

The Liverpool guide ; including a sketch of the environs ; with a map of the town : and directions for sea bathing / By W. Moss.

Contributors

Moss, William.

Publication/Creation

Liverpool : Printed by J. McCreery, for W. Jones ... and sold by Vernor and Hood, London, 1801.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/snfjrk6r>

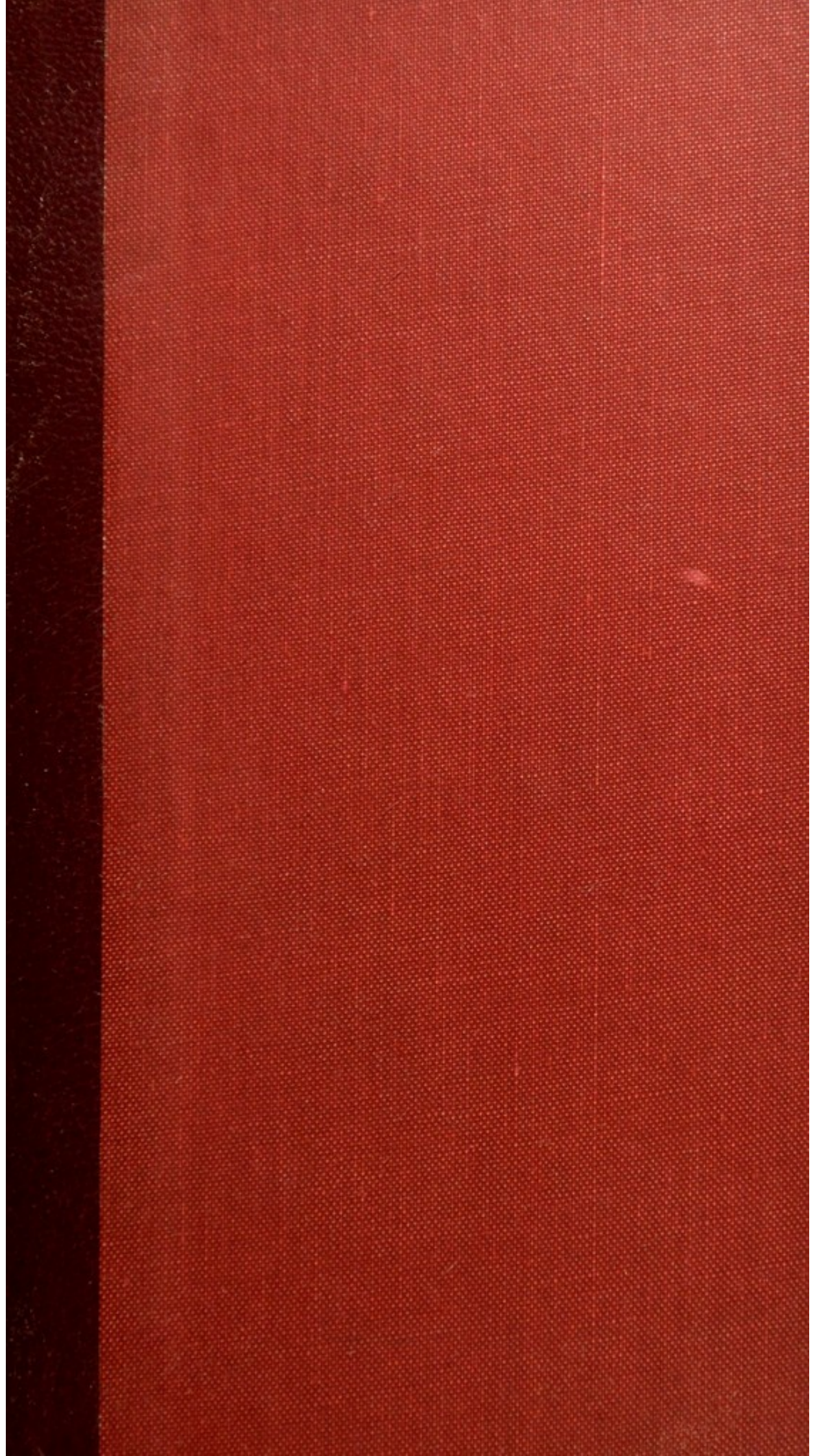
License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

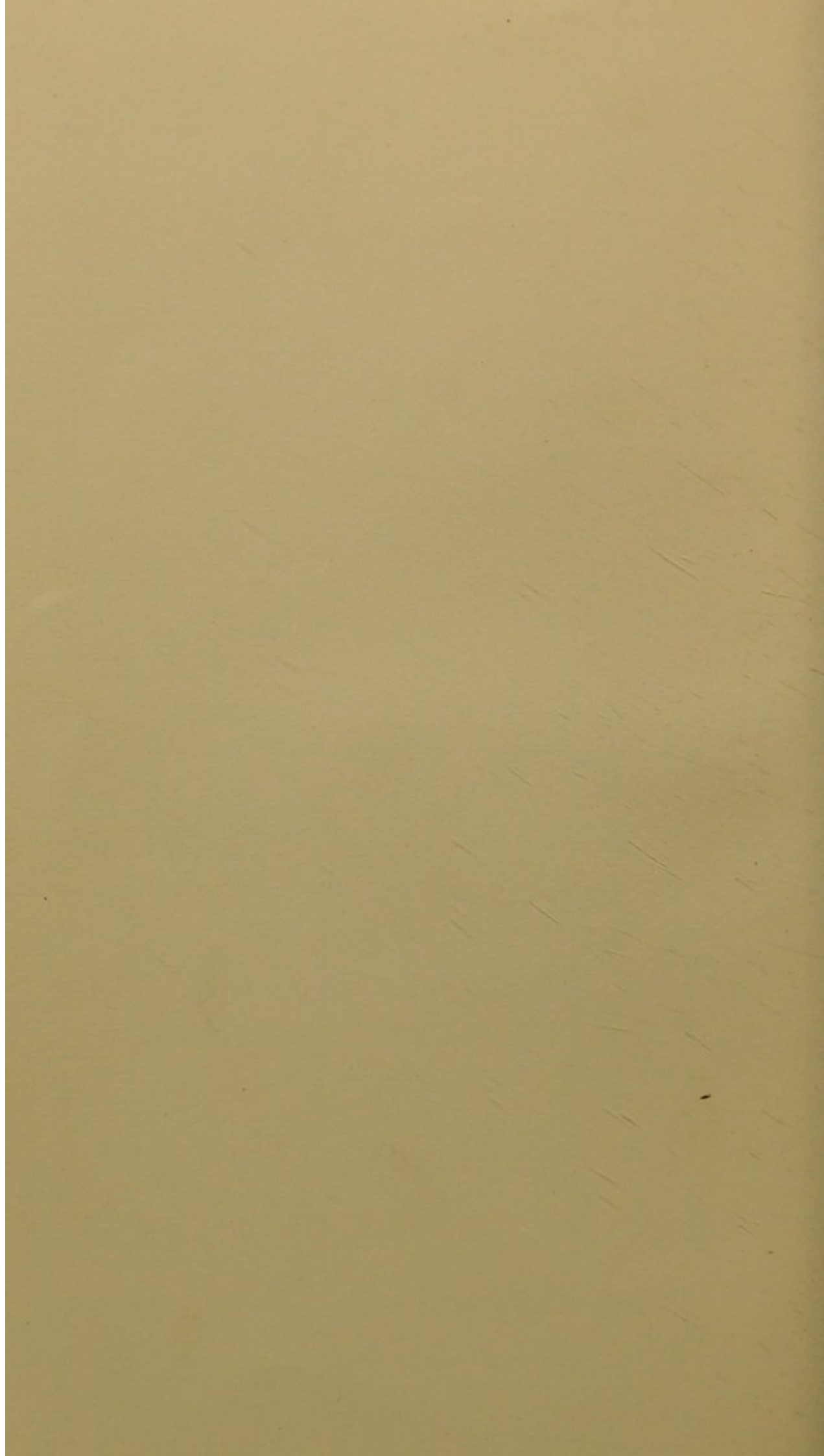


Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



37777/Q





THE
LIVERPOOL GUIDE;

INCLUDING
A SKETCH OF THE ENVIRONS;

WITH
A MAP OF THE TOWN;
AND
DIRECTIONS FOR SEA BATHING.

By W. MOSS.

THE FOURTH EDITION, ENLARGED.



LIVERPOOL:

PRINTED BY J. M^cCREERY,
FOR W. JONES, BOOKSELLER, CASTLE-STREET; AND
SOLD BY VERNOR AND HOOD, LONDON.

1801.

LIVERPOOL GUIDE

THE LIVERPOOL MUSEUM

LIVERPOOL

PRINTED BY J. B. COOPER

306494



TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CLARENCE;
WHOSE UNREMITTED EFFORTS
HAVE BEEN SO GENEROUSLY EXERTED
IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE
COMMERCIAL RIGHTS AND INTERESES
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE,
AND IN WHICH
THOSE OF HIS MAJESTY'S LOYAL AND
FLOURISHING TOWN
OF
LIVERPOOL
ARE SO MUCH INVOLVED;
THIS TRIFLE,
HONOURED AND ENHANCED BY HIS SANCTION,
IS
HUMBLY INSCRIBED,
BY
THE AUTHOR.

LIVERPOOL,
9th August, 1801.

CONTENTS.

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Page</i>
Air, Soil, Population, etc. 133	Infirmary 97
Alms-houses 96	Inns and Taverns. 4
Assemblies 111	Irish Packets, etc. 6
Baths, salt water . . 72, 184	Ladies Charity 101
——, fresh water . . . 78	Lunatic Hospital 97
Bankers 133	Manufactures : 117
Benevolent Society . . . 101	Markets 115
Blind, School for 99	Police, Government, etc. 154
Blue-coat Hospital 98	Poor House 96
Canal to Wigan, etc. . . . 74	Post Office 114
Churches 83 to 93	Prison, New 73
Coffee-houses, etc. 111	——, Old 71
Commerce 122	River, Harbour, and Light-
Concerts 109	House. 42 to 57
Dispensary 98	St. James's Walk 21
Drowned, restoring 100	St. Domingo 80
Dock, Queen's 29	Seamens Hospital 98
——, King's 33	Sciences, Polite Arts,
——, Duke's 36	etc. 119
——, Old 38	Stage Coaches, etc. . . . 115
——, Salt house 37	Sunday Schools 100
——, St. George's 39 and 57	Survey of the Town,
——, Gates 59	Docks, etc. 12 to 83
Docks, Observations on . . 62	Theatre 103
Everton, etc. 79	Tobacco Warehouse 33
Exchange 93	Water 145
Ferry-boats 7 and 44	—————
Fort 72	The Environs 161
General Observations 144	—————
Hackney Coaches, etc. 10	Directions for Sea bathing 175



LIVERPOOL, from having become the first town in the kingdom in point of *size and commercial importance**, the metropolis excepted, has of late engaged much of the public attention.

The advantages the town possesses in its near
 connexion and ready communication, by internal
 B rivers

* These circumstances will be explained in their proper places.

rivers and canals, with the extensive manufacturing town and neighbourhood of Manchester; the coal country of Wigan; the unrivalled potteries of Staffordshire; the exclusive export of salt; its central situation on the western coast of the kingdom, thereby communicating readily with Dublin, and the northern parts of Ireland; and finally the goodness of the Harbour, and the very superior accommodation for Shipping; have all conspired to form it into a vortex, that has nearly swallowed up the foreign trade of Bristol and the other western ports of the kingdom.

Wealth being the result of commerce, the flourishing state of the town has enabled it to make efforts for its internal improvement, and which it has recently done in a manner not a little extraordinary; this, with the pleasant and salubrious situation of the town, the convenience of sea bathing, its various amusements, and the lively cheerful air which regularly pervades it; have of late years made it the resort of *strangers* of all descriptions, for the purposes of health and amusement; and have made it necessary to procure a GUIDE to direct them to and explain such objects as may be most worthy their attention. Although the office of a Guide is so humble as not
to

to command him much respect; he generally meets with civility from his companion.

They who would wish to inform themselves more particularly of the history of the town, its progressive increase of trade and population, and the comparative salubrity of its situation, may, at their leisure, consult the following publications, being all that have appeared on those subjects :

“ *An Efsay towards the History of Liverpool*, by W. ENFIELD; with *Views of the Public Structures*, a *Chart of the Harbour*, and a *Map of the Environs*.”—Folio, 1773. (Scarce)

“ *A Familiar Medical Survey of Liverpool*; addressed to the *Inhabitants*. Containing *Observations on the Situation of the Town*, the *Qualities and Influence of the Air*, the *Employments and Manner of Living of the Inhabitants*, &c. By W. Moss, Surgeon, LIVERPOOL.”—Octavo, 1784. (Scarce)

“ *A General and Descriptive History of the ancient and present State of the Town of Liverpool*, &c.”—Octavo, 1795. No AUTHOR's name.

“ *The Liverpool Directory*, by J. GORE,” 1800.

DR. AIKEN'S "*Description of the Country round Manchester,*" gives a detail of the history and commerce of Liverpool.—4to. 1796.

A plan of the town is now executing, in the same handsome style with that of London and Westminster, and by the same artist.

: *INNS AND TAVERNS*.—The Inns are numerous, and equally variable in their accommodations, adapted to all ranks and descriptions of travellers.

The largest Inn is the *Hotel* at the bottom of Lord-street; where are accommodations for families of the first rank, their retinues, carriages, and horses; as also every other description of travellers, who wish to be well accommodated. There is a public ordinary.—This situation is deemed the most central in the town; it is also the lowest with respect to elevation.

The next in point of magnitude, is the *King's Arms*, in Water-street, near the Exchange; and furnishes accommodations nearly as extensive as the Hotel, either for parties, families, or single travellers.

travellers. It has a public ordinary. It was formerly the successive residence of some of the most distinguished merchants of Liverpool.

Immediately adjoining the King's Arms, is the *Talbot Inn and London Tavern*; and which is very similar, in accommodation, to the former. The Mail and other London coaches put up there. It is much frequented by travellers to and from Dublin. A public ordinary.

The *Crown Inn*, Redcross-street; a commodious house. London and other stage coaches go from hence.

The *Golden Lion*, top of Dale-street; formerly the largest and best Inn in the town, consequently has many accommodations for travellers. Some of the Warrington, Manchester, &c. stage coaches, go from hence. A public ordinary.

The *Angel Inn*, a little lower down in Dale-street; a commodious travellers Inn. Stage-coaches for Warrington, Manchester, &c. likewise go from this house. A public ordinary.

There are other travellers and carriers Inns in Dale-street, High-street, Tythebarn-street, &c.

The

The *Star and Garter*, Paradise-street; a Tavern, not an Inn. Genteel accommodations for parties, for eating or lodging, upon the plan of a regular Tavern.

The *Globe Tavern*, John-street; similiar to the *Star and Garter*. A public ordinary.*

The *York Tavern*, in Williamson-square, is a comfortable house. Houses on the plan of Taverns, are becoming very frequent.

The wines and liquors are in general of a good quality at the principal Inns and Taverns, from the opportunities the keepers have of purchasing them in their pure state, on their immediate landing upon the quays, from abroad.

IRISH, &c. PACKETS.—There are several packets to Dublin, for the exprefs purpose of conveying passengers, horses, carriages and luggage only;

* Private lodgings may always be had, and frequently ready furnished houses by application at the Inns and Taverns.

only ; all of which are very commodious, and sail almost daily, when the wind permits. For particulars, the stranger will be conducted to the different packet-offices for information. There are a number of trading vessels to Dublin and all parts of Ireland, particularly to the northern ports.

There are a few packets to the Isle of Man, of similar construction and convenience with those to Dublin.

FERRY BOATS.—These are numerous across the river into *Cheshire*, to the different ferry-houses. It is to be regretted, that, as at most ferries, the prices and other regulations should not be fixed, so as to be under the control of the magistrate, as on the *Thames* ; which would prevent the daily impositions that are practised, especially upon strangers, and which are frequently to a shameful excess.—These regulations, are however, it seems, about to be adopted.

The ferry houses on the opposite shore in *Cheshire*, are, (beginning with the lowest down the river, northward, and continuing in succession southward, up the river) *Seacomb, Woodside, Rock House, New Ferry, Eastham*, to the *Chester Canal*,
and

LIVERPOOL GUIDE.

and *Runcorn*. The first four are navigated by open boats of different sizes, for the conveyance of passengers, horses, carriages, cattle, &c. All, except the first and two last, communicate with Chester by good roads, post chaise, &c. The first has a chaise to the Hotel at Highlake; and the last but one communicates with Chester, by an elegant packet on the Canal. Beside post chaise, there is a double stage coach from Eastham to Chester. Passengers to Eastham and the Canal, are conveyed daily, at such hours as the tides permit, in large covered boats, that are very commodious, as they each contain two distinct cabins, and do not carry horses, &c. A commodious covered boat to Runcorn, has lately been established, as a ferry for passengers, which passes daily; the fare in the first cabin is 2s. in the second 1s.—Runcorn communicates with Warrington and Manchester, by a Packet on the Canal.

The fare from hence to Eastham and Chester in the first apartments, is 3s. 6d. in the second 2s. 6d. without any other expense. From hence to Chester by the Canal; the first cabin, is 2s. 6d. the second 1s. 6d. The distance to Chester is nearly alike by all the ferries; about 20 miles; the expense, and apprehension of the water, make the

the difference. These conveyances by water are rendered so safe, that a serious accident is scarcely on record.

The fare to the first four Ferries, is threepence for market people and common passengers. Sixpence is generally expected from the upper order of passengers. A boat for one person across the river is commonly 1s.; two or more may be conveyed for the same price. A party of more than two may hire a boat for 2s. 6d. to take them over and bring them back at any time they please, that the wind and weather will permit; being careful to make an agreement beforehand, and not to pay till their return; otherwise imposition would be the certain consequence. The smaller boats with one mast each, are to be preferred, in moderate weather, to the larger with two; as they are handier, can land in shallow water, are capable of being rowed in calms or contrary winds, and are equally safe.

The landing places on this side of the river, have lately been rendered more commodious than they formerly were; and are in a very improving state on the other side, as also accommodations at the different ferry houses, which hitherto have
been

been very imperfect. A new house immediately above Woodside, is in a state of great forwardness and promise.

HACKNEY COACHES and CHAIRS.—Hackney coaches are numerous; and may be had, at any time, to any part of the town and country. The fares and regulations, very similar to those in London, are as follow:

	s.	d.
For carrying four passengers, not exceeding a mile	1	0
For carrying four passenger above a mile, and not exceeding a mile and a half	1	6
And in like proportion for a greater distance.		
If required to go out of the direct way to set down any person, the further sum of	0	6
And if required to take in other passengers before the end of the fare (the whole not exceeding four) for each such detention, the farther sum of . . .	0	6
For a coach and pair, carrying four passengers, per day	12	6
For the same per hour, the first	1	6
Each successive one,	0	3

NOTE.—*It shall be at the Coachman's option to go by time or distance.*

If he go by distance, and be required to stop and wait, he is to have, for every quarter of an hour's waiting 0 6

When

When called from home after twelve at night, double fare, except on assembly, play, or public concert nights, when double fare shall not be paid till one in the morning.

All distances to be measured the nearest carriage way from the place the person is first taken up at.

Rules for the Regulation of Coachmen.

1. Every coach shall be numbered and entered at the Town Clerk's office.—Penalty 10s.

2. No coachman shall demand more than the rates before allowed, or refuse or delay to drive a fare for the same, when called, by day or night, fair or foul weather. Penalty, 10s.

3. No coachman shall refuse the first fare that offers, unless really pre-engaged.—Penalty, 10s.

4. Every coachman shall have a check-string, from the inside of his carriage, fastened round his hand or arm, when driving a fare.—Penalty, 5s.

5. No coachman shall leave his carriage, or suffer it to stand in any street or thoroughfare by night.—Penalty, 10s.

6. No coachman shall drive his carriage upon the foot-way in any street or high-road.—Penalty, 10s.

7. Every person calling a coach, and not employing it according to the call, shall pay the coachman half (and if kept waiting fifteen minutes or more, the whole) of the intended fare.—Penalty, 10s.

8. No person shall blot out, deface, or alter the number of any coach.—Penalty, 10s.

	s.	d.
<i>CHAIRS</i> .—Any distance under 1000 yards . . .	0	6
Above 1000 yards, and not more than a mile . . .	1	0
And in proportion for greater distances.		

Chairmen shall wait or stop five minutes at a time, or fifteen minutes in the whole, of one fare; but if detained longer, and not more than half an hour, they receive, beside the fare, 0 6

Chairmen are under the same regulations as Coachmen. Complaints for both to be preferred to the Mayor or other Magistrate of the town, within six days; the fines to be divided between the informer and the poor.

*SURVEY of the TOWN, DOCKS, &c.**

THE stranger, in viewing the town to the best advantage, should begin at the EXCHANGE;

* The following *survey* may be made in a carriage,
on

where the spacious street before him*, perfectly uniform on the right hand, and nearly so on the left; all shops, containing every thing useful and ornamental, to indulge the taste, and gratify the necessities, presents a view not to be excelled, perhaps in the *Capital*. The *spire* of *St. George's Church*, on the right, shooting over the lofty buildings near the middle of the street, which is terminated by the beautiful eastern extremity of the Church, and the perspective finished by the distant appearance of ships' masts; with the extreme point of *St. Thomas's* spire, on the left; affords a view as grand as it is novel. To the right, in the middle of *Castle-street*, *Brunswick-street* gives a view of the ships in *St. George's Dock*.

Around

on horse-back, or on foot, as the weather and other circumstances favour it. In wet weather, the neighbourhoods of the docks are too dirty, for ladies especially, to walk; and therefore the *accompaniment* of a carriage, &c. may be necessary; but less so from that cause in dry weather. The length of this first part of the ramble, is about three miles; but which the varying amusements will appear to shorten.

* *Castle-street*; the *Cheapside* of *Liverpool*.

Around the Church, is the market for vegetables and fruit. Vegetables, the growth of the open garden, are found here earlier, in greater perfection and abundance, and cheaper, than in any other part of the kingdom. Oranges, from Spain, Portugal, and the Western Islands, in the season, are commonly so plentiful, as to scent the ambient air almost as fully as when in their native groves. The more delicate fruits are not very plentiful here; but public gardens are forming in the neighbourhood, for the purposes of raising exotic plants, and producing the more scarce fruits. The best fruit may be had in the shops on the east side of Castle-street, already passed. In turning about, when at the Church, the reverse view of Castle-street is, of course, obtained, and which is terminated by the front of the Exchange; except that, at the opening on the right of the Exchange, *St. Paul's* may be seen, at a distance, to raise its swelling dome above the interposing buildings, and to finish the view. This dome will be seen more perfectly, when some houses are taken down to widen the street beyond the Exchange. The Exchange also will be more perfect when the cupola is finished; and more especially if its roof, at present so offensive to the eye, should be reduced, or screened by a balustrade, &c.

Castle-

Castle-street being wider at the north than the south end ; it was proposed to bring a part of the east side forward, for the purpose of obtaining a regular perspective, and by which means the Exchange would finally have terminated the view on the east as it now does on the west side of the street. Mr. WYATT, the architect, being consulted, gave it as his opinion, that it would be better to let it remain as it is. A little irregularity in a view is often more pleasing than studied uniformity ; and which appears to be the case in that before us. This street was so called from a *castle*, which once stood where we now are. It was surrounded by a ditch twelve yards wide and ten deep ; communicating with the river by a covered way, which yet remains. It was otherwise well fortified ; as, in 1644, the Parliament forces sustained a siege of a month, under the command of Colonel More, against Prince Rupert, before it was taken.

Pursuing the course down *Pool-lane*, the eye should not be turned to either side, as it would be offended at the very indecorous practice of exposing the shambles meat in the public street,* but
be

* An Act of Parliament was obtained, some years ago, to suppress this custom, but has not yet been put in force.

be directed straight forward to the ships, which will be found to be in the *Old Dock*, at the bottom of the street†. The view backward, from near the bottom of this street, has a good effect.

This was the first made dock in Liverpool: the act of parliament for its construction, was obtained in 1710. Its scite was a *Pool*, that continued to wind round and extend the whole length of the old and high part of the town, on the east side, along Paradise-street and Whitechapel. Tradition says, that a singular bird, called a *Liver*, (of the *Cormorant* kind) formerly frequented this *pool*; hence the place was called *Liverpool*, and the *Liver* adopted as its *Crest*.

The first idea that strikes a stranger, on coming to this dock, is the singularity of so great a number of ships afloat in the *heart of the town*, without discovering any communication with the *sea*. He must awhile suspend his curiosity, and turn to the left. Viewing the commodious lading
and

† The shambles, however, are confined to the upper part of the street, and some good shops will be found lower down.

and unlading of the ships, as he proceeds along the quay, till he has turned the first corner of the dock; he will there be presented with a view of the *Custom House*, on the left, the ships on the right, and the beautiful spire of *St. Thomas's Church*, rising majestically before him over the picturesque buildings which terminate his view in front.

Chains will be found to extend along the dock quays; which became necessary to prevent strangers and others falling into the dock in the night, from missing their way, from intoxication, &c.

Proceeding still along the quay, the *Custom House* is passed; which has nothing external to recommend it to a particular notice. Its situation is central with respect to the docks, and therefore commodious; yet it is, in every other respect, unworthy the commercial character of the town.—Near this south east corner of the dock, are extensive warehouses of the various productions of the *Staffordshire potteries*.

Pursuing this direction, without turning the next corner of the dock, which would afford no-
 C thing

thing new,* an opening presents into *Clieveland-square*. The former *obelisk* in the centre, the original attempt at uniformity in the buildings, with the once row of trees before the houses, conspired to make it an eligible residence. It has ceased to be so now; as may be observed from the removal of the obelisk, the almost total loss of the trees, the houses being made into shops, and the square converted into a market of all sorts of provisions and wares†.

This square terminates at the opposite extremity with a street called *Pitt-street*, so named after the father of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The first turning on the left hand, after entering *Pitt-street*, leads into *Duke-street*. In this avenue,

* The dock may be passed round, at the pleasure and convenience of the party.

† *St. Thomas's Church*, being so near at hand, may readily be viewed, by stepping aside through an opening to the right.

avenue, called *York-street*, is an iron foundry belonging to the Coalbrookdale company.

The view up *Duke-street*, has always a pleasing effect, even to an inhabitant who sees it daily. For, notwithstanding a want of exact uniformity, as the street is more than half a mile long, has a gradual acclivity, increases in width as it ascends, is always clean, and the houses all neat, many elegant; with scarce an interruption of a shop, public house or warehouse; the effect must necessarily be engaging.

The bend in the street relieves the eye from the confusion that would ensue by embracing too many objects in so extended a view, and leaves the imagination something to expect; and in which it will not be disappointed by what succeeds.

Near the top of the street, on the right hand is an intended street, called *Great George-street*; which promises to form a good street. From hence the spire of *St. George's church* may be viewed to advantage*. The vacant grounds facing Great
C 2 George-

* Most of the public edifices may be viewed thus advantageously from different parts of the skirts of the town.

George-street, are forming into spacious streets ; with a square in the centre, ornamented with a shrubbery : the streets are named after our victorious admirals, and the square after his present Majesty ; as will be perceived by a reference to the map.

At the top of the street, on the left, branches off *Rodney-street* ; so called, after the gallant admiral of that name ; and makes a handsome street.

Duke-street was the first attempt at embellished extension the town experienced ; and was considered an airy retreat from the more busy and confined parts of the town. As it was begun without a regular design, its architecture is variable. Yet from its favoured access, elevation and other natural advantages, it must, especially the upper parts, when completed in the improving style of building, preserve that decided superiority over every other part of the town it originally possessed.

At the top of Duke-street will be observed, the opening of a subterraneous passage, that leads to a *delf*, or *quarry*, of considerable extent and depth, from whence stone is procured for the construction of the docks and public edifices. The stones are cut

cut out of the solid rock, in such shapes and sizes as the purposes they are adapted to require.—A mineral spring formerly existed in this quarry; but the body of stone, from whence it issued, having been removed, it is totally lost.

An inclination to the right, leads to the *Mount*, or *St. James's Walk*; where we enter (on foot*) upon a gravelled terrace, 400 yards long. It has been compared to the terrace at Windsor. From hence we have a very extensive prospect, across the *Mersey*, of the north east part of Cheshire, in front; and the distant mountains of Flintshire and Denbighshire in North Wales, which finely fill up the back ground. The view of the interior, eastward, is very limited. From an elevated part of the *walk*, in a north-east direction, the village of *Edge-bill* has a good effect.

On facing the river, in a south-west direction, on the left, at about the distance of twenty miles, lies *Chester*, which may be discerned in clear weather.

A

*A horse-block is placed near the entrance of the *walk*.

A little to the right of the direction of Chester, and nearly over a spire steeple (Bebington) in Cheshire, at eleven miles distance, is *Park Gate* (not seen from hence) on the east bank of the *Dee*, from whence the Packets sail to Dublin. In a yet more straight direction, a little to the right of a prominent windmill in Cheshire, appears a beautifully indented, smooth chasm in the Denbighshire mountains, which forms a valley that leads to Llewenny bleach works, on the eastern confine of the delightful Vale of Clwyd. Cambden fancied these mountains to resemble fortifications. The breaks are not so irregular as in most mountainous situations; yet it requires a fanciful imagination, to admit the similitude.

These beautiful pases, mountains and vales, now so happy, retired and peaceful, as to constitute a true *Arcadia*, were formerly scenes of desolation, during the contests of the natives with their different invaders; so that in finally losing what they esteemed so valuable, their independence as a distinct nation, they have obtained a share of protection, quiet and comfort, that can in no part of the world be exceeded. How liable we are to be unconscious of what is to promote our good!

The

The difficult access and language of the country, while they still exclude, in a great degree, the refinements of society from the inhabitants, prevent the introduction of many of its vices and follies, and preserve them in quiet possession of their native simplicity of habits and manners*.

In

* The encouragement which of late has been given to the revival of Welch poetry and music, has rescued from obscurity, perhaps oblivion, much of what was unknown, and the rest very partially so, in England. In their music, the melodies, for number, variety, richness, expression, originality and antiquity, were, perhaps, never excelled, if equalled, in any one country in the world.

The singularity of this universal language, or expression, (the human musical tones, properly so called) is only equalled by its perfection; both of which qualities it possesses in contradistinction to any effort or production of intellect. It is not *vox et præterea nihil* (a vacant, empty sound) but an active, impressive voice; by the influence of which, every emotion of which the soul is susceptible, becomes excited; particularly in acts of devotion, where it seems to raise the soul to heaven, "and antedate the bliss above." Dr. Johnson has, somewhere, justly observed; that music is the only innocent sensuality we enjoy. It is farther curious to reflect, that we have, from the earliest records, been permitted,

In passing still more to the right, or northward, the eye loses the more distant Welch mountains, and becomes engaged with the nearer Cheshire hills; especially that of *Bidston*; on which may be perceived, to the right of a windmill, the *light-house* and *signal poles*.

Immediately

or directed, to communicate its powers to a variety of inanimate matter, as if to augment its power and influence, in these exercises. The scale of musical tones is so simply and distinctly graduated, as to admit of no deviation of arrangement without destroying the whole; whereas all other scales, as those of measure, weight, time, &c. formed by intellect, are every where varied, and consequently defective.

This language being thus universal and perfect, can only be the offspring of perfection: and since we have nothing about us, we know of, that is perfect but the *soul*; would it be unfair to attribute it to that source? and which, by a very natural deduction, it might be supposed to retain, in that, or some varied manner, in its future state; and would add to the other evidences in favour of its immortality. It certainly can be no unpleasant or improper reflection, at any time, even in this place, to contemplate any developement, attribute, faculty, or quality of that essential part of our system, so mysterious

Immediately on the right of the light-house, the break in the hill affords a pleasing prospect of the sea, whereby ships may be seen at a great distance, in the direction in which they come from and go to sea. On that low part of the land, may be seen another light-house; and nearly immediately behind the first, is the Hotel at High-lake, (not seen) distant about ten miles; a favourite resort for sea bathing and sea air in the summer season.

The eye being extended yet farther to the right, reaches the most northern extremity of the Cheshire shore (a narrow *point*, called the *Rock*; round which every vessel passes, in coming into and going out of the harbour); and then becomes lost in the vast expanse of the Irish sea. The smoke of the town very commonly obscures the view of the *rock point* from hence, but which will be seen very distinctly when we arrive at the other end of the town, particularly from the Fort.

The

to ourselves; which must, at length, comprehend our ALL; and, especially, as it may be destined to join in the immortal choir of Cherubim and Seraphim, to all eternity.

The opposite shore of the *Mersey*, with the ferry-houses on its bank ; the river, with the vessels sailing and riding at anchor* ; and the town, skirted along its margin with the masts of ships in the docks ; with its towers, spires and domes ; all so immediately under the eye ; has a good effect.

The interest of this engaging prospect will be considerably varied, not only by the weather, but by the direction of the wind. The easterly winds, from blowing the smoke of the town over the river, obscure the view ; while the westerly winds, in clear weather, particularly favour it.

The grove and shrubbery, behind the terrace, may be entered by a wicket on the right of the avenue leading to the building, every day except Sunday. The building was formerly a tavern, but now converted into different private dwellings. The terrace and grove are both made ground ; the soil and materials having been carried thither for the purpose. The greatest part of the grove has been filled up, from the depth of the adjoining quarry,

* Ships frequently lie at anchor under the Cheshire shore, waiting for a fair wind to go to sea.

quarry, after removing the stone. The construction and arrangement of the shrubbery, is not more remarkable than the preservation in which so public a place is kept. The whole belongs to and is supported by the corporation, for public recreation: hence the public seem to consider it as their own, and respect it as such.

Before we quit this engaging spot, let it be observed, that its beauties have long ago been sung by a *native bard**, under the title of "*Mount Pleasant, a Poem.*"

On leaving the walk, at the extremity opposite to where we entered it, we take a direction towards the river, down the road which passes by *St. James's Church*. The road which we then cross, leads, on the left, to *Toxteth park*, or *High park*; the first on the right, is Great George-street, already passed at the opposite end; and the second, *St. James's-street*, so called from leading to the church of that name. Here a good perspective of the beautiful spire of *St. Thomas's* is procured; although a lofty warehouse obscures the lower or
tower

* Author of *Lorenzo de' Medici*.

tower part. This street will be perceived to terminate with a church at each end.

Continuing in a straight direction to the river down a road, called *Parliament-street* (a most inappropriate name), we have directly before us, over the river, a white house ; which is *Birkenhead Priory* ; with the remains of an Abbey, whose ivy-clad ruins yet remain to characterize it. The chapel is perfect, and now used as a place of worship. One or two hanging villages on the opposite shore are discovered from hence.—The large building on the left of this road, is a colour manufactory for the use of painters, which is worked by a steam engine. An iron Foundry is on the right.

At the bottom of this street or road (which limits the boundary of Liverpool, all on the left being subject to the Earl of *Sefton*, and named *Harrington*,) the lofty irregular building on the right, is the *Oil-house* ; for the purpose of preparing the oil from the blubber of the whale, annually brought from *Greenland* ; the smell from which is so offensive, during the process, as to be very disagreeable, even at some distance in the direction of the wind, although no way hurtful. It will
be

be advisable to pass it on the windward side, to avoid the smell.

Having passed the Oil house (fortunate, if without offence to the olfactory nerves) we break in upon the

QUEEN'S DOCK; the last made, largest and best finished dock in the town; being 270 yards long, and 130 broad; comprising an area of 35,100 square yards; and finished at the expense of about £25,000.

Crossing the end of the dock, to the left, we turn along its west side. On the right, are the ships in the dock, equipping, loading and unloading, with the greatest ease, safety and convenience; whilst on the left, are other ships, repairing in the *Graving Docks*. In these latter highly finished docks, the ships will be found as commodiously placed for repairing or altering, as when first building upon the stocks. The ship is floated hither by the tide at high water, and left dry at low water; the flood-gates are then shut, and the water afterwards excluded till the repairs are completed; when, the flood-gates being opened at low water, the

the dock is filled the next tide, and the ship then floated out. It will be observed, that each of the graving docks are long enough to receive three or more ships at the same time, lengthways; and that they are not calculated to receive two abreast.

Foot passages over the gates of the two graving docks, afford an opportunity of going upon the pier; from the wall of which, a very extended and engaging view, up and down the river, may be obtained; as also a pleasing landscape of the opposite shore.

The flood-gates of the Queen's Dock are, as will be observed, of the same construction with those of the graving docks; only, that being designed to retain the water *in* the dock, they are hung in a contrary direction.—A pleasing cascade may often, during spring tides especially, be observed from these gates at low water.—The draw-bridge is a finished piece of workmanship, and does great credit to the artist, Mr. MORRIS. The gates are 25 feet high, and 42 feet wide; affording a foot passage, when the bridge is drawn up. The bridge is as firm, steady, and safe for horses or carriages, as a stone bridge.

On

On looking from the bridge toward the river, we see the *entrance* from the river into the *bason* before us; which latter becomes dry at low water, and hence is called a *dry dock*. The entrance and bason serve also the purposes of the adjoining *King's Dock*.

This narrow entrance and bason are highly essential; for in stormy weather, the swell of the sea would endanger the flood-gates, if they were exposed to the open river; and in the same weather, the ships could not be got safely into the dock, if opportunity was not given to check their velocity before they reached the gates; which, in the sea phrase, is *bringing up*; and which could not be done if they were left to be acted upon by the wind and waves, and the current of the tides, the powers of which are chiefly broken off by the *piers* which form the narrow entrance; where ropes from the ship can be made fast, to check its speed. Several ships can come into this outer dock, as into an antichamber, in quick succession; and there remain in safety, to be conducted through the opened gates of the interior dock, at the leisure and convenience of the parties concerned. The same advantages also accrue in going out of the dock into the river. A *buoy* is placed in the centre
of

of the dry dock, to fix ropes to, for the purpose of assisting in the docking and undocking of the ships.

HOMER's description of the port of Ithaca, on the landing of Ulysses, is here exemplified :

"Two craggy rocks, projecting to the main,
 "The roaring winds tempestuous rage restrain;
 "Within, the waves in softer murmurs glide,
 "And ships secure without their halsers ride."

ODYS.—BOOK xiii.

Also in the harbour of the Lestrignons, the allusions, excepting the latter part of the second line, are not less striking :

"Within a long recess a bay there lies,
 "Edg'd round with cliffs, high pointing to the skies;
 "The jutting shores that swell on either side,
 "Contract its mouth and break the rushing tide,
 "Our eager sailors seize the fair retreat,
 "And bound within the port their crowded fleet;
 "For here, retir'd, the sinking billows sleep,
 "And smiling calmness silvers o'er the deep."

ODYS.—BOOK x.

What

What the poet's imagination feigned, is here chiefly realized by art.

The walls of the docks and piers, are of stone, dug out of the quarry above; and all the ground about us is artificial, being an incroachment upon the river, and filled up with earth and other materials from the river, the quarry, and the higher ground. Passing on, we immediately come to the

KING'S DOCK; Made a few years before the queen's; not so large as the latter; being 290 yards long, and 90 wide; comprising an area of 26,100 square yards; and finished at the expense of 20,000*l*. The gates are 25 feet high, and 12 feet wide. A very commodious swivel foot-bridge, gives a passage over the gut to the pier, when the dock-gates are open.

Continuing along the east side of the King's Dock, we approach a long, low building, on the right; which is the *TOBACCO WAREHOUSE*; for the lodgment of all the tobacco imported. It was erected by the Corporation of Liverpool, and is rented at the annual sum of 500*l*. by Government, for the purpose of storing or lodging all the

tobacco imported here, until the duties are paid. For this purpose, the extent of quay opposite this warehouse, is the only place in the port where tobacco can be landed. By this means, the tobacco is immediately rolled into the warehouse on landing; is there examined, weighed and secured; and thus preserved from that smuggling and pilfering so much complained of in the London river; and to prevent which, the necessity of *wet docks* there, has been so strenuously urged. When the manufacturer wants a hogshead or more, of his tobacco, he sends the duty, and the tobacco is delivered accordingly.

This may, of the kind, be deemed an elegant building. It is 210 feet long, and 180 broad; and will contain 7000 hogsheads.

The King's Dock is frequented by ships from the Greenland fishery, and from America. Also by our own, and those of the northern states, from the Baltic, &c. with timber and naval stores, the spacious contiguous yards and warehouses being well adapted to their reception.

A singularity attended the opening of the king's dock.

dock. One of the three ships that are recorded in history to have carried troops from hence to Ireland, to raise the siege of Londonderry, in 1688, entered this dock on the first day of its being opened in 1788 ; just 100 years afterward. The coincidence of circumstances is not less surprising than the extraordinary *age* of the vessel, a brig, which still continues to trade between Ireland and Liverpool, and is called the *Port-a-Ferry*. It is to be supposed, that from the numerous repairs the vessel must necessarily have undergone, that very few of the original materials, of which it was composed, are now remaining in it.

The interposing ground between these docks and the river, is chiefly employed for timber yards and ship building.

Turning the corner of the tobacco warehouse, we obtain a view of its other fronts. The street into which we then enter, is called *Wapping* ; aptly enough named after the same in London. The large warehouses which here present, are chiefly for the storing of corn. In this neighbourhood we shall find *roperies*, *anchor-smiths*; *with block-makers*, *sail makers*, and every business connected with the

naval department, in great abundance ; together with a number of *public houses*, for the cooking and accommodation of the shipping ; for as fires and candles are not suffered on board the ships in the docks, for obvious reasons, public houses become more necessary.

Directing our course northward, we soon reach a small dock, which belongs to the *Duke of Bridgewater*, for the use of his *flats* (forty-two in number, of fifty tons each) that convey goods by the communication of the *Runcorn canal*, sixteen miles up the river, to all the interior manufacturing towns and neighbourhoods of *Manchester*, the *Staffordshire potteries*, &c. &c.* to an amazing extent. The adjoining warehouse, is for the security of the goods before and after they are shipped and unshipped ; to which purpose the adjoining yard is also applied. Proceeding a little farther, we approach the

SALT-HOUSE

* One hundred and ten vessels of this description are also employed upon the river, chiefly in conveying salt down from Nantwich, &c. as also a good many others, in bringing down coals from the Sankey canal.

SALT-HOUSE DOCK;—So called from former *Salt-works* on the right, where the common salt, we use, was made from the native rock. This manufactory is removed many miles higher up the river, to a place called *Garston*, to the great relief of the town; as the vast quantity of coal smoke emitted from it, made it very offensive.—This was the second made dock. The upper end, on which we enter, is chiefly employed as a receptacle for ships that are laid up. The lower parts are mostly for corn and timber ships. The form is irregular. It comprizes an area of 21,928 square yards; and has a length of quay of 640 yards.

The space between this dock and the river, behind the buildings, is chiefly occupied as ship-builders yards; and some of the finest ships of their size, in the British navy, have been built there; as the *Adamant*, *Afsistance*, &c. of fifty guns; and the *Phæton*, *Nemesis*, *Succes*s, and other fine frigates. These yards may be viewed.

Tracing the quay till we come to the flood-gates, which are 23 feet high, and 34 feet wide; and which, with the draw bridge, are of similar construction with those at the *Queen's Dock*;

we

we open upon a very large *bason*; which is dry at low water, and hence called a *dry dock*; as we observed at the Queen's Dock. Keeping to the right, we presently reach the

OLD DOCK;—The first dock we met with on the outset of our ramble. From the dock gates or *draw-bridge*, we see, towards the river, the gut or entrance into the bason from the river; and that the gut and bason accommodate both this and the Salt-house Dock. Looking up the dock, we observe the Custom House (if not intercepted by the ships,) we before passed, facing us at the other end. The walls of this dock were originally of brick. It is 200 yards long; of irregular breadth, but which may average 80 yards; with an area of 16,832 square yards. The gates are 23 feet high, and 34 feet wide. The draw-bridge is like those already passed, and is equally commodious.

This dock is a receptacle of West India and African ships, as it is contiguous to the warehouses of the merchants concerned in those branches of commerce. Also Irish traders, and vessels from Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean. The surrounding houses are altogether public

lic houses, or shops with such articles of wearing apparel, &c. as are most commonly wanted by seamen. Adjoining the outside of the gates of this dock, is a *slip*, where fish is most commonly landed from the the different fishing boats from Ireland, Scotland, and the more adjacent neighbouring coasts.

As we proceed along this side of the *dry dock*, (of about 250 yards extent of quay) we observe a great many small vessels, chiefly sloops with one mast each; and which are coasting traders, mostly from the northern coast, extending towards Scotland; as may be observed by painted boards, hung upon the most conspicuous parts of the rigging, denoting the places they are bound to. This trade is very extensive, consisting of the importation of corn and other provisions, slates and the different natural productions of the country; and of the exportation, coastways, of every article of our West India produce, the Mediterranean, Portugal, Spanish and Baltic imports. This is generally a busy crowded place. Coasting along this dry dock, we at length arrive at the south gates and draw-bridges of

ST. GEORGE'S DOCK.—Here are *two bridges*
over

over this long entrance, at the opposite extremities; for as the ground on the other side is insulated at high water and when the flood-gates are open, it is necessary the communication should not be interrupted; hence, by the act of Parliament procured for making St. George's Dock, it is so provided, that one of the bridges shall always be down, under a penalty if otherwise.—Ships, small craft excepted, rarely enter George's Dock from the river, by this passage; as it is chiefly designed as a communication between this and the other docks, and the Graving Docks.

Crossing one of the bridges, we are upon *Man's Island*;* all artificial ground, raised from the sea. The left direction leads us to the quay where the Dublin Packets lie, with their offices facing them; which buildings are called *Nova Scotia*. A little farther leads to two *graving docks*; another being on the opposite side of the dock gut, or entrance into the dry dock; all similar to those we viewed at the Queen's Dock.

Returning

* So named from being first inhabited by a person of the name of *Man*.

Returning the way we came, we reach the south end of *St. George's Dock*; but instead of passing in a direction along its quay, we keep on toward the river. A circumstance occurred on this spot, which cannot be passed over. The docility of the *cart-horses* of Liverpool, perhaps exceeds that of any in the kingdom, or even the world; nor are they deficient in strength and figure. The carters usually direct their horses motions by word only, without touching the reins; and can make them go to the right or left, backward or forward, by the word of command, with as much precision as a company of soldiers. A *parrot*, of no mean parts; as it appears; by frequent hanging out from one of these houses facing the dock, had acquired a variety of human language; and more especially that particular part which so frequently requires the horse to back his load, to discharge it into the ship in the dock. A carter having unfortunately left his cart with the back to the dock, *pol*, in a garrulous mood, unluckily happened to cry, *back—back—back*—several times so distinctly and loudly, that the well-tutored animal, obeying the word of command, actually backed the cart, so as to precipitate it and himself into the dock. The horse was preserved.

That two brute animals, of totally different species,

species, perfect strangers to each other, should be capable, without any assistance, of directing and executing a regular action by means of the human language; is a curiosity perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world.

On the left, as we advance, lies the *Manchester old quay*, the resort of that company's *flats*; 32 in number; which convey goods to and from Manchester daily, all the way by the river, without entering a canal, as is done by those of the Duke of Bridgewater.

We now arrive at the *river*, and have, on the right, a *terrace* 230 yards long; which is purposely designed for a *public walk*, as horses and carriages are not suffered to come upon it; and is called the *Parade*.

The view from hence can perhaps be no where excelled, especially at or a little before high water, and particularly at spring tides; when a number of vessels, of all descriptions, moving in all directions, so near at hand, forms a moving picture, highly engaging and interesting; and which, from the variety it always affords, is entertaining even

to

to those who see it most frequently. At all times, the view up and down the river is fine. At the other end of the Parade, is a *pier* that projects farther into the river, from whence a more extended prospect can be obtained.

The houses on the opposite shore, are the *ferry houses* before mentioned, (*page 7.*) Down the river, we observe, also on the opposite shore, the *rock point*, with a *guide-post* upon its extremity; round which the ships pass and repass to and from sea. A little on this side the *rock*, may be seen the *powder magazines*; where all the *gunpowder* for the use of the ships, and other purposes, is kept. They are placed at that distance (about three miles) to prevent bad consequences to the town in case of accidents; they are also there much out of the way of accident from fire. Ships often lie off there at anchor, sheltered from the westerly winds, under the high land, waiting for a fair wind to proceed to sea. Many years ago, a ship, at anchor there, blew up. The concussion was considerable in the town. Ships in the docks are not permitted to have gunpowder on board.

A little down the river, on this side, will be
observed

observed the *Fort*; and, at a great distance farther down, two lofty *pillars*, which are the *Formby land-marks*.

On the left of this *pier*, is a *sloping road* or *slip*, which gradually decends to *low water mark*, where a number of *boats* are constantly lying for the purpose of being hired to convey passengers, horses, &c. to the different *ferries* on the opposite shore; as also for pleasure, up and down the river, as the wind and tide will permit. Although there are many conveniences for taking the water at the other docks, similar to this; yet this is much the most commodious, cleanest and safest. The others are mostly within the dry docks; so that the gut or entrance to the dock must be passed through, which is often times tedious, and even unsafe, from the number of vessels generally passing in and out about high water, as the following melancholy instance will explain.

Several large *ferry-boats*, filled with passengers to Chester fair, were hauling out of the Old Dock gut along the north wall, the wind blowing fresh from south-west; when suddenly a very large ship, hitherto unnoticed, was comming full upon them,
from

from the river, with considerable velocity, and in such a manner and direction as no human efforts could avert; as the boats were too numerous to have them all got out of the way, and no time to get the passengers out of the boats upon the quay. In this terrifying situation, as the ship—with a sea monster's head, as if to aggravate the horror—approached very near the boats; the cries of distress from the passengers, who seemed but too sensible of their situation, were painful indeed. Too soon the ship, without any decrease of its speed, struck one of the boats in the middle with its stem. The boat, although a large and very strong one, being close to the wall, was instantly shivered to pieces. The shriek of distress now ceased; as every appearance of the boat and its luckless passengers was lost, and,

“ Like the baseless fabric of a vision,

“ Left not a *wreck* behind.”

In a few moments, however, baskets, hats, fragments of the boat, and immediately after the bodies of the unfortunate people, had emerged and were floating upon the surface of the water. Every assistance being given, the people, about
twenty

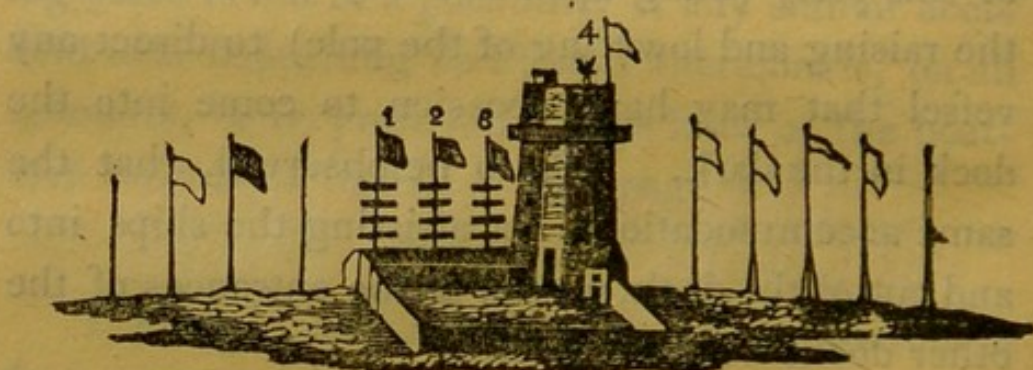
twenty in number, men women and children, were all, as then understood, got out of the water, many of them unhurt. Those who were most in the bottom of the boat escaped the best, as on the complete destruction of the boat, they sunk in the water under the ship's bottom ; while those who attempted to save themselves by climbing up the wall, were some of them so severely crushed by the ship, as not to survive it ; which was the case with one or two active young men.—The rest of the boats escaped uninjured.—Although it is some years since the above accident happened, it made too strong an impression upon the mind of the narrator, who beheld it, to be yet effaced. *This landing place is out of a possibility of any similar accident ever happening here ; and therefore is, on all accounts, to be preferred. The fares of the boatmen have been named. (See page 8.)*

The right wall of this *pier*, will be found to form one side of the *gut* or *entrance* into the *bason*, or *dry dock*, which leads to the north entrance of *St. George's Dock*.—The opposite side of this bason is generally occupied by Welch traders.—Floating in the river, immediately without the piers, will be discovered two large buoys ; which
are

are there placed for the purpose of making ropes fast to them, to assist in hauling ships out of the dock, when the wind blows into the dock. A *capstain* will be observed on the pier, to assist likewise in hauling ships into and out of the dock, as necessity may require.—Several strong *posts*, are also placed in different situations, for similar purposes. A long *flag staff*, or *pole*, is placed here; on which, when a *flag* is hoisted, it denotes that the dock-gates are open to receive any ships that may be coming in: when lowered, it apprizes those ships in the river, that the gates are shut so as to exclude their entrance that tide. A double *lamp* is placed upon the top of this pole, (hung upon swivels, to accommodate the raising and lowering of the pole) to direct any vessel that may have occasion to come into the dock in the dark. It is to be observed, that the same accommodations, for assisting the ships into and out of the dock, prevail at the entrances of the other docks we have passed.

From this pier and the parade, may now more distinctly be seen the *light-house* and *signal poles*, mentioned in page 24. The river is here, (its narrowest

narrowest part) at high water, about three quarters of a mile over; and the distance from the opposite shore to the light house, about three miles. It is very usual, in summer and fine weather, for *parties* to cross the river, and *walk* to the light-house. The road is good, and the walk, if a trouble, is amply repaid by the charming and extensive prospect which is there displayed.* To those who have not examined a *light-house*, it will, of course, prove a curiosity. It is lighted by a lamp of cotton wick and oil; which is reflected by a great number of glass mirrors, through a window of plate glass, facing the sea.



In the annexed sketch of the light-house, the three adjoining poles on the left, or south-side, are for

* A chaise may be had at the opposite ferry-house, the *Wood-side*,

for public signals, disclosing the number and description of approaching homeward-bound vessels. A single board placed across the pole numbered 1, denotes the approach of one *ship*; two boards, two ships; and so on to four; after which, when a flag is put over the four boards, it indicates five or more ships, which constitute a fleet of ships. The pole numbered 2, describes *brigs*, and number 3, *snows*, in the same manner as that of the ships. The flag, No. 4, on the top of the light-house, is the signal for an enemy; which fortunately has never yet been displayed on that occasion. The numerous detached poles on each side, are for the separate purposes of the merchants, as the ships of different owners have private distinct signals, which they communicate, on their approach from sea, to a person always stationed at the light-house, who repeats them upon the various adjoining poles, so as to be understood here; whereby the distant approach of a particular ship may often be known some hours before it can be seen from the town. Would a telegraph answer a better purpose?

The idea of a bridge across the river, may possibly strike the stranger's mind. But that, if practicable, is inadmissible near the town, as it would be greatly injurious to the navigation of the river.

E

It

It is however impracticable, from the depth of water and rapidity of the tides ; as the river is ten fathom (twenty yards deep) at low water, opposite and a considerable way above and below the town ; and the tides frequently run at the rate of six miles an hour ; so that it is often difficult to sail against tide, even with a fair and strong breeze ; and still more so to row a boat directly against it, as

“ Scarce the boat’s brawny crew the current stem,
“ And, slow advancing, struggle with the stream ;
“ But if they slack their oars, or cease to strive,
“ Then down the stream with headlong haste they drive.”

GEORGICS, BOOK I.

The tide in the river rises about 30 feet at spring tides, and 21 at neap tides.

A *road* or *tunnel* under the river, has never hitherto been considered otherwise than as a fanciful project ; yet there do not appear more obstacles to it here than to that under the Thames. It is extremely probable, that the strata which would be passed through, would be chiefly, or altogether, rock.

In contemplating the harbour, it will be found, that it contains an extent of about a mile and a

half broad, by seven miles long ; for the navigating and mooring of ships at high water ; and not considerably less at low water ; as the shores on each side are steep ; which, aided by good anchorage, afford an ample scope for the accommodation of a very large number and description of shipping.

It has already been observed, that the time of high water at spring tides, is most favourable for the river *prospect* from this, the most eligible situation on the shore. Accordingly, when high water happens any time from eleven till two o'clock, it will be proper to be here an hour, or more before the time of high water (which may be known by a reference to any of the Liverpool newspapers) ; when, a westerly wind seldom fails to bring in more or less sail. Armed ships formerly saluted the town with their cannon ; which was answered by the bells of the adjoining church. These signals generally invited a number from the town, to behold the pleasing spectacle ; and the solicitude of the relatives of those on board, frequently formed an interesting scene. The ringing of bells is continued ; but the firing of ships cannon is prohibited by a severe penalty, occasioned by some serious accidents having happened from shotted guns.

The ship having entered the dry dock (now filled with water) in the manner described at the Queen's dock, p. 31, is conducted into the inner wet dock, and there left afloat, in the most perfect security from every assailment of wind and sea.

A little before high water, the ships that are to come out of the dock the present tide, are hauled* into the outer bason, then into the gut; where the sails are filled, the fastenings loosened, and, amid the usual parting salute of three cheers from the brave departing *tars*, and which is returned from the shore, the stately vessel is sent to explore her way over the dreary bosom of the vast trackless ocean, under the well founded hope of giving wealth to the individual, and of adding honour and prosperity to the British Empire.

“ Spectators, while the ship departs the land,

“ On shore with admiration gazing stand.”

BRITANNIA

* The frequent repetition of the nautical term, *haul* cannot well be avoided, as none of the synonyma of draw, pull, drag, &c. are sufficiently expressive, or proper.

BRITANNIA, riding awful on the prow,
 Surveys the vassal wave that rolls below :
 Where'er she moves, the vassal waves are seen
 To yield obsequious and confess their queen.
 Such is the sculptur'd prow—from van to rear
 Th' artillery frowns, a black tremendous tier.
 High o'er the poop, the flattering winds display,
 Th' imperial flag that rules the wat'ry sway.
 Then tow'r the masts ; the canvass swells on high,
 And waving streamers flutter in the sky.

“ With winning postures, now the wanton sails
 Spread all their snares to charm th'inconstant gales ;
 While all to court the wandering breeze are plac'd ;
 With yards now thwarting, now obliquely brac'd.
 Majestically slow before the breeze,
 In silent pomp she marches on the seas.
 Her copper'd bottom casts a softer gleam,
 While trembling thro' the green translucent stream.
 Along the glassy plane serene she glides,
 While azure radiance sparkles on her sides,
 —Thus the rich vessel moves in trim array ;
 Like some fair virgin on her bridal day.
 Thus like a swan, she cleaves the wat'ry plain ;
 The pride and wonder of the liquid main.”*

FALCONER'S SHIPWRECK, CANTO I.

This

* Deviation of arrangement, and verbal alterations,
 were necessary to adapt this extract to the present occasion.

This charming little poem has a great deal of beauty and novelty to recommend it. It certainly excels the productions of the best poets of antiquity, on the subject, inasmuch as the present naval improvements have exceeded theirs, and the *Albert* of the SHIPWRECK, the *Palinurus* of the ÆNEAS.

“ O’er the gay vefsel and her daring band,
 Experienc’d *Albert* held the chief command.
 Tho’ train’d in boist’rous elements, his mind
 Was yet by soft humanity refined,
 Each joy of wedded love at home he knew;
 Abroad, confest the father of his crew!
 Brave, lib’ral, just! the calm domestic scene
 Had o’er his temper breath’d a gay serene,
 Him science taught, by mystic lore to trace
 The planets wheeling in eternal race;
 To mark the ship in floating balance held,
 By earth attracted and by seas repell’d;
 Or point her devious track, thro’ climes unknown,
 That leads to every shore in every zone.
 Inur’d to peril, with unconquer’d soul,
 The chief beheld tempestuous oceans roll;
 His genius, ever for th’ event prepar’d,
 Rose with the storm, and all its dangers shar’d.

The

The author's description of his own situation, is particularly impressive.

“ ————In order of command,
Succeeds the youngest of our naval band.
But what avails it to record a name,
That courts no rank among the sons of fame?
While yet a stripling, oft with fond alarms,
His bosom danc'd to nature's boundless charms.
On him fair science dawn'd, in happier hour,
Awakening into bloom young fancy's flower;
But frowning fortune, with untimely blast,
The blossom wither'd and the dawn o'ercast.
Forlorn of heart, and by severe decree,
Condemned reluctant to the faithless sea,
With long farewell he left the laurel grove,
Where science and the tuneful sisters rove.—
Hither* he wandered, anxious to explore
Antiquities of nations now no more:
To penetrate each distant realm unknown,
And range excursive o'er th' untravel'd zone.
In vain!—for rude Adversity's command,
Still on the margin of each famous land,
With unrelenting ire, his steps oppos'd;
And every gate of hope against him clos'd!
Permit my verse, ye blest Pierian train,
To call *Arion*, this ill-fated swain!

For

* The Archipelago.

For, like that bard unhappy, on his head
Malignant stars their hostile influence shed.
Both, in lamenting numbers, o'er the deep,
With conscious anguish taught the harp to weep.
And both the raging surge in safety bore,
Amid destruction panting to the shore.
This last our tragic story from the wave
Of dark oblivion haply yet may save:
With genuine sympathy may yet complain,
While sad remembrance bleeds at every vein.*

The descriptions are given with great force and beauty, and ('tis said) with technical chastity and correctness ; and hence require less aid from poetical fiction ; appearing as a " plain, unvarnish'd tale," founded upon realities that occurred under the author's immediate observation. A sea education being deemed so unfavourable to literary pursuits, and, as our author observes, " new to epic lore ;" a finished poem from an inhabitant of that element, became still the greater novelty.

While it gives pleasure to every friend to his
country,

* The ill fated author finally perished on a subsequent voyage to the East Indies.

country, that the education and manners of the British naval officer keep pace with those of her sons on shore ; how must the heart dilate, and beat high, with the idea of his preserving, and, if possible, extending that marked valour, honour, and humanity, which have been so sacredly handed down to him from his ancestors ; and which her enemies so freely confess to be her due ?—May they never be separated ; for while they remain united, the nation's security, from without, must continue unshaken under the protection of her native bulwark !

One or more Men of War lie in the river, as guard ships, in time of war. The *Actæon* of 44 guns, at anchor opposite the *parade*, has long been stationary here.

St. George's Dock was the third made. It is 250 yards long and 100 broad ; comprising an area of 25,300 square yards ; with a length of quay of 670 yards. It was constructed at an expense of 21,000*l*. It is chiefly the resort of West India ships, and is esteemed very commodious.

In passing along the *docks*, the ships of different nations will be discovered by their different construction,

struction, both in the hulls and rigging; and which will be found to accord with the national character. The *Dutch* ships are strong and square built, mishapen and clumsy; nor, like the natives, has any attempt at the least alteration been ever made in their ornaments or equipment. They are distinguished by a considerable hollownes in the middle, and by the sudden elevation of two square ends; as also by a Colofsean figure of a head of *Van Tromp* or a favourite *Frow*, placed in contradiction to the custom of other nations, and the order of nature, on the *stern*, upon the *top of the rudder*, with an aspect towards the crew, as if for an *idolatrous* purpose—if a *Dutchman* can be supposed to *adore* any thing but *wealth*. A clumsy mast rises from about the middle of the ship, and a smaller one near the stern; which altogether completes a *Dutch dogger*. *Swedish* ships have the same construction and equipment. *French* ships are every way in the opposite extreme; being slightly built; the ornaments tawdry; and the rigging and masts so slight and lofty, as to give the idea of a *flying Mercury*.

The *English* ships possess a medium between the former; combining strength with beauty and ornament—the *utile* and *dulce*—upon the present improved

proved plan of the *British frigates*. The *Guineamen* here, are in general the handsomest ships; being every way modelled after the *frigates*, and rather more ornamented.

The American ships, like the natives, resemble, as may be expected, those of the parent country, more than any other. They are, however, more calculated for burden than fast sailing or defence.

It may be entertaining to the stranger to examine the construction and operation of the

DOCK GATES.—Turning along the north end of St. George's Dock, we come to the *gates* of that entrance. At or soon after high water, the gates are shut, and remain so till opened by the next flood tide. In each gate will be perceived an opening, which, at high tides, is intended to evacuate the water in the dock to a certain quantity necessary for floating the ships, thereby avoiding risk from any unnecessary pressure of water upon the gates. For better security, two pair of gates were at first thought advisable here, although one pair is now found sufficient; and the other is accordingly taken away. At very high tides,
when

when these openings are not sufficient, other sluices can be opened below, by machinery contrived for that purpose. There is yet another intention these openings answer ; which is, that at spring tides, when the tides begin regularly to fall or become lower each tide, if the water left within the dock were at any time above the level of the succeeding tide at high water, the gates could not be got open. The *dock-gate-men*, are therefore furnished with a table, descriptive of every succeeding height of tide, and regulate that of the dock accordingly. An annual tide-table is published by Mr. HOLDEN, which ascertains the times of *high water*, and the *heights the tides flow*, with an accuracy before unknown, and in a method yet a secret with his family. There is much reason to suppose that it will not apply to other parts of the coast of the kingdom. A similar table has lately been published by Mr. ELLIOTT, which promises much correctness. The management of the dock gates is submitted to the care of four men, two on each side, called *dock-gate-men* ; whose employment is to direct the opening and closing of the gates, in the manner that may be observed ; and who, with the *dock-master*, also assist in directing the ships through the gates.

The

The arched construction, and the position of the gates, are well calculated to resist the vast pressure of water which they have to sustain. The butments of the gates are formed of stones of large dimensions, so bound together, or cramped, with iron, as to form a body sufficiently compact and heavy, to support the lateral pressure of the gates ; which latter are proportionally strong, without being heavy or clumsy. The gates move backward and forward on iron rollers, upon a sill at the bottom ; and have no perpendicular pressure to bear, except their own weight, and that of foot passengers over the bridge which they support. These gates are 25 feet high, and 38 feet wide. The *average* rise of the tides at these gates, at spring tides, is about 21 feet ; and 12 feet at neap tides. The *highest* rise of the tide at the Dublin dock, does not exceed 13 feet.

The collected statement of the dimensions of the gates of the different docks, are :

	Feet high.	Feet wide.
Queen's Dock	25	42
King's ditto	25	42
Salthouse ditto	23	34
Old ditto	23	34
George's ditto	25	38

OBSERVATIONS

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DOCKS.

The rapidity of the tides in the river, and exposure to the strong westerly winds, must have been very unfavourable to the accommodation of shipping, both in the river and the more interior harbour, or *pool*, as it was then named; so that, so early as in 1561, attempts were made at something like a dock, as a shelter from storms; but it was not till 1710, that Parliament was applied to for an act to build a regular dock; since which time the docks have increased in number with the innumber with the increase and flourishing state of the town and are now augmented to thirteen: * Five wet docks; five graving docks; and three dry docks; (independent of the Duke of Bridgewater's dock) occupying a space of about three miles in circumference; the whole constructed, formed and built upon the bed of the river. It is to be observed, that George's, the Old, and Salt-house docks, communicate; so that ships can pass from one to the other and into the graving docks, without

* An act of Parliament has been obtained for the construction of two more wet docks.

without going into the river, where their being unmanned or unrigged might expose them to injury from the wind and tide in so doing. The King and Queen's docks communicate together in the same manner, and with their own graving docks.

There are perfect communications under ground between *all the wet docks*, by large tunnels, for the purpose of one dock cleaning or washing another; so that when a dock is to be cleaned (as they are all very subject to accumulate mud, brought in with the tides) and which is generally done once a year; it is left dry at low water, by keeping the gates open; the sluices are opened into it in different directions; and a great number of men enter it, who, with spades, shovel the mud into the currents made by the sluices, till the dock becomes sufficiently cleared, and which is usually done in ten or fourteen days. Flat-bottomed boats are also employed at these times for loading and carrying out the mud, which they discharge into the river. The *dry docks* are cleared from mud in the same manner, by sluices opened from their respective wet docks. This ready and effectual mode of cleaning the docks, by sluices, is rather of late invention and adoption; as, before
that

that time, it was chiefly done by means of the flat-bottomed boats, a method tedious and imperfect. The expedition attending this method is extraordinary.

Each *wet dock* has a *Dock-master*, with an annual salary of 105*l.* whose office is to regulate the internal decorum of the dock, by allotting the positions of the ships in their loading and unloading; to direct the management of the flood-gates; and to attend to the docking and undocking of the ships at the times of the tide when the gates are open, so that ships can come in and go out; for without such a *regulator*, who is obliged to act with impartiality, according to existing circumstances, confusion and consequent injury would regularly ensue.

The docks have Watch, Scavengers and Lamps distinct from those of the town. Fires are not suffered; and even candles are not permitted to be lighted on board the ships, except secured in lanterns, nor tobacco smoked, under a penalty of 40*s*; nor any combustible matters left on the decks or on the adjoining quays, in the night, under a fine of 10*l.* By these precautions, strictly attended to, an accident from fire (so much to be dreaded)

ed)

ed) has, fortunately, not happened: and yet scarce a day passes without fines being incurred for these practises. The penalty for having gunpowder on board in the docks, is 40s.

Large ships, when loaded, cannot pass the dock gates at neap tides, for want of a sufficient height of water there; so that, when a ship of that description, in the dock, is ready for sea during the spring tides, and the wind unfair, it is conveyed into the river and there remains at anchor, to take the advantage of a favourable wind. If a large ship arrive from sea during neap tides, it continues in the same situation till the next spring tides rise high enough to float it into the dock.

The construction of the docks is not only laborious and expensive, but tedious; arising from the magnitude and weight of the materials of which they are formed, and the interruptions given by the returns of the tides, their currents, and the swell of the sea in stormy weather. The quality of the stone used in the structure of the docks, contributes essentially in their formation; as no other materials could so securely bind, connect, support and mound the whole.

The excavation of the docks has lately been effected by the use of the wheel-barrow, running upon boarded stages, in different directions, and often to considerable extents, and of such acclivities, as to permit a loaded barrow to be pushed before a man, upwards. The labourers employed, are chiefly from north Wales; who, having been early accustomed to work in the mines of that country, discover an alertness at this exercise, that is not equalled by any other class of labourers. The quays, piers, &c. are formed from the earth and rock dug out of the dock; the sand, gravel, &c of the shore; and of the waste materials of the quarry above. The walls are of stone from the quarry.

The dock dues, paid for the entrance of ships, regulated by their tonnage, were;

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
In 1724	810	11	6	In 1796	12,377	7	7
1776	5,064	10	10	1797	13,311	12	8
1786	7,508	0	1	1800	23,379	13	6½

which gives some idea of the progressive extension of the trade of the town.

The annual expenses attending the docks, are as follow.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dock gatemen	636	15	0
Dock watchmen	1,763	12	10
Incidents	219	19	10
Surveyor	52	10	0
Engineer	100	0	0
Harbour Master	73	10	0
Five dock masters, at 105 <i>l.</i> each,	525	0	0
Two deputy do.	72	16	0
Water bailiff	50	0	0
Tide Tables	10	10	0
Smith's work, &c.	175	9	6
Cordage, tar, paint, &c.	113	19	6
Parish taxes	495	16	0
Lamps lighting	176	16	0
Treasurer's commission and Clerks salaries	665	19	7
	5,105	8	7

Thus the annual income and expenditure of the docks may be nearly ascertained. The original and present constructions of the docks and piers, have incurred a debt of, at present, 105,189*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* by money borrowed upon them, as upon turnpikes, under different Acts of Parliament. The direction etc. of the docks is vested in the corporation, as

trustees ; whose accounts are annually examined and settled by seven commissioners, not of the body corporate, appointed for the purpose.

The LIVERPOOL DOCKS possess magnitude, convenience and a harmony of parts, unrivalled throughout the world. Necessity first prompted the measure, and the spirit of the town has, by no very small degrees, brought them to their present state of perfection, and induced a desire in the metropolis to copy after them.

So novel a scene, as the docks present, must greatly interest the attention of the contemplative stranger, and fill the mind with a degree of pleasure and astonishment, he has not before experienced from a similar cause ; and which even anticipation does not much abate. While the general observer contemplates the whole with amazement ; the more discriminating merchant regards it with an additional gratification, derived from the great resulting advantages to commerce which await it.

The surprise of the stranger on first crossing any of the dock gates at low water, and without having passed them at high water, will be not a little excited by observing so large a number of ships afloat,

a float, so far removed from the river, and so much elevated above its surface : the mind, if unprepared for it, will for a moment discredit the external sense, and fluctuate between deception and reality. At all times of the tide, it is interesting to observe, that such a number of ships should be so regularly and orderly disposed, surrounded by houses in the heart of the town, and there as securely placed as property in a storehouse. The seaman here can step into and out of his ship with as much ease as he passes the threshold of the door of his house ; and can pass from one to the other with as much facility as he can visit his next door neighbour. That valuable character, the British sailor, is little observed in time of war ; as when in port, he is under the necessity of secreting himself from the impresses. Much to the credit of those who have had the direction of that service *here*, during the latter part of the present war, this painful, yet indispensable task, has been conducted with a decorum unusual in former wars. The late adopted mode of levying men for the navy has, no doubt, greatly precluded the necessity of pressing.

The advantages a wet dock possesses over every other kind of port or harbour, are very great. The ships

ships cannot possibly be affected by the tides or weather; they always are afloat; can lade and unlade, at all times, without any obstacle or risk of injury to the cargoes. The docks, here, are so compacted, and contiguous to every requisite for the equipment of the ships, that every possible delay is prevented; and from their contiguity with the warehouses, extent of quay (about three miles,) &c. the ships can be loaded and discharged with dispatch, and at a comparatively trifling expense, under the immediate eye of the merchant.

Finally, it is worthy of remark; that whatever relates to the design, construction, regulations and improvements of the *wet docks*, are native, and originated here; that all others are, hitherto, copies of them; and that these stupendous monuments of art, will deservedly remain the pride and boast of the town of Liverpool.

Crossing the *dock gates* (after high water) we proceed along to the east side of George's dock. Passing along the arcade of the handsome and convenient warehouses which now present, we discover, behind them, a range of other *warehouses*, some of which are so *high*, that they might be viewed with surprise by a native of Edinburgh.

They

They are designed chiefly, as storehouses for corn. At the other (north) end of these buildings, is the town prison: of very ancient date; and which belonged formerly to the Earls of Derby, and used by them as residences—what a scope for reflection! Looking up the street on the right (Water-street), we discover the Exchange; from whence we commenced our *ramble*.

The line, from hence, in the direction of north and south, was originally the boundary of the river.

The passage on the right of the prison, (through a stone gateway, the arch of which remains yet entire) leads to the Old Church-yard; the lower part of which affords a pleasant walk, as it presents a desirable opening into the river, through the gut of St. George's dock bason. At the south end of this walk, is the Merchants Coffee House, where the newspapers are read; and where lodgings may be had by those who prefer the situation. Cannon were formerly planted here, for the defence of the harbour. The lower part of the Churchyard was raised from the shore, in 1750; as originally the base of the tower of the church was washed by the river.

Going

Going off, at the opposite end of the church-yard, we pass between a boat-builder's yard on the right, and a ship-builder's yard on the left ; either of which may be viewed.

The turn to the left, past a small glass-house, leads to the *public Baths*. They are distinct for ladies and gentlemen, are esteemed commodious and elegant, and may be viewed. They belong to the Corporation, and were constructed by them at the expence of about 5000*l*.

The road farther on, presents the *Fort*, which, with its formidable artillery, promise an ample security against any enemy's ships that may attempt an entrance into the harbour. The numerous extended shoals without the harbour, have always been considered its best defence ; as scarce any thing larger than a frigate would venture in, even with the best pilotage ; and its ready retreat would be rendered next to impossible, by the uncertainty of the winds, neap tides, and the removal of the buoys and landmarks ; hence, no hostile attempts have ever been made by an enemy, in any war. A strong guard of soldiers is always kept here. It is open for public recreation. The soldiers are
commonly

commonly exercised and the guard relieved, every evening.

A very advantageous view down the river, is obtained here, and from whence the *rock point* may be very distinctly observed. The ride along this shore, for some miles, is very pleasant; especially in warm weather; as it will be found very cool and refreshing, with a westerly wind particularly. Two roads branch off, inland, at one and three miles distance, along the shore: the first at Sand-hills: and the second, at Bootle-mills; at which latter, accommodations for bathing, lodging, &c. as at other watering places, may be had at two good houses. (*See the Environs.*)

Turning up *Denison-street*, behind the Fort, will be discovered, from the top of the street, on the left, the *New Prison*; so immensely large that, for the sake of suffering humanity, it is to be hoped it will never be filled with any other than its present description of inhabitants—*Prisoners of war*, chiefly *French*—who, fortunately for themselves, were here early preserved from the famine and bloodshed that so desolated their native country: For the honour of *this*, they have been favoured with every comfort and indulgence their situation will

will admit of, and even, on most occasions, to the extent which their natural levity solicits. During the general scarcity in the winter of 1795-6, they were amply served with *bread* of a much finer quality than was used in the first families in the town; while, *at that time*, our brave fellows were perishing in their prisons, from want!

The situation of the prison is healthful, and it has many conveniencies; yet, on examination, it will be observed, that the *debtor*, whatever his constitution, habits, and health may be, cannot be accommodated with a more favourable *cell* to sleep in, than the hardiest and most abandoned *felon*. Such, at least, seems to be the original intention; if so, 'tis "devoutly to be wished" that it may be varied.—It is capable of lodging the inhabitants of all the prisons in the kingdom, northward. It has contained 2000 prisoners of war, at one time.

Close by the prison, are a steam-mill for rolling and slitting of iron; and a white lead work. Brick-kilns are numerous hereabout.

Returning the way we came, the head of the Leeds and Wigan canals presents; on which an elegant

elegant Packet boat passes from hence to Wigan, every morning (except Sunday) at eight, and arrives there at six o'clock; and another from thence sets off at six, and arrives here at four. The Fares 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. The right bank of the Canal affords a very pleasant walk; but is inaccessible, from dirt and the parsimony of the *proprietors*, in wet weather; and there is no carriage way.—The quantity of coal imported by this canal, from Wigan, &c. for the supply of the town, and the export to the different parts of Europe, America, and the West Indies, is considerable: hence Liverpool may be called a coal port. About 100 flats are employed for the purpose, of 42 tons each, each drawn by one horse, and makes three passages in two weeks. A variety of other boats are employed for commercial purposes. A coal flat, with a full load of limestones, &c. in return, will drag after it, afloat in the canal, a raft containing 9000 feet of fir timber, weighing 180 tons; which, altogether, makes a weight of 222 tons, exclusive of the flat, drawn by one horse.

Around the basons of the canal will be observed several large store yards for coals. An adjoining warehouse, is for the lodgment of grain, or merchandise, &c. transmitted up and down the canal.

That

That fine quality of coal, called *Cannel*, may be had here in any quantity. It generally sells at about 9d. per cwt. It has a bright polish ; will not soil the fingers when handled ; and burns with a bright flame, readily and with little smoke.

From the head of the canal, is an opening to *St. Paul's church*. Howsoever the church-yard and body of the church may pass for a miniature of the original, the dome and cupola serve but to remind us of *their* inferiority. Being on elevated ground, the dome has a good effect, at a distance ; but there is no station near, from whence the whole can be viewed to any advantage. It was intended to form a joint copy of *St. Paul's* and *St. Stephen's*, Walbroke, London.

Turning towards the river, we come to a narrow and very dirty street, called *Oldball-street* ; in the narrowest and dirtiest part of which, four streets meet, and which once formed one of the markets of the town, in its primitive state. In this market place stood a *Cross*, (as is still usual in many market towns) which was called the *White Cross*. This narrow street and the adjoining ones, formed what was considered the more genteel part of the town, thirty years ago. On advancing
nearer

nearer the Exchange, we soon get extricated from the dirt and difficulties of a narrow street, by the opening which has been made, and which is meant to be extended farther, for the public accommodation. A very superb Cross, formerly stood where the Exchange is now placed. All on the left is composed of very narrow and dirty streets.

From what has been observed, it will appear that the north extremity of the town is so circumstanced, at present, as not to admit of much improvement in its style of building.

SURVEY OF THE TOWN CONTINUED.

The *Hotel*, at the bottom of Lord-street,* from its central situation, will now be the best station for the stranger to recommence his ramble from. going up *Church-street*, opposite St. Peter's Church we

* *Lord-street* affords the most general communication between the east and west sides of the town. It is to be regretted that the street is so narrow and incommodious and more especially so, as there is little prospect of its being widened.

we turn into *Tarleton-street*; which leads to *Williamson-square*; wherein will be observed, by the King's Arms in front, at the farther side, the Theatre; which may always be entered behind, and viewed, from a door under the stage. The large portico has lately been added, as a necessary shelter for company getting into and out of their carriages, in bad weather.

At the upper end, *Houghton-street* leads into *Clayton-square*; which presents a regularity not to be found in the squares we have already passed. It was the last built, and may afford a specimen of the improving taste of the town. Passing through the opposite opening, we are in *Ranelagh-street*; and turning up, we pass a *ropery*, where ropes, cables, and the various rigging of a ship, are made. To the left of the top of this street, in *Bolton-street* (dirty and unpaved) are very elegant fresh water *baths*; cold, temperate and warm; for ladies and gentlemen, distinctly. They are supplied from the well of the adjoining cotton manufactory, that is worked by a steam engine.

Retracing our steps, we cross *Ranelagh-place*,
and

and proceed up *Mount Pleasant**, till we come to *Clarence-street*, (so named after the present royal Duke) on the left; which leads to a spacious road that directs us farther up the hill to the *Poor House*: the front of which is chiefly applied to working and eating rooms; and the two extended back wings, to dwelling apartments for the poor.

Continuing the direction; we perceive the buildings before us, on the right; called *Edge-bill*. Ascending the summit of the rising ground, the road on the right leads to the very pleasant villages of *Wa'tree*, *Childwall*, and *Woolton*.

Keeping upon the summit of the hill to the left, we pass the venerable remains of *Vernon-hall*; not the less distinguished by the stately pines; and immediately cross the great south road at the village of *Low-bill*; which formerly was a fashionable, and the only, retreat of the town inhabitants for recreation. Crossing another road, in the same direction, at a pleasant villa, we approach the village of *Everton*; which passing through, we yet cross

* In rising this street, the dome of *St Paul's*, in a backward direction, appears to great advantage.

cross another road, and arrive finally at *St. Domingo*.—A house was built here, and the adjoining grounds purchased, with the product of a French prize ship from *St. Domingo*, in a former war, and hence so called. A new house is now erected, which possesses much elegance, and ranks with the first buildings in the county.

As this situation terminates the ridge of the hill, it presents a fine extended prospect of the country before us, to the north and east. The sudden breaking in upon the sea, has a wonderful effect at high water.—The whole line of the summit we have traced, affords good and varied views of the town, river and sea.

Performing a retrograde motion; at the first turn to the right, we descend towards the lower part of *Everton*. This descent offers a very charming display of the river and sea, with the town below; which would afford a subject for the pencil of an artist, in the manner of a *Panorama*, that could scarcely be exceeded in beauty, variety, and extension: A position, on the first turn to the left, facing a large stone coloured house, seems the most eligible station for the purpose. Passing several elegant houses, we arrive at the road which
leads

leads down toward the town; and where an advantageous view of its east side is obtained. Descending, we come to *Richmond*, where a *woollen ball* (of no great celebrity) is occasionally open. The back view to *Everton*, during this descent, has a pleasing effect.

Such has been of late the spirit of laying out new streets, that the proprietors have been at a loss for names to distinguish them by. Many of those before us, on the right, are called after the Poets; but without proper discrimination; as, from the inferior situation and quality, where *Homer*, *Milton*, *Pope*, and others of rank are placed, they might have been *minor poets*.

St. Ann-street, facing *St. Ann's Church*, is a street of much elegance; which is not diminished by *Trinity Church* towards the south end. *St. Ann's Church* has a good effect from hence. The first turn on the right out of *St. Ann-street*, leads to the *Circus*; where are commodious livery stables, and where equestrian exercises are occasionally performed by *Astley* and others. The next turn to the left into *Christian-street*, discloses the cupola of *Christ Church*. A little farther, we discover, on the right, an uniform row of houses, called

G

Islington;

Islington ;* facing which is the *Infirmary*, which, with its side colonades, has somewhat the form of the Queen's Palace. The neat buildings on each side of the *Infirmary*, in front, are dwellings for the widows of seamen.

Passing the front of the *Infirmary* down *Shaw's Brow*; and turning to the left into the *Hay-market*, from whence will be seen *St. John's Church*; we pass along *White-chapel* to the Hotel, at the bottom of Lord-street, where we commenced this latter part of our tour.

It will be perceived, that the street we last passed, with *Paradise-street* in the same continued direction, are nearly on a level, and lie low. It was in this direction, as mentioned *page 16*, that the tide formerly flowed round this side of the town from the original pool where the Old Dock now is; which added considerably to its defence,
and

* The stranger will have discovered a tendency here to ape the London names of places; but which is to be feared will, on comparison, lessen in his estimation what he might otherwise have considered as neat or commodious.

and rendered it only accessible at the north end—hence its obstinate resistance to Prince Rupert. A walk through Paradise-street, which will afford a view of an elegant *Dissenter's Chapel*, will best explain the course of the pool. At the other end of Paradise-street (formerly Common-shore) on the left is *Hanover-street*; the more straight direction is the bottom of *Duke-street*, formerly passed (*page 19*) and the turn on the right leads to the Old Dock. The common sewer runs under Paradise-street, White-chapel, and even higher up; so that in sudden and heavy rains, the inundation is such as to flood these streets; and to fill the cellars, to the great terror and distress of their inhabitants.

CHURCHES.

The town contains fourteen *Churches of the Established Religion*; one of the *Church of Scotland*; three *Dissenters Chapels*; a *Quakers Meeting*; various *Methodist Chapels*; two *Baptist Chapels*; three *Roman Catholic Chapels*; and a *Jewish Synagogue*.

St. Nicholas, or the *Old Church*, commonly so

called from being first erected (*page 71*), is of very ancient date ; but there are no traces of its antiquity farther back than 1588 ; when it is recorded that the Earl of Derby coming to his residence (before named *page 71*), and waiting for a passage to the Isle of Man, the corporation erected and adorned a sumptuous stall in the church for his reception.* There formerly was a statue of St. Nicholas, in the church-yard ; to which the sailors presented offerings on their going to sea, to induce the saint to grant them a prosperous voyage.

This church was a parochial chapel under Walton ; a neighbouring parish ; till by act of Parliament, in 1699, Liverpool became a distinct parish. The grave-stones of a church-yard, form a concise biographical history of the place. These records inform us, that

*Here lyeth the Body of Timothy
Horsfield First Parish Clark of
Liverpool departed this life ye
13th of October, 1709.*

The church contains some monuments of ancient and modern sculpture, but not interesting enough
to

* Seacombe's Memoirs.

to engage the stranger's particular attention: a female figure, inclining over an urn, is most worthy his notice. Here is a peal of six bells, whose welcome notes announce the arrival of our ships from foreign voyages, chiefly the West Indies. Here is a good, but badly placed organ. A spire was added to the tower, in 1750; and the walls of the church were rebuilt a few years ago. It is also intended to rebuild the pews and galleries. The church, originally, was no doubt sufficiently sequestered; yet from the present, perhaps unavoidable, thoroughfares in every direction through the church-yard, it but ill accords with the primitive intention of

——“The church-yard's lonely mound,
“Where melancholy with still silence reigns.”

A considerable portion of the lower part of this church is set apart for the public; and, as in most country churches, the men and women have different allotments. As these public seats are generally well filled with very decent and orderly persons, devotion is better assisted than where the whole is a glare of dress and fashion: it induces a due sense of humility; and properly reminds us of the indistinction that is soon to take place in the state for which we are preparing.

St.

St. Peter's (page 77) was the next built church, and finished in 1704; which, with *St. Nicholas*, are the parish churches, over which two rectors preside. It is plain within; has a good organ; and a peal of eight bells, of good tone and well tuned. No sculpture or monuments, worth a distinguished notice.—The carvings of the altar and of the pedestals of the galleries, in oak, are much esteemed; and are free from gildings and other improper ornaments. Regular oratorios, the first that were attempted in the north of England, were performed here, in 1766: the principal performers were from London; who were not less surprised than gratified with the choruses, which were of this neighbourhood; the Lancashire chorus being still esteemed the best in the kingdom. The public are here accommodated as at *St. Nicholas's*.

St. George's Church (page 13) was consecrated in 1734. It will be found as elegant and well finished within as it is without. The altar, pulpit, organ loft, and the front of the galleries are, characteristically enough, of mahogany; which, from time, has acquired a richness of shade, that adds greatly to the solemnity of the whole; but which the partial gildings at the altar certainly detract from. It is the Mayor's chapel, where he
attends

attends every Sunday, and where pews are appropriated for *gentlemen*, including strangers, who choose to accompany him. A very good organ. No monumental inscriptions. The church is completely vaulted, for the purpose of a cemetery. On each side of the church is a terrace, with recesses underneath for the convenience of the market people. The octangular buildings, at each end of the church, are offices for the clerk of the market and the nightly watch. In the recesses on each of the octangular parts of the steeple, is the painting of a saint: but as this unsheltered situation is so destructive to paintings, they may be said to be exposed to another martyrdom. The spire may be perceived to have a considerable bend, or inclination, to the west, and yet is deemed sufficiently secure.

St. Thomas's Church (page 18) was consecrated in 1750; the whole of which, without and within, can no where, perhaps, be excelled in simple elegance. In its very confined situation, it cannot be advantageously viewed in any direction. The south end of the church yard, and the bottom of Liver-street, afford the best views. Its beautiful and lofty spire, (now under repair) however, has a pleasing effect from every part of the town and the environs, where it can be seen. The steeple and
spire

spire are 216 feet high ; of which the spire forms the greater part. A good organ. No monuments.

St. Paul's Church (page 76) was built at the public expense, and consecrated in 1769. Its internal construction is so unfavourable to hearing, notwithstanding the attempts that have been made to render it less so, that it is but very thinly attended. The bottom of the church is appropriated to the public. No organ or monuments. The altar is plain and neat. The whole of the inside of the church is handsome ; and it receives a degree of grandeur from the large pillars that support the dome.

St. Ann's Church (page 81), built in 1770 by two private proprietors, is a neat, commodious church : has a painted window : is remarkable for being placed in a north and south direction ; and is viewed to advantage from the north road, and also from St. Ann-street. No monuments nor organ. The slender iron pillars which support the galleries of this and the other churches since built, afford considerable accommodation.

St. John's Church (page 82) was finished at the public expense in 1784. It is plain within ; and the

the lower part is laudably appropriated to the public. The church-yard is also a public burial ground.

Trinity Church (page 81) can boast a peculiar neatness, externally and internally; and is extremely commodious, the form and dimensions being such as are well adapted to an auditory. An organ; but no monuments. It was consecrated in 1792; and built by private proprietors.

St. James's Church (page 27); not directly in the parish; was built in the year 1774: is neat, commodious, and retired. An organ; but no monuments. Was built by private proprietors.

St. Catherine's, in Temple-court; *St. Stephen's*, in Byrom-street; and *St. Matthew's*, in Kay-street; formerly dissenting chapels;* and *St. Mary's*, in Harrington-street; have nothing to recommend them to the attention of the stranger, except neatness; but which surely must be a powerful recommendation to a congregation. *Christ*

* These chapels were, at different times, purchased (being freeholds) by private proprietors; on the refusal of the Corporation to grant freeholds in other parts of the town, where situation and elegance might have been better consulted.

Christ Church (page 81) is a handsome, spacious, and commodious erection; singular in having two heights of galleries, and a double organ. Each of the parts of the instrument appears as a distinct complete organ, externally. They are in handsome mahogany cases, and are fourteen feet asunder; the whole extent of front being thirty feet: the intermediate space corresponds with the front of the upper gallery, on the level of which it is placed. The Organ is well-toned, powerful, and of good compass. The Organist is placed in the centre, with his face toward the congregation, but without being seen: the Swell is behind him on the floor; and the Movements go underneath his feet. This form was adopted to obtain light from the great south window (the church being placed in a north and south direction) to the upper gallery. This organ is the only one and first of the kind in England, and was wholly designed and constructed by an artist of the town, MR. COLLINS. The church was built and endowed at an expense of about 15,000*l.* by a single proprietor; and was opened in 1798. It was not then consecrated, although the service of the Church of England was performed in it, with such deviations from the prescribed forms, as the Proprietor conceived might contribute to their amendment.

amendment. The attempt not succeeding; an act of Parliament was obtained to put it on the Establishment; and it was Consecrated in 1800.

Tenets and forms of religion, founded by the wisdom and piety of our forefathers, derived from the most pure sources, and sanctioned by past ages, for the true comfort of mankind—although imperfect, as every human institute is hitherto designed to be—seem highly necessary, as barriers to the incessant wanderings and licentious intrusions of rapidly succeeding generations; and serve as grand rallying points to Morality, under every afflictment of the wanton, oppressive, and desolating winds of caprice, fanaticism, and impiety.—The firm pillar of Morality can only stand secure, when erected on the stable and eternal base of *true* Religion.

Welsh Church.—For the accommodation of the poorer order of the natives of North Wales; who are very numerous here, and who speak and understand English very imperfectly; the Corporation has very laudably given an additional salary of £100. to the Rev. Mr. Pugh, a clergyman of the town, for performing the Church Service in the
Welsh

Welch language ; and which is done every Sunday evening in St. Paul's church, and the Sacrament administered once a month, under the Sanction of the Bishop of the Diocesis. The Service is regularly attended by five or six hundred persons. It is the first instance of the kind that has occurred in England.

The *Scotch church*, or *kirk*, at the top of Renshaw-street ; the three *Dissenters chapels*, in Bennsgarden, Renshaw-street, and Paradise-street ; the *Quakers meeting*, in Hunter-street ; the *Methodist chapels* in Pitt-street, Mount-pleasant, and elsewhere ; the two *Baptist chapels*, in Stanley-street and Byrom-street ; the three *Roman catholic chapels* in Lumber-street, Seel-street, and Sir Thomas's Buildings ; and the *Jews synagogue*, in Pitt-street, are all well fitted up, in a manner becoming their several relative customs. The Paradise-street Dissenting chapel (*page 83*) is the only one that claims particular regard as a public edifice. It is a beautiful structure ; but so situated, that in no direction can it be viewed to advantage ; nor is it sufficiently retired for devotion—disadvantages that surely might have been avoided in a new erection. That elegant simplicity—*simplex munditiis*—noticed in some of the before-mentioned churches, is not

so well preserved here, *within*. The inlaid work round the galleries, in the manner of light cabinet-work ; and the two airy flights of steps to the still more airy pulpit, have a tawdriness and levity not best adapted to a place of serious devotion. The pews are very conveniently disposed. The organ is very neat ; and is a rare instance of that instrument in that situation. Behind the chapel is a charity-school, supported chiefly, and much to their honour, by the frequenters of the chapel.

Many of the churches have public clocks ; none of which has a bell sufficiently large to be heard at a distance. It would be much to the credit and benefit of the town, to have one something like St. Pauls, in London, as a *general monitor*. The advantages are too obvious to need enumerating. —It will have been observed, that monumental aggrandizement has not prevailed much in Liverpool.

The EXCHANGE.—The inside of this handsome edifice (except that of the new unfinished north end), was entirely destroyed by accidental fire, on the 18th January, 1795. The lower part was originally formed like the Royal Exchange, in London, and designed for the like purpose. Over
the

the walks, were the *Borough Court-room*, the *Mayor's Office*, the *Council Chamber*, and the *Assembly Rooms*; all of which, with their valuable furniture, were consumed.

The whole of the original Exchange was appropriated to a *ball and supper*, given to the principal inhabitants by the corporation, on his Majesty's recovery, in April, 1789. All the lower area was formed into one supper-room; superbly illuminated with pillars and festoons of lamps, in the central parts; the walls enlivened by transparent emblematic paintings; and *eight hundred and fifty* well dressed persons, of both sexes, sat commodiously down together, to as elegant a supper as art could devise and taste display. A more splendid and uncommon spectacle, of the kind, cannot well be conceived: the effect was wonderful. A *stranger* present, pleasantly, and neatly enough, observed; that the whole, though uncommonly splendid, became more particularly enchanting under the fascinating influence of five hundred *Lancashire witches*.

The Exchange in future will be converted into coffee-rooms and offices for the convenience of the merchant, and for transacting the public business
of

of the town. All the upper part of the new or north side, is to form an *Assembly-room*. The front of the new part appears, at a little distance, as if unfinished, by the exposure of the high projecting roof. The four statuary figures, which cost 600*l*. are emblematic of the four quarters of the world; and the fronts of the new part are said to display great architectural taste. The cupola is very handsome.

The pediment of the south front contains a piece of highly finished sculpture in bold *relief*. The small figures in the left angle, represent the *infant commerce* of the town; *one* of which seems watching over the different articles of merchandise, and *another* embraces the *liver* with the right arm, under the auspices of *liberty*, with the *cap* in one hand, the other being supported by the *fascies*; denoting *liberty* under the direction of the *civil power*. The large *projecting figure*; with the defending sword in the right hand over a shield bearing the *liver*, and a *cornucopia*; is the *Genius of commerce*, protecting the *infant commerce* of the town with one hand, and directing the attention of *Neptune*, for the same intention, with the other. The hoary *god of the ocean*, with the *trident* resting on the right arm, reclining with the left on a *watery urn*,
is

is a bold figure; the attention in the adverted countenance, is well and greatly expressed. Part of the *bull*, *masts*, and *flag* of a *ship*, fill up the right angle. This emblematic prediction has, hitherto, been happily accomplished.

The first stone of the Exchange was laid in September, 1749; and the two original fronts (south and east), independent of some grotesque ornaments then in fashion, which the chisel would improve, are considered to form a chaste and well-executed piece of architecture. The whole has a good effect in every direction. The principal entrance will be from the south front; which will open into a vestibule leading to a grand spiral staircase of stone, lighted from the cupola, that will communicate with the upper parts of the building.

The POOR HOUSE.—(page 79)—Remarkable for the boldness of its structure, airy situation, and the space it occupies. It was finished in 1771, at an expense of 8,000*l.* and has since received considerable additions. It will contain about 1500 persons.—The *House of Correction* adjoins the Poor House.

ALMS HOUSES.—These asylums of poverty
and

and old age, were formerly distributed in different parts of the town. Becoming in a state of decay, they were all pulled down, and very commodious ones erected in their stead, in an open space behind the Poor House ; where the poor inhabitants have the benefit of pure air.

The INFIRMARY.—This public charity was opened in 1749. It was built and is supported, as most provincial hospitals are, by public contributions. It contains about 200 beds, and admits patients from all quarters. It relieves out-patients. The situation is airy, extended and commodious. See page 82.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.—This is behind, and contiguous to, the Infirmary. It is to be regretted that this, like other public institutions, is not a *complete charity*, to admit patients free of expense. This perhaps will no where be fully obtained, till an asylum is constructed upon a more extended plan, fixed in a central part of a country, and made an open general concern. As it is, the affluent are conducted to private asylums ; the parish poor are sent hither at the parish expense ; whilst many of the middle rank are deprived of proper assistance, in the most dreadful malady

H human

human nature can suffer under (and which admits of no domestic alleviation, however affectionately exerted), from an inability to purchase it. Have the objects of these institutions been properly considered?

Insanity is a growing malady; no doubt, arising from the increasing dissipations and excesses of the age.

The DISPENSARY.—This neat edifice is situated in Church-street, a little above the church. As it is very accessible to the sick poor, great numbers have been daily assisted by it since its institution in 1778. It is supported by voluntary contributions and annual subscriptions, the latter of which amount to about 500l.

SEAMENS HOSPITAL.—This charity, adjoining the *Infirmery*, was instituted in 1752, for the maintenance of decayed seamen, their widows, and children; and is supported by sixpence a month out of the wages of every seaman sailing out of the port.

BLUE COAT HOSPITAL.—This structure (in School-lane, behind St. Peter's Church) was raised so long ago as the year 1720. It contains 79 orphan
phan

phan children, 148 fatherless children, and 58 whose parents are in indigent circumstances; being in the whole 280; of which 230 are boys, and 50 girls; they are all cloathed, fed and lodged: the boys are taught reading, writing and accounts; those intended for the sea are instructed in navigation: the girls are taught reading, writing, spinning, knitting and housewifery: they are all at school one half of the day, and work the other half: many of the boys are employed in making pins; they are admitted at eight, and put out apprentices at fourteen years old. It is supported by benefactions, legacies, &c. and annual subscriptions, at an expense exceeding 1200l. a year.

This Hospital, and the Infirmary and Dispensary, are assisted by charity sermons at all the churches.

SCHOOL for the BLIND.—This charity was established in 1790; where the blind poor are instructed in every mechanical art they are capable of attaining; which, while it assists in their support, makes them useful members of society.

The men are employed in making lobby-cloths and bears; baskets of different kinds; whips; and

clock and window cords. The women spin the yarn for the window cords, and for sail-cloth and linen cloth; they make mops; and some are taught music, both instrumental and vocal. Their wares may be viewed and purchased on the spot; a neat stone house above the Infirmary.—The Charity finds all the materials, and the poor are paid for their labour. It is supported by annual voluntary contributions of about 300l.; is unconnected with the provision of the parish, and extends to objects from every part of the kingdom; and consequently becomes a general concern.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—These pleasing institutions have long been established here, and are very numerous. The children are instructed in schools appropriated to the purpose, and attend the service of the different churches every Sunday, twice. The early impression of divine and moral duties upon the minds of a class of our fellow-creatures, who might otherwise remain uninformed of them, must produce effects so salutary and extensive, as not to be very readily calculated; and which prove highly grateful on reflection.

INSTITUTION for RESTORING DROWNED PERSONS.—Drowning is an accident so frequent here,

here, as to render this institution very necessary. Above 400 persons have become objects of it since its institution, in 1775; more than one half of whom have been restored. This extraordinary success has happened from the ready assistance which is always at hand about the docks and on the river. A guinea is given to those who take up a body, if it be afterwards restored to life; if not restored, half-a-guinea. It is at the Corporation expense. Long poles, with hooks at the ends, are dispersed in different places about the docks, for the purpose of dragging for those persons who fall in.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The intention of this society is to seek for poor obscure objects, who, from diffidence, infirmity, or as strangers, cannot obtrude themselves so as to make their wants known; and for this intention, the members alternately visit every obscure recess of poverty and wretchedness they can discover, to relieve the present urgent necessities of their suffering inmates, till more effectual assistance can be procured. This society may be justly styled *benevolent*.

The LADIES CHARITY.—This *last*, although
not

not *least valuable*, of the public charities which adorn the town, was long in contemplation, but was only effected in 1796. Its intention is the delivery and relief of poor married women, in child-bed, at their own homes; a mode that proves to have many advantages over a public hospital.— Proper assistants, male and female, are appointed; the former affording their services without gratuity; as also a *matron*, to provide every necessary of food, &c. that may be wanted; by which means the poor and their offspring are rescued from the injuries arising from improper treatment; and are restored and preserved, with comfort to themselves, to that society from which many in this trying situation, have been severed by ignorance and want. The charity is under the patronage and chief support of *ladies* of the first respectability, with a *lady patroness* at their head; and the accounts necessarily conducted by a *committee of gentlemen*. It is supported by annual subscription, and by other gratuitous benefactions and contributions; and its various comforts have already been sensibly felt.

In the year 1798, ending 31st December, 483 poor women had been delivered and *comfortably* relieved, without the loss of a life; and their infant children

children partially clothed, at the expense of only 248l. 16s. 7½d. which best explains the comforts and extent, independent of the benefit to society, with which the institution is fraught; and which far exceed that of any of the public charities in the kingdom, in proportion to the expense attending them; circumstances that gradually continue to add to its extension and support. Most medical charities would admit of considerable curtailments in their expenses, without a diminution of their benefits, were *a proper regard to economy* attended to; which, while it would relieve the public burden, would tend to embrace a greater number of objects; as is fully evinced in the present instance.

The THEATRE.—The present house (*page 78*) was opened in 1772,* and the following Prologue, not devoid of poetical merit, was written on the occasion.

WHERE Mersey's stream long winding o'er the plain,
Pours his full tribute to the circling main,

A band

* The former house was in *Drury-lane*, a narrow street on the west side of the town, not sanctioned by parliament.

A band of fishers chose their humble seat ;
 Contented labour blest'd the far retreat :
 Inur'd to hardship, patient, bold, and rude,
 They brav'd the billows for precarious food :
 Their straggling huts were rang'd along the shore,
 Their nets and little boats their only store.

At length fair Commerce found the chosen place,
 And smil'd approving on th' industrious race.
 Lo ! as she waves her hand, what wonders rise,
 Stupendous buildings strike th' astonish'd eyes :
 The hollow'd rock receives the briny tide,
 And the huge ships secure from Neptune ride ;
 With busy toil the croud'd streets resound,
 And wealth, and arts, and plenty, spread around.

The Muses next a willing visit paid ;
 They came to Pleasure's and to Virtue's aid ;
 A graceful ease and polish to impart,
 Refine the taste and humanize the heart.
 Their fair attempts obtain'd a kind applause,
 And brightest forms appear'd to grace their cause,
 In whom each charming lesson shone confest,
 The polish'd manners, and the feeling breast.

This night the Muses' messenger I come,
 To bid you welcome to their new-rais'd dome :
 Well pleas'd the stately building they survey,
 And here their annual summer visit pay ;

Where

Where art, where knowledge reigns, they love the soil,
And the free spirit of commercial toil ;
Where the quick sense of graceful, just, and fit,
Awakes the chastened smile of decent wit ;
Where soft urbanity the breast inspires,
And soothing pity lights her social fires.

O kindly cherish still their generous arts,
And shew their noblest praises—in your hearts.

The house is spacious and commodious ; much more so than any Theatre was, at that time, out of London ; as it had a greater width of stage than Covent-gardenhouse. LIVERPOOL formerly boasted the first set of performers out of London ; which it obtained by the great encouragement to theatrical performances that it always afforded. The house was only open in the summer months and when the London theatres were shut, and the best of the performers were selected for the season ; when no performer, of what ever rank, could be admitted to perform, without being engaged for the *whole* of the season ; during which regulation, the performances were supported by a regular succession of the first performers of the London stages. Of late, however, from the increase of theatrical rage, the number of provincial theatres have so much

much increased, as to divide the London performers; nay, they are mostly turned *strollers*; exhibiting themselves for a few nights, separately, in all parts of the united dominions. The house still regularly opens about the close of the London houses, and shuts at their re-opening.

The town made a successful resistance to the first introduction of provincial performers in the summer season, of whom *Mrs. Siddons* and *Mr. John Kemble* formed a part. The latter was hissed off the stage; and *Mrs. Siddons*, who had played here in former winter seasons, and was favourably received in both the walks of tragedy and comedy, was, fortunately for herself as it has since turned out, compelled to quit the town. So versatile is public opinion, that on her first re-appearing here after having received the stamp of approbation from a London audience, they who had been so desirous to banish her the theatre, were now so eager to see her perform, that many injuries, both of body and dress, were sustained; so great was the pressure of the crowd to get admittance into the play-house. Since that time, the group has become more motley—"a thing of shreds and patches!" The house was built by thirty proprietors, at the expense of 6000*l*.

An

An incident, not less singular than solemn, occurred here. In the summer of 1798, as *Mr. John Palmer*, of the *Drury-lane Theatre*, was performing in the play of the *Stranger*; after repeating the words, "there is another and a better world," he sunk down, and immediately expired upon the stage, apparently without a struggle.—The KING OF TERRORS; so often invoked; and whose powers had been long and variably counterfeited here; now, scarce half-bidden, obtrudes his viewless and mystic presence; and, assuming his prerogative, becomes a real and prominent character of the drama. Happy, for its object and the feelings of the spectators, that his shaft was of the more mild and gentle kind.

The audience, at the time, were, generally, unconscious of the fatal catastrophe; as, from the play being new, they were uninformed of the plot, and considered the circumstance as fictitious and incidental to the performance; under which delusion, they remained some time, and until, after removing the body off the stage and some attempts made to restore it, they were informed of the event; when, they immediately separated, under lively sensations of distress and dismay. He was buried at *Walton*, in the neighbourhood; near to
the

the grave of *Mr. Gibson*, the father of the Liverpool Theatre.

A benefit play was given for Mr. Palmer's orphan family ; the amount of which was greater than had ever been received at this Theatre, on any occasion. After defraying funeral expenses, the sum remitted was 412l.

Immediately behind the Theatre, is a *recently* erected Methodists Chapel ; that has ZION inscribed in stone over the door : So that, in the narrow lane which separates the two buildings, the ravings of Othello and King Richard, will frequently be found strongly combating those of the Preacher ; and the pious orgies of his congregation, blended with the profane incantations of the witches in Macbeth, or the " tipsy dance and revelry " of Comus' court !—How far the judgment of the critic, or the ear of the amateur, could reconcile or support such warfare of sense and sound, an opportunity is seldom afforded fairly to decide upon ; as the effect is farther heightened by the din and clangor of drums, clarions, serpents, trumpets, trombones, horns, wry-neck'd fifes, tinkling cymbals, and droning bagpipes, of the various troops and regiments of horse and foot, which
parade

parade every evening in the square adjoining the play and meeting-houses. How far, also, this pious assembly found it necessary to stir up their devotion by the selected aid of such auxiliaries, must be left to be decided by and with themselves.

PUBLIC CONCERTS.—The *Public Concert Room* is in Bold-street,* and was opened in 1785. It is large, and finished with great elegance; qualities which it is said to possess, superior to any other room, merely as a concert-room, in the kingdom. The seats below and in the gallery are well disposed for a number of auditors; yet the amphitheatre form is, no doubt, better adapted for a concert-room; not only for hearing the music, but for viewing the company. It seems, the present form, of a large secluded gallery, was adopted to gain room for the accommodation of the *musical festival*, which was intended to take place once in three years. It will admit of 1300 persons. The *orchestra* is well formed and arranged. The *organ* is more powerful than fine toned, and has a great effect in choruses and full pieces. Some gentlemen

* This is esteemed a good street and neighbourhood.

gentlemen perform in the instrumental parts on public nights ; but the *principals* are all supported by professional men of merit, who take frequent opportunities of displaying their several abilities in *solos*, *duos*, and other *obligated* parts. The vocal department is not less ably filled by professional performers : so that the concerts, which are miscellaneous, would go well off, if the vocal accompaniments of what should be only the auditory, would be more generally *tacet*, or even *piano*.

The concerts are supported by annual subscriptions of two guineas each ; which admit three persons to each performance, by tickets in the name of a gentleman subscriber, transferable to ladies, and to the younger sons of subscribers ; but a resident gentleman cannot be admitted unless he be a subscriber. Strangers are admitted by tickets at 5s. each, sanctioned by a subscriber. A lady who is a stranger will be admitted by the ticket of a subscriber ; or by a purchased ticket, sanctioned as above.—These precautions are observed, to exclude, as much as possible, improper company.—The number of annual concerts, is twelve ; and of subscribers, about 300. It is intended to substitute regular Oratorios, in Lent (instead of the Choral Concerts with which the others were interspersed

persed) by a distinct subscription, unconnected with the other.

ASSEMBLIES.—The *Assembly-room* in the Exchange having been burnt down, a temporary one is substituted in the Hotel at the bottom of Lord-street, till the new one, in the former place is completed. The assemblies are in the winter season; they commence in October, and terminate on the King's birth-day. They are supported by subscription, and strangers are admitted by tickets. They are generally pretty well attended. A lady and gentleman preside, as is usual on these occasions, over the decorum of the room.

COFFEE HOUSES.—The *Coffee-room* in the Hotel, at the bottom of Lord-street, is neat and roomy; and is supplied with most of the London and provincial *newspapers*; and with *magazines, reviews, army and navy lists, &c.* There is a book in which is entered the name, cargo, and place sailed from, of every vessel that arrives in the port. It has a list of about three hundred annual subscribers, at a guinea and a half each. Strangers have the free privilege of the room; which is often crowded; in an evening particularly. Notwithstanding its airy appearance, the room is very close, often

often offensively so ; seemingly for want of attention to ventilation. Coffee, &c. are supplied within the adjoining tavern, but not in the room.

The *Coffee-room* in Exchange-alley, on the west side of the Exchange, is very neat, airy, and comfortable ; and as the subscribers are not so numerous as at the Hotel, it is more retired than the latter. The accommodation of *newspapers*, &c. are nearly the same as at the Hotel ; as also the admission of strangers. A waiter attends to supply *coffee*, &c. in the room.

The *Merchants Coffee-house* (page 71) in the Old Church yard, is much smaller than the others ; and its accommodations are proportionate. Commanding a view of the river and signal poles, it is conveniently situated for attending to the movements of the shipping.

Athenæum.* This handsome structure, which
is

* *Athenium* ; so named at *Athens* ; was a place or school-house, where learned exercises were kept and exhibited ; and was dedicated to *Minerva*. From the limited and secluded design of this institution, its title may

situated in Church-street, and was opened in 1799; was erected by a considerable number of joint proprietors; and is supported by them by annual subscription. It combines a news-room and library; to which no stranger can be admitted; unless introduced, at each admission, by a proprietor.* One third part of the subscription is laid out in the purchase of newspapers, reviews, magazines, pamphlets, and other periodical works:

I

Another

not seem the most appropriate; and although, at the present illumined period, no public spectacle can be made to go well down without a classical obsolete name, which can neither be generally understood or articulated, it may be supposed that this needed no uncommon eventitious incitement to arrest public attention, beyond that its own intrinsic value will afford it.

* This restriction, so much at variance with the usage and liberal spirit of the town of Liverpool; and most likely to that of the original establishment from whence the name is derived; arose from the misuse of the indulgence hitherto granted at the other news-rooms, to the most exclusion of many of the subscribers, by the great numbers of strangers that frequent them. Probably, some future regulations may be adopted that may reconcile the whole.

Another third part applied to the purchase of books in the foreign or learned languages : And the remainder in books of the English language. The ground floor is appropriated to the news-room, which is large and elegant ; and the upper part to the library and reading rooms, which are equally so.

There is a *tennis court* in Gradwel-street.

POST OFFICE. — A new and commodious building has lately been erected for this purpose, in a central situation, in Church-street, a little above the church. It shuts every night at *nine*, for the dispatch of both the *north* and *south mails*. The *north mail** comes in every morning and goes out every night ; the *south mail*, with a *coach*, comes in every morning, except Tuesday, about three (the *office* opens at eight) and goes out, as above, every night, except Friday, and is 32 hours on the road each way, to and from London. The *York mail coach*, through Manchester, goes out every morning very early, and comes in every evening at seven ; in one day.

The

* Without a *coach* from hence, but joins the north mail coach to Lancaster, Carlisle, &c. at Preston.

The *mails* for Chester, North Wales and Ireland, cross the river. The office for these mails shuts every evening at six o'clock, from the 5th April, till 10th October; and at four o'clock from 10th October, till the 5th April.

The foreign mails are dispatched for Italy, Germany, and the north of Europe, every *Sunday* and *Wednesday*.—For Spain and Portugal, by way of Lisbon, every *Monday*.—For the Leeward Islands, the first and third *Tuesday* in the month: no postage required.—For Jamaica, the first *Tuesday* in the month: no postage required.—For North America, the first *Wednesday* in the month.

STAGE COACHES and WAGGONS—Are very numerous to all parts of the kingdom. They sometimes vary their *stations*, *times*, and *fares*; so that every information respecting them, will be best obtained at the several *Inns*.

MARKETS.—The Liverpool, like the London, markets, are supplied from a very extended circuit. Northward, as far as Scotland, furnishes cattle and sheep; of the latter, to the amount of 3000, weekly; Ireland, a great quantity of cattle and

pigs; and the Isle of Man and Wales, poultry, eggs, &c. The fertile Cheshire neighbourhood affords great quantities of vegetables and provisions of all kinds, which are brought over the river daily, in the different ferry-boats, particularly on the principal market-days, which are *Wednesday* and *Saturday*: the debarkation and embarkation of which, at St. George's Dock slip, often present a busy and entertaining spectacle. The great extent of sea coast, pours in various articles of consumption, including fish. Salmon is brought fresh from Scotland, and the north of Ireland; that taken in the adjoining river, *Dee*, is the most esteemed, and is here called *Cheshire salmon*.

The *fish-market* is occasionally pretty well supplied, in the different seasons, with *salmon*, *cod*, *flat-fish* (except *turbot*), and *crabs*; *sbrimps*, *prawns*, *oysters*, and other *shell-fish*, (except *lobsters*, which are always scarce and dear) very plentifully; *smelts*, *mackrel*, and *fresh-water fish* are scarce; but *ber-rings* are mostly abundant. This market, which is near the west end of St. George's church, is very commodious; and where the *sisterhood* will be found to possess as great a privilege and refinement of the *tongue*, as at any other similar seminary.

Turtle,

Turtle, on the arrival of West India ships, may generally be purchased. It is commonly dressed at the inns, for distant conveyance.

The *vegetable market* has been noticed at page 14.

MANUFACTURES.—The long-established manufactures of the adjoining neighbourhoods, have rendered any thing similar less necessary here; and the minds of the inhabitants are more turned to the *exportation*, than the *manufacture* of the different articles of commerce. The principal manufactures, therefore, are chiefly confined to what is necessary to the construction and equipment of ships; the number of *shipwrights* only, is said to exceed 3000.

Copper plate printing upon china and earthen ware, originated here in 1752, and remained some time a secret with the inventors, Messrs. Sadler and Green; the latter of whom still continues the business in Harrington-street. It appeared unaccountable how uneven surfaces should receive impressions from copper-plates. It could not, however, long remain undiscovered, that the impression from the plate is first taken upon *paper*, and
from

from thence communicated to the ware, after it is glazed; the manner in which this continues to be done here, remains still unrivalled in perfection.

A manufacture of *Queen's-ware*, upon the plan of the Staffordshire potteries, has been lately established on the south shore of the river, about a mile above the town.

Here are several *mills*, of different constructions, for *cotton spinning*; and a great many *windmills*, for the grinding of corn, dying-woods, medicines, &c. Here are also several *sugar-houses*; *roperies*; *tobacco* and *snuff manufacturies*; *red* and *white berring-houses*; *two colour manufacturies*; *four iron founderies*; several *pipe manufacturies*; and three *glafs houses*. *Glas* and *picture frame making* and *gilding*, have been greatly improved; and *printing* and *engraving* are in an advancing state; as also *coach* and *cabinet making*. *Watch-making* has been extensively pursued; and Mr. Finney, an *artist* of the town, constructed a watch to be worn in a ring; which was presented to his present Majesty many years ago.

The town is supplied with *ale* and *beer* from the public breweries, about forty in number; in general

neral praise of which, much cannot be said. The indifferent quality of the *ale*, has lately been a means of introducing that necessary, native and wholesome beverage, from many parts of the surrounding country. An extensive *porter brewery*, in Scotland road, has been lately established; which promises to furnish as good a quality of liquor as the *London breweries*.

The SCIENCES, POLITE ARTS, &c.—In a commercial situation, where all are constantly intent upon, and even immersed in business; the mind, if so inclined, has not leisure to detach itself from its necessary pursuits, so as to indulge in the more unprofitable study of the *sciences* or *polite arts*; the spare hours are, perhaps more properly appropriated to such light recreations and amusements, as will unbend the mind and promote health. And if a man has not had an opportunity of attaining an art or science himself, he is at a loss how properly to promote, or patronize it in others, although his wealth should fully enable him to do so: his habits and acquirements lead him to other pursuits, that may be equally beneficial to society.—The *sciences* and *fine arts* are delicate exotics, that require a sequestered culture, and cannot be reared along
with

with the general and more substantial harvest of the country.

A Library, in Lord-street, contains many valuable books for the use of the proprietors. It may be viewed, and any book examined upon the spot, by a stranger. The Athenæum, in Church-street, promises to furnish an extensive Library. Here is no public *academy* or *seminary* for the instruction of youth or the amusement of mature age; which has always been the cause of an unfavourable reflection on the town; but, from the preceding observations, perhaps hitherto somewhat improperly.

A large subscription has lately been entered into, for the purpose of building an additional coffee, or news-room, and library; somewhat upon the plan of the Athenæum, above-mentioned, (*page 109*) but more extended; and to which the library in Lord-street is to be removed and augmented. It is intended to be a magnificent erection; as nearly 10,000*l* has already been subscribed to it, and the first architects have been consulted upon it. It will be situated at the top of Church-street, fronting down the street. These, with a projected Botanic Garden, upon an extensive scale, and conducted by men of scientific abilities;

lities ; seem to bespeak a dawn of science, the town has not heretofore been cheered with ; and may serve to obviate, in some degree, the above unfavourable imputations ; more especially, if the libraries, and the accommodations they will afford, be hereafter converted into public seminaries ; an event to be wished for.

Three weekly *Newspapers* are published, on different days, viz.—Monday, *Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser*.—Thursday, *Gore's General Advertiser*.—Saturday, the *Liverpool Phenix*—wherein are detailed, the arrival and sailing of ships ; the imports of the various cargoes ; sales of imported goods ; advertisements of outward-bound freights, &c. these being the prevailing objects with the publishers, little regard is paid to the local incidents of the spot and neighbourhood, which might afford amusement if attended to.

The *Silversmiths* and *Jewellers* shops in Castle-street, &c. contain china, trinkets, and valuable curiosities, both natural and artificial. There is a *music shop* in Paradise-street and Castle-street.—*Booksellers, print, linen, and woollen-drapers*, and most of the best *shops for wearing apparel*, are to
be

be found in Castle-street, Pool-lane, Lord-street, and Paradise-street.

COMMERCE.—An extended detail of the *commerce* of Liverpool, would exceed the intention of this publication ; but which may be obtained from the publications named at the third page. The trade of the port extends to every trading part of the world, the East Indies excepted ; particularly to the West Indies, Africa, the Baltic, America, Spain, Portugal, the ports of the Mediterranean, and the north and south Whale-fisheries.

In the year 1792 an effort was made by the merchants to obtain a share of the East India trade, by a proposed application to Parliament. The situation of this country, with France, becoming more critical, and the derangement which soon took place in the commercial part of the kingdom, and of which Liverpool fully participated, suppressed the attempt.

The natural advantages, enumerated in the first page, which the port possesses, originally conspired to the formation of its commerce, and will always support and extend it. The staple commodities of
coal

coal and *salt*, are great inducements for ships of all nations to prefer a freight to Liverpool, as another is secured in return (partly or wholly, as other wares may offer) of these articles, so valuable and acceptable in every part of the world. The unrivalled *cotton manufactures* of this county, and the *earthen wares* of Staffordshire, can no where be shipped abroad to so great advantage as from here. The same may be said of the *hardwares* of Sheffield. America takes off large quantities of all the above articles, and which are chiefly paid for with the money received for goods disposed of in the different parts of Europe. The ready communication with Dublin and the different coasts of Ireland, must always ensure a considerable source of trade. The *corn trade* is very extensive ; to which many of the largest and loftiest warehouses are chiefly appropriated, which renders Liverpool the granary of the interior country.

The town records state, that, in 1565, no more than 12 vessels belonged to this port, the whole of which amounted to no more than 175 tons, and manned by 75 men ; the largest not exceeding 40 tons. The number of ships has always been in an annual progressive increase ; so that in 1793 the number had increased to 606, of 96,694 tons.

It

It appears, that on the 24th June, 1797, 4528 vessels had arrived in the course of the preceding twelve months ; of which, 680 were never here before ; and the number continues regularly increasing.

In the levy of seamen for the navy, the numbers were fixed upon the tunnage of the shipping in the different ports of the kingdom, and were as follow :

London,	5,725	Sunderland,	696
Liverpool,	1,711	Bristol,	666
Newcastle,	1,240	Whitby,	573
Hull,	731	Yarmouth.	506
Whitehaven,	700		

By estimates which have been made, assisted by EDWARDS's History of the Colonies, and CHALMER's Estimate of the comparative strength of Great Britain, it pretty conclusively appears ; that Liverpool navigates *one twelfth* part of all the shipping of Great Britain : That it has *one-fourth* part of the foreign trade of Great Britain : That it has *one-half* of the trade of the city of London : And that it has *one-sixth* part of the general commerce of Great Britain.

The commercial spirit of the town may be estimated, by a comparison of the number of armed ships that have obtained licences to sail without convoy, from the different ports of the kingdom. From July 1789, till the 31st December 1799; 396 ships, of that description, sailed from Liverpool: 32 from London: 50 from Lancaster: and 169 from all other ports; exclusive of vessels to the Baltic and the other northern ports; leaving Liverpool a balance, of more than one third, over the whole of the kingdom. It cannot be passed unnoticed; that the Liverpool ships have in this, as well as in former wars, been distinguished by skill and bravery in defending themselves against their enemies. It is farther to be remarked, that to this spirit of enterprize, the town is chiefly indebted for its present prosperity. At and toward the close of the American war, the merchants here, from the circumstances of the times, were reduced to the utmost distress; when on the commencement of the war with France, the armed ships of the port captured the enemy's ships, from the East and West-Indies, in such numbers, and of such immense value, as enabled them not only to restore their credit and commerce, but farthermore to trade upon real capital; which had not been so generally the case before. Considerable acquisitions

tions have been made in the same manner, in the present war: so that Liverpool, from being a place of artificial credit in its commerce, now possesses substantial property, without producing any abatement of the spirit of commercial enterprize—hence its rapidly flourishing state.

The African trade forms no inconsiderable part of the commerce of Liverpool. It appears* that, from the year 1783, to 1793, both included, the value of slaves imported into the West Indies in Liverpool vessels, amounts to 15,186,850*l.* sterling; 2,278,072*l.* being deducted from the above for commission and all contingences in the West Indies, the nett proceeds will be 12,908,823*l.* The Factor on remitting home the above, has a commission of 5 per cent. which amounts to 644,707*l.* leaving a balance of 12,294,116*l.* which on the average of the 11 years, is 1,117,647*l.* annually remitted; the clear annual profit of which, after deducting all other expenses, will be to the merchant 214,677*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* From this statement, the various manufactures and articles of commerce involved

* History of Liverpool, 8vo. 223. This and the general state of the port, has been greatly extended since these calculations have been made.

volved in the African trade, seems not readily calculable.

By estimates which have been made, it appears that *one-fourth* of the ships belonging to Liverpool, are employed in the African trade ; that it has *five-eighths* of the African trade of Great Britain ; and that it has *three-sevenths* of the African trade of Europe.

The merits of this trade, in a moral and political light, have long been a subject of earnest contention by the legislature and individuals of this country. As a strictly moral question, considered in the abstract, it can meet with no countenance. In a political point of view, every thing favours it. That man, or body of men, would be wise indeed, who could reconcile and assimilate two qualities so opposite and so much at variance in the human mind, as morality and policy ; it is in vain to expect it, while man retains his fallen state. *Enthusiasm* may often be necessary in the *execution* of a great project, but never in the *projection* of it ; which latter should always be under the guidance of deliberate reason, founded upon experience and an adequate knowledge of all the governing principles of the subject. And yet *enthusiasm*, aided by fanaticism and urged by a crusading spirit, was the

the declared directing principle in the first attempts for the abolition of the trade, both in and out of Parliament. Are we vain enough to suppose that the government, customs, habits, and disposition of a race of people who cover a very considerable portion of the earth, can be made to undergo a *sudden revolution*, at the *command* of a few who occupy but a distant speck, and thus invert the general order of nature by violent means? Not less ridiculous would be the attempt of the husbandman to shelter his crops from blights, storms, and tempests, or to procure artificial sunshine in the absence of the great luminary, or any effort to wash the Blackamoor white. No doubt, projects to counteract the designs of providence, as extravagant as these, have frequently been nurtured in the mind of man, and have proved equally abortive. The system of human nature, whose process is hidden from man, cannot possibly be varied and directed by his will, who is ignorant of the great design; although he may be, and has been, made an accidental involuntary instrument, in ways undiscernible to him, in their execution. Will the enlightened and refined European say, why his Creator doomed the mind of the African to remain as dark and naked as his body? He will acknowledge

acknowledge his ignorance ; but must allow that it *necefsarily* is so hitherto :

“ And all the question (wrangle e’er so long)

“ Is only this, if God has plac’d him wrong ?”

POPE.

The will of Providence being hidden from mankind ; and since slavery has existed in all ages, and this particular part of it for a long time and to its present extent ; instead of striving to subdue it by violence, should we not rather aim, as human prudence will suggest, to meliorate it to the utmost ; and thus endeavour to palliate what cannot immediately be removed ; in expectation of some crisis in its favour, similar to what all states and empires have so regularly experienced from the beginning of the world ? *Who*, that has duly considered the system of human nature, will contest, that slavery is not as much in the scale of Providence as what *he* esteems its greatest blessings ? or, that the greatest good we obtain, does not most generally arise from what *we* consider as the greatest evils ? The mean between the extremes of the sensibility and the apathy of the human mind, is, on many occasions, difficult to possess. One of the most distinguished

K

members

members of the House of Commons, when descending on the slave trade, declared his abhorrence of "the oppression of any thing even *inanimate* !" Finally ; in this, so extensive and complicated business, is it not better to act the part of *practical*, rather than *speculative*, philosophers ? The decisions of the *legislature* seem to say so ; which appears to be wisely employed in balancing the evils that would ensue from the hasty abolition of the commerce, and its restricted continuation. Man cannot be influenced by any thing more inimical to his natural happiness, than speculative philosophy.

It will be difficult to account for *fanaticism* in men of the first natural and acquired abilities, in all ages, without supposing the *sensorium* (intellect) to have particular, divided, distinct parts appropriated to receive different impressions. Analogy, with the senses, would favour the supposition. If so ; fanaticism may be defined ; A deranged state of that portion, or part, of the *sensorium* destined to receive and reflect religious impressions ; arising either from natural imperfection ; or injury by oppression, from too frequent and intense application of the subject ; or both. *Mr. Pitt's* enthusiasm fell little short of many others in parliament, when the merits of this trade were first discussed ;
and

and yet, on a recent and highly interesting subject (the present scarcity), we find him cool and deliberate, and very justly recommending that ; “ We ought to feel, that when we go beyond the plain and practical remedies pointed out by the subject itself, we cannot tread with too much caution. There is nothing so dangerous as having recourse to rash theories, however plausible they may appear at first sight. There is nothing by which those who seek truth may be sooner or easier misled, than by excluding the examination of particular facts which speak for themselves, and cannot err, and preferring the philosophy of the closet, too generally superficial and fallacious. It is this preference of speculation to fact, which promotes that irritation of mind which vents itself in clamour ; and it is consequently the duty of the House not to accommodate itself to those councils founded in passion or alarm.”

Courier, Nov. 12th, 1800.

Ignorance of the government, customs and disposition of the interior inhabitants of Africa, prevented a due estimation of the subject. Since the travels of Mefs. *Dalzel, Park, &c.* have been published and more widely diffused, the impres-

sion on the public mind must have been greatly varied. Who? that there reads of many hundreds of his fellow creatures (captives) being regularly massacred in cold blood, to glut the revenge or dignify the state of a wild despot; or to water the graves of his ancestors with their blood, to gratify their manes; or as a sacrifice to his god; or for the sake of adorning the walls, floors and avenues of his house with their skulls; and all these, and many more, accompanied with acts of wanton cruelty peculiar to savage states: Who? with all this before his eyes, could not contemplate a British colony in the West Indies, as an asylum for these poor wretches, rather to be wished for than reprobated?—Here *fact* would certainly overcome *speculation*.

Much illiberal and ungenerous reflection has indiscriminately been cast upon the town, on account of this trade; which must have arisen from ignorance; since, if wrong, it is limited to a very few of the merchants; and many of the ships in that trade, fitted out here, belong to owners and merchants who reside in different parts of the kingdom, and who prefer fitting out here, on account of the superior accommodations; and which, did they offer in other ports, would, most likely, be as eagerly embraced there.

BANKERS.

BANKERS.—Messrs. ARTHUR HEYWOOD, SONS & Co. *Castle-street.* Messrs. CLARKE'S & ROSCOE, corner of *Castle-street.* Messrs. WM. GREGSON, SONS, PARKES & CLAY, *Lord-street.* The Banks are open from nine till three, every day except Friday, when they are shut at one.

AIR, SOIL, WATER, POPULATION, &c.—The following description of the state of the air, soil, water and other local peculiarities, are extracted from the *Familiar Medical Survey of Liverpool*, mentioned in page 3.

“ The situation of the town, as it affects the health of the inhabitants, has many natural and considerable advantages. From being situated upon the eastern bank of an open extended river, which has a near communication with the sea, the west side of the town is limited to, and confined in, nearly a straight uninterrupted line ; by which its whole extent, on that side, becomes freely exposed to the fresh and unpolluted air of the sea, and an open country from the Cheshire shore ; and as the westerly winds prevail a great part (nearly two-thirds, it is generally supposed) of the year, and that frequently in excess, the town is kept very regularly purified, ventilated, and freed from the

the lodgment and accumulation of vapours, and effluvia of various kinds, which, by retention, become highly deleterious, and unfavourable to mankind. The strong gusts of wind which come from the western quarter, so frequently throughout the year, are most singularly efficacious in these respects; and most especially so in the autumnal seasons; as they remove, or greatly abate, the bad effects which regularly ensue from summer's heat and continued calm weather, in large and crowded towns."

"If we examine the surrounding country, we shall find it every where, near at hand, free from morafs, stagnant water, wood, or any other causes that can in any material degree conspire against, and are known to be unfriendly to, the human constitution."

"The soil is sandy; which promotes the ready absorption, and, of course, prevents the stagnation, of rain and other waters; which contribute essentially to the health of the town."*

"From

* It might properly have been here observed; that much less rain falls in Liverpool than in many parts of the interior. As there is no mountainous country near, eastward, the moisture in the atmosphere, brought by

“ From the reasons here assigned, the air of Liverpool must be, as it is, much more pure than it is commonly found in many parts of the kingdom; and which renders the town, in proportion to its size, much more healthful than most other large towns.”

“ Notwithstanding the generally pure and healthful state of the air of Liverpool, it has, like every thing in nature, its occasional imperfections: the only, or principal of which are; its being subject to sudden and frequent variations in temperature, and being more than usually sharp and keen.”

“ In applying the foregoing considerations to the purposes of health, we shall find; that the situation of the town is, in general very healthful; and that it is particularly favourable to constitutions

the westerly winds, frequently passes over the town without being collected into clouds so as to form rain, and which does not take place so completely till it arrives at the Yorkshire hills, where it collects and falls heavily and frequently; which accounts for the much greater frequency of rain in Manchester, and its neighbourhood, than here.

tions that require and can bear a sharp, cold air ; of which description are those of nervous relaxed habits, to whom in most instances, it proves very friendly and favourable : the healthy will also have their health preserved by it. The occasions in which the situation of the town becomes unfavourable, are with those persons who are subject to coughs, asthmas, and other affections of the breast and lungs, and are consumptive : as these are complaints that are aggravated and renewed, and even promoted in constitutions so inclined, by frequent irregularities in the temperature of the air, and its generally cold, sharp state."

" As an addition to the natural purity of the air, we may add its being regularly, throughout the year, impregnated with the aromatic effluvia of tar and pitch, which are in constant circulation through the town ; more especially when the wind is westerly ; and which are well known to be remarkable correctors of the air, and particularly calculated to obviate and resist the power and progress of many infectious diseases."

" The *water* with which the town is supplied for culinary purposes ; and which is well-water, brought from the east side of the town ; is unexceptionable

ceptionable in all respects; except the awkward mode of its being conveyed (in carts) to the inhabitants: being sufficiently soft and pure. The well-water which is obtained in the heart of the town, and near the river, is hard and brackish, and therefore never used for these purposes. This native purity of the water contributes a good deal to the health of the inhabitants."

It appears, from the above, that many local circumstances conspire to make Liverpool very healthful, and that the cooling refreshing breezes from the sea, in hot weather, render it a desirable retreat from the interior of the country at those seasons, aided by the salutary recreation of sea bathing. Such is the generally healthy state of the town, that fevers are never known to prevail from infection; and it is very rare to hear of a person dying of a fever of any sort. For although it is obvious, that Jails, Hospitals, and every other confined situation, crowded with poor inhabitants, in large towns, will necessarily generate fever, and feverish indisposition; yet that fever thus generated here, is never known to prevail, spread, or extend beyond the precise spot where it originates, affords a convincing proof of the salubrity of the town:

town: for it would be difficult to trace an instance within the last twenty years where fever has been known to be conveyed by infection from one district, street, or even one house to another. Agues are as rarely seen. There is yet another painful disease which is seldom heard of; and that is, the stone or gravel; which is no doubt to be essentially attributed to the quality of the water. That disease being thus prevented; there can be no doubt that, when present, it may be removed or mitigated by the same means, and would well warrant a residence here for the purpose*. It is proper to observe

* *To the Medical Reader.*—SCROFULA does not make those ravages here in early life, that may so frequently be found elsewhere; as it is usual to find whole families of children, born of scrofulous parents, free from external appearances of the affection: nor are strumous or glandular swellings or obstructions, of any kind, prevalent. If fever can have, for a remote cause, obstruction of any kind, may not the quality of water in common use, influence it? *Lime* (calcareous earth) seems the most general noxious impregnation of water in England; at least in the northern parts, as Derbyshire, &c.; and where its effects on the glandular system may be most fully discovered. As it (lime) is mostly combined with water by

observe, that some of the springs are softer than others, and should be preferred. Some of the best familiar tests of the purity of the water are, its being clear, and readily raising a strong lather with soap. But after all tests by chymical analysis, and otherwise; the experience of its effects on the human body, best decides its comparative wholesomeness:

mineral acid or alkali, it is not decomposed by boiling, or by digestion in the stomach, or in the alimentary canal; and is therefore necessarily carried into the circulation; where, by its astringent, or singularly siccating quality, the secretory and other minute vessels become obstructed: hence its use in partial relaxations, particularly of the urinary passages. The water of Liverpool is perfectly free from *lime*, as is discovered by the delicate test of the *oxalic acid*: nor has it any aluminous or mineral impregnations. It contains varied portions of siliceous earth, at the different springs; an impregnation peculiar to deep springs; and which, when in small quantity, does not appear materially to injure it, for any purpose.

The conclusions to be derived from the above statements, are in favour of the diluent and aperient effects of the Liverpool water on the system, as tending importantly to preserve its healthy state, and to promote it, in many cases, when otherwise.

somenefs : a tolerable idea may be obtained, by a correct taste, from its flavour, which is here very grateful.

As the temperature of the air is so liable to be variable here, a stranger should guard against the effects of it, by an attention to the drefs. The water of the adjacent sea coast is shallower than that of most others : which occasions the air that blows over it to be warmer here in summer and colder in winter, than on the coast where the sea is much deeper.

The most healthful situations in the town are the higher parts, beginning near the top of Duke-street and continuing the northern direction toward Mount Pleasant and Everton. The higher parts of the west side of the town, bounded by Castle-street, where they are not particularly crouded with inhabitants, by being purified by the frequent westerly winds from off the river, and the dry rocky foundation and sloping declivity, have always been healthful.

The following Table will give an idea of the increasing population of the town, from the earliest records to the present period.

<i>In the year</i>	<i>Christened</i>	<i>Buried</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>In the year</i>	<i>Christened</i>	<i>Buried</i>	<i>Married</i>
1660	3	0	0	1740	485	608	137
1670	67	48	5	1650	972	1075	290
1680	106	51	3	1760	986	599	408
1690	116	158	10	1770	1347	1562	433
1700	132	124	35	1780	1709	1544	607
1710	258	211	40	1795	2251	2394	799
1720	410	293	53	1798	2677	2464	1101
1730	397	307	129	1799	2902	2349	1425

In the *burials* of 1799; there were 57, between 30 and 90 years old: 12, between 90 and 100: and 4 above 100. Of children, 790 under 2 years.

The above statement will also give a view of the comparative healthfulness of Liverpool with other large towns, particularly London. In the latter, the deaths always considerably exceed the births; here the reverse is generally the case; and when otherwise, it has arisen from a particular malignity in the small-pox or measles; the poor remaining inflexible in their opposition to inoculation; many of them from a motive contrary to preservation, especially among the idle and abandoned—a reflection not more melancholy than just.

The following has been given as a statement of
the

the proportionate annual mortality in different parts of Europe :

Vienna 1 in $19\frac{1}{2}$	Breslaw 1 in $26\frac{1}{2}$
Edinburgh . . 1 — 20	Berlin 1 — $16\frac{1}{2}$
London 1 — $20\frac{1}{2}$	Manchester . . 1 — 25
Amsterdam . . 1 — 22	Chester 1 — 31
Rome 1 — 22	Liverpool . . . 1 — $27\frac{1}{4}$

The author of the 8vo. edition of the History of Liverpool, by a calculation from the bills of mortality, makes the annual deaths in Liverpool as 1 in $33\frac{1}{2}$; which gives a very decided superiority in favour of Liverpool over every other town in the world where registers have been kept; and confirms the statement given in the preceding extract from the medical survey of Liverpool, respecting the superior healthfulness of the town.

The difficulty of obtaining these calculations with accuracy, for the purpose of comparative healthfulness, is very obvious. The inhabitants of some towns being much more prolific than those of others, and one-third of the children of large towns dying under two years old, with the different modes of living and employments, must greatly embarrass this kind of calculation. This town contained in 1790, about 10,000 houses, and 60,000 inhabitants;

inhabitants; forming an average of six persons to one house. Liverpool has been always considered to double its number of houses and inhabitants in twenty years. So that if we enumerate according to the former increase, it will appear, that in the year 1800, the number of houses will be 15,000; and of inhabitants, 90,000. But such has been the rapid influx of population during some of the last years, as to break in upon any former rule of estimation. Houses have kept no pace whatever with the increase of population; so that two thirds of the houses may be considered as containing double the number of their former inmates (from real want of separate accommodation) occasioning in numerous instances, great inconvenience, and real distress. House-rent, in general, has been much more than doubled within the last ten years. The town record states, that in 1565 it contained only 138 householders and cottagers, and consequently not more than 30 houses. The preceding table will afford some idea of the increasing population of the town. The first Liverpool Directory, published in 1766, contains a list of about 1170 names: that published in 1796 amounts to about 8980 names.

It has (antecedent to the present period) been observed

served in the first page, that this is the largest town in the kingdom, the metropolis excepted. The term *size* is liable to a difference of construction. Some towns occupy more extent of surface than others, by the houses being more scattered and being interspersed with gardens and other open ground. The declaration there made, arose from the number of men that were levied for the navy by the last assessment on the *parish rates on inhabited houses*. Liverpool, independent of Everton, Harrington, &c. furnished *ninety-five*; a number which the reader will find to exceed that of any other town, except the cities of London and Westminster:—From the above statement, the application of the term *size*, will now be better confirmed.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—The great number of Wind-mills that surround the town will attract the attention of the stranger as a singularity, with respect to numbers, not to be found in many other parts of the kingdom; The reason is, that most other large towns are of ancient origin, and were placed purposely on or near the banks of narrow fresh water rivers, adapted to the grinding of corn and other useful purposes, and which are here wanting. Invention has attempted to supply the deficiency by a *tide-mill*; which, however

ever has not been copied. As much water runs out of the docks at ebb tides, as would, if properly disposed, turn mills to grind corn sufficient for the whole town, and leave water enough to wash the dock-guts. A plan is formed for the construction of mills to be worked by steam engines, sufficient to supply the whole town.

The *Warehouses*, for the storing of the various imports, will particularly arrest the stranger's attention; as they are said to far excel any others, in any part of the world, in magnitude and commodiousness. They are also numerous.

Another singularity that engages the attention of the stranger, is the *Water-carts*, that supply the inhabitants with water for drinking, &c. An act of Parliament has been obtained, and a plan is now executing, for supplying the town and shipping by means of pipes under ground. It is intended to raise the water, from three, or more, different wells, of great capaciousness; on the higher parts of the town; by means of the same number of steam engines; one of which is already fixed; and each will be regularly enabled to afford a stream of water sufficient to supply a pipe of nine
L inches

inches bore. The estimated expense is 40,000l.; which is divided into 400 shares, of 100l. each.

The salubrity of the water of the town, is an invaluable blessing, as it contributes essentially to the health of the inhabitants. (*See p. 136, and 138.*) And which, it is to be hoped, will never be broke in upon by any other substitute, however speciously, yet delusively, offered.

The pavements of the foot-paths of the streets, have of late been much improved; yet all strangers complain of their roughness and sharpness. The stones with which the west side-walk is laid in Castle-street, would be highly desirable in the other streets: they are even superior to flags.

The streets are kept but indifferently clean in general: and a slovenly custom prevails, of suffering the dirt to remain in large heaps for some days after it is collected for removal; which even the most wary will occasionally stumble into in the night, in crossing the streets. This indecent practice has been attacked both by remonstrance and pleasantry; yet a *Hercules* is still wanting to cleanse the *Augean stable*.

Inhabiting

Inhabiting cellars, is extensively practised in some parts of the town. It has an unpleasant appearance ; yet, that is the worst of its qualities ; a cellar being found, from experience, a much more healthful residence than a room in a house where every room is tenanted. Being detached, a cellar can neither receive nor communicate any thing infectious in the manner that necessarily happens in the inhabited rooms of a house that all communicate by one common stair-case ; in which situation many families reside, who are unable to rent a whole house ; and some entire streets are inhabited by tenants of that description. An order passed the Town-Council, for preventing the cellars being inhabited ; but which was not executed—it might have pleased the eye ; but would not have gratified the mind's reflection ; since it will be perceived, that many little occupations may be followed in a cellar, from whence the industrious of both sexes can derive a comfortable addition to what their other, often scanty and precarious, means furnish ; and which could not be done in an upper-room or garret of the house. A *cellar* corresponds with a *bovel* underground ; which in all ages and climates has been found a healthful residence. Kitchens and other offices in cellars, do not seem to be injurious to

health ; and they have the effect of keeping the upper part of a house dry.

Instances of protracted longevity may very frequently be met with in these subterraneous dwellings, where the parties are closely verging upon 100 years. A venerable pair, who had inhabited cellars during the period of a common life, occupied one at the bottom of Mason-street, for the last 17 years : the man was 105 years old, and his wife 95 : they were able to ascend and descend the steps of their dwelling without assistance, to visit their neighbours ; and had no one regularly to wait on them ; yet their habitation was neatness itself. He died during the severe season of the winter of 1798-9 ; and she was then removed to the poor-house. When, added to these instances of longevity, we contemplate the swarms of hardy children that continually issue out of cellars, and which contribute so essentially to the support of those great bulwarks of our country, its *navy and commerce*, the reflection cannot be ungrateful.

The streets and squares do not possess all the regularity and elegance that might be expected. The Builders, who were mostly born upon the spot,

oot, had no opportunities, from the former sequestered situation of the town, of improving their style, which was very limited; by which the streets, even the more modern, were laid out in the confined parsimonious way that may be perceived; and that, even in situations which would have admitted more space, both in front and behind: street was considered equally elegant, whether broad or narrow; and the houses equally commodious and valuable, whether they contained a depth of twenty yards or a hundred. This error seems correcting.

The facility with which buildings are here constructed, has contributed essentially to the growing state of the town. Brick, stone, and sand for mortar, are all immediately at hand; and timber from the Baltic, being directly imported here, is obtained at the cheapest rate. Lime-stone and slates are readily had, by water, from North Wales.—Brick buildings, which generally prevail here, are erected with a ready dispatch; and they retain their neatness longer than those of stone; which latter are sooner discoloured by the smoke of a large town.

The stone here, is soft when first taken out of the quarry, but grows harder by exposure ; and it retains its colour much better than the Portland, or many other kinds of stone, as may be perceived by the Exchange,* and many other public buildings.

LIVERPOOL, from its sequestered situation, was not formerly much the resort of strangers, for any other purpose than commerce ; and as the inhabitants were all embarked in business, they necessarily formed a society among themselves, which, if not refined by the grimace and ostentation of modern manners, was proportionally uncontaminated by their influence. This commercial intercourse of the inhabitants, induced a general harmony and sociability, unclouded by those ceremonies and affectations that are met with in more polished life ; hence the freedom and animation which the town had always been observed to possess, and which produced that medium or equality so rational, grateful and desirable in society.

The

* The statuary figures on the north part of the Exchange, have evinced it.

The wealth which of late has flowed into the town with its extended commerce, has however introduced along with it some of the more glaring luxuries of the times, which menace, by the indulgences, distinctions and consequent rivalries and jealousies, they create, the above boasted ease, comfort and harmony of the whole; thereby bartering the real comforts of that ease and true hospitality, which so justly distinguished the town, for its delusive shadows. A man in the middle walk of life, while embracing its comforts and true elegances, will studiously avoid its ostentations, for his own sake; as it invariably subjects him to many embarrassments. The *Spectator* properly observes; "Men of sense have, at all times, beheld with a great deal of mirth this silly game that is playing over their heads, and, by contracting their desires, enjoy all that secret satisfaction which others are always in quest of. The truth is, this ridiculous chace after imaginary pleasures cannot be sufficiently exposed, as it is the great source of those evils which generally undo a nation." No. 574, by Mr. ADDISON.

The preceding reflections were made, and the sentiments expressed, a few years past: and it would be a pleasant task *now*, to record any reduction,

duction, or even suspension, of the luxuries of the times ; which, however painful it may be to the historian and moralist to relate, it is his duty not to conceal, by placing one of the most prominent characters of his subject in the back ground, that the reverse is the state of the case ; and which, if continued in the same hastily unrestrained, increasing manner ; and its baleful influence extended, as it promises to be, to the other heretofore temperate parts of the nation ; Mr. ADDISON's remark *must*, in the regular course of human occurrences, be eventually confirmed : unless some chastening calamity, proportionate to the evil, inflicted by Providence (as has happened in the histories of luxurious nations in all ages, and which now threatens us at our own door) should interpose to prevent it—a severe alternative !—which it would be well for the existing generation seriously to weigh ; not only as it may directly affect themselves, but also their immediate successors, in whose welfare they must have a lively interest. (1st December 1800.)

The inhabitants have a much more generally healthy appearance than those of London ; their employments being more of the active kinds, accompanied with exercise out of doors ; and which extends

extends to all ranks. The streets are, taken altogether, seemingly more crowded than those of London. *Ladies* enjoy the benefit of walking about the town and environs, in parties, or even singly, without molestation, or any singularity being attached to it, at all times, as their amusements or occasions may require : so that, in fine weather, they greatly enliven the passing scene ; and which adds, by the unrestrained exercise and free air it affords them, to that bloom of health, vivacity and affability, by which they have always been distinguished.

The inhabitants are chiefly in three classes ; the *merchant*, the *tradesman*, and the *labourer* or *working mechanic*. The number of Welch, chiefly of the latter description, is estimated at 6,000 ; who occupy entire neighbourhoods, where scarce a word of English is spoken. It is farther curious to reflect, that Liverpool contains more Welch inhabitants than any town in Wales. Men entirely out of business rarely reside in the town ; not even those who have acquired fortunes in it ; who generally either mix in the gayer scenes of life, or retreat into the more retired.

It will be observed by the number of public institutions,

stitutions, that *charity* is a predominant feature of the town ; where every call of distress is answered, and frequently anticipated. Early in December 1800, a subscription, of a few days standing, for the relief of the poor for the winter, had then amounted to more than 16,000l. In addition to the public charities, the *necessitous* have a peculiar advantage. As nearly all the inferior orders are employed under the constant eye of the merchant ; they are sure of his immediate indulgence, succour and protection in their various necessities ; and are not suffered to exhaust their little stores, till the utmost distress forces them upon a public charity ; the benefits, and means of access to which, they may have been ignorant of ; and which, in many instances, the modesty of their nature would lead them to avoid. This is a species of charity that is not unprevalent ; and is not more acceptable to the modest receiver, than grateful to the generous donor. It is to be regretted, that the growing extent of the town should unavoidably tend to abate this communication.

The Police of the Town is well preserved. A street assault and robbery is seldom heard of ; nor is a burglary or other kind of house robbery

bery ever attempted to any extent, by violence. Thefts of that kind are of a petty nature ; as may be observed by the Sesssions Calendar quarterly. The nightly watch is well attended, and is doubled in the winter season, when it goes half-hourly ; and the inhabitants are as secure in their beds as in the most retired village. The streets being in general well lighted with lamps, contributes much to the general security. Riots or tumultuous assemblies seldom occur, or are attended with any serious consequences.

A highway robbery, of any serious import, is unusual in the neighbouring roads. Adventurers in that way have seldom succeeded ; for as there are no lurking places for their security, and their retreat being cut off on one side by the river, the hue and cry, from the rarity of the occurrence, has always been so general as to ensure detection ; even the town, from the vigilance of the police, will not afford a hiding place. These securities from assault, may be considered as comforts not usually attendant on a large town.

The *Mayor's Court* sits daily within the Exchange, from eleven to three o'clock, for the purpose of regulating the order, decorum and police of
of

of the town. The *Sessions* are quarterly, for the trial of civil and criminal causes. The inflictions of the latter do not extend to death.

The *Government* of the town is vested in the Common Council, in the person of the Mayor, who is elected, annually, on St. Luke's day, the 18th of October, by the Burgeses; who, from the limited mode of obtaining freedoms (long servitude) are necessarily composed of a considerable majority of low mechanics, that take a pride in forcing upon the town a chief Magistrate against the desire of their superiors; or the Magistrate himself, who has no alternative but accepting the office. It certainly is to be regretted, that the avenue to so respectable and important a station, should not be ascended by a path more becoming, and creditable to, its elevated situation. The Mayor has a personal allowance of 800l. a year for private contingences.* The Corporation can make bye laws for the regulation of the town.

The greatest part of the town is leasehold
under

* The Earls of Derby have frequently been Mayors of Liverpool. The last was in 1734.

under the body corporate, for three lives, and a farther term of twenty-one years, with a ground rent; the lives always replaceable under a fixed fine*; which, with the tolls or town dues, produce a growing revenue, at present of 25,000l. a year. This was ascertained in 1793, when the Corporation stood forward to assist the merchants at that distressing period, by an application to Parliament to enable them to issue negotiable notes on the security of their estate; of the value of which, the following was the statement then produced.

General

* This *tenure* has its advantages. It greatly accommodates the transfer of property, which is done at an easy expense, and without any uncertainty with respect to title, &c. A tenant may change any life under fifty years of age, as often as he pleases, for a guinea each, with the further expense of about 3l. for the new lease. When a life drops, it may be renewed at the charge of a year's rent, deducting one-fifth as a compensation for taxes and repairs.

General Account and Valuation of the Estate and Revenue belonging to the Corporation of Liverpool, taken the 21st of March 1793.

<i>Income for 1792.</i>	£.	s.	d.
Fines received for renewal of leases, .	2,270	14	4
Ground rents received for 1792, . . .	1,027	1	10
Rents for buildings in possession, let to tenants at will,	5,166	17	6
Rents for land in possession, let to ditto	1,349	1	0
Amount of town's duties	12,180	7	0
Graving docks,	1,701	16	5
Anchorage,	211	15	3
Small tolls called Ingates and Outgates,	321	9	7
Weighing machine,	143	4	0
Rents of seats in St. George's church,	268	11	0
Arrears of Interest from the parish of Liverpool,	360	0	0
	25,000	17	11

Interest and Annuities paid in 1792.

Annual interest upon the bond debts, principally at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum,	15,835	14	3
Annuities upon bond,	2,109	12	10
	17,945	7	1
Balance in favour of the corporation,	9,055	10	10
	Valuation		

Valuation of the above articles, adding that of land not built on, and the strand of the river,	£.	s.	d.
Valuation of the debt,	1,044,776	0	0
	367,816	12	0
Balance in favour of the corporation, Exclusive of a balance due from the trustees of the docks, and of the reversionary interest of certain lots of ground laid out for building, both together estimated at	676,959	8	0
Exclusive also of public buildings, and ground appropriated to public purposes, valued at	85,000	0	0

Liverpool is a very ancient *Borough*. It has ten Charters. The first was granted by King John, in 1208 ; the last by George II. in 1752. It sends two members to Parliament. The present Representatives are, General Tarleton and Colonel Gascoyne ; both natives of the town and neighbourhood. They are elected in the same manner as the Mayor (just noticed) ; otherwise it is obvious, that the great *commercial* town of Liverpool could not be adequately represented by *military* characters.

The calamity of *fire* is equally the lot of every town ;

town ; depending upon circumstances, in the variation of extent. Such is the quality of the brick, of which the houses here are built, that they are capable of resisting the power of fire to a considerable degree ; so that when a fire happens in a house or warehouse, it is not liable to communicate to an adjoining house, under the assistance of fire-engines.† A bell is placed in a central situation, to alarm the town in case of fire.

The decorum of the *Sabbath* is preserved in a manner highly grateful to the feelings of every one who venerates it. The bustle of the preceding six days, settles into a perfect quiescence in the seventh ; an universal stillness prevails ; and the various places of divine worship are well attended both morning and evening ; when the public houses are shut ; after which the superior families retire within themselves, while their domestics perambulate, in common with the middle and inferior orders, the town and environs at their pleasure, retiring peaceably at an early hour.

Liverpool

† Here are three offices for Insurance from Fire, all well provided with engines, viz. Sun Fire, Royal Exchange and Phoenix Fire Offices.

Liverpool has on all occasions been distinguished for its loyalty. A battalion, composed of the principal inhabitants, of foot, and a troop of horse, have regularly formed and accoutred themselves; and five hundred artillery men are enrolled, and have practised the exercise of the guns of the fort and other batteries, amounting to fifty pieces of ordnance, of 18 and 32 pounders; the whole of whom came forward voluntarily, without any expense to the public, for the protection of the town and port, if the regular troops should be wanted to act elsewhere. A second battalion of foot, formed of the various tradesmen of the town, have been clothed and exercised by their officers, who also are inhabitants of the town.

THE ENVIRONS.

The following sketch of the environs of the town, is given as a *guide* to the *stranger* who may wish to make excursions, to a greater or lesser extent.

The *north shore* never fails being a pleasant ride, either in a carriage or on horseback, in fine, warm weather; especially when the wind is off the sea;

as it is very refreshing, and free from dust.* It will be advisable to keep close to the shore, or else pursue some wheel tracks, to avoid the soft beds of clay that are interspersed, and which may be discovered by their dark colour and uneven surfaces.

Immediately on passing the Fort, when the tide will permit, will be discovered public houses, with bathing machines, &c. which in the season are filled with families, chiefly manufacturers from the interior. The rest are fishing houses, and the boats on the adjoining bank, fishing boats: which afford a just specimen of the primitive state of Liverpool. This part of the shore in the bathing season, is covered, at the times of high water, with a promiscuous throng of sexes and ages in the water, that bids as great defiance to decency as it does to calculation of numbers. To the credit of the town, it must be observed, that the inhabitants contribute very little to the spectacle, as it is chiefly composed of the description of persons just named. About a mile along the shore, a sandy road turns off, round a neat house with trees, called

* The *south shore* is impassable in this way.

called *Sand-bills*, and crossing the canal, leads to *Kirkdale*; *Walton* being on the left, along the great north road; and *St. Domingo* and *Everton* in front, from whence several pleasant roads branch into the country, to form pleasant rides.

About three miles along the shore are the *Boottle Mills* (one a Paper mill) and two Coffee-houses or Hotels, mentioned at *page 66*; where genteel company resort for sea bathing and sea air, in the summer season. Here are public ordinaries, lodgings and other permanent accommodations; and from hence a distinct view of the Rock point and a favourable prospect of the sea may be obtained, as it discloses the track of ships to and from sea. From hence, at low water, may be seen some of the shoals, mentioned at *page 72*; as also a narrow passage between the Rock Point and the adjoining sand bank, through which the ships enter the harbour, at or before high water, and where it is so shallow at low water as seldom to admit the passage of a boat; which constitutes what is termed a *Bar Harbour*. It is also so narrow, that two or more large ships seldom willingly attempt this passage together, abreast. The river, at its entrance, is so broad, that it has been conceived to resemble more an arm of the sea than a river.

Two Land Marks, for directing the homeward-bound ships into the river, will be observed near this place; one near the shore, and the other farther off. The two being brought to bear in one direction, or line, directs the ship through the narrow passage, just described near the Rock Point.

The road from hence, after crossing the canal, leads to the village of Bootle, from whence on the right, it proceeds to Kirkdale, lately mentioned: The straight direction, leads to Walton village and church; under which parish Liverpool once was subjected, (*see page 84*). This situation commands a good prospect. The church living, which is a *Rectory*, is a good one. All this is called *good*; yet a prospect of this kind is rarely pleasing, or highly grateful; since it is scarce possible to view it, in any direction, without contemplating the poor curacy in the back ground. Nothing personal is meant *here*; and from some late attempts in favour of the inferior clergy, their condition seems to be ameliorating; although, perhaps, too tardily.

The left is the north road to *Ormskirk*; where originated the formerly celebrated, but now nearly exploded, medicine for the bite of the mad dog.

The

The present Member for Lancaster, MR. DENT, has the thanks, if not of the proprietors of the Medicine; who have been long preying upon the credulity of the public; yet, of that public, who have so long endured the distressing effects of *cambrine madness*, his generous and manly conduct has been exerted, against every assailment of public clamour, to suppress; and for the success of which, the Author, as one of his constituents, wishes to make an acknowledgment.

The right leads to Kirkdale and Liverpool. There is another pleasant road into the interior of the country.

About a mile beyond Bootle mills, along the shore and nearly in front, is the road to the village of Crosby, which may be discovered by the spire of the church; and about a mile from Crosby, is Ince, the residence of Mr. BLUNDELL; where is a very fine selection of paintings, and of ancient statuary, collected by himself, in Italy. They may, through the liberality of that gentleman, be viewed every Monday, by an order previously obtained. In the truly elegant Temple; which is literally a Pantheon, that combines a Green House; we tread classic ground, in silent converse with
original

original representatives of the deities of the heathen mythology—the effect is delightful. In addition to the rarities of this place, the owner's taste is displayed by an ornamental gate, which seems guarded by statues of a *lion* and *lioneſs*, of excellent sculpture. The whole is so disposed, that the *lioneſs*, upon the watch, appears to descry an approaching intruder, and is warning the couchant shaggy monarch of it ; whose adverted eye, towards his watchful mate, announces his attention to her signal. The *Hesperian fruit* could not have been more formidably guarded ; and the fruit here is worthy such guards. Every thing, within and without the house, displays that fine taste the *proprietor* is acknowledged to possess.

A few miles farther along the shore, is *Formby*, remarkable for the best *potatoes* in the county ; in the quality of which vegetable, *Lancashire* is so well known to excel. It is known that potatoes were first introduced into England from Ireland ; and tradition says, that a vessel from Ireland with potatoes to London, was by stress of weather driven on shore at Formby (as sometimes happens), and by that means they became first planted there. It is very remarkable, that this so very valuable a vegetable should thus be cast upon the spot in
England,

England, best calculated for its cultivation—it may truly be esteemed providential. The tradition receives strong support, from the culture of potatoes remaining so long chiefly confined to this county and this particular part of it. The real want of bread can never be felt while this charming, wholesome and productive vegetable is freely cultivated. When of a flowery quality, it is found, from experience, to be better adapted to a weak stomach, and to children and young persons, than bread. The value of this vegetable, formerly held in contempt in the southern counties, is now fully appreciated.

In a backward direction from hence, at a short distance, is *Sefton church*; observed by its spire, which, with the church, discover elegant Gothic taste. The inside of the church, possesses much of the grandeur of ancient workmanship; especially the choir, which contains sixteen ornamented stalls, and a formerly splendid canopy. The monuments here are chiefly of the Molyneux family; one of which is dated so far back as A. D. 1439. The following inscription on one of the tombs in the chancel, discloses the style and poetry of the time :

Sir

Sir Richarde Molyneux Knighte & Dame Elenore his
Wyffe whose Soules God padon.

Dame Worshope was my guide in life

And did my doinges guide;

Dame Wertue left me not alone

When Soule from Bodye hyed.

And thoughe that Deathe with dint of Darte

Hath brought my Corps on Sleepe,

The eternall God, my eternall Soule,

Eternally doethe kepe.

Sefton is a valuable *Rectory*; where the same reflections that were made at Walton, at present more strikingly offer.

There is a road back through *Litherland** to the shore, for a carriage, but which is sandy and heavy; and on the bank of the canal for a horse. The turnpike road adjoins; and which leads back to Liverpool. In approaching the town, the village of Everton, on the left, has a pleasing effect.

Two pleasant outlets offer through Everton,
towards

* The Bowling Green at Litherland affords as charming a sea-prospect as can be well imagined, at high water; and at low water, the shoals before-named, may be still more perfectly distinguished.

towards the village of *Derby*; and beyond that to Knowsley†, the seat of the *Earl of Derby*, near *Prescot*, at eight miles distance from Liverpool. This ancient mansion, remains distinguished by its images on the top, its turrets, and ornamented chimnies. It contains an extensive and valuable collection of paintings. The grounds, gardens, park, &c. are on a large scale, and well disposed both by nature and art. This extensive domain has of late been visited by its noble possessor for a short annual period only; but which a recent event promises to prolong; and which must prove acceptable to a town and neighbourhood, where the Countess's virtues and accomplishments were so early known and continue to be respected — Very few retirements are better adapted to the enjoyment of the *otium cum dignitate*.

The road back will be the turnpike; on each side of which are interspersed several *villas*, chiefly the residences of the Liverpool merchants. One or two roads branch off on the left to the villages
of

† This is situated in West Derby, from whence the Earl derives his title, and not from the town of that name in Derbyshire.

of *Childwall* and *Woolton*, which are retired and pleasant, and also lead to the town through *Wa'tree*.

A ride from the town, through the three last named villages, is very pleasant. It begins by the *Wavertree* road (pronounced *Wa'tree*; see p. 79,) passing through that village, three miles from the town in a straight direction, a mile or two farther, to *Childwall*, pronounced *Childa*. The sudden break upon the country, on entering Childwall, has a wonderful effect; few inland prospects are more extended and engaging. Parts of many different counties may be seen from hence. Here is a *Coffee-house*, and a *batb* of remarkably cold spring water. A stone in the church yard, with initials, has a date of 1052. The right and west direction passes Childwall-hall; the family seat of *Gascoyne*; and leads to the village of *Woolton*, pronounced *Wooton*; where is a pleasant villa at the farther end, long inhabited by Mr. ASHTON, with a fine prospect. A comfortable dinner, &c. may be had at *Mrs. Denton's*; where, from the bowling-green, the prospect may be advantageously enjoyed. The road backward, enters Wavertree nearly opposite the church. The good house toward the left in front, upon an eminence, is *Mosley hill*; which displays

displays elegance and chastity of design. It was built by Mr. BAKER, who died there in his *mayoralty* for Liverpool.—*Wavertree* is a pretty village, and pleasantly situated. It forms an agreeable contrast to the sea prospect nearer Liverpool. Here is a good Inn and Tavern, where regular *assemblies* are supported, in the summer season ; composed of the neighbourhood, and company from the town. A *well*, near the pond, has the following singular inscription, of ancient date ; which has been renewed.

Qui non dat quod habet,
Dæmon infra ridet.

A. D. 1414.

It appears from this inscription, (in Monkish latin,) that alms were formerly solicited there, as it threatens the parched and thirsty visitor, who has any thing to give and does not give it, with the notice of a *demon* below, no doubt in the bottom of the well. The style of the latter line, *the devil laugheth him to scorn*, seems derived from scriptural phraseology. An old monastic-looking house formerly stood in the scite of the modern adjoining one ; and as this is the only spring in the immediate neighbourhood, it is not improbable that

that the house was inhabited by some religious order, who might thus extort alms towards their support.—The church, which is modern, is pleasantly situated; and its size corresponds with that of the village and neighbourhood. It has an organ; and the same neatness prevails within as without.

TOXTETH PARK; forms an eminence on the south end of the town at a mile distance. From thence a very good view of *Cheshire*, the *Welch Mountains*, and the upper part of the *Mersey*, may be obtained; as also part of the *Derbysbire hills*, or *English Appenines*, which form a chain of mountains in a north and south direction, so as to constitute a middle boundary to the two coasts of the kingdom. This district chiefly belongs to the *Earl of Sefton*; who has a (mostly deserted) residence at *Croxteth*, in the neighbourhood. Some attempts were offered to improve it by building, &c. but as these efforts were entrusted to stewards, they were, of course, frustrated. A late sale of a part of these lands, promises farther improvement.

A carriage road, facing the High Park coffee-house, leads down to the pottery, before mentioned, on the shore. This part of the shore is not
passable

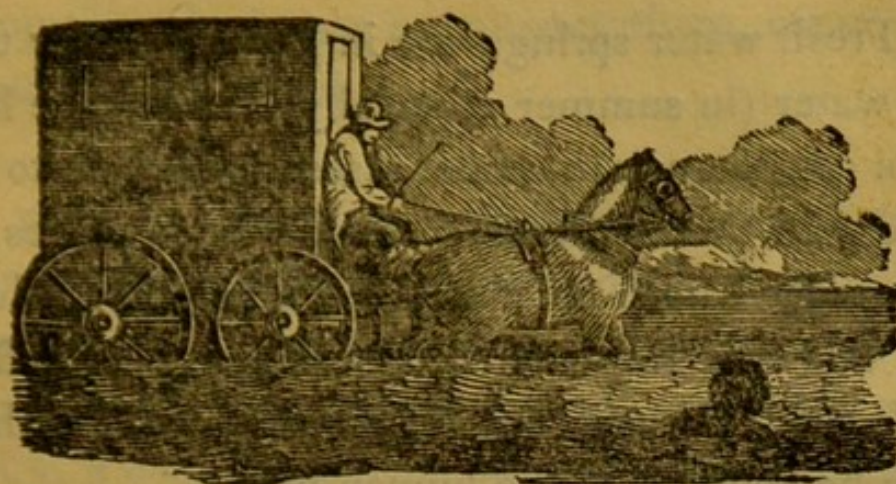
passable in a carriage in the manner of that below the town ; yet the naturalist, who may not have had an opportunity of making similar observations, will be much gratified by a short walk on the shore, immediately above the pottery ; which is rocky ; and the rocks having become exposed by the washing of the sea, afford a fine display of the operation of the Creator in the formation of the world.

These rocks are of the gritty, freestone quality, (silex) composed of thin horizontal laminæ, readily separated at the surface, but more closely united nearer the base, and perfectly regular to considerable extents ; mostly of a redish cast, occasionally interspersed with others of lighter colour : some of the masses have a little obliquity ; and it is curious to observe, that masses, of some inches thick, and of a different quality of stony matter, may be observed to penetrate the others in a transverse, perpendicular direction, without at all having deranged the order of the others, with which they closely unite or combine. As nothing volcanic appears here, these rocks must have been in a soft or fluid state at their original formation, from which they regularly subsided into their present form and substance.

It

It is worthy of notice, that this rocky substance, which commences a very little above this spot, extending down through the west side of the town, and can be traced to but about the same distance below the town; appears to have preserved this coast of the shore from the ravages of the sea which have happened to the country without the harbour. This is one proof, upon what accidental, and, *seemingly*, trifling circumstances the most important events depend; and that the present existence of Liverpool is of the number.

DIRECTIONS

*DIRECTIONS*

FOR

SEA-BATHING.

COLD bathing, or a complete immersion of the body in cold water, has been practised in all ages and countries, for the purposes of recreation and the preservation and restoration of health; most particularly in warm climates; and hence it becomes so well adapted to the hotter seasons of this.

A preference has gradually increased, and is now very generally given, to *sea water*; and very justly; as it possesses every property that fresh water has, beside what is peculiar to itself.

Fresh

Fresh water springs are in general colder than sea water (in summer especially), and hence have been considered, in some cases, preferable to the latter, on that account ; yet experience proves the idea to have been chiefly, if not altogether, illusory ; and that sea water is of a temperature sufficiently cold, for any purpose to which cold bathing may be applied, to the human body.

The peculiar qualities which cold springs in different places were formerly supposed to possess, are now mostly abandoned for those of the sea water. The patronage of St. Winifred, at *Holywell*, in North Wales, at that much famed cold spring ; which has been said to perform so many extraordinary cures on various occasions ; has not of late been sufficient to support its credit, which has been gradually on the decline since the introduction and general prevalence of sea-bathing.

The principal effect of cold bathing, is its sudden and general tonic or bracing power, as directly applied to the whole surface of the body ; the effects of which are extended to every part of the system : hence, in hot climates and seasons, where the body is liable to become relaxed, and consequently debilitated, these consequences, and
the

the injuries which may accompany them, are much obviated or mitigated.

A peculiar advantage attending the use of sea-water, is derived from the *salt* which it contains. After the body is immersed in sea-water, and either suffered to dry spontaneously, or readily wiped dry, a considerable quantity of salt is left upon the skin (as may be discovered, to the taste, by the tongue); which, by its stimulus, promotes a degree of warmth upon the skin (and consequently tendency to perspiration) which prevents any bad consequence that might result from the combined effects of moisture and cold, thus applied to the whole surface of the body; circumstances of considerable importance to bodily health; and hence it is, that a glow of warmth so generally succeeds sea-bathing, while that from fresh water is often followed by a chilliness; and hence also it happens, that an accidental wetting with salt water is so less liable to give cold than that from the fresh.

There are few constitutions or periods of life with which cold bathing does not agree. It is most adapted to the younger periods, from the youngest infancy. In early life, all the parts of the body are more lax than at the decline, which

N

therefore

therefore renders the practice more *generally* necessary in the former than the latter. In the former also, the exercises being more active, it becomes a restorative, by its bracing quality, from the increased relaxation which succeeds them.

Sea bathing is well adapted to sedentary persons, and those who cannot have the free benefit of exercise and pure air, for which it becomes the best substitute that can be obtained; as it powerfully counteracts, by its bracing quality, the debilitating consequences that result from the want of these great essentials to health. Hence it is, that the inhabitants of large and crowded towns are become so sensible of its value. The temporary residence on the sea-coast, from the refreshing coolness and purity of the air in warm weather, which is there obtained, contributes a good deal with the invigorating qualities of sea-bathing. The southern and western coasts have an advantage over the northern and eastern; as, from whatever point the wind blows on the former, its temperature will obviously be more desirable than the latter, from being necessarily more equable.

The period of time to which the bathing is to be extended, and the frequency of immersion, must

must always be determined by the effect. When it is used merely as a general bracer, or for recreation, or both, a month will generally prove sufficient. A shorter time may answer a desirable purpose, while a much longer might defeat its intention; as, when its bracing qualities are applied to the proper extent, if urged much farther, like the bow too long and too much bent, its powers may be extended too far.

It will be best to use the bath once a day, for three or four days in succession, and to intermit it as many. It should always be made use of before dinner. The earlier part of the forenoon is, generally, the most eligible time. Many prefer the early morning, and also immediately on getting out of bed, and before breakfast; yet a little exercise, with a light breakfast, prepare the body to resist the cold and shock, which, with some, will be greater than can be borne comfortably and to any advantage. This circumstance may, however, be optional, and regulated by the feelings of the party to whom it applies.

An oil-case cap may very properly be used by those who discover any unpleasantness or inconvenience from wetting the hair. Wet hair is very

uncomfortable, and apt to give cold, even on this occasion; and, as wetting the head can rarely or never answer a *general* good purpose, it is as well avoided.

It may perhaps be deemed unnecessary, here, to give a caution against going into the water when the body is heated or too warm, as the impropriety is so well acknowledged: yet as serious injuries too frequently happen from inattention to that circumstance, it cannot be altogether superfluous to hint it. It is also improper to go into the water when the body is unusually cold, or much below its common temperature; as, should the water fail of producing the desired glow of warmth, injury may arise from an additional application of cold at a time when it was too predominant. It will therefore be proper to have the body of a moderate or natural warmth, regulated by the season and the person's own feelings, at the time of immersion.

The more quick and complete the immersion, no doubt, the better; as its bracing effects will be more fully obtained than where it is done slowly and partially. Plunging head foremost, has very generally been recommended, to avoid any supposed

posed unfavourable effect from too much blood being forced into the head, by the water being first applied to any other part; but which (to prevent needless discussion) experience sufficiently refutes. Headlong precipitation; by producing giddiness, or from striking the head against the ground or any other unperceived substance; may prevent, and has prevented, the recovery of an upright posture, in time enough to avoid drowning; therefore a mode not to be generally adopted. The body being thrown into the water upon the side, seems most eligible, safe, and easy. The sudden and general immersion, produces a shock that occasions, with many, a momentary oblivion or privation of sensation, both of body and mind; while that done more gradually, is accompanied with the perception of cold, trembling and dread, that render it much more painful. If a particular timidity attend going overhead, that may well enough be avoided, without any disadvantage, provided the whole body is covered up to the chin. Should any painful sensation of the head be supposed to attend this mode of bathing, the head may afterwards be covered with the water, with a view to prevent it.

Some difference of opinion has prevailed on the length of time proper for remaining in the water.

Although

Although *particular* circumstances may occur that may solicit a variation in this point ; yet, *generally*, there is a rule which will direct it aright ; which is ; to stay in the water till a glow of warmth, on the surface of the body, came on ; and immediately afterward, to go out : for this is the precise point and effect which is so generally to be desired. A frequently repeated immersion, or even twice, in twenty-four hours, would commonly be succeeded by chilliness ; which determines the practice to be restricted to once a day. A night's rest in bed, appears necessary between each immersion. (See *p.* 178, as it refers to the *frequency* of immersion.)

It is not an unusual practice to come out after the first plunge ; and which, if the proper glow of warmth succeed, answers every purpose of the bathing ; if not, a short continuance in the water should be tried, to obtain that effect ; but remaining in the water till a chill come on, whether preceded by a glow or not, must be particularly avoided, as it will defeat every good intention the bathing can produce.

Rubbing the body and limbs dry with a towel, previous to dressing, is certainly advisable on all occasions.

occasions. It is not only comfortable, but prevents any risk of taking cold from too much moisture being left on the skin. Dispatch, in dressing, is particularly advisable.

Much preference has been attributed to the qualities of sea-water on different parts of the coast; yet these opinions are chiefly imaginary; for if the water be well saturated with salt, although not to the fullest extent, every purpose will be sufficiently answered. The sea-coast most distant from a fresh water river has been preferred, on account of its greater saltiness and clearness; yet it can have no real advantage over the latter, where the salt water rises high, and flows a considerable way above the place of immersion; as at *Liverpool*; where the fresh water of the river, and the impurities from the town, are far enough removed above the town, at high water, by the six hours strong flowing of the sea flood. Even at *Runcorn*, sixteen miles higher up the river; where the water must be necessarily much fresher, and is considerably more turbid; the inhabitants of Manchester experience all the salutary effects of *sea-bathing*. A good deal of stress, has been laid upon the limpidness of the water; but which extends not, in its effect, beyond the imagination. Gravelly
shores,

shores, and parts not disturbed by the runnings of tides, afford the clearest water. The turbidness of sea-water, which is so generally to be observed in rivers, occurs from a portion of sea-sand being raised and floated by the swift running of the tides ; which contains no impurities to injure, or afterward be unpleasant to, the body immersed in it ; and which therefore proves no proper obstacle to its use, when more limpid water cannot be conveniently obtained. The most pellucid sea-water is impregnated with decayed animal and vegetable substances, and the oily exudations from its finny inhabitants : but such is the purifying quality of all water, that every thing noxious, in a dead or unanimated state, is powerfully corrected or entirely subjugated by it ; as is so fully evinced even in the polluted water of the Thames.

The *sea-water-baths* of Liverpool, were lately reconstructed ; and except their situation, are, as before mentioned (page 72) commodious and handsome. Each of the large baths forms a square of 10 yards by 11 ; and there are smaller ones for more private, and for warm and temperate bathing. The temperature of the baths is *sixty-two* degrees. in the summer season ; and *forty* in the colder months. It is at *thirty-two* when the surface is frozen

frozen over. So that, it is, in the summer months, *six* degrees below the temperature of the Matlock bath ; *twenty* degrees below the Buxton bath ; and *thirty-six* degrees below the heat of the blood. There are conveniences for going into the open river, when the tide is in ; but the water of the baths, from having time to settle, is very considerably clearer, and will obtain a preference, where that may be an object.* The water of the baths is let off every night at low water, and again admitted the succeeding flood tide.

The water of a bath is supposed to be rendered impure, in proportion to the numbers who bathe in it before it is renewed ; and, accordingly, much anxiety prevails at all public baths to get the earliest dip. This however, from what has been observed, is altogether an imaginary advantage ;
nor

* Machines, for bathing in the river, are kept at two houses on the north shore, a little below the fort : and also at the two hotels, yet farther down, at Bootle : the latter situation is most retired. The opposite shore of the river, below the centre of the town, has a gravelly bottom, which affords much clearer water than any part of this shore.

nor does experience afford us instances of any thing hurtful being communicated by that delay ; or that the water can be injuriously affected by numerous and promiscuous immersions ; except, in a *very small bath*, in its *temperature*. We frequently go into crowded apartments, where, were the great variety of *breaths* and *vapours* we inhale, as previous to our sight as the colour and other appearances of water, we should often turn from them with disgust ; and very properly ; as real injury is to be apprehended, and no doubt often occurs, from a promiscuous mixture of breaths and other effluvia ; yet the circumstance is disregarded, because *unseen* ; and the most distinguished and nicely delicate personages are generally the most fully and precipitately exposed to them.

Many persons, unaccustomed to bathing, are affected with considerable alarm at the idea of immersing into the open sea, or even the more contracted space of a large bath, who will experience less timidity at going into a yet smaller quantity of water. In that case, a proper sized tub, while it lessens the mind's apprehension, answers every intention of a larger bath or the open sea. Another advantage attends this method of bathing, with those unaccustomed to the practice,

ice, and who are painfully affected with the *coldness* of the water ; as a portion of it may be heated, in a pan over the fire, and mixed with the rest, to any temperature ; the warmth to be gradually lessened at every subsequent bathing, till it can be comfortably borne quite cold ; and which will very soon be the case. The water, thus warmed, will require an earlier renewal of it, than when not warmed. In Liverpool, a rum puncheon, or a ship's large water cask, with an end cut off, may, as a temporary expedient, be readily had and filled with salt water, at a trifling expense ; and is a mode practised by numerous families even in the town, as it proves very commodious.* If kept out of the sun and in a cool place, the water will continue fresh enough, and fit for use a fortnight, three weeks or longer, in the warmest weather, even if daily used by two or three persons. It is obvious, that where the full effect of a cold bath is desired, the precaution of keeping it in a cool situation must be attended to.

ALTHOUGH

* Getting into and out of this kind of vessel, may appear awkward at first ; but which various contrivances will soon reconcile and render familiar and easy. A stool placed at the bottom of the vessel, will facilitate the

ALTHOUGH it is no part of the present intention, to enter into a minute detail of the diseases to which *sea bathing* is adapted; yet, noticing a few of the most prominent, in addition to the preceding observations, may not be improper; especially for the direction of the stranger, from an inland situation, who may not have had the opportunity of receiving practical information; the whole of what is here given being derived from that source; and who may wish to experience the effects and conveniences of sea-bathing in Liverpool and its vicinity; as no professedly *practical* dissertation from a regular resident attention to its use and effects, has come to the author's knowledge, since its practice has become so very general.

Some difference of opinion has arisen on the propriety of taking laxative medicines, previous to bathing; which the following rules may help to reconcile. First, They will be advisable at all times where costiveness prevails: And, secondly, in all cases of full habit, not attended with an unusual lax state of the bowels: but, otherwise, not so.

Sea-bathing

stepping in and out; and will be desirable to sit upon when in.

Sea-bathing is generally found useful in eruptions on any part of the body, limbs or head, commonly termed scorbutic, or otherwise, either of children or adults. It will frequently be of more service in every state of the scrofula, than any other remedy that has yet been discovered. It appears to act by giving that tone to the system, so generally wanting in scrofulous habits. Its use on these occasions commonly requires a long continuance and frequent repetition. Delicate children, and ladies who are nervous and delicate, at any period of life, particularly during pregnancy, or when giving suck; will be essentially benefited by it.—These are more fully and suitably explained in the Author's *Essay on the Nursing and Diseases of Children, with Directions for Ladies during Pregnancy and Lying-in.*—If children have any unusual fulness of the belly, attempts should be made to remove it before bathing.

Sea-bathing is eminently serviceable in rheumatism. The Buxton bath is more particularly adapted to the relief of rheumatism than any other disease to which it is applied; yet instances have occurred, where, on trial of both, sea-water has had the advantage: Circumstances however may occur to favour each on different occasions. Frequent

quent injury arises from the *internal* use of the Buxton water; being of a heating quality, it becomes highly improper in full habits, and where there is a disposition to hectic, or fever from any cause; and yet, persons so circumstanced, are seldom cautioned against its use, and are suffered, painful to relate! to use it, during their stay there.

There will be occasions of rheumatism, wherein it may be proper to warm the sea-water. The degrees of temperature proper for these purposes, will necessarily vary with that of the season, and other occasional circumstances, for which no precise rules can be safely given*. It is improper during the appearance or threatening of a periodical or regular fit of the *gout*.

Headach

* A Lady, in the midst of the severe winter of 1799; who had suffered under a long and truly excruciating *rheumatism*; deep seated, from the hip downward, attended with considerable contraction of the limb; received important relief from a *temperate bath* of *sea-water*, after other means had proved less effectual. She was lifted, with much difficulty from extreme pain in moving, out of bed into a suitable tub at the bed-side; and experienced from the first, and every subsequent, immersion, most desirable and permanent benefit.

Headach, more or less severe, sometimes attends cold bathing. A slight pain of the head, on the first immersion, is not to be regarded; but if it continue, or be in any excess upon two or three repetitions, the bathing ought to be discontinued.

A sense of unusual coldness, languor, or weariness, remaining some time after bathing, are also unfavourable to its present continuance; but none of these causes need forbid a future trial. A small quantity of wine, or any other *mild* cordial, may be tried, on coming out of the water, to counteract these unpleasant effects; but should not be persevered in, if they do not, in one or two of the first instances, produce the desired effect.

The seasons of the year most suitable for sea-bathing, are, from the beginning of June, till the latter end of August, especially in the open sea: but if necessary, it may be practised safely at any season, when managed by the convenience of an inclosed bath, with suitable dressing rooms; or by means of a tub at home, in the manner already described. It certainly may be conducted to advantage in cold seasons, much more extensively than has hitherto been practised, on all occasions in which it can be useful.

Cold bathing becomes very improper in most complaints of the breast and lungs, particularly in consumption, or a consumptive tendency, from ulcerated or decayed lungs; and in spitting of blood; at least it should never be ventured on under these circumstances, without medical advice. Whenever abscess (or the formation of matter from what is generally understood by a gathering) externally or internally is taking place, cold bathing ought to be avoided (some tedious cases of *scrofula* excepted); but after a gathering has broke, especially externally, its use, under proper regulations, will frequently be beneficial. It should be warily used in plethoric and appoplectic habits.

APPENDIX.

A *Tavern*, upon an extensive scale, is just opened in Castle-street, called *The Liverpool-Arms Hotel*.

THE END.

J. McCreery, Printer, Houghton-street, Liverpool.



