Baillie, and a Reynolds:—while the different branches of the profession are skilfully practiced by Carlisle, Knight, Hawkins, Cline, Cooper, Ring, Batty, Blair, Abernethy, Blizard, Aikin, Macartney, and many others, whose reputation has been established by long practice, extensive knowledge, and labours, beneficial to their fellow-creatures.

The inhabitants of this country have acquired a taste for music, which it is believed was uncultivated by our forefathers. The Italian opera, at its early establishment, was considered as a pernicious species of exotic, only transplanted on a British soil to effeminize the public taste. But the gradual power it has evinced, has proved that harmony can extirminate the most rooted prejudices; for a box at an Italian opera house, at this period, is rented at the rate of two hundred pounds per annum! and, such is the avidity with which they are secured, that the list is filled, before the manager has time to make his yearly enlargements for the accommodation of the nobility! It may appear somewhat enigmatical, that enormous sums are lavished on foreign singers, and foreign musicians, while this island has the proud boast of having produced a Billington, a Busby, a Shield, a Calcott, a Jackson, and many others, well known in the highest circles of the harmonic science.

London has innumerable hospitals for all species of maladies. They are handsome regular buildings, and conveniently arranged, aired and cleaned, for the advantage of the patients. Yet it is a melancholy truth, that while the opera-subscription annually overflows, while two hundred pounds (and upwards) are paid for small boxes to hear an Italian singer, or to see a French dancer, the voluntary contributions to public charities are almost diminished into nothing.

This fact is well known, and is no less incontrovertible, than it is degrading to the humanity of the country.

The vice of GAMING seems to have reached its climax at the fashionable end of the metropolis: and though the magistrates have endeavoured to check its progress among the subordinate ranks of society, it is not only winked at, but tolerated, in the higher circles. The petty gambler, who opens his shop of iniquity with the puny traffic of silver, is without mercy punished, and held up as an example of depraved manners; while the nobles hold their public clubs, gamble for thousands, out-face the magistrates, and defy the laws, with boldness and impunity! It is at the gaming-tables of the exalted, that our legislators, our nobility, our generals, and our country gentlemen practice those very vices which the needy and the private individual is punished for attempting. It is at those ennobled midnight scenes of folly and rapacity, that the DEMON of SUICIDE anticipates his triumphs over the weakness, avarice, and false pride of mortals.

It is singular that in an age when literature and the arts are so generally cultivated, when books are known to enlighten all classes of the people, authors of acknowledged celebrity should so rarely mingle with the *soi-disant* patrons of the Muses. The cabinets of our statesmen are closed against the aristocracy of genius; the habitations of our nobles are also unfrequented by artists of every description, excepting when they are daily employed in the labours of their profession. Even in public they are seldom acknowledged; and if by chance they are recognized, it is by a nod of condescension, which mortifies and degrades the person whom it ostentatiously aims to distinguish.

It is not only the custom of the present day to exclude men and women of letters from the society of

the high-born ; that tyrannical species of oppression is also extended to painters, actors, actresses, and the most distinguished ornaments of science. The pictures of our most celebrated masters are purchased at an inordinate price ; and considered as the embellishments of our most magnificent mansions. But the painter is unknown, excepting in his works ! The actor, or the actress, is applauded in public ; but, in private, they are seldom honored by the most trivial mark of approbation. Our nobles make music their study ; some of them are tolerable performers ; they dedicate whole years to the acquirement of a moderate degree of skill ; while their masters, who have attained the utmost altitude of perfection, are considered as unworthy of their friendship and society.

Among the many nuisances which disgrace the metropolis, there is not perhaps one which excites more horror than the frequency of public executions. The numbers of unhappy culprits that annually forfeit their existence by a violation of the laws, afford sufficient proofs that an ignominious death is no longer our safeguard. Six, eight, and ten criminals executed in the public street, even in the heart of the metropolis, in the broad light of day, before the eyes of the multitude, now (the scene become familiar by repetition) scarcely excites emotion. The populace rather consider the new-drop as a *raree-show*, than as the fatal instrument of termination to all earthly offences. Still more odious to the reflecting mind, is the gibbet, which disgraces our most public roads. In a polished nation, in the very sight of the humane and philanthropic traveller, a filthy offensive example of public justice is displayed, at the expence of public decency ! The robberies frequently committed within sight of these hideous scarecrows, sufficiently prove that they harden, more than they deter, the

thief; while, by exciting the attention of the traveller, they render him less guarded against the peril that awaits him.

A certain species of refinement seems now to pervade the various classes of the community. From the stall of the *poissarde* to the *boudoir* of the duchess, the tea-table is the magic circle of busy conversation. The nourishing diet which tended to promote the hardihood of our ancestors, is nearly exploded in the haunts of honest industry; while the enervating plant composes the beverage of men, women, and children. Time is also taught to display a change of his ancient occupation: and domestics are now sleeping, at the west end of the metropolis, at an hour when the courtiers of the eighth Harry were preparing for the noon-dinner. Novels are also universally read; the female apprentice longs for the hour of shutting shop, that she may indulge her fond imagination in the melting pages of a love-fraught tale; or teach her sensitive heart to palpitate with terror at the mysterious horrors of romantic improbability.

Refinement is also visible in the exterior ornaments of all ranks of people. Veils and parasols are universally adopted, even where the wearers, in other respects, are inelegantly dressed: for the same reason opera-glasses, and even spectacles, are used by the clearest-sighted. Carriages are hung on springs which prevent the advantages of wholesome exercise; sedan chairs convey the buxom woman of fashion through the fatiguing *routine* of morning visits; and, in some great families, annual sums are allowed to the male domestics, for the exclusive provision of powder, perfumes, hair-bags, *bouquets*, and silk stockings!

The same species of eccentricity governs the household decorations. Sofas of down, pillows of perfume, artificial festoons of flowers, iced wines, and fruits out of season, mark the encroachments

of elegant luxury. Yet it is to be admired that the bed-furniture of our most splendid mansions is chiefly composed of cotton : which, in a metropolis like that of England, cannot but be conducive both to cleanliness and to comfort. The velvet canopies of our ancestors were the repositories of dust, as well as the nurseries of obnoxious vermin : and the use of worsted hangings, among the lower classes, unquestionably, by harbouring such nuisances, promotes the contagion of diseases ; while it forms an apology both for filth and idleness.

The various occupations assigned to the different sexes, in the metropolis, are now so preposterously absurd, that a reformation is become absolutely necessary. It is no uncommon thing to see men employed in the most effeminate branches of art and commerce ; the artificial florist and the man-milliner are the most conspicuous in this class of innovators. Who that has feeling can endure the sight of young and artless females employed at all seasons, and in all weathers, to carry the ban-box from morning till night ; exposed to the insolence of street libertines, and the perils of vicious example displayed by their abandoned associates, while, with unwet feet, the perfumed coxcomb measures the ribband at home ; or folds the gauze, as he lisps fine phrases to females of distinction ! Even in our domestic establishments, the powdered lacquey wastes his day in idleness ; swings with listless pampered ease behind the gaudy vehicle, or waits in the halls of ceremony, to usher in the morning visitor ; while the laborious female is employed in washing, scrubbing, and other domestic toil ! How is man degenerated ! How much superior are the women of Britain at this period to the effeminized race of modern *petit-maitres*.

The architecture of the country has been gradually improving during the last sixty years. The heavy fabrics of brick work, the uniform square

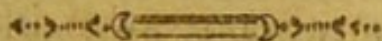
mass of building, which were admired in the days of William and Mary, and which had succeeded the uncouth structures that braved both time and proportion since the reign of Elizabeth, now yield to the more light and finished elegance of Italian models. The introduction of Portland stone has attended very considerably to improve the beauty of English architecture; while the balcony window, the Venetian gallery, by admitting a larger body of air into the apartments, greatly contribute to the health of those who inhabit the metropolis. Dress has also been considerably improved by our intercourse with foreign nations. The women of this country now adopt a species of decoration at once easy and graceful. Nature seems to resume her empire, while art is hourly declining. The deformities of stiffened stays, high heels, powder, whalebone petticoats, and unmeaning flounces of many coloured frippery, now yield to the simple elegance of cambric and muslin drapery: thus health is preserved by an unconstrained motion of the body; and beauty is ascertained by the unequivocal testimonies of symmetry and nature.

There never were so many monthly and diurnal publications as at the present period; and to the perpetual novelty which issues from the press may in a great measure, be attributed the expansion of mind, which daily evinces itself among all classes of the people. The monthly miscellanies are read by the middling orders of society, by the *literari*, and sometimes by the loftiest of our nobility. The daily prints fall into the hands of all classes: they display the temper of the times; the intricacies of political manœuvre, the opinions of the learned, the enlightened, and the patriotic. But for the medium of a diurnal paper, the letters of Junius had been unknown, or perhaps never written. Political controversy and literary discussions

are only rendered of utility to mankind by the spirit of emulative contention. The press is the mirror where folly may see its own likeness, and vice contemplate the magnitude of its deformity. It also presents a tablet of manners; a transcript of the temper of mankind; a check on the gigantic strides of innovation; and a bulwark which reason has raised, and it is to be hoped, time will consecrate, round the altar of immortal Liberty!

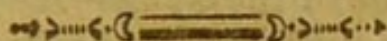
The streets of London are better paved and better lighted than those of any metropolis in Europe: we have fewer street robberies, and scarcely ever a midnight assassination. This last circumstance is owing to the benevolent spirit of the people; for whatever crimes the lowest orders of society are tempted to commit, those of a sanguinary nature are less frequent here than they are in any other country. Yet it is singular, where the police is so ably regulated, that the watchmen, our guardians of the night, are generally old decrepit men, who have scarcely strength to use the alarum which is their signal of distress in cases of emergency. It does credit, however, to the morals of the people, and to the national spirit which evinces that the brave are always benevolent, when we reflect that during a period when all kingdoms exhibited the horrors of massacre, and the outrages of anarchy; when blood has contaminated the standard of liberty, and defaced the long established laws of nations, while it sapped and overwhelmed the altars of religions, this island presented the throne of Reason, placed on the fostering soil of GENIUS, VALOUR, and PHILANTHROPHY!

THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON.



ACCOUNT of the VILLAGES, TOWNS, PALACES,
and SEATS, near LONDON, which are the most
deserving of NOTICE,

(See the Map inserted in this Work.)



[STRANGERS who visit this metropolis, and confine their observations solely to its streets, squares, and places of amusement, have but a partial conception of the wealth, taste, and manners of its inhabitants, unless they make a few excursions to the favourite villages in its neighbourhood, and view the hundreds of elegant cottages, villas, mansions, and palaces, with which they abound. The following pages do not notice all the opulent villages, and but a small proportion of the elegant villas deserving of notice, they suffice however, to direct the stranger to the great leading objects, and such as at any time he might regret not having seen. An Excursion to the places noticed will generally include other houses and objects worthy of some observation, but too numerous or inconsiderable to be noticed in a volume of the present size.]



HAMPSTEAD.

THIS village, from its beautiful situation, and the fine views which it commands of the metropolis, and of the neighbouring country, is one of the most agreeable within the same easy distance of four miles. The variety of its local situations recommends it to the inhabitants of *London*, as a place of retreat during the summer months, and of retirement at

the close of life; and it consequently abounds in delightful villas and elegant mansions. A great number of houses, and parts of houses, are also let furnished, as temporary lodgings, at prices which vary from twenty guineas to three or four guineas per month.

For the accommodation of the numerous strangers who visit it, dinners, tea, &c. are provided at *the Long Rooms*; *the Spaniards, near Caen Wood*; *the Jack Straw's Castle*; *the Bull, at North End*; *the Flask*; *the Red Lion*; *the George, &c.*

From the fields behind *Lord Roslyn's*, may be distinctly seen, *Windsor Castle, Leith Hill, Box Hill*, and the rich and matchless variety of intervening objects over a distance of twenty miles; from a bench on the road to *West End*, may be seen, the whole amphitheatre of the *Surry and Kentish Hills*, including the metropolis; from the *North West* the prospect includes *Harrow on the Hill*, and extends into *Buckingham, Bedford, and Northampton shires*; and from the east it ranges over the counties of *Essex and Kent*, almost to the mouth of the *Thames*, up and down, which the ships, with a telescope, may be continually seen in motion.

Caen Wood, the favourite retreat of the *Lord Chief Justice Mansfield*, and the present residence of the *Earl of Mansfield*, is situated about two hundred yards east of the *Spaniards*, and if admission can be obtained, will repay the trouble of visiting it. The house was finished in the best style, by *Mr. Adams* and *Mr. Saunders*, and is decorated with pictures by *Zucchi, Rebecca, Martin*, and others. The pleasure-grounds include every advantage that can be derived from a good situation, aided by art. The beautiful simplicity of the lodge at the *Kentish Town* entrance, is much admired.

The series of large ponds, situated below the seat of the *Earl of Mansfield*, and which supply *Kentish Town* with water, are deserving of attention.

The best walk to *Hampstead* from the west end of *London*, is over *Primrose Hill*, a spot which bounds the rustic excursions of many hundreds of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

N. B. For particulars relative to the departure of the coaches to *Hampstead* and all other villages, see the list of carriers, coaches, &c. in the *Appendix*.

HIGHGATE.

This is a kind of sister-hill to *Hampstead*, and about the same distance from *London*. It does not possess the same variety of situations and prospects as *Hampstead*, nor is it so large a village; but its prospects to the south and south-east, are superior to those in the same directions from *Hampstead*, and deserve the notice of strangers. One of the principal north roads passes through it, and the number of conveyances always in motion to and fro, give it a lively appearance, and occasion it to be full of good houses of entertainment. The neighbourhood of the metropolis does not afford a pleasanter walk or ride than from this place to *Hornsey*. There is also a good carriage and foot-way from *Hampstead*, which pass by *Caen Wood*, the seat of *Lord Mansfield*. The direct road to *Highgate* from *London* is through *Islington*, a village which exceeds in size and population, many considerable towns.

KEW.

This small village is rendered remarkable by its royal palace and its famous gardens. It is

situated opposite *Brentford*, on the south bank of the Thames, six miles from *Hyae Park Corner*, and about four miles beyond *Kensington*, whose palace is described at page 85.

Kew House, the occasional residence of his present Majesty, was first rendered a royal residence by his father, the *Prince of Wales*. It is small, and calculated merely for occasional retirement. It contains some good pictures, among which are the celebrated *Florence Gallery*, by *Zoffani*, a set of *Canaletti's Views in Venice*, and two *General Views of London*.

The gardens, which are laid out with great taste, and decorated with a variety of temples, and picturesque objects, by *Sir William Chambers*, are rendered famous by the collection of *exotics*, begun in the year 1760, and at this time exhibiting the finest collection of plants in the world. To enlarge this *exotic garden* has been a favourite object of the present King, and he has been assisted by *Sir Joseph Banks*, and other zealous botanists. So extensive have been these additions of late years, that a new house, of 110 feet in length, has been built for the reception of *African plants* only. Catalogues have been published successively, by *Dr. Hill*, and *Mr. Aiton* the gardener.

The Green-house, built in 1761, extends 145 feet in front, is 30 feet wide and 25 feet high.

The Temple of the Sun is of the *Corinthian* order, the saloon is richly finished and gilt; in the centre of its cove is represented the sun, and in twelve compartments are drawn the twelve signs of the zodiac in bas-relief.

The Aviary contains a large collection of birds of all countries.

In the *Flower Garden* are to be seen all kinds

of beautiful flowers, and in its centre a bason of water well stocked with gold fish.

The *Menagerie* contains Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, and various large and exotic birds, with a bason stocked with water fowl, in the centre of which is a pavillion in the Chinese manner.

The *Temple of Bellona* is of the prostyle kind; the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers and with vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular.

The *Temple of Pan* is of the Doric order, imitated from the theatre of *Marcellus*, at *Rome*. The metopes are enriched with oxes' skulls and pateras.

The *Temple of Æolus* is also of the monopteros figure, and the order is composite, in which the Doric predominates.

The *Temple of Solitude* stands near the south front of the palace.

The *House of Confucius* is a building of two stories, from the designs of *Goupy*. The lower story consists of one room and two closets, and the upper of a saloon, which commands a view of the lake and gardens.

The *Water Engine* supplies the lake and basons of the garden with water, and throws upwards of three thousand hogsheads in the course of twelve hours.

The *Theatre of Augusta* is a Corinthian colonnade, situated on a rising ground.

The *Temple of Victory* stands upon a hill, and was built in commemoration of the victory at *Minden*. The figure of this temple is circular peripteros; the order is Ionic decastyle, fluted and richly finished.

Near the *Wilderness*, in the upper part of the garden, stands the *Alhambra*, a moresque build-

ing, consisting of a saloon fronted by a portico of coupled columns and crowned by a lantern.

In an open space in the middle of the Wilderness, stands a superb and very remarkable building, called the *Great Chinese Pagoda*. The design is in imitation of the Chinese TAA. It is octagonal, and consists of ten stories, being 163 feet in height, and commanding a most enchanting prospect over the Paradise of England. The room on the lowest story is 26 feet in diameter, and 18 feet high; and that on the tenth story is 17 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high. Round each story is a gallery enclosed by a rail, with a series of projecting roofs, after the Chinese manner. The stair-case is in the centre of the building.

The *Mosque* consists of an octagon saloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finished with one large saloon and two small ones. It imitates in all respects the style of Turkish architecture. Over the doors are Arabic characters, and the top of the dome is crowned with a crescent.

In the way from the Mosque to the Palace is a *Gothic building*, the front of which represents a cathedral.

The *Temple of Arethusa* is a small Ionic building of four columns, situated near the banks of the lake.

The *Temple of Peace* is hexastyle Ionic, and the Cell is richly furnished with stucco ornaments, in allusion to the occasion on which it was erected.

The *Ruin* is an imitation of a Roman antiquity, and the design is a triumphal arch, originally of three apertines. The adjacent ground is scattered with fragments.

Kew Gardens are open only on Mondays,

from Midsummer till the beginning of October, on which days all well dressed strangers are admitted.

Stages to *Kew* or *Brentford* leave *Piccadilly* every quarter of an hour, between nine in the morning and six in the evening.

There are houses of entertainment on *Kew Green*, and the *Star and Garter* at *Kew Bridge*.

RICHMOND.

Richmond, celebrated for its hill, and for its picturesque situation on the banks of the *Thames*, lies eight miles from *Hyde Park Corner*, and will amply repay, by the rich and fascinating prospects from the *Hill* and the *Bridge*, the trouble of visiting it.

The royal gardens, situated between it and *Kew*, and through which is a pleasant walk from one place to the other, are laid out with great taste, and were formerly decorated with ornamental buildings by *Queen Caroline*, a few of which still exist.

The *Observatory*, built by the present King, in 1768, contains an excellent collection of astronomical instruments, among which are a mural arch of 8 feet radius; a zenith sector of 12 feet; a transit instrument of 8 feet; a 10 feet reflector made by *Dr. Herschel*; and the moveable dome contains a capital equatorial instrument. This building also possesses a collection of subjects in natural history, an extensive apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores from *Hartz Forest*, in *Germany*.

These gardens, likewise, contain an elegant cottage, situated in a sequestered spot, and which is a favourite retreat of her present Majesty. Near it, is a collection of foreign and domestic birds and beasts.

Richmond Gardens may be visited by strangers, every Sunday, from Midsummer to the close of Autumn.

Some remains of the old palace of *Sheen*, the favourite residence of many of the Kings of *England*, are still occupied as private residences, and on part of its scite is the house of the *Duke of Queensbury* remarkable for a fine collection of pictures. The house of *Earl Fitzwilliam*, on *Richmond Green*, also contains some good and curious pictures. His present Majesty has begun to build a new palace on the banks of the *Thames*.

The *Bridge* is an elegant design, but is chiefly remarkable for the highly finished view which it affords of the *Hill*, and of the villas which adorn both banks of the *Thames*. The most attractive objects on the left bank, are the houses of the *Duke of Buccleugh* and *Lady Diana Beauclerc*.

Who has not heard of *Richmond Hill*?—And who ever saw it, and was not enchanted with the rich landscape which it presents? *Windsor*, *Harrow*, *Hampton Court*, *Twickenham*, *Petersham*, the winding, silvery *Thames*, and a whole country filled with villas, turrets, woods, and richly cultivated fields, ravish the eye of the spectator. The prospect cannot be described in more correct language, than in that of *Thomson*, who resided many years at the house in *Kew Foot Lane*, now called *Rossdale House*.*

Enchanting Vale! beyond whate'er the Muse,
Has of *Achaia*, or *Hesperia*, sung!

* This illustrious Poet lies buried at the west end of the north aisle of *Richmond Church*. The house in which he formerly resided, deserves the notice of the stranger. It has been enlarged since his time, but his favourite seat in the garden, is still preserved, as well as the table on which he used to write.

O vale of bliss ! O softly-swelling Hills !
 On which the power of Cultivation lies,
 And joys to see the wonder of his Toil.
 Heavens ! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
 Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
 And glittering towns, and gilded streams. - - - - -

A little beyond the *Star and Garter*, and close to the newly built mansion of *Sir Lionel Darell*, is the entrance into *Richmond Great Park*, an enclosure of eight miles in circumference, and containing 2,253 acres. Nature has disposed the ground of this park to great advantage, and his present *Majesty* has projected a great variety of improvements, which promise to render it one of the most beautiful parks in the kingdom.

The *Star and Garter* at the top of *Richmond Hill* is a well conducted tavern, enjoying all its prospects, and affording excellent accommodations and entertainment to strangers, on every day except Sundays, when it is in general too much crowded with company. The *Castle*, below the bridge, is also a most excellent tavern, and enjoys the advantage of a beautiful bowling green, which extends to the water-side. The *Talbot*, which faces the bridge, is not inferior to either of the others in point of accommodation.

An excursion upon the water to *Twickenham* or *Hampton Court* is one of the most delightful recreations which offers itself at Richmond.

The Earl of Besborough's.

About two miles from the *Star and Garter*, across the *Great Park*, at *Roehampton*, stands the classical house and gardens of the *Earl of Besborough*, in which are contained some valuable antiques, and some capital pictures of the

Italian and Flemish Schools. Roehampton also contains several other charming villas.

Wimbledon Park.

Across *Putney Heath*, about a mile and a half from *Roehampton*, or six miles from *Westminster Bridge*, is the entrance into *Wimbledon Park*, the property of *Earl Spenser*, whose elegant mansion was destroyed by fire in 1785. The *Park* contains about 1200 acres, and exhibits a beautiful variety of surface, laid out with exquisite taste.

Sion House.

On the bank of the *Thames*, opposite to *Richmond Gardens*, is situated *Sion House*, the seat of the *Duke of Northumberland*, and the most noble mansion within the same distance of *London*. It occupies a large quadrangle, and is in all respects fitted up in a style suitable to the unequalled opulence of its owner. The great hall, which is paved with black and white marble, and 66 feet by 31 and 34 high, contains some antique colossal statues, and a cast of the *Dying Gladiator* in bronze, by *Valadier*. Adjoining to the hall is a most magnificent vestibule, furnished with 12 columns of the Ionic order, and 16 pilastres of *verd antique*, purchased at an immense expence, and being the greatest quantity of that valuable species of marble which is to be found in any single building in Europe. The dining room is ornamented with marble statues and paintings in *chiaro oscuro*. The ceiling of the drawing-room is ornamented with designs of all the antique paintings that have been found in Europe. The Mosaic work, of which the tables are composed, was found in *Titus's baths at Rome*. The glasses are nine feet, by five feet

five inches, being the largest in England. The magnificent library extends the whole length of the eastern quadrangle, and is 130 feet by 14. The house was finished by *Adam*, and the gardens by *Brown*.

TWICKENHAM.

This village, distinguished by the immense number of beautiful seats and villas which adorn it, is ten miles from *Hyde Park Corner*, and about three from *Richmond*.

Strawberry Hill.

Its chief ornament is *Strawberry Hill*, the seat of the late *Horace Walpole*, and now of the Hon. and the ingenious *Mrs. Damer*. It is built in the Gothic style within and without, from models of Cathedrals in various parts of the kingdom. The windows also are ornamented with stained glass. It has filled volumes to describe all the curiosities of *Strawberry Hill*, and only to name the principal ones would exceed our limits. The house is not large, nor the rooms numerous; but the pictures, sculptures, reliques, antiques, books, and curiosities of every kind, are of inestimable value. The rooms consist of the little parlour, the blue breakfasting room, the library, the star-chamber, the Holbein-chamber, the gallery, the round room, the tribune or cabinet, the great bed-chamber, and the small library. The garden is laid out with great taste, and contains a Gothic chapel, containing a curious Mosaic shrine.

While viewing this interesting spot, the stranger fancies himself in a state of enchantment; the singularity, harmony, and splendour of the whole exceed any thing which is perhaps to be found in any part of the world

The house may be viewed by tickets, which admit four persons at once, any time between May the 1st, and October the 1st, on application to Mrs. Damer, either at *Twickenham*, or at her Town-house, No. 18, *Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square*.

Pope's House.

Lord Mendip's Villa, on the banks of the *Thames*, was formerly the residence of *Mr. Pope*, whose favourite employment it was to improve his house and gardens. Every memorial relative to the poet, is preserved with religious care.

Whitton Place.

Whitton Place is another of the numerous houses at *Twickenham*, which deserve to be visited by a stranger. Having been inhabited by two eminent artists, *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, and *Sir William Chambers*, each of them exercised his own professional skill in the embellishments of the house and gardens.

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

This magnificent royal palace, situated three miles beyond *Twickenham*, and thirteen from *London*, was built originally by *Cardinal Wolsey*, and afterwards rebuilt by *William the Third*, under the direction of *Sir Christopher Wren*. The grand facade next the gardens, is 33 feet in length; and that next the *Thames* is 328 feet.

The *Palace* consists of three principal quadrangles; the western, or entrance court is 167 feet by 141; the middle, or clock court is 133 feet by 91; and the eastern, or fountain court, is 111 feet by 117. *Charles I.* was a state prisoner in this palace; *Cromwell* afterwards resided here, and it was occasionally inhabited by

Charles and *James II.* It was the favorite residence of *William III.* and frequently occupied by *Anne* and *George I.* and *II.* but his present *Majesty* has never resided here. It was the retreat of the exiled *Stadtholder*, from 1794 to 1800, and is now chiefly inhabited by private families, who hold their suits of apartments by grants from the Crown for life.

The park and gardens are three miles in circumference. In the *Wilderness* is a maze, which furnishes much amusement to those who do not understand the secret by which it is entered. The *Grape-house* is the famous vine which in one year, produced 2200 bunches of grapes, averaging one pound weight each.

The *State apartments*, shewn for about one shilling each person, abound in pictures and portraits by all the great masters. To visit this palace is a favourite Sunday excursion of the Londoners, who go to it either by way of *Hammersmith* and *Twickenham*, or by *Wandsworth* and *Kingston*.

The principal inns are the *Toy*, and the *King's Arms*, and there are other houses of accommodation at the village of *Hampton*, and in the opposite town of *Kingston*.

WINDSOR CASTLE.

Twenty-two miles west of *London* on the south bank of the *Thames*, stands the proud residence of the *Kings of England*, *Windsor Castle*. It has always been the favourite residence of *George III.* and at this time is the only palace which *England* can boast of as worthy of the residence of its chief magistrate.

The *Castle* is situated on a hill, which commands a delightful prospect over the adjacent country. The *Terrace* is one of the most en-

chanting walks in the world, and is 1870 feet in length. It extends along the east, and part of the northern, side of the *Castle*. The *Castle* is divided into two Courts, the upper and lower, which are separated from each other by the *Round Tower*, in which resides the Governor. On the north of the upper Court are situated the *State apartments*; on the east are the princes' apartments; and on the south, various apartments belonging to officers of State. The lower Court is chiefly remarkable, as containing *St. George's Chapel*.

The Royal Family do not reside in the *Castle*, but in the *Queen's Lodge*, a new white stuccoed building, situated opposite to the southern terrace. Behind this lodge is an elegant garden, visible from the south-east corner of the *Terrace*, and in the south-west corner of the garden is the *Lower Lodge*, occupied by the princesses.

During the Summer months, the Royal Family regularly promenade on the *Terrace* every fine Sunday evening, and as their presence attracts the neighbouring nobility, as well as a crowd of well dressed strangers; and military music is played; during the time the effect is truly delightful. The familiar condescension of his *Majesty*, and of the *Princesses*, to the crowd with which they intermix, forms one of the most interesting charms of the scene. In fact, the *King of England*, and his family as individuals, are only known at *Windsor*; there they walk and ride out as private persons; mingle with the local interests of the place and with the feelings of the other inhabitants; and are easy of access to petitioners and applicants of all kinds.

As many strangers who visit *Windsor* wish to see the Royal Family, it may be proper to ob-

serve, that they regularly attend Divine Service every Sunday morning at *St. George's Chapel*; and that his *Majesty* is constant in his attendance at seven, every morning in the week, at the *Royal Chapel* in the *upper Court*.

The *State apartments* are full of pictures by the greatest masters, and may be seen for a gratuity of one or two shillings; but as it is utterly impossible to describe them in the limited compass allotted to this part of our Work, we shall refer the curious stranger to a description of *Windsor*, which may be bought of *Knight*, the bookseller at that place.

The principal inns are the *White Hart* and the *Castle*, where families and single persons may be elegantly or moderately, entertained, and, if necessary, provided with beds. Post chaises or glass coaches may also be had at these inns, by the day or morning, to make the tour of the *Great Park* and the vicinity.

Chiswick House.

A little beyond the village of that name, and six miles from *Hyde Park Corner*, stands the most beautiful villa in *England*, the property of the *Duke of Devonshire*. It was built by *Lord Burlington*, from a design of *Palladio*s. The front, as seen from the road, and softened by the beautiful cedars, is truly fascinating, and excites, when it first bursts upon the sight, the highest degree of exstasy. The inside is equal, if not superior in effect, to the outside. The walls are covered with pictures by all the great *Flemish* and *Italian* masters; and every part of the structure, the ceilings, cornices, mouldings, &c. are richly gilt and finished with the utmost elegance.

The present noble owners, who are justly ce-

lebrated for their taste, genius and liberality, have made several considerable improvements and additions to the house; and in the gardens, which have always been famous for their classic elegance, they have assembled all the advantages of the modern improvements in planting.

The house may be viewed by tickets, which may be obtained, with great ease, at *Devonshire House*, in *Piccadilly*.

CHELSEA.

The royal Hospital at this place has been fully described at page 152.

Besides this building, the *Botanical Garden* belonging to the *Apothecaries Company of London*, is deserving of attention. Next to *Kew*, it contains the most curious collection of native and exotic plants in *England*. The cedars were planted in 1683, and were then about three feet high. The pine tree, coffee tree, tea shrub and sugar cane are among the popular curiosities which may be seen at this place.

DEPTFORD.

This place is remarkable for its spacious *Dock yard*, where 2d and 3d rate ships may always be seen upon the stocks. The whole extent of the yard is thirty-one acres. It contains a double wet-dock of two acres, and a single one of an acre and a half; a bason and two mast ponds; a large quadrangular store-house; an extensive smith's shop with about 20 forges for making anchors, &c. mast houses, sheds for timber; a mould loft; various other extensive workshops, and houses for the officers of the yard. The number of the artizens constantly employed is about 1500.

GREENWICH.

The Hospital at this place has been fully de-

scribed under the head of *Public Buildings*, at page 144. It is besides remarkable for its *Park*, which affords some fine views of the metropolis, and of the *Thames*, filled with shipping, and is celebrated as the grand rendezvous of the populace of *London*, in the three first days of *Easter* and *Whitsunside* weeks. Every stranger who is in the British metropolis at either of those periods, will, if the weather be fine, not miss the gratification of viewing this grand merry making of from 20, to 50,000 persons, of both sexes.

The *Royal Observatory* is a conspicuous and celebrated object on the top of the hill in this *Park*. It is well furnished with Astronomical Apparatus, and has lost none of its ancient reputation, since the appointment of *Dr. Maskelyne*, who has now filled the office of *Astronomer Royal* nearly forty years. The *Camera Obscuro* in one of the turrets, forms one of the most delightful applications of optics which exists, and deserves the notice of every respectable person who visits this *Park*.

WOOLWICH.

This place is worthy of being visited by strangers, on account of its *Dock yard*, *Warren*, and *Hulks*.

The *Royal Dock yard* consists of a narrow steep of land by the river side, almost half a mile in length. It contains two dry docks; three mast ponds; a smith's shop with several forges for making anchors; a mould-loft; extensive store houses, sheds, workshops, &c. It employs upwards of 1000 persons, and 1st rate men of war are frequently built in this yard.

The *Rope-walk* for making large cables is a quarter of a mile in length.

The *Warren* is the grand depot of artillery,

and for warlike apparatus and machinery belonging to the British navy and army. It covers altogether upwards of a hundred acres of ground, and contains a foundery for brass cannon, immense stores of shot-shells, mortars, and other instruments of destruction, besides a military Academy, splendid barracks, &c. All the ordnance used by Government are first proved in this place.

The *Hulks* are floating prisons, which lie off *Woolwich*, and are a receptacle for some hundred of convicted persons, who have been sentenced to perform hard labour for a certain number of years. The number of persons thus disposed of is, however, far less considerable since the establishment of the settlement in New Holland. As these *Hulks* are passed by persons upon the water, the convicts present a most hideous and lamentable spectacle!

Strangers, who wish to view the curiosities of *Deptford*, *Greenwich* and *Woolwich*, which are of a kind peculiar to the British empire, may, in warm weather, and if the tide serve, very pleasantly effect their intentions by taking a boat for the day at *Billingsgate* or the *Tower*.

Grove Hill.

At *Camberwell*, three miles south-east of *Blackfriars* and *London Bridges*, stands the romantic and classical house and gardens of the public spirited and benevolent *Dr. Lettson*; a spot which has derived celebrity also from its having employed the elegant poetical pen of the *Rev. Thomas Maurice*.

It may be viewed by respectable persons, on application to the liberal owner, either at *Camberwell*, or at his town-house in *Basinghall street*; and it will exhibit to a foreigner, a specimen of the taste and magnificence which form part of

the character of an infinite number of private gentlemen in the vicinity of this metropolis.

Wanstead House.

It will be observed by the reader, that all the elegant objects which we have hitherto described, are situated to the west of the metropolis, and the reason is to be found in the attractions which are afforded by the river *Thames*. To the east of the metropolis, on the *Essex* side of the river, the country is low, marshy, and uninviting, on the *Kent* side, its banks are for several miles, covered with warehouses, sheds, wharfs, and other buildings for the purposes of merchandize; but to the west, where neither of these disadvantages exist, the country, on the banks of the *Thames*, is covered with royal palaces, and with the residences of persons of taste and opulence.

Wanstead House is a solitary exception to the general rule, and is a truly magnificent mansion, with an extensive park and gardens, situated six miles to the north-east of *London*. It was built in 1715 by the first *Earl Tylney*. The front is 260 feet in length, and in the centre is a very handsome hexastyle, supported by columns of the Corinthian order. The great hall is 56 feet by 36, the ball-room 75 feet by 27, and the saloon 30 feet square. There are also four state bed-chambers, and an excellent collection of pictures by the old masters.

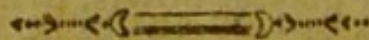
POPULATION OF THE VICINITY.

The reader is not to suppose that the few objects noticed, are the only curiosities in the neighbourhood of this great metropolis. Within the distance of 12 or 15 miles it abounds in objects deserving of notice, but which possess no leading feature that requires to be

particularly mentioned. In fact, to a native of any more distant part of the United Kingdom, the whole of the district within 10 or 12 miles is one entire and matchless curiosity. The continued display of opulence, the fine state of the roads, the surprising population, and the high degree of cultivation, which every where prevails, are not to be equalled in any spot on the surface of the globe. Many single parishes contain 5000, some 10,000, and a few 20,000 inhabitants, and the whole of the space of country, independently of the metropolis, contains nearly half a million of inhabitants!

MARKET GARDENS.

But one of the most interesting curiosities to an intelligent observer, will be, the immense tracts that are devoted to gardens for the supply of the metropolis with vegetables and fruit. Near many provincial towns, the inhabitants are immersed in a state of such carnivorous barbarity, that no such thing as a cultivator of fruit and vegetables is known; while in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, there are upwards of 8000 acres of ground usefully devoted to the raising of vegetables and fruits. About 5000 are devoted to garden vegetables, 1000 to fruit of various kinds, and 2000 to the culture of potatoes, besides about 800 occupied as nursery grounds, and for physical herbs. *Camberwell, Deptford, Fulham, Battersea, Mortlake, Barnes, and Chiswick*, are the parishes which are chiefly devoted to the business of gardening.



N. B. *The Map of the Vicinity of the Metropolis which accompanies the Work, and the List of Stages at page 75 of the Appendix, will enable the Reader to make any Excursions he thinks proper with pleasure and convenience.*

A LIST OF
TEA-GARDENS,

In the Neighbourhood of the Metropolis, much frequented by the middling Classes, on Sundays especially, and many of them curious from the elegant Manner in which they are fitted up.

BAGNIGGE Wells Tea-gardens, near Cold-bath-fields. An elegantly finished place. In one of the rooms there is a good organ, regularly played every afternoon, (Sundays excepted.)

White Conduit-house Tea-gardens. Many years famous for the hot rolls peculiar to it. A delightful situation in summer; and has to boast of the finest toned organ in England, for the size. Good wines, &c.

Hornsey-wood-house and Tea-gardens. A most interesting place, celebrated for the peculiar beauty of the wood adjoining. As no expence has been spared to render this an elegant house of accommodation, it stands first on the list of places of this description.

Willoughby's Tea-garden, &c. usually known by the name of Highbury-barn. A very pleasant place in summer, where parties are accommodated with tea and hot rolls, liquors, &c. on reasonable terms.

Chalk Farm, near Hampstead. A house of the above description, where parties meet also for convivial entertainment every afternoon in the summer season.

Canonbury-house, near Islington. Frequented in the summer-time by tea-drinking parties, who are comfortably accommodated, on reasonable terms.

The Belvidere Tea-gardens, &c. Pentonville. Parties meet here in summer, to play at bowls, drink tea, wines, &c.

Shepherd and Shepherdess Tea-gardens, City-road, leading to Islington. Something similar to the above. Much frequented in the summer-time by tea-parties, &c.

Hoxton Tea-gardens, Hoxton-square. Upon the same plan, has a good room, with a neat orchestra, and a small organ. Tea, wines, &c.

Yorkshire Stingo Tea-garden, Lisson-green, New-road, Paddington. A house many years celebrated for rustic sports on May-day. Wines, &c.

Jew's-harp House and Tea-garden, in the New-road, near Lisson-green. Similar to the above, with a bowling-green, good wines, &c.

Adam and Eve Tea-garden, &c. Tottenham-court-road. Similar to the above. A small organ in the room upstairs, where tea, wine, and punch, are regularly served.

Adam and Eve Tea-garden, &c. St. Pancras. A pleasant distance from town; where is an excellent bowling-green, and a regular company meet in summer, in the afternoon, to play at bowls and trap-ball. A very good room for parties to dine, drink tea, &c.

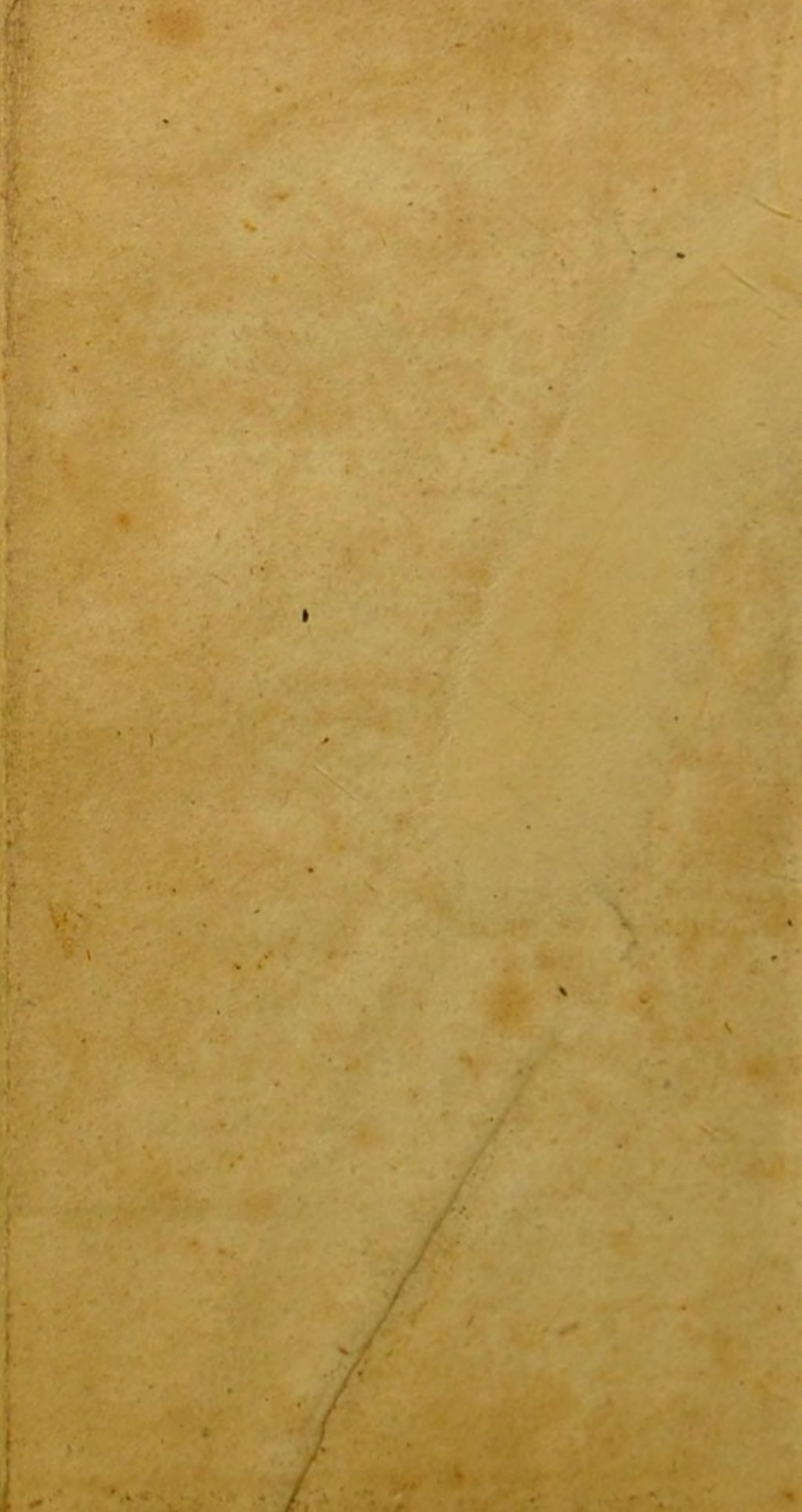
Camberwell Grove House and Tea-garden. A very comfortable place, where there is a good bowling-green, and such excellent accommodation as is usual to places of this description.

The Montpelier Tea-garden, Walworth, near Camberwell. A compact place, something similar to the above, and noted for a small maze at the bottom of the garden. Tea, hot rolls, good wines, spirituous liquors, &c.

Bermondsey Spa, Southwark. Conducted upon a plan something similar to Vauxhall. By paying one shilling the visitor is entitled to the amusement of the evening, which consists of a concert of vocal and instrumental music, and frequently of fire-works. There are some very decent paintings; and among them an excellent butcher's shop, by the late Mr. Keys, who was unrivalled in this species of painting. Parties are accommodated with tea, wines, and good suppers.

St. Helena Tea-gardens, near Rotherhithe. A very pleasant place in the summer season, much frequented by the neighbouring inhabitants, who meet to drink tea, and partake of other refreshments.

Smith's Tea-gardens, Vauxhall. In addition to the garden, this place has to boast of one of the pleasantest rooms near the metropolis. It is situated on the banks of the Thames, and commands a delightful view of that beautiful river and of the places adjacent.



L I S T
 OF THE
CHURCHES
 OF THE
ESTABLISHED RELIGION.

See Figures at the End denote the Years in which they were respectively built.

- S**T. Alban, Wood-street, Cheapside. 1685.
 Allhallows, Barking, Great Tower-street. 1650.
 Allhallows, Bread-street. 1684.
 Allhallows, the Great; Upper Thames-street. 1683.
 Allhallows; Lombard-street. 1694.
 Allhallows; London-wall. 1765.
 Allhallows, Staining; Mark-lane. 1670.
 St. Alphage; Aldermanbury. 1780.
 St. Andrew; Holborn-hill. 1687.
 St. Andrew Under-shaft; St. Mary-Axe. 1532.
 St. Andrew, Wardrobe; St. Andrew's-hill. 1670.
 St. Anne, Aldersgate; Maiden-lane, St. Martin's-le-grand. 1686.
 St. Anne, Dean-street; Soho.
 St. Anne; Foster-lane.
 St. Anthony, or Antholin; Sythe's-lane, Watling-street. 1682.
 St. Augustin, or St. Austin; Watling-street. 1632.
 St. Bartholomew; St. Bartholomew-lane. 1670.
 St. Bartholomew, the Great; West-Smithfield. 1410.
 St. Bartholomew, the Less; West-Smithfield.
 St. Benedict, or Bennet Finke; Threadneedle-street. 1673.

- St. Benedict, or Bennet, Gras ; Gracechurch-st. 1685.
 St. Bennet ; Paul's Wharf, Thames-street. 1683.
 St. Botolph ; Aldgate. Repaired, 1621.
 St. Botolph ; Aldersgate. 1787.
 St. Botolph ; Bishopsgate. 1725.
 St. Bridget, or Bride ; Bride-lane, Fleet-street. 1698.
 St. Catharine ; Little Tower-hill. 1140.
 St. Catharine, Coleman's : Fenchurch-street.
 St. Catherine, Cree ; Leadenhall-street. 1630.
 Christ Church ; Newgate-street. 1687.
 Christ Church ; Blackfriars-road. 1727.
 Christ Church ; Spital-fields. 1723.
 St. Clement ; East-cheap.
 St. Clement, Danes ; Strand. 1682.
 St. Dionis, Back ; Fenchurch-street, 1674.
 St. Dunstan, East ; St. Dunstan's-hill, Lower Thame
 street. 1668.
 St. Dunstan, West ; Fleet-street. 1421.
 St. Edmund the King ; Lombard-street. 1690.
 St. Ethelburga ; Bishopsgate. 1612.
 St. Faith ; under St. Paul's.
 St. Gabriel ; Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.
 St. George ; Botolph-lane. 1674.
 St. George, in the East ; Ratcliffe-Highway. 1729.
 St. George, the Martyr ; Queen-square, Blooms-
 bury. 1705.
 St. George ; Hart-street, Bloomsbury. 1731.
 St. George ; Hanover-square. 1712.
 St. George, the Martyr ; St. Margaret's-hill, South-
 wark. 1736.
 St. Giles ; Cripplegate. 1546.
 St. Giles, in the Fields ; Broad St. Giles's. 1730.
 St. Helen ; Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.
 St. James ; Clerkenwell. 1791.
 St. James ; Dukes-Place, Aldgate. 1662.
 St. James ; Garlick-hill, Thames-street. 1676.
 St. James ; Piccadilly. 1684.
 St. John ; Southwark. 1732.
 St. John, the Baptist ; Savoy. 1500.
 St. John, the Evangelist ; Milbanke, Westm. 1721.
 St. John ; Wapping. 1790.

- St. John; Horsley-down.
 St. Leonard; Shoreditch. 1677.
 St. Lawrence, Jewry; Cateaton-street. 1735.
 St. Luke; Old-street. 1735.
 St. Magnus; near London-bridge.
 St. Margaret; Lothbury. 1687.
 St. Margaret, Pattens; Rood-l. Fenchurch-st. 1687.
 St. Margaret; near Westminster-abbey.
 St. Martin; Ludgate-hill. 1684.
 St. Martin, Outwich; Threadneedle-street..
 St. Martin in the Fields; St. Martins-lane. 1726.
 St. Mary; Lambeth. 118.
 St. Mary; Abchurch-lane. 1686.
 St. Mary; Love-lane, Aldermanbury, 1677.
 St. Mary; Aldermary; Bow-lane. 1670.
 St. Mary-le-bow; Cheapside. 1670.
 St. Mary; St. Mary-at-Hill. 1671.
 St. Mary-le-Strand, or the New Church; Strand.
 St. Mary; Whitechapel. 1673.
 St. Mary-le-bonne; High-st. Mary-le-bonne. 1750.
 St. Mary Magdalen; Knight-Rider-street, Doctor's
 Commons. 1685.
 St. Mary, Somerset; Upper Thames-street. 1695.
 St. Mary, Woolnoth; Lombard-street. 1667.
 St. Mary; Newington Butts.
 St. Matthew; Friday-street. 1670.
 St. Matthew; Bethnal-green. 1740.
 St. Michael, Bassishaw; Basing-hall-street. 1679.
 St. Michael; Cornhill. 1672.
 St. Michael; Crooked-lane. 1688.
 St. Michael; Queen-hithe, Thames-street. 1676.
 St. Michael Royal; College-hill. 1694.
 St. Michael; Wood-street, Cheapside. 1670.
 St. Mildred; Bread-street. 1683.
 St. Mildred; Poultry. 1676.
 St. Nicholas, Cold-abbey; Old Fish-street. 1677.
 St. Olave; Tooley-street, Southwark. 1757.
 St. Olave; Hart-street, Crutched-friars.
 St. Olave, Old Jewry. 1673.
 St. Paul's Cathedral; between Cheapside and Lud-
 gate-hill.

- St. Paul; Covent-garden. Rebuilt 1795.
 St. Paul; Shadwell. 1656.
 St. Peter's Collegiate Church; Westminster.
 St. Peter; Cornhill. 1672.
 St. Peter-le-poor; Broad-street. Rebuilt 1791.
 St. Peter, ad vincula; in the Tower.
 St. Saviour; Southwark. 1106.
 St. Sepulchre; Snow-hill. 1670.
 St. Stephen; Coleman-street. 1676.
 St. Stephen; Wallbrook. 1675.
 St. Swithen; St. Swithen's-lane, Cannon-street. 1679.
 Temple-church; Inner Temple-lane. 1158.
 St. Thomas; Southwark. 1213.
 Trinity; Little Minories. 1706.
 St. Vedast; Foster-lane, Cheapside. 1697.

CHAPELS OF THE ESTABLISHED RELIGION.

- Audley; Audley-street.
 Asylum; St. George's Fields.
 Baker-street; Baker-street, Portman-square.
 Bedford; Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.
 Bentinck; Paddington.
 Berkeley; John-street, Berkeley-square.
 Berwick; Berwick-street, Soho.
 Broadway; Westminster.
 Chapel-Royal; Kensington-palace.
 Chapel-Royal; St. James's-palace.
 Chapel-Royal; Whitehall.
 Chapel-Royal; Greenwich-hospital.
 Charlotte; Charlotte-street, Pimlico.
 Charlotte; Charlotte-street, Tottenham-Court Road.
 Chelsea; Chelsea-hospital.
 City; Grub-street.
 Duke-street; Duke-street, Westminster.
 Ely; Ely-place, Holborn.
 Fitzroy; London-street, Tottenham-Court Road.
 Foundling-hospital; Guildford-street.
 Gate-street; Lincolns-inn Fields.
 Gray's Inn; Holborn.
 Henry III, adjoining Westminster-abbey.
 Jerusalem; adjoining Westminster-abbey.

King-street; King-street, Golden-square.
 Lamb's; Lamb-chapel street, Monkwell-street.
 Lincoln's-Inn.
 Lock; Lock Hospital, Grosvenor-place.
 Long-Acre; Long-Acre.
 Magdalen; Magdalen Hospital, Blackfriar's Road.
 May-fair; Curzon-street.
 Mercer's; Mercer's-hall, Cheapside.
 Middlesex; Hackney-road.
 New; Church-street, Coverley's Fields.
 Oxenden; Oxenden-street, Haymarket.
 Oxford; Vere-street, Oxford-street.
 Park; Little Chelsea.
 Park; Park-street, Grosvenor-square.
 Pentonville; Islington.
 Percy; Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.
 Porland; Portland-street, Oxford-street.
 Providence; Tichfield-street.
 Queen-square; Queen-square, Westminster.
 Queen-street; Upper Thames-street.
 Rolls; Chancery-lane.
 Seymour-street; Bryanston-street, Portman-square.
 St. George's; Five Fields, Chelsea.
 St. George's; London-Road, Surry.
 St. John's; Millman-street, Lamb's-Conduit-street.
 St. John's; St. John's-street, Brick-lane.
 St. Margaret's; Chapel-street, Westminster.
 St. Stephen's; Parliament-house.
 South Lambeth; South Lambeth.
 Spring-garden; Charing-cross.
 Store-street; Tottenham-court-Road.
 Tavistock; Broad-street, Long-Acre.
 Trinity; Conduit-street.
 Thwait's; Chapel-court, High-street, Southwark.
 Wheeler-street; Three Crown Court, Wheeler-st.
 Wheeler's; Chapel-yard, Lamb-street, Spital-fields.

FOREIGN PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND
CHAPELS.

- Armenian Chapel; Princes-row, Coverlid-fields,
Spital-fields.
Danish; Wellclose-square.
Dutch; Austin Friars, Broad-street.
Dutch; St. James's Palace.
French; Brick-lane, Spital-fields.
French; Crown-street, Soho.
French; Parliament-court, Artillery-place.
French; St. John's-court, Bethnal-green.
French; Threadneedle-street.
German Calvinist Church; Savoy, Strand.
German Lutheran Church; Savoy, Strand.
German Chapel; Little Ayliffe-street, Goodmans-
fields.
German; Brown's lane, Spital-fields.
German; Little Trinity-lane.
German; Ludgate-hill.
German; St. James's Palace.
Helvetique; Moor-street, Seven Dials.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

- Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields.
Denmark-court, Crown-street, Soho.
London-road, Surry.
South-street, May-fair.
Sutton-street, Soho.
Spanish-place, Manchester-square.
White-street, Moorfields.
Warwick-street, Golden-square.
Virginia-street, Ratcliff-highway.
Hampstead.
Clarke's-buildings, Greenwich.

SYNAGOGUES.

- Bricklayer's-hall, Leadenhall-street.
Back-alley, Denmark-court, Strand.

Baker's-gardens, Leadenhall-street.
 (Portuguese) Bevis Marks, Duke's-place.
 Church-row, Fenchurch-street.
 (Dutch) Duke's-place.

MEETING-HOUSES AND METHODIST CHAPELS,
 OF VARIOUS SECTS, DISSENTING FROM THE
 ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Adelphi.
 Air-street, Piccadilly.
 Aldermanbury.
 Artillery-street, Bishopsgate.
 Ayliffe-street, (Great and Little) Goodman's-fields,
 Back-street, Horslydown.
 Barbican.
 Battle-bridge, Islington.
 Bethnal-green.
 Blackfriar's-road.
 Blandford-street, Manchester-square.
 Boar's-head-court, Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel.
 Brayne's-buildings, Cold-bath-fields.
 Broad-street Buildings, Moor-fields,
 Broad-street (New) Moorfields.
 Broad-street, Wapping.
 Bull-lane, Stepney.
 Bull-street, St. Mary-Axe.
 Bury-street, St. Mary-Axe.
 Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street.
 Carter-lane, (Little) Doctor's Commons.
 Carter-lane, Tooley-street.
 Chapel-court, Southwark.
 Chapel-street, Soho-square.
 Church-lane, Whitechapel.
 Church-street, Mile-end.
 Churchyard-court, Fetter-lane.
 Cock-lane, Snow-hill.
 Coleman-street, London-wall.
 Collier's Rents, Southwark.
 Cook's Ground, Chelsea.
 Crosby-row, Snow's Fields.

Cripplegate.
 Crown-court, Russel-street, Covent-garden.
 Cumberland-street, Curtain-road.
 Dean-street, Toolèy-street, Southwark.
 Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.
 Eagle-street, Red Lion-square.
 Eastcheap, (Great) Fish-street-hill.
 Eastcheap, (Little) Ditto.
 East-Smithfield, Tower-hill.
 Edward-street, Soho.
 Essex-street, Strand.—Unitarian.
 Ewer's-street, Southwark.
 Fetter-lane, Fleet-street.
 Founder's-hall, Lothbury.
 Finsbury.
 Gainsford-street, Horslydown.
 Glass-house-yard, Aldersgate-street.
 Grafton-street, Soho.
 Gravel-lane, (Old) Wapping.
 Green-walk, Blackfriars-road.
 Grey-eagle-street, Spital-fields.
 Hanover-street, Long-Acre.
 Hare-court, Aldersgate-street.
 Holborn-bars.
 Holywell-mount, Shoreditch.
 Hoxton-square.
 Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe,
 Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street.
 Jewry-street, Aldgate.
 Johnson's street, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping.
 Kent-street, Southwark.
 King John's Court, Bermondsey.
 King-street, Soho.
 Leading-street, Shadwell.
 Leather-lane, Holborn.
 London-wall.—Scotch.
 Long-lane, Southwark.
 Lower Lambeth Marsh.
 Maze-pond, Southwark.
 Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.
 Meeting-house-alley, Old Jewry.

Meeting-house-walk, Snow's-fields.
Meeting-house-court, Bartholomew-close.
Meeting-house-yard, Red-cross-street.
Milton-alley, Dean-street, Soho.
Mill-lane, Cable-street, Rosemary-lane.
Miles's-lane, Cannon-street.
Mitchel-street, Old-street.
Monkwell-street.
New-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
Newington Butts.
New Road, Rotherhithe.
New Road, Surry.
New Tothill-street, Westminster.
Nightingale-lane, East-Smithfield,
Nevill's-court, Fetter-lane.
Orange-street, Leicester-square.
Park-street, Southwark.
Paul's-alley, Red-cross-street.
Pavement, Finsbury.
Pinner's-hall, Broad-street.
Prescott-street, (Little) Goodman's-fields.
Princes-street, Westminster.
Princes-street, Moor-fields.
Queen-street, (Great) Lincoln's-inn-fields.
Queen-street, Southwark.
Queen-street, Rotherhithe.
Red-cross-street, Barbican.
Rope-maker's-alley, Moor-fields.
Rose-lane, Ratcliff-cross.
Salisbury-street, Bermondsey.
Salter's-hall, Cannon-street.
Shakespeare's-walk, Shadwell.
Silver-street, Wood-street.
St. Helen's (Little) Bishopsgate-street.
St. Thomas Apostle, (Great) Watling-street.
St. Thomas, New-way, Tooley-street.
St. Thomas-street, Southwark.
Spa-fields, Islington.
Staining-lane, Cheapside.
Still-alley, Devonshire-square.
Store-street, Tottenham-court-road.

QUAKERS' MEETINGS.

Swallow-street, Oxford-street.
 Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury.
 Tabernacle-walk, (Little) Finsbury.
 Three-crane-lane, Upper Thames-street.
 Titchfield-street (Little) Oxford-street.
 Tottenham-court-road.
 Unicorn-yard, Tooley-street.
 Union-street, Southwark.
 Walnut-tree Alley, Tooley-street.
 Wells-street, Oxford-street.
 West-street, Seven Dials.
 White's-row, Spital-fields.
 Wild-street, (Little) Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Winchester-street, Broad-street.
 Windsor-court, Monkwell-street.
 Wood-street, London-wall.
 Worship-street, Moor-fields.

 QUAKERS' MEETINGS.

Brook-street, Ratcliffe-highway.
 Devonshire-street, Devonshire-square.
 Fair-street, Horslydown.
 St. John's-lane, West-Smithfield.
 Peter's-court, St. Martin's-lane.
 Red-cross-street, Southwark.
 White-hart-court, Lombard-street.

COURTS

OF

JUDICATURE.

General Supreme Courts in London.

HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT, being the highest Court of criminal jurisdiction in England, in which *Commoners* are tried for *high misdemeanours*, and *peers* for *capital offences*, when *impeached* by the *Commons* of England.

2. The HOUSE OF LORDS, being a Court of Appeal, at the last resort, from the judgments of all the other courts.

3. THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER, another, but inferior Court of Appeal, its decisions being subject to appeals to the House of Lords.

4. The HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY, for cancelling the king's patents, when unduly obtained; and for deciding causes according to equity, chiefly in cases where the letter of the law is incompetent to afford relief. It is held in Westminster-hall, and in Lincoln's-inn-hall.

5. The COURT OF KING'S BENCH; a court of criminal and civil jurisdiction; held in Westminster-hall.

6. The COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, to determine civil causes; held in Westminster-hall.

7. The COURT OF EXCHEQUER; a court of common law, and of equity, and for determining matters of the king's revenue, held in Westminster-hall.

8. The COURT OF APPEALS, in *Colonial*, and *Prize-cases*; held at Whitehall, and consisting of the king's navy-council.

9. The HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY; held at the Admiralty's Commons, to determine causes relative to

prizes; and at the Session's-house, in the Old Bailey, for crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.

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COURTS *with local Jurisdiction; and other*
INFERIOR COURTS.

Courts in the City of London.

10. THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, and GAOL DELIVERY; for trying criminals at the Justice-hall, in the Old-Bailey. Held by his majesty's commission to the lord-mayor, judges, recorder, and common-serjeant, every month.

11. THE COURT OF HUSTINGS; the supreme court of the *City*, for pleas of land, and common pleas.

12. THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT; for actions of debt and trespass, and for appeals from inferior courts, and for foreign attachments; giving decisions in all cases whatsoever, in fourteen days, at an expence not exceeding thirty shillings, held in the king's bench Guildhall, by the lord-mayor, recorder, and aldermen.

13. COURT OF REQUESTS; held by two aldermen, and four members of the common-council, appointed by the lord-mayor and aldermen, three of whom form a court for the recovery of small debts, under forty shillings, at the expence of ten-pence.

14. CHAMBERLAINS' COURT; held every day to determine differences between masters and apprentices, and to admit those who are duly qualified to the freedom of the city.

15. SHERIFF'S COURT; held every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at Guildhall; where actions of debt and trespass, &c. are tried by the *sheriff* and his *deputy*, who are judges of the court.

16. COURT OF ORPHANS; held before the lord-mayor and alderman, as guardians of the children of deceased freemen, under twenty-one years of age.

17. PIE-POUDRE COURT; held by the lord-mayor and stewards, for administering instantaneous justice between buyers and sellers at Bartholomew-fair, and to redress all such disorders as may arise there.

18. COURT OF CONSERVANCY; held by the lord-mayor and aldermen, four times in each year, in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surry; who enquire, by a jury, into abuses relative to the fishing of the river Thames, and redress the same; with jurisdiction from *Staines* west, to *Yenfleet* east.

19. COURT OF LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN; empowered to set the assize on bread and salt. COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL; relating to the municipal officers of the city. COURT OF COMMON-HALL; for the election of lord-mayor, sheriffs, and officers of the city; and for the management of the public property of the city, and for removing nuisances, and other purposes. COURT OF WARDMOTES; held chiefly for the election of aldermen and common council-men.

20. GENERAL AND QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE; held by the lord-mayor and aldermen eight times a year.

21. PETTY SESSIONS; for small offences, held daily at the mansion-house, in the forenoon, by the lord-mayor and one alderman; and daily at Guildhall, by two aldermen in rotation.

22. CORONER'S COURT; to enquire into the causes of sudden deaths.

23. COURT OF THE TOWER OF LONDON; held within the verge of the city, by a steward appointed by the constable of the tower, before whom are tried actions of debt, trespasses, and covenants.

COURTS *within the City and Liberties of Westminster.*

24. COURT OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER; a supreme court of record, held in Somerset-place, for deciding by the chancellor of the said duchy, all matters of law and equity, belonging to the county palatine of Lancaster.

25. QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE; A court of record held by the justices of the city and liberties of Westminster, four times a year, at the Guildhall, Westminster, for all trespasses, petty larcenies, and other small offences committed within the city and liberty of Westminster.

26. WESTMINSTER COURT, or COURT LEET; held by the dean of Westminster, or his steward, for choosing parochial officers, preventing and removing nuisances, &c.

27. COURT OF REQUESTS, *Castle-street, Leicester-square*; held by commissioners, being respectable house-keepers, for deciding, without appeal, all pleas for debts under forty shillings. For the parishes of *St. Margaret, St. John, St. Martin, St. Paul, Covent-garden, St. Clement Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand*, and that part of the *Duchy of Lancaster* which joins Westminster.

28. COURT OF REQUESTS, *Vine-street, Piccadilly*; held in the same manner, and for the same purposes, for the parishes of *St. Anne, St. George, Hanover-square, and St. James, Westminster*.

29. PETTY SESSIONS, or POLICE COURT; held at *Bow-street*; being a court of petty sessions, held by two magistrates every day (Sundays excepted) morning and evening, for matters of police, and various offences and misdemeanours.

30. Do. a similar court held at the Public office, *Queen-street, Westminster*.

31. Do. a similar court, held at the Public office, *Great Marlborough-street*.

COURTS within the County of Middlesex.

32. ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND COURT; a court of record, subject to the dean and chapter of Westminster, held every Wednesday, for the trial of all personal actions. The process is by a *capias* against the body, or an attachment against the goods, in this particular liberty.

33. EAST-SMITHFIELD COURT; a court-leet, and court-baron, held for this liberty, to enquire into nuisances, &c. In the court-baron, pleas are held to the amount of forty shillings.

34. FINSBURY COURT; a court-leet, held once a year, by a steward of the lord-mayor, as lord of the manor of Finsbury, for enquiring into those nuisances competent for leet-juries by ancient usage, and swearing in constables for the manor.

35. ST. CATHERINE'S COURT; two courts are competent to be held within this small precinct, for actions of debt and trespass, at St. Catherine's, near the tower.

36. WHITECHAPEL COURT; a court held by the steward of the manor of Stepney, by whom, and a jury, are tried actions of debt, for five pounds and under, &c.

37. SHERIFF'S COURT, for the *County of Middlesex*; for actions of debt, trespasses, assaults, &c.

38. QUARTER AND GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, and SESSIONS OF OYER AND TERMINER; held by the justices of the county of Middlesex, eight times a year, at the New Session's-house, Clerkenwell-green, for all trespasses, petty larcenies, misdemeanours, and other offences, and for matters relative to roads, bridges, and for other county affairs.

39. PETTY SESSIONS, or POLICE COURT; held every morning and evening, (Sundays excepted) by two magistrates, at the Public office, *Hatton-garden*, for matters of police, and various offences and misdemeanours, &c.

40. Do. a similar court held at the public office, *Worship-street*, near *Finsbury-square*.

41. Do. held at the public office, *Lambeth-street*, *Whitechapel*.

42. Do. held at the public office, *High-street*, *Shadwell*.

43. TWO CORONER'S COURTS; for enquiring into the causes of sudden deaths.

44. COURT OF REQUESTS; for small debts under forty shillings, without appeal; held in *Fulwood's Rents*, *Holborn*, for the division of *Finsbury*.

45. COURT OF REQUESTS; for small debts under forty shillings, without any appeal; held in *Osborne-street*, *Whitechapel*, by commissioners under the act of parliament, chosen annually by the several parishes in the *Tower Hamlets*.

46. GENERAL AND QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE for the *Liberty of the Tower of London*; held by the justices of that liberty, eight times in each year, for petty larcenies, trespasses, felonies, and misdemeanours, &c. within that particular district.

COURTS of the Borough of Southwark.

47. COURT OF RECORD; held at *St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark*, by the lord-mayor's steward, for actions of small debts, damages, trespass, &c.

48. COURT OF RECORD; for the *Clink Liberty*, held near *Bankside*, in *Southwark*, by the bishop of Winchester's steward, for actions of debt, trespass, &c. within that liberty.

49. MARSHALSEA COURT; a court of record (or the court of the royal palace) having jurisdiction twelve miles round Whitehall (exclusive of the city of London) for actions of debts, damages, trespasses, &c. such actions being subject to be removed to a higher court, when above five pounds.

50. COURT OF REQUESTS, for the recovery of small debts, under forty shillings, without appeal; held at *St. Margaret's-hill*, by commissioners, chosen under the act of parliament, by the different parishes.

51. CORONER'S COURT; to enquire into the causes of sudden death, in *Southwark*.

QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, for the Borough of *Southwark*; held by the lord-mayor and aldermen, at *St. Margaret's-hill*.

53. QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE for the County of *Surry*; held at the New Session's-house, in *Southwark*, by the magistrates of the county of *Surry*.

54. PETTY SESSIONS, or POLICE COURT, established by act of parliament; held every morning and evening, by two justices, at the public office, *Union-hall, Union-street, Southwark*, for objects of police, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

1. PREROGATIVE COURT; for wills and administrations. *Doctor's Commons*.

2. COURT OF ARCHES; for appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts, in the province of Canterbury. The Court of Peculiars is a branch of this Court. *Doctor's Commons*.

3. FACULTY COURT; empowered to grant dispensations to marry, &c. *Doctor's Commons.*

4. COURT OF DELEGATES; for ecclesiastical affairs. *Doctor's Commons.*

PRISONS IN THE METROPOLIS.

1. KING'S BENCH PRISON; for debtors on process, or execution; and for persons under sentence for misdemeanours, &c. in the king's bench, &c. *St. George's Fields.*

2. FLEET PRISON; for debtors on process or execution, &c. in the common pleas, &c. *Fleet-market.*

3. LUDGATE PRISON; *Bishopsgate-street.*

4. POULTRY COMPTER; in the *Poultry.*

5. NEW COMPTER; for debt, misdemeanours, and felonies; *Giltspur-street, Newgate-street.*

6. NEWGATE, OR CITY AND COUNTY-GAOL; *Old Bailey.*

6. NEW PRISON, *Clerkenwell*; Gaol for the County of *Middlesex.*

8. PRISON for the Liberty of the Tower of London; *Well-betwixt-square.*

9. WHITECHAPEL PRISON; for debtors in actions in the *five-pound court*, or the court of the *manor of Stepney.*

10. SAVOY PRISON; for deserters and military delinquents.

11. COUNTY GAOL, for *Surry*; in the *Borough of Southwark.*

12. CLINK GAOL; for the district of that name, in *Southwark.*

13. MARSHALSEA GAOL, in *Southwark*, for *Pirates.*

14. NEW GAOL, in *Southwark.*

Houses of Correction.

15. CITY BRIDEWELL; *Bridewell, Black-friars.*

16. TOTHILL-FIELDS, BRIDEWELL; *Tothill-Fields, Westminster.*

17. PENITENTIARY HOUSE; *Cold-bath-fields.*

18. NEW BRIDEWELL; in the *Borough of Southwark.*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.

- A**CCOUNTANT-general's Office; Chancery-lane.
Admiralty; Whitehall, Westminster.
Admiralty Court; College-square, Doctor's Commons.
Adjutant-general's Office; Crown-street, King-street, Westminster.
Affidavit in Chancery Office; Stapels-Inn.
African Company of Merchant's Office; No. 60, Martin-lane, Fenchurch-street.
African Company's Office; at Mr. Gosling's, Lawrence-poultney-lane, Cannon-street, City of London.
Alien's Office; Crown-street, Westminster.
Alienation Office; King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, Fleet-street.
Almoner's Office; Scotland-yard, Westminster.
Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps; Somerset-place, Strand.
American Agency Office, for the Sale of American Lands; No. 6, Ingram's-court, Fenchurch-street.
American Loyalist Pay Office; Board of Trade, Whitehall.
American Office for Sales; Old Broad-street, London Wall.
Appeals for Prizes of War; High Court, College-square, Doctor's Commons.

- Arches; (Court of) Doctor's Commons.
 Archdeacon of London's Court; Knight-rider-street,
 Doctor's Commons.
 Archdeacon of Rochester's Court; Bennet's-hill, Doc-
 tor's Commons.
 Armorial Bearing Licence Office; (principal) So-
 merset-place.
 Ditto, (for the City of London); No. 50, Lombard-
 street, Cornhill.
 Army Pay Office; on the North side of the Horse
 Guards, Whitehall.
 Assay Office; Carey-lane, Forster-lane, Cheapside.
 Assurance Office (Amicable); Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-
 street.
 Ditto, (Equitable); New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 Ditto, (London); Birch-in-lane, Cornhill.
 Ditto, (Hand in Hand); Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
 Ditto, (Pelican); Lombard-street.
 Ditto, (Phoenix); Lombard-street, and Charing-cross.
 Ditto, (Royal Exchange); Cornhill, Conduit-street,
 and Pall Mall.
 Ditto, (Sunfire); Cornhill, and Craig's-court, Char-
 ing-cross.
 Ditto, (Union); Maiden-lane, and Wood-street,
 Cheapside.
 Ditto, (Westminster); Bedford-street, Covent Garden.
 Ditto, (British); Strand.
 Ditto, (Westminster, for Lives); corner of Castle-
 court, Strand.
 Auditor's Office, (for Public Accounts); Somerset-
 place.
 Asylum; Lambeth.
 Ditto, for Deaf and Dumb Children; Grange-road,
 Bermondsey.
 Auditor of the Imprest Office; Scotland-yard,
 Whitehall.
 Auditor of the Land and Window Tax Office; Pa-
 lace-yard, Westminster.
 Auditor of the Exchequer Office; Ditto.
 Augmentation Office; Ditto.
 Bank of England; Threadneedle-street.

- Bankrupt's Office, (Secretary of); Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane.
- Barrack Office; Spring Gardens, Charing-cross.
- Basingstoke Canal Navigation Office; No. 10, Charles-street, St. James's-square.
- Bernard's Inn; Holborn.
- Bill of Middlesex Office; No. 15, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-street.
- Bishop of London's Office; Knight-rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
- Board of Agriculture; Sackville-street, Piccadilly.
- Ditto of Green Cloth; Kitchen-court, St. James's.
- Ditto of Trade; Treasury, Whitehall.
- Ditto of Controul for India Affairs; Whitehall.
- Ditto of Works; Scotland-yard, Westminster.
- Borough Court; St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.
- Borough Compter; Tooley-street, Southwark.
- Bridewell Hospital and Prison; Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
- Bridewell Prison; Tothill-fields, Westminster.
- Ditto; Clerkenwell.
- Ditto; St. George's-fields.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer's House; Downing-street, Westminster.
- Carlton House; Pall Mall.
- Chancery Office; Chancery-lane.
- Charter-house Hospital and School; Charter-house square.
- Chelsea Royal Hospital; Chelsea.
- Chirographer's Office; Middle Temple-lane, Fleet-street.
- City Chambers; Bishopsgate-street.
- City Compter; Gilt-spur-street, West Smithfield.
- Clerk of the Errors Office, (Common Pleas); Southampton-buildings.
- Clement's Inn; Clare Market.
- Clerk of Juries, and Habeas-Corpus Office; Chancery-lane.
- Ditto of the Outlawries; No. 1, Pump-court, Middle Temple.

- Clerk of the Papers Office; (Common Pleas); Fleet Prison, Fleet Market.
- Ditto of the Papers Office, (King's Bench Prison); near the King's Bench, Southwark.
- Ditto of the Rules of King's Bench Office; Symonds-inn.
- Ditto of the Epoiné's Office, (Common Pleas); Elm-court, Middle Temple.
- Ditto of the Papers Office, (of the Court of King's Bench); No. 6, Symonds-inn.
- Ditto of the Crown Office; Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane.
- Ditto of Docquets Office, (King's Bench); King's Bench Office, Inner Temple.
- Ditto (Common Pleas); Tanfield-court, Inner Temple.
- Clifford's Inn; Fleet-street.
- Coal Meters Office; Northumberland-street, Strand.
- Cock-pit (royal); Park-street, Westminster.
- Cold Bath Fields House of Correction; East of Gray's-inn-lane.
- Commander-in-Chief (Duke of York's) Office; Horse Guards, Whitehall.
- Commerce (Chamber of); Cornhill.
- Commissary General's Office; 46, Parliament-street, Westminster.
- Commissioner of Server's Office; Guildhall, King-street, Cheapside.
- Common Vail Office; King's Bench Office, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple.
- Common Pleas Office; Tanfield-court Inner Temple.
- Commons (House of) Palace-yard, Westminster.
- Comptroller of Army Accounts Office; Scotland-yard, Westminster.
- Copper Company's Office (English); No. 22, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, City of London.
- Ditto, (Mines royal); No. 21, Watling-street.
- Corporation Office; Paper-buildings, Inner Temple.
- Corporation for Seamen in the Merchant's Service; Royal Exchange, Cornhill.
- Crown Office; King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple.
- Cursitors Office (in Chancery); Chancery-lane.

- Custom-house ; Lower Thames-street.
 Custos brevium-office; Brick-court, Middle-Temple.
 Declaration-office ; King's-bench-office, Inner-Temple.
 Delegate's-office ; College-square, Doctor's-commons.
 Deputy-Remembrancer's-office ; Exchequer-office, King's-bench-walk, Inner-Temple.
 Dispensation-office ; New-court, Inner-Temple.
 Doctor's-commons ; St. Paul's.
 Duchy of Cornwall-office ; Somerset-place.
 Duchy of Lancaster-office ; ditto.
 East-India-house ; Leadenhall-street.
 East-India Company's Warehouses.
 New-street, Bishopsgate-street (for muslin, calico, and raw silk.)
 Leadenhall-street, (for do. do. do.)
 Two warehouses, Seething-lane, Tower-street, (for drugs, china, and tea.)
 Two warehouses, Fenchurch-street, (for tea.)
 Haydon-square, Minories, (for tea.)
 Cowper's-row, Crutched-friars, (for tea and sugar.)
 Crutched-friars, (for do. do.)
 London-wall, (for Indigo, &c.)
 Ratcliffe-cross, (for salt-petre, &c.)
 Rotherhithe-platform, (for do.)
 Royal-Exchange, (for pepper.)
 Montague-close, Southwark, (for cane, &c.)
 Kentish-buildings, High-street, Southwark, (for tea.)
 Fresh-wharf, Lower Thames-street, (for sugar.)
 Gravel-lane, (for do.)
 Paul's-wharf, Bennet's-hill, Upper Thames-street, (for pant and sem, or hemp and flax.)
 Dowgate, Thames-street, (for sugar and indigo.)
 Griffin's-wharf, Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street, Southwark, (for rice, &c.)
 Lime-street, Leadenhall-street, (for baggage.)
 Tooley-street, Southwark, (for sugar.)
 Potter's-fields, Tooley-street, Southwark, (for tea.)
 Rotherhithe, near the church, (for sugar.)
 Jewry-street, (Aldgate-street, Aldgate, (for tea.)

- East-India Commission-office; Treasury, Whitehall,
- Emigrant office; Queen-street, Westminster.
- Equity-exchequer-office; King's-bench-walk, Inner Temple.
- Error's office, (King's-bench); Chancery-lane.
- Examiner's-office, (in Chancery); Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane.
- Exchange (Royal); Cornhill.
- Exchange (Exeter); Strand.
- Exchange (Coal); Lower Thames-street.
- Exchange (Corn); Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street.
- Exchequer; New-palace-yard, Westminster.
- Exchequer-chamber, for writs of error; Garden-court, Inner Temple.
- Exchequer-office; King's-bench-walk, Inner Temple.
- Exchequer (of pleas) office; Lincoln's-inn-square.
- Excise office; Old Broad-street, London-wall.
- Express office (for General-post); Hay-market.
- Faculty office; Great Knight-rider-street, Doctor's-commons,
- Fine office; Tanfield-court, Inner Temple.
- Filaser's officer's, to the Common-pleas for London and Middlesex; Clifford's-inn.
- Filaser's, Exigenters, and Clerk of the Outlawries, (King's-bench); Pump-court, Middle Temple.
- First-fruit's-office; near the church, Temple.
- Fleet-prison; Fleet-market.
- Foreign Apposer's-office; Inner Temple.
- Furnival's-inn, Holborn.
- Game licence office; Somerset-place.
- Grand Junction Canal office; No. 23, Fludyer-street.
- Gate-house; Westminster.
- Gray's inn; Holborn.
- Guildhall (City of London); King-street, Cheapside.
- Guildhall (City of Westminster); King street, Westminster.
- Hackney coach, and sedan chair office; Somerset place.

- Habeas corpus office; Chancery lane.
 Hair powder office, Somerset place.
 Do. New street, Spring gardens.
 Do. No. 50, Lombard street, Cornhill.
 Do. Vere street, Oxford street.
 Half pay office; Army pay office, Whitehall.
 Hanaper office; Bell yard, Temple bar.
 Hat license, and Stamp office; Somerset place.
 Hawkers and Pedlars office; Ditto.
 Heralds college office; Bennet's hill, Doctor's
 Commons.
 Horse dealer's tax office; Somerset place.
 Hospital, St. Bartholomew's; West Smithfield.
 Do. Bethlehem; Moorfields.
 Do. Christ's; Newgate street.
 Do. Foundling; Guildford street.
 Do. St. George's; Hyde park corner
 Do. Guy's; Southwark.
 Do. Locke; Pimlico.
 Do. St. Luke's; Old street.
 Do. Magdalen; Blackfriars road.
 Do. St. Thomas's; High street, Southwark.
 Do. Lying-in; City road.
 Do. Middlesex; Charles street, Berner's street.
 Do. Westminster; No. 4, Abingdon street,
 Westminster.
 Hudson's Bay Company; No. 3, Fenchurch street.
 Impress office; Scotland yard.
 Inland Navigation office; No. 16, Token house
 yard.
 Inrollment office; Chancery lane.
 Inrollments of fines, and receiver's office; Inner
 Temple.
 Inspector general of the Custom's office; Custom
 house, Lower Thames street, and Whitehall.
 Invalid office; Whitehall.
 Jerusalem chamber; Westminster Abbey.
 Jewel office; Tower.
 Judges' Chambers; Serjeant's Inn.
 Judgement office; King's bench office; Inner
 Temple.

- King's bench office; King's bench walk, Inner Temple.
- King's Remembrance office; King's bench walk, Inner Temple.
- King's bench prison; St. George's fields.
- King's Printing-house; East Harding street, Fleet-street.
- King's silver office; Elm court, Middle Temple.
- Land tax office (for London); Lombard street.
- Land revenue office; Whitehall.
- Lincoln's-inn; Chancery lane.
- Linnæan Society; Panton square.
- Laws (College of); Doctor's-commons.
- London register office; Great Knight-rider street, Doctor's-commons.
- London Library; Hatton street.
- Lord Chamberlain's office; Stable yard, St. James's.
- Lord Steward's office; St. Anne's lane.
- Lord Mayor's court, and office; Royal Exchange.
- Lords, (House of); Old Palace yard, Westminster.
- Lottery office; Somerset place.
- Lyon's-inn; Wych-street, Drury-lane.
- Mansion-house (Lord Mayor's); Mansion-house street, Cornhill.
- Marshalsea court; Queen street, Southwark.
- Do. St. James's.
- Marshalsea court office; No. 14, Clifford's-inn.
- Marshalsea prison; Southwark.
- Master's office; King's bench office, Inner Temple.
- Master's (in Chancery), office; Southampton buildings.
- Merchant seaman's office; over the Royal Exchange.
- Medicine licence, and stamp-office; Somerset place.
- Mines Royal office.
- Mint office; Tower.
- Monument; Fish street hill.
- Muster master general's office; Horse guards, Whitehall.
- Nisi prius office; King's bench office, Inner Temple.
- Newgate prison; Old Bailey.

- New jail ; Horsemonger lane, Stones end, Southwark
- New Inn ; Wych street, Drury lane.
- New Prison ; Clerkenwell.
- Ordnance (Board of) ; Margaret street, Westminster.
- Ordnance office ; Tower.
- Palace of St. James's.
- Patent office ; Portsmouth street, Lincoln's inn fields
- Paymaster general, (of land forces) office ; Whitehall.
- Pay office (Navy) Somerset place.
- Parliament office ; Abingdon street, Westminster.
- Philanthropic Society ; St. George's fields.
- Physicians college ; Warwick lane.
- Pipe office ; Somerset place.
- Plantation office ; Treasury, Whitehall.
- Pleas office ; Lincoln's inn.
- Police office, principal ; Bow street, Covent garden.
- Do. Queen square, Westminster.
- Do. Great Marlborough street, Oxford street.
- Do. Hatton-street, Holborn.
- Do. Worship-street, Shoreditch.
- Do. Lambeth-street, Whitechapel.
- Do. High-street, Shadwell.
- Do. Union-hall, Southwark.
- Do. Marine, Wapping.
- Post-office, General ; Lombard-street.
- Post-office, Two-penny, General ; ditto.
- Do. Do. Gerrard-street, Soho.
- Post-horse license, and Stamp-office ; Somerset-place.
- Poultry-compter, Cheapside.
- Prerogative-office ; Knight-rider-street, Doctor's-commons.
- Presentation-office ; No. 2, Hare-court, Inner Temple.
- Privy Council-office ; Treasury, Whitehall.
- Privy Seal-office ; Somerset-place.
- Prothonotaries-office ; Tanfield-court, Inner Temple.
- Public Accounts-office ; Surry-street, Strand.

- Public-office, in Chancery ; Chancery-lane.
 Public Record-office ; Westminster-abbey.
 Queen's Palace, St. James's Park.
 Queen Anne's Bounty-office ; Dean's-yard, Westminster.
 Ramsgate Harbour-office ; No. 22, Austin-friars.
 Receiver's-office, for Greenwich-hospital ; Great Tower-hill.
 Receiver-general of the Commutation tax, wheel carriages, servants, horses, waggons, and carts office ; Lombard street.
 Receiver general of the duties on inhabited houses, for London and Middlesex office ; Northumberland street, Strand.
 Receiver general of the land tax, for the City of London, and Middlesex, office ; Excise office, Old Broad street, London wall.
 Receiver general's office, for stamps ; Somerset place.
 Record office ; Tower.
 Register office for wills, royal and peculiar, of St. Catherine's ; Godliman street, Doctor's commons.
 Do. of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's ; Carter lane, Doctor's commons.
 Do. in Chancery ; Chancery lane.
 Do. of deeds, in Middlesex ; Bell yard, Fleet street.
 Do. for the land tax ; No. 9, Lincoln's inn fields.
 Remembrancer's office ; Somerset place.
 Report office, (in Chancery) ; New Buildings, Chancery lane.
 Rolls ; Chancery lane.
 Royal Exchange ; Cornhill.
 Royal Society ; Somerset place.
 Royal Institution ; Albemarle street.
 Russia Company ; over the Royal Exchange, Cornhill.
 Savoy ; Strand.
 Seal office ; Inner Temple lane.
 Secretary of State's office, foreign department, Downing street, Westminster.
 Do. Do. home department ;
 Whitehall.

Secretary of State's office, war department ; Downing street.

Do. Do. for Ireland ; Flud-
yer street.

Secondary's office, of Pleas, King's Bench ; King's
Bench walk, Inner Temple.

Do. to the Sheriffs of London ; Lothbury.

Sheriff's court office ; New Compter, Giltspur
street, Newgate street.

Do. Guildhall.

Sheriffs of London office ; Lothbury.

Sheriff of Middlesex, office ; Tooke's court, Cursi-
tor street.

Serjeant's inn, Fleet street.

Do. Chancery lane.

Session's house ; Old Bailey.

Session's house ; Clerkenwell.

Sewers, and Commissioner's office ; Guildhall.

Sick and hurt seaman's office ; Somerset place.

Signer of writs office, for King's Bench ; King's
Bench walk, Inner Temple.

Signet office ; Somerset place.

Sion college ; London wall.

Six Clerks office ; Chancery lane.

Sixpenny writ office ; Bell yard, Fleet street.

Sixpenny Receiver's office ; Tower hill.

Society of Arts and Commerce ; John street,
Adelphi.

Solicitor's office, to the Commissioners of Stamps,
Somerset place.

Somerset place.

South sea, (Old) House ; Broad-street, London-wall.

Do. (New) ; Threadneedle street.

Staples inn ; Holborn.

Stationer's office, for serving stationary to the pub-
lic offices under government ; New Palace yard,
Westminster.

State Paper office ; Whitehall.

Stamp office ; Somerset place.

Subpoena, in Chancery, office ; No. 20, Chancery
lane.

Symond's inn ; Chancery lane.

- Surgeon's hall ; Lincoln's inn fields.
 Surgeons Theatre ; Portugal street, Lincoln's inn fields.
 Tax office ; Somerset place.
 Temple, Inner and Middle, Fleet street.
 Tenth's office ; Garden court, Middle Temple.
 Thavies inn ; Holborn.
 Theatre, King's, usually called the Opera house ; Haymarket.
 Do. Royal ; Drury lane.
 Do. Do. Covent garden.
 Do. Do. Haymarket, usually called the Little Theatre.
 Town clerk's office, of City ; Guildhall.
 Transport office ; Dorset square, Westminster.
 Treasury ; Whitehall, Westminster.
 Treasury, Queen's ; Scotland yard, Westminster.
 Trinity house ; Great Tower hill.
 Do. Deptford.
 Union hall ; Union street, Southwark.
 Vicar general, and Peculiar's office ; Knight rider street, Doctor's commons.
 Victualling office ; Somerset place.
 Victualling office warehouses ; Red house, Deptford.
 Vote office, House of Commons ; Palace yard, Westminster.
 War office ; Horse guards, Whitehall.
 Warrant of Attorney's office ; Pump court, Middle Temple.
 Westminster hall ; New Palace yard.
 Westminster Library ; Panton square.
 Whitehall ; Parliament street, Westminster.

AN
ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
PRINCIPAL STREETS, SQUARES,
AND COURTS, &c.
WITH REFERENCES TO THE MAP.

[*The Capital and Small Letters, preceding, shew the Division on the Map in which the Street, &c. are to be found. For instance, Portland-place is in the Square on the Map A. b. By running the Eye from the Capital A. horizontally, till the Column marked b. is found, the Division having Portland-place is also found.*]

- C f **A** BCHURCH-LANE, Lombard-street.
D c **A** Abington-street, Westminster.
B b Adam's-street, Manchester-square.
C c Adam-street, Adelphi.
B b Adam-street, Portman-square.
C c Addle-hill, Upper Thames-street.
B e Addle-street, Wood-street.
C d Adelphi, Strand.
C c Air-street, Piccadilly.
C b Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.
C e Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge.
C e Albion-street, Blackfriars-road.
B e Aldermanbury, Cateaton-street.
B e Aldermanbury-postern, London-wall.
C e Aldermay-church-yard, Watling-street.
B e Aldersgate-street, and Bars, West-Smithfield.
C f Aldgate-street, (within and without) Leadenhall-street.
C e Allhallows-stairs, Upper Thames-street.
B e Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.
C f America-square, Minories.
B b Argyle-street, Oxford-street.
C b Arlington-street, Piccadilly.
A f Artillery-ground, Finsbury.
A f Artillery-place, Finsbury.
C b Audley-square, Grosvenor-square.
B b Audley-street, (North and South) ditto.
B e Ave-maria-lane, Ludgate-hill.
B f Austin-friars, Old Broad-street.

- (C g Ayliffe-street, (Great and Little) Goodman's-fields.
 (B e Bagnio-court, Newgate-street.
 (A b Baker-street, Portman-square.
 (A b Baker-street, (North) New-road, Mary-le-bonne.
 (A b Baker-street, (Upper) Mary-le-bonne.
 (B d Baldwin's-gardens, and Square, Leather-lane.
 (C c Bankside, Southwark.
 (C f Bank-buildings, Threadneedle-street.
 (C f Bank-street, ditto.
 (B e Barbican, Aldersgate-street.
 (B e Bartholomew-close, Little-Britain.
 (B f Bartholomew-lane, Threadneedle-street.
 (B d Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
 (B e Basinghall-street and Court, Guildhall.
 (C e Basing-lane, Bread-street.
 (A d Battle-bridge, Grays-inn-lane.
 (C d Beaufort-buildings, Strand.
 (C c Bedfordbury, Covent-garden.
 (C c Bedford-court, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.
 (C c Bedford-court, Strand.
 (A d Bedford-row, Red-lion-street.
 (B c Bedford-street, Bedford-square.
 (C c Bedford-street, Covent-garden.
 (B d Bedford-street, Holborn.
 (D b Belgrave-buildings, Pimlico.
 (D b Belgrave-place, (Upper and Lower) ditto.
 (C e Bennett's-hill, Thames-street.
 (C d Bennett-street, Blackfriars-road.
 (B c Bentinck-street, Berwick-street.
 (B b Bentinck-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 (C b Berkeley-street, Piccadilly.
 (B b Berkeley-street, (Upper and Lower) Portman-square,
 (C b Berkeley-square, Bond-street.
 (B c Berner's-street, Oxford-street.
 (B c Berwick-street, Golden-square.
 (B f Bevis-marks, St. Mary-axe.
 (C f Billingsgate stairs, Billingsgate.
 (C f Billiter-lane, Leadenhall-street.
 (C f Billiter-square, Billiter-lane.
 (C f Birchin-lane, Cornhill.
 (B f Bishopsgate-street, within and without.
 (B f Bishopsgate church-yard, Bishopsgate-street.
 (C e Blackfriars, Ludgate.
 (C e Blackfriar's-stairs, near Fleet-ditch.
 (D e Blackfriars-road, St. George's-fields.
 (B d Black-horse-alley, Fleet-street.
 (C c Black-lion-stairs, Strand.
 (D e Blackman-street, Southwark.
 (B e Blackwell-hall, Basinghall-street.
 (B e Blackwell-hall-court.
 (B b Blandford-street, Manchester-square.
 (B c Bloomsbury-market, near Bloomsbury-square.
 (B d Bloomsbury-square, Southampton-street, Holborn.
 (B b Bolsover-street, Oxford-street.

- B d Bolt-in-ton-court, Fleet-street.
 B d Bolt-court, ditto.
 C b Bolton-street, Piccadilly.
 B b Bond-street, (Old and New) Piccadilly.
 D e Borough-road, St. George's-fields.
 D e Borough-market, Southwark.
 C f Botolph-lane, Little Eastcheap.
 B e Bow Church-yard, Cheapside.
 B e Bow-lane, Cheapside.
 B d Bow-street, Covent-garden.
 C c Bread-street, Cheapside.
 B d Breme's-buildings, Chancery-lane.
 B c Brewer's-street, Golden-square.
 B g Brick-lane, Spital-fields.
 B e Bride-lane, Fleet-street.
 B e Bridge-street (New) Blackfriars.
 B d Bridges-street, Covent-garden.
 A e Bridgewater-square, Barbican.
 B d Broad-court, Long Acre.
 D c Broad-sanctuary, Westminster.
 B c Broad-street, Bloomsbury.
 B f Broad-street, (Old and New) London-wall.
 B c Broad-street, Poland-street.
 B f Broad-street-buildings, Moorfields.
 D c Broadway, Tothill-street.
 B f Broker's-row, Moorfields.
 B d Brook's-market, Holborn.
 B b Brook-street, (Upper and Lower) Grosvenor-square.
 B d Brook-street, Holborn.
 B c Brownlow street, Drury-lane.
 B d Brownlow-street, Holborn.
 A d Brunswick-court, Queen-square, Ormond-street.
 A d Brunswick-square, Foundling-hospital.
 C b Bruton-street, New Bond-street.
 B b Bryanston-street, (Upper and Lower) Portman-square.
 D b Buckingham-house and gate, Pimlico.
 C c Buckingham-street, Strand.
 A c Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square.
 C e Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
 C e Budge-row, Watling-street.
 A b Bulstrode-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 B e Bull-and-mouth-street, Aldersgate-street.
 B f Bunhill-row, Moorfields.
 D g Burr-street, East Smithfield.
 C d Burleigh-street, Strand.
 C b Burlington-street, (New and Old) Bond-street.
 C b Burlington-gardens, Bond-street.
 B e Butcher-hall-lane, Newgate-street.
 B d Butcher-row, Temple-bar.
 B f Camomile-street and Court, Bishopsgate-street.
 D c Cannon-row, Westminster.
 C e Cannon-street, Walbrook.
 D f Canterbury-square, Southwark.
 B e Carey-lane, Foster-lane, Cheapside.

- B d Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 B c Carlisle-street, Soho.
 B c Carnaby-market, Carnaby-street.
 B c Carnaby-street, Golden-square.
 B c Caroline-street, Bedford-square.
 C b Carrington-place, May-fair.
 C e Carter-lane, (Great and Little) Doctor's Commons.
 C c Castle-street, Air-street, Piccadilly.
 B d Castle-street, Bloomsbury.
 B b Castle-street, Cavendish-square.
 B e Castle-street, Falcon-square.
 B d Castle-street, Holborn.
 C c Castle-street, Leicester-fields.
 A f Castle-street, Finsbury-square.
 C f Castle-street, Thames-street.
 B e Cateaton-street, Cheapside.
 C d Catharine-street, Strand.
 B b Cavendish-square, Oxford-street.
 B b Cavendish-street, Oxford-street.
 C d Cecil-street, Strand.
 B d Chancery lane, Fleet-street.
 B b Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.
 C c Chandos-street, St. Martin's-lane.
 B d Chapel-street, Bedford-row.
 C b Chapel-street, (East and West) May-fair.
 C c Charing-cross, Strand.
 B b Charles-street, Manchester-square.
 A f Charles-street, Finsbury.
 A c Charles-street, (Upper and Lower) Fitzroy-square.
 B d Charles-street, Bloomsbury.
 B d Charles-street, Covent-garden.
 C b Charles-street, Berkley-square.
 C b Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.
 C c Charles-street, St. James's-square.
 B c Charles-street, Soho.
 D c Charles-street, Westminster.
 A f Charles-square, Hoxton.
 A c Charlotte-street, (Upper and Lower) Fitzroy-square.
 D e Charlotte-street, (Great) Blackfriar's-road.
 B c Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.
 B e Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.
 A b Charlotte-street, Portland-place.
 B e Charterhouse-lane, Charterhouse-square.
 B e Charter-house-square, West Smithfield.
 B e Cheapside, St. Paul's.
 A b Chester-street, Great Mary-le-bonne-street.
 D b Chester-street, Upper Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park-corner.
 B b Chesterfield-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 C b Chesterfield-street, May-fair.
 B e Chick-lane, West Smithfield.
 A e Chiswel-street, Whitecross-street.
 D c Church-street, Milbank.
 B e Church-street, Soho.
 C f City-chambers, Bishopsgate-within

34 PRINCIPAL STREETS, SQUARES, &c.

- A e City-road, Moorfields.
 A e City-green-yard, Whitecross-street.
 B g City-yard, Whitechapel.
 B d Clare-market, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 B d Clare-street, Clare-market.
 C b Clarges-street, Piccadilly.
 C b Cleveland-square, St. James's-palace.
 A c Cleveland-street, Upper and Lower.
 C f Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.
 A e Clerkenwell-close, Clerkenwell.
 A e Clerkenwell-green, ditto.
 B b Clifford's-street, New Bond-street.
 A b Clipstone-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 B e Cloth-fair, West Smithfield.
 C f Coal-exchange, Billingsgate.
 C e Coal-harbour, Upper Thames-street.
 B e Cock-lane, Snow-hill.
 D e Cock-pit, Whitehall.
 C c Cock-pit-yard, St. James's.
 C c Cockspur-street, Pall-mall.
 A d Coldbath-fields, Hockley-in-the-Hole.
 A d Coldbath-square, Coldbath-fields.
 C e Cold-harbour, Thames-street.
 B e Coleman-street, Lothbury.
 C c College-hill, Thames-street.
 A b Colvill-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 B c Compton-street, Soho, Old and New.
 B b Conduit-street, Hanover-square.
 B b Conway-street, Hanover-square.
 A c Conway-street, Fitzroy-square.
 B f Cophall-court, Throckmorton-street.
 C b Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.
 C f Cornhill, Royal Exchange.
 B e Covent-garden-market.
 C c Coventry-street, Haymarket.
 A f Coverlid-fields, Spital-fields.
 C c Craig's-court, Charing-cross.
 B d Crane-court, Fleet-street.
 C c Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields.
 C c Cranbourn-passage, ditto.
 C c Craven-street, and Court, Strand.
 C f Crescent, Minories.
 B e Cripplegate, and Buildings, London-wall.
 C f Crooked-lane, Fish-street-hill.
 B f Crosby-square, and Court, Bishopsgate-street.
 B f Cross-street, Finsbury-place.
 A d Cross-street, Hatton-garden.
 B d Crown-court, Butcher-row, Temple-bar.
 B e Crown-court, Cheapside.
 C f Crown-court, Gracechurch-street.
 C d Crown-court, Fleet-street.
 B e Crown-court, Newgate-street.
 B f Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.
 C f Crutched-friar's, Mark-lane.

- C f Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street.
 B a Cumberland-street, (Great) Oxford-street.
 C d Cumberland-street, Black-friars-road.
 B a Cumberland-place, and Crescent, Oxford-street.
 D d Cuper's-bridge, and Stairs, Lambeth.
 B d Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.
 C b Curzon-street, May-fair.
 D c Dacre-street, Tothill-fields.
 D c Dartmouth-street, Westminster.
 B b Davies-street, Berkley-square.
 B d Dean-street, High Holborn.
 B c Dean-street, Soho.
 B c Denmark-street, St. Giles's.
 C d Devereux-court, without Temple-bar.
 A b Devonshire-place, Mary-le-bonne.
 B f Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street.
 A b Devonshire-street, Portland-place.
 A d Devonshire-street, Queen-square.
 C c Distaff-lane, (Great and Little) Old Change.
 B e Doctor's-commons, St. Paul's.
 D e Dorset-stairs, Dorset-street.
 A b Dorset-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 D c Dorset-square, Cannon-row, Westminster.
 C b Dover-street, Piccadilly.
 C e Dowgate-hill, and Court, Thames-street.
 C e Dowgate-stairs, Couzens-lane.
 B d Drury-lane, Strand.
 C c Duke's-court, St. Martin's-lane.
 B f Duke's-place, Aldgate.
 B b Duke-street, Manchester-square.
 B c Duke-street, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.
 B b Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.
 C c Duncan-place, Leicester-square.
 C c Durham-yard, Strand.
 C f East-cheap, Great and Little, Fish-street-hill.
 B d East-harding-street, Shoe-lane.
 B b East-street, Manchester-square.
 A d East-street, Red-lion-square.
 C g East Smithfield, Tower-hill.
 A a Edgeware-road, Oxford-street.
 B b Edward-street, Portman-square.
 B d Ely-court, and Place, Holborn.
 C d Essex-street, and Stairs, Strand.
 C f Exchange-alley, Cornhill.
 B d Falcon-court, Fleet-street.
 B e Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street.
 B e Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street.
 C e Falcon-stairs, Gravel-lane.
 D e Farthing-fields, New Gravel-lane.
 D e Farthing-fields, Old Gravel-lane.
 B d Featherstone-buildings, High Holborn.
 C f Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street.

- B d Fetter-lane, Fleet-street.
 B d Field-lane, Holborn.
 A f Finsbury-square, Moorfields.
 A f Finsbury-place, Finsbury-square.
 C f Fish-street-bill, Gracechurch-street.
 A c Fitzroy-square.
 A c Fitzroy-market, Fitzroy-square.
 A c Fitzroy-place, New-road, Mary-le-bonne.
 A c Fitzroy-street (Upper) Fitzroy-square.
 B e Fleet-market, Ludgate-hill.
 B d Fleet-street, Ditto.
 B d Flower-de-luce-court, Fleet-street.
 D c Fludyer-street, King-street, Westminster.
 B e Fore-street, Moorgate.
 B e Foster-lane, Cheapside.
 B e Frederick's-place, Old-Jewry.
 C f Freeman's-court, Cornhill.
 C e Friday-street, Cheapside.
 B c Frith-street, Soho.
 B d Fulwood's-rents, High-Holborn.
 B d Furnival's-inn, and Court, Holborn.
 C e Garlick-hill, Thames-street.
 A g George-street, Great and Little, Spitalfields.
 B b George-street, Hanover-square.
 D c George-street, Great and Little, Westminster.
 D e George-street, Blackfriars-road.
 B d George-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 B c Gerrard-street, Soho.
 C e Giltspur-street, Newgate-street.
 C c Glass-house-street, Swallow-street.
 A a Gloucester-place, Portman-square.
 A d Gloucester-street, Queen-square, Holborn.
 C e Godliman-street, Carter-lane.
 B c Golden-square, St. James's.
 B e Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside.
 A c Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.
 C g Goodman's-fields, Whitechapel.
 A e Goswel-street, Aldersgate-street.
 B d Gough-square, Fleet-street.
 B f Goulston-square, Whitechapel.
 A c Gower-street, (Upper and Lower) Bedford-square.
 B c Grafton-street, Soho.
 C b Grafton-street, Old Bond-street.
 C f Gracechurch-street, Fish-street-hill.
 D e Gravel-lane, and court, Southwark.
 D h Gravel-lane, Old and New, Wapping.
 A d Gray's-inn-lane, Great and Little, Holborn.
 B c Greek-street, Soho-square.
 B b Grosvenor-market, Davis-street.
 D b Grosvenor-place, Upper and Lower, Grosvenor-square.
 B e Grub-street, Fore-street.
 D c Guildhall, and yard, King-street, Westminster.

- A d Guildford-street, (Upper and Lower), Foundling-hospital.
- A d Guildford-place, ditto.
- B e Haberdashers-square, Fore-street.
- A f Haberdashers-walk, Hoxton.
- C b Half-moon-street, Piccadilly.
- B d Hand-court, Holborn.
- B b Hanover-square, Bond-street.
- D a Hans-place, Brompton.
- B c Hanway-yard, Oxford-street.
- A b Harley-street, (Upper and Lower), Cavendish-square.
- B c Hart-street, Bloomsbury.
- B c Hart-street, Bow-street, Covent-garden.
- B d Hatton-garden, Holborn.
- C b Hay-hill, Dover-street.
- C f Haydon-square, and court, Minories.
- C c Haymarket, Pall-mall.
- B b Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.
- C c Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
- D g Hermitage-bridge, Hermitage.
- D g Hermitage-stairs, Wapping.
- C b Hartford-street, May-fair.
- D e High-street, Borough.
- B c High-street, Bloomsbury.
- A b High-street, Mary-le-bone.
- B g High-street, Whitechapel.
- C b Hill-street, Berkley-square.
- A d Hockley-in-the-hole, Clerkenwell.
- B d Holborn.
- B d Holborn-bars, and bridge, Holborn.
- B d Holles-street, Clare-market.
- B d Holles-street, Oxford-street.
- B d Holywell-street, Strand.
- B e Honey-lane-market, Cheapside.
- D f Horsleydown-stairs, Horsleydown, Southwark.
- B f Houndsditch, Bishopsgate.
- C d Howard-street, Norfolk-street, Strand.
- A c Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road.
- A f Hoxton-square, Hoxton.
- C c Hungerford-market, and street, Strand.
- C c Hungerford-court, and stairs, Hungerford.
- C a Hyde-park, Piccadilly.
- C c James-street, Haymarket.
- C c Jermyn-street, Piccadilly.
- B e Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street.
- C f Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.
- C b John-street, Hill-street, Berkley-square.
- B b John-street, Oxford-street.
- B e Ivy-lane, Newgate-street.
- D e Kent-street, Southwark.
- D h King Edward-street, and stairs, Wapping.
- D h King James's-stairs, Wapping.
- C e King's-arms-stairs, College-street.
- B d King's-gate-street, High-Holborn.

- C c King's-mews, Charing-cross.
 A d King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane.
 B e King-street, Cheapside.
 C c King-street, Covent-garden.
 B d King-street, High Holborn.
 C c King-street, St-James's-square.
 D c King-street, Westminster.
 C e Knight-rider-street, (Great and Little) Doctor's-commons.
 C e Labour-in-vain-hill, Thames-street.
 B e Lad-lane, Wood-street.
 D g Lady Parson's-stairs, Wapping.
 D d Lambeth-marsh, (Upper and Lower) Lambeth.
 D d Lambeth-road, St-George's-fields.
 D d Lambeth-terrace, Upper Lambeth-marsh.
 A d Lamb's-conduit-street, and passage, Red-lion-street.
 A d Lansdown-place, Foundling-hospital.
 C f Lawrence-poultney-lane, and hill, Cannon-street.
 C f Leadenhall-market, Leadenhall-street.
 C f Leadenhall-street, Cornhill.
 B d Leather-lane, Holborn.
 B d Leigh-street, Red-lion-square.
 C e Leicester-square.
 C c Leicester-place, Leicester-square.
 C c Leicester-street, ditto.
 A d Leicester-street, Liquorpond-street.
 B c Leicester-street, Golden-square.
 C g Lemon-street, Goodman's-fields.
 A f Leonard-square, Finsbury.
 A f Leonard-street, ditto.
 A f Limehouse-bridge, and causeway, Limehouse.
 C f Lime-street, Fenchurch-street.
 C f Lime-street-square, Lime-street.
 B d Lincoln's-inn-fields, and square, near Holborn.
 B d Lincoln's-inn New-square, Searle-street.
 B d Lincoln's-inn-passage, Lincoln's-inn New-square.
 B d Lion's-street, Bloomsbury.
 A d Liquorpond-street, Leather-lane.
 B c Lisle-street, Princes-street, Soho.
 A a Lisson-green, near Paddington.
 A a Lisson-street, ditto.
 B c Litchfield-street, Soho.
 B c Little Britain, Aldersgate-street.
 B e Little St. Martin's-lane, Long-Acre.
 C f Lombard-street, Gracechurch-street.
 C f Lombard-street, Whitefriars.
 C f Lombard-street, Mint.
 C f Lombard-street, Coverlid-fields.
 C f London-bridge, bottom of Fish-street-hill.
 D d London-road, St-George's-fields.
 C f London-street, Fenchurch-street.
 A c London-street, Tottenham-court-road.
 C f London-street, New Crutched-friars.
 E e London-wall-street, Cripplegate.
 B e Long-lane, Aldersgate-street.

- B e Lothbury, Cateaton-street.
 B e Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's.
 B e Ludgate-street, Ludgate.
 C c Lumley-court, Strand.
 B d Lyon-street, Holborn.
 B c Macclesfield-street, Gerrard-street.
 B b Maddox-street, (Great and Little) Swallow-street.
 C c Maiden-lane, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.
 C e Maiden-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.
 B e Maiden-lane, Wood-street, ditto.
 B c Major Foubart's-passage, Carnaby-market.
 A b Manchester-street, Manchester-square.
 B b Manchester-square, Portman-square.
 C g Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields.
 D e Mansfield-place, St. George's-fields.
 A b Mansfield-street, Portland-street.
 B b Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.
 D e Margaret-street, Westminster.
 C f Mark-lane, Tower-street.
 B c Market-street, Oxford-street.
 A c Market-street, Fitzroy-market.
 B c Marlborough-street, (Great and Little) Oxford-street.
 B b Mary-le-bonne-lane, Oxford-street.
 A b Mary-le-bonne-street, (Great and Little) Mary-le-bonne.
 C c Mary le-bonne-street, Golden-square.
 C c Mary-le-bonne-street, (Upper and Lower) ditto.
 C b May-fair, near Hyde-park.
 D f Maze-street, Tooley-street.
 D e Mead's-place, St. George's-fields.
 B c Mercer's-street, Long-Acre.
 C f Michael's-alley, Cornhill.
 B d Middle-row, High-Holborn.
 C c Middle Scotland-yard.
 B d Middle Temple-lane, Fleet-street.
 C d Milford-lane, and stairs, in the Strand.
 B e Milk-street, Cheapside.
 D c Milbanke-street, and row, Westminster.
 A d Milman-street, Foundling-hospital.
 B d Milman-place, Red Lion-square.
 C f Mincing-lane, Fenchurch-street.
 C f Minories, Tower-hill.
 D e Mint-square, Southwark.
 D e Mint-street, ditto.
 B d Mitre-court, Fleet-street.
 B c Monmouth-street, Seven-dials.
 B f Montague-place, Portman-square.
 C a Monument-yard, New Fish-street-hill.
 B f Moorfields, near Bethlehem, Finsbury-square.
 B b Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.
 C b Mount-street, Davies-street, Berkley-square.
 B c Nassau-street, Gerrard-street.
 D b Neathouses, Chelsea.
 B e New Buildings, Coleman-street.
 B d New Cavendish-street, Portland-street.

- B f New-cut, Finsbury-square.
 B e Newgate-street, Cheapside.
 D d Newington-place, Newington.
 D d Newington-butts, ditto.
 C f Newman's-court, Cornhill.
 B c Newman-street, Oxford-street.
 B c Newport-market, Gerrard-street.
 B c Newport-street, (Great and Little) near Newport-market.
 C g New-road, Whitechapel.
 A b New-road, Mary-le-bonne.
 C f New-square, Minories.
 B f New-street, Bishopsgate-street.
 C c New-street, St. Martin's-lane.
 B f New-street, Threadneedle-street.
 B g New-street, Whitechapel.
 C d Norfolk-street, Strand.
 B b North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.
 A f North-street, Finsbury-square.
 A d North-street (New and Old) Red Lion-square.
 C b Northumberland-street, Strand.
 A b Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 A f Norton-falgate, Bishopsgate-without.
 A b Norton-street, Upper Mary-le-bonne-street.
 B e Old-Bailey, Ludgate-hill.
 B f Old Bethiehem, Bishopsgate-street.
 B e Old Change, Cheapside.
 B f Old City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street.
 C e Old Fish-street, Knight-riider-street.
 C f Old Fish-street-hill, Thames-street.
 B e Old Jewry, in the Poultry.
 A e Old-street, Goswel-street.
 A e Old-street-square, ditto.
 C c Orange-street, Castle-street, Leicester-fields.
 B d Orange-street, Red Lion square.
 B b Orange-street, Swallow-street.
 B b Orchard-street, Portman-square.
 A d Ormond-street, (Great and Little) Red Lion-square.
 C c Oxendon-street, Coventry-street.
 B, c Oxford-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 A b Paddington-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 D c Palace-yard (Old and New) Westminster.
 C c Pall-mall, St. James's-street.
 C d Palsgrave-head-court, Strand.
 C c Panton-square, Coventry-street.
 C c Panton-street, Haymarket.
 D e Paragon, Kent-road.
 B, C, b, Park-lane, Hyde-park.
 C b Park-place, St. James's-street.
 B, C, a, b Park-street, Grosvenor-square.
 D c Park-street, Westminster.
 D c Parliament-place, Westminster.
 D c Parliament-alley, Artillery-lane.
 D c Parliament-place, Old Palace-yard.
 D c Parliament-stairs, and Old Palace-yard alley.

- C g Parson's-street, East-Smithfield.
 B e Paternoster-row, Cheapside.
 B f Paternoster-row, Spitalfields.
 B e Paul's-chain, St. Paul's-church-yard.
 A f Paul's-street, Finsbury.
 B f Pearl-street, (Great and Little) Spitalfields.
 D b Pimlico, near Buckingham-house.
 B c Peter-street, Bloomsbury.
 D c Peter-street, Westminster.
 C e Peter-street, Thames-street.
 B g Petticoat-lane, Whitechapel.
 D c Petty France, Tothill-street, Westminster.
 C f Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street.
 C c Piccadilly, Haymarket.
 B e Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill.
 D b Pilgrim-street, Pimlico.
 A c Pitt-street, Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place.
 D e Pitt's-street, St. George's-fields.
 D e Pitt's-street, Blackfriars-road.
 C e Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars.
 A e Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street.
 B g Plow-street and square, Whitechapel.
 A e Plumber's-street, City-road.
 B c Plumb-tree-street, Bloomsbury.
 B c Poland-street, Oxford-street.
 C f Pope's-head-alley, Cornhill.
 A b Portland-place, Mary-le-bonne.
 ABb Portland-street, Oxford-street.
 B c Portland-street, Wardour-street, Soho.
 B b Portman-square, Oxford-street.
 B b Portman-street, Portman-square.
 B d Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 B d Portugal-row, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 C e Poultry, Cheapside.
 A d Powis-place, Bloomsbury.
 C g Prescott-street, (Great and Little) Goodman's-fields.
 C g Prince's-square, Ratcliffe-highway.
 B c Prince's-street, St. Anne's-church, Soho.
 B b Prince's-street, Oxford-road.
 B e Prince's-street, Barbican.
 D c Prince's-street, Westminster.
 B b Prince's-street, Hanover-square.
 C g Prince's-street, Ratcliffe-highway.
 B d Prince's-street, Red-lion-square, Holborn.
 B e Prince's street, Lothbury.
 C e Printing-house-square, Blackfriars.
 D c Privy-gardens, Whitehall.
 B e Prujean-square, Old-Bailey.
 A f Quaker-street, Spital-fields.
 B a Quebec-street, Oxford-street.
 ABa Quebec-street, (Great) New-road, Mary-le-bonne.
 C e Queenhithe, Meal-market, Thames-street.
 D c Queen-square, and Place, Westminster.
 A d Queen-square, Ormond-street.

- A f Queen-square, Hoxton.
 B d Queen-street, (Great and Little) Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 C e Queen-street, Cheapside.
 B c Queen-street, Golden-square.
 A f Queen-street, Hoxton.
 D c Queen-street, Westminster.
 C f Queen-street, in the Mint.
 B f Queen-street, Moorfields.
 D e Queen-street, Southwark.
 B c Queen-street, Soho-square.
 C b Queen-street, May-fair.
 A b c Queen Anne-street, (East and West) Mary-le-bonne.
 B d Raquet-court, Fleet-street.
 C g Ratcliffe-cross, Ratcliffe.
 C g Ratcliffe-highway, near Upper Shadwell.
 B c Rathbone-place, (Upper and Lower) Oxford-street.
 B e Red-cross-square, Jewin-street.
 C g Red-cross-square, Nightingale-lane.
 D e Red-cross-square, in the Park, Southwark.
 B e Red-cross-street, Cripplegate.
 A e Red-lion-market, Whitecross-street.
 B d Red-lion-square, Red-lion-street, Holborn.
 A e Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell.
 B d Red-lion-street, High-holborn.
 B g Red-lion-street, Whitechapel.
 D b Ranelagh-street, Pimlico.
 C c Richmond-street, St. James's.
 C c Rider-street, (Great and Little) St. James's-st Westminster.
 C c Robert-street, Adelphi.
 C e Robert-street, Blackfriar's-road.
 C f Rosemary-lane, in the Minories.
 C c Round-court, (Old and New) Strand.
 B C c Rupert-street, Coventry-street.
 C g Rupert-street, Goodman's-fields.
 B d Russel-court, Drury-lane.
 B d Russel-street, (Great and Little) Covent-garden.
 B c Russel-street, Bloomsbury.
 C c Sacville-street, Piccadilly.
 B d Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.
 C c Salisbury-street, Strand.
 D c Sanctuary, (Great and Little) Westminster.
 C f Savage Gardens, Tower-hill.
 B c Saville-row, near New Bond-street.
 C d Savoy-place, and stairs, Strand.
 C c Scotland-yard, Whitehall.
 B d Searle-square, Lincoln's-inn.
 B d Searle-street, Carey-street.
 C f Seething-lane, Tower-street.
 B c Seven-dials, near St. Martin's-lane.
 B b Seymour-street, (Upper and Lower) Portman-square.
 C b Seymour-place, Curzon-street, May-fair.
 C b Seymour-place, South Audley-street.
 B b Shepherd-street, Oxford-street.
 C c Sherrard-street, Golden-square.

- B d Shire-lane, Temple-bar, (Great and Little).
 B d Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.
 A f Shoreditch-street, Norton-Falgate.
 C c Shug-lane, Piccadilly.
 C c Sidney's-alley, Leicester-fields.
 B c Silver-street, near Golden-square.
 B f Silver-street, Hare-street, Spitalfields.
 C d Silver-street, Whitefriars.
 B e Silver-street, Wood-street, Cheapside.
 B e Sion-college-court, London-wall.
 B g Sion-square, Union-street, Whitechapel.
 D g Sir Wm. Warren's-square, Wapping.
 C e Syth's-lane, Bucklersbury.
 B e Smithfield and market, Bartholomew-hospital,
 D f Snow's-fields, Bermondsey-street.
 B e Snow-hill, Holborn-bridge.
 B c Soho-square, St. Giles's.
 C d Somerset-place, Strand.
 C d Somerset-stairs, Somerset-house.
 B d Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
 A d Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.
 B d Southampton-street, High-Holborn.
 C c Southampton-street, Strand.
 A d Southampton-terrace, Southampton-row.
 B b Southmoulton-street, Oxford street.
 B b Spanish-place, and Chapel, Manchester-square.
 B f Spitalfields-market, by Spitalfields-church.
 B f Spital-square, Bishopsgate-without.
 C c Spring-gardens, Charing-cross.
 C c St. Alban's-street, Pall-mall.
 B c St. Andrew's-street, Great and Little, Seven-dials.
 C d St. Bride's-church-yard, Bride-lane.
 D f St. Catharine's-stairs, St. Catherine's.
 C d St. Clement's-church-yard, Strand.
 C e St. Dunstan's-hill, Thames-street.
 B b St. George's-market, Oxford-street.
 D d St. George's-market, St. George's-fields.
 B f St. Helen's, (Great and Little) Bishopsgate-within.
 C c St. James's-market, St. Alban's-street.
 D c St. James's-park, Whitehall.
 C b St. James's-street.
 C b St. James's-place, St. James's-street.
 C c St. James's-square, Pall-mall.
 A e St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.
 A e St. John's-street, West-Smithfield.
 C e Lawrence-poultney-lane, Cannon-street.
 D c St. Margaret's-street, Westminster.
 D e St. Margaret's-hill, Borough.
 C c St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane.
 BCc St. Martin's-lane, (Great and Little) Charing-cross.
 B e St. Martin's-le-grand, Newgate-street.
 B f St. Mary-Axe, Leadenhall-street.
 C f St. Mary-hill, Thames-street.

- B e St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.
 C f St. Paul's-church-yard, Ludgate-street.
 C f St. Peter's-alley, Cornhill.
 C e St. Thomas-Apostle, Queen-street, Cheapside.
 C b Stable-yard, St. James's.
 B e Staining-lane, near Wood-street, Cheapside.
 C d Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.
 B d Stanhope-street, Clare-market.
 C b Stanhope-street, May-fair.
 B e Stationer's-court, Ludgate-hill.
 C e Steel-yard and stairs, Thames-street.
 D e Stones-end, Borough.
 C b Stafford-street, Albemarle-street.
 Ccd Strand, from Charing-cross to Temple-bar.
 B b Stratford-place, Oxford-street.
 C b Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
 C c Suffolk-street, (Great and Little) Haymarket.
 C d Suffolk-street, Strand.
 B f Sun-street, Bishopsgate-without.
 C d Surry-street, and stairs, in the Strand.
 C e Surry-street, Great, Blackfriars-road.
 B,C,b,c, Swallow-street, Piccadilly.
 C f Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill.
 C e Swithen's-lane, Cannon-street.
 B f Swithen's-alley, Threadneedle-street.
 C f Syth's-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.
 Ccd Tavistock-street, near Covent-garden.
 B dTavistock-street, Tottenham-court-road.
 C d Temple, Fleet-street.
 B d Temple-bar, Fleet-street.
 B d Temple-lane, and stairs, Whitefriars.
 C c Terrace, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross.
 CefThames-street, (Upper and Lower) London-br
 C d Thanet-place, Strand.
 B b Thayer-street, Manchester-street.
 A d Theobald's-row, Red Lion-street, Holborn.
 A c Thornhaugh-street, Upper and Lower, Bedford-square.
 B f Threadneedle-street, Bishopsgate-within.
 C e Three Cranes-stairs, Queen-street, Cheapside.
 B f Throgmorton-street, Broad-street.
 C c Tilt-yard, Whitehall.
 C c Titchburn-street, Piccadilly end, Haymarket.
 ABcTitchfield-street, Upper and Lower, Mary-le-bonne.
 B e Token-house-yard, Lothbury.
 D f Tooley-street, London-bridge.
 D f Tooley-stairs, Tooley-street.
 C g Torrington-street, Ratcliffe-highway.
 A c Tottenham-court-road, St. Giles's.
 D c Tothill-street, Broad-sanctuary, Westminster.
 D c Tothill-fields, Peter-street, ditto.
 C e Tower-royal, near St. Thomas Apostle.
 C f Tower-stairs, Tower of London.
 C f Tower-street, Great and Little, Tower-hill.
 C f Traitor's-bridge, at the Tower.

- B e Trinity-lane, Great Bow-lane.
 B d Took's-court, Chancery-lane.
 A f Turner's-square, Hoxton.
 B d Turnstile, Great and Little, Holborn.
 C e Union-street, Blackfriars.
 B f Union-street, Bishopsgate-street.
 A b Upper Mary-le-bonne-street, Oxford-street.
 B d Vere-street, Clare-market.
 B b Vere-street, Oxford-street.
 C b Vigo-lane, Bond-street.
 C c Villier's-street, Strand.
 C c Vine-street, Great and Little, Piccadilly.
 C e Walbrook, near the mansion-house.
 B c Wardour-street, Oxford-street.
 B d Warwick-court, High Holborn.
 B e Warwick-lane, Newgate-street.
 B d Water-lane, Fleet-street.
 C f Water-lane, Tower-street.
 C e Watling-street, St. Paul's Church-yard.
 ABb Welbeck-street, Mary-le-bonne, Upper and Lower.
 B c Wells-street, Oxford-road.
 C g Wellclose-square, Rosemary-lane.
 D e West-square, St. George's-fields.
 B c West-street, Soho.
 B d West-harding-street, Fetter-lane.
 Dcd Westminster-bridge, and Westminster-stairs.
 D e Westminster-market, King-street, Westminster.
 A b Westmoreland-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 A b Weymouth-street, Cavendish-square.
 B f Wheeler-street, Spital-fields.
 B g Whitechapel, Mile-end.
 F g Whitechapel-market, Whitechapel.
 ABc Whitecross-street, Cripplegate.
 C d Whitefriars, near Fleet-street.
 C e White Swan-stairs, near Thames-street.
 B b Wigmore-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 B d Wild-street, Great and Little, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 A b William-street, Mary-le-bonne.
 A b Wimpole-street, Upper and Lower, Mary-le-bonne.
 D e Winchester-street, Southwark.
 B c Windmill-street, Great and Little, Golden-square.
 ABc Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road.
 B e Windmill-yard, Coleman-street.
 B d Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.
 B c Wooburn-street, Bloomsbury.
 A b Woodstock-st. Great and Little, High-st. Mary-le-bonne.
 B b Woodstock-street, Oxford-street.
 B e Wood-street, Cheapside.
 B f Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-within.
 A f Worship-square, Hoxton.
 E f Worship-street, Norton-Falgate.
 E d Wych-street, Drury-lane.
 C c York-buildings, Strand.
 B d York-street, Bridges-street, Covent-garden.
 C c York-street, St. James's-square.

16

GENERAL RULES

FOR
THE REGULATION OF HACKNEY COACHES,
FARES, &c.

<i>Distance.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
For one mile	1 0
For every half mile farther	0 6

<i>Time.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
For forty minutes	1 0
For every twenty minutes after	0 6
For a day (not to exceed twelve hours), and before twelve o'clock at night, and not to exceed twenty miles	18 0

*Abstracts of the Acts of Parliament relating to
Hackney Coaches.*

EVERY Hackney Coachman is obliged, (unless he shall have been out twelve hours,) to go to any place within ten miles, in case he shall have time to return by sunset, or the fare shall undertake to return in the coach. And at any hour of the night (unless he shall have been out twelve hours,) to go upon all public turnpike roads, that shall be lighted up, any where within the distance of two miles and an half from the ends or extreme parts of the several carriage-way pavements of the cities of London and Westminster, or the suburbs thereof, where a regular continuation of carriage-way pavement doth extend.

All the space betwixt the stand and the taking up of the fare is to be reckoned into the fare; and the coachman at liberty to take either for the length of ground or time, but not for both.

Night Fares.

Every coach hired between twelve o'clock at night and six in the morning, is intitled to demand sixpence on every shilling in addition to the established rates; no fraction less than sixpence, either for ground or time, to be reckoned; but any coach taken between the hours of ten and twelve at night, is not intitled to the said half

fare, even if not discharged till after twelve, except the fare shall exceed Two Shillings.

Coaches taken out of Town.

Every coach driven into the country, and discharged at such period of time as will prevent its return before sun-set to the nearest stones end, or to the out stand, from which it may have been taken, at the rate of five miles in the hour, in such case to be allowed sixpence per mile for such ground he may have to return before sun-set, and full fare for such remaining ground as remains after sun-set, computing the full fare into one ground or distance, as if the fare returned in the coach; but if the sun is set at the time of discharge, in such case, full fare for the whole ground.

When the average price of oats, computed according to 31 Geo. 3. c. 30. shall exceed 25s. per quarter, the commissioners may cause an addition to be made to the fares, viz.

Upon every fare amounting to two shillings, the additional sum of sixpence.

Upon every fare amounting to four shillings, the additional sum of one shilling.

And so upon every increase of two shillings the additional sum of sixpence.

But such additional fare is not to be payable unless the coach be taken the full distance, or kept in waiting the full period, for which the original fare is allowed, and the commissioners are to publish notice of the increase in the Gazette; which increase may be continued till thirty days after the average price of oats shall be reduced to one guinea per quarter. The above increase of fares commenced June 11, 1800, by order of the commissioners; and which increase is added to the whole of the fares in this work. But when the average price of oats are reduced to one guinea per quarter, the following deductions must be made on all the fares: above Two Shillings, and under Five Shillings, Sixpence; Five Shillings, and under Seven Shillings and Sixpence, One Shilling; Seven Shillings and Sixpence, and under Ten Shillings, One Shilling and Sixpence; Ten Shillings and upwards, Two Shillings. Of which reduction the commissioners are to give notice in the London Gazette.

Hackney Coachmen offending.

All coachmen who ply for hire at the theatres, or other places of public resort, or who shall place their coaches at the side of the street, or in any situation where they do not usually ply, shall be considered liable to be hired and taken, as if on a stand. And on complaint being made to the commissioners, will be fined for refusal, unless such coachman shall produce positive proof of being actually hired at the time; and if such proof shall be really brought forward, in such case the commissioners have power to award to such coachman a reasonable compensation for loss of time on being summoned.

If any coachman shall refuse to go at these rates, or exact more, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 3l. nor under 10s. and on misbehaviour, by abusive language, or otherwise, the commissioners may revoke his licence, or inflict a penalty; and on non-payment, he shall be committed to Bridewell, and be kept to hard labour, for thirty days.—*The Commissioners Office is at Somerset Place.*

The Commissioners' List for regulating the Price and Measurement of One Shilling, Eighteen-penny, and Two Shilling Fares, according to the late Act of Parliament.

ONE-SHILLING FARES.

The Distance not exceeding One Mile.

	M.	F.	P.
<i>Palace-yard, Westminster.</i>			
First coach to the end of Catharine-street, Strand	0	7	28
Ditto, to Derby-court, Piccadilly	0	7	26
<i>Whitehall.</i>			
The centre of the Horse Guards, to Palsgrave-head-court, Strand	0	7	26
Ditto, to Berkeley-street, Piccadilly	0	7	23
<i>Charing Cross.</i>			
The Golden-cross, to White-horse-street, Piccadilly	0	7	27
Ditto, to Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street	0	7	22
<i>Strand.</i>			
Catharine-street, to Watling-street, St. Paul's	0	7	33
<i>Temple Bar.</i>			
To the second Scotland-yard, Whitehall	0	7	20
Ditto, to Mercer's-chapel, Cheapside	0	7	31
<i>Bridge-street, Fleet-street.</i>			
The first coach to St. Peter's church, Cornhill	0	7	34
Ditto, to Newcastle-court, Strand	0	7	26
<i>St. Paul's Church-yard.</i>			
The first coach to Beaufort-buildings, Strand	0	7	25
The first coach to Billiter-lane, Leadenhall-street	0	7	26
<i>Cheapside.</i>			
Gutter-lane, to Featherstone-buildings, Holborn	0	7	29
Ditto, to Whitechapel bars	0	7	30
<i>Cornhill.</i>			
The centre of the Royal-exchange to Great-garden-street, Whitechapel	0	7	27
Ditto, to Water-lane, Fleet-street	0	7	32
Ditto, to Hatton-garden, Holborn	0	7	33
<i>Whitechapel.</i>			
First coach next the Three Nuns, to Cheapside-conduit	0	7	28
Ditto, to the Old-Change, Cheapside	0	7	22
<i>King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane.</i>			
First coach to Cheapside-conduit	0	7	27
Ditto, to Rathbone-place, Oxford-road	0	7	22
<i>Holborn.</i>			
The end of Hatton-garden, to the Royal-exchange	0	7	33
Ditto to Denmark-street, St. Giles's	0	7	27

EIGHTEEN-PENNY FARES.

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	M.	F.	P.
The end of Southampton-buildings, to Bedford-street	0	7	31
Ditto, to King-street, Cheapside	0	7	33
The end of Red-lion-street, to Buckingham-street, Strand	0	7	30
The Vine Tavern, to Ivy-lane, Newgate-street	0	7	27

Oxford-road.

The end of Rathbone-place, to Orchard-street	0	7	16
Ditto, to Gray's-inn-gate, Holborn	0	7	20
The end of Bond-street, to Vine-street, St. Giles's	0	7	29
The end of Park-street, to Dean-street, Oxford-road	0	7	28

Piccadilly.

The Golden-lion, to Oxendon-street, Coventry-street	0	7	25
The Golden-lion, to Panton-street, Haymarket	0	7	32
The end of St. James's-street, to Cecil-street, Strand	0	7	28

Tower.

The first coach, to Paul's-chain, St. Paul's church	0	7	32
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King-street, Cheapside.

Cateaton-street, to St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street	0	7	32
Ditto, to Castle-yard, Holborn	0	7	27

Clerkenwell.

Opposite the Close, to Bread-street, Cheapside	0	7	29
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Buckingham-gate.

Opposite the gate, to the Treasury, Whitehall	0	7	27
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EIGHTEEN-PENNY FARES.

The Distance not exceeding One Mile and a Half.

Palace-yard, Westminster.

First coach, to Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street	1	3	15
Ditto, to White-horse-street, Piccadilly	1	3	21

Whitehall.

The centre of the Horse Guards, to the Old Bailey, Ludgate-hill	1	3	20
Ditto, to the turnpike at Hyde-park Corner	1	3	34

Charing Cross.

The Golden Cross, to the end of Grosvenor-place, Hyde-park Corner	1	3	19
Ditto, to Watling-street, St. Paul's Church-yard	1	3	28

Strand.

Margarine-street, to Bank-street, Cornhill	1	3	30
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Temple Bar.

To Little Abingdon-buildings, Westminster	1	3	19
To Billiter-lane, Leadenhall-street	1	3	31

Bridge-street, Fleet-street.

The first coach, to Somerset-street, Whitechapel	1	3	27
Ditto, to Downing-street, Parliament-street	1	3	26

St. Paul's Church-yard.

The first coach, to the end of Pall Mall, Cockspur-street	1	3	31
Ditto, to Brick-lane, Whitechapel	1	3	31

Cheapside.

Gutter-lane, to Dyot-street, St. Giles's	I 3 29
Ditto, to Whitechapel Workhouse	I 3 27

Cornhill.

The centre of the Royal Exchange, to Dog-row, Mile-end	I 3 21
Ditto, to Somerset-place, Strand	I 3 26
Ditto, to the Bull and Gate, Holborn	I 3 26

Whitechapel.

First coach next the Three Nuns, to Ely-place, Holborn	I 3 31
Ditto, to Salisbury-court, Fleet-street	I 3 32

King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane.

First coach to St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill	I 3 29
Ditto, to Holles-street, Oxford-road	I 3 22

Holborn.

The end of Hatton Garden, to Houndsditch, Whitechapel	I 3 28
Ditto, to the Nag's-head, near Market-street, Oxford-road	I 3 28
The end of Southampton-buildings, to the Treasury, White- hall	I 3 28
Ditto, to St. Mary-axe, Leadenhall-street	I 3 27
The end of Red-lion-street, to Downing-street, West- minster	I 3 27
The Vine Tavern, to Bank-street, Cornhill	I 3 31

Oxford-road.

The end of Rathbone-place, to St. George's Burying-ground	I 3 6
Ditto, to Giltspur-street, Old Bailey	I 3 26
The end of Bond-street, to Brownlow-street, Holborn	I 3 29
The end of Park-street, to opposite the Coal-yard, High- Holborn	I 3 30

Piccadilly.

The Golden-lion, to Adam-street, Strand	I 3 29
Ditto, to the centre of Whitehall-chapel	I 3 28
The end of St. James's-street, to Temple-lane, Fleet-street	I 3 28

Tower.

The first coach, to Fetter-lane, Fleet-street	I 3 21
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King-street, Cheapside.

Cateaton-street, to Burleigh-street, Strand	I 3 22
Ditto, to Newton-street, Holborn	I 3 30

Clerkenwell.

Opposite the close, to opposite Leadenhall-market	I 3 31
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Buckingham-gate.

Opposite the gate, to Bedford-street, Strand	I 3 25
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TWO SHILLING FARES.

The Distance not exceeding Two Miles.

Palace-yard, Westminster.

First coach to the end of Watling-street, St. Paul's Church-yard	I 7 32
Ditto, to opposite the Horse Guards at Knightsbridge	I 7 25

Whitehall.

The centre of the Horse Guards, to Mercer's chapel, Cheapside	I 7 28
Ditto, to Bear court, Knightsbridge	I 7 28

Charing Cross.

The Golden cross, to Smith's manufactory, Knights- bridge	I 7 4
Ditto, to Bank-street, Cornhill	I 7 27

Strand.

Catharine-street, to Poor Jewry, Aldgate	I 7 30
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Temple Bar.

To Grosvenor House, Millbank-row, Westminster	I 6 13
To the Red Lion and Spread Eagle, Whitechapel	I 7 16

Bridge-street, Fleet-street.

The first coach to New-road, Whitechapel-road	I 7 21
Ditto, to the turning to Queen's-square, Westminster	I 7 33

St. Paul's Church-yard.

The first coach, to St. James's Palace Gate	I 6 25
Ditto, to the sign of the London Hospital	I 7 34

Cheapside.

Gutter-lane, to the end of Poland-street, Oxford street	I 7 34
Ditto, to the end of Mutton-lane, Mile-end-road	I 7 26

Cornhill.

The centre of the Royal Exchange, to the Rose and Crown, Mile-end-road	I 7 30
Ditto, to the end of St. Martin's-lane, Strand	I 7 21
Ditto, to the end of Denmark-street, St. Giles's	I 7 21

Whitechapel.

First coach next the Three Nuns, to the Bull and Gate, Holborn	I 7 33
First coach next the Three Nuns, to Somerset House	I 7 33

King's-road, Gray's-inn-lane.

First coach, to the Blue Bear, Whitechapel	I 7 29
Ditto, to Park-street, Oxford-road	I 7 27

Holborn.

The end of Hatton Garden, to the end of Garden-street, Whitechapel-road	I 7 25
Ditto, to the end of Duke-street, Oxford-road	I 7 31
The end of Southampton-buildings, to the end of Dart- mouth-street, Tothill-street, Westminster	I 7 28
Ditto, to the Red Lion and Spread Eagle, Whitechapel	I 7 28
The end of Red-lion-street, to the King's Head, Lambeth Marsh	I 7 33
The Vine Tavern, to the end of Poor Jewry, Aldgate	I 7 30

Oxford-road.

The end of Rathbone-place, to the end of Bigg's-lane, in the road to Bayswater	I 7 19
Ditto, to the end of the Old Jewry, Poultry	I 7 31

	M.	F.	P.
The end of Bond-street, to the end of Cow-lane, Snow-hill	1	7	26
The end of Park-street, to Gray's-inn-gate, Holborn	1	7	25
<i>Piccadilly.</i>			
The Golden Lion, to Palsgrave-head-court, Temple Bar	1	7	28
Ditto, to the end of Wood-street, Millbank-street, Westminster	1	7	33
The end of St. James's-street, to first coach in St. Paul's Church-yard	1	7	28
<i>Tower.</i>			
To the centre of Exeter 'Change, Strand	1	7	31
<i>King-street, Cheapside.</i>			
Cateaton-street, to the end of Suffolk-street, Cockspur-street	1	7	25
Ditto, to the Boar and Castle, Oxford-road	1	7	15
<i>Clerkenwell.</i>			
Opposite the Close to the Talbot-inn, Whitechapel	1	7	29
<i>Buckingham-gate</i>			
Opposite the gate, to the end of Essex-street, Strand	1	7	25
N. B. The Coachman has his option to be paid either by time or by measurement.			

FARES to the Opera House, Drury-lane Theatre, Covent Garden Theatre, and Ranelagh.

From	Opera House.	Drury-la. Theatre.	Cov. Gar. Theatre.	Ranelagh.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aldersgate-street	3 0	2 0	2 0	4 0
Bishopsgate-street within	3 0	2 0	2 0	5 6
Bishopsgate-street without	3 6	3 0	3 0	6 0
Blackman-street, over London bridge	4 0	3 0	3 0	6 0
Ditto, over Blackfriars	4 0	3 0	3 0	6 0
Ditto, over Westminster	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 0
Bloomsbury-square	1 6	1 0	1 0	4 0
Buckingham-gate	1 6	2 0	2 0	1 0
Charing-cross	1 0	1 0	1 0	3 0
Cheapside, Foster-lane end	2 0	1 6	1 6	4 6
Cheapside, end King-street	2 6	1 6	2 0	5 6
Chelsea College	3 6	4 0	3 6	
Cornhill, Freeman's-court	3 0	2 0	2 0	5 6
Fenchurch-street	3 0	2 6	3 0	6 0
Fleet-street Obelisk	1 6	1 0	1 0	4 6
Gracechurch-street	3 0	2 0	2 6	5 6
Hackney church	6 6	6 0	6 0	8 6
Holborn, end Leather-lane	1 6	1 0	1 0	4 6
Hyde-park-corner	1 6	2 0	2 0	1 6
Islington	3 6	3 0	3 0	6 0
Knightsbridge	2 0	3 0	3 0	1 6

From	Opera	Drury-la.	Cov. Gar.	Rane-
	House.	Theatre.	Theatre.	lagh.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Marybone	2 0	3 0	2 6	4 0
Mile-end-turnpike	4 6	3 6	4 0	8 0
Minories	3 6	3 0	3 0	6 6
Moorfields	3 0	2 0	2 0	6 0
Oxford-street, Pantheon	1 0	1 6	1 6	3 6
Oxford-street, end of Orchard-street	1 6	2 6	2 0	3 0
Palace-yard, and St. Margaret's Church	1 0	1 6	1 0	2 6
Ratcliff-cross	6 0	4 6	5 0	8 6
St. Ann's Church, Soho	1 0	1 0	1 0	3 0
St. James's palace Gate	1 0	1 0	1 0	3 6
St. Paul's Church-yard	2 0	1 0	1 0	5 0
Shoreditch Church	4 0	3 6	3 6	6 6
Smithfield	2 0	1 6	1 6	4 0
Temple Bar	1 0	1 0	1 0	4 0
Tottenham-court-road, end of Goodge-street	1 6	1 0	1 0	4 0
Tower-gate	3 6	3 0	3 0	6 0
Union-street end, Borough	3 0	8 0	3 0	4 0
Whitechapel bars	3 6	3 0	3 0	6 6

FARES to Vauxhall, Sadler's Wells, Astley's, and the Circus.

From	Vauxhall.	Sad.Wells	Astley's.	Circus.
Aldersgate-street	4 0	1 6	2 6	2 0
Arundel-street, Strand	3 6	2 0	1 6	2 0
Bedford-street, Covent Garden	3 6	3 0	1 6	2 0
Bishopsgate-street within	3 6	2 0	3 0	2 0
Blackman-street stand	2 0	3 6	1 6	1 0
Bloomsbury-square	4 0	2 0	2 6	3 0
Bond-street, Piccadilly	3 6	3 6	1 6	2 0
Buckingham-gate	3 6	4 0	1 6	2 0
Charles-street, Covent Garden	3 6	2 6	1 6	2 0
Cheapside, end of Foster-lane	3 6	1 6	2 0	1 6
Chelsea College	5 0	6 0	3 0	3 6
Cornhill, Freeman's-court	3 6	2 0	2 6	2 6
Fleet-street Obelisk	3 6	1 6	2 0	1 6
Gracechurch-street	4 0	2 6	2 0	2 0
Haymarket, Piccadilly end	5 6	3 6	1 6	2 0
Holborn, end of King-street	4 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Hyde-park-corner	6 0	4 0	2 6	3 0
Islington	6 0	1 0	4 0	3 6
Leicester-square	3 0	3 6	1 6	2 0
Mile-end turnpike	5 6	3 6	4 6	4 0
Minories	4 0	3 0	3 6	3 0
Moorfields	5 0	1 0	3 0	2 6
Newgate	4 0	1 0	2 0	1 6

54 FARES *from* BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.

From	Vauxhall.		Sad. Wells		Astley's.		Circus.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Oxford-street, end of Charles-street	4	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Oxford-street, Pantheon	4	0	3	6	2	6	3	0
Oxford-street, Bond-street	4	0	3	6	3	0	3	6
Ditto, Orchard-street	4	6	4	0	3	6	4	0
Palace-yard, and St. Margaret's Church	3	6	4	0	1	0	1	6
Ratcliff-cross	6	6	4	0	5	6	4	6
St. Ann's Church, Soho	3	6	3	0	1	6	2	6
St. James's Palace	3	6	3	6	1	6	2	6
St. Paul's Church-yard	4	0	2	0	2	0	1	6
Shoreditch Church	5	6	2	0	4	0	3	6
Smithfield	4	0	1	0	3	0	2	6
Strand, Catherine-street	3	6	3	0	1	6	2	0
Temple Bar	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Tottenham-court-road, Goodge street	4	6	3	0	2	6	3	6
Tower-gate	4	0	3	0	3	0	2	0
Union-street, Borough	2	6	3	0	1	6	1	0
Whitechapel bars	4	6	3	0	3	0	2	6

HACKNEY COACH FARES,

From the Principal Stands.

From Bloomsbury-square, to and from

m. f.		s.	d.
2	1 Aldgate	3	0
1	6 Bank	2	0
6	0 Battersea	7	6
1	4 Berkeley-square	1	6
4	6 Blackwall	6	0
1	3 Bond-street, Oxford-road	1	6
5	0 Bow	6	0
2	0 Billingsgate	2	6
1	6 Bond-street, Piccadilly	2	0
4	3 Camberwell	5	6
3	4 Chelsea College	4	0
1	3 Cavendish-square	1	6
1	4 Cheapside, east end	1	6
1	4 Clerkenwell	1	6
5	5 Fulham	7	0
1	5 Guildhall	2	0
7	4 Greenwich Hospital	9	0
1	5 Grosvenor-square	2	0
7	4 Green man, at Blackheath	9	0

FARES *from* BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY. 55

mm.	f.		s.	d.
22	4	Hughes's Riding School	3	0
44	2	Hampstead, King's Arms	5	6
11	7	Hyde park corner	2	0
11	5	St. James's palace gate	2	0
11	7	India house	2	0
22	4	London bridge	3	0
11	5	Mansion house	2	0
22	0	Moorfields	2	6
22	3	Paddington church	3	0
11	3	Portland place	1	6
11	7	Portman square	2	0
11	2	St. Paul's church yard	1	6
33	6	Stepney church	4	6
66	3	Tottenham high cross	8	0
77	6	Turnham green	9	6
11	4	Westminster hall	1	6

*From Bond-street, at the end of Conduit-street,
to and from*

33	3	Aldgate	4	0
22	7	Bank	3	6
66	0	Blackwall	7	6
66	1	Bow	8	0
22	2	Brompton	3	0
33	4	Custom house	4	0
22	4	Cheapside, west end	3	0
33	0	Cornhill	3	6
11	6	Chancery lane, Fleet street	2	0
22	6	Guildhall	3	6
44	4	Hampstead church	5	6
55	0	Highgate church	6	0
22	0	Holborn hill	2	6
33	1	India house	4	0
23	2	London bridge	4	0
11	4	Lincoln's inn fields	1	6
22	6	Mansion house	3	6
33	4	Minories	4	0
22	1	Obelisk, Fleet street	3	0
44	1	Ratcliff highway	5	6
33	7	Shoreditch	4	6
22	3	St. Paul's church yard	3	0
11	3	Somerset place	1	6
33	2	Tower	4	0
11	4	Westminster hall or abbey	1	6

From Bond-street, Piccadilly end, to and from

33	1	Aldgate	4	0
22	6	Bank	3	6
22	7	Billingsgate	3	6
33	0	Bishopsgate within	3	6
33	2	Bishopsgate street without	4	0
22	0	Blackman street	2	6
11	1	Bedford's square	1	6
11	2	Bloomsbury square	1	6

56 FARES *from* CHARING-CROSS.

m. f.	s. d.
2 0 Brompton	2 6
2 4 Little Chelsea	3 9
3 0 East end of Cornhill	3 6
3 1 Custom house	4 0
3 0 East India house	3 0
1 6 Foundling hospital	2 0
2 5 Guildhall	3 6
4 4 Hampstead, King's arms	5 0
2 6 Hatton garden, end Holborn	2 0
2 4 Kensington palace gate	3 0
2 6 London bridge	3 0
2 6 Mansion house	3 0
2 1 Newgate	3 0
1 6 Obelisk, Fleet street	2 0
2 0 St. Paul's, west end	2 0
1 4 Tottenham court turnpike	1 0
1 4 Temple bar	1 0
1 2 Westminster hall or abbey	1 0

From Charing-cross, to and from

1 6 Aldersgate	2 0
2 4 Aldgate	3 0
2 1 Bank	3 0
2 6 Barnaby street	3 6
1 5 St. Bartholomew's hospital	2 0
4 1 Bethnal green	5 6
2 4 Billingsgate	3 0
5 5 Blackwall	7 0
2 2 Bishopsgate within	3 0
3 2 Chelsea church	4 0
2 2 Chelsea college	3 0
2 0 Charter house	2 6
3 7 Canonbury house	4 6
2 2 Excise office	3 0
1 7 Guildhall	2 0
2 0 Goswell street	2 6
2 6 Goodman's fields	3 6
1 3 St. George's hospital	1 6
5 2 Hackney	6 6
5 4 Hampstead	6 6
3 7 Highbury place	4 0
2 4 Houndsditch	3 0
5 3 Horns at Highgate	6 6
3 2 Hoxton	4 0
1 2 Hyde park gate	1 6
2 2 India house	3 0
2 7 Islington church	3 6
2 4 ----- turnpike	3 0
2 3 Kennington common	3 0
8 2 Kensington gravel pits	4 0
3 1 ----- palace gate	4 0
4 3 Kentish town chapel	5 6
2 2 Leadenhall street	3 0

FARES *from* CHEAPSIDE, KING-STREET. 57

mi. f.		s.	d.
8	0 Limehouse church	6	0
22	0 General post office, Lombard street	2	6
22	2 St. Luke's Old street	3	0
33	2 London hospital	4	0
12	7 Mansion house	2	0
11	6 Marybone church	2	0
33	4 Mile-end turnpike	4	0
11	6 Milk street, Cheapside	2	0
22	4 Minories	3	0
22	3 Moorgate	3	0
11	5 Newington butts	2	0
11	4 Newgate street	1	6
22	5 Norton falgate	3	6
11	1 Obelisk, Fleet street	1	6
11	3 Old Bailey	1	6
22	2 Old street church	3	0
22	7 Paddington church	3	6
22	4 Pancras church	3	0
33	7 Peckham	4	6
35	3 Poplar church	6	6
11	6 Queen street, Cheapside	2	0
33	2 Ratcliff highway	4	0
44	2 Ratcliff cross	5	6
22	0 Royal exchange	2	6
22	1 Ranelagh	3	0
22	2 Sadler's wells	3	0
33	6 Shadwell church	4	6
33	1 Shoreditch church	4	0
22	2 South sea house	3	0
22	1 St. George's church, Southwark	3	0
11	4 St. Paul's church yard	1	6
33	1 Spitalfields church	4	0
44	1 Stepney church	5	6
44	1 Stoke Newington	5	6
77	1 Seven sisters, Tottenham high cross	9	0
22	7 Tower	3	6
11	3 Tottenham court turnpike	1	6
22	7 Victualling office, Tower hill	3	6
22	5 Walworth	3	6
33	4 King Edward's stairs, Wapping	4	0
33	2 Wellclose square	4	0

From Cheapside, end of King-street, to and from

11	4 Adelphi	1	6
12	0 Admiralty	2	6
22	6 Berkeley square	3	6
11	2 Blackman street	1	6
44	2 Blackwall	5	6
13	3 Bow	4	0
15	2 Brompton	6	6
12	4 Bond street, end Piccadilly	3	0
11	7 Charing cross	2	0
12	5 Cavendish square	3	6

58 FARES *from* FLEET-STREET OBELISK.

m.	f.		s.	d.
3	0	Canonbury house	3	6
3	3	Camberwell	4	0
1	5	Foundling hospital	2	0
3	0	Grosvenor square	3	6
2	2	Golden square	3	0
5	6	Greenwich	7	0
2	4	Hanover square	3	0
2	0	Haymarket theatre	2	6
3	0	Hyde park corner	3	6
3	2	Hackney church	4	0
2	0	Hermitage	2	6
1	3	Hoxton square	1	6
5	0	Hampstead church	6	0
5	0	Highgate church	6	0
2	0	Highbury place	2	6
5	0	Kensington palace	6	0
2	4	Lambeth palace	3	0
3	2	Limehouse	4	0
3	4	Locke hospital	4	0
3	2	Marybone church	4	0
1	5	Mile-end turnpike	2	0
2	3	Middlesex hospital	3	0
1	6	Museum	2	0
2	6	Oxford street, Duke street end	3	6
2	2	Pantheon, Oxford street	3	0
2	6	Paddington church	3	6
2	6	Petty France	3	6
2	6	Portland place	3	6
3	0	Portman square	3	0
1	7	Ratcliff highway	2	0
2	7	Ratcliff cross	3	6
2	0	Soho square	2	6
2	0	Stepney church	2	6
3	2	St. George's hospital	4	0
2	3	St. James's palace	3	0
2	3	Westminster hall or abbey	3	0

From Fleet-street Obelisk, to and from

1	3	Admiralty	1	6
1	7	Aibemarle street	2	0
1	3	Aldgate	1	6
1	4	Battle bridge	1	6
1	3	Bedford square	1	6
2	1	Berkeley square	3	0
6	6	Blackheath	8	6
5	0	Blackwall	6	0
1	1	Bloomsbury-square	1	6
1	7	Bond street, Piccadilly end	2	0
2	3	Bond street, Oxford road end	3	0
1	4	Borough, High street	1	6
4	1	Bow, near Stratford	5	6
3	7	Brompton	4	6
3	2	Camberwell	4	0

FARES *from* GRACECHURCH-STREET. 59

m.	f.		s.	d.
2	2	Cavendish square	3	0
1	2	Charing cross, Craig's court	1	6
1	4	Coventry street	1	6
1	2	Custom house	1	6
1	4	Dog and Duck	1	6
6	4	Greenwich	8	0
2	4	Grosvenor square	3	0
4	0	Hackney church	5	0
4	7	Hampstead church	6	0
1	3	Haymarket	1	6
2	4	Hyde park corner	3	0
5	1	Highgate	6	6
1	6	Islington church	2	0
4	4	Kensington palace	5	6
1	4	King's bench prison	1	6
2	0	Lambeth palace	1	6
2	1	London hospital	3	0
2	6	Marybone church	3	6
1	6	Middlesex hospital	2	0
1	3	Opera house	1	6
2	0	Oxford street, Bond street	2	6
1	6	Piccadilly, St. James's church	2	0
2	3	Piccadilly, Green park gate	3	0
2	2	Portland place	3	0
2	5	Portman square	3	6
0	7	Red lion square	1	0
1	6	St. James's palace	2	0
3	0	Stepney church	3	6
1	6	Tottenham court chapel	2	0
1	4	Treasury	1	6
8	0	Turnham green	10	0
2	0	Westminster hall and abbey	2	6

From Gracechurch-street, to and from

1	7	Adelphi	2	0
2	2	Admiralty	3	0
1	6	Asylum	2	0
3	1	Berkeley square	4	0
2	1	Bethnal green	3	0
1	0	Blackman street	1	0
3	2	Blackwall	4	0
1	7	Bloomsbury square	2	0
2	7	Bond street, Piccadilly end	3	6
3	0	Bond street, Oxford street end	3	6
2	0	Bow street, Covent garden	2	6
3	2	Camberwell	4	0
2	2	Castle street, Leicester fields	3	0
1	2	Charter house square	1	6
4	5	Chelsea college	6	0
5	5	Chelsea church	7	0
5	0	Chelsea, Little	6	0
1	4	Clerkenwell green	1	6

60 FARES *from* LEATHER-LANE, HOLBORN.

no.	f.	s.	d.
2	7	3	6
2	1	3	0
1	2	1	6
4	7	6	0
2	6	3	6
5	5	7	0
3	1	4	0
6	3	8	0
5	6	7	0
2	7	3	6
1	1	1	6
2	3	3	0
3	4	4	0
5	6	7	0
1	3	1	6
1	5	2	0
2	4	3	0
2	3	3	0
1	6	2	0
2	5	3	6
2	3	3	0
3	4	4	0
2	3	3	0
4	1	5	6
2	7	3	6
3	3	4	0
3	6	4	6
3	1	4	0
3	3	4	0
2	3	3	0
1	6	2	0
2	2	3	0
2	0	2	6
2	6	3	6
2	3	3	0
1	5	2	0
1	3	1	6
2	5	3	6
2	4	3	0
2	6	3	6

From Holborn, at Leather-lane end, to and from

1	0	1	0
1	3	1	6
1	4	1	6
0	6	1	0
1	0	1	0
4	0	5	0
2	0	2	6
3	0	3	6
1	4	1	6
1	7	2	0
2	0	8	6

FARES *from* LEATHER-LANE, HOLBORN. 61

mm.	f.	s.	d.
44	1	5	6
11	5	2	0
11	6	2	0
11	7	2	0
44	4	5	6
11	0	1	0
11	7	2	0
44	0	5	0
33	6	4	6
22	5	3	6
11	7	2	0
11	2	1	6
33	7	4	6
11	3	1	6
67	0	7	6
1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	4	1	6
3	7	7	0
2	3	3	0
0	7	1	0
1	0	1	0
5	1	8	0
1	4	1	6
1	0	1	0
1	0	10	6
1	1	3	0
3	3	6	6
4	4	6	6
7	7	6	0
7	7	2	0
3	3	1	6
2	2	3	0
0	0	3	6
0	0	6	0
4	4	4	0
1	1	3	0
2	2	3	0
4	4	1	6
2	2	1	6
5	5	2	0
6	6	3	6
1	1	5	6
3	3	4	0
7	7	2	0
1	1	4	0
3	3	3	0
4	4	1	6
6	6	4	6
2	2	1	6
2	2	4	0
7	7	1	0
3	3	3	0

62 FARES *from* HYDE PARK CORNER.

m. f.		s. d.
1 4	Middlesex hospital	1 6
0 7	Museum	1 0
2 0	Newington butts	2 6
1 2	Northumberland house	1 6
1 4	Opera house	1 6
1 3	Oxford street, Pantheon	1 6
1 6	Oxford street, Bond street end	2 0
1 7	Oxford street, Duke street end	2 0
2 2	Oxford street turnpike	3 0
2 7	Paddington church	3 6
1 5	Pall mall, Marlborough house	2 0
2 1	Pancras	3 0
1 4	Piccadilly, Haymarket end	1 6
1 7	Piccadilly, St. James's street end	2 0
2 4	Piccadilly, Green park gate	3 0
2 0	Portland place	2 6
1 0	St. Martin's lane, Long acre end	1 0
1 2	Small pox hospital	1 6
0 6	Somerset place	1 0
1 7	Spitalfields church	2 0
4 1	Stoke Newington	5 6
1 3	Tottenham court chapel	1 6
2 0	Tower hill, Little	2 6
1 4	Treasury	1 6
0 7	Walbrook	1 0
3 3	Wapping, Hermitage bridge	4 0
2 3	Wellclose square	3 0
2 0	Westminster hall or abbey	2 6
1 3	Whiteconduit house	1 6
1 0	York street, Covent garden	1 0

From Hyde Park Corner, to and from

1 4	Adelphi	1 6
1 3	Admiralty	1 6
3 0	Battersea, through Chelsea	3 6
2 1	Bedford row	3 0
6 7	Blackwall	8 6
3 3	Borough, High street	4 0
1 6	Bow street, Covent garden	2 0
6 5	Bow	8 6
1 6	Bridge street, Westminster	2 0
3 1	Broad street, Old	4 0
3 5	Camberwell	4 6
5 1	Canonbury house	6 6
2 6	Cheapside, Foster lane end	3 6
4 0	Chiswick	5 0
3 1	Clerkenwell green	4 0
3 2	Cornhill, west end	4 0
7 6	Deptford bridge	9 6
3 2	Exchange, royal	4 0
3 3	Fenchurch street, west end	4 0
3 7	Fulham	4 6
1 6	George street, Westminster	2 0

FARES *from* ST. JAMES'S PALACE GATE. 63

nm. f.		s.	d.
4	4 Gravel lane, Old	5	6
7	7 Greenwich	9	6
5	0 Hampstead	6	0
5	0 Highbury place	6	0
2	0 Holborn bridge	3	0
4	3 Horsleydown	5	0
4	1 Hoxton square	5	6
3	4 Islington spa	4	0
3	2 King's bench prison	4	0
2	7 King street, Cheapside	3	6
1	1 Leicester fields	1	6
6	2 Limehouse church	8	0
1	0 Lincoln's inn fields	2	6
2	3 Ludgate hill	3	0
4	1 Mile end turnpike	5	0
3	6 Minories	4	6
1	2 Oxford street, Pantheon	1	6
1	1 Princes street, Red lion square	3	0
3	4 Ratcliffe cross	6	6
3	4 St. Luke's hospital	4	0
2	7 St. Paul's church yard	3	6
1	7 Shadwell church	6	0
3	2 Shoreditch church	5	6
2	4 Snow hill	3	0
1	6 Stoke Newington	6	0
3	0 Temple bar	2	6
3	7 Tower hill, Little	4	6
1	4 Turnham green	6	6
1	6 Walworth	4	6
1	7 Westminster hall and abbey	2	0
1	4 Whitechapel church	4	0

From St. James's Palace Gate, to and from

4	Bank of England	2	0
5	Bethnal green	4	6
2	Billingsgate	4	0
1	Blackwall	8	0
4	Bloomsbury square	1	6
6	Bethlehem hospital	3	6
2	Cheapside, Milk street	3	0
4	Clerkenwell green	3	0
5	Deptford bridge	8	6
6	East India house	3	6
4	Exchange, royal	3	0
7	Fenchurch street	3	6
6	Fleet street obelisk	2	0
6	Greenwich	9	6
4	Guildhall	3	0
0	Hampstead	6	0
7	Hatton garden	2	0
0	Holborn bridge	2	6
6	Hoxton	4	6
6	Hyde park gate	1	0

64 FARES *from* MILE-END TURNPIKE.

m.	f.		s.	d.
3	3	Kensington palace gate	4	0
3	3	Kentish town church	4	0
1	3	Lincoln's inn fields	1	6
2	7	London bridge	3	6
3	1	Minories	4	0
2	2	Marybonne church	3	0
1	7	Old Bailey	2	0
1	0	Oxford street, Pantheon	1	0
2	5	Portland place	2	0
3	3	Paddington church	4	0
1	3	Queen square, Westminster	1	6
2	2	Queen street, Cheapside	3	0
1	2	Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields	1	6
3	6	Ratcliffe highway	4	6
1	5	Red lion square	2	0
3	5	Shoreditch church	4	6
3	6	Spitalfields church	4	6
4	6	Stepney church	6	0
1	7	St. Paul's	2	0
1	7	Tottenham court turnpike	2	0
6	3	Turnham green	8	0
1	3	Temple bar	1	6
3	0	Tower	3	6
1	0	Westminster hall and abbey	1	0

From Mile-End Turnpike, to and from

3	1	Adelphi	4	0
3	5	Admiralty	4	6
1	4	Bank	1	6
2	3	Blackman street	3	0
2	4	Blackwall	3	0
4	4	Bond street, Oxford street end	5	6
3	2	Bow street, Covent garden	4	0
2	0	Bow	2	6
6	2	Brompton	8	0
4	3	Cavendish square	5	6
3	4	Charing cross	4	0
1	7	Cheapside, Foster lane end	2	0
2	0	Chiswell street	2	6
3	0	Clerkenwell green	3	6
1	3	Custom house	1	6
1	4	Exchange, royal	1	6
2	3	Fleet street obelisk	3	0
7	1	Greenwich	0	0
4	6	Grosvenor square	6	0
2	0	Hackney church	2	6
7	2	Hampstead church	0	0
5	0	Hyde park corner	6	0
2	4	Holborn bridge	3	0
2	4	King's Bench	3	0
2	6	Kingsland	3	6
1	5	King street, Cheapside	2	0
3	6	Leicester fields	4	6

FARES *from* BOND-STREET, OXFORD-ST. 65

m.	f.		s.	d.
3	2	Lincoln's inn fields	4	0
1	5	Lombard street, Birchin lane	2	0
1	3	London bridge	1	6
1	1	Minories	1	6
1	5	Moorfields	2	0
2	2	Newgate	3	0
2	3	Old street church	3	0
3	7	Opera house	4	6
4	5	Oxford street, Bond street	6	0
5	0	Oxford street turupike	6	0
4	6	Piccadilly, Green park gate	6	0
2	3	Poplar church	3	0
4	4	Portland place	5	6
1	5	Poultry	2	0
1	3	Ratcliff cross	1	6
3	1	Red lion square	4	0
2	5	Sadler's wells	3	6
4	1	St. James's palace	5	6
4	0	St. Martin's lane, Long acre	5	0
2	0	St. Martin's le grand	2	6
2	1	St. Paul's church yard	3	0
4	0	Seven dials	5	0
3	0	Somerset place	3	6
1	0	Spitalfields church	1	0
0	6	Stepney church	1	0
2	6	Temple bar	3	6
1	7	Tower hill, Little	2	0
4	0	Treasury	5	0
1	4	Wapping new stairs	1	6
5	1	Westminster hall or abbey	5	6

*From Oxford-street, at the end of Bond-street,
to and from*

1	3	Adelphi	1	6
1	1	Admiralty	1	6
3	2	Aldgate	4	0
2	6	Bank	3	6
3	1	Bayswater	4	0
2	7	Bethlehem hospital	3	6
3	2	Billingsgate	4	0
8	5	Blackheath	11	0
1	2	Charing cross	1	6
2	3	Cheapside, Foster lane end	3	0
0	6	Chesterfield street	1	0
0	7	Coventry street	1	0
2	6	Exchange, royal	3	6
1	7	Foundling hospital	2	0
8	2	Greenwich	10	6
5	0	Hampstead church	6	0
1	2	Hyde park corner	1	6
2	0	Holborn bridge	2	6
3	0	India house	3	6

66 FARES *from* ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

m. f.	s. d.
1 7	2 0
2 1	3 0
2 4	3 0
2 4	3 0
1 0	1 0
1 0	1 0
1 6	2 0
2 2	3 0
1 2	1 6
5 0	6 0
3 0	3 6
1 2	1 6
2 4	3 0
1 3	1 6
3 4	4 0
1 5	2 0
4 3	5 6
2 0	2 6

*From Palace-yard and St. Margaret's Church,
to and from*

3 0	3 6
6 2	8 0
1 2	1 6
1 7	2 0
2 0	2 6
6 1	8 0
2 5	3 6
2 4	3 0
2 5	3 6
3 0	3 6
3 0	3 6
6 0	7 6
2 5	3 6
2 4	3 0
1 7	3 6
6 6	8 6
2 4	3 0
1 5	2 0
5 4	6 6
1 7	2 0
3 0	3 6
2 6	3 6
2 3	3 0
1 4	1 6
4 3	5 6
3 5	4 6

From St. Paul's Church-yard, to and from

1 1	1 6
1 4	1 6
1 4	2 0
1 1	1 0

FARES from ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD. 67

m.	f.	s.	d.
11	2	Bagnigge wells	1 6
11	4	Barnaby street	1 6
66	2	Eattersea	8 0
11	6	Battle bridge	2 0
11	4	Bedford square	1 6
22	3	Berkeley square	3 0
11	7	Bermondsey church	2 0
22	6	Bethnal green	3 6
11	1	Bishopsgate street without	1 6
11	5	Blackman street	2 0
66	6	Blackheath	8 6
44	6	Blackwall	6 0
11	2	Bloomsbury square	1 6
22	1	Bond street, Piccadilly end	3 0
22	3	Bond street, Conduit street end	3 0
22	4	Bond street, Brook street end	3 0
22	2	Bond street, Oxford road end	3 0
11	4	Borough, High street	1 6
44	0	Bow, near Stratford	5 0
33	2	Bridewell, Tothill fields	4 0
11	0	Bridewell, Clerkenwell	1 0
22	0	Bridge street, Westminster	2 6
1	0	Broad street, new	1 0
4	1	Brompton	5 6
22	5	Buckingham gate	3 6
33	4	Camberwell	4 0
22	7	Canonbury house	3 6
22	2	Cavendish square	3 0
1	3	Charing cross	1 6
33	6	Chelsea college	4 6
1	0	Chiswell street	1 0
1	5	Church street, St. Ann's	2 0
1	4	Cockspur street	1 6
1	6	Coventry street	2 0
1	1	Crutched friars	1 6
22	3	Curzon street	3 0
1	0	Custom house	1 0
5	5	Deptford bridge	7 0
1	0	Devonshire square, Bishopsgate	1 0
2	0	Dockhead	2 6
1	6	Dog and duck	2 0
1	4	Foundling hospital	1 6
6	6	Fulham	8 6
2	0	Golden square	2 6
1	7	Goodman's fields	2 0
1	4	Goswell street, north end	1 6
2	6	Gravel lane, new	3 6
2	6	Grosvenor square	3 6
6	6	Greenwich	8 6
4	2	Hackney church	5 6
6	3	Hammersmith turnpike	8 0
5	1	Hampstead church	6 6
2	2	Hanover square	3 0

68 FARES *from* ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

m. f.		s. d.
1	5 Haymarket	2 0
1	7 Hermitage bridge	2 0
5	0 Highgate	6 0
3	4 Holloway, Lower	4 0
1	4 Horsleydown	1 6
1	5 Hoxton square	2 0
1	0 Houndsditch	1 0
2	6 Hyde park corner turnpike	3 6
2	0 Islington church	2 0
2	6 Kennington common	3 6
4	6 Kensington palace	6 0
4	5 Kensington gravel pits	6 0
1	4 Kent street, Borough end	1 6
3	2 Kentishtown chapel	4 0
1	6 King's bench prison	2 0
3	2 Knightsbridge	4 0
2	2 Lambeth palace	3 0
1	5 Leicester fields	2 0
3	4 Limehouse church	4 0
3	0 Locke hospital	3 6
2	0 London hospital	2 6
1	2 Magdalen hospital	1 6
2	1 Manchester square	3 0
1	0 Mark lane	1 0
1	7 Marlborough street	2 0
1	4 Marshalsea prison	1 6
2	7 Marybone church	3 6
2	0 Middlesex hospital	2 6
2	3 Milbank	3 0
2	4 Mile end turnpike	3 0
2	2 Minories	1 6
1	4 Museum	1 6
1	6 Newington butts	2 0
1	2 Norton falgate	1 6
1	2 Old street church	2 6
1	5 Opera house	2 0
1	3 Ormond street, Great	1 6
1	4 Oxford street, Tottenham court end	1 6
1	7 Oxford street, Wardour street	2 0
2	2 Oxford street, Bond street	3 0
2	5 Oxford street, North Audley street	3 6
3	0 Oxford street turnpike	3 6
3	4 Paddington	4 0
1	5 Pall mall, St. Alban's street	2 0
2	2 Pancras	3 0
3	0 Park lane, Grosvenor gate	3 6
4	0 Peckham	5 0
1	7 Peerless pool	2 0
2	3 Petty France	3 0
1	6 Piccadilly, end of Coventry street	2 0
1	7 Piccadilly, Air street	2 0
2	0 Piccadilly, St. James's church	2 6
2	1 Piccadilly, St. James's street end	3 0

FARES *from* TEMPLE BAR.

69

mm.	f.		s.	d.
22	5	Piccadilly, Green park gate	3	6
22	6	Piccadilly turnpike	3	6
33	0	Pimlico	3	6
44	2	Poplar church	5	6
22	4	Portland place	3	0
22	7	Portman square	3	6
22	6	Ratcliffe cross	3	6
11	6	Ratcliffe highway, west end	2	0
22	1	Ratcliffe church	3	0
11	1	Red lion square	1	6
11	0	Red lion street end, Holborn	1	0
33	0	Rotherhithe church	3	6
11	4	Sadler's wells	1	6
11	4	St. Giles's church	1	6
11	7	St. James's palace	2	0
22	2	St. John's Wapping	3	0
11	0	St. Luke's hospital	1	0
11	4	St. Margaret's hill	1	6
11	2	Seven dials	1	6
11	6	Shoreditch church	2	0
11	7	Small pox hospital	2	0
11	5	Soho square	2	0
11	4	Spring garden gate	1	6
22	6	Stepney church	3	6
22	0	Tottenham court chapel	2	0
11	5	Tooley street	2	0
11	7	Tower hill, Little	2	0
11	6	Treasury	2	0
18	2	Turnham green	10	6
22	5	Walworth	3	6
22	2	Welleclose square	3	0
22	2	Westminster hall and abbey	3	0
22	0	Whitechapel church	2	6
22	0	White Conduit house	2	6

From Shoreditch Church, to and from

4	3	Hyde park corner	5	6
3	7	Palace yard, Old	4	6
4	2	Park lane, Grosvenor gate	5	6

From Temple Bar, to and from

2	0	America square	2	6
1	0	Admiralty	1	0
1	5	Aldgate	2	0
1	6	Asylum	2	0
1	0	Bagnigge wells	1	0
1	1	Bank	1	6
1	5	Berkeley square	2	0
1	4	Bethlehem hospital	1	6
2	5	Bethnal green	3	6
1	3	Billingsgate	1	6
1	3	Bishopsgate within	1	6
1	5	Bishopsgate without	2	0
1	7	Blackman street	2	0

m. f.	s. d.
1 4 Bond street end, Piccadilly	1 6
1 5 Bond street end, Oxford street	2 0
1 7 Borough, High street	2 0
2 0 Bulstrode street	2 6
1 6 Cavendish square	2 0
0 7 Charing cross	1 0
1 0 Clerkenwell green	1 0
1 2 Cornhill, Birchin lane	1 6
1 1 Coventry street	1 6
1 5 Custom house	2 0
1 1 Exchange, royal	1 6
1 1 Golden square	1 6
1 6 Goodman's fields	2 0
1 3 Goswell street, north end	1 6
1 2 Gracechurch street	1 6
2 1 Grosvenor square	3 0
1 5 Hanover square	2 0
1 0 Haymarket	1 0
2 1 Hyde park corner	3 0
1 3 India house	1 6
2 0 Islington church	2 6
3 6 Kensington palace	4 6
1 7 King's bench prison	2 0
3 7 Kingsland	4 6
1 1 Leicester fields	1 6
3 7 Limehouse church	4 6
1 3 London bridge	1 6
2 0 Manchester square	2 6
1 0 Mansion house	1 0
2 2 Marybonne church	3 0
1 3 Middlesex hospital	1 6
2 0 Newington butts	2 6
1 4 Old street church	1 6
1 0 Opera house	1 0
1 1 Oxford street, Wardour street end	1 6
1 2 Oxford street, Pantheon	1 6
1 3 Oxford street, Swallow street end	1 6
1 5 Oxford street, Bond street end	2 0
1 6 Oxford street, Duke street end	2 0
1 7 Oxford street, Audley street end	2 0
2 1 Oxford street turnpike	3 0
1 2 Pall mall, Marlborough house	1 6
2 1 Pancras	3 0
2 4 Park lane, Grosvenor gate	3 0
1 1 Piccadilly, Haymarket end	1 6
1 4 Piccadilly, St. James's street end	1 6
2 1 Piccadilly, Green park gate	3 0
3 7 Poplar church	4 6
1 7 Portland place	2 0
2 0 Portman square	2 6
3 4 Ratcliffe cross	4 0
1 2 St. James's palace	1 6
2 1 Shoreditch	3 0

HACKNEY COACH STANDS.

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1. f.

s. d.

0	Soho square	.	.	.	1	6
0	Spring garden gate	.	.	.	1	0
2	Tottenham court chapel	.	.	.	1	6
5	Tottenham court turnpike	.	.	.	2	0
1	Tower hill, Little	.	.	.	3	0
1	Treasury	.	.	.	1	6
4	Wellclose square	.	.	.	3	0
5	Westminster hall or abbey	.	.	.	2	0
6	White Conduit house	.	.	.	2	0

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

THE HACKNEY COACH STANDS.

Aldersgate street.
 Aldgate church.
 Bedford street, Covent garden.
 Blackfriars road.
 Bloomsbury square.
 Bishopsgate within.
 Ditto without.
 Bridge street, Fleet street.
 Broad street, St. Giles's.
 Brook street, Bond street.
 Buckingham gate.
 Charles street, Covent garden.
 Charing cross
 Cheapside, the Conduit.
 Ditto, near the end of King street.
 Clerkenwell green.
 Chelsea college.
 Conduit street end, next Bond street.
 Cornhill.
 David street, Berkeley square.
 Dean street, Tooley street, Southwark.
 Dock Head.
 Dorset street, Baker street.
 Fleet street, opposite Mitre court.
 Ditto, west of Chancery lane, close to the Pavement.
 Goodge street, Tottenham Court road.
 Gracechurch street.
 Guildford street, Foundling hospital
 Hackney church.
 Haymarket.
 Holborn, near the end of Hatton garden,
 Holborn bars.

- Holborn bars, near Fulwoods Rents.
 Ditto, near the end of Red lion street.
 Ditto, near the end of Queen street.
 Horse guards.
 Howland street, Tottenham Court road.
 Islington green.
 Kennington cross.
 Kensington.
 Kent street, Kent road.
 King street, Guildhall.
 King's road, Gray's inn lane.
 Knightsbridge.
 Lambeth, Three Stags.
 Leadenhall street.
 Leicester square.
 Mark lane.
 Marlborough street.
 Marsh gate, Lambeth.
 Mary-le-bonne street, Upper
 Ditto, Great
 Mile End.
 Minories.
 Newington, Elephant and Castle, Surry.
 Old Bailey.
 Old street road.
 Oxford street, near the end of Orchard street.
 Ditto, near the end of Charles street.
 Ditto, near the end of Berners street.
 Ditto, near the end of Swallow street.
 Ditto, near the end of Bond street.
 Ditto, near the end of Portman street.
 Palace yard, New
 Piccadilly, Hyde park corner.
 Ditto, near the end of Half Moon street.
 Ditto, near the end of Berkeley street.
 Ditto, near the end of St. James's street.
 Ditto, at the Pump.
 Ratcliffe cross.
 Ratcliffe highway, at the end of Gravel lane.
 Ditto, May pole.
 St. Ann's, Dean street, Soho.
 St. George's church, Borough.
 St. Paul's church yard.
 St. Margaret's church yard.
 St. Margaret's hill.
 Shadwell church.
 Shoreditch church.
 Smithfield, west.
 Stones end, Blackman street, Southwark.
 Strand, Adelphi.
 Ditto, near the end of Catherine street.
 Ditto, near the end of Surry street.
 Ditto, Temple bar.
 Tottenham Court road, near the end of Percy street.
 Tower hill.
 Whitechapel church.

RATES OF WATERMEN.

FROM LONDON BRIDGE.	Whole fare. Each person.							
	Oars.		Sculls.					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Windsor	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Staines	13	0	0	1	6	0	0	
Weybridge and Chertsey	10	0	0	1	3	0	0	
Hampton Town, Sunbury, and Walton	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Hampton Court	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Kingston	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	
Gravesend	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	
Twickenham and Tide-end Town	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	
Grays	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	
Greenhithe	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	
Purfleet	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	
Richmond	4	6	0	0	8	0	0	
Erith	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	
Isleworth	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	
Brentford	3	6	0	0	6	0	0	
Woolwich	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	
Hammersmith, Chiswick, Barnes, Mortlake	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	
Blackwall	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	
Putney, Fulham, and Barn Elm	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	
Greenwich	2	0	1	3	0	4	0	4
Chelsea, Battersea, and Wandsworth	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	4
Deptford	3	6	1	0	0	3	0	0
Limehouse	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Shadwell Dock, and Ratcliff Cross	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
New Crane, and all the Stairs below as far as Limehouse, to Greenwich or Deptford	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Wapping Dock and opposite the Hermitage	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0
From London Bridge, or any stairs between the said bridge and Blackfriars, to Lambeth, Vauxhall, or Marblehall	1	6	0	9	0	0	0	0
From Somerset House, Hungerford, Whitehall, or Westminster, to Vauxhall	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
From Somerset House or Hungerford, to Lambeth, Vauxhall, or White Hart stairs	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	9
From London Bridge, on either side, to Westminster	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0
From Whitehall or Westminster, to Lambeth, Vauxhall stairs, or White Hart stairs	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
From Blackfriars, Dorset stairs, and Temple stairs, to Lambeth	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
From Blackfriars Bridge, or any of the stairs above the said bridge, to Westminster Bridge	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
From St. Olave's, to Rotherhithe Church stairs, Rotherhithe, and opposite	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	0
From Billingsgate or St. Olave's, to St. Saviour's Mill	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	0

CHARGES OF PORTERAGE.

Over the Water directly in the next boat, between London Bridge and Vauxhall, a Sculler's Fare Two Pence.

Over the Water directly, from any of the above places to the opposite shore, every single person One Penny, — a Sculler's fare Two Pence.

N. B. Not more than six Persons to be taken in as one Fare, for any of the above Prices,

RATES OF CHAIRMEN.

For the first hour (if paid by the hour)	. . . . .	0	1	6
For every hour afterwards	. . . . .	0	0	6
For any distance not exceeding one mile	. . . . .	0	1	0
From one mile, to one mile and a half	. . . . .	0	1	6
For every half mile afterwards	. . . . .	0	0	6

N. B. Chairmen's fares are easily ascertained by referring to those of Hackney Coaches.

Chairmen offending are subject to like penalties with hackney coachmen.

Charges for conveying Parcels from the Inns.

FOR any distance not exceeding a quarter of a mile 3d — Half a mile 4d. — One mile 6d. — One mile and half 8d. — Two miles 10d. and 3d. for every additional half mile.

Any person or porter demanding more than the above Rates, for any parcel not exceeding 50lb. weight, to forfeit 20s. or not less than 5s.

Any inn, or warehouse keeper, neglecting to send a ticket with every parcel, containing the name or description of the inn or warehouse from whence the same is sent, with the christian and sur-name of the porter who is to deliver the same, and the carriage and portorage marked thereon, forfeits 40s. or not less than 5s. the porter not leaving the ticket with the parcel, or altering, or wilfully obliterating any thing written thereon, forfeits 40s. and if he demands more than written on such ticket, 20s.

Every parcel arriving by coach, to be delivered within six hours after such arrival (if not after four in the evening, or before seven in the morning) then within six hours after seven in the morning; or by waggon, within twenty-four hours after such arrival, or inn-keeper to forfeit 20s. or not less than 10s.

Parcels directed "to be left till called for" to be delivered on payment of carriage, and 2d. warehouse-room for the first, and 1d. for each week after, or forfeit 20s. nor less than 10s.

Every porter misbehaving, forfeits 20s. nor less than 10s.

N. B. These offences are cognizable before any justice of the district.

CORRECT LIST

OF THE

VILLAGES AND TOWNS NEAR LONDON,

With their Distances, and the Places from which Stages and other Conveyances set out.

B. sun. signifies *Sunday*; *m.* *Monday*; *t.* *Tuesday*; *w.* *Wednesday*; *th.* *Thursday*; *f.* *Friday*; *s.* *Saturday*. Dil. Diligence
C. Coach; Mach. Machine; M. Morning; N. Noon; A. Afternoon; Sum. Summer; Win. Winter. The Figures annexed to the Names of the Towns or Villages, denote their Distance in Miles.

(See the Map.)

ARNES, 8. C. Hope, Charing cross, daily, M. nine, eleven, A. half past one, three, six; White hart alehouse, New church Strand, daily, M. eight; A. three, five; Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily, M. half past seven, nine, ten, eleven; N. half past twelve, A. half past three, five, six, seven.

ATTENSEA, 5. Coach, Cross keys, Gracechurch street, daily, M. eleven, A. seven, *sun.* M. 10, Tobit's dog, St. Paul's church yard, daily, M. a quarter past eleven, A. a quarter past seven; Angel and Sun, Strand, daily, M. half past eleven, A. half past seven; Hope, Charing cross, daily, M. three quarters past eleven, A. three quarters past seven.

BLACKWALL, 5. C. Red lion and Spread eagle, Whitechapel, daily, M. half past eleven, A. seven, eight, Sum. M. half past eleven, A. half past one, half past three, Win. Black boy and Camel, Leadenhall street, daily M. ten, eleven, twelve, A. four, seven, eight.

BREW, 3. C. Black boy and Camel, Leadenhall street, hourly, from M. ten, to A. eight, six excepted.

BRENTFORD, 10. C. Bolt in tun, Fleet street, daily M. ten, A. half past three, *sun.* M. half past eight; Spotted dog, New church, Strand, daily, M. eleven, A. two, four, half past six; White bear, Piccadilly, daily, five times; Bell savage, Ludgate hill, daily, M. seven, A. two.

BROMPTON, C. Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily, M. eight, A. three, five; Bell, Bell yard, Gracechurch street, daily, A. two; George, Old Bailey, daily, A. one.

BRIMBERWELL, 4. Coach, George and gate alehouse, Gracechurch street, daily, M. eleven, A. one, three, five, seven, eight; Pewter platter, ditto, hourly, from M. nine, to A. eight; No. 1, ditto, daily, M. ten, N. twelve, A. two, four, seven, eight; Anchor and Vine, Charing cross, daily, N. twelve, A. eight; Red Lion, Strand, daily, M. eleven, A. seven; Swan, Charing cross, daily, M. half past ten, A. half past seven; Kings and key, Fleet street, daily, N. twelve, A. three, eight, *s.* M. eleven; Green Dragon, ditto, daily, N. twelve, A. three, eight.

BUNHOLMSEA, 4. C. Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily, M. ten, N. half past twelve, A. two, three, six, seven, half past eight,

- No. 329, opposite Somerset house, Strand, daily, M. half past ten; N. half past twelve, A. half past two, half past three, half past six, half past seven, half past eight, half past nine, Mrs. Leng's opposite ditto, daily, M. half past eleven, A. half past three, half past seven; Hope, Charing cross, daily, M. three quarters past eleven, A. three quarters past seven; Ship, ditto, daily, A. one quarter before one, one quarter before three, one quarter before seven; Swan, ditto, daily, M. eleven, N. twelve, A. one quarter before one, four, six, seven, eight, nine; No. 125, Cheapside, daily, M. eleven, A. three, seven; No. 124, ditto, daily, M. ten eleven, N. twelve, A. two, three, six, seven; Hercules, Leaden-hall-street, daily, M. ten, eleven, N. twelve, A. two, three, six, seven; Black boy and Camel, ditto, daily, M. eleven, A. three, seven; Kings and Key, Fleet-street, daily, M. ten, half past eleven, N. half past twelve, A. three, half past six, half past seven, half past eight
- Chiswick, 8. C. White hart alehouse, Strand, daily, M. ten, eleven, A. three, five, six, seven; Gloucester coffee house, Piccadilly, daily, M. ten, eleven, A. three, six, seven, eight; Kings and key, Fleet street, daily, M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, five, seven.
- Clapham, 6. C. Coach and horses, New church, Strand, daily, M. eleven, A. seven; Horseshoe and Magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily, M. half past eleven; A. half past seven; Swan, Charing cross, daily, M. eleven, A. half past seven, *sun.* six, *Win.* George and gate alehouse, Gracechurch street, daily, M. nine, A. two, three, five, eight, *sun.* M. half past ten, A. eight; Bell, Bell yard, ditto, daily, M. eleven, A. three, eight; White horse and half moon, southwark, daily, M. eleven, A. eight.
- Clapton, 4. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, three times an hour, from M. nine, to A. half past eight.
- Croydon, 10. C. Spread eagle, Gracechurch street, daily, A. four, *sun.* three, *Win.* George and gate, ditto, daily, M. nine; Dog and bear, Southwark, daily, M. half past nine, A. five, *sun.* four. *Win.* Horseshoe and Magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily, M. quarter past ten; Swan, Charing cross, daily, M. ten.
- DALSTON 3. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, hourly, from M. nine, to A. half past eight.
- Deptford, 5. C. Golden cross, Charing cross, daily A. seven; Pewter platter, Gracechurch street, daily, M. eleven, N. twelve, A. three, four, seven, eight; No. 11, ditto, hourly, from eleven to A. eight, George and gate, ditto, hourly, from M. eleven, to A. nine; Bell, Bell yard, ditto, daily, M. eleven, A. one, seven, eight; King's and key, Fleet street, daily, M. half past ten, half past eleven, N. half past twelve, A. half past five, half past seven; Boar's head, ditto, daily, M. eleven.
- Dulwich 5. C. Pewter platter, Gracechurch street, daily, M. eleven, A. three, seven, *sun.* M. ten.
- EASTSHEEN, 9. C. Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily, M. eight, A. three, five; White hart alehouse, New church, Strand, daily, Morning, nine, ten, half past eleven, A. half past three, half past five, half past seven.
- Edmonton, 8. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate street within, hourly, from M. ten to A. eight; Saracen's head, Snow hill, daily, M. half past ten, A. one, four.

- FULHAM**, 5. C. White hart, Strand, daily, M. nine, half past eleven, A. half past three, half past five, half past seven; Spotted dog, ditto, daily, M. nine, eleven, A. six, seven, eight; Angel and sun, ditto, daily, M. eleven, A. one, six, eight; Hope, Charing cross, daily, M. nine, eleven, half past eleven, A. half past one, three, six, half past seven; Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily, M. eight, A. three, five; Goose and gridiron, St. Paul's church yard, daily, M. three quarters past eleven, A. three quarters past seven, Sum. seven, Win. *sun.* M. half past ten, A. eight, Sum. seven, Win. Mrs. Leng's, opposite Somerset house, Strand, daily, M. eleven, A. seven Sum. six, Win. White bear, Piccadilly, daily 5 times; Kings and key, Fleet street, daily, M. half past eleven, A. half past one, six.
- GREENWICH**, 6. C. Swan, Charing cross; George and gate, Gracechurch street; and Bell, Bell yard, ditto, daily, M. ten, N. twelve A. two, four, six, eight; Pewter platter, ditto, daily, M. eleven, A. three, four, seven, eight; Horse shoe and magpye, Newgate street, Westminster, daily and hourly.
- HACKNEY**, 3. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, daily, three times an hour, from M. nine, to A. half past eight; back of the Royal Exchange, hourly.
- Hammersmith**, 6. Castle, New church, Strand, daily, M. half past ten, N. half past twelve, A. three, five, seven; Coach and horses, ditto, daily, M. half past nine, half past eleven, N. half past twelve, A. half past two, half past four, half past five, half past six, half past seven, half past eight, *sun.* M. ten, A. eight; Kings and key, Fleet street, daily, M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, five, seven; Goose and gridiron, St. Paul's church yard, daily, M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, five, seven; Tobit's dog, ditto, daily, M. nine, eleven, A. two, four, eight; Hope, Charing cross, daily M. half past eleven, A. half past four, half past eight; White hart alehouse, New church, Strand, daily, M. ten, eleven, A. three, six, seven, eight.
- Hampstead**, 4. C. Blue posts, Holborn bars, daily M. ten, eleven, N. twelve, A. two, three, five, six, seven, eight; No. 5, Holborn, daily M. ten, N. twelve, A. two, four, six, eight; Mansion house, daily M. ten, eleven, A. two, half past three, seven; Blue posts, Tottenham court road, hourly, from M. nine to A. nine; Newton's, opposite ditto, daily, M. eleven, N. twelve, A. three, six, seven, eight, nine.
- Hampton town and court**, 16. C. Golden cross, Charing cross, daily, A. a quarter before four; Black bear, Piccadilly, daily, M. eight; Bell savage, Ludgate hill daily, M. seven, A. two; New inn, Old Bailey, daily M. a quarter past seven; Spotted dog Strand, daily M. seven, A. one; White hart alehouse, ditto, daily M. half past seven, Hope Charing cross, daily M. half past seven, A. half past three, Sum. half past two, Win. White horse cellar Piccadilly, daily M. eight, A. four, Sum. 3. Win.
- Hendon**, 7. C. Blue posts, Holborn bars, daily M. eleven, A. five, Sum. three Win. *sun.* M. nine, A. seven.
- Highgate**, 5. C. Cock and hoop Holborn, daily M. half past nine, N. twelve, A. three, eight, Serpent King street, Covent garden, daily M. eleven, A. half past seven; Castle Moorgate, daily M.

eleven, A. three, four, half past seven: Horse shoe and magpye Newgate street, daily M. nine, eleven, A. half past seven: Blue posts Tottenham court road, daily M. half past nine, half past eleven, A. three, eight: Mr. Newton's, opposite ditto, daily M. eleven, N. twelve, A. three, six, seven, eight, nine.

ISLEWORTH, 9. C. Bolt in tun Fleet street, daily M. ten, half past three, *sun.* M. half past eight: Black lion Water lane, Fleet street, daily A. three *Sum.* two *Win.* White hart, Strand, daily M. eleven, A. three: Spotted dog ditto, daily A. four: White horse cellar Piccadilly, daily M. eight, A. four.

Islington, 2. C. Blue posts Holborn bars: No. 18, Fleet street, and Back of the Royal Exchange, hourly, from M. nine to A. eight: No. 125, Cheapside, daily M. half past nine, half past eleven, A. half past one, half past three, half past five, half past seven.

KENNINGTON 3. C. No. 91, Gracechurch street, hourly, from M. ten to A. nine.

Kensington 4. C. Mansion house, every hour, from M. eleven to A. eight, except two and six, *sun.* M. eleven, N. twelve, A. one, eight: King's arms Leadenhall street, from M. eleven to A. eight *sun.* M. eleven, A. one, three, eight: Red lion Strand, hourly, from M. eleven to A. eight, half past two excepted: King's and key Fleet street, daily M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, five, seven: Edinburgh castle Strand, daily M. half past ten, N. half past twelve, A. three, five, seven: White bear Piccadilly, daily five times.

Kentish town, 3. C. Blue posts Holborn bars, and No. 5, Holborn, daily M. ten, N. twelve, A. two, four, six, eight: Nag's head, James street Covent garden, daily M. eleven, N. twelve, A. three, six, nine: Blue posts Tottenham court road, daily M. ten, N. twelve, A. three, six, eight, nine.

Kew, 7. C. Bell, Bell savage yard Ludgate hill, daily M. eight, ten, A. two, four, six: White bear Piccadilly daily five times: Spotted dog Strand daily M. eight, nine, ten, eleven, A. three, four, six, seven, *Sum.* three, four, six, *Win.*

Kingsland, 2. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, hourly from M. nine to A. half past eight.

Kingston upon Thames, 12. C. George and gate, Gracechurch street daily M. eight: Cross keys ditto daily A. four *Sum.* three *Win.* Bolt in tun Fleet street daily A. five: Horse shoe and magpye Bridge street, Westminster daily *sun.* excepted A. half past two *Sum.* one *Win.* Horse shoe Southwark, *m. w. f.* M. eight, *sun.* M. six: Angel behind St. Clement's Strand, daily, *sun.* excepted, A. two: Swan Charing cross, daily, M. eight, A. 3 *Sum.* two *Win.* Bell savage Ludgate hill daily *sun.* excepted A. two.

LAYTONSTONE, 6. C. Cross keys Wood street, daily A. five, *sun.* M. nine; Saracen's head Aldgate, daily M. eleven, A. seven *Sum.* six *Win.* Bull Leadenhall street, daily A. three, *sun.* M. half past nine; Three Nuns Whitechapel, daily M. half past ten, A. five, seven, *sun.* M. nine, ten; Bull ditto, daily M. ten, A. three, seven.

Lee, 7. C. Swan Charing cross, daily A. six, *sun.* A. eight.

Lewisham, 6. C. Anchor and vine, Charing cross, daily *sun.* excepted, M. eleven, A. three, seven, eight; Pewter platter Gracechurch street, daily M. half past ten, A. eight: Horse shoe and Magpye Bridge street Westminster, daily M. half past eleven.

- NEWINGTON, Middlesex, 3. C. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, hourly from M. nine to A. half past eight: King's arms hourly.
- Newington Butts, Surry. C. No. 91, Gracechurch street, hourly, from M. ten to A. nine.
- Newington green, Middlesex 4. C. Mr. Bull's, No. 56, Fore street, daily M. eleven, A. three, seven.
- PADDINGTON, 3. C. Cock and Hoop, Holborn, daily M. eleven, A. half past three, half past eight; mansion-house, daily M. eleven, A. four, *sun.* M. ten, A. seven.
- Peckham, 4. C. George and gate Gracechurch street, daily M. nine, eleven, A. one, four, seven, *sun.* M. half past ten, A. eight, King's and key Fleet street, daily N. twelve, A. three, eight, *sun.* M. eleven; Red lion Strand, and Horse shoe and Magpye Bridge street Westminster, daily N. twelve, A. eight; Swan Charing cross, daily M. half past eleven, A. half past seven.
- Pentonville, C. Blue posts Holborn bars, hourly from M. nine to A. eight.
- Plaistow, 5. C. Saracens head Aldgate, hourly from M. nine to A. eight.
- Putney 5. C. Hope Charing cross, daily M. nine, eleven, A. half past one, three, six; White hart Strand, daily M. nine, ten, half past eleven, A. half past three, half past seven: Bell, Bell savage yard Ludgate hill, daily M. eight nine, A. three, five. New inn Old Bailey, daily, M. half past ten, A. half past five, *sun.* M. nine White bear, Piccadilly, daily five times.
- RICHMOND, 11. C. White hart New church Strand, daily M. nine, ten, eleven, half past eleven, A. two, half past three, four, half past five, six, half past seven; spotted dog, daily M. eight, nine, ten, eleven, A. three, four, six, seven, *Sum.* A. three, four, six, *Win.* Hope Charing cross, daily N. half past twelve, A. half past one; Gloucester coffee house, Piccadilly, daily M. nine, half past eleven, A. three, five, seven; White bear ditto daily five times; Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily M. eight, A. three, five: Goose and gridiron St. Paul's church yard, daily M. half past eight, eleven, A. three, half past five.
- Roehampton, C. Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily M. eight, A. three, five.
- Stamford II. Post C. Bell and crown, Holborn, daily A. three *Sum.* two *Win.* C. Bell, ditto, daily A. three *Sum.* two *Win.* Bull, ditto, daily A. three *Sum.* two *Win.* *sun.* M. seven.
- Stockwell, C. Bell, Bell yard, Gracechurch street, daily, A. two.
- Stratford, Essex, 4. C. Saracen's head, Aldgate, hourly from M. nine to A. eight. Black boy and camel, Leadenhall street, daily M. half past eleven, A. half past three, half past seven.
- Streatham, 8. C. Swan, Charing cross, daily M. ten. Dog and Bear, Southwark, daily M. half past nine, A. five *Sum.* four *Win.* *sun.* M. half past nine.
- Sydenham 7. C. Cross keys, Gracechurch street, daily, A. five *Sum.* four *Win.*
- TEDDINGTON, C. New inn, Old Bailey, daily, and White hart alehouse, New church, Strand, daily M. half past seven.
- Tooting, 7. C. Spread eagle, Gracechurch street, daily M. ten. A. three, six, *Sum.* five *Win.* *sun.* M. eight, A. six. Kings and key, Fleet street, daily A. a quarter past seven, *sun.* M. nine.

- Tottenham 5. C. Saracen's head, Snow hill, daily M. half past ten, A. one, four. Flower pot, Bishopsgate within, hourly from M. ten to A. eight.
- Turnham green, 7. C. White hart, Strand, daily M. ten, eleven, A. three, five, seven, Edinburgh castle, ditto, M. half past ten, N. half past twelve, A. three, five, seven. Kings and key, Fleet street, daily, M. ten. N. twelve. A. three, five, seven.
- Twickenham 12. C. Bolt in tun, Fleet street, daily, A. three quarters past three, Sum. half past two Win. New inn, Old Bailey, daily, M. half past seven, Black lion, Water lane, Fleet street, daily, A. three, Sum. two Win. Spotted dog, Strand, daily, M. seven, A. one, Old White horse cellar, Piccadilly, daily M. eight, A. four Sum. three Win. White Bear, ditto, daily five times.
- VAUXHALL, C. No. 91, Gracechurch street, hourly, from M. ten to A. nine. Cart, George and gate, ditto, daily, A. two Bell, Bell yard, daily, N. twelve, Bell, Bell savage yard, Ludgate hill, daily A. two. White hart, Strand, daily N. twelve.
- Uxbridge 18. Post C Bell and crown, Holborn, daily M. half past seven, A. two, three. C. Bell, ditto, daily M. eight, A. three Sum. two Win. Bull, ditto. daily M. eight, A three, *sun.* M. seven.
- Walthamstow, 7. C. Vine, Bishopsgate within, daily A. 6, Sum. five, Win. *sun.* M. ten. Green dragon, ditto, daily M. nine, A. three Bull, ditto, daily M. ten, A. six.
- Walworth, C. Pewter platter, Gracechurch street, hourly, from M. nine to A. eight, Green dragon, Fleet street, daily N. twelve. A. three, eight.
- Wanstead 8. C. Three Nuns, Whitechapel, daily M. half past ten, A. five, seven, *sun.* M. nine, ten, Bull, ditto, daily M. ten, A. three, seven, Bull, Leadenhall street, daily A. three, *sun.* M. half past nine, Saracen's head, Aldgate, daily M. eleven, A. seven, Sum. six Win.
- Wandsworth, 7. C. Spread eagle, Gracechurch street, daily, *sun.* excepted, A. three, Cross keys, ditto, daily, M. ten, A. six, Pewter platter, ditto, daily M. eleven, A. seven, *sun.* M. ten, Kings and key, Fleet street, daily M. half past ten, A. half past six *sun.* M. half past nine.
- Wimbledon 10. C. New inn, Old Bailey, daily M. half past ten, A. half past five, *sun.* M. ten, Goose and gridiron, St. Paul's church yard, daily M. half past ten, A. half past five, White hart, Strand, daily M. eleven, A. six.
- Windsor, 24. Post C. Bell savage, Ludgate hill, daily M. seven, A. one, two, White horse cellar, Piccadilly, daily M. eight, A. two, three, White bear, ditto, daily 5 times. C. Swan, Charing-cross, daily A. half past two, Swan with two necks, Lad lane, daily M. seven, A. one, half past two.
- Woolwich 9. C. Cross keys, Gracechurch street, daily A. six, Bell, Bell yard, Gracechurch street, daily M. nine, A. three, seven, Swan, Charing cross, daily M. nine, N. twelve, A. eight, Hope, ditto, daily M. nine, half past eleven, Horse shoe and magpye, Bridge street, Westminster, daily M. nine, N. twelve, A. eight.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS, COFFEE-HOUSES,
TAVERNS, INNS, &c. IN LONDON.

(Chiefly for the Accommodation of Families.)

THE Royal Hotel and Tavern, Pall-Mall. The nobility and gentry are elegantly accommodated with apartments for themselves and families. Dinners of the best sort, with choice viands, and every luxury in season, provided at the shortest notice.

Lothian's Hotel and Coffee-house, Albemarle-street. One of the first houses for elegant accommodation. Large rooms for families, &c. &c.

York Hotel and Coffee-house, Albemarle-street. Likewise an elegant house for genteel families, &c. Good order, wines, spirits, &c.

St. James's Hotel, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly. Much frequented by the nobility and gentry. An elegant suite of rooms for the accommodation of families and single gentlemen.

Blake's Hotel, same street. Conducted upon a similar plan

Durant's Hotel, same street, and upon the same plan.

Miller and Reddish's (late Grenier's) in the same street. A large house, conducted upon the same plan.

Bath Hotel, Arlington-street, Piccadilly. A large suite of rooms, where the public may be elegantly accommodated.

Grand Hotel, Covent-garden. A very elegant house, where families and single gentlemen are accommodated in a superior style.

The British Imperial Hotel, Tavern, and Coffee-house, the other side of Covent Garden. Conducted upon a similar plan.

The Shakespeare Tavern, &c. the Piazza. A celebrated house where the Electors of Westminster, and other public bodies, meet to dine, &c.

Easty's Hotel, &c. Southampton-street, Covent-garden. Conducted upon a similar plan to most houses of that description.

Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand. An elegant house of entertainment, where large parties frequently assemble for musical, convivial, and other purposes.

Freemason's Tavern and Hall, Great Queen-street, Long Acre. A very celebrated house of entertainment, and much frequented by gentlemen belonging to that honorable society. *Now shut up.*

Osborne's Hotel, Adam-street, Adelphi. Genteel rooms for the accommodation of families, and single gentlemen.

————— *Hotel*, John-street, Adelphi. A much-frequented genteel place, similar to the above.

London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Contains an elegant suit of rooms, where merchants and gentlemen frequently meet in large parties to discuss public business and partake of excellently well-dressed dinners.

Paul's Head, Cateaton-street. A house on a smaller scale, but in other respects similar to the above.

Hotel de la Sabloniere, Leicester-square. A truly desirable coffee, dining, and lodging-house. Parties are accommodated in the English and French style. An excellent billiard-table in the room where Hogarth drew many of his admirable pieces.

Ibbetson's Hotel, Vere-street, Oxford-street. Families and single gentlemen are accommodated on liberal terms.

Lewis's New London Tavern, Cheapside. For assemblies, large dinner parties, clubs, &c.

List of respectable Coffee-houses situated to the EAST of Temple-bar, in which the particular Business of each is accurately and fully described.

HAMERO's Coffee-house, Water-lane, Tower-st. Much used by sugar-brokers and dealers. Dinners dressed, and beds made up.

Sams's Coffee-house, adjoining the Custom-house, Thames-street. Frequented in general by ship-agents and brokers. Dinners dressed, and beds made up, or procured.

Coal Exchange Coffee-house, Lower Thames-street. Frequented mostly by coal-factors, merchants, and others belonging to the coal trade, &c.

Orange Coffee-house, opposite the Custom-house. Used by brokers, merchants, &c.

Corn Exchange Coffee-house, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street. Frequented by corn-chandlers, meal-factors, and others, concerned in the corn trade, &c. Dinners dressed, and beds procured.

Langbourn Coffee-house, Fenchurch-street. Much frequented by merchants and others, concerned in the West India trade. Dinners dressed, beds, &c.

Lloyd's Subscription Coffee-house, over the west end of the Royal Exchange, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, under-writers, insurance, stock and exchange brokers, &c.

Garraway's Coffee-house, 'Change-alley, Cornhill. Frequented principally by brokers in merchandize, &c. There are commodious rooms for the sale of estates, ships, barges, and other commodities. Dinners dressed in the afternoon, and beds made up.

Baker's Coffee-house, 'Change-alley, Cornhill. Mostly frequented by merchants and others, concerned in the timber trade, inland and foreign. Dinners dressed and beds procured.

New York Coffee-house, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill. Frequented by ship-brokers, merchants, &c. Dinners, beds, &c.

Hamburgh Coffee-house, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants and captains trading to Hamburgh, Scotland, &c. Dinners dressed, and beds made up, or procured.

Batson's Coffee-house, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants in general. Dinners at four o'clock, and beds made up, or procured.

John's and Turkey Coffee-house, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, brokers, &c. Dinners dressed, and beds procured.

Rainbow Coffee-house, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants and brokers in general. Dinners at four o'clock. (Good wines and lodgings.)

Toms's Coffee-house, Cornhill. Frequented by French, Italian, and foreign merchants, trading abroad. Dinners at four and five o'clock, and beds made up.

Africa and Senegal Coffee-house, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants and captains trading to those parts. Dinners from two to five every day. (Good wines and lodgings.)

Jamaica Coffee-house, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill. Frequented by West-India merchants, &c. Dinners dressed, and beds made up or procured.

Jerusalem and East-India Coffee-house, Cowper's Court, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants and gentlemen concerned in the East-India company's service. Dinners dressed, beds, &c.

Virginia and Maryland Coffee-house, Newman's Court, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, &c. trading to those parts. Good dinners and beds.

Carolina and Honduras Coffee-house, Birchin-lane, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, &c. trading to America. Dinners dressed in the afternoon, and beds made up, or procured.

Wills's Coffee-house, Bank-buildings, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, brokers, &c. trading to Spain and Oporto. Dinners dressed in the afternoon, and beds procured.

Bank Coffee-house, opposite the Bank. Frequented, in general, by the stock brokers, and Bank clerks. Dinners dressed, good wines, &c.

Stock Exchange Coffee-house, over the Stock Exchange, in Threadneedle-street. Frequented by merchants, brokers, and mercantile people in general. Excellent dinners dressed every afternoon, and beds, procured.

American and New England Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street. Frequented by merchants, &c. trading to New England. Dinners dressed every afternoon, good wines, and beds made up, or procured.

Antigallican Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street. Frequented, in general, by foreign merchants. Dinners dressed every afternoon, &c. beds procured.

Frigsby's Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street. Frequented by merchants and stock brokers. Dinners dressed, beds, &c.

Cole's Coffee-house and Tavern, Ball-court, Cornhill. Frequented by merchants, &c. Coffee-room dinner from two to five every afternoon. Excellent wines, and comfortable accommodation of every description.

City Coffee-house, Cheapside. No regular dinner, nor beds made up.

St. Paul's and Doctors' Commons Coffee-house, St. Paul's Church-yard. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the Cathedral, Doctors' Commons, &c. Breakfasts and dinners regularly supplied, and beds procured if wanting.

Chapter Coffee-house, Paternoster-row. Frequented chiefly by the clergy and literary characters. All the London and Country newspapers are taken in, and an excellent library, for the accommodation of subscribers. Dinners regularly dressed, and good beds made up or procured.

London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. Much frequented by gentlemen from the country concerned in business. Dinners dressed, and beds made up.

York Coffee-house, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. A very excellent house of accommodation, and much frequented by the neighbouring gentry. Good dinners, wines, and lodgings.

Globe Coffee-house, &c. Fleet-street. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the Inns of Court, and other parts contiguous. Good wines, and dinners at half past four o'clock; beds made up.

Anderton's Coffee-house, Fleet-street. Chiefly frequented by professional gentlemen. Excellent dinners at four o'clock in the afternoon, with good wines, beds, and every other necessary accommodation.

Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street. Frequented by the attorneys, &c. belonging to the adjoining inns of court. Soups and dinners every day, with all the country newspapers, good wines, and beds.

Coffee-houses WEST of Temple-bar.

GEORGE's Coffee-house, Temple-bar, Strand. Frequented by professional gentlemen, and others. A good house for tea, coffee, soups, and other refreshments.

Saunders Coffee-house, opposite the new church, in the Strand. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to Somerset-place. Good dinners and beds.

Oxford and Cambridge Coffee-house, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the theatres and Somerset-place. Good dinners and beds.

Somerset Coffee-house, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen employed at Somerset-place. Tea, coffee, and soups.

New Exchange Coffee-house, Strand, Frequented by professional gentlemen and others, who have business at Somerset-place. Good dinners and beds.

Turk's Head and Bath Coffee-house, Strand. Frequented mostly by gentlemen belonging to Somerset-place. Good breakfasts, dinners, and beds.

Holyand's Coffee-house, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the theatres and Somerset-place. Tea, coffee, dinners, and beds.

Cecil-street Coffee-house, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen of the navy and others. Tea, coffee, and soups; good dinners and beds.

Hungerford Coffee-house, Strand. Frequented by the navy and army officers. Good dinners and accommodations for officers and single gentlemen.

Spring Garden Coffee-house, Charing-cross. Frequented mostly by gentlemen of the army. Good dinners, beds, and every other accommodation necessary.

Cannon Coffee-house, Cockspur-street. Elegant dinners, wines, and soups, regularly served in the coffee-room. Good rooms for parties, and excellent beds.

British Coffee-house, Cockspur-street, remarkable for good breakfasts, jellies, &c.

St. James's Coffee-house, opposite the palace-gate. Frequented by gentlemen of the army and navy. Excellent dinners dressed, and good beds made up.

Royal Coffee-house, &c. No. 1, St. James's-street. The public are accommodated on very liberal terms. Large parties frequently meet to dine.

The Smyrna Coffee-house, St. James's-street. Gentlemen meet on purpose to play at billiards.

Parsloe's Subscription Room, St. James's-street. Famed for elegant dinners, and a chess-club. N. B. The only one in England.

Hatchett's Coffee-house, Piccadilly. Much frequented on account of its proximity to the villages westward of London. Good dinners, wines, and beds.

Gloucester Coffee-house, Piccadilly. Similar to the above. Good soups, dinners, wines, and beds.

Brunett's Coffee-house, &c. Leicester-square. A very respectable house, much frequented by gentlemen who reside in that neighbourhood. Good dinners, wines, and beds.

Coffee-houses in different Streets between the 'Change, and the WEST END of the Town.

GUILHALL Coffee-house, King-street, Cheapside. Frequented by merchants and gentlemen on mercantile affairs. Dinners, beds, &c. on the usual terms.

Aldersgate-street Coffee-house, Aldersgate-street. A respectable house, frequented by neighbouring gentlemen. Soups, jellies, and every other refreshment.

Brown's Coffee-house, Mitre-court, leading to the Temple. Chiefly frequented by gentlemen of the law. Tea, coffee, and other refreshments.

Joe's Coffee-house, in the same court. Frequented by professional gentlemen, and on the same plan as the above.

Grecian Coffee-house, Devereux-court, leading to the Temple. Similar in every respect to the above.

Temple Coffee-house, Devereux-court. Frequented by gentlemen of the law, and conducted upon the same plan as those before-mentioned.

George's Coffee-house, Devereux-court. Similar in every respect to the above.

Baptist's Head Coffee-house, Chancery-lane. Frequented by professional gentlemen, and similar in other respects to the above.

George's Coffee-house, Chancery-lane. Frequented mostly by professional gentlemen. On the same plan as the foregoing.

Serjeant's-inn Coffee-house, Chancery-lane. Similar to the above.

Symonds-inn Coffee-house, Chancery-lane. Same plan as the above.

Wills Coffee-house, Searle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Same as the above. Good dinners and beds.

New Inn Coffee-house and Tavern, Wych-street, St. Clement's. Frequented mostly by gentlemen of the law. Good dinners, wines, and beds.

St. Clement's Coffee-house, and Angel Inn, near St. Clement's Church. Frequented by professional gentlemen, and similar to the above.

Navy Coffee-house, Newcastle-street, Strand. Excellent wines, good dinners, and beds.

Staples and Lincoln's-inn Coffee-house, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Frequented in general by gentlemen of the law belonging to those inns. Refreshments upon the same terms as other coffee-houses.

Serle's Coffee-house, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Frequented chiefly by gentlemen of the law. Good soups, dinners, and beds.

Prince of Orange Coffee-house, corner of Cockspur-street, and the Hay-market. Good breakfasts, dinners, and beds.

Mecklenburgh Coffee-house, Cockspur-street. Similar to the above.

George's Coffee-house, Coventry-street, Hay-market. Tea, coffee, wines, and beds.

Rainbow Coffee-house, King-street, Covent-garden. Similar in most respects to the above.

Nott's Coffee-house, &c. Bell-yard, Temple-bar. A very convenient house for a good breakfast or dinner.

Garrick's-head Coffee-house, Bow-street, Covent-garden. Mostly frequented by gentlemen of the theatres. Dinners every afternoon, and beds if required.

Drury-lane Coffee-house, Brydges-street, Covent-garden. Similar to the above. Soups, dinners, good wines, and spirits.

Bedford Coffee-house, under the Piazza, Covent-garden. A truly genteel house, where the best of accommodation is to be met with.

Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden. Good soups, dinners, and beds.

Richardson's Coffee-house, Piazza, Covent-garden. Good soups, dinners, &c.

Tavistock Coffee-house and Public Breakfast-room, Piazza, Covent-garden. A good house, much frequented by theatrical and other gentlemen.

Old Hummums, adjoining. Similar in most respects to the above. Famous for good beds and other conveniences.

New Hummums Coffee-house, &c. Covent-garden. A excellent place for good beds and breakfast, with the convenience of hot and cold baths.

Old Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's-street, Charing-cross. A very respectable house, and much frequented by gentlemen in that neighbourhood. Good dinners, wines, and beds.

New Slaughter's Coffee-house, same street. Similar in most respects to the above.

Saulieu's Coffee-house, Nassau-street, the corner of Gerard-street, Soho. Chiefly frequented by French gentlemen. Dinners and soups ready at all hours; good wines and spiritous liquors.

Salopian Coffee-house, Parliament-street. Frequented by gentlemen of the army, &c. Good dinners, wines, and lodgings.

Parliament Coffee-house, Parliament-street. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the treasury. Excellent accommodations of every description.

Storey's Gate Coffee-house, the bottom of Great George-street, Westminster. A well-frequented house, pleasantly situated, commanding a view of St. James's Park; and many of the public buildings in its vicinity. Good soups, dinners, wines, and lodgings.

King's Arms Coffee-house, Bridge-street, Westminster. A very good house for dinners, wines, and lodgings.

Westminster Coffee-house, same street. Frequented by gentlemen of the transport-office, and its neighbourhood.

Coffee-houses between Newgate-street, and the upper End of Oxford-road.

BRUTON's Coffee-house, Newgate-street, Chiefly frequented by graziers, butchers, and people belonging to the market. A regular dinner every day at half-past two o'clock.

Owen's and Sagoe's Coffee-house, Holborn. Frequented in general by professional gentlemen. Coffee-room dinner at four o'clock. Beds made up, and every other necessary accommodation.

Furnival's-inn Coffee-house. Frequented by gentlemen of the law, and other professional characters. Good soups

and a coffee-room, dinner at four o'clock, with excellent beds.

Gray's-inn Coffee-house, Holborn. Frequented by gentlemen belonging to the inns of court. A regular coffee-room, dinner every day at four and five o'clock, beds and every accommodation on the usual terms.

Queen's Head Coffee-house, High Holborn. Frequented by professional gentlemen. A well-dressed dinner every day at half-past four and five o'clock, with good wines and beds.

White Hart Coffee-house, Holborn. Frequented by gentlemen of the law. An excellent dinner every afternoon at four o'clock, beds made up, and genteel accommodation, on very liberal terms.

George and Blue Boar Coffee-house, Holborn. A very convenient place for those who wish to receive intelligence from the West of England, as most of the coaches going and coming from those parts set off from the inn adjoining.

Fladong's Coffee-house, Hotel, &c. Oxford-street. A very commodious house where single gentlemen and families are elegantly accommodated with excellent dinners, good wines, and beds.

Stratford Coffee-house, near Stratford-place, Oxford-street. An ordinary at four o'clock in the afternoon. Good wines and beds.

Hyde-park Coffee-house, &c. upper end of Oxford-street. A very convenient place, where may be had good dinners, wines, and beds.

Blenheim Coffee-house, Blenheim-street, Bond-street. A respectable coffee-room, with every necessary accommodation for single gentlemen.

The following are the most considerable Eating-Houses, EAST of Temple-bar.

In these, Dinners, Suppers, &c. are served or dressed at a short Notice, and at a moderate Expence.

THE Cock, behind the Royal Exchange. One of the most celebrated houses in the metropolis, for turtle

gravy, and other soups, excellent dinners, and the best of wines. It is computed that 500 persons (on an average) regularly dine here every day, and from its being so contiguous to the Exchange, is truly convenient to the commercial world.

The Crown Eating-house, Bow-lane, Cheapside. Frequented mostly by gentlemen in mercantile situations. Well-dressed dinners every day from one to five, on reasonable terms. Good wines, spirits, and beds.

The Queen's Arms Tavern and Eating-house, Newgate-street. An established house, noted for a copious bill of fare.

Dolly's Beef-steak house, King's Head-court, Newgate-street. Well known for cooking beef-steaks in the highest perfection.

Lamb Eating-house, Bearbinder-lane, near the Mansion-house. Dinners dressed from one to five.

The Horse-shoe, Newgate-street. A very good house for beef-steaks, mutton-chops, &c.

The Salutation Tavern and Eating-house, Newgate-street. An ordinary every day at two o'clock, and chops dressed at all hours.

Queen's Arms Eating-house, Bird-in-hand-court, Cheapside. An excellent ordinary every day at three and four o'clock.

The Marlborough Head, Bishopsgate-street, near the gate of the Excise-office. Good rooms for the reception of company. Frequented mostly by gentlemen belonging to the Excise-office and South-sea-house. No regular ordinary, but chops dressed in a few minutes.

The Three Pidgeons, Butcher-hall-lane, Newgate-street. A very good house, where refreshment is instantly provided, with great civility.

Mascor's Eating-house, in the Old Bailey. Celebrated for boiled beef, hot every day from twelve to four, on very moderate terms.

The Barley Mow, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street. An old established house, where roast and boiled is regularly served every day from one to five. Roasted potatoes every evening during the winter season.

The Cheshire Cheese, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street. A good house for a luncheon, &c.

Eating-houses WEST of Temple-bar.

DOG Tavern, Holywell-street, Strand. A very comfortable house for beef-steaks or mutton-chops.

Betty's Chop-house, No. 315, Strand. Dinners from one to five. A good larder, wines, and spirits.

The Coal Hole, Fountain-court, Strand. Frequented by gentlemen in that neighbourhood.

The Constitution Eating-house, Bedford-street, Covent-garden. An ordinary every day at four o'clock.

The Wrekin Tavern and Eating-house, Broad-court, Covent-garden. Very comfortable dinners.

Besides the Eating-houses there are a variety of convenient and cheap houses, called *COOKS-SHOPS*, scattered over every part of the town, in which a dinner may be had at the very low rate of one shilling, and one shilling and sixpence.

ALAMODE BEEF-HOUSES and *SOUP-SHOPS* are also in great plenty.

And at every decent Public-house, of which there are too many thousands in the metropolis, entertainment may be had by those who have money to command it.

List of the PRINCIPAL INNS, or HOUSES at which Mail and Stage Coaches put up in London.

THE Golden Cross, Charing-cross. All the requisites of an inn, tavern, hotel, and coffee-house, are met with at this house. A good larder and excellent wines, with coaches to all parts of England, daily.

The Belle Sauvage, Tavern, &c. Ludgate-hill. Is much frequented by travellers, A good coffee-room, with newspapers, and coaches to and from many parts of England.

George and Blue Boar, High Holborn. From this inn coaches set out every day to all parts of the west and north of England. A larder and beds.

Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street. Good accommodation for families and single gentlemen. A public din-

mer every afternoon at half past three o'clock. Good wines, spirits, and beds.

Bull and Mouth, (or Bologne Mouth,) Bull and Mouth-street. An old established house, whence coaches and waggons set out every day for all parts of England. A good larder and coffee-room, with beds, for the accommodation of travellers.

Swan with Two Necks, Lad-lane. The western mails, as well as coaches to all parts, set out from this house daily. It has a good larder, coffee-room, and beds, and furnishes every other accommodation.

The Angel, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand. An old established house, much frequented by Scotch gentlemen and persons from the north. A larder, and an ordinary every day at two o'clock. Good wines and beds.

The White Horse, Fetter-lane. The Gosport, Yarmouth, and many other stages, set out daily from this house. Excellent accommodation of every description for travellers.

Bolt in Tun, Fleet-street. The Portsmouth and other stages set out from this inn, where travellers are well accommodated.

Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street. Many stages to the west and north of England go from this place, and it affords good lodgings, and other entertainment.

Saracen's Head, Snow-hill. The Plymouth and other coaches set off from this place daily. Travellers meet with comfortable accommodation.

Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street. Well known for its expeditious vehicles to the adjacent parts of Kent and Surry. A good larder, wines, and beds.

Saracen's Head, Aldgate. A respectable inn where many of the Essex and Sussex coaches put up. A good larder, wines, and lodgings.

Cross Keys, Wood-street. Long celebrated for the attention paid to families and single gentlemen, who are accommodated in a very genteel manner, on moderate terms. The Yarmouth, Manchester, York, Chester, and a number of other coaches, put up at this inn.

Old White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly. This house is well known to the public, on account of the great number of

stage-coaches which regularly call there. In a pleasant coffee-room, passengers can wait for any of the stages; and travellers, in general, are well accommodated with beds, &c.

Castle, Wood-street. The Manchester, Derby, Buxton, and other waggons, set out from the above inn every afternoon; and goods are here taken in for the fly boats belonging to the Grand Junction Canal, which sets out daily from Paddington.

Axe, Aldermanbury. Waggons set out daily to Liverpool, Derby, Nottingham, Manchester, and other places,

The Angel, Islington. A very large and respectable house, much frequented by country gentlemen, graziers, &c. from the north, who are well accommodated with dinners, wines, and lodgings.

Saracen's Head, Friday-street. The Reading, Maidenhead, Bath, Bristol, and many other coaches, set out daily from this inn; where are good beds, and every other accommodation.

The Blossoms, Lawrence-lane. The Maidstone, Chatham, Brighton, and other Kent and Sussex coaches, set out from the above inn daily. A good larder, coffee-room, and lodgings.

The Spur, Borough. A house much frequented by persons from different parts of Kent and Surry. A regular ordinary every day at the early hour of half past twelve o'clock. Good lodgings.

As the particulars relative to all the inns are somewhat similar, it would only be to swell this work to an immoderate size, to repeat these uniform descriptions. The following is an alphabetical list, which includes the whole of the principal inns in London, at all of which board and lodging are afforded on moderate terms:

Angel, behind St. Clement's.

— Fleet-market.

Bear, Basinghall-street.

Bell, Wood-street.

— Holborn,

- Bell Warwick-lane.
 — Friday-street.
 Bell and Crown, Holborn.
 Black Bear, Piccadilly.
 Blossoms, Lawrance-lane.
 Blue Boar, Whitechapel.
 Bull, Whitechapel.
 — Leadenhall-street.
 — Bishopsgate-street.
 — Holborn.
 Castle, Wood-street,
 Catherine-wheel, Bishopsgate-street.
 ————— Borough.
 Crown, Blackman-street.
 Cross Keys, Gracechurch-street.
 ————— St. John-street.
 ————— Wood-street.
 Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street.
 George, Borough.
 ————— Smithfield.
 Golden Lion, St. John's-street.
 Green Dragon, Bishopsgate-street.
 Half-moon, Borough.
 King's Arms, Leadenhall-street.
 ————— Holborn-bridge.
 King's Head, Borough.
 Nelson's, London-wall.
 Nag's Head, Borough.
 New, Old Bailey.
 Oxford Arms, Warwick-lane.
 Queen's Head, Borough.
 Ram, Smithfield.
 Red Lion, Aldersgate.
 Saracen's Head, Aldgate.
 ————— Friday-street.
 Spur, Borough.
 Swan, Whitechapel.
 ————— Blackman-street.
 ————— Holborn-bridge.
 Talbot, Whitechapel.
 ————— Southwark.

Three Cups, Aldersgate-street.
 Three Nuns, Whitechapel.
 Vine, Bishopsgate-street.
 White Bear, Piccadilly.
 White Hart, Borough.
 ———— St. John's-street.
 White Horse, Cripplegate.
 ———— Friday-street,
 ———— Fetter-lane.
 ———— (Old) Piccadilly.
 ———— (New) Piccadilly.
 Windmill, St. John's-street.

LODGING HOUSES.

Independantly of the great variety of accommodations for strangers, which have been already described, ready-furnished lodgings, by the week or month, may be met with in private houses in most of the second, third, and fourth rate streets, on terms which vary according to the quality and extent of the apartments. Upon the first floor, ready furnished rooms may be had from one to three, four, or five guineas per week: and, upon the second floor, they are about two-thirds of those prices. When a lodging is taken it is necessary to be very particular about the articles which are to be furnished, and the attendance which is expected. When it is left, such notice should be given as was previously agreed upon.

RENT OF HOUSES.

In the great Squares and principal Streets, houses, according to their size, let at from £200 to £500 per annum. In the second rate streets they let from £100 to £200. In the third and fourth rate streets from £40 to £100. In the great Trading Streets, besides a premium for the lease, according to its length, the Rents run from £100 to £400 per annum. And in the second and third rate Trading Streets, they let from £30 to £40 or £80 per annum.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Besides the baths attached to many of the great hotels and coffee-houses there are Public Baths.

At Peerless Pool, City-road.

In Cold Bath-fields.

Long Acre.

In Old Gravel-lane.

Bagnio-court, Newgate-street.

A floating bath at Westminster-bridge.

In Chapel-court, Vere-street.

In Berkeley-square.

In Park-street.

In St. James's-street.

In Well's-street, Cripplegate.

In St. Mary-Axe.

And a sea-water bath near the Adelphi in the Strand.

Other sea-water baths, to be supplied by pipes from Brighthelmstone, are intended to be erected on a most extensive scale at Lambeth!

AGENCY OFFICES.

There are several of these for the letting and procuring of houses and lodgings, and for the negotiation of a great variety of business. The principal of them are:

In Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

In Pall Mall.

In Lombard-street.

In King-street, Cheapside. And

In Cavendish-street, Oxford-street.

OFFICES FOR SERVANTS.

The most respectable institution of this kind is at No. 10, Pall Mall. There are others:

On Holborn-hill.

At Charing-cross.

Near St. Clement's Church.

And on Snow-hill.

DIRECTORIES, OR BOOKS OF ADDRESSES,
PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

Kent's Directory. And
The Post-office Directory, containing the addresses
of all persons in trade.

The Court and City Guide, containing the ad-
dresses of private persons, and of the gentry and
nobility.

The Court Calendar, containing all the persons in
public offices.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

In addition to the detailed particulars which have been
given in the body of this Work, relative to the most
important of the Institutions in the Metropolis, we
conceive it will be interesting to the Reader, to pre-
sent him with the following general Summary, ex-
tracted from Mr. COLQUHOUN'S late Publication.
This Gentleman divides the Institutions into the fol-
lowing Classes :

1st. For Education.

- 16 Inns of Court and Chancery, for educating Students to the
Profession of the Law, &c. &c.
 - 5 Colleges—viz. One for the Improvement of the Clergy,
London-wall, one for Divinity and Astronomy, called
Gresham College, one for Physicians, Warwick-lane,
one for the study of Civil Law, Doctors-commons, and
the Herald's College.
 - 62 Schools, or Public Seminaries—the principal of which are
Westminster-school, Blue-coat school, or Christ's Hos-
pital, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors, Charter-house, St.
Martin's School, &c. &c. &c. where about 5000 young
persons are educated.
 - 237 Schools belonging to the different Parishes, where about
9000 Male and Female Children are educated in Read-
ing, Writing, and Accounts.
 - 3730 Private Schools, for all the various Branches of Male and
Female Education, including some for Deaf and Dumb.
- Tot. 4050 Seminaries of Education.

*The following Schools deserve particular Enumeration; though
probably there are many others which might equally deserve notice:—*

- 1 Asylum for poor friendless, deserted, Girls, under twelve
years of age, Vauxhall-road - - - - - 1758
- 2 Orphan Working-school, for Children of Dissenters,
City-road
- 3 Philanthropic Society, St. George's-fields, for Children of
Criminal Parents, and young Delinquents.

- 4 Freemasons' School, for Female Orphans, St. George's-fields - - - - - 1788
- 5 Marine Society, for educating poor destitute Boys to the Sea, in Bishopsgate-street - - - - - 1756
- 6 British or Welch Charity-school, Gray's-inn-lane - - - - - 1718
- 7 French Charity-school, Windmill-st, Tottenham-court-road 1747
- 8 School for Soldiers' Girls, at Chelsea, supported by Ladies 1709
- 9 Neal's Mathematical School, for teaching Navigation, &c. to poor Children, King's-head-court, Gough-square, Fleet-street - - - - - 1715
- 10 School for Children of the Clergy; the Boys at Thirsk, Yorkshire, the Girls at Lisson-green, Paddington.— Secretary, J. Topham, Esq. No. 5, Gray's-inn-square 1749
- 11 Day-school of Industry, for Boys and Girls, Paradise-street, Mary-le-bone - - - - - 1791
- 12 Another, No. 68, Edgware-road, for Girls - - - - - 1784
- 13 Ladies' Charity-school, King-street, Snow-hill - - - - - 1702
- 14 Walworth Female Charity-school
- 15 Saint Anne's Society, hitherto at Lavenham, Suffolk, about to be removed to Camberwell, for Boys and Girls (extended in 1733 and 1791) - - - - - 1709
- 16 Grey-coat hospital, Artillery-ground, Westminster.
- 17 Green-coat hospital, Ditto.

2. Religion and Morals.

- 1 The Society for giving effect to his Majesty's Proclamation against Vice and Immorality - - - - - 1787
- 2 The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn - - - - - 1699
- 3 The Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Dean's-yard, Westminster - - - - - 1701
- 4 The Society for promoting Religious Knowledge, by distributing Books among the Poor.—Secretary, Mr. Watts, Founder's-hall, Lothbury - - - - - 1715
- 5 The Society for promoting Charity-schools, in Ireland, Merchant Seaman's Office.
- 6 The Society for Religious Instruction to the Negroes in the West-Indies - - - - - 1793
- 7 The Society for preventing Crimes, by prosecuting Swindlers, Sharpers, and Cheats, Gough-square, Fleet-street 1767
- 8 British Society for the Encouragement of Servants, No. 27, Hay-market - - - - - 1792
- 9 Society for giving Bibles to Soldiers and Sailors, No. 427, Oxford-street - - - - - 1780
- 10 Dr. Bray's Charity for providing Parochial Libraries, No. 5, Ave-Maria-lane.
- 11 Society for Relief of poor pious Clergymen - - - - - 1788
- 12 Queen Anne's Bounty for the Augmentation of small Livings of Clergymen.—Secretary, R. Burn, Esq. Duke-street, Westminster - - - - - 1703
- 13 Sunday Schools in various Parishes.
- 14 Sunday School Society, for giving Bibles, &c. and otherwise furthering the Purposes of Sunday Schools.—Secretary, Mr. Prestill, No. 47, Cornhill - - - - - 1785

3. *For Learning, and the useful and fine Arts.*

- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 1 | Royal Society, incorporated for promoting useful Knowledge | 1663 |
| 2 | Antiquarian Society, Somerset-place | 1751 |
| 3 | Society, or Trustees of the British Museum | 1753 |
| 4 | Society of Artists of Great-Britain, Strand | 1765 |
| 5 | Royal Academy of Arts, Somerset-place | 1773 |
| 6 | Society for the Encouragement of Learning, Crane-court, Fleet-street. | |
| 7 | Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Adelphi-buildings. | |
| 8 | Medical Society of London, Bolt-court, Fleet-street | 1773 |
| 9 | Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. | |
| 10 | Veterinary College, near St. Pancras church. | |
| 11 | Royal Institution for applying the Arts to the common Purposes of Life | 1799 |

4. *Asylums for the Indigent and Helpless.*

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 107 | Alms-houses endowed at different periods, where 1352 old men and women are supported, the principal of these houses are— <i>The Trinity Alms-houses</i> , for twenty-eight decayed Ship-masters, in Mile End— <i>Bancroft's Alms-houses</i> , Mile End, for twenty-four poor men— <i>Fishmongers Alms-houses</i> , Newington Butts— <i>Haberdashers Alms-houses</i> , in Hoxton— <i>Jeffrey's Alms-houses</i> Kingsland-road— <i>Sir John Morden's College</i> , for decayed Merchants, at Blackheath— <i>Emanuel, or Lady Dacre's Hospital</i> , Tothill-fields, Westminster. | |
| 1 | London Workhouse, Bishopsgate-street, for decayed old men. | |
| 1 | Bridewell Hospital, an Asylum for Apprentices to different Trades, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. | |
| 1 | Charter-house Hospital, an Asylum for eighty indigent Persons, in Charter-house Square | 1611 |
| 1 | Scottish Hospital for decayed Natives of Scotland, in Crane-court, Fleet-street. | |
| 1 | Welch Hospital, for decayed Natives of Wales, in Gray's Inn-lane. | |
| 1 | French Hospital, for decayed Frenchmen, in St. Luke's, Middlesex | 1719 |
| 1 | Foundling Hospital for deserted Infants, Lamb's Conduit-street | 1739 |
| 1 | Magdalen Hospital, for the Admission of seduced Females, St. George's-fields | 1769 |
| 1 | Lock Asylum, for penitent Female Patients, cured in the Lock Hospital | 1787 |
| 1 | Chelsea Hospital, for worn-out and disabled soldiers | 1670 |
| 1 | Greenwich Hospital, for worn-out and disabled seamen | 1694 |

7. *Institutions for Charitable and Humane Purposes.*

- | | | |
|--|---|------|
| | Humane Society for the Recovery of Drowned and Suffocated Persons, Spital-square, and London Coffee-house | 1773 |
| | Society for the Relief of Clergymens' Widows, Paper-buildings, Temple. | |

- Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, founded by Dr. Squires and Mr. Chamberlaine 1786
- Laudable Society for the Benefit of Widows, Crane-court, Fleet-street.
- Society for the Support of Widows, Surry-street, Strand.
- Society for the Support of poor Artists and their Widows, Strand.
- Three Societies for the Support of decayed Musicians, their Widows, and Children.
- Society for the Relief of decayed Actors.
- Abc-darian Society for the Relief of decayed Schoolmasters.
- Society for the Relief of Authors in Distress.
- Society for the Relief of Officers, their Widows, Children, Mothers, and Sisters.
- Society for Annuities to Widows, Old Fish-street, St. Paul's Church-yard, No. 25.
- Society for the Relief of Sick and Maimed Seamen in the Merchants Service - - - - - 1747
- Society for the Relief of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, instituted by Charter - - - - - 1768
- Rayne's Hospital for forty Girls, who receive 100l. Portion on their Marriage - - - - - 1736
- Society called the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, for apprenticing their indigent Children, No. 5, Gray's-inn-square.
- Freemason's Charity.
- Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for small Debts, Craven-street, Strand.
- Society for bettering the Condition, and increasing the Comforts of the Poor.
- Society for improving the Condition of Chimney-sweepers.
- Five Soup Societies.
- Workhouses.
- Private Asylums for Lunatics.
- 91 Public Companies in the City of London, who give in Charity above £.75,000 a-year.
- Stock's Blind Charity, distributed by the Painter-Stainers Company - - - - - 1786
- Hetherington's Blind Charity, payable at Christ's Hospital - - - - - 1787
- Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Poor, Grange-road, Bermondsey - - - - - 1792
- Charitable Society for Industrious Poor, School-house, Hatton-Garden.
- Society for Charitable Purposes, Wardour-street, Soho 1773
- 1600 Friendly Societies in the metropolis and its vicinity, of which about 800 have enrolled themselves under the act of parliament, 33 George III. cap. 54. They are composed of mechanics and labouring people, who distribute to sick members, and for funerals, sums raised by monthly payments, amounting, on an average, to 1s. 8d. a month, or 20s. a year, and consisting of about 80,000 members, who thus raise annually 80,000l.

ADDENDA.

PAGE 12, *line 4 from the bottom.*—During the four last years of the last century, Six's thermometer out of doors, averaged 49.6; the barometer 22.9; and the average annual depth of rain was nineteen inches; on the hottest day during the four years, in June, 1798, the thermometer stood at 86; and on the coldest day in December, 1796, it fell to 4. in that month it averaged 32.1. In December, 1797, it averaged 42.7; in December, 1798, 35.2; and 1799, 34.3. There are about 209 days in the year without rain, and 156 in which it rains or snows; about 12 is the average of days in which it snows or sleets; the number of cloudy days when the sun scarcely ever appears, is about 50 or 60 out of the 209.

Page 13.—According to Mr. Colquhoun, London contains 8000 streets, lanes, alleys, and courts; 60 squares; and 160,000 houses, warehouses, and other buildings.

Page 16, line 15.—In the year 1650, the total number of deaths were 8,764. In 1700, they were 19,443. In 1750, they were 23,727. In 1798 and 1799, there were 18,000 in each year. And in 1800, they were 23,068, out of whom

6657 died under two years of age,
1742 between seventy and one hundred,
8 upwards of one hundred,
809 of asthma,
162 of apoplexy,
5721 of consumptions,
4512 of convulsions,
1003 of dropsies,
2712 of fevers,
105 of gout,

- 593 of inflammations,
 162 in a state of lunacy,
 395 of measles,
 242 of mortifications,
 2409 of small-pox!!!
 414 from teething.

The small-pox will henceforward happily lose its malignancy, from the introduction of the inoculation for the Cow Pox; a sure preventive, which from its mildness and perfect safeness, does not deserve the name of a disease.

Page 100, line 26.—The king in his crown and robes, and the princes, and all the peers in their robes may be seen by any well-dressed person, on application to the keepers of the house of lords, on any day on which his majesty attends that house on public business. The royal procession to and from the house to St. James's palace, is also deserving of the notice of the curious stranger.

Page 101, line 12.—Independantly of several of the jewels which are inestimable, the value of the precious stones, and plate, contained in this office, is not less than two millions sterling.

Page 113, at the bottom. In the common council chamber, is a capital collection of paintings, presented to the city of London, by the public spirited Alderman Boydell, to whose exertions, during a space of fifty years, the public are in great manner indebted, for the state of perfection which the fine arts have attained in this country. Among them is Mr. COPLEY's celebrated picture of the Siege of Gibraltar. These fine pictures may be seen by application to any of the servants belonging to Guildhall, of whom, or of Alderman Boydell, may be had a book fully describing each of their subjects.

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