

A Living skeleton!! Authentic memoir of that singular human prodigy Claude Seurat, denominated the Living Skeleton, who arrived in London from the Continent in July, 1825. In which is contained a circumstantial detail of his person ... together with an account of his manners, habits, etc. ... / Illustrated ... by Robert Cruikshank.

Contributors

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Cruikshank, Robert, 1789-1856.

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MEMOIR
OF
CLAUDE SEURAT,
THE
LIVING SKELETON.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN FAIRBURN, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL.

[*Price One Shilling.*]

— 1825 —

Lady Chatterton

11
Aug 25 1825.







Pub. July 1825 by J. Parbury, Broadway Ludgate Hill

THE LIVING SKELETON,

Drawn from Nature by Robert Cruikshank

A Living Skeleton !!

AUTHENTIC MEMOIR

OF THAT SINGULAR

HUMAN PRODIGY

CLAUDE SEURAT,

DENOMINATED THE

LIVING SKELETON,

Who arrived in London from the Continent
in July, 1825,

In which is contained a circumstantial detail of

HIS PERSON,

As collected from the most scrutinizing Observation of his Structure;

TOGETHER WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF HIS MANNERS, HABITS, &c.

From his Birth to the present Time.

Illustrated with Three Engravings of this extraordinary Human Being;
accurately drawn from the Life, by Robert Cruikshank.

LONDON :

PUBLISHED BY JOHN FAIRBURN, BROADWAY, LUDGATE HILL:

A Living Skeleton!!

AUTHENTIC MEMOIR

OF THAT SINGULAR

HUMAN PRODIGY

CLAUDE SEURAT,

DEMONSTRATED THE

LIVING SKELETON.

Who arrived in London from the Continent

in July 1828.

In which is contained a circumstantial detail of

HIS PERSON,

As collected from the most scientific Observations of his Structure,

TOGETHER WITH

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From his Birth to the present Time.

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THE

LIVING SKELETON.

SOME months back the continental journals, and in particular the newspapers of France, contained various statements respecting the existence of a human being, whom they designated by the title of *Le Squelette vivant*, or the *Living Skeleton*. Those reports for a time gained credit, but upon enquiry being made, respecting the name, residence, or even precise country of the object in question, and no satisfactory information being obtained, the whole was at length set down as a mere joke, purposely disseminated to raise the laugh against popular credulity, as proved the case in regard to the Parisian lady with a death's head. In this manner all credence, as regarded the Living Skeleton, gradually died away, and scarcely any further mention was made of the object in question.

As some persons, however, are not so easily prompted to relinquish an idea which has once taken possession of the mind, a gentleman of independent fortune, of the name of Williams, a major in the English service, as we are given to understand,

either possessing some information of a more conclusive nature, or urged by curiosity, (though we rather conjecture the former), resolved not to relinquish the search until he had discovered the residence of this wonderful phenomenon.

Acting upon such a determination, Major Williams commenced his reconnoitring expedition, and at length succeeded, after experiencing frequent disappointments, in tracing the being so ardently sought after, in a small town in the Province of Champagne, in France. Having easily obtained access to the father of the skeleton, and on inspection of the son being naturally struck by such an extraordinary *lusus naturæ*, he began to make numerous enquiries, from which he was given to understand, that several physicians of the French Provinces had seen the young man; but in consequence of their harsh treatment of his delicate frame, by squeezing, pressing, and even pinching him in different parts of the body, to ascertain the effects thereby produced upon him, he imbibed such a distaste for French practitioners, that he would no longer admit them to an examination of his person. In more instances than one, it appears the father was offered large sums for the purchase of the body of this phenomenon, in case of his death, and in particular, a medical practitioner of Burgundy proposed to the father to name any sum he thought fit, agreeing to subscribe to such unlimited terms; but the parent, who felt impressed with sentiments honorable to humanity, refused that lu-

erative proposal, as he had done every other of a similar nature, being resolved that the body of his offspring should, if he possessed the means, be removed, and consigned to the burial place of his native city.

Major Williams was further informed, that proposals had been made to the father to cause the removal of his offspring to Paris, in order that he might there be presented to the French Monarch; but either from possessing some previous knowledge as to the character of Charles the Xth., or receiving a friendly hint on the subject, he was led to conjecture that the King of France had no very great predilection for such prodigies in nature, and that, therefore, in case that plan was pursued, the only good result would be, a miserable pension of four or five hundred francs per annum, (eighteen or twenty pounds Sterling,) with a room or two in some isolated mansion, which would constitute the only recompense for his son, who would thereby be debarred from liberty of action during the residue of his existence.

Such was the situation of affairs, when Major Williams proposed to the parent the conveying his son, himself, and his wife, to England, (the latter being mother-in-law of the prodigy under review); coupling that offer with such terms as proved the liberality of the gentleman in question, who, far from seeking to realize any beneficial pecuniary speculation as regards himself, is merely anxious to assist the family, and make England the depository

of a sport of nature hitherto unparalleled in the history of the world. Such an unexpected offer was eagerly embraced by the family, when another impediment arose that seemed likely to frustrate the views of Major Williams; for although, as previously observed, many French practitioners in the provinces had visited the youth, no regular communication had been made to the *Ecole de Medicine* (the *School of Medicine*) of Paris, respecting his existence; and it was consequently apprehended, that the jealousy of that learned body would be awakened, in case it ascertained that the removal of such a wonder was on the point of taking place, particularly to the shores of England. The apprehension, therefore, which arose was this:—that the body of Parisian practitioners, on making application to the proper authorities, would procure an order for no passport being granted to the family, which proceeding would, without doubt, have been put into effect, had not every precaution been adopted to render the departure of the living skeleton as secret as possible.

On their way to England, however, the requisite credentials being procured, and no impediments apprehended, added to which, no further delays were to take place in the journey than the health of the subject of this memoir required, he was visited by the public at Rouen, and in the course of a few hours, no less than fifteen hundred persons repaired to contemplate the skeleton, so great was the curiosity evinced in the capital of Normandy to be-

hold that living prodigy. The number in question would soon have been doubled, had not the son's exhaustion obliged the father to refuse admittance to any further applicants.

Considering the emaciated state of our phenomenon, and his having been unaccustomed to perform long journeys, much apprehension was entertained as to the result of his removal, and particularly the crossing the channel. He, however, sustained the whole without being much incommoded, and sailed to Brighton, where he landed upon the pier on Thursday evening, the fourteenth of July; when news of the arrival of a living skeleton being quickly bruited abroad, thousands assembled on the strand to witness his disembarkation; but as the populace was purposely told by his conductors, that the personage in question was only an individual who had been miraculously cured of the plague, the affrighted and credulous concourse gladly made way, fearful lest any latent germs of the infection might remain, and its pestilential effects be communicated to any of the bye-standers.

Such were briefly the facts relating to this individual and his family previous to their arrival in England. We shall now proceed to give a circumstantial detail of his person, manners, habits, &c. as collected from the most scrutinizing observation of his whole structure, being also the result of the numerous questionings proposed to himself and his father; to all of which the most frank and explicit answers have uniformly been given.

Claude Ambroise Seurat is a native of the City of Troyes, capital of the fertile Province of Champagne in France; he was born on the 10th of April, 1798, and has consequently completed his seven and twentieth year. His mother, who has been dead for some time, was small of stature, rather lusty than otherwise, and particularly near-sighted; which circumstance tended to preclude the idea of any object of a disgusting nature having met her observation during the period of pregnancy. The fact is, according to the statement of the father, (who has been incessantly asked the same question,) that no circumstance of such a nature ever occurred to produce any deformity in his late wife's offspring. We have been the more particular in noticing that fact, as many of the diurnal prints have asserted that his mother had been frightened when far gone in her pregnancy, by the appearance of a skeleton at the house of a medical gentleman. On being delivered of her son, the infant proved a very fine child, particularly handsome in the face, and, as he grew, displayed every symptom of a gentle and yielding temperament of mind. However, with encrease of size, Seurat first began to display symptoms of bodily wasting, which the medical persons who saw the child attributed to many usual causes, constantly observing, that there was no doubt but he would ultimately acquire flesh, and become a thriving boy, as there existed no apparent reasons for judging otherwise. Contrary to such calculation, the

substance of the child continued to dwindle in proportion to his increase of stature, which regularly proved the case until he had terminated growing, presenting the extraordinary form he now wears, having attained the height of five feet seven inches and a half.

There is little doubt but different impressions may be formed upon the minds of persons on first contemplating the "Living Skeleton." Speaking for ourselves, we can only state that a sensation of awe impressed us on entering the apartment, which we did, the phenomenon presented himself in an erect posture, and completely naked, with the exception of a short silk apron fixed round the loins; the same being constructed with holes on either side, through which the hip bones protruded, serving to hitch the drapery upon, and secure it from falling off.

The head of Seurat was amply covered with hair of a dark brown colour, all of which has been shaved off for the purpose of exposing the formation of the skull to the scrutiny of scientific observers; he is therefore at present provided with a wig of the same colour in order to guard against the effects of cold, when not called upon to bare the cranium. In regard to the construction of the back part of the head, the cranium appears defective in the intellectual organs; there is a flatness in the posterior part of the head, while the organ, denominated by the disciples of Spurzheim, philo-progenitiveness, is altogether wanting;

the ears are perfectly formed, and the organs of hearing free from any defect. The forehead is neither particularly lofty, or otherwise; and the eye-brows are full and arched. The eye is large and prominent, the pupil of a dark hazel, and the white very clear, the upper lids however incline somewhat downwards, owing perhaps to a laxity in the muscular powers of those parts. Upon an attentive observation of the eyes of Seurat, there is a kind of inexpressible something, a species of lambent gleam that conveys an appalling, ghastly, appearance to the whole countenance; indeed, so strikingly apparent was the effect produced, that every individual present, to whom the writer addressed himself, made certain observations, which, if not precisely in unison with the above opinion; nevertheless tended to prove, that an appearance next to superhuman had impressed the minds of all present. The nose is prominent, the cheeks very much sunk in, and the lips rather thick, while the chin of any ordinary form, as well as the jaws appear dark, from the complexion of the roots of the beard, which, if suffered to grow, would approximate to black. A casual observer wholly unacquainted with the singularity of the residue of Seurat's frame, supposing him completely attired; would be led to imagine that he beheld a person very recently risen from a bed of sickness, which had reduced him to death's door, as the countenance alone of this prodigy, would

not lead to impress the mind with an idea of the skeleton frame that existed beneath. The teeth are sound, and the jaws strong as in ordinary persons; his palate is good, though from the narrowness of the passage to the chest, he only masticates very little pieces of food at a time, and sips what he swallows, as any liquid taken at a draught would produce suffocation.

During his residence in France, he usually ate in the course of the day, a penny roll, drinking what is there termed *vin du pays*, being champagne wine very much diluted with water, which is the common beverage of the country people throughout the province. Since his arrival in England, Seurat partakes sparingly of animal diet, and in consequence consumes a reduced portion of bread; he states that those dishes which are the most nutritious satisfy him the soonest, whereas of food not possessing such nutritious juices, he can consume a larger portion; the quantum he eats daily may amount to about three ounces. He now drinks indiscriminately, porter, cyder, or wines very much weakened by water, particularly the latter, which he finds much more potent than the *petit vin*, (weak wine) of his native soil. His digestion is particularly good, and the necessary evacuations of nature are performed with great regularity and ease.

The seven vertebræ of the neck are very apparent, and when in the act of speaking, the

Living Skeleton' displays to the eye through his skin, the rotatory motion of the neck.

Pursuing downwards the scrutiny of our subject we next come to the *os humeri*, or the shoulder-bones, which protrude extremely, while the right is much lower than the left, that being elevated in the same proportion. On contemplating the upper joint of the arms, we perhaps behold two of the most extraordinary members of this living anatomy, in which opinion, if report speaks true, we are borne out by that of Sir Astley Cooper. The bones literally speaking are no more than covered with skin, that being to all appearance stretched tightly over them, so that the circumference of each arm scarcely measures four inches; the elbows appear large in consequence of the diminutive form of the upper joint just described; while the fore-arms on the contrary, increase in size, measuring at the broadest parts, five inches and a half in circumference. As regards the muscular powers of the arms, they are either contracted or wasted away, as Seurat is wholly incapacitated from raising them above a semi-horizontal position. The hands are skinny, and the fingers remarkably long, the lower joints of the latter being contracted upwards; (many of the newspapers have affirmed that this prodigy can write, whereas, owing to such contraction, he cannot hold a pen,) the nails are, however, perfect, and, perhaps, a more beautiful set never appeared

to grace human hands, as they completely resemble in shape so many acorns.

The blade-bones, which are sparingly covered with skin, project exceedingly, and when the subject throws his arms back, they approach so near each other, that we verily believe they might hold a walnut; while the cavity (when in that position) between the blade-bones and the spine might admit a large orange to pass, without touching the nut in question. Taken between the shoulders, from the vertebræ of the back to the middle of the loins, the cavity, or falling-in that appears, is not less than five inches.

Nothing can excite more astonishment than a close examination of the chest, which, did no other part of Seurat's frame resemble death, would at once entitle him to the name of 'the Living Skeleton.' The bone in question sinks in so much, that the distance from the chest to the back-bone, measured externally, is under three inches; from which, if we deduct the thickness of the bones and skin, the separation internally, cannot be more than one inch and three quarters.

The sternum having to all appearance given way, the long ribs have sunk down towards the abdomen; they are distinguishable, and easily counted, one by one, and felt by the touch, as if they were so many distinct pieces of bone; while the pulsations of the heart are clearly perceptible to the eye, below the left papilla, which is

lower than in ordinary cases. Its pulsation may also be heard, by placing the ear under the left shoulder

The abdomen forms a complete hollow; and the body, measured where the ribs cease, is scarcely one foot eleven inches in circumference.

The hips, on either side, start out very much; and, as proves the case in respect to the upper joints of the arms, so the thighs are proportionably much smaller than the legs, being only covered tightly over with skin. The main arteries, however, running down the interior of the thighs, as well as the legs, are full and prominent.

The knees, as uniformly proves the case with objects who are wasted by disease, are remarkably large, and of a reddish complexion, which becomes the more apparent, in consequence of the livid hue of the rest of the skin. On a close inspection it appears that there are projections, or nodes, on the shin-bones; but the calves of the legs are perfectly pronounced, the one being much larger than the other. The ancles appear swollen, as well as the feet, particularly the latter, which are unusually large, compared with the other parts of this extraordinary human fabric. We remarked that the second toes lapped over the great ones; but whether that occurred naturally, or from the pressure of shoes, we did not ascertain. When in the act of walking, which Seurat can only do on a complete level surface, the foot appears like a useless log attached to the leg; the toes, as he raises it from earth, inclining down-

wards, similar to the sensation we experience, when the current of the blood having been for a time impeded, the same becomes stagnant, as proves the case, when a person experiences, what is vulgarly termed, the foot being asleep, which is succeeded by a pricking sensation, that denotes a recommencement of the circulation

The skin of 'the Living Skeleton,' appears very dry to the touch, and almost divested of moisture; so that if a covering of such a peculiar texture enveloped the frame of an ordinary human creature, it would be incapable of fulfilling the purposes required by nature.

In consequence of the contracted action of the lungs, the breathing of this phenomenon is much confined, though Seurat does not seem to be much incommoded on that account. This may certainly in great measure arise from the sedentary life he leads, and the care that is taken not to fatigue him, by holding conversation for any lengthened period of time. In speaking of the action of the lungs, we cannot do better than quote the following statement from the Medical Adviser: "We come now to the action produced by the effort of the lungs, and which, strange as it may appear, does not proceed from the chest, as in ordinary cases, but from the lower extremity of the abdomen, as though the organs of respiration, from excessive laxity, had absolutely descended from their proper sphere, and that, by a tenacious effort of nature, unwilling to yield

possession of her functions, they had accommodated themselves by time to such an unnatural and incredible a position." Upon the whole, the health of Claude Ambroise Seurat has been uniformly good, from his infancy upwards, except in one instance, some five years back, when he experienced an attack of the liver complaint, on which occasion he was subjected to the application of leeches, as is perceptible on examining the skin on that side of his body.

The sleep of Seurat is uniformly good, except at times when he is subjected to attacks of the night-mare. In order, therefore, to prevent any ill consequences that might arise, he uniformly sleeps in the same bed with his father and mother-in-law, who, upon the most trifling cry, or agitated motion of the youth, have only to touch him, when the effect subsides. Seurat states that he is very subject to dream, but, as if by a kind and special ordinance of the Almighty, he was never visited by any vision connected with his own deformity. He states, on the contrary, that he uniformly conceives himself engaged in mercantile affairs, and that he is running about in all directions, to perform the duties thereby imposed upon him.

His voice, as may naturally be imagined, is by no means strong, but far from disagreeable; he states that music affords him infinite pleasure, and his father added, that Seurat had, in some instances, sang, in a faint tone of voice, some of the airs of his country.

We find, that such is the excessive sensitiveness of this wonderful, and, we conceive we may with truth add, unique sport of nature, that when his skin on the left side was subjected to the touch of a visitor, the surrounding surface of the body, to a certain extent, immediately manifested its sympathy, by an involuntary chill, which, instantly contracting the pores of the skin, produced that roughness of surface, vulgarly known by the term of goose's skin.

Long prior to the arrival of this phenomenon on our shores, many medical practitioners in his own country, by whom he had been examined, were decidedly of opinion that the lungs were situated in a much lower region than that usually occupied by those of individuals in general. With that opinion Sir Astley Cooper, who has twice visited Seurat since his arrival, coincides; who also states, that the heart is in like manner unnaturally placed, being lower, by its whole length, in the body of this subject than in the trunk of any ordinary man.

We also believe that we are correct in stating that Sir Astley Cooper attributes the wasting of the form of Seurat to this unnatural position of the heart and lungs, which, having been deprived of their full action, produced the gradual withering of the muscles, the consequence of which was, a progressive decay of his general structure.

How the climate of Great Britain may agree with the Living Skeleton, when the winter season

sets in, remains to be proved. The extraordinary summer we now experience, certainly places Seurat in a climate nearly parallel with that of Champagne, so that his continuing for a lengthened period in a state of nudity may not be thought surprising; though we must say we felt astonished that a frame so fragile, as scarcely to be wind proof, should be enabled to support the current of air during so long a period.

The living skeleton, when visited by the writer, was completely naked, with the exception, as previously remarked, of the short silk apron suspended round his loins. On the removal of that obstruction no deficiency whatsoever, in certain particulars, was apparent in his formation; nor does it appear at all impossible but that he might be able to encrease the number of his species. This statement becomes the more singular, when the general contour of the figure is scrutinized, which certainly presents the ghastly occupant of a grave, rather than any thing formed to associate with the living kind.

On questioning the father respecting the inclinations of his son, he acquainted us that the French physicians uniformly agreed in asserting, that Seurat should be kept from every contact or excitement of the nature alluded to, as in all human probability the result would be his dissolution. Now, although the form of this creature be of such a fragile texture, that it appears the most trifling effort, out of the ordinary course of its

habits, would be productive of death: yet we must again assert, that we differ from the French practitioners as regards the particular subject alluded to. In addition to this statement we are further of opinion, that as the living skeleton has already existed seven-and-twenty years, enjoys perfect health, and has all his functions unimpaired, we see no reason for doubting that his life may be prolonged to the usual extent of our mortal existence, as he is fully inured to all the privations imposed upon him by his spectre-like conformation.

Seurat, as well as his father, appears anxious to communicate freely every thing relating to himself; and submits, without a murmur, to the scrutiny and touch of his visitors. Indeed, on conversing with the youth, after becoming habituated to the ghastly sight, a sentiment of real pity and commiseration thrilled the breast of the writer; who, had he indulged the rising emotion, could freely have shed tears.

We cannot close this Memoir without remarking, that however the front view of the Living Skeleton may create dismay in the beholder, that sentiment is considerably augmented on viewing his person in a side point of view, with the arms elevated. In that attitude you glance from the unnatural projection of the shoulder, along the hollow of the back, down to the hip, forming, as it were, an exact figure of three. Then directing the regard to the front of the figure, your sight is saluted by the ghastly projection of the chest, the

sudden cavity of the abdomen, the unnatural protuberance of the left side, owing to the low position of the heart, from which the gaze is directed to the posteriors, which greatly protrude, rendering the whole a form unparalleled in the annals of humanity, and in every respect entitled to the name of "**THE LIVING SPECTRE.**"

THE END.

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UNIVERSAL SONGSTER;

OR,

Museum of Mirth.



Bravo! Bravo! very well sung,
Jolly companions every one.

THE NIGHTINGALE-CLUB.

Air—"Shadrack, the orangeman."—(Knight.)

THE Nightingale-Club in a village was held,
At the sign of the Cabbage and Shears,
Where the singers, no doubt, would have greatly
excell'd,

But for want of taste, voice, and ears;
Still between every toast, with his gills mighty red,
Mr. President thus with great eloquence said—

SPOKEN.] Gentlemen of the Nightingale-Club,
you all know the rules and regulations of this
society; and if any gentleman present is not aware
of them, if he will look over the fire-place he will
find them chalked up:—That every gentleman
must sing a volunteer song, whether he can or no,
or drink a pint of salt and water; therefore, to
make a beginning of this evening's harmony, I
shall call upon Mr. Snuffle.—'Sir, I have an ex-
treme bad cold, but with your permission I'll try
to do my best.'—'Sir, that's all we wish, for, if
you do your best, the best can do no more.'—
'Permit me to blow my nose first, and I'll begin
directly.'—(Singing, snuffling.)

A master I have, and I am his man,
Gallop'g dreary dall,
And he'll get a wife as fast as he can,
With his haily gaily gall-bo-rayly,
Higelty, pigelty, gigelty, nigelty,
Gallop'g dreary dall.

Bravo! bravo! very well sung,
Jolly companions every one.

Thus the Nightingale-Club nightly kept up their
clamour,
And were nightly knocked down with the Presi-
dent's hammer.

When Snuffle had finished, a man of excise,
Whose squint was prodigiously fine,
Sung, 'Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine.'
After which Mr. Tug, who draws teeth for all parties;
Roared a sea-song, whose burthen was 'Pull away,
my hearties, ho.

Pull away, pull away, my hearties,
Pull—pull away, pull away, my hearties.'

SPOKEN.] 'Mr. Drinkall, we shall be happy to
hear your song, sir.' (Drunk.) 'Pon my soul,
Mr. President, I cannot sing.'—'Waiter, bring
Mr. Drinkall a glass of salt and water.'—'No,
no, Mr. President, sooner than swallow that
dose, I'll try one.'—Bravo, silence—

A lass is good, and a glass is good,
And a pipe to smoke in cold weather,
The world it is good, and the people are good,
And we're all good fellows together.
A song is a good thing when it's very well sung,
But some people they always stick in it.

SPOKEN.] 'Pon my honour, Mr. President, I
cannot sing any more.'

Bravo! bravo! very well sung,
Jolly companions every one.

Thus the Nightingale-Club, &c.
Mr. Drybones sung next, who was turned of three
score,

And melodiously warbled away—

'She's sweet fifteen, I'm one year more,
And yet we are too young, they say.'
Then a little Jew grocer, who wore a bob wig,
Struck up 'Johnny Pringle had von very leetel pig,
Not very leetel, nor very pig,
But ven alive, him live in clover,
But now him dead, and dat's all over.'

THE EDITOR'S PEEP INTO THE
UNIVERSAL SONGSTER!

Air—"Derry down."

SINCE to me you are looking, and wait for a song,
Here I am at my post, and I'll not keep you long,
For some thousands I've got, so I now will begin,
I've Love, Hunting, and Comic, to make you all
grin. Derry down, &c.

For Love songs, "Love's Blind" and "I've kiss-
ed and I've prattled,"
Through the "Thorn," "Black-eyed Susan," and
"Marriage" I've rattled;
And though you may think I cannot sing "Young
Love,"
I'll give that and some thousands my merit to
prove. Derry down, &c.

In Drinking songs, too, I am not over shy,—
Here's "Anacreon," "Old Chiron," "Take a
Bumper and Try;"
With "Come Jolly Bacchus," and "Oh, bring me
Wine,"
And "Plato's Advice," which you'll all own is
divine. Derry down, &c.

At Comic songs, too, I am sure you'll not grieve,
Here's "Peter Snout" and the "Days of Old
Adam and Eve,"
With "Bartelmy Fair" and the famed "Caleb
Quotem,"
And such numbers, egad! but I'm ready to sport
'em. Derry down, &c.

In Hunting songs, too, we are up—I will show,
Here's "Hark forward!" "Skew-ball," and a
"Hunting we'll go;"
From "Bright Chanticleer" to "Tom Moody"
you'll stray,
To see "Grey-eyed Aurora in Saffron Array."
Derry down, &c.

For Military songs how our ardour is fired,—
Here's "Marmion," "Wolf's Song," and the
fam'd "Soldier tired;"
Here's the "Life of a Soldier," with "Vict'ry," to
charm ye,
And some bold Lyric strains just to honour our
army. Derry down, &c.

But our Navy we'll think of, so prithee don't mock,
When with one "Can of Grog" I produce you
"Dick Dock,"
And the old "Bay of Biscay," "The Storm,"
and its snares,
Shall give way to "TomStarboard," "TomSplice,"
and "Who Cares?" Derry down, &c.

With songs Sentimental our sheets will abound,
And with "Conjugal Comfort" "Despair" will be
found;
"Fashion's Fools" and the "Beggar Girl," too,
among many,
Will accompany the "Match Boy" and "Father-
less Fanny." Derry down, &c.

For Irish songs we have a few I can tell ye,
Here's "Erin go bragh!" and the bold "Darby
Kelly;"
"Paddy Carey," "The Sprig of Shelallagh," like-
wise
"Irish Providence," too, is with "Judy's Black
Eyes." Derry down, &c.

Our Scotch songs will please, as through our book
you roam,
Here's "Bruce's Address" and our sweet "High-
land Home;"
With famed "Barnieboozle" and "Auld Robin
Grey,"
"Tulluchorum" and hundreds to sing time away.
Derry down, &c.

From Yorkshire we've, likewise, some songs for
your view,
With our "Bumpkin's Wife" you will find "York-
shire too;"
And with "Madam Fig's Gala," don't think me
uncivil,
But you'll find, in a page, that this "Lunnun's
the Devil." Derry down, &c.

Our Jews' songs are kept up with humour 'tis true,
Here's the "Clothesman," "Mo Samuel," "The
Life of a Jew,"
With "Old Shadrach," and others your mind to
content,
Not forgetting the "Orangeman" and "Cent. per
Cent." Derry down, &c.

And last, though not least, in our Masonic strains,
We trust we shall meet with reward for our pains,
And addressing the craft, who our labours may vie w,
We declare to be just in whatever we do.
Derry down, &c.

So now to conclude, if we only succeed,
Our reward and our pleasure will be great indeed;
And UNIVERSAL this SONGSTER will be through
the earth,
While acknowledged to be the MUSEUM of MIRTH,
Derry down, &c.

SPECIMEN OF PLAGIARISMS.

Air—"Sprig of Shellalagh."

"HOMER sang Ballads and so do I,"
"Twas the Glance of the Moon-beam that stole
from the Sky,"
"With an honest old Friend and a merry
old Song."
"Shades of the Brave" "Where is Fancy bred,"
"Scots wa hae with Wallace bled,"
"Say little foolish flutt'ring Thing,"
"Spirits of Joy"—"Time's on the wing,"
"With an honest old friend and a merry
old Song."
"Robin Adair," "O'er Nelson's tomb,"
"Oh, weep not thus" for "My Highland Home,"
"With an honest old friend," &c.
"Oh, rest thee, Babe," "On Beds of Snow,"
"Old Towler" "Clear that doubting Brow,"
"Will you come to the Bower" "Maid of Lodi,"
"All's Well,"—
"Lovely Woman," "Ne'er Kiss and Tell,"
"With an honest old friend," &c.
"Adown in the Valley" "Love has Eyes,"
"Where the slumb'ring Earthquake lies,"
"With an honest old friend," &c.
"On this cold flinty Rock" "I believed thee
true,"
"John Bull." "My Native Shore Adieu,"
"Said a Smile to a Tear" "I will Love thee no
more,"
"I have Lost my Love" "The Troubadour,"
"With an honest old friend," &c.
"Twas Night"—"The Storm" "On the Banks
of the Dee"
"Cried Echo,"—"Sweet Maid" "Oh, come to
me,"
"With an honest old friend," &c.
"A song about Trifles," "My Straw I Sell,"
"The Ballad Singer," "Now Fare thee Well,"
"Here are Catches, Songs, and Gleees," "Heigh
ho!"
So "Life let us Cherish," "Merrily oh!"
"With an honest old friend," &c.

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Advertisement

Wing Skeleton

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 names are given in the order
 in which they were called
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 are also given. The names
 of the persons who were
 elected to the office of
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