

## **Surrey Rotunda (Sir Ashton Lever's Museum &c.;) 1784-1858.**

### **Contributors**

Surrey Rotunda, Blackfriars Road (London, England)  
Surry Institution (London, England)  
Leverian Museum (London, England)

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# SURREY ROTUNDA

SURREY  
ROTUNDA

(Sir Ashton Lever's Museum &c)

1784 - 1858

150 items on 68 sheets.

*Contains several original drawings*

*Only 57 sheets + 1 up preserved May 1972.  
but collection seems to be complete  
as pencil note on p. 29*

50274 / D











Sir Ashton Lever.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1784.

## SIR ASHTON LEVER'S

MUSEUM.

Is open every Day, (Sunday's excepted)

From ELEVEN OF FOUR o'Clock.

To which is now added, a large Room of Drawings in Water Colours, from the most curious Specimens in the collection, consisting of about one thousand different pictures, executed by Miss Stone, a young Lady, who is assisted by all Artists to have succeeded in this art beyond imagination. These will continue to be open for the inspection of the Public until they are removed, into the country.

Admission HALF-A-CROWN, each Person.

Subscriptions as usual.

N. B. The above drawings will be shut up from public inspection on Saturday the 28 of October next.

SIR ASHTON LEVER'S Lottery Tickets are now on sale at Leicester-House, every day (Sunday's excepted) from Nine in the morning till Six in the evening, at One Guinea each; and as each ticket will admit four persons, either together or separately, to view the Machine. No one will hereafter be admitted but by the Lottery Tickets, excepting those who have already actual possession.

This collection is allowed to be infinitely superior to any of the kind in Europe. The very large sums expended in making it, is the cause of its being due to be disposed of, and from the deficiency of the daily receipts (as is generally imagined) which have generally increased, the average amount for the last three years being 1835. per annum.

The hours of admission are from Eleven till Four.

N. B. If any State Lottery this year, the above shall be discontinued by the first number drawn. If no lottery, it will, agreeable to all of parliament, be drawn 1st March next, and the fortunate adventurer may be accompanied with Leicester-House, for the reception of the collection till March 1787.

Sept. 22. 1785

## NO LOSS IN CASE OF BLANKS.

TWENTY WHOLE TICKETS in the ENGLISH, IRISH, and SIR ASHTON LEVER'S LOTTERY, were yesterday delivered to the fortunate Purchaser of one of MIDDLETON and Co's Chance, No. 30, Cornhill; the Adventure No. 12423, cost only half a guinea; and though it was a prize of small value, the Gentlemen gained more for his half guinea than if he had held the original Ticket, which would have cost him five guineas.

The receipt for the above Ticket, with the Gentlemen's address, may be seen at the office.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY next, shall TRULY advantageous Chance will be delivered for the interest he drew, at one Guinea only, which will enable the Holder to Five whole English Lottery Tickets, Five whole Irish Lottery Tickets, and Ten Tickets in Sir Ashton Lever's Lottery, if drawn any Four whatever there are pounds; but if drawn a two pound Prize, or even a Blank which that point, the whole of the Purchase Money will be returned.

Advertisements at Half a Guinea will entitle the Holder to half the above benefit.

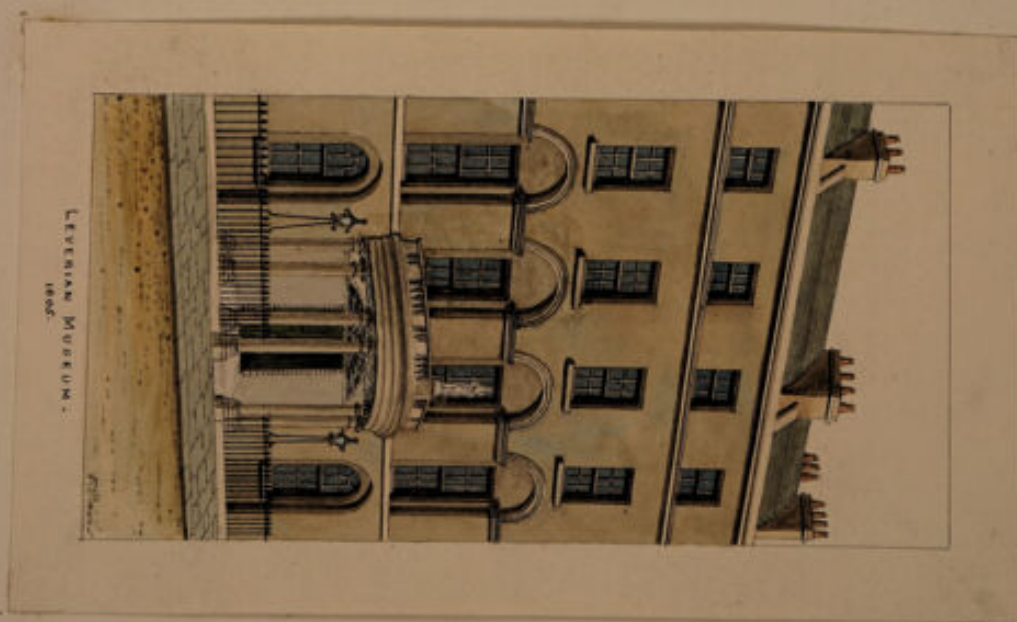
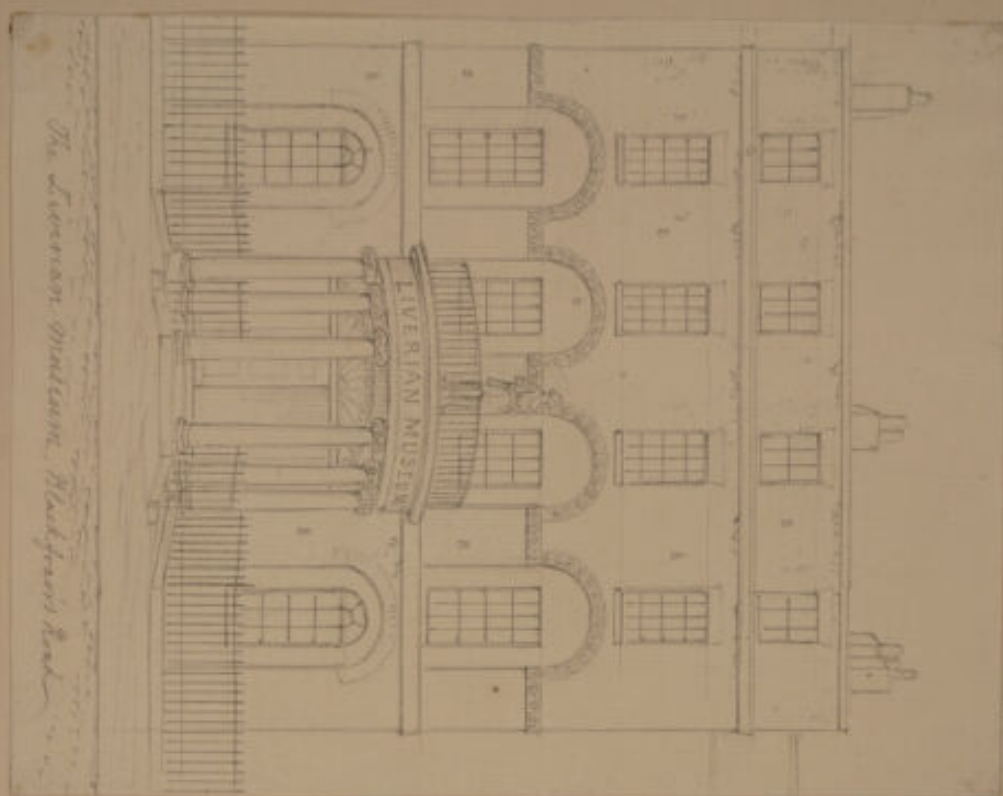
It is unnecessary to make any comments on this most excellent plan. The great number of Ladies and Gentlemen who have subscribed to it are unwearied in the opinion of its being the fairest and most generous plan ever known to be published; for, besides the many Chances there are gains in large sums of money, by riddling but a mile, there is the pleasing satisfaction of not losing, even in case of Blank, during the second six days, which for one half the Lottery.

Oct. 1. 1785

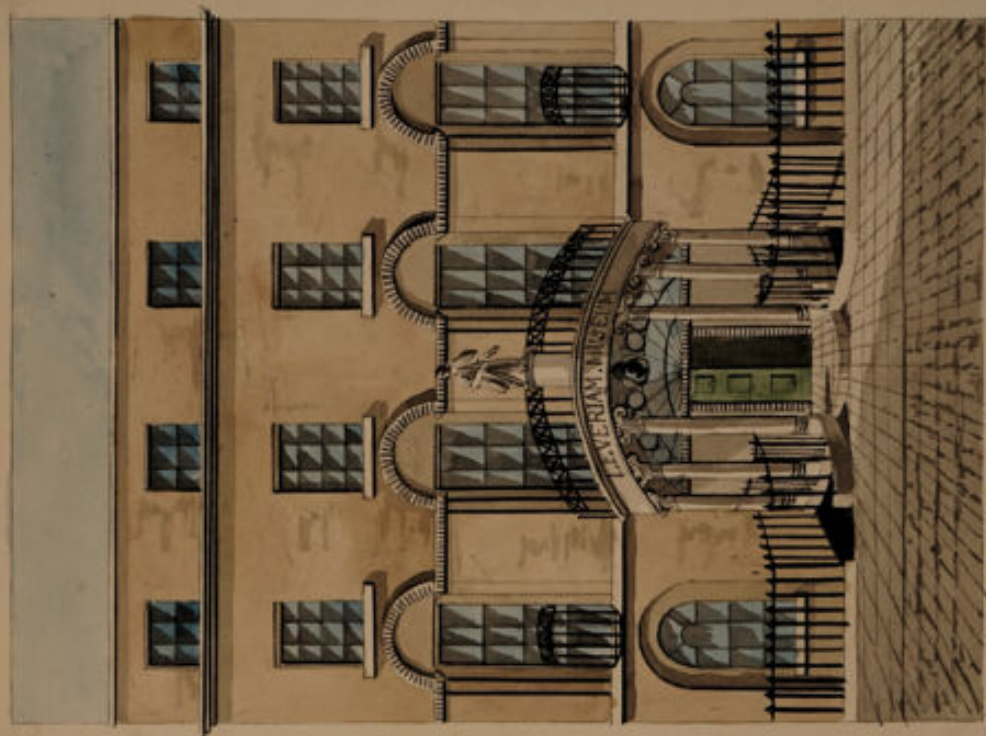




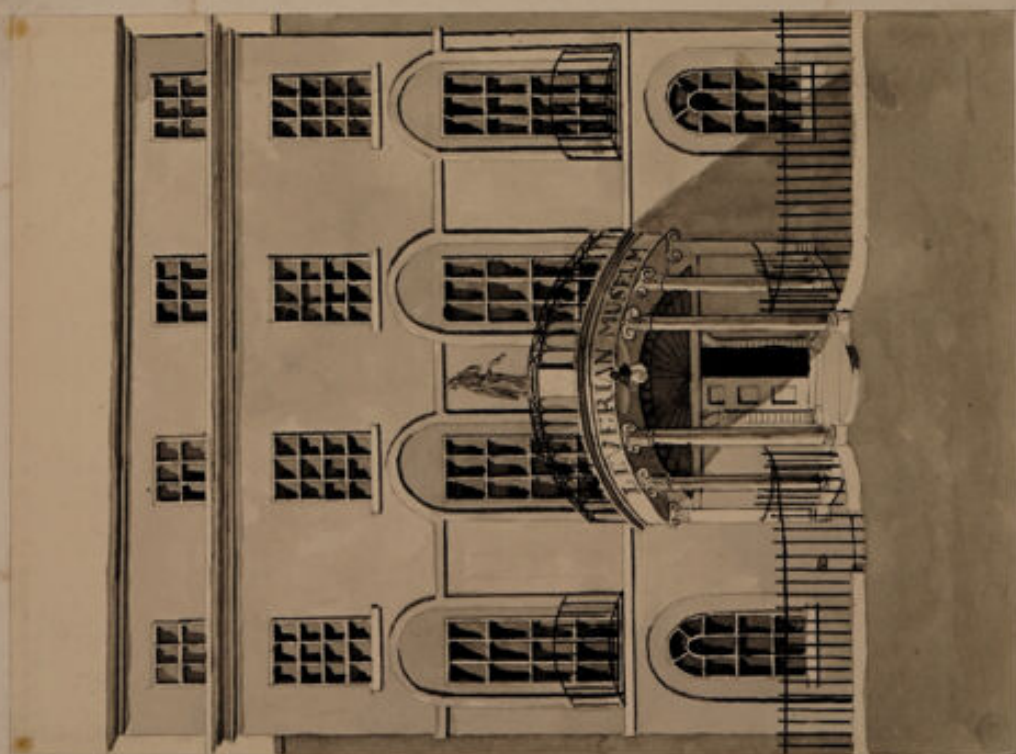








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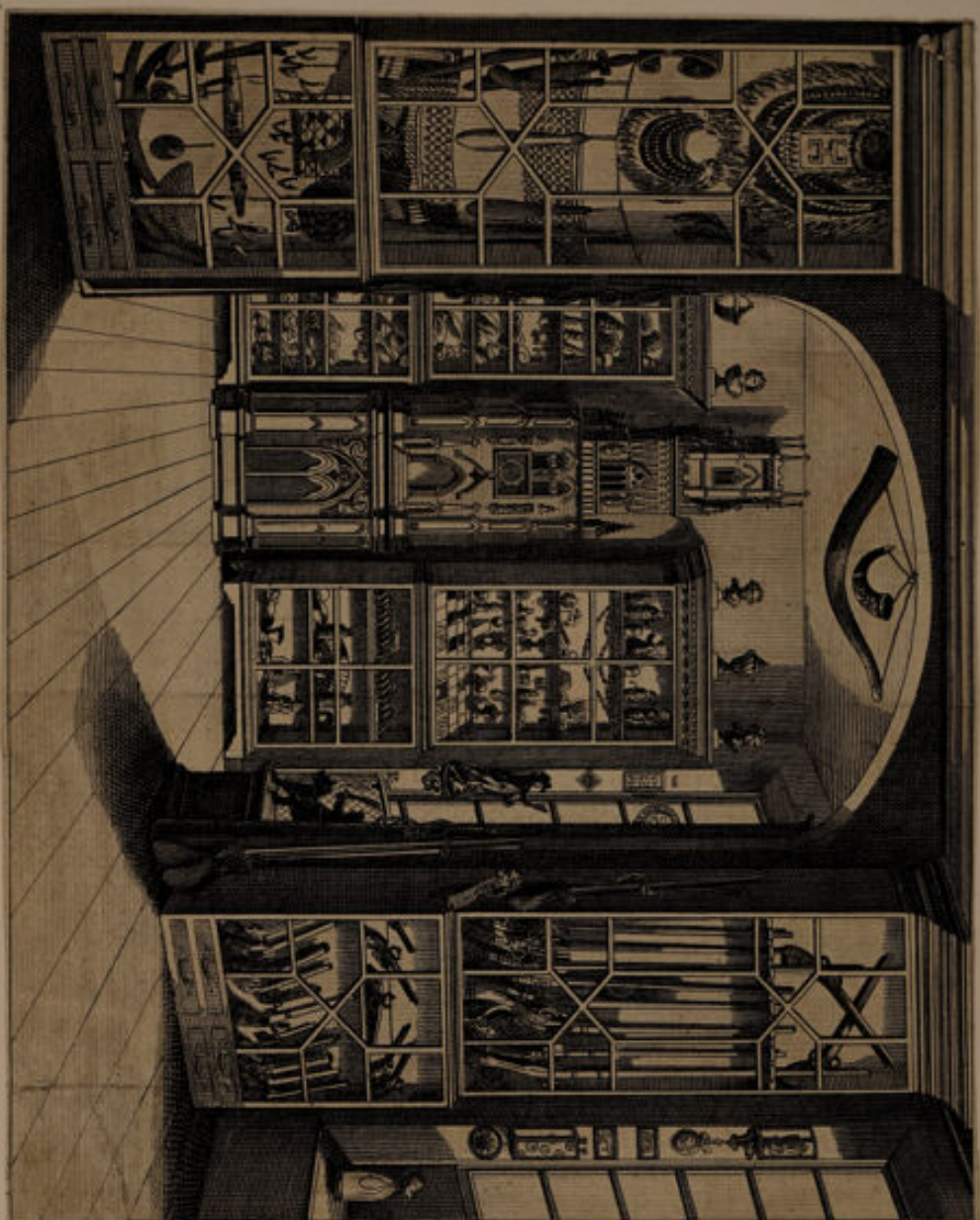


BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

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A few doors northwards of Stamford Street, on the west side of Bouverie Road, is the building once occupied by the museum collected by Sir Ashton Lever, and removed hither from Leicester Square,\* when it became the property of a Mr. Parkman. The following is a *fac-simile* of an advertisement of the exhibition, taken from a Leeds newspaper of March, 1790:—

LEVEYAN MUSEUM,  
ALBION STREET.

THE HIGHER END OF BLACK PILLAR PASSAGE.

THIS admired Assortment of the Productions of Nature and Art, with several curious and valuable additions, both presented and purchased, continues to be exhibited every day (Sundays excepted) from Ten to Six.

Admission Half a Crown each person.

Great Price in the Rooms, &c.

Recently added to the Museum, a variety of Specimens of the most rare and beautiful Fish from CAVANNA, in SOUTH AFRICA.

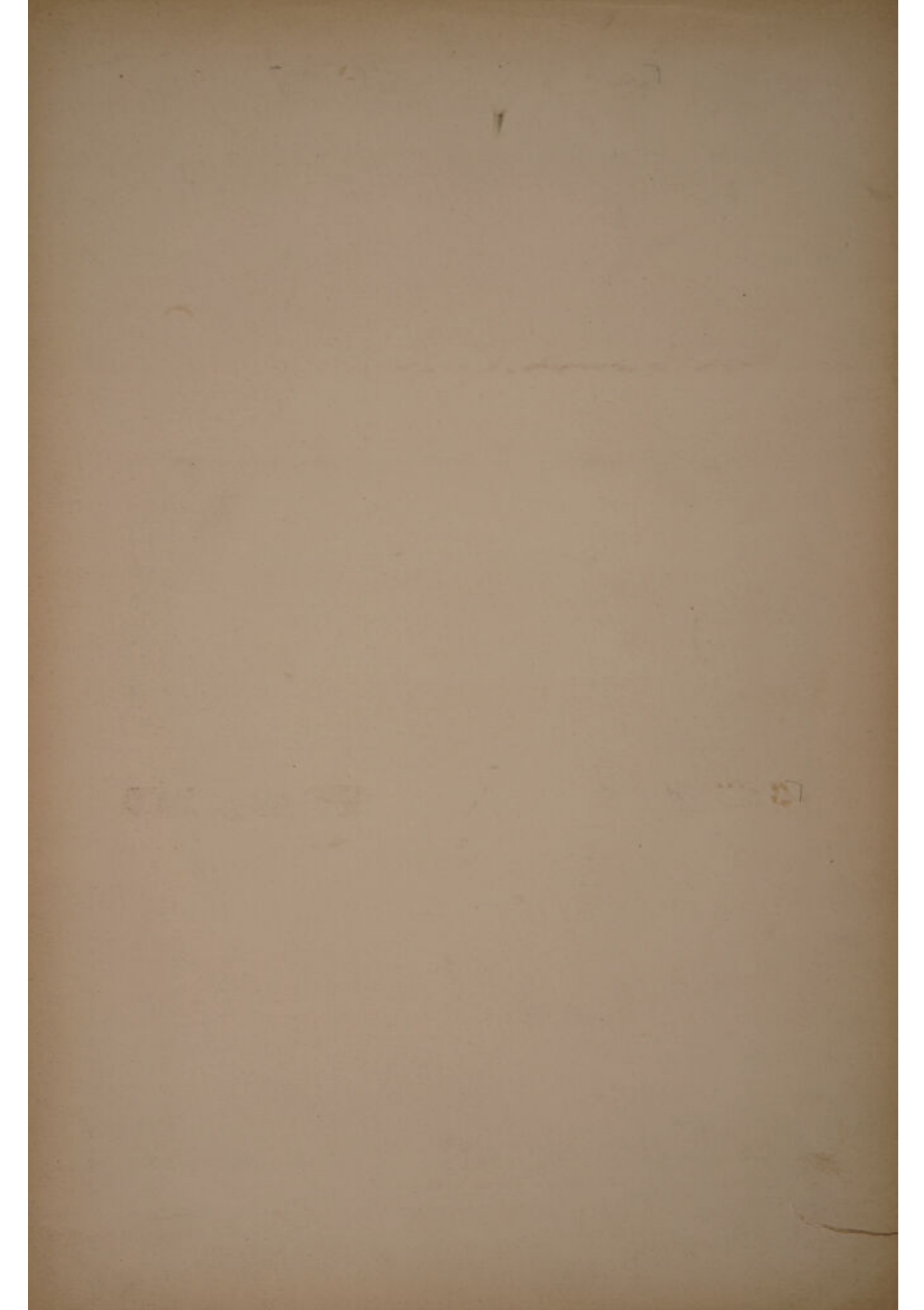
Several Minerals taken may be had at the Museum, at One Guinea each.

Part the First of the Catalogue of this Collection may be had at the following places:—Messrs. White and Son, in Fleet Street; Mr. Johnson, in New Bond Street; Mr. Baillie, in the Strand; Mr. Stewart, in Cornhill; and at the Museum. Price 2s. 6d.

This curious, extensive, and valuable collection here experienced the most multiplying neglect, till, in 1801, it was finally dispersed by public auction, in a sale which lasted forty days. The premises were subsequently occupied by the Surrey Institution, which was established in the following year. Here some gentlemen proposed to form an institution on the Surrey side of the river, on a plan similar to that of the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street. It was intended to have a series of lectures, an extensive library and reading-room, a chemical laboratory, and philosophical apparatus, &c. In 1806 this valuable institution was dissolved, the library, &c., being sold by auction. After that, the building, which was called the Kenosia, was occupied for some years as a wine and concert room. In September, 1833, it was opened as the Globe Theatre. Two years previously it had been appropriated to all kinds of purposes, including the dissemination of the worst religious and political opinions, and penny exhibitions of wax-work, and what becalmed above. In 1838 the Kenosia was again opened as a concert room; but the concern never prospered, and in consequence afterwards it was not worth noting. It was finally closed as a place of amusement about the year 1855, and the building is now used for business purposes. To such have most of all things come!

*Advertisement of the Leeds newspaper of March, 1790.*

[1872]







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*The Anatomical*

*Scenes, before the figures were added.*



*The Anatomical*  
*Interior view of the Grand Lecture Hall at the Museum of Natural History, showing the figures of the various animals, and of the various figures of the human body.*









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*Original drawing for the engraving*

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THE INSIDE OF THE LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

*London: Published by W. Smith, 1788.*





July 18.



The Leveian Museum.

On Friday the eighteenth of July, 1806, the sale of the magnificent collection of natural history and curiosities formed by Sir Ashton Lever, was concluded by Messrs. King and Lochee, of King-street, Covent-garden.

It is impossible to give an adequate account of the "Leveian Museum," but its celebrity throughout Europe seems to require some further notice than a bare mention: a few facts are submitted to convey an idea of its extent, and of the gratification the lovers of natural history and antiquaries must have derived from its contemplation.

The last place wherein the Leveian collection was exhibited, was in a handsome building on the Surrey side of the Thames, near Blackfriars-bridge, consisting of seventeen different apartments, occupying nearly one thousand square yards. In these rooms were assembled the rarest productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, with innumerable works of art, and the various dresses, manufactures, implements of war, &c. of the Indian nations in North and South America, Otahite, Botany-bay and other foreign parts, collected by the late captain Cook and other navigators.

The preceding engraving represents the rotunda of the museum, from a print published about twenty years before the sale took place. It is an accurate record of the appearance of that part of the edifice, until the auction, which was held on the premises, finally broke up the rare assemblage of objects exhibited. After the sale the premises were occupied for many years by the library, appendix, and other uses of the Surrey Institution. They are now, in 1826, used for recreation of another kind. On the exterior of the building is inscribed "Rotunda Wine Rooms." It is resorted to by lovers of "a good glass of wine" and "a cigar," and there is professional singing and music in "the Rotunda" every Tuesday and Thursday evening.

The last edition of Mr. Pennant's "London," in a note on his author's mention of the Leveian Museum, remarks its dispersion, by observing that "this noble collection, which it is said was offered to the British Museum for a moderate sum, was sold by auction in 1806. The sale lasted thirty-four days. The number of lots, many containing several articles, amounted to five thousand one hundred and ninety-four."

This statement is somewhat erroneous. An entire copy of the "Catalogue of the Leveian Museum," which was drawn up by Edward Dimsaran, Esq. the eminent naturalist, is now before the editor of the *Every-Day Book*, with the prices annexed. It forms an octavo volume of four hundred and ten pages, and from thence it appears

that the sale lasted sixty-five days, instead of thirty-four, and that the lots amounted to 7879, instead of 4194, as stated by Mr. Pennant's editor.

## ORDER OF THE CATALOGUE.

Part I. 5th May to 13th	6
— II. 14th	220
— III. 23d	814
— IV. 2d June to 11th	6
— V. 12th	20th
— VI. 21st	9th July
Admission 10th July to 13th	3
Appendix 14th	16th
	Days 65

## Leicester House.

The first exhibition of the Leveian Museum in London, was at "Leicester house," Leicester-square. This house was founded, Mr. Pennant says, "by one of the Sybilides, wife of Leicester. It was for a short time the residence of Elizabeth, daughter of James I., the titular queen of Bohemia, who, on February 17, 1661, here ended her unfortunate life. It was successively the post-chamber of princess. The late king (George II.) when prince of Wales, after he had quarrelled with his father, lived here several years. His son, Frederick, followed his example, succeeded him in his house, and in it finished his days."

Mr. Pennant then proceeds, more immediately to our purpose, to observe, "No one is ignorant of the magnificent and instructive museum, exhibited in this house by the late Sir Ashton Lever. It was the most astonishing collection of the subjects of natural history ever collected, in so short a space, by any individual. To the disgrace of our kingdom, after the first burst of wonder was over, it became neglected; and when it was offered to the public, by the chance of a guinea lottery, only eight thousand out of thirty-six thousand tickets were sold. Finally, the expulsive goddess frowned on the spirited proprietor of such a number of tickets, and transferred the treasure to the possessor of only two," Mr. Parkinson. Further on, Mr. Pennant says, "I need not omit reminding the reader, that the celebrated museum collected by the late Sir Ashton Lever, was transported to the southern end of Blackfriars-bridge by Mr. Parkinson, when fortune favoured him in the Leveian lottery. That gentleman built a place expressly for its reception, and disposed the rooms with so much judgment, as to give a most advantageous view of the innumerable curiosities. The spirit of the late worthy owner seems to have been transfused into the present. He spared no pains or expense to augment a collection, before equally elegant and instructive."

Mr. Pennant, in his "History of Quadrupeds," likewise makes mention of the Leveian Museum, as "a liberal fund of



Ticket of Admission to the Leveian Museum.

ISSUED BY MR. PARKINSON AFTER BE OBTAINED BY LOTTERY.

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inestimable knowledge in most branches of natural history," and he especially sums up "the matchless collection of animals" there exhibited, to which he had recourse while correcting the descriptions for the last edition of his work.

We have gathered from Mr. Pennant, that the Leveian Museum was disposed of by lottery, and his own opinion, as a naturalist, of its merit. The evidence wherein the committee of the house of commons founded its report in behalf of the bill, which afterwards passed and enabled Sir Ashton Lever to dispose of his museum in that manner, simply testifies the opinion conceived of it by individuals fully qualified to decide on its importance.

Mr. Tennant who had been upwards of twenty years a collector of subjects of natural history, and had seen all the cabinets of curiosities, both public and private, of any note in Holland, France, and Portugal, and those at Dresden, Dresden, Brunswick, and Vienna, and had also seen the Spanish cabinet which, according to Holland, said, that he had never seen any collection more rare, more curious, or more instructive than Sir Ashton Lever's, nor any that could be compared with it; that it exceeded all others in the beauty and preservation of the numerous articles it contained, which were better selected than any he had seen elsewhere; and that it contained many specimens that could not be procured at any expense.

Mr. William Hamilton gave similar testimony. Having a particular love for natural history, in different journeys to and from Naples, where he was ambassador from Great Britain, he had seen every public and private museum in Holland, France, Germany, Italy, and Sicily, and he thought Sir Ashton Lever's collection was in every respect the finest.

Baron Demidoff said he had seen the cabinets of curiosities at Moscow and St. Petersburg, and also those at Paris and Dresden, which are esteemed very curious and valuable, and that they were not, all together, to be compared with Sir Ashton Lever's museum.

After such distinguished and unquestionable testimonials respecting the collection, it would be trifling to adduce a poem in proof that it merited praise; but as a curiosity, which, on account of the youth of its author, Sir Ashton Lever himself must have deemed a "novelty," the following may be perused with interest.

## VERSES.

ADDRESSER TO SIR ASHTON LEVER, BY A LITTLE BOY OF TEN YEARS OLD ON BEING FAVOURED WITH A RIGHT OF HIS MUSEUM.

November 8, 1778.

If I had Virgil's judgment, Homer's fire,  
And could with equal rapture strike the lyre,  
Could drink as largely of the muse's spring,  
Then would I of Sir Ashton's merits sing.  
Look here, look there, above, beneath, around,  
Sure great Apollo consecrates the ground.  
Here stands a tiger, mighty in his strength;  
There crumpled extend their scaly length.  
Behold, ye nations, to devour their kind,  
Savage they look, and seem to just the mind.  
How shells and fish, and every dolphin seen,  
Display their various colours blue and green.  
View there an urn which Roman ashes bore,  
And habits such that foreign nations wore.  
Birds and wild beasts from Aëolus' burning  
And curious fossils rag'd in order stand.  
Now turn your eyes from them, and quick survey,  
Spots, diamonds, crystals, darts a golden ray,  
View spots in different attitudes appear,

With bones of birds, and goats, and storks  
And deer.

Next various kinds of monsters meet the eye;  
Dreadful they seem, grim-looking as they lie.  
What man is he that does not view with awe  
The stream-brook that gives the Tigris law?  
Doubtless he looks, and, eager to compare,  
Lenses his sides, and burns with steady gaze.  
View where an elephant's broad bulk appears,  
And o'er his head his hollow trunk he rears.  
He seems to roar, impatient for the fight,  
And stands collected in his utmost might.  
Soon I have seen, much more my muse could  
name;

A bolder scene requires Sir Ashton's house,  
I've gained my end, if you, good sir, receive  
This little poem, which I freely give.  
Your well-known worth, to distant nations  
told.

Amongst the sons of France shall be enrolled.  
T. P.\*

It seems appropriate and desirable to give the above representation of Mr. Parkinson's ticket, for there are few who retain the original. Besides—the design is good, and as an engraving it is an ornament.

And—as a memorial of the method adopted by Sir Ashton Lever to obtain attention to the means by which he hoped to reimburse himself for his prodigious outlay, and also to enable the public to view the grand prize which the adventure of a guinea might gain, one of his advertisements is annexed from a newspaper of January 29, 1778.

SIR ASHTON LEVER'S Lottery Tickets are now on sale at Leicester-house, every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine in the morning till Six in the evening, at One Guinea each; and as each ticket will admit four persons, either together or separately, to view the Museum, no one will be admitted but by the Lottery Tickets, excepting those who have already annual admission.

This collection is allowed to be infinitely superior to any of the kind in Europe. The very large sum expended in making it, is the cause of its being thus to be disposed of, and not from the deficiency of the daily receipts (as is generally imagined) which have annually increased, the average amount for the last three years being 18334 per annum.

The hours of admission are from Eleven till Four.

Good fires in all the galleries.

The first notice of the Leveian Museum is in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1773, by a person who had seen it at Ashington, near Manchester, when it was first formed. Though many specimens of natural history are mentioned, the collection had evidently not attained its maturity. It appears at that time, to have amounted to no more than "upwards of one thousand three hundred glass cases, containing curious subjects, placed in three rooms, besides four sets of rooms shelved from top to bottom, with glass doors before them." The works of art particularized by the writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine," are "a head of his present majesty, cut in enamel, said to be a striking likeness; indeed the workmanship is inimitable—also a drawing in Indian ink of a head of a late duke

cetera desunt.

\* Gentleman's Magazine.





MUSEUM late SIR ASHTON LEVER'S



Whilst Time is unveiling, Science is exploring Nature.

*Mr. Ashton takes the Liberty of including this Picture and engraving, partly at the House of Parliament.*

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MUSEUM late SIR ASHTON LEVER'S



Whilst Time is unveiling, Science is exploring Nature.

*Mr. Ashton takes the Liberty of including this Picture and engraving, partly at the House of Parliament.*

26

A  
COMPANION  
TO THE  
MUSEUM,  
(Late SIR ASHTON LEVER'S)

Removed to

ALBION STREET, the SUTY End of BLACK FRIARS BRIDGE.



Whilst Time is unveiling, Science is exploring Nature.

LONDON:

PRINTED IN THE YEAR M.DCC.XC.

27

OLD BUILDINGS AT THE HEAD OF A RIVER, IN THE DISTRICT OF  
THE NORTH-WEST, IN THE PROVINCE OF CANADA



A head from a Cave near Bombay - drawn to half the  
 size of the original, in the Museum of P. Astor Levee.  
 Copied for the Society of Antiquaries -



A head drawn to half the size of the original (brought to light  
 in the Island of Elephanta near Bombay. in the Museum of P. Astor Levee.  
 Copied for the Society of Antiquaries -  
 7 inches high







in the island of Elephantine  
From a Cave near Bombay. — (Known to half the wigs of the island)  
in the Museum of St. Astor. Now copied for the Society of Antiquaries —



From a Profile of a head (found to half the size of the original)  
brought from a cave in the island of ~~Bombay~~ Elephantine near  
Bomby in the Museum of St. Anton Leaver. —  
(copied for the Society of Antiquaries)





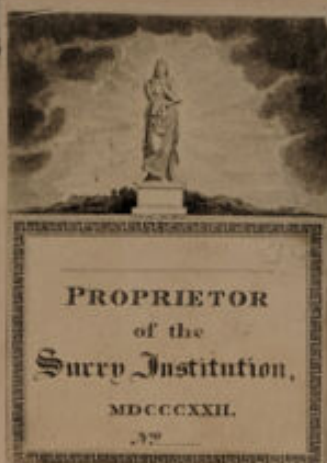


SURREY INSTITUTION.

*Engraved from a drawing by J. H. P. & Co. & J. H. P. & Co. & J. H. P. & Co.*



**SURREY INSTITUTION, DECEMBER 1ST, 1841.**  
**THE Public are respectfully informed, that the following COURSES of LECTURES will be delivered in the ensuing Season, viz.**  
 I. On the **Philosophy of Physics**, by John Mason Good, Esq. F.R.S. Member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Honorary Society of Philadelphia. To commence at Fidler the 1st of November next, and to be continued on each succeeding Friday evening.  
 II. On **Chemistry**, by Thomas Thomson, M.D. F.R.S. L. and E. Member of the Geological Society, of the Wernerian Society, &c. To commence on Tuesday the 1st of November next, and to be continued on each successive Tuesday Evening.  
 III. On **Maths**, by W. Donkin, M.D. F.R.S. L. and E. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford. To commence early in Feb. 1842.  
 IV. On **the Natural and Artificial History of Minerals**, by Robert Barrois, Esq. To commence early in January, 1842.  
 Gentlemen attending 30s. per season, will have the privilege of admission free.



1. The above and all other Lectures, which are delivered at 7 o'clock a week, in the evenings of Tuesday and Friday.  
 2. A **Library of Reference**; and each subscriber will also be entitled to have books at his own house, from a well-selected Library of Circulation.  
 3. A **News Room**, supplied with the principal Morning and Evening Papers, the *Quarterly Review*, &c.  
 4. The **Reading Room**, which is regularly supplied with new books and *Catalogues of various Libraries, Reviews, Magazines, and other periodical publications.*  
 5. A **Chemical Laboratory**, furnished with the necessary apparatus, affording every facility in Chemical and Philosophical Researches.  
 Lectures are delivered in the Lecture Hall, and in the use of the Library of Circulation, at 12, in the afternoon.  
 By Order of the Committee, KNIGHT REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
 Further information may be obtained at the House of the Institution (near Chichester Bridge), which is open daily, from eight to the evening till ten o'clock.

## Prospectus

OF THE

## NEW SURREY INSTITUTION

(To succeed the present Surrey Institution)

FOR THE DIFFUSION OF

SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS.

THE present Surrey Institution terminating early in the ensuing year, some Proprietors who have enjoyed the advantages afforded by this justly popular Establishment for the last fourteen years, encouraged by the unanimous approbation of the last ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING—and by the promises of support which they have received from the friends to literature in general—have determined on the formation of a NEW LITERARY INSTITUTION. Their object comprises,

I. AN EXTENSIVE LIBRARY OF CIRCULATION FOR GENERAL READERS, which will consist of standard and superior works in British and Foreign Literature, particularly Voyages and Travels, Poetry, the Drama, Novels and Romances of acknowledged merit, and the most interesting *Floating Literature of the day*. This alone will be a full equivalent to the Proprietors of Shares, independently of the other advantages of the Institution.

II. A SELECT LIBRARY OF REFERENCE, to comprise the best Encyclopædia, Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences, Lexicons, Atlases, &c. British and Foreign—with the Transactions of Philosophical and Literary Societies; Parliamentary History and Debates, the Statutes at large; Works on Commerce, &c., and such other books of reference, explanatory of the various Sciences, as may, from time to time, be considered necessary.

III. A NEWS ROOM for the Morning and Evening Papers, Gazettes, Votes and Reports of the House of Commons, *Foreign Journals*, &c.

IV. A READING ROOM for the various British and Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Periodicals, New Books, and Pamphlets of present interest.

V. LECTURES on the different branches of Philosophy, Science, and the Arts:—and

VI. A CHEMICAL LABORATORY and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

The advantages to be derived from an Institution formed on this plan—particularly from the proposed Libraries of Circulation and of Reference, will be readily seen and appreciated. The Merchant, the Manufacturer, and Students in Law, Physic, and Divinity, will have easy access to works on the various subjects connected with their pursuits, and will be enabled to obtain the most valuable information at a small expense of time and money;—the Man of Leisure will always find a store of recreative reading;—while PARENTS will have the constant satisfaction of enabling their sons and daughters at home, to benefit by the LIBRARY OF CIRCULATION—which will prove a never-failing source of instruction, as well as of amusement; the sons of Proprietors will also have the opportunity of consulting many important works in the LIBRARY OF REFERENCE, to assist them in their various studies and objects of inquiry. The great advantage also arising

SURREY INSTITUTION



to Youth from an attendance on the Lectures must not be forgotten; having become acquainted with the first principles of the various Sciences through the medium of Books, they will be enabled to derive particular benefit from a popular and familiar method of oral instruction, illustrated by experiments. Thus will useful and ornamental knowledge be brought to pervade the very precincts, as it were, of domestic life—and be placed within the reach of almost every one who is desirous of obtaining it.

To accomplish these valuable purposes, it will be necessary that SEVEN HUNDRED SHARES\* OF TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS each should be subscribed for, and that every Share should be made responsible for the payment of TWO GUINEAS PER ANNUM; the Share to give a personal admission to every part of the Institution, and a participation in all its advantages. If any Proprietor should be desirous of paying a certain sum in lieu of the £.2.2.0 per annum, he is to be at liberty to do so, upon terms to be decided upon at a General Meeting of Proprietors. The holder of Two Shares will be entitled to TWO IVORY TRANSFERABLE TICKETS FOR THE SECOND SHARE,—one, which will admit the possessor of it to the various rooms of the Institution, including all the Lectures,—and the other, to the Lectures only: similar Tickets to be granted for every additional Share which may be subscribed for. These privileges, which it is proposed to give to the holder of two or more Shares, will, it is considered, prove highly advantageous to the Proprietor; as, should he not have occasion to admit any of his family or friends, he will always be enabled to dispose of the Ivory Tickets, no Annual Subscribers being admitted. The Proprietor to have as many Votes as he holds Shares.

A deposit of TWO GUINEAS is to be paid on every Share subscribed for; a further sum of TEN GUINEAS on the 1st of December, 1822; and the remaining instalment of THIRTEEN GUINEAS on the 25th of March, 1823: the first Annual payment of TWO GUINEAS to be made on the 1st of November, 1823. If any Proprietor should neglect or refuse to pay the first or second Instalment, or the Annual Subscription, on the days above named, the Deposits and Share will be forfeited, and become the property of the Society, the Share to be again disposed of, for their benefit.

It is proposed, that the Sum of FOURTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS shall be invested in Public Securities, in the names of TRUSTEES, as a Pledge for the permanency of the Institution.

The Funds to arise from the Shares and the Annual payments will be found amply sufficient for the permanent support of the New Surrey Institution, as is satisfactorily demonstrated by the subjoined calculation:

Income of the New Surrey Institution.		Average of Seven Years' Expenditure of the present Surrey Institution.	
100 Shares @ 25 gs. each 18,375	£.		£.
Deduct for Outfit . . . . . 4,375			
14,000 @ £.4 10 sh. 560		For Insurance, Rent and Taxes, Fire and	
100 Annual Payments at £.2.2.0 each . . . 1,470		Light, Newspapers, Printing and Ad-	
		vertisements, Stationery, Additions to	
		Library and Binding, Lectures, Salaries	
Excess of Income . . . . . 2,030		to Librarians, Doorkeeper, and Messenger,	
		Petty and Incidental Expenses, and	
		Repairs . . . . . 1,822	
			£. 1,822

If the Surrey Institution, when first established, had provided for an annual payment, in addition to the subscription, there would have been no necessity for its discontinuance.

The present Plan, after a long acquaintance with the management of Literary Institutions, is offered with confidence to the public, as having the merit of practicability, on a plain and intelligible basis, and affording a moral certainty of success: for the

\* This, perhaps, will be considered a large number; but it should be taken into consideration, that most Subscribers will, probably, hold more than one Share, in which case about THREE HUNDRED PROPRIETORS only will be required to establish the New Institution.

holders of Shares are to have the power of forming such rules, and of appointing such safe-guards, as will render any future call for money, or deprivation of privileges, as impossible as they will be unnecessary.

It is important that the New Society should be speedily formed, as it may then avail itself of some valuable opportunities, which can never again recur—namely, the purchase of the Library belonging to the present Surrey Institution, or such part of it as may be found eligible—its Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c.:—and the New Institution would, probably, be enabled to obtain a Lease of the present convenient building.

If it should be deemed expedient to change the Name or Station of the proposed New Institution,—to increase the number of Shares upon such terms as may be considered reasonable,—or, in any other way, to vary the Plan detailed in this Prospectus,—the same may be effected by a majority of Proprietors assembled at any General Meeting, to be specially convened for that purpose; and such majority shall have full power to make Regulations for establishing and continuing the Institution—their determination when confirmed at a subsequent Meeting, to be considered as binding the whole body of Proprietors.

\* \* A GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS will be called by the Committee when chosen, at such time and place, as they shall think proper,—to proceed with the further organization of the Institution.





No.

No.

Received of  
for the Use of John Ansley, Esq. Alderman, Thomas Row-  
croft, Esq. and Knight Spencer, Esq. or any two of them, as  
Trustees for the Surry Institution, the Sum of Three Guineas,  
being his Annual Subscription for the Year ending Septem-  
ber 29, 1822

£3 3 0

£3 3 0

CLOSE OF THE SURRY INSTITUTION.

March 25<sup>th</sup>  
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.) 1823

This night, at ten o'clock, the doors of this temple of science, this agreeable retreat from the fatigues and anxieties of busi-  
ness, this domain of literary and scientific information, will be finally closed to its subscribers. When we look back to the numerous advantages which this place offered to the  
young and inexperienced, and to the pleasant relaxation which it afforded to those advanced in years, who have whiled away their hours in an agreeable and improving occupation; when we consider the very useful and well-stocked library, of more than 5,000 volumes, which was ever open to the wants of the subscribers; and, above all, the various Courses of Lectures which have been delivered at this Institution; we cannot but regret that the wealthy and enlightened inhabitants of the county of Surry should have suffered this temple of know-  
ledge to fall into irretrievable ruin. But the scientific and literary collections delivered at the Surry Institution de-  
serve something more than a cursory notice. We shall briefly enumerate some of the most distinguished persons who have added lustre to the Lectures of this Institution. Among those who have paid the debt of nature may be named Dr. Allen, the able and scientific Zoologist; and Dr. Lettsom, the learned and benevolent physician. Among the living benefactors we may mention Mr. Samuel Wesley, and the correct and talented Count. In chemistry, the acute and ingenious Thomson, and the classic and inspiring Moore. In physics (Mr. and Dr.) Mason Good, in Mathematics and Experimental Philosophy, Mr. Millington, who is now a Professor in the Royal Institution, and whose fine lecture was delivered at the Surry. In Geology, Mr. Bakewell; in the Philosophy of Art, Mr. Landauer; in Perspective, Mr. John George Wood; in Architecture, the classic Elms; in Ethics, Dr. Collyer; on various branches of the Belles Lettres, the distinguished Hazlitt, and the lofty and early poet, Coleridge; on Arith-  
metics, the accurate Sadler; on Experimental Philosophy, Mr. Partington; on the Steam Engine, Mr. Webster; on Pneumatics and Electricity, the ingenious, bold, and indefatigable Mr. Charles Woodward, whose generous labours in the field of science were still going on; and last, though not least in our esteem, Mr. James Spence, whose facilities as the Honorary and Chief of Literary Institutions af-  
forded a pleasing stimulus to the mind. In the course of Literature and Science. A great deal has been said respecting the fate of Literary Institutions in the metropolis, and abundant ventilation has been given, upon the merits of these establishments—the Surry Institution has not escaped this general obloquy. We think, however, that this last Establishment forms a prominent exception to the general rule. At the commencement of the Institution each Subscriber paid 20 guineas for his share. And for this moderate sum he has not, as might have been said, 11 years full and free enjoyment of this excellent and well-contrived establishment. He might have had daily access to a room containing the Morning and Evening Papers, Gazette, &c. To a room containing the principal Magazines and Reviews, and every new Book of Character;—to an extensive library of reference—consisting of the most valuable works—in an excellent and well-  
furnished library of circulation, containing popular and stand-  
ard works, and the best flowing literature of the day; and write a work for six months in the year. As Lectures, di-  
rected by the most judicious and costly experiments; in which may be added the use of philosophical apparatus, and access to a commodious and well-ventilated Labo-  
ratory. All these and other advantages every Subscriber to the Surry Institution might have enjoyed every day, from eight o'clock in the morning till ten at night, for fourteen years, for thirty guineas! And yet (in retaliation) we are told that the money has been squandered, and that the Es-  
tablishment has been badly managed. For our parts, we think with an ingenious Author, "that Literary Institutions are the cheapest of all the known methods of obtaining know-  
ledge," and whatever may be the estimate of those who have not attended the Lectures and Libraries of the Surry Institution, we have no hesitation in saying, that while we award the full mass of praise to the other Literary Institu-  
tions of the Metropolis, we think that no establishment of this description has more skill conducted, or succeeded better in en-  
riching "the world with the agreeable," and at a mod-  
erate expense, than the Surry Institution.

\* Notwithstanding this alleged extravagance, there is still property remaining which not lawless rights and ill-con-  
sidered people, and which is clearly to be sold by Mr. Saunders, the Auctioneer, for the benefit of the Proprietors.

Surry Institution.

MARCH 19, 1823.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of Managers to inform you, that at a Special General Meeting of Proprietors, held on the 14th Instant. It was Resolved that the LIBRARY and EFFECTS of the Institution should be SOLD BY AUCTION, IN LOTS; and that the consideration of the subject of the GRATUITIES BE POSTPONED till after such Sale shall have been made, and the amount of the proceeds ascertained.

I am further directed to inform you, that in pursuance of the above Resolution, the Committee have appointed Mr. SAUNDERS to sell the Library and Effects of the Institution, and that due notice will be given of the same.

I am,

SIR,

Your Obedient Servant,

KNIGHT SPENCER,

Secretary.

Surry Institution.

Admit

for the year ending Sept. 29<sup>th</sup>

MDCCLXXII.

TRANSFERABLE

until the 25<sup>th</sup> of March.

MDCCLXXIII.



On Saturday, August 27, 1825, will be Published,

N<sup>o</sup>. 1.—(To be continued every Saturday,) or

THE

**PHŒNIX,**

AND

**LITERARY OLIO,**

PRICE SIXPENCE,

CONTAINING A

**STRONGLY-MARKED AND CONSPICUOUS DISPLAY OF**

**Original and Selected Articles,**

COMPREHENDING

LITERATURE, CRITICISM, AMUSEMENT, ANECDOTE, POETRY,  
BIOGRAPHY, THE DRAMA, ARTS, SCIENCES,  
COMMERCE, AND FASHION:

Forming an unusually advantageous medium for every species of Advertisement—  
extraordinary pains having been taken to secure a most widely-extended circulation,  
by establishing AGENTS in various parts of London and its Environs, as well as in every  
City and principal Town in Great Britain and Ireland.

**LONDON:**

PRINTED FOR W. WEST, AND THE REST OF THE PROPRIETORS,

**AT THE ROTUNDA,**

No. 3, GREAT SURRY-STREET, BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE,

By whom Advertisements, Orders, and Subscriptions are received; also by

Mr. HUGHES, Corner of Stationers'-court, Ludgate-street; Mr. CLARKE, Royal  
Exchange; W. CLARKE, Fish-lane, Cornhill; W. NEELY and Co. 22,  
Change-alley; D. and W. MURRAY, Corner of Bouvée-street, Fleet-street;  
J. BULLOCK, facing the New Church, Strand, &c.

And, for the accommodation of the Public, by persons at the following places:—

Acton	Chiswick	Esher	Hounslow
Barnes	Chiswick	Finchley	Hoare
Barnet	Commercial Road	Fulham	Ilford
Battersea	Croydon	Graysland	Isleworth
Bermansley	Dalston	Greenwich	Islington
Blackwell	Dartford	Hackney	Kennington
Bow	Deptford	Han	Kennington
Brentford	Derby	Hammersmith	Kenish Town
Brentwood	Dulwich	Hampstead	Kew
Bromley	Ealing	Hampson	Kilburn
Brompton	Edmonton	Harrow	Kingsland
Brixton	Egham	Heath	Kingston
Camberwell	Enfield	Highbury	Kingsbury
Chelsea	Exeter	Holborn	Lambeth
Chertsey	Exeter	Horseley	Laytonstone
Clapham	Exeter	Horseley	Leatherhead

**SURREY ROTUNDA WINE AND CONCERT**

ROOMS, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

W. FORD begs to return the most sincere thanks for the very flattering and decided patronage he has received from those Gentlemen who assiduously visit his ROOMS, and the Public in general, and assure them that it will be his constant study to merit a continuance of their approbation. W. F. takes this opportunity of informing his Friends that in addition to his well-known and elegant Establishment, he has fitted up his Private Room for the reception of Families and Gentlemen. The sitting Rooms and Beds are of the best order, and he flatters himself the attention to this department will insure to him the preference he has hitherto received.

The CONCERT, as usual, EVERY EVENING during the WEEK.

Conductor, Mr. D. W. RAE.

M.R. A First-rate Comic Singer Wanted.







To be opened on Tuesday, 25th April, 1826,

# THE SURREY FOREIGN WINE ROOMS & GARDEN,

At the Rotunda,

No. 3, GREAT SURREY STREET,

FOOT OF BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

## W. FORD & Co.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, they have just fitted up, at a considerable expence, the ROTUNDA, with its ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS and GARDEN, now forming one of the most commodious and pleasant Establishments in the Vicinity of the Metropolis.

The Proprietors, in soliciting the Patronage of a liberal Public, do not deem it necessary to send forth one of those puffing Statements so prevalent in these times, yet they consider it but fair to name the Accommodation they can offer, and if they succeed in drawing attention thereto, they are certain their Expectations will be amply fulfilled.

To the respectable Inhabitants of this improving Neighbourhood, to the Citizens of London, indeed to every one this will be found a delightful spot for obtaining real Refreshment, either in cool and quiet Retirement, or at the Festive Board. The WINES, at all times, will be of the PUREST AND MOST CHOICE VINTAGE, THEIR AGE, QUALITIES and KIND will ever have the best attention in their selection, and the Prices, both in the Bottle and Draft, will be regulated on the same equitable principle as at the Old Shades, London Bridge. As many may imagine from the term "WINE ROOMS," no other Refreshment will be at hand, they are informed these Rooms are admirably adapted for Gentlemen chasing COFFEE and TEA or OTHER REFRESHMENTS, in short, it will only be to ask and have.

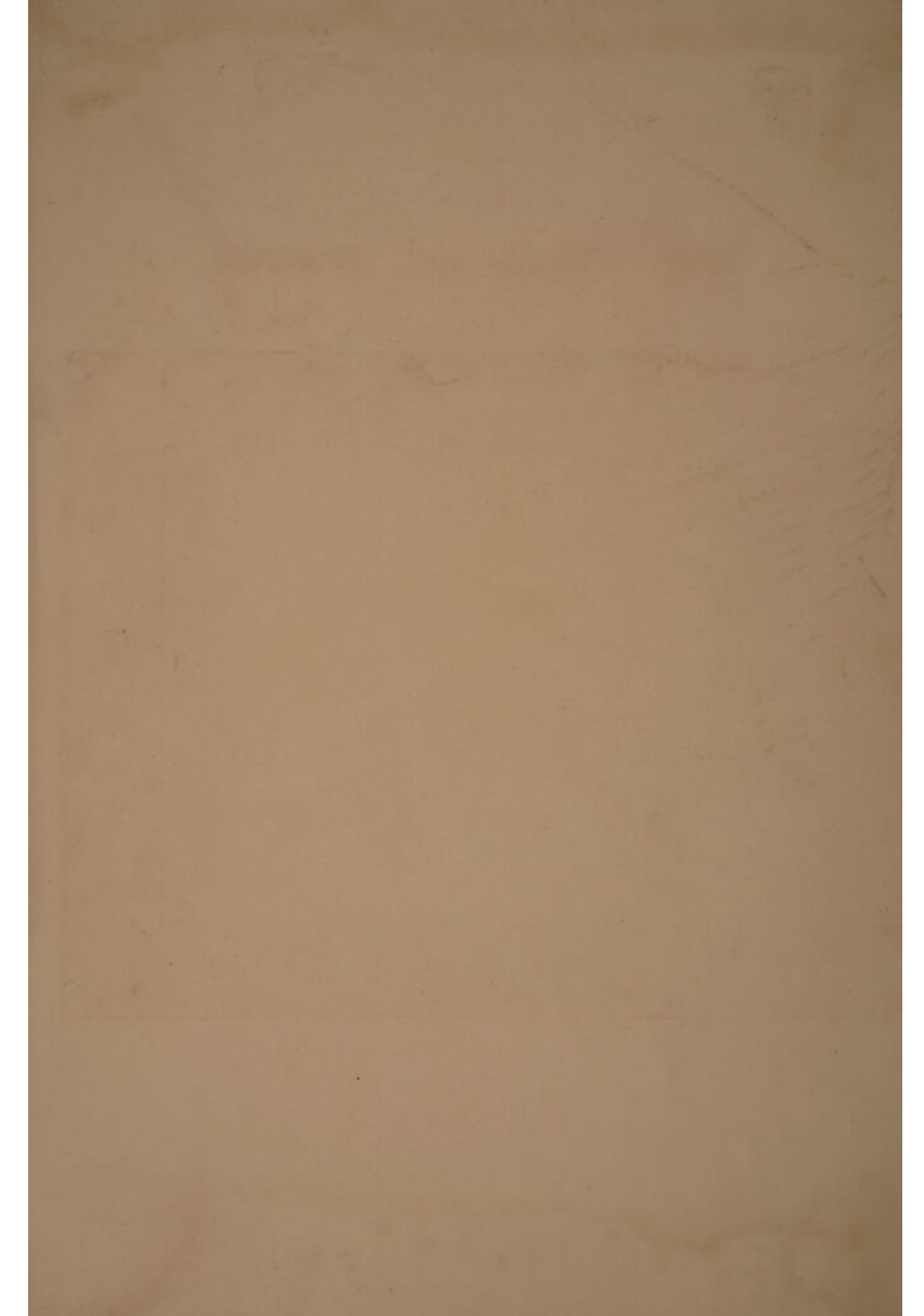
The PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS of the DAY, LONDON and EDINBURGH REVIEWS, &c. will be provided.—MORNING and EVENING PAPERS in course.

A MARQUE will be ERRECTED in the GARDEN, for the SPRING and SUMMER VISITORS. A Room is appropriated for the CIGAR, &c. for such Gentlemen as may prefer in Doors.

N.B. A spacious Room may be had for Parish and other Meetings.

**SURREY ROTUNDA.**—Mr. FORD, the Proprietor of these Rooms, respectfully invites the Public to join the select Company which assemble together every night. To-day accepted, to the week. The nature of the Entertainment consists of ROMANS, DICKENS, CATCHES, EXTEMPORANEOUS POETRY, COMEDY and SERIOUS RECITATIONS, &c. performed by Messrs. RAN, COLLIER, BENT, W. H. JONES, J. JONES, HENRY, C. BROWN, and Messrs. HENRY, HENRY, HENRY, &c. Mr. Wines provided at the usual Pricedoms. The whole under the direction of Mr. D. W. RAN. No charge whatever for admission. Wines at the usual prices. Ladies admitted to the Upper Verandah. For critical notice of the nature of the Performances, Mr. Ford refers the Public to the printed Catalogue, Evening, and Sunday Papers. 25th April, 1826.







SURREY ROTUNDA, foot of Blackfriars Bridge, WINE and CON-  
CERT ROOMS, for Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Theatre is  
open to the Public every Evening, Friday excepted, and supported by  
Musical Talent of the first order. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.  
Admission gratis. The best Wines in any quality at the usual Prices.  
Ladies admitted to the Gallery, &c. &c. 1877.

# Surrey Rotunda

## WINE & CONCERT ROOMS,

BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

### A GRAND

# CONCERT

OF

## Vocal and Instrumental Music,

Will take place at the above elegant little Theatre,

### On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1827.

#### PART I.

#### MEDLEY OVERTURE.

Glee, .....	Young Fanny,.....(Williams) ..	Messrs. Rae, Clark & Scott,
Song, .....	The Lassies of Scotland,.....	Mr. Clark,
Song, .....	Where is my Lover?.....	Miss Blanchard,
<b>Song, (Comic) PADDY'S COURTSHIP, Mr. C. Hughes,</b>		
Song, .....	With Helmet on his Brow,.....	Mr. Rae,
<b>Song, OH NO, WE NEVER MENTION HER, Miss Blanchard.</b>		
Song, .....	The sparkling Bowl,.....	Mr. Scott,
Glee, .....	The Witches,.....(King).....	Messrs. Rae, Clark & Scott,
Song, (Comic) .....	A spruce Linen-Draper,.....	Mr. C. Hughes,
<b>Song, BEAUTY WAS ONCE A LITTLE GIRL, Miss Purton.</b>		
Song, .....	The Thistle of Scotland, &c. ....	Mr. Rae,
Song, .....	The moments flow sweetly,.....	Miss Purton,
<b>Duet, WHEN THY BOSOM HEAVES THE SIGH, Miss Blanchard &amp; Mr. Rae,</b>		
Glee, .....	Fill the bowl with viny wine,.....	Messrs. Rae, Clark & Scott,

# IMITATIONS

Of the following Performers:

The late Messrs. KNIGHT & TOKELY: Messrs. MATHEWS, MUNDEN, COOPER, SMITH, RUSSELL, & KEAN,  
By Mr. C. HUGHES.

#### PART II.

Glee, .....	How should we Mortals,.....	Messrs. Rae, Clark & Scott,
Song, .....	The Macgregors Gathering,.....(A. Lee) ..	Miss Blanchard,
Song, .....	Woman's own Prize,.....	Mr. Scott,
Song, .....	Draw the Sword, Scotland,.....	Mr. Rae,
Song, (Comic) .....	The Joys of Port and Sherry,.....	Mr. C. Hughes,
Song, .....	The Echo,.....(Bishop).....	Miss Purton,
<b>Duet, (Comic) Mr. AND Mrs. SMITH, Miss Blanchard &amp; Mr. Rae.</b>		
Glee, .....	The Bells of St. Michael's Tower,.....	Messrs. Rae, Clark & Scott,
<b>RECITATION (Comic) Mr. C. Hughes,</b>		
Song, .....	'Twas Nature's gay day,.....	Miss Blanchard,
<b>Song, THE KING! GOD BLESS HIM! Mr. Rae.</b>		
Song, .....	Whist with Village Maids I stray,.....(Shield).....	Miss Purton,
Duet, .....	Oh Albion!.....	Messrs. Rae & Scott,
Song, (Comic) .....	A sly Peep at London,.....	Mr. C. Hughes,
<b>Finale, THE HUNTING CHORUS from DER FREISCHUTZ! Messrs. Rae, Clark &amp; Scott.</b>		

Mr. WILSON will preside at the GRAND PIANO FORTE.

Conductor, Mr. D. W. RAE.

No Charge for Admission. Wines at the usual Prices.

Ladies admitted in the Upper Circle.

THE CONCERT will take place EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely.

Fairbrother, Printer, Exeter Court, Strand.

SURREY ROTUNDA WINE ROOMS.—This elegant room will be open on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday next, on which evenings, Professional Ladies and Gentlemen will receive account of the most elegant wines and Beverages. Mr. Wilson will preside at the Grand Piano, and will be prepared to attend to all orders at 8 o'clock.—The Entrance is at the right hand of the Theatre.—Admission gratis.





**COOKE'S CIRCUS.**  
**ROTUNDA, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.**  
 J. COOKE respectfully informs the Public that his new and splendid Circus will be opened, for the first time, to-morrow Monday evening next; the Theatre has been built and decorated from the plan, and under the direction of Mr. E. Cooke, of Vauxhall Gardens, and affords a complete view of every part of the Circus from the most remote corners of the Building. The first of horses has not yet arrived in this country for beauty, symmetry, and facility; and present also, some of the most noted specimens of size and colour.  
 The Company of Riders, Voltigeurs, Balancers, &c., &c., who have all been in extraordinary demand, and available in this Kingdom and in France.  
 Doors open at Six—commence at Seven. Entry, 2s. Pit, 4s. Gallery, 1s.

# Cooke's Circus

Rotunda, Blackfriars' Bridge. 1827

THIS PRESENT EVENING  
 The Entertainments to commence with an

## Act of Horsemanship

by the young Roccus, of the Ring.

### MASTER BRIDGES.

A Nouvelle Display of Balancing, and extraordinary Acts of Skill and Strength by  
**Signor PELTERINI, the Italian Hercules!**  
 Who will perform many incredible Feats, too numerous to be particularized, and conclude by  
**Poising a tremendous Beam of timber;**

### Quadrille by Four Horses,

Which will be executed with a precision unequalled by Quadrupeds, & unexcelled by many Biped Performers

### THE YOUNG HIGHLANDER

(M-INTOSH) will go through his celebrated Equestrian Performances on  
**A SINGLE HORSE.**

the two surprising little ponies will perform a variety of surprising feats.

### STILL VAULTING

BY THE FLYING PHENOMENA;

Grand Entries of Warriors Fully caparisoned, mounted on Chargers and Palfries, including the three most beautiful Animals in the Kingdom.

### MISS HENGLER

WILL PERFORM HER ALEGANT AND EXTRAORDINARY EVOLUTIONS ON THE PLASTIC CORD  
 AFTER WHICH

**MON. & MISS HENGLER** Will perform an Allemande on

### TWO ROPES.

the wonderful Egyptian Pyramids by the Artists of the establishment  
**Mr Dupont the wonder of France** will appear in the Character  
 of a Greek Chief, and ride

### 2, 3, 4, & 6 Horses at one time

THE FLYING INDIAN WILL PRESENT HIS AERIAL VAULTING, &c.

### Upon the Slack Rope.

The whole to conclude with  
 the Comic Adventures of **William Button Esq.** the amusing

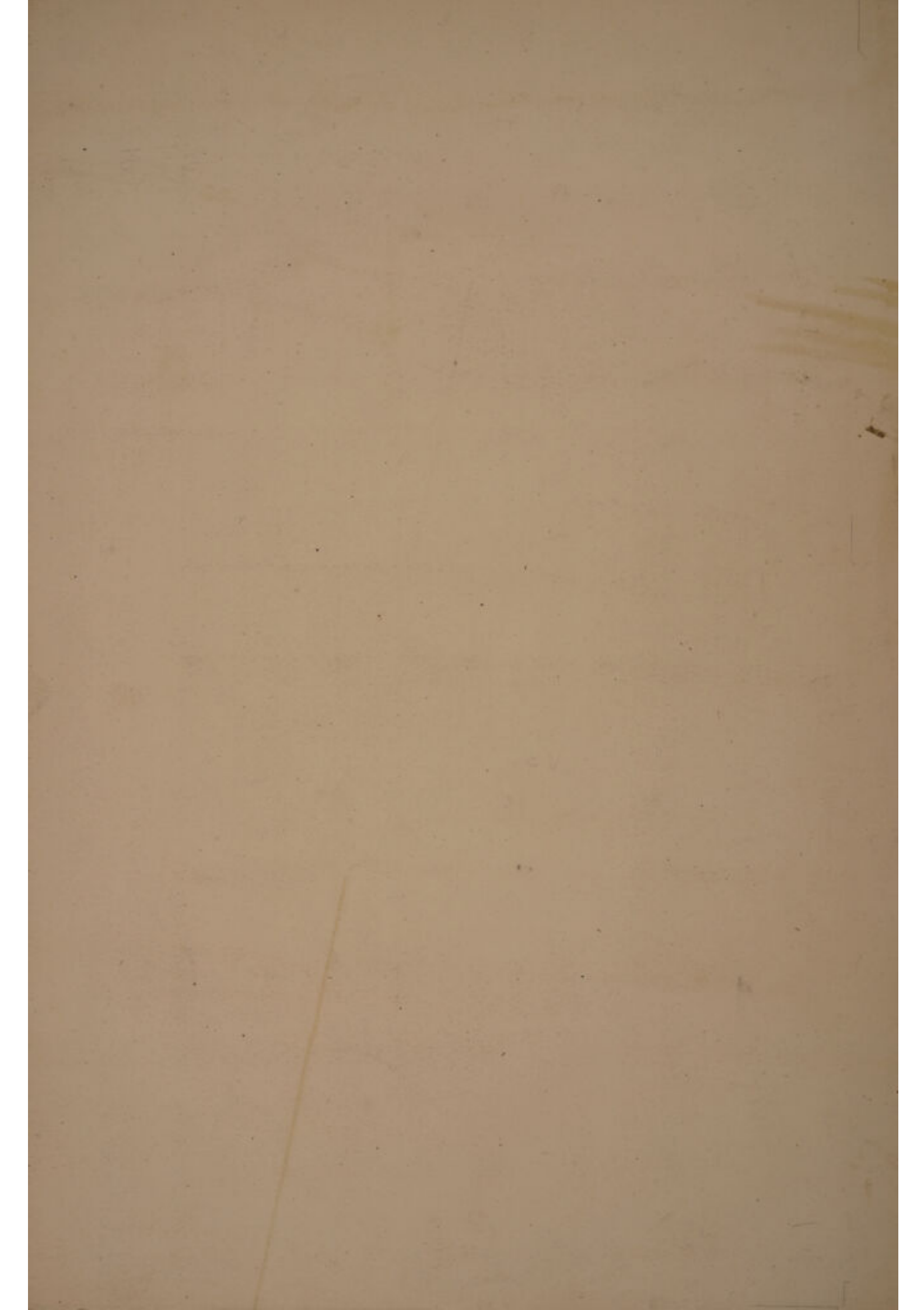
## Brentford Tailor.

William Button Esq. Mr Jones, master of the Horse and Groom, Mr Brotherton, Clown, Mr Lewis

Doors open at 6, commence at 7. Boxes 3s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s.  
 Box, Pit and Gallery Entrance through the Principal passage to the Rotunda.

J. H. COX, PRINTER, 11, LAMBETH ROAD, SOUTHWARK.







19a





**NOW OPEN**  
**AT THE ROTUNDA,**  
*Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars Bridge.*

A NEW PERISTREPHIC, OR REVOLVING DIORAMIC

## PANORAMA,

The **LARGEST EVER EXHIBITED**, and the **ONLY ONE** in LONDON;

Representing, in Eleven successive Views, all the Great Events that have occurred during the

## GREEK WAR.

The Proprietors, in submitting this elaborate Work of Art to a discerning Public, beg leave to observe, that neither time nor trouble has been spared to obtain every certainty relative to the long-contested and interesting struggle of Greece for Independence. The Views have been painted by eminent Artists, on a scale far exceeding in magnitude any before exhibited, and are from drawings made on the spot by Officers who bore a part in the several battles. The Proprietors, therefore, can vouch for the accuracy of their delineation, which, when heightened by a minute description, gives a sensation of reality inexpressible, as each View approaches, accompanied by appropriate Music.

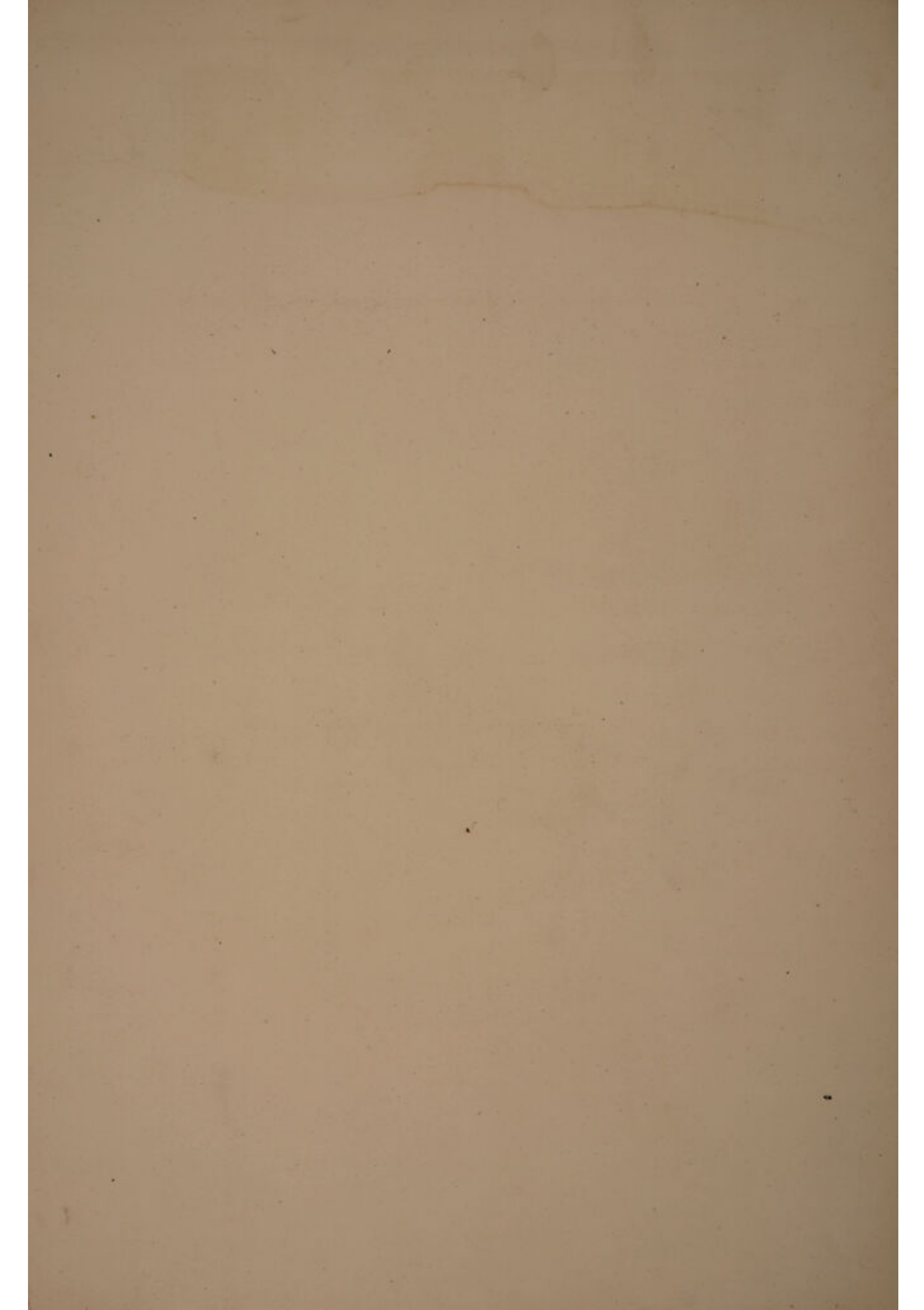
\* The Proprietors beg to remind the Religious part of the Community, that their Exhibitions are commonly visited and highly approved by Ministers and Members of every denomination of Christians, there being nothing that can at all injure the morals even of the juvenile class of society; and, as a Work of Art, as well as being a Picture of important events in the History of Nations, it may prove highly interesting and instructive.

The following is the order of the Views as they revolve before the Spectator.

- 1— **A Correct View of the**  
**VALLEY AND CITY OF JOANNINA,**  
*The Capital of Albania, celebrated in modern history for being the residence of Ali Pacha, the Tyrant of Epirus.*
- 2— **PASS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SOULI;**  
*Shewing the Defeat of Ali Pacha and his army, by the Republic of Souli.*
- 3— **INTERIOR OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER**  
*In the Palace of Scutari, where Ali lost his head, after a Siege of eighteen months by the Grand Sultan's Forces, against whom he had rebelled. Most of the Figures as large as life.*
- 4— **A Moonlight View in the Mountains of the Pass of Ancyro,**  
*Where are seen the miserable Greek Inhabitants of the Morea, dead and dying of absolute starvation, as when driven from the plain by the Turks, having no better food than boiled grass and reeds.*
- 5— **The Town and Harbour of Navarino,**  
*With the Turco-Egyptian Fleet lying at Anchor, on the morning before the Battle of 20th October.*
- 6— **View of the Sea of Sapienza, & Approach of the British Fleet;**  
*The Asia, 84 guns, very conspicuous, commanded by Admiral Codrington; also the Genoa, Albion, &c.*
- 7— **CONTINUATION OF THE ALLIED FLEET,**  
*French and Russian Squadron, entering the Bay to take their station.*
- 8— **REPRESENTS THE GENERAL ENGAGEMENT,**  
*Looking towards the Island of Sphacteria, principally the station of the Russian Squadron.*
- DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF FIRE SHIPS!**  
*Noble situation of the Albion, &c. &c.*
- 9, 10— **A CONTINUATION OF THE BATTLE,**  
*Shewing the daring situation of the Asia, the destructive state of the Turkish and Egyptian Admirals' Ships. Also the admirable situation of the Scipion, Trident, Dartmouth, &c. &c.*
- 11— **THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE,**  
*Representing one of the most awful scenes of wreck and devastation possible to be imagined, whilst frequent explosions and flashes of light from the burning Vessels, shew several Boats in the Harbour, picking up the drowning Men from pieces of wreck, which may be seen floating about in all directions.*

Open in the Morning from Ten o'Clock till Four: in the Evening from Half-past Six to Ten o'Clock.  
Saloon 2s.—Amphitheatre 1s.—Gallery 6d.—Children Half Price to Saloon & Amphitheatre.  
Books descriptive, giving a Concise History of the Greek War, with Original Letters, &c. price 6d.

N.B.—A few Perpetual Tickets (not transferable) will be disposed of, at 5s. each.







Phoenix      Dartmouth

Cyrene      Egyptian fr.

Albion,

Asia.

Genoa.

Turkish Admiral.

# BATTLE OF



# NAVARINO.

From a Drawing by Paul Henry Lawrence R.S. & published by

Wm. Sturges, Master of the Office of Marine, is respectfully dedicated

to His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, by W. Sturges, most devoted and Obedient Servant

London: Pub<sup>d</sup> by T. Pind 28, Burlington Arcade Piccadilly, and Rutter, Boulevard, Montmartre, Paris.

Price 10s. 6d. per Sheet.

THE PUBLISHER

The Great White Wall. The Great White Wall. The Great White Wall.







## PANORAMA OF THE GREEK WAR.

"This very interesting exhibition is now open at the Surrey Rotunda. The subject comprises all the principal events that took place in the Morea, from the first revolt of Ali Pacha down to the memorable battle of Navarino. The whole includes eleven successive views, executed in a style highly creditable to the talents of Mr. Kelly, the artist, under whose direction the Panorama has been produced. A mountain scene, in the pass of Ancyro, is beautifully painted; and it is impossible to contemplate it without feeling the deepest emotion of sympathy. Several unhappy Greeks are exhibited perishing in their native mountains from the effects of cold and hunger, after having been expelled from the plains by their ruthless enemies."—*Morning Herald*.

"Surrey Panorama.—A grand peristrepic or revolving Panorama, accompanied with music and an illustrative description, comprising, in eleven successive views, all the principal events that have occurred during the Greek war, down to the battle of Navarino, is now exhibiting at the Rotunda, Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars Bridge. Our limits preclude a detailed description, but we unhesitatingly pronounce it the most successful attempt at panoramic representations ever yet exhibited in this country."—*John Bull*.

"Panoramas, Dioramas, Cosmoramas, &c. &c. of the same family, have multiplied exceedingly during the last few years, and we fully confess that we like them in all their forms and fashions; but the Surrey side of the water has been hitherto undistinguished by any exhibitions connected with the arts and sci-

ences, and we are pleased to see that the proprietors of the Rotunda have made a spirited effort to extend the influence of these very amusing and instructive paintings to their quarter of the Thames. This exhibition consists of eleven views, portraying the principal events which occurred during the life of Ali Pacha, the tyrant of Epirus, and ending, of course, with the battle of Navarino. Many of the views are well painted and highly interesting, particularly the one representing the defeat of the Turks in the defiles of Trypa and St. Tinerand. If there be any fault in the arrangement, it is that too many sea-scenes succeed each other, and much difficulty must consequently arise to vary them, so as to excite continued interest. Each revolving view is accompanied by appropriate music, which certainly adds to the effect of the paintings. The books descriptive contain much interesting information, as to the *locale* of the recent events of Greece. The exhibition is one of the most pleasing we have a long time noticed, and, without much pretension, possesses considerable merit and deserves to succeed."—*The Morning Journal*.

"We perceive that the spirited proprietors of the Panorama, exhibiting at the Rotunda, Blackfriars Bridge, illustrative of the principal events of the Greek war, have humanely offered the proceeds of Thursday next in aid of the funds raising for the relief of the Spanish and Italian refugees. It is with great pleasure we at any time advert to this exhibition, but especially on the present occasion, and do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most interesting entertainments in the metropolis."—*Weekly Times*.

"We visited, on Saturday at the Rotunda, a series of panoramic views, just completed. The views are eleven in number, all of them in the classic land of Greece. It would be great injustice to the gentleman who has produced so many pleasing pictures on so interesting a subject, were we not to say that his pencil and conception have been equally happy. Some of the views, however, are decidedly superior to others. The first—a view of the valley and city of Joannina—has our unqualified approbation: it is an interesting and beautiful piece of scenery. The back ground of the second view does not appear sufficiently definite, though the immediate foreground is very well managed. The third view is rich, and the figures well drawn. From the third to the eighth view the pictures have much merit. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh views, shewing different stages of the engagement of Navarino, are extremely well conceived, and are happily executed. The painter has shown, in many parts, a considerable knowledge of light and shade. On the whole, the exhibition does great credit to the artist, and we have too great reliance on the taste of the public to doubt of its receiving their patronage."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"We have had many detached and interesting portions of this noble struggle, powerfully delineated through the medium of art; but this is the first attempt to give a pictorial series of events that will occupy a prominent place in modern history, from the ambitious and heartless achievements of Ali Pacha, to the glorious and decisive struggle at Navarino. There are eleven well-executed views, commencing with the far-famed city of Joannina, its beautiful lake, giant mountains, and the city and palace of the tyrant, which he obstinately defended for upwards of eighteen months, and was at length taken only by stratagem. The defeat and death of the ambitious rebel, the exploits and dreadful privations of the Suliotas, are there most forcibly depicted; and six several representations of the harbour of Navarino, from the evening previous to the conflict to its awful consummation, are handled with a truth and effect that must excite feelings extremely favourable to the talents and exertions of the artists and projectors of this clever and gratifying exhibition, of what has been achieved in the immortal work of giving liberty and security to a brave and suffering people. The circus of the Rotunda has been fitted up for the purpose, and a numerous and respectable auditory attended its opening."—*The Monitor*.

1828

GRAND SURREY  
**PANORAMA,**  
Illustrative of  
the Greek War.  
Hours of Exhibition:  
Morning, at 10.  
Afternoon, at 4 and 5.  
Evening, at 7 and 8 till 9 o'clock.

PERPETUAL.

1823

Grand Historical Peristrepheic, or  
**REVOLVING PANORAMA.**  
**ROTUNDA,**  
GREAT SURREY STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

Illustrations of all the Principal Events that have occurred during the  
War between the **TURKS and GREEKS**, in Eleven Repre-  
sentative Views, on nearly 30,000 Square Feet of Canvas, including  
the Battle of

**NAVARINO.**

ADMIT THREE TO SALOON OR AMPHITHEATRE.  
From June, 1st. to 6th.

22—This Notice will not be transacted without each Person paying 1s. to the Saloon, or 6d. to the Amphitheatre.—Hours of Exhibition, Morning from 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 6 to 8, 10 to 12; and from 8 to 10, 10 to 12 in the Evening.

**NOW OPEN,**  
At the Rotunda, Gt. Surrey Street, Blackfriars Bridge,  
A NEW PERISTREPHEIC, OR REVOLVING DIORAMA.

**PANORAMA,**  
The Largest ever Exhibited, and the only one now in London!  
Representing in 11 successive Views, all the great events that have occurred during the

**Greek War.**

The following is the Order of the Pictures, into sections, of which a selection is presented to the public:

- 1—View of the Valley and City of Joannina.
- 2—Pass in the Mountains of Souli.
- 3—The Interior of the Council Chamber in the Palace of Souda.
- 4—A Moonlight View in the Mountains of the Pass of Ancyro.
- 5—The Town and Harbour of Navarino.
- 6—View of the Sea of Sapienza, and approach of the British Fleet.
- 7—Continuation of the Allied Fleet.
- 8—Represents the General Engagement.
- 9, 10—A Continuation of the Battle.
- 11—The Destructive State of the Town—Egyptian Fleet, the Night after the Battle.

Open on the Morning from 10 till 12. In the Evening from 8 till 10.

**SALOON & AMPHITHEATRE & GALLERY 64**  
Children to Saloon and Amphitheatre only, Half Price.  
Book descriptions, giving a Concise History of the Greek War, with Original Letters, printed by J. P. Colver, 10, Great Street, St. Pancras.

**NOW OPEN**  
**AT THE ROTUNDA,**  
Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars Bridge.  
A NEW PERISTREPHEIC, OR REVOLVING DIORAMA.

**PANORAMA,**  
The LARGEST EVER EXHIBITED, and the ONLY ONE in LONDON.

Representing, in Eleven successive Views, all the Great Events that have occurred during the

**GREEK WAR.**

1823

The Proprietors, in exhibiting this elaborate Work of Art in a Spectacular Palace, beg leave to declare, that neither time trouble has been spared, in obtaining every necessary relative to the long-continued and interesting struggle of Greece for Independence. The Views have been painted by eminent Artists, in a style far exceeding in magnitude any before exhibited, and are from drawings made on the spot by Officers who have a part in the several battles. The Proprietors therefore, can vouch for the accuracy of their delineations, which, when heightened by a minute description, gives a sensation of reality unaccompanied, in such View representations, accompanied by appropriate Music.

"A" The Proprietors beg to remind the Religious part of the Community, that their Exhibitions are commonly visited and highly approved by Ministers and Members of every denomination of Christians, these being willing that one at all inquires the moral lessons of the juvenile class of society; and, as a Work of Art, as well as being a Picture of important events in the History of Nations, it may prove highly interesting and instructive.

The following is the order of the Views as they revolve before the Spectator.

- 1—**A Correct View of the VALLEY AND CITY OF JOANNINA.**  
The Capital of Albania, celebrated in modern History for being the residence of Ali Pasha, the Tyrant of Egypt.
- 2—**PASS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF SOULI;**  
Showing the Defeat of Ali Pasha and his army, by the Republic of Souli.
- 3—**INTERIOR OF THE COUNCIL CHAMBER**  
In the Palace of Souda, where Ali lost his head, after a Siege of eighteen months by the Grand Sultan's Forces, against whom he had marched. Most of the Figures are large as life.
- 4—**A Moonlight View in the Mountains of the Pass of Ancyro,**  
Where has been the miserable Greek Sublime of the Moria, dead and dying of starvation, in which distress from the plain by the Turks, having no better food than baked grass and such.
- 5—**The Town and Harbour of Navarino,**  
With the Euro-Egyptian Fleet lying at anchor, on the morning before the Battle of 20th October.
- 6—**View of the Sea of Sapienza, & Approach of the British Fleet;**  
The Ships, 84 guns, very conspicuous, commanded by Admiral Cochrane; also the French, Italian, &c.
- 7—**CONTINUATION OF THE ALLIED FLEET,**  
French and Russian Squadrons, entering the Bay to take their station.
- 8—**REPRESENTS THE GENERAL ENGAGEMENT,**  
Looking towards the Island of Spinalis, principally the action of the Russian Squadron.
- DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF FIRE SHIPS!**  
Noble situation of the Alliance, &c. &c.
- 9, 10—**A CONTINUATION OF THE BATTLE,**  
Showing the daring situation of the Ships, the destructive state of the Turkish and Egyptian Armada's Ships. Also the successive divisions of the English, French, Dutch, &c. &c.
- 11—**THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE,**  
Representing one of the most awful scenes of wreck and destruction possible to be imagined, whilst frequent explosions and flashes of light from the burning Vessels, show several Boats in the Harbour, picking up the drowning Men from pieces of wreck, which may be seen floating about in all directions.

Open on the Morning from Ten o'clock till Four; in the Evening from Half past Six to Nine o'clock.

**SALOON 2s.—AMPHITHEATRE 1s.—GALLERY 6d.—Children Half Price to Saloon & Amphitheatre.**  
Book descriptions, giving a Concise History of the Greek War, with Original Letters, &c. price 6d.

**N.B.—A few Perpetual Tickets (not transferable) will be disposed of, at 5s. each.**

**SHORT EXTRACTS FROM DIFFERENT PAPERS.**

"This very interesting exhibition is now open at the Surrey Rotunda. The subject comprises all the principal events that took place in the Morea, from the first revolt of Ali Pasha down to the memorable battle of Navarino. The whole includes eleven successive views, executed in a style highly creditable to the talents of Mr. Kelly, the artist, under whose direction the Panorama has been produced. A mountain scene, in the pass of Ancyro, is beautifully painted; and it is impossible to contemplate it without the deepest emotion of sympathy."—*Morning Herald.*

"Our limits preclude a detailed description, but we unhesitatingly pronounce it the most successful attempt at panorama or representation ever yet exhibited in this country."—*John Bull.*

"Many of the views are well painted, and highly interesting, particularly the one representing the defeat of the Turks in the defiles of Trypa and St. Timothee. The exhibition is one of the most pleasing we have a long time noticed, and, without much pretension, possesses considerable merit and deserves to succeed."—*Morning Journal.*

"We do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most interesting entertainments in the metropolis."—*Weekly Times.*

"Some of the views, however, are decidedly superior to others. The first—a view of the valley and city of Joannina—has our unqualified approbation; it is an interesting and beautiful piece of scenery. The painter has shown, in every part, a considerable knowledge of light and shade. We have no great a reliance on the taste of the public in doubt of its receiving their patronage."—*Morning Advertiser.*

"There are eleven well-executed views, commencing with the beleaguered city of Joannina: its beautiful lake, great mountains, and the palace of the tyrant, are handled with a truth and effect that most excite feelings extremely favourable to the talents and exertions of the artists and projectors of this clever and gratifying exhibition."—*The Monitor.*





*Rolunda Blackpearl*  
*Road*

# GREAT Novelty!!

THE INFANT

## FEMALE ROSCII

### For One Night Only.

The Public are most respectfully informed that the

## Miss Todd's

Will Give on ~~the~~ *Wednesday* Evening, the *24<sup>th</sup>* of *March* their Public Entertainment  
at, *Mr. Newman's the Wellington* Consisting of the following dramatic  
Readings, and Comic Recitations, viz:—

### A SCENE FROM PIERROT.

ROLLA, Miss H. A. TODD. ELVIRA, Miss TODD.

A Comic Recitation, THREE BLACK CROWS: by Miss TODD.

### A SCENE FROM DOUGLAS.

GLENALTON, Miss TODD. NORVAL, Miss H. A. TODD.

### A SCENE FROM THE STEPS OF TROY.

HECTOR, Miss H. A. TODD. ANDROMACHE, Miss TODD.

### THE FAREWELL.

FREDRICK, Miss H. A. TODD. LAURA, Miss TODD.

A Comic Duet by, Mr. TODD. and Miss H. A. TODD.

The above Scenes will be interspersed with Vocal and Instrumental Music, in order to aid  
the extraordinary Juvenile Talent of these admired Children.

TO COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST SEVEN, PRECISELY.

ADMISSION CARDS TO BE HAD AT THE BAR.

1840  
SAUNDERS, Printer, 99, East Street, London.

#### SURREY ROTUNDA WINE & CONCERT ROOM.

IN conformity to the King's Letters, the Public are most respectfully informed, that A GRAND CONCERT OF VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, will take place in the above Room, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 14<sup>th</sup> February, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERING DISTRESSED MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

A Band will attend; and an additional number of Vocal Performers of eminence, together with those of the Establishment, have kindly tendered their services on this occasion.

Tickets may be had at Lemon's Hotel, Westminster-bridge-road; of Mr. Williams, music-seller, No. 4, Strand; and at the Rotunda, where further particulars may be obtained.

Single Tickets, 2s.—Double Tickets, 4s.

THE FIRST CONCERT, so respectably and generously attended, takes place EVERY EVENING, Fifty excepted.

#### SURREY ROTUNDA, 3<sup>rd</sup> FLOOR.

MRS. FORD respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that T. D. MORROW (Manager), the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, is appointed for her BENEFIT CONCERT, in which numerous vocal and instrumental performers who have the "best" taste in the Musical World will, in addition to the regular Company, lend their aid. The particular assistance under which the proprietors (Mr. Ford) has, and is still endeavoring, to keep the Rotunda will be the attendance of the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, thus in some manner the Honor of Commerce is not of short duration, and the friends and patrons of the establishment will not wonder that a few days will witness the Surrey Rotunda in its original splendor and luxury.

The talented and much respected musician, Mr. RAY, has been accompanying in his search after additional novelty, and amongst numerous others, to introduce the celebrated Italian Belle Voix, Mrs. Bouché, who will make his 1<sup>st</sup> appearance in this country in the course of the week.

Tickets to each may be had of Mr. Ford, at the Rotunda; and at Lemon's Hotel, Westminster-bridge Road.

#### UNION HALL.

In the course of yesterday Mr. SWANEY took the opportunity of addressing Mr. Harmer (who was retained on behalf of a benevolent society) respecting the non-payment of the penalties which had been imposed on Mr. Ford, the proprietor of the Surrey Rotunda's Wine and Concert Rooms, for whom Mr. Harmer had appeared at this office when the case was under adjudication.

Mr. SWANEY said that the fines had not yet been paid, notwithstanding a communication had been made to Mr. Ford requiring the money to be brought.

Mr. Harmer said that he would see his client on the subject.

Mr. SWANEY observed that he understood it was not the intention of the party preferring the informations, and who was invited to a meeting of the money, to enforce his share.

Mr. Harmer said that an arrangement had been made between the parties, by which both sides were perfectly satisfied, Mr. Ford having undertaken to share the penalties complained of.

Mr. SWANEY remarked that it was his duty to compel the payment of the money, and he should be necessitated to issue a distress warrant unless Mr. Ford paid it. The only course open to Mr. Ford was by an application to the Treasury.

Mr. Harmer said that he would see his client on the subject, and explain to him what he must do.

"I wish you would, Sir," remarked the Magistrate, "for I should be sorry to be obliged to adopt rigorous measures."

The conversation then dropped.

#### SURREY ROTUNDA, BLACKPHEARS ROAD.

MRS. FORD and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that having received the most distinguished notice of public interest, they are desirous to spare no expense to render the entertainment worthy the continuance of the patronage, which it will be their anxious wish to deserve.

THE FIRST CONCERT OF VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be held every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.





***The Greatest Prodigy of Infantile Talent***  
**That has yet appeared before the Public.**

**THE CELEBRATED**  
**Infant KEAN,**  
***Only Six Years of Age.***

This beautiful and interesting boy is the exact image of the celebrated Actor, Mr. KEAN; he possesses the most astonishing memory ever known, going through the characters of the Drama without prompting, at the same time displaying all the passions of the mind in a face formed by nature for the stage, which he treads with dignity, and goes through the business of the scene equal to men of the greatest experience, with a voice attuned to our ideas of manhood; he throws off, on the Stage every appearance of the child throughout every scene; and, yet he is, when unattired, the perfect infant. He is not confined in his talent to Tragedy, but he performs with equal celebrity Comic characters, and he sings both Comic and Sentimentally.

**THIS INFANT**

Will make his First Appearance before a London Audience, in the Small

**Theatre of the Rotunda,**  
**BRACKFRIARS ROAD,**  
**On FRIDAY, JULY 16th, 1830,**

In the character of

**RICHARD III.**

In which he will be supported by his Tutor, and several other

**YOUNG THEATRICAL STUDENTS.**

In the course of the Evening, the following

**SONGS, DUETS, &c.**

"MOLLY DUMPLING."  
 "BRUCE'S ADDRESS to his ARMY."  
 "SCRAG OF MUTTON." } BY THE Infant Kean.  
 "The Glasses Sparkle on the Board."  
 "Blue Bonnets over the Border." } Infant's Tutor.  
 "The Rose will cease to blow."  
 "Rise, Gentle Moon." } Master Glover.

**Duet of "All's Well!" by Mast. KELLY & Mast. GLOVER.**  
**Verse and Chorus, "Auld Lang Syne."**

The INFANT KEAN; his TUTOR, Master KELLY, and Master GLOVER.

To conclude with Two Scenes from the Farce of

**THE IRISH TUTOR.**

Dr. O'Toole, (with Songs and Native Brogue) Master KELLY.  
 Dr. Flail, - - The INFANT'S TUTOR.  
 Mary, Master GLOVER.

In Order to give variety, the Songs will be introduced between the Scenes of the Tragedy.

*Doors open at 7 o'Clock, the Performance to commence exactly at 8 o'Clock.*

**BOXES 2s.**

**PIT 1s.**

**GALLERY 6d.**

Carlisle, Printer, Fleet Street.











# **GREATEST PRODIGY**

OR

## **Infantine Talent**

**That has yet appeared before the Public.**

**THE CELEBRATED**

# **INFANT**

# **KEAN!**

**Only Six Years of Age.**

This beautiful and interesting Boy has been received with unbounded applause. He is the exact image of the celebrated Actor, Mr. KEAN. He possesses the most astonishing memory ever known, going through the characters of the Drama without prompting, displaying all the passions of the mind in a face formed by Nature for the Stage, which he treads with dignity, and goes through its business equal to men of the greatest experience. With a voice attuned to our ideas of Manhood, he throws off, on the Stage, every appearance of the child; and yet, he is, when unattired the perfect Infant. He will appear before a London Audience in the Small

# **THEATRE**

OF THE

# **ROTUNDA,**

## **Blackfriar's Road,**

EVERY

## **MONDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,**

Supported by his Tutor and several other Young

# **Theatrical Students.**

**Performances to commence at Eight o'Clock.**

Cunningham and Salmon, Printers, 119, Fleet Street.







**EXHIBITION OF**  
**Wax Works,**  
*At the Rotunda,*  
**NEAR BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.**

Mrs. HOJOS, the Proprietor, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of London, and its Vicinity, that the Exhibition is just arrived from the Continent, consisting of a Splendid Cabinet of **ANCIENT & MODERN**

**WAX FIGURES:**

THE FIRST & PRINCIPAL GROUP REPRESENTING THE HISTORY OF

**SAMSON**

AND

**DELILAH,**  
**SAMSON**

Is a fine anatomical figure, for which great sums of money have been offered. It was seen by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1813, and so much admired, that he presented the celebrated artist, CABALET, with a medal.

One of the Attendants on DELILAH is the figure of an

**Old Woman**

And a subject worthy of the notice of every artist.

The figures are of the life size, and perfect resemblances of human nature.

In the Collection, there is also a beautiful figure of the

**GRECIAN**  
**DAUGHTER!**

Being an exact representation of the noble father in prison, doomed to starvation, with the daughter sustaining his life from her breast.

**WITH A VARIETY OF OTHER FIGURES**  
**TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.**

Admittance to Ladies and Gentlemen, One Shilling—Servants and Children, Sixpence.

Open from Ten in the Morning till Ten at Night.

N. B.—It is requested that no Person will touch the Figures.

*Fruit and Refreshments may be had at the Bar,*  
*and in the Coffee Room of the Rotunda.*







1830

EXHIBITION OF

# Wax Works, At the Rotunda, NEAR BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

AGHELA DE HOJOS, who has in her possession the celebrated group of WAX FIGURES, connected with THE HISTORY OF

## SAMSON AND DELILAH,

Has just arrived from the Continent; and has opened her choice collection in the

Long Room of the Surrey Rotunda.

SAMSON is a fine anatomical figure, for which great sums of money have been offered. It was seen by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1813, and so much admired, that he presented the celebrated artist, CARLIS, with a medal.

One of the attendants on DELILAH is the figure of an

## OLD WOMAN

And a subject worthy of the notice of every artist.

The figures are of the life size, and perfect resemblances of human nature.

In the collection, there is also a beautiful figure of the

## GRECIAN DAUGHTER,

Being an exact representation of the noble father in prison, doomed to starvation, with the daughter sustaining his life from her breast.

Admission to Ladies and Gentlemen, One Shilling—Servants and Children, Sixpence.

Open from Ten in the Morning till Ten at Night.

N.B.—It is requested that no Person will touch the Figures.

Fruit and Refreshments may be had at the Bar, and in the Coffee Room of the Rotunda.

### EXHIBITION OF WAX FIGURES BY MADAME HOJOS.

THE PRINCIPAL GROUP REPRESENTING  
THE

HISTORY OF SAMSON AND DALILA,  
SURROUNDED BY THE PHILISTINES.

THE GRECIAN DAUGHTER AND HER FATHER:

KING GEORGE THE FOURTH;

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AND HER INFANT;

KING WILLIAM IV. AND QUEEN ADELAIDE;

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL SEAROFF;

JANE SHORE;

THE KING & QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS;

WILLIAM CORDER AND MARIA MARTIN;

AN AMERICAN INDIAN;

THE ITALIAN BOY, HINSHOP, AND WILLIAMS.

&c. &c. &c.



LIVERPOOL:

TORRES, PRINTER, 5, GARDEN STREET.

"It is requested that no Person will touch the Figures."

Rotunda, Apr 2nd 1832

HOJOS, A. de

This seems to be L.P. for 3 leaves of text  
mounted below in no. 27

HOJOS, A. de

HOJOS, A. de

2 James



J. H. H. H.

## ETHIOPIAN HISTORY POETRY

Taken from the Scriptures.

APPROPRIATED TO

THE

## GRECIAN DAUGHTER

AND HER

## FATHER IN PRISON,

WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF

## WILLIAM CORDER,

THE MURDERER OF

## MARIA MARTIN.

AND THE

Life and Death

## JANE SHORE.

CORDEUS, PRINTER, NORTHAMPTON.

Sold at the Exhibition of Wax Figures  
at the Rotunda Blackfriars Road 1830



## GRECIAN DAUGHTER.

3

IN Rome, I read, a nobleman,  
 A man of mighty fame,  
 EVANDER was his name;  
 The Emperor he did offend,  
 And for that fault he was adjudg'd  
 Unto a cruel end,  
 That he should be in prison cast  
 With irons many a one:  
 And there be famish'd unto death,  
 And brought to skin and bone;  
 And more, if any one were known,  
 By night or eke by day  
 To bring him any kind of food  
 His hunger to allay:  
 The Emperor swore a mighty oath,  
 Without remorse, quoth he,  
 They shall sustain the cruellest death  
 That can devised be.  
 This cruel sentence thus pronounc'd,  
 The nobleman was cast  
 Into a dungeon deep and dark,  
 With iron fettered fast;  
 Where when he had with hunger great,  
 Remained ten days space;  
 And tasted neither meat nor drink,  
 In a most woful case,  
 The tears along his aged face,  
 Most piteously did fall,  
 And grievously he did begin  
 Complaining thus to call:  
 O Lord, quoth he, what shall I do?  
 So hungry am I;  
 For want of bread, one bit of bread,  
 I perish, starve, and die.  
 How precious is one grain of wheat  
 Unto a hungry soul;

One crust or crumb, or little piece,  
 My hunger to controul;  
 Had I this dungeon heaped with gold,  
 I now would give it all  
 To buy and purchase one small loaf,  
 Yea, were it e'er so small.  
 O that I had but every day,  
 One bit of bread to eat,  
 Tho' ne'er so mouldy, black or brown,  
 My comfort would be great;  
 Yes, though I did take it up,  
 Trod down in dirt and mire;  
 It would be pleasing to my taste,  
 And sweet to my desire.  
 O Lord! most happy is the hind,  
 That labours all the day;  
 The drudging mule, the peasant poor  
 That at command do stay;  
 They have their ordinary meals,  
 They take no heed at all  
 Of those crumbs and crusts that they  
 Do carelessly let fall.  
 How happy is the little chick,  
 Who without fear do go  
 And pick up those precious crumbs  
 Which they away do throw.  
 O that some pretty little mouse  
 So much my friend would be,  
 To bring some old forsaken crust  
 Into this place to me.  
 But, O my heart, it is in vain,  
 No succour can I have;  
 No meat, no drink, no water eke,  
 My loathsome life to save.  
 O bring some bread for Jesu's sake,  
 Some bread, some bread to me;  
 I die, I die for want of food,  
 Nought but stone walls I see.





Thus night and day he cried,  
 In such outrageous sort,  
 That all the people far and near  
 Were griev'd at his report.  
 Tho' great and many friends he had,  
 And daughters in the town,  
 Yet none durst come to succour him,  
 Fearing the Emperor's frown.  
 Yet now behold one daughter dear,  
 He had as we do find,  
 EUPHRASIA she was called,  
 A noble and a loving wife,  
 Who liv'd in his displeasure great,  
 For not wedding to his mind;  
 Altho' she liv'd in mean estate,  
 She was a virtuous wife,  
 And for to help her father dear  
 She ventur'd thus her life;  
 She quickly to her sisters went,  
 And of them did intreat,  
 That by some secret means they would  
 Convey their father meat;  
 Our father doth starve, says she,  
 The Emperor's wrath is such,  
 He dies alas! for want of food,  
 Whereof we have too much;  
 Pray sisters, therefore, use some means,  
 His life for to preserve;  
 And suffer not our father dear,  
 In prison for to starve.  
 Alas! said they, what shall we do,  
 His hunger to sustain,  
 You know 'tis death for any one,  
 That would his life maintain.  
 And tho' we wish him well, said they,  
 We never will agree  
 To spoil ourselves; we had as 'lieve  
 That he should die as we;

And sister if you love yourself,  
 Let this attempt alone;  
 Tho' you do ne'er so secret work,  
 In time it will be known.  
 O hath our father brought us up  
 And nourished us (quoth she),  
 And shall we now forsake him quite,  
 In his extremity?  
 No, I will venture life and limb,  
 To do my father good:  
 The worst that is, I can but die,  
 To save him I'll shed my blood.  
 With that in haste, away she flies,  
 And to the prison goes;  
 But with her dismal father dear,  
 She might not speak, God knows,  
 Except the Emperor would grant  
 Her father in that case,  
 The keeper would admit no one  
 To enter in that place.  
 Then she unto the Emperor hies,  
 And falling on her knees,  
 With wringing hands and bitter cries  
 These words pronounced she,  
 "My helpless father, sovereign liege,  
 "Offending of your grace,  
 "Is judg'd unto a pining death,  
 "Within a dismal place;  
 "Which I confess he has deserv'd,  
 "Yet, mighty prince," said she,  
 "Vouchsafe in gracious sort to grant,  
 "One simple boon to me;  
 "It so chanc'd, I match'd myself  
 "Against my father's mind,  
 "Whereby I did procure his wrath,  
 "As fortune has assign'd:  
 "And seeing now the time is come,  
 "He must resign his breath,



" Vouchsafe that I may speak to him  
 " Before the hour of death :  
 " And reconcile myself to him,  
 " His favour to obtain,  
 " That, when he dies, I may not then  
 " Under his curse remain."  
 The Emperor granted her request,  
 Conditionally that she,  
 Each day unto her father went,  
 Should thoroughly searched be;  
 No meat or drink she with her brought,  
 To help him there distress,  
 But every day she nourish'd him,  
 With milk from her own breast.  
 Thus by her milk he was preserv'd  
 A twelve-month and a day,  
 And was so fair and fat to see,  
 Yet none could tell which way.  
 The Emperor musing much thereat,  
 At length did understand,  
 How he was fed, and not his law,  
 Was broke at any hand.  
 And much admir'd at the same  
 And her great virtues shown.  
 He pardon'd him, and honour'd her  
 With great preferments known.  
 Her father ever after that  
 Lov'd her as his life,  
 And blest the day that she was made  
 A virtuous and loving wife.

### RED BARN MURDER.

Young lovers all, I pray attend, while I relate a deed,  
 The bare recital of the same will make your hearts to bleed ;  
 In Suffolk lived a female young, most beautiful and fair,  
 And by a farmer's cruel son was brought into a snare,  
 With solemn vows and flattering tales this fair maid beguil'd,  
 And by this farmer's cruel son as length she bore a child ;  
 He promis'd still to marry her, and oft to her would go,  
 But all his wicked projects were to work her overthrow.

He went unto her father's house, Maria he did say,  
 I've come, my dear, on purpose to fix our wedding day,  
 The 13th of this May for you at the Red Barn I'll wait,  
 With chaise that shall convey us both away to Ipswich straight.  
 Disguise yourself in man's attire, my dear, from top to toe,  
 For if my friends should find it out they'll prove our overthrow ;  
 So do not deceive me, for as sure as I have life,  
 We'll both set off for Ipswich where I will make you my wife.

The day appointed being come, she left her parents dear,  
 But little thought that William was so cruel and severe,  
 Until she got to the Red Barn where she became his prey :  
 He without mercy dragg'd her in and took her life away.

He had a grave prepared for her, as circumstances show,  
 Within the barn so secret, he thought no one would know,  
 Where this vile monster buried her with all her garments gay,  
 She had provided to put on upon her wedding day.

When he had done, he then went home and staid there some time,  
 Until his conscience pierced him sore for his atrocious crime ;  
 Her parents ask'd him for their child, indeed, replied he,  
 A long way I have sent her off into the country.

But for your daughter's absence I will make you some amends,  
 In truth, I dare not bring her home, I shall displease my friends ;  
 He said I feel myself unwell, to her I will away,  
 And send you news how we both are upon a future day.

He left his home accordingly, with full four hundred pounds,  
 And when he got to London town he then sent letters down,  
 That he was with Maria, living in the Isle of Wight :  
 The London post marks prov'd him false and all things not right.

A person stated that when Maria went away,  
 He saw Corder go in the barn with a pick-axe on that day,  
 Her parents then were more alarm'd and troubled in their breast,  
 The mother dreaming of such dreams, she could not rest.

That her dear child was murder'd she dream'd nights o'er,  
 Likewise her corpse was buried beneath the red barn floor ;  
 She then insisted that the ground should be turn'd up that day,  
 Then with a spade and rake they went to work straightway.

They had not long been there before a shawl appear'd in sight,  
 Within the barn near to the spot the mother dream'd each night,  
 Her pelisse, a bonnet, shoes also, which were identified,  
 'To be Maria Marten's, when she left to be a bride

To goal with speed he then was sent, and tried for the same,  
 And was condemned to die a death of misery and shame :  
 Thus ends this dreadful tragedy, and children yet unborn  
 Will shudder with affright when they read of the Red Barn.



## JANE SHORE.

This lovely though unhappy woman, at the shrine of whose beauty the mighty and warlike monarch Edward IV. King of England, offered up his devotions, was the daughter of a wealthy and eminent citizen of London, and lived in Cheapside, where she was born and brought up with all the tenderness which an only child commonly meets with from a loving and indulgent father; nor did she want for education, and being naturally witty, and of an airy and facetious temper, set all her parts off to the best advantage; she appeared like another Venus, or rather outdid her, being admired by all as a consummate beauty; for though her attire was very rich and costly, yet her own beauty was enough to set her off, and therefore—

The wealth she wore about her seemed to hide,  
Not to adorn, her native beauty's pride,  
Bright pearls, and jaspers too, of various dye,  
And diamonds darken'd by her brighter eye;  
The sapphire's blue by her more azure veins,  
Hung not to boast, but to confess their stains  
But had not nature's self been there, to have show'd  
What she on creatures could or had bestow'd;  
Nay Jove himself would revel in her bow'r,  
Were he to send another golden show'r,  
In short her eyes shot such surprising rays,  
She was esteem'd the wonder of her days.

She was married at an early age, to Mr. Shore, an eminent goldsmith, who decked her in the most costly attire, and adorned her with the richest jewels. Her beauty and splendid appearance became the topic of conversation, and attracted many Noble customers to her husband's shop to gain a sight of her; amongst the rest came the King who was instantly enamoured of her charms, and ultimately prevailed upon her to become his Royal Mistress. After his death, Lord Hastings took Jane Shore to his own bed (whom he had courted before King Edward knew her.) Their connection was of short duration; for King Richard, by malicious and dark designs caused him to be beheaded, and Jane Shore by his special order was adjudged to do penance publicly in the streets of London, covered only with her shift, and a white sheet thrown over it. It was not enough that she should thus do penance, but the tyrant issued a proclamation prohibiting all persons whatsoever, on pain of death, neither to harbour her in their houses, nor relieve her with food or raiment. After unexampled suffering she ended her miserable life in a ditch, which bears the appellation of "Shoreditch" to this day.

Since every one who lives is born to die,  
And none can boast of sincere felicity,  
With equal minds let us what happens bear,  
Nor joy, nor grieve too much, for things beyond our care:  
Like pilgrims to the appointed place we tend,  
The world's an inn, and death's the journey's end.

## SAMSON, DALILA, AND THE PHILISTINES.

SAMSON. ————— I learn  
Now of my own experience, not by talk,  
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends  
Bear in their superscription, (of the most  
I would be understood) in prosperous days  
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head,  
Not to be found, though sought. Ye see, O friends,  
How many evils have enclos'd me round;  
Yet that which was the worst now least afflicts me,  
Blindness, for had I sight, confus'd with shame,  
How could I once look up, or heave the head,  
Who like a foolish pilot have shipwreck'd.  
My vessel trusted to me from above,  
Gloriously rigg'd; and for a word, or a tear,  
Fool, have divulg'd the secret gift of God  
To a deceitful woman? tell me, friends,  
Am I not sung and proverb'd for a fool  
In every street? do they not say, how well  
Are come upon him his deserts? yet why?  
Immeasurable strength they might behold  
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean;  
This with the other should, at least, have pair'd,  
These two, proportion'd ill, drove me transverse.  
The first I saw at Timna, and she pleas'd  
Me, not my parents, that I sought to wed  
The daughter of an infidel; they knew not  
That what I motion'd was of God; I knew  
From intimate impulse, and therefore urg'd  
The marriage on; that by occasion hence  
I might begin Israel's deliverance,  
The work to which I was divinely call'd.  
She proving false, the next I took to wife  
(O that I never had! fond wish too late,)  
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,  
That specious monster, my accomplish'd snare.  
I thought it lawful from my former act,  
And the same end: still watching to oppress  
Israel's oppressors: of what now I suffer  
She was not the prime cause but I myself,  
Who vanquish'd with a peal of words (O weakness!)  
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman.

—————  
All is best, though we oft doubt  
What th' unsearchable dispose

*Presumably  
belong with t.p. above*



Of highest wisdom brings about,  
 And ever best found in the close.  
 Oft he seems to hide his face,  
 But unexpectedly returns,  
 And to his faithful champion hath in place  
 Bore witness gloriously; when Gaza mourns  
 And all that band them to resist  
 His uncontrollable intent;  
 His servants he with new acquit  
 Of true experience from this great event  
 With peace and consolation hath dismiss'd,  
 And calm of mind all passion spent.

### THE GRECIAN DAUGHTER & HER FATHER.

EUPHRASIA. Do you know me, sir?  
 EVANDER. Methinks I know  
 That voice: art thou—alas! my eyes are dim!  
 Each object swims before me—No, in truth,  
 I do not know thee.  
 EUPH. Not your own Euphrasia?  
 EVAN. Art thou my daughter?  
 EUPH. Oh, my honoured sire!  
 EVAN. My daughter, my Euphrasia! come to close  
 A father's eyes! Giv'n to my last embrace!  
 Gods! do I hold her once again? Your mercies  
 Are without number.  
 I would pour my praise;  
 But, oh, your goodness overcome me quite!  
 You read my heart; you see what passes there.  
 EUPH. Alas, he faints; the gushing tide of transport  
 Bears down each feeble sense: restore him, heav'n!  
 EVAN. All, my Euphrasia, all will soon be well.  
 Pass but a moment, and this busy globe,  
 Its thrones, its empires, and its bustling millions,  
 Will seem a speck in the great void of space.  
 Yet while I stay, thou darling of my age!  
 Nay, dry those tears.  
 EUPH. I will, my father.  
 Inhuman wretches!  
 Will none relieve his want? A drop of water  
 Might save his life; and ev'n that's deny'd him.  
 EVAN. These strong emotions—Oh! that eager air—  
 It is too much—assist me; bear me hence;  
 And lay me down in peace.  
 EUPH. His eyes are fix'd!  
 And those pale quiv'ring lips!—He clasps my hand:  
 What, no assistance! Monsters, will you thus  
 Let him expire in these weak feeble arms?

EVAN. O death! where art thou? Death, thou dread of guilt,  
 Thou wish of innocence, affliction's friend,  
 Tir'd nature calls thee; come, in mercy come,  
 And lay me pillow'd in eternal rest.  
 My child, where art thou? give me; reach thy hand,  
 Why dost thou weep?—My eyes are dry—Alas!  
 Quite parch'd, my lips—quite parch'd, they cleave together.

SOLDIER 1. O! I can hold no more; at such a sight  
 Ev'n the hard heart of tyranny would melt  
 To infant softness. Arcas, go, behold  
 The pious fraud of charity and love;  
 Behold that unexampled goodness;  
 See the expedient sharp necessity has taught her;  
 Thy heart will burn, will melt, will yearn to view  
 A child like her.

SOLDIER 2. Ha!—Say what mystery  
 Wakes these emotions!

SOLD. 1. Wonder-working virtue!  
 The father foster'd at his daughter's breast!  
 O, filial piety!—The milk design'd  
 For her own offspring, on the parent's lip  
 Allays the parching fever. All her laws  
 Inverted quite, great nature triumphs still.

SOLD. 2. The tale unmans my soul.  
 SOLD. 1. Ye tyrants hear it,  
 And learn, that while your cruelty prepares  
 Unheard of torture, virtue can keep pace  
 With your worst efforts, and can try new modes  
 To bid men grow enamour'd of her charms.

### PRINCESS CHARLOTTE AND HER INFANT.

Peaceful and still is the sleep of the dead,  
 When they rest from the sorrows that circle them here;  
 And soft the repose of the Sepulchre's bed,  
 Where the Angels of Innocence watch round its bier.  
 Then rest thee, fair Princess!—all tranquilly sleeping,  
 Though sceptre and sway from thy lineage are riven;  
 Thy memory on earth shall be hallow'd with weeping,  
 Thy brows shall be bound with the garlands of Heaven.  
 Farewell,—sweetest blossom of Albion's renown!  
 Though sad are the tears that a kingdom weeps o'er thee;  
 Yet the stars of the sky form the gems of thy crown,  
 And the pearl gates of Paradise open before thee.  
 Then Peace to thee, Fair-one!—so tranquilly sleeping,  
 All soft be the slumber that pillows thy rest;  
 The Land of thy love now embalms thee with weeping,  
 And Angels enthrone thee in realms of the blest!

## HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE IV.

Now that thine eyes are closed in death, and all  
The glories of thy birth, and state, and power,  
Are pass'd, as the vain pageant of an hour,  
Ending in that poor corse, beneath that pall,  
Te tribute of a Briton's love I pay,  
Not to the living King, but the cold clay  
Before me:—

Let the throned and mighty call  
For worldly adulation—the pale dead  
Mocks him who offers it; but truth, instead,  
O'er the reft crown shall say—

“The King who wore,  
“Wore it majestically, yet most mild;  
“Meek mercy bless'd the sceptre which he bore;  
“Arts, a fair train, beneath his fostering, smiled;  
“And who could speak of sorrow, but his eye  
“Did glisten with a tear of charity?  
“Oh! if defects the best and wisest have,  
“Leave them, for pity leave them, to that God,  
“That God who lifts the balance or the rod,  
“And close with parting prayer the curtain o'er the grave!”

## KING WILLIAM THE IV.

REFLECTING awhile upon the merited enthusiasm of the people  
toward our beloved Sovereign, we are forcibly reminded of the  
virtues which are essential to a monarch's lasting popularity, as  
powerfully drawn by an old dramatist:

'Tis not the bared pate, the bended knees,  
Gilt tipstaves, Tyrian purple, chairs of state,  
Troops of pied butterflies, that flutter still  
In greatness' summer, that confirm a prince;  
'Tis not th' unsavoury breath of multitudes,  
Shouting and clapping with confused din,  
That makes a prince. No—he's a king,  
A true king, that dares do aught save wrong,  
Fears nothing mortal but to be unjust:  
Who is not blown up with the flattering puffs  
Of spongy sycophants, who stands unmov'd,  
Despite the justling of opinion:  
Who can enjoy himself, maugre the throng,  
That strive to press his quiet out of him;  
Who sits upon Jove's footstool,  
Adorning, not affecting majesty;  
Whose brow is wreathed with the silver crown  
Of clear content: this is a king,  
And of this empire every man's possess'd  
That's worth his soul

## QUEEN ADELAIDE.

AROUSE, arouse all Britain's Isle,  
This song will make the nation smile,  
We all have wanted a great while  
A Queen for England's nation.

Welcome Adelaide, I say,  
Welcome as the flowers of May,  
Blessed be the happy day,  
When England first beheld thee.

Her Majesty is good and kind,  
Possessed of a noble mind,  
A better we could never find,  
Throughout the courts of Europe. Welcome, &c

She is benevolent, she's kind, and free;  
We all will cheer her—three times three  
God bless her gracious Majesty,  
The consort of King William. Welcome, &c

Of better times we have a sign,  
Since we have got a Queen so kind;  
She has a heart like Caroline,  
Long live the Queen of England. Welcome, &c.

We soon shall see old England thrive;  
She will set the nation all alive;  
The quality how fast they drive  
To see the Queen of England. Welcome, &c.

They will in splendour all appear,  
Before our gracious Queen so dear,  
She will stir up trade—so let us cheer  
Queen Adelaide of England. Welcome, &c.

God bless her gracious Majesty,  
And crown her with prosperity,  
And may she ever happy be—  
Queen Adelaide of England. Welcome, &c.

May God be pleased to ordain,  
That long with William she may reign;  
From her to part would be great pain—  
Long live the Queen of England. Welcome, &c.







1831.

# ROTUNDA, BLACKFRIARS ROAD. THEATRE OF ARTS,

(FROM SPRING GARDENS,)

*As Licensed by the Authority of the Right Hon. the Lord Chamberlain,*  
**OPEN EVERY EVENING.**

The Nobility, Gentry, and the admirers of the Arts and Sciences in general, are respectfully informed, that the Entertainments offered on this occasion are quite distinct from those of a Theatrical description; and on this account, together with their surprising ingenuity and harmless tendency, are peculiarly calculated to attract the notice and support of those whose religious tenets forbid their participation in amusements of a more marked and decisive character; and, as a strong testimonial demonstrative of the superior attraction and highly novel character of the Exhibition, it is patronized, not only by the Nobility and Gentry, but also by that respectable body, the Society of Friends.

This Exhibition is composed of beautiful Representations of celebrated Cities, Landscapes, Sea and River Views, &c. enlivened by Figures of Persons, Shipping, Carriages, Horses, and other animals, with various aspects of light and shade; all the actions and movements representing Nature in a most perfect and interesting manner, while the whole of the Scenery is designed to challenge the severest criticism of the connoisseur in painting, and command applause from the most passionate admirers of the great Architect of the Universe; and which, without any Optical Illusion, presents to the mind of the Spectator the extraordinary effects resulting from Mechanism, and affords an animated display of Picturesque Scenery, that is not a Transparency or Flat Picture, but a real IMITATION OF NATURE.

## PIECE 1.

A MOST IMPOSING ILLUSTRATION OF THE

# SIEGE OF ANTWERP BY MOONLIGHT!!!

The united efforts of the Pictorial and Mechanical Departments of this Establishment have been placed in requisition ever since the commencement of the Siege; and it is hoped the present depiction will merit the admiration of a patronizing public.

## PIECE 2.

# *The Italian Village of TIVOLI,*

SITUATED IN LA CAMPAGNA DI ROMA.

In this Scene will appear, in all its surprising movements, A BEAUTIFUL STAG; a Sportsman in a Boat, who will fire at a Water-fowl, his Dog will leap into the Water, swim after the Bird, and bring it to his Master. The particular attention of the audience is requested, that they may see that it is the Piece of the Sportsman which is fired off, with an explosion as loud as a Pistol. In this resemblance will be produced the inimitable REPRESENTATION of the

## RISING SUN,

In which will be perceived the perspective and gradual effect of this Heavenly Luminary over the Country, and the exact imitation of Nature becomes most interesting and pleasing, whilst the Objects, &c. are seen to move with all the effect of reality.

## PIECE 3.

# A splendid Representation of Constantinople, WITH THE SUBERBS OF PERA AND GALATA.

The Spectator is here presented with a beautiful and correct representation of the City of Constantinople. To the right of the City is seen the SEA of MARMORA, and to the left the BLACK SEA, which divides Europe from Asia. Among the various Mosques, in the extreme distance, will be distinguished, from its lofty and noble Dome, that of SANCTA SOPHIA, a Greek Church, dedicated to the Holy Wisdom; the Mosque of the Sultan Achmet, acknowledged by all travellers as one of the finest Buildings ever raised by the Turks. To the right, in the centre, will be seen the

## SERAGLIO, OR PALACE OF THE SULTAN.

This View will be enlivened by a number of Turkish Men of War, Barges, and Ships of various Nations appearing in motion; the procession of the Sultan leaving the Seraglio, attended by his numerous Officers. In the foreground will be seen a number of Camels, Oxen, &c. caparisoned in the Costumes of the Country, Turkish Cavalry and Infantry, with various other Figures.

## PIECE 4.

# The Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, AND PART OF THE CITY OF ROME.

In this Scene various Craft on the River appear in motion; Swans and other Aquatic Fowl are seen on the Water, feeding, fluttering their wings, diving, &c. On the Land, and across the Bridge, innumerable Figures are seen; so that the Spectator is almost induced to believe that he is viewing the effects of Nature, rather than the work of Art. Also the interesting representation of an AQUATIC EXHIBITION.

## PIECE 5.

# The celebrated CHINESE FIREWORKS!

1. A Piece of Architecture in the City of Rome.—2. The Garden of Flora.—3. The Goddess of Fame proclaiming Peace to the World.—4. Grand Roman Temple.—5. Chinese Pagoda Bridge.—6. La Cascade du Dauphine. 7. Grand Persian Temple.—8. The Temple of Fame.—9. A Favourite Cascade as it now exists in the Park at Versailles.—10. Homage to England.

**FINALE.** A WONDERFUL DELINEATION OF A

# STORM AT SEA AND SHIPWRECK!

The interval of the Evening will be diversified by the introduction of the most appropriate and characteristic Music.

The Paintings of this unrivalled Exhibition are by the illustrious TOMKINS, HEATH, Le FEVRE, the celebrated SERRES (Marine Painter to his Majesty) ROBERTS and ACRES.

The Doors will be open at half-past 7 o'Clock.—Performance to commence precisely at Eight.

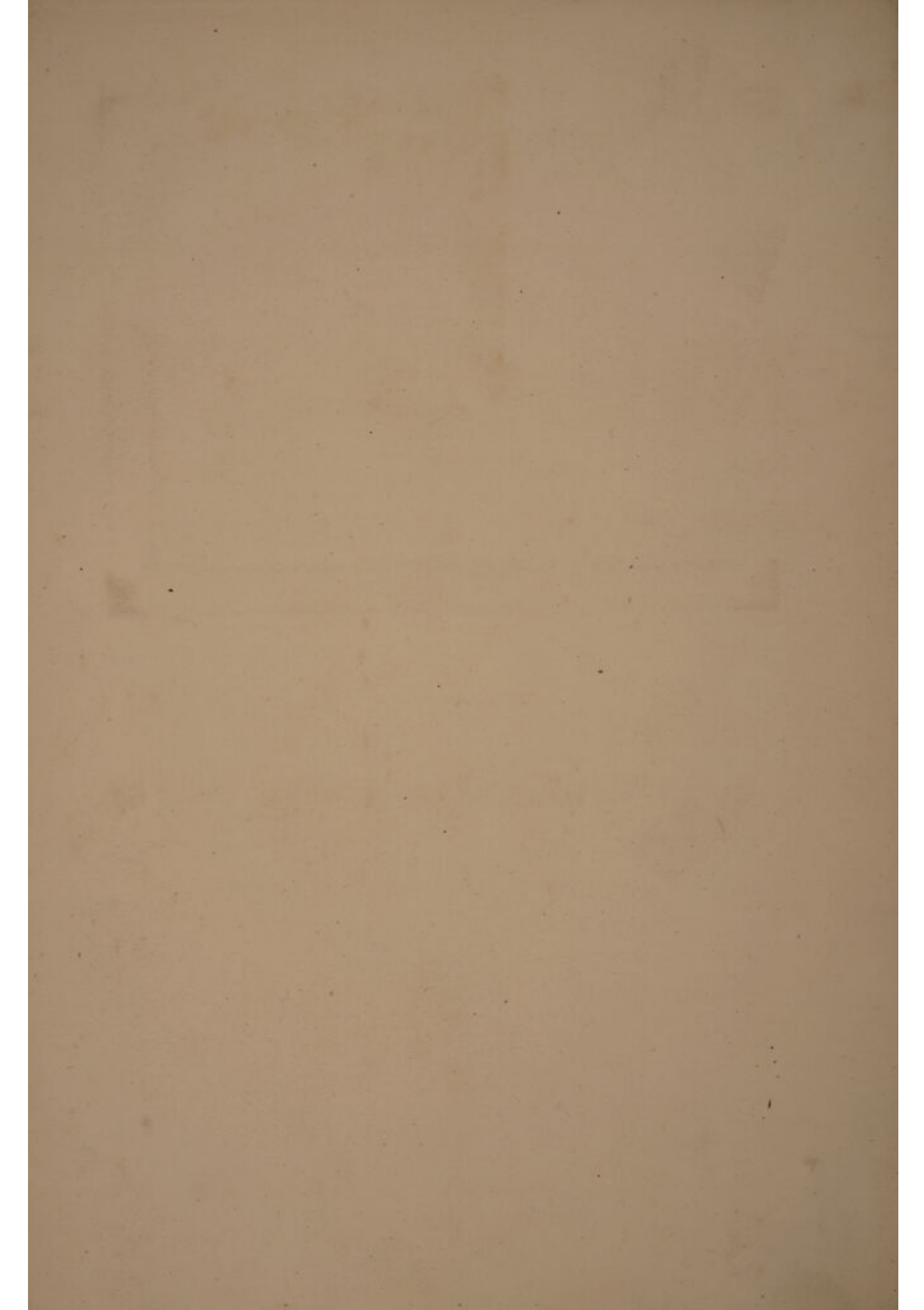
BOXES 1s. PIT 6d. Children under Twelve Years of age, and Schools, admitted at Half Price, to the Boxes only.

An Exhibition may be had in the Day Time for Private Parties or Schools, by giving previous Notice.

*As a material recommendation to these Amusements, the whole of the Performances will terminate precisely at TEN o'Clock!*

[J. R. MARSHALL, Printer, 164, Fleet Street.]

VIVANT REX ET REGINA.





# Sacred Music

AT THE

**SURREY ROTUNDA,  
BLACKFRIARS ROAD,**

**On MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1831.**

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT

**A GRAND**

# CONCERT

Will be performed by several Ladies and Gentlemen of Distinguished Talent

From the King's Theatre, Ancient Concerts, Oratorios, the Lambeth Choral Society, &c. &c.

At the Above Elegant Theatre,

The Selection will be found to contain the Most Beautiful Songs and Chorusses  
from the Works of Handel, Haydn, Avison, Arne, &c.

## PROGRAMME.

### PART I.

OVERTURE.	Occasional . . . . .	Handel.
CHORUS . .	Awake the Trumpet . . .	Ditto
ARIA . . .	Pious Orgies . . . . .	Ditto
CHORUS . .	O Father . . . . .	Ditto
SONG . . .	Arm, arm, ye brave! . .	Ditto
SONG . . .	Sound an alarm! . . .	Ditto
CHORUS . .	We hear, and follow Thee	Ditto
SONG . . .	Honor and arms . . . .	Ditto
SONG . . .	Let the bright seraphim	Ditto
CHORUS . .	Let their celestial . . .	Ditto
SONG . . .	The Smiling Dawn . . .	Ditto
CHORUS . .	When his loud voice . .	Ditto
SONG . . .	In native worth . . . .	Haydn
SOLO . . .	The marvellous works . .	Ditto
CHORUS . .	Ditto . . . . .	Ditto
CHORUS . .	The heavens are telling .	Ditto

### PART II.

OVERTURE.	Artaxerxes ( <i>by desire</i> )	Arne
SONG . . .	Hymn of Eve . . . . .	Ditto
	When winds breathe soft	Webbe
ARIA . . .	Gentle airs . . . . .	Handel
	Violincello Obligato, Mr. Quinton	
ARIA . . .	Angels ever bright & fair	Ditto
RECIT. . .	He was cut off . . . . .	Ditto
SONG . . .	Thou didst not leave . .	Ditto
CHORUS . .	Lift up your heads . . .	Ditto
SONG & CH.	Thou art the King . . .	Ditto
DUET . . .	Sacred Elegy . . . . .	
SOLO & CH.	Lord, in Thee . . . . .	Ditto
SONG . . .	Thou shalt dash them . .	Ditto
	GRAND HALLELUJAH . . .	Ditto

**To Conclude with the National Anthem.**

BETWEEN THE FIRST AND SECOND PARTS,

**The ECHO SONG, by a Lady. FLUTE Obligato--Mr. PRINGLE.**

**Doors open at Six o'Clock,---The Performance to Commence at Seven.**

SINGLE TICKETS, 2s.

DOUBLE Do. 3s. 6d.

TO BE HAD OF

Mr. QUINTON, Chair Maker, Garden Row, London Road.  
Mr. CLARK, Butcher, corner of Devonshire Street, Kennington  
Mr. SMITH, Tea Dealer, Tiverton Street, Newington Causeway  
Mr. PRINGLE, Professor of Music, North Brixton

Mr. STEVENS, Grocer, Lambeth Marsh  
Mr. HURREN, Baulzephon Street, Long Lane  
Mr. POOLE, Music Seller, Snows Fields  
Mr. WILLCOCK, Professor of Music, Prospect Place

**And at the BAR of the ROTUNDA.**

**Leader, Mr. Ackerman.**

**Violin Principale, Mr. Daniels.--Violincello, Mr. Quinton.--Flute Mr. Pringle  
Clarionette, Mr. Smith.--Trombone Mr. Tippet.**

JAQUES, Printer, opposite Newington Church.











# SURREY SUBSCRIPTION JUVENILE REFORM THEATRE,

*Rotunda, Blackfriars Road.*

The Public are most respectfully informed that the elegant Concert Room at the above Place, has been taken and fitted up for the purpose of introducing a Dramatic Juvenile Company, whose versatility of talent must be witnessed to be believed.

**Thursday & Friday Evenings, June 21, & 22,**

Will be presented the Tragedy of

## RICHARD III.

King Henry, Master AYTON.	Oxford, Master JAMES.
Lieutenant, Master FOOT.	Catesby, Master ARCHER.
<b>Richard, Duke of Gloster, Master MATHEWS.</b>	
Norfolk, Master GOULDEN.	Blunt, Master WILLIAMS.
<b>Buckingham, Master CHARLES.</b>	
Tyrrell, Master FREDERICK.	Lord Stanley, Master SIMPSON.
<b>Henry, Earl of Richmond, Master RIVERS.</b>	
Queen, Miss THORPE.	Duchess of York, Miss E. THORPE.
<b>Lady Anne, (a Child only 5 years of age,) Miss RIVERS.</b>	
Attendants, &c.	

**A Comic Song, by Master RIVERS.**

**A Duet, by Master Rivers and Miss Thorpe,**

To Conclude with the Laughable Farce of the

## Irish Tutor

**Or, NEW LIGHTS!!**

Old Tilwell, Master ARCHER.	Charles, Master MATHEWS.
<b>Terry O'Rourke, (alias Doctor O'Toole,) Master RIVERS.</b>	
Dr. Flail, Miss E. THORPE.	
Mary, Miss THORPE.	Rosa, Miss LEWIS.

**On Saturday Evening, June 23rd, 1832,**

The Performance will Commence with the Tragedy of

## HAMLET!

**Hamlet, Master MATHEWS.**

Horatio, Master Rivers.	Bernardo, Master Archer.	Marcellus, Master Simpson.
Laertes, Master Williams.	King, Master Charles.	Ghost, Miss E. Thorpe.
Queen, Miss Thorpe.	Ophelia, Miss Rivers.	

**After which a Variety of Singing.**

The whole to Conclude with the Farce of

## THE REVIEW!

**Or the Wags of Windsor.**

Deputy Bell, Master Archer.	Captain Beaumont, Master Mathews.
Looney Mastwoher, Master Rivers.	
John Lump, Master Ayton.	Caleb Quotem, Master Charles.
Grace Gaylove, Miss E. Thorpe.	Martha, Miss Thorpe.

**BOXES, 1s. PIT, 6d. GALLERY, 3d.**

Doors Open at Half-past Six, and Commence at Seven o'Clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Withers', Pastry Cook, exactly opposite the Rotunda;  
and at Mr. Payne's, Grocer, Upper Ground Street.

Stage Manager, Mr. RIVERS.

Dresses by Miss BETTS.

**The Saloon will be fitted up for Refreshments.**

J. W. PEEL, Printer, 9, New Cut Lambeth.



*Engraving, given to the Rev. Rotunda, Great North Street  
25th April 1832.*



# LECTURE

ADDRESSED TO THE

*Inhabitants of Surrey and Southwark,*

DELIVERED AT THE

**New Surrey & Southwark Institution,**

(Late ROTUNDA, Blackfriars Road.)

*On Sunday Evening, July 29th, 1832,*

BY

**MISS MACAULEY,**

PROPRIETRESS OF THE INSTITUTION.

"Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath-day."

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MACAULEY, E.W.

*August 1832*

NEW SURRY AND SOUTHWARK INSTITUTION  
**EXCHANGE BANK AND BAZAAR,**  
(LATE ROTUNDA)

**BLACK FRIARS ROAD.**

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## LECTURE,

8c.

From time immemorial, Religion has been made a subject of controversy—a cause of dispute—a plea for persecution. Religion, which should excite the best and purest feelings of which our nature is capable, has been perverted, and turned into an instrument of evil, rather than good. That I have, on the present occasion, undertaken to speak on the subject of Religion, is not of my own free will—it is the result of circumstances. Our plans in taking this establishment being of a commercial nature, and our object, the partial relief of the working classes, many of whom are now suffering most intensely through the perilous state of distress in which the bulk of the nation is involved; it was not my intention, in any way, directly or indirectly, to enter upon theological subjects; that I have now done so, is in self-defence, and I am excited to enter upon that defence, from the hostile feelings of certain parties in this neighbourhood, who are disposed—at least if we are to judge by their words—to proceed, as they threaten, to the utmost rigour of the law, because I have delivered commercial lectures on the Sabbath-days! It is on this hostile feeling, that I propose, on the present evening, to comment, for the express purpose of proving, that my lectures are in strict accordance with the Christian doctrine, or at least, in strict accordance with my opinion and feelings on that particular portion of the Christian doctrine, which I have now selected, and which will be found in the Gospel of St. Matthew, 13th chap. verses 13 and 14. The Pharisees are reproving Christ, because he had allowed his disciples on the Sabbath-day to pluck the ears of corn and eat them, when they were hungry; and because he was about to heal the man whose arm was withered; and they asked him, saying, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath-days," because they were desirous of an opportunity to accuse him of something wrong. And he said unto them, "What man shall there be among you, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath-day, will he not lay hold on it and lift it out?" "How much more is man better than a sheep, wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath-days."

The rigour and austerity—the self-denial, and outward display in the Pharisees, was proverbial. They fasted twice a week; they inserted thorns at the bottom of their robes, that their legs might be lacerated as they walked; they lay upon boards covered with flint stones, and encircled their bodies with thick cords; they were rigid in their outward dealings—paid tithes as the law prescribed—gave the thirtieth and fiftieth part of their fruits—added voluntary sacrifices to those which were commanded by the law, and were most rigidly punctual in the performance of their vows; even as they walked the streets, they bore the outward marks of their devotion; they moved slowly, bent their eyes on the ground, as if lost in profound meditation, and scarcely raised their feet. Thus, by outward appearance, they imposed upon the ignorant, and even the great, fearful of offending them, courted their favour; for with all this display of sanctity and humility, they were ambitious; they obtained the highest offices, both in the government, and in the priesthood, and possessed the most unbounded influence both in Church and State; yet all this availed them nothing in the sight of Christ—he denounced woe on their hypocrisy, and informs his disciples, that unless "their righteousness exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, they shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of Heaven."

The rigid attention of the Pharisees to their ancient laws, and traditional customs, was particularly displeasing to Christ, and subjected them to his most severe reprobation. These outward forms and traditional laws were strikingly opposed to the doctrines of him, whose system of Religion was the full exercise of moral virtue, to which grand and fundamental principle, all outward forms were rendered subservient; yet this superstitious adherence to the customs of their forefathers, would not have drawn down upon them the reprehension of Christ, had they not left their various moral duties neglected, and placed all their Religion in an observance of outward pomp, parade, form and ceremonial. The system of Religion taught by Jesus of Nazareth, was perfect simplicity; the worship of God in spirit and in truth, an observance of the laws of God, not a servile attention to laws and customs instituted by man; the exercise of active virtue, the inculcation of moral principle, and the general love of human kind, were the doctrines, and the only doctrines, taught by Christ.

The Pharisees considered the exercise of active virtue, or the inculcation of moral principle, as matters of very little importance; and in no part of their conduct, either public or private, did they evince any degree of love towards their fellow men; they, in all things, "omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith;" they were extortioners and devourers of widows' houses—they were, as Jesus Christ himself described them, "like unto whitened sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and all uncleanness." "Even so ye



also, outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within, ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity."

A rigid adherence to the laws of Moses, had been considered hitherto, as all sufficient to the purposes of Religion. An appearance of outward sanctity had been imposed upon the world; and even those who had penetration enough to trace the hypocrisy of the Pharisees, and to discover how strongly their outward demeanour was opposed to their private actions, yet had not they the courage to confront them. Their power, their influence, was so great, both in temporal and spiritual affairs, that few, if any, dared to oppose them; and it remained for the lowly Jesus of Nazareth, whose sacred mission secured him against the operations of human fear, boldly to tell them, notwithstanding their earthly greatness, their pomp and power, they were the children of hypocrisy and sin;—that "they honoured God with their lips, but that their hearts were far from him; yet that their worship was vain, since they taught for doctrines the commandments of men."

That the spirit of the Pharisees should still have remained amongst the Jews, is not at all surprising, because the love of power and dominion, is a failing engrafted in the habits of man, and can only be temporized or subdued by principles of a more exalted nature; and as I believe no part of the Jewish laws, in matters of Religion, proclaimed the necessity of humility or forbearance; as they derived from their ancestors, and from the traditions of their law-givers, a love of pomp, parade, and show; the imperious and overbearing qualities of their nature were not very likely to be subdued: but that the spirit of the Pharisees should be disseminated among the Christians, is indeed a matter of surprise; since the very essence of the Christian Religion is diametrically opposed to every thing haughty, imperious, overbearing, self-willed, or tyrannical; and yet, however powerfully the principles of Christianity are opposed to the Phariseean spirit of former days, it has, nevertheless, been practiced by the professors of Christianity, both of previous ages, and the present age. We have, from time immemorial, been constantly occupied in calculating upon points of doctrine—upon laws, customs, and ceremonies, and following in the beaten track of our progenitors; we still teach for doctrines the commandments of men, though, in so doing, our own judgment must tell us, that we are violating the laws of Christ, and acting in positive opposition to his will and ordinances.

It is a great misfortune, that few persons venture to think and judge for themselves; and it is this deficiency of thought, of judgment, and reflection in the multitude, which has afforded to proud, ambitious, and arrogant men, the opportunity of disseminating various opinions, many of which have been destructive to the welfare, the morals, and happiness of mankind.

The ostensible professors of Christianity have imposed too frequently upon their followers, and have led them in chains. The

pure and simple Religion of Christ, is independent of all tenets and all doctrines. Religion, genuine Religion, which is the voice of nature speaking through the heart of man, is in itself as pure, as innocent, and as peaceful as the new born babe. Religion, on which so many thousand volumes have been written—on which so many thousand, thousand tongues have spoken—is summed up in one small sentence:—"Love towards God! and love towards man!!" On these two commandments, Christ tells us, "*hang all the law, and the prophets.*" Now these two commandments imply no doctrine—they are two innate, unalterable, and sacred principles—principles which are universal—which all may feel, which all may practice—principles which are in unison with every doctrine—with every tenet—with every creed—with every sect—with every party—and with every nation throughout the whole extended universe. Where then have we been wandering, and where do we bury reason, reflection, judgment, humanity, and common sense, when we engage in disputes on the subject of religion.

Religion has been fought for as though it were an actual property; as though it were a bale of merchandize to be won or lost by dint of arms, or put up for sale to the highest bidder; but it is only the types and shadows of Religion which have been fought for, which have been lost and won, which have been bought and sold; the substance, the reality of Religion, has never yet been a matter of dispute; it never can be a matter of dispute according to the definition of Christ and his Apostles—God is a spirit, and we must worship that spirit in spirit and in truth. If we worship God in spirit, we cannot dispute. The spirit of devotion is the spirit of peace, and peace could not be excited to warfare or contention. The spirit which is capable of being excited to warfare and contention is human—it is the spirit of pride and intolerance. The spirit of devotion is divine; it is an emanation of the Deity, and it is utterly impossible that such a spirit could be other than peaceful, beneficent and kind. But types and shadows of Religion, doctrines and creeds as instituted by man for his own especial purposes, have been so long considered in the light of Religion itself, that it would require an almost Herculean effort to separate the reality of Religion from the shadows by which it is surrounded, and restore it to its genuine purity.

The religion of the Scribes and Pharisees was made up of pomps and ceremonies, and one of their ceremonies particularly applied to the sanctity of the Sabbath-day; their rigid attention to the Sabbath was so great, that History informs us, the Jews in a particular city, as I think Jerusalem, allowed their city to be surprised and taken by the enemy, because they would not defend themselves on the Sabbath-day; but this devotedness to the Sabbath is a *Mosaic*, and not a *Christian dispensation*. I know no part of the doctrines of Christ, or his immediate disciples, which advocates this exclusive devotion to the Sabbath-day; on the con-



trary, he asserts, that "*the Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath-day*;" that "*the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath*;" and his appeal to the Scribes is a still further proof, that he despised the craft and hypocrisy of their sectarian rigour: "*What man shall there be among you, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath-day, will he not lay hold on it, and help it out?*"

"How much then is a man better than a sheep? Wherefore it is lawful to do well on the Sabbath-days."

Upon these texts of Scripture do I act—by these texts will I be judged. If you admit that the words of Christ are true; if you admit that Christ "*is the way, and the truth, and the life*," what shall gainsay me, or by whom shall I be condemned? Oh, my Brethren, for I call you brethren, albeit that you have raised your voices of unjust judgment against me—that you have endeavoured to startle me in my career of usefulness, and hold the lash of terror over me, to turn me from my path of duty—yet I address you as brethren, and believe that you *think* you are acting right towards God and man in your efforts to prevent any appropriation of the Sabbath, save to religious purposes. I think with you, but we differ in our opinions as to the term religious. You imagine that religion consists in closing your houses of business, clothing yourself in your best apparel, and attending, on a particular day, to certain ceremonials in buildings consecrated by the voice of man—buildings rendered sacred by the breath of frail mortality. These are your opinions; I dispute them not, nor presume to sit in judgment either upon them or you; but these are not my opinions. To me *all days* are Sabbath-days! I know no day in the week, nor any hour in the day, when good should not be done if we possess the means. To me one place is not more sacred than another. The Builder to whom I bow my head and heart in lowly reverence, is the great Architect of the Universe. In my mind, the most sacred roof is the canopy of Heaven—the purest altar is the wide expanse of nature, where every tree that moves its branches in the wind, and every stream that murmurs o'er its pebbly bed, breathes to my ear the accents of devotion. "I see the Deity in all his works" "I look through Nature up to Nature's God."

When my rapt spirit, high exulting springs  
From nerveless thought, and vacant view of things,  
Abroad on plumes of strong delight to fly  
With vast intent, and widely searching eye,  
On wisdom's calls, her erring sight to guide,  
And draw perception's fleshly veil aside,  
That she, unclogged, may trace the clear design,  
Which stamps this boundless universe divine;  
Wrought by the will of one Almighty Sire,  
And light, at Nature's lamp, Devotion's fire.—POPE.

There are three distinct points of view in which I desire to ex-

plain my proceedings, if not to your satisfaction, at least for my own justification. And here again I am borne out by a text in Scripture, I might indeed say many texts in Scripture, but I will select one from the 2nd Chapter of Romans, where Paul, addressing the Romans, says, "*Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art, that judgest, for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself, for thou that judgest doest the same thing.*"

"For not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified."

"For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these not having the law, are a law unto themselves."

"Which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thought the mean while accusing, or else excusing one another."—13, 14, and 15th verses.

This is precisely my case: the law of God, which I have collected from the stupendous volume of nature, is written on my heart, my conscience fearlessly "bearing witness" to this law upon which I have acted; this law upon which I mean still to act, regardless of the opposition or condemnation of man: but I desire your patient hearing, and your deliberate reflection, after having heard, before you either oppose or condemn.

I shall view the subject of the Sabbath-day, both as regards natural and revealed Religion, and also as regards Ethics.

*First*, then, as to natural Religion.—In the ordinances of nature I perceive no distinction of days; vegetation proceeds on the Sabbath the same as on all other days. The sun takes his diurnal course through the Heavens—the morning and the evening dews fall upon, and replenish the earth. The tides advance and recede—the winds blow—the rains fall—the thunder rolls—and the lightnings flash on the Sabbath-day without any reservation or diminution of vigour; neither is there any distinction in animal nature; the birds carol through the air—the fishes lave in the waters—and the flocks sport in the fields on all days alike. Mortality proceeds the same: we are born and we die, as frequently on the Sabbath as on any other days. Nature, in all her active functions, has no day of rest; her operations proceed in lovely progression, in sublime uniformity. The Deity, through all his works, proclaims no day of exclusive devotion; every day is a Sabbath of glory—every night is a Sabbath of rest. Could I behold in the whole range of nature's works, one deviation from her immutable laws, I should read the ordinances of my God on the page of Creation, and should not dare to disobey the sacred mandate; but no such mandate has an existence; and therefore from the law of natural Religion, as it is exemplified in nature, do I feel justified.

*Second*.—As to revealed Religion: I never yet could find any sentence attributed to Christ,—and I have looked rather deeply into the subject, inasmuch as I have been accustomed to deliver Sabbath-day



Lectures, on the morality of the Christian Religion,—I have never yet been able to find in the words of Christ any commands which implied particular attention to the Sabbath, as a law of God, but only as an ordinance of man, to which he readily submitted, when that law did not interfere with his own sense of duty. He exhorted his disciples on all days alike—he rested not on the seventh day—his labours of usefulness still proceeded on all days. According to the Mosaic law, no corn nor ears of corn might be eaten, till the first fruit's sheaf was waved before the Lord; but Christ considered this as a law of man, and not of God; when, therefore, his disciples were suffering from the pressure of hunger, he forbid them not to pluck and eat the ears of corn; and when reproved for this sacrilegious act, he justified the Act by another act even more sacrilegious: he tells them that David, when he, and those that were with him, were hungered, "entered the house of God, and did eat the shew-bread, which was not lawful for him to eat, neither for them which were with him, but only for the Priests."

"Or have ye not read in the law, how that on the Sabbath-days the Priests in the temple profane the Sabbath, and are blameless."

"But I say unto you, that in this place is ONE greater than the temple."

"But if ye had known what THIS meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice, ye would not have condemned the guiltless."

"For the son of man is lord even of the Sabbath-day."

Upon the full testimony of the Gospel, do I hold it lawful to do well on the Sabbath-days. The appeal of Christ, in this instance, is very beautiful:—"What man shall there be among you, that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into the pit on the Sabbath-day, will he not lay hold on him and lift him out."

"How much more is man better than a sheep?"

I do not think there is one amongst you, if you saw a lamb or a sheep, or kid, struggling in a pit on the Sabbath-day, who would hesitate for a moment, even though the bells were summoning you to church, to lend your aid to extricate the poor animal from his state of peril, whether he were your own or your neighbour's; and this assistance you would render from an impulse of humanity—an impulse which you would neither question nor disobey. It would be the voice of nature, speaking to your hearts; and you would, under that sweet and sacred impression, forget all laws, customs, and ceremonials, as laid down by man for your observance, and hold it "lawful to do well on the Sabbath-day!"

"But how much more is man better than a sheep?"—and how many thousands, nay millions of our fellow-men, are there at this moment, struggling in poverty, sorrow, shame, and misery—men, who are utterly regardless and even ignorant of church ceremonies—whose hearts are oppressed with care—whose spirits are broken down with toil and starvation—who have none to plead their cause,—none to seek for or obtain their

relief. The ceremonies of the Church will not afford to these men any aid, any hope, any consolation; the hope of future happiness is lost sight of in the certainty of present misery: these are even as lost sheep struggling in the pit, and they have none to lay hold upon them, and to help them out. Are they, then, to be left there to perish, or shall the voices which are raised in their behalf be put to silence—the hands stretched out for their aid be shortened? Is this Christianity? Are these the ordinances of the Founder of Christianity? I utterly deny that they are so. In every part of the New Testament, according to my interpretation,—that interpretation, perchance, may be wrong, but it is given according to my judgment, according to my feelings—in every part of the New Testament, I can find arguments which tend—not merely to a justification, but to an entire approbation of our Sabbath-day lectures. I could wander from chapter to chapter, from text to text, and bring forth proofs innumerable. I select one only, the last Judgment, as described by Christ, when he addresses the sheep on his right hand in these words:

"Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

"For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in."

"Naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me."

"Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.\*"

Now, in my mind, the whole sum and substance of the Christian Religion is exemplified in these few sentences. Here we have represented in a figure of speech the Day of Judgment!—that awful day, when we are led to suppose that this world, and all that it contains, shall pass away—when time shall be lost in eternity—when the people shall be gathered together from all corners of the earth, and be judged, rewarded, or punished, according to the deeds done in the flesh—and we find, according to the words as they are there set down, we find that the full and undeviating exercise of our moral duties, between man and man, is to be our passport to the kingdom of Heaven. Here is no allusion to *Sabbath-day devotions*!—nor, indeed, to *outward* devotions of any kind. Here is a representation of universal charity—of universal benevolence—the exercise of active moral virtue: and this exercise alone secures eternal happiness; but we frail and arrogant mortals, in the plenitude of our imaginary wisdom, have endeavoured to render perfection more perfect; human vanity has added to, and taken from those laws, which we acknowledge as of divine origin. Human vanity, or rather let me say, human policy, has substituted *practical devotion* for *practical virtue*!—and, indeed, one is much

\* Matthew, chap. xxv. verses 34, 35, 36, 40.



easier than the other. It is much more easy to put on our best apparel, and on a particular day, through the lips of a human agent, selected for that purpose, to thank God for the blessings we have received, and to solicit more, than it is, day by day, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the sick, and administer to those who are in prison. These are active duties; they must be performed by the sacrifice of a portion of our personal exertions, of our personal interest, of our personal comfort. It is much easier to cry out "Lord, Lord!" in order to attain the kingdom of Heaven, than it is to do the will of our Father which is in Heaven! This subject is extensive; to enlarge upon it, as it might be enlarged upon, would occupy many lectures; but I will not trespass on your time and attention more than I can help—more than is absolutely requisite for the matter in dispute. I have stated my feeling both on natural and revealed Religion; and on both points I feel justified in the delivery of Sunday Lectures. And now a few words, and only a few, on the subject as regards ethics!

Let us reflect on the manner in which Sunday evenings are usually spent by the multitude. There are many who consider the whole of their religious duties are comprised in an attendance at church in the morning; there are many who never attend any place of worship whatever. Now what are the general avocations of those who do not attend any place of worship in the evening of a Sabbath-day: they visit, or receive visitors, walk abroad, or attend at tea gardens and taverns. Their avocations are eating, drinking, jesting, laughing, music, singing, or gambling. Their conversation—fashionable dress, fashionable slander, politics, literature, and all the varieties which form the topics in mixed companies. In these employments there is little improvement, either mental or physical. It may, with a few exceptions, be said, that the manner of spending the Sabbath evening is at least without advantage, and, in seven instances out of ten, we may safely assert, that the minds of the persons thus frivolously occupied are at least enervated, if not deteriorated. Would they not, think you, my friends, be much more honourably, profitably, and respectably employed, in sitting soberly and quietly in a Lecture-room, as you are sitting now, listening to a moral discourse, in which the principles of humanity are disseminated, and through the influence of which they will unconsciously become wiser and better members of society, more useful and valuable citizens of the world. Nor will those who attend moral lectures of any kind ever be deducted from the members of religious worship. Those who are in the habit of attending chapels in an evening are not likely to attend moral Lectures; and those who attend moral Lectures would not be found among the visitors at chapels. Thus, then, the aggregate of society is improved by the promotion of moral Lectures, and no part of society whatever is injured by this arrangement.

That there is a law to prohibit all extraneous Lectures is most

true; but this law has been suffered to sleep, though it has been violated in numerous parts of this metropolis for some years past; and wherefore has it been allowed to rest, when it might have been acted upon? It is the iniquity of the law itself which has, I doubt not, made the authorities ashamed to enforce a law so utterly unworthy.

What is the nature of this law? Is it to preserve the morals of the people from any violation? To guard them against the contamination of evil example? Oh no, it is not thus. It is a mere law of commerce—a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence—to extort money, not to prevent vice, or promote virtue! The most depraved characters might open a place of public exhibition, comment upon the most degrading subjects of vice and infamy, and if no money was taken at the doors for the admission fee, the law would protect them, or at least the law would not have any power to interfere against them.

Is this a law worthy, in these enlightened days, to be acted upon?—and shall this law, so degrading to the policy of a Christian legislature, after having lain dormant, amid so many provocations, now be called into action by the Surrey magistrates, and against whom?—against two individuals, whose private moral character will bear the test of investigation—who are engaged in plans of usefulness—who are exerting themselves for the good of their fellow-beings—who are come as strangers amongst you, and you receive them in the spirit of warfare. I am far from desiring to use the language of reproach; but I will ask—is this according to the doctrines of the Son of Man, whom you profess to love, to serve, to worship, and obey? Yet I can find many excuses for these hostile feelings. This building has been for years past devoted to violent political leaders—to virulent religious adversaries. I wonder not you should look with anxious and observant eye towards those who are to be the future residents here; but your apprehensions have made you uncharitable, unjust, unchristianly. We will not, however, meet your anger with anger. It is our desire to prove to you, that though we are under no apprehension of danger from our proceedings, we are desirous to be known, understood, and appreciated by all the inhabitants of this district, of whatever sect, party, or principle. And to prove that we are willing to conciliate, and to respect even your prejudices, we will arrange our plans to your wishes, as far as we can do so consistently with our own actual interest. We have removed our Commercial Lectures from the Sunday to the Wednesday evenings; and on the Sabbath evening I propose to give Lectures and Readings on Moral and Infant Education, addressed particularly to my own sex, and to young persons in general. There is a species of philosophy which has never yet been taught in this country, perhaps not in any country—the science of Domestic Philosophy; and if I can find the means to influence young persons to a better regulation of



their tempers, habits, and employments—if I can excite youthful mothers to a better mode of training their infants—if I can add some little to the happiness of the domestic fire-side—I cannot but feel that the Sabbath evening will be well appropriated, and that the visitors here will be well employed. If, however, any objections should be found to this arrangement by those who think they have the right to interfere with our public arrangements, I would propose a public meeting to consult on the best mode of proceeding for the satisfaction of all parties, and that peace and goodwill may exist between us and you. We will meet you at any time, and in any place, here or elsewhere. We know not the numbers of our adversaries; but whether ten or ten thousand, to us it is all the same; only this I must premise, that we cannot give up the advantage of our Sunday Evening Lectures. Our expenses are heavy, and it is a duty we owe to ourselves to use every honourable and honest effort to lighten those expenses. We expect that when our plans are duly arranged, and as the Autumn and Winter advances, our Sunday Evening Lectures, at once amusing and instructive, will attract large audiences: the more advantage we can gain, the more extensive will be our means of service; and no threats of persecution, or prosecution, will induce us to allow this building to remain unappropriated on the Sunday evenings; but we trust the appropriation will be agreeable to all parties. And here I shall conclude, hoping ere another Sabbath Evening shall arrive, there will be an amicable decision between us and the parishioners, and that no future misunderstandings can ever arise.

I propose delivering a short course of Lectures on Elocution, Music, Singing, and other amusing and instructive subjects, during the month of August; the first of these will be on Friday next. We are desirous that this Lecture-room should be appropriated to the promotion of Arts, Sciences, and Literature, as it used to be in olden time. On those evenings, therefore, that we do not use it ourselves, we shall be glad to have it occupied by Lecturers of respectability and talent; and I trust, ere many weeks are passed away, the inhabitants of Surrey and Southwark will hold forth the hand of cordial fellowship, and even gratitude to the present proprietors of this establishment. However, till this time arrives, we must move onwards, without deliberation or delay—time is the stuff of which life is composed, and we must not idly waste our treasure: in the language of Shakspeare we may say—

“ the time of life is short;  
To spend that shortness basely, 'twere too long  
Though life did ride upon a dial's point,  
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour.”

52, Clarendon Square,  
Somer's Town.







MISS MACAULEY.

*of Every Lane Theatre  
From an original Drawing  
by Miss Deane.*

*Published by H. Moxley, at Tenants' Hall, 17, Ave. 1852.*

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*Miss Macauley  
as the Queen of Hearts.*

*Published by H. Moxley, at Tenants' Hall, 17, Ave. 1852.*

98

ROTUNDA, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD. We understand that this place, which has long been devoted to the purposes of raffishism and infidelity, has recently been purchased by a lady of distinction, in order that it may be appropriated to the education of the poor, and other benevolent objects.—*It will*

99

*August 1852*  
**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

**Equitable Exchange Bank.**

**INSTITUTION**

FOR THE

**INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES,**

NEAR

Black Friars Bridge, Black Friars Road,

(LATE ROTUNDA).

Agriculturists, Gardeners, Provision Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and all others who may have Goods or Productions of any description, may dispose of their various Articles in the only equitable way in which men may supply each other with all the Necessaries and Comforts of Life—viz. by the exchange of Labour for the real Value of Labour, by the means of Labour Notes, without the use of Money.

All Parties, having Property, Labour, or Provisions, desirous of aiding this important object, and of increasing the Productions of man for the mutual enjoyment of each other, may receive every information by applying at the Institution any hour of the day, if by Letter post paid.

N.B. All goods are valued by a committee elected from the depositors and members. Prospectuses containing the rules may be had on the Premises.

LECTURES on this subject every Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, in the Theatre, by

**MISS MACAULEY, &c.**

100





101  
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRY AND USEFUL  
KNOWLEDGE.

THE Ministers of Religion and the Members of the Legislature have been respectfully invited, by a Meeting, held in the City, to act as a Provisional Committee, to bring into operation a Society for the Relief and Instruction of all in Distress throughout this Empire.

The proposed Plan of Relief is to place, on land and in Schools of Industry, all wanting employment. It is a great waste of property, to allow any, in health, to remain one day idle; for, if work cannot be obtained in one part of the Empire, it can in another. The fifteen millions of acres of waste lands belonging to this Empire, if cultivated by the hands unemployed, might yield support to all the destitute, and repay the Society which might lend the necessary Funds. For proof, look to Holland. Try this new Plan of investing Capital. It will be sure to give good interest.

It will be the grand design of this Society to employ all and teach all "to honour God, and do to others as they would wish others to do to them."

Should the King and the Nobility patronize this Society, and all having Property assist according to their ability, pauperism will soon be suppressed, and crime greatly diminished.

Each to whom this Paper may be sent is earnestly requested to place against his Name what he can give towards this very important design, and ask his Neighbour to do the same.

The sum of Ten Guineas paid at once, or a Guinea Annually, will entitle to Membership. Each will have the liberty of recommending a needy Person to the School of Industry.

Dr. Herschel, Capt. E. Brontes, and others, have given their Names to support this design. Others have subscribed towards converting the Rotunda into a Place of useful Instruction.

When One Hundred Names shall be subscribed, a Meeting will be notified, to take the necessary steps for carrying this important design into operation.

Mr. Knight, at 32, Sackville Street, and Mr. Taylor, 4, Cornhill, will receive Names or Donations for this object; where may be seen the Names which have been received; to one of which Places, those who may receive those Papers, are desired to return them with Subscribers Names, shortly.

CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.

1853  
London, July 8, 1853

102  
PATRONIZED BY THE FACULTY.

**The greatest Phenomenon of  
Human Nature ever exhi-  
bited to the Public!!!**

## Two Children UNITED

*From the Umbilical Cord to the top  
of the Breast-Bone,*

**BORN ALIVE January 1833,**  
ALLOWED BY THE FACULTY

**FAR TO SURPASS**

THE  
**SIAMESE TWINS**  
ARE NOW EXHIBITING

*At the Rotunda*

*March 17: 1833*  
**From Nine in the Morning until Ten in the  
Evening.**

It opens a wide field for inquiry to the Members of the Medical Profession. The curious and learned must be astonished at the perfection, symmetry, and beauty of this unaccountable production of Nature.

Printed Particulars of this Phenomenon may be had at the place of exhibition.

Even, Foster, 21, Bucklebury Lane, London.

TWINS conjoined



THE *July 20. 1833*

# GOSPEL

Preached FREELY in the MIDDLE THEATRE  
OF THE

## ROTUNDA

NEAR BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE,

(SURREY SIDE)

*On the next and some following*  
**SUNDAYS,**

AT HALF-PAST 9 IN THE MORNING,

AND

7 IN THE EVENING.

---

The aim of the discourses to be delivered will be, with divine assistance, to declare and vindicate the *primitive* Christian faith and Christian practice, as the best method of repelling the cavils of the Infidel, and to warn professors against the awful fallacy of *extant* delusions, by tracing in the Scriptures the cause, manner and end of their appearance, when divinely inflicted.---See Isa. lv. 1. 3; Luke viii. 18; 2 Thess. ii. 9, 10.

As no religious service precedes, the auditors are admonished to observe punctually the hours of attendance.

Packer, Printer, Albion-place, Walworth Road.





# Mr. DAVIDGE,

In announcing to the INHABITANTS of the VICINITY of BLACKFRIARS  
BRIDGE, the

## ERECTION & OPENING

# NEW THEATRE,

ON THE SITE OF THE PREMISES LATELY DENOMINATED THE  
**ROTUNDA,**

Flatters himself that they cannot do otherwise than congratulate themselves on what must prove so remarkable an advantage to the neighbourhood. It is almost superfluous to point out to them, as they must have both noticed and deplored, and have inevitably suffered by the degraded objects to which that building has been for some years prostituted. Originally created for the purposes of a Scientific Institution, it has recently been dedicated to uses most at war with the best interests of society. It has been a focus for the concentration of the worst characters; and whence have emanated the most demoralizing and destructive doctrines, both in Religion and Politics; occasioning numerous assemblies of the very lowest classes of the population, sending them forth as much worse as the insidious sophistries of fanatical demagogues could make them; operating at once as a shock to the good sense, good feelings, and as a serious detriment to the Interests and Comforts of the entire Neighbourhood. As to the injurious operation of this extensive nuisance, Mr. DAVIDGE need appeal only to the experience of the persons he is now addressing.

To elevate it from this sink of profligacy into an elegant, instructive, commodious, and desirable place of rational Amusement, Mr. DAVIDGE is encouraged no less by the warmly proffered support of many of the most respectable and influential inhabitants of the vicinity, than by a retrospective glance at that hallowed Temple of the Dramatic Muses, (consecrated in our memories by the knowledge that it witnessed the debut of Shakespeare,) the *GLOBE THEATRE*, which was situated at a short distance from the scene of his future efforts, and where that boast of British Literature originally produced many of his most brilliant effusions. It will be his pride again to dedicate the spot to a species and quality of entertainment, worthy the enlightened judgment and refined taste of the present generation.

With this View, there is now in process of Erection, and will be Opened to the Public,

## In the Month of October Next,

AN ENTIRELY NEW CLASSIC, ELEGANT, COMMODIOUS, & SPLENDID STRUCTURE,  
UNDER THE TITLE OF THE

# GLOBE THEATRE

This new erection has been designed on the most substantial principle, and is in progress of execution by

## Mr. CABANEL,

the Architect of the Coburg and Surrey Theatres, and many others of the most admired in the Kingdom; it is calculated to accommodate comfortably about 1800 persons, and will be constructed with an attention to all the improvements which long experience has introduced into Theatrical Architecture, and on the express principle, that every Person admitted shall enjoy the full advantage of Seeing and Hearing.

## THE DECORATIONS

will combine all the Elegance that the present highly cultivated state of the Arts can furnish; and every arrangement will be adopted as to Entrances, Avenues, and Interior Disposition, that ingenuity and accurate acquaintance with the subject can suggest.—As to

## THE COMPANY TO BE ENGAGED,

AND THE

## Style and Quality of the Amusements,

Mr. DAVIDGE feels inclined to do little more in the way of promise, on the present occasion, than to appeal to the efforts he has formerly made, in the Coburg, and other Theatres, in the first of which, he has a pride in reflecting he brought forward a description and a degree of talent, which had never before been introduced on the boards of any termed a *Minor Theatre*. What his management has from time to time achieved in the other establishments, it is ungracious for him to dwell on, farther than to state his hope, that it furnishes a sufficient pledge, that neither capacity nor inclination are wanted, to offer to the Public an Entertainment worthy of their support. He is proud and grateful to acknowledge, that he has already received promises of assistance from several of the most celebrated Dramatists of the day. To this he would only add, that animated by the excitement of a new undertaking, encouraged by a grateful remembrance of former favors, and stimulated by the emulation which now vivifies the Theatrical world, he feels fully confident that the

## NEW GLOBE THEATRE

will be at once an Ornament to the Metropolis, and to the Neighbourhood, and to the latter a decided advantage. He solicits therefore, only a favourable feeling and a fair trial to his early efforts, content to leave a permanent patronage dependent on the degree in which he shall be found to merit it.

Further Particulars, as to the Arrangements & Entertainments, will be very shortly announced.

J. W. PEEL, Printer, 6, New Cur, Leaden.

[1833]





21st SEPTEMBER, 1833.

AT A MEETING of Freeholders, Leaseholders, and others residing, or having Property, near the Surrey Side of Blackfriars Bridge,

SAMUEL TOMKINS, Esq. IN THE CHAIR.

A printed Circular, under the name of Mr. Davidge, was laid before this Meeting, announcing his intention to erect and open in the Month of October next a NEW THEATRE, under the title of the GLOBE THEATRE, on the scite of the Premises lately denominated the ROTUNDA.

The following *Resolutions* were unanimously agreed to :

THAT the proposed Theatre will be situated at the back parts of the houses and premises in Blackfriars Road, Stamford Street, Bennet Street, and Upper Ground Street, by which it is very closely surrounded, and is also adjoining to large Livery Stables, and the principal entrance thereto is from Blackfriars Road, nearly opposite to Holland Street, and within a few yards of Blackfriars Bridge, and in that part of the road which is the most frequented, and where the foot-way is much narrowed by the enclosure of the areas in fronts of the houses, so that should the proposed New Theatre be opened it will not only cause a serious nuisance to the Inhabitants of the houses immediately and closely surrounding it by the noise of the music and performances, and of the frequenters of the Theatre, but also a nuisance and annoyance to the neighbourhood, and tend to frequent breaches of the peace, as well as a very great impediment to, and frequently an entire stoppage of, the free passage of his Majesty's subjects along the foot-path in front of it, which at the utmost does not at present exceed ten feet in width, in consequence of which the Public will be compelled either to walk out in the carriage-road or be subject to depredations and annoyances by pickpockets and others, and in the event of a fire taking place at the Theatre the consequences must inevitably be most serious and alarming.

THAT in the opinion of this Meeting the opening of the Theatre in question would occasion a very considerable diminution in the value of the property not only immediately contiguous to it but also in the surrounding neighbourhood.

THAT in the opinion of this Meeting the proposed New Theatre is wholly unnecessary either for the amusement or convenience of that portion of the neighbourhood or his Majesty's subjects in general, who may be in the habit of frequenting Theatres, inasmuch as there are already no less than Three regularly Licensed Theatres within a short distance from the proposed New Theatre, and on the same side of the river—namely, the Surrey Theatre (which is in the very same line of road) the Victoria (lately called the Coburg) Theatre, and Astley's.

THAT this Meeting is determined to use their utmost exertions to prevent the erection and opening of the proposed New Theatre.

THAT a Memorial be prepared and presented to the ensuing Quarter Sessions, comprising the substance of the preceding Resolutions, and praying the Magistrates not to grant a License for the same.

THAT the following Gentlemen, namely

MR. SAMUEL TOMKINS  
MR. THOMAS LETT  
MR. THOS. WM. MELLER

MR. JOHN F. SOUTH  
and  
MR. JOHN COCKING,

together with such other Gentlemen as they may nominate, be requested to act as a Committee for procuring Signatures to the Memorial and causing the same to be presented to the Magistrates, and that such Committee be requested and authorized to adopt such measures as they may think expedient to prevent the erection and opening of the proposed New Theatre, and that the expenses attendant thereon be paid by voluntary contribution.

THAT MESSRS. MEYMOTT and Son be requested to act as Solicitors to the said Committee.

THAT they do write to Mr. Davidge cautioning him against further proceeding with the proposed Theatre, and transmit to him a Copy of the Resolutions of this Meeting, and that he be also informed that if he should open the proposed New Theatre without a previous License from the Quarter Sessions, legal proceedings will be taken for the suppression thereof.

THAT the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair this Day.

SAMUEL TOMKINS, *Chairman.*





## MR. DAVIDGE

Was not a little surprised at the appearance of this Document; inasmuch as though it emanated from a few, a VERY FEW of the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood, he had scarcely suspected that any number of Persons, however small, could lend their sanction to a declaration so loose and inaccurate in its statement of facts, so weak, he may correctly add lumbered, in its attempts at reasoning.

The Meeting from which this production proceeds was held at the office of the Solicitors referred to, which pretty well decides its claim to the character of a Public Meeting, and its pretensions to express any thing like the Public feeling of the Neighbourhood; whilst the formidable list of signatures, (five in number,) stamps the degree of influence which attaches both to the Document and its Authors.

One of the objections urged by this luminous and convincing Manifesto is, that certain property situated in the rear of the proposed Theatre, will suffer deterioration, and amongst this property, is distinguished the Livery Stables. Now it does so happen that the Lessee of these Stables, the person most interested in that property, is decidedly favourable to the Erection of the Theatre; and it is a notorious fact, of which evidence now stares in the face of all who desire information, that great part of the property so situated, is now, and for some time has been, wholly unoccupied.

The probable obstructions to the Footway of the very important thoroughfare to which it is adjacent, the probable infestation of the Vicinity by disorderly and dishonest characters, is also urged as a nuisance, likely to arise from the erection of the New Theatre.

The palpable and revolting absurdity of this, must be obvious to every one who has passed the old Building at any period during the past Thirteen Years. Has it not uniformly been occupied by Meetings, & Exhibitions of the Lowest Characters, have not its avenues been constantly with impunity crowded and obstructed by the most Disorderly Rabble? In the plan of the New Theatre, the present Portico is to be taken down, and replaced by an entrance capable of containing 500 persons, totally exclusive of the footway; whilst the necessary attendance of Police, and the obvious interest of the Manager in the preservation of good order, and the removal of all equivocal characters, is the most decisive pledge that the lately existing nuisance will be effectually remedied, and the inhabitants relieved from an oppression, which no other circumstance can so thoroughly destroy. That the entrance to the New Theatre should be the scene of any such disorderly assemblages, as are hinted at in the Resolutions, is a mere anticipation, altogether gratuitous, and at war with probability.

The probability of Fire taking place at the Theatre, and its consequences to the Neighbourhood, are also glanced at. The value of the property necessarily at all times deposited in a Theatre, and the situation of the Dwelling House, under the same roof, are a tolerable security for the exercise of such vigilance as shall render that calamity not one of probable occurrence.

The most triumphant answer that Mr. DAVIDGE can give to the futile objections above adverted to, is the almost unanimous, (having but one exception) concurrence of the Inhabitants of the immediate Vicinity in his views, and their decided wish for the opening of the Theatre, in the firm conviction that their property will be materially benefited.

The above Meeting have also volunteered an opinion of the superfluity of a Theatre in the proposed situation, because there are two others on the same side of the River; without adverting to the fact, that the four principal Theatres of the Metropolis, and three of the most popular of the Minor, are assembled in a cluster, within half a mile; and overlooking the more important circumstance, that the adjacency of the New Theatre to the City, must render it peculiarly convenient to the Inhabitants of all the Eastern Parts of the Metropolis, who might find it inconvenient to go farther in search of amusement.

A moment's glance at the Resolution of the Meeting is sufficient to convince any thinking person of their utter puerility and inconsistency with fact, which almost supersede the necessity even of these casual observations; in order however, to let the few objectors, and the Public decidedly know what is the real feeling of the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood, they are most respectfully invited to attend

## A MEETING

TO BE HELD AT

MR. ROCKLEY'S MUSEUM TAVERN,

ADJACENT TO THE ROTUNDA.

On Thursday Evening the 26th Instant,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,

For the purpose of considering the points above adverted to, and declaring their opinion as to the desirability of the

## NEW GLOBE THEATRE,

which will furnish a conclusive answer to the select few, who have thought necessary to intrude their private views of the question on the public, and to demand an oppressive interference of magisterial authority.

J. W. FRIEL, Printer, 9, New Cat, Lambeth.







**AT a MEETING of the Inhabitants of the Parish of CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY, held at the House of Mr. JAMES HAWKINGS, Jun. No. 4, Black Friars Road, April 21st, 1834, it was**

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,**

*That an application should be made to the Churchwardens of the Parish of Christ Church, Surrey, to request them to call a Vestry forthwith, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Nuisance now subsisting at the ROTUNDA, and to adopt such proceedings as may be thought necessary to get the same abated.*

**SIGNED BY**

ROBERT HILLS, Chairman, - Albion Place.	GEORGE DAWES, - - - Black Friars Road.
BENJAMIN GOODWIN DAVIS, Ditto.	J. PULBROOK, - - - Ditto.
SAMUEL TOMKINS, - - - Ditto.	EDWARD DOUBLEDAY, - - Ditto.
P. LANCASTER, - - - Ditto.	THOMAS GROVE, - - - Ditto.
JAMES HAWKINGS, - - - Ditto.	THOMAS WING, - - - Ditto.
GEORGE SEAL, - - - Black Friars Road.	JAMES PAUL, - - - Ditto.
JAMES HAWKINGS, Jun., - - Ditto.	M. A. RAYNER, - - - Ditto.
ROBERT TIFFIN, - - - Ditto.	H. MOORE, - - - Bennet Street.
JOHN COCKING, - - - Ditto.	THOMAS AKERMAN, - - Ditto.
JOHN AXFORD, - - - Ditto.	JOHN NELSON, - - - Ditto.
JOHN FREEMAN, - - - Ditto.	JOHN HARMAN, - - - Ditto.
G. L. TEANBY, - - - Ditto.	THOMAS ARNOTT, - - - Ditto.
W. COLSTON, - - - Ditto.	G. STANLEY, - - - Upper Ground Street.
H. R. WILLIAMS, - - - Ditto.	M. AINGER, - - - Ditto.
WILLIAM WEBB, - - - Ditto.	W. H. HUMPHREYS, - - - Ditto.
JOHN COWDEROY, - - - Ditto.	F. O. DICKINS & CO., - - Ditto.
JOHN HOLTBY, - - - Ditto.	WILLIAM LEE, - - - Ditto.
CHARLES BREWERTON, - - Ditto.	CHARLES TURPIN, - - - Ditto.
M. A. WITHERS, - - - Ditto.	HENRY STEPHENS, - - - Stamford Street.
W. WESTBROOK, - - - Ditto.	M. TAYLOR, - - - Ditto.
WILLIAM SHAW, - - - Ditto.	W. H. CREMER, - - - Ditto.

**CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY,**

**3rd May, 1834.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

**That, in compliance with the above Requisition, a VESTRY will be holden in the Vestry Room of this Parish, on Thursday next, the 5th of May instant, at Nine o'Clock, in the Forenoon precisely, to take the same into consideration.**

**J. G. MEYMOTT,**

VESTRY CLERK.





(Before R. Hodges, Esq., and a full bench of magistrates.)

## THE ROTUNDA.

*Leone Scapiglione, Giovanni Permetti, and Luigi Edmondi, the joint proprietors of an exhibition at the Rotunda, in Blackfriars-road, were indicted for causing an obstruction and nuisance in consequence of the crowds which collected in front of the above building, by which many persons were plundered by the thieves who congregated there in great numbers.*

The counsel for the prosecution detailed the nature of the nuisance which was occasioned in the neighbourhood of the Rotunda, arising to the exhibition of the three above-named defendants. They show they had taken possession of the building, the ground bordering it, and the immediate vicinity, the parties were filled with trombones and big drummers, and the discordant sounds from whose instruments, perpetually dinning in the ears of those who lived within the sphere of its influence, was of the most annoying description. The whole of those connected with the exhibition in question were either French, German, or Italian, and their confused jargon, added to the other noises, rendered it impossible for respectable tradesmen to carry on their usual avocations with any degree of comfort. The learned counsel here displayed one of the bills which announced the character of the exhibition, and the reading of which excited great laughter. It was to the following effect:—"The name of Scapiglione is given to Signor Leone from his extraordinary head of hair, which is four feet and a half in circumference from each angle, and of the wonderful arrangement of the same. He is possessed of the most robust temperament and advantageous form of body, and most proportionate his athletic, muscular, and high majestic stature. His fall, hair combed over, and his decorous and elegant demeanour. The organ of his voice is an extraordinary that it can be distinctly heard from the utmost recesses of the Rotunda to the top of Blackfriars-bridge." This amusing paper (said the learned counsel) will enable the court to form some judgment as to the previous condition of those who have had the misfortune to reside within sound of such a mighty bellower. "The Signor," the bill went on to say, "gives various proofs of his astonishing performance; in the course of the day, he imitates various noises in imitation of the celebrated Papagoo, and sings the music of all Russia's operas, besides playing on violin and other instruments." The very nature of the performance, said the learned counsel, was quite sufficient in itself to drive out the tenants of the adjoining houses, and no one suffered more from the nuisance than a Mr. Hawkins, who was the prosecutor in this case, and whose business was seriously injured by his contiguity to these foreign music-makers who had come over to this country to sell John Bull. If such exhibitions were permitted in Naples, the defendants must be made acquainted that the law in this country was different; here it could not be tolerated, but might the city to which he alluded, where in numerous streets, the Via Toledo for instance, the continual gabble and noise of the water carriers and other importunate, might have the effect of drowning the harlots and the wailers of the renowned Signor Scapiglione. (Laughter.) The Rotunda had for some length of time been a very great annoyance to the inhabitants, and applications had been made to the commissioners of police, by a vestry held, to abate the nuisance, stating that the numerous soldiers committed on the spot, and even these proceedings were ineffective; and they were compelled to adopt the present mode of indicting the parties to whom the exhibition belonged.

Scapiglione's interpreter addressed the court, and said that the defendants pleaded guilty to the indictment, and that they had abandoned the Rotunda, and should not exhibit there again.

The counsel for the prosecution said that the chief object to be attained was to root out the defendants, and if they were adjudged to enter into service not to appear again in character in the district the prosecutor would be satisfied.

The defendants gladly entered into the required conditions, and were then discharged.

UNION-HALL.—Mrs. Francione, the wife of an Italian showman, the proprietor of an exhibition at the Rotunda in Blackfriars-road, was summoned for refusing to pay a juggler in their neighbourhood his week's wages, amounting to 12s.

The juggler said that he was dismissed from his employment by Mrs. Francione, who had the management of the exhibition, and that at the time of his dismissal they owed him 12s., which they refused to pay, and that in consequence of this refusal he was compelled to take out a summons, and "pull them up" for his wages.

Mr. Trull said that these exhibit men about town were a most detestable nuisance, that they were always cruelly collected, and amongst them pickpockets, about the doors, and frequently persons got robbed. The Magistrate then asked the complainant whether he was the man who fulfilled the duties at the door next the street, and made such an uproar by directing the attention of the passengers to the various deaths suspended in front of the building, and inviting them to look at the "wonders" within.

Complainant.—No, your Worship, I'm not the master of the museum, I am employed very differently to that there.

Mr. Trull asked him the nature of his employment?

Complainant.—I do a variety of things to make myself generally useful. I am a juggler by profession, but when I went to the Rotunda I endeavoured for to do other things besides juggling. Having a good voice, I was appointed to describe the various work figures to the company, to elucidate the single letters, and to tell a long tale about the separate what named from the West Indians.

Hence Mrs. Francione stepped forward, and said that the juggler was near being the relations of the museum altogether.

Mr. Trull.—What has he done?

Mrs. Francione.—What has he done? why he used to get as ridiculously drunk, your Worship, that he have not what he was about one-half of his time. I must tell your Worship, that in the exhibition there are wax figures, as large as life, of the most renowned and celebrated men, as our Lord, and amongst these figures, Duke Wellington, Miss Antony, George, Joseph, and other great names.—(Laughter.) Well, your Worship, as I was a saying, the juggler undertaking for to describe each figure to the company, his voice was good I own, but then he made such terrible blunders in his descriptions of the great men, often pointing out Miss Antony to the audience as George, and Joseph for the Duke of Wellington. These last mistakes, your Worship, injured the exhibition, and people what knowed better laughed at and vilified the ignorance betrayed by people as ought to know better.

Mr. Trull asked her why she did not pay the juggler his wages and get rid of him altogether, as feeling that his services were not likely to be an acquisition.

Mrs. Francione said that she had never agreed to give him wages; that he was allowed to keep what money he got from the company who thought proper to give him any, and in this way he picked up a good deal on some days.

The juggler said that his contract was 2s. a day for his services. "Why," said he, addressing Mrs. Francione, "You know very well, that when the serpents were sent away the performance began to go down, and sometimes I did not take two pence a day from the company."

Mrs. Francione was asked by the Magistrate what sum of money was generally taken each day for admission, at a penny a head.

Mrs. Francione replied that they generally averaged from three to four pounds a day; "but then," said she, "we are at a great expense—the rent of the Rotunda, besides paying the men who employ, makes a great hole in our profits." She then called two witnesses, for the purpose of disproving that she had agreed to give the juggler any weekly wages.

After a long altercation between the contending parties, the Magistrate recommended Mrs. Francione to pay the juggler his claim, and it was at length decided that the summons should stand open for a week, in order to give Mrs. Francione an opportunity of arranging the matter in dispute with the juggler.

# Splendid Model of an 80 Gun SHIP.

Now Exhibiting at the  
**ROTUNDA!**  
BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

A SUPERB MODEL OF A  
**LINE OF BATTLE  
SHIP,**

Upwards of 6 Feet in Length, regularly Built to a Scale, and Full Rigged.

With all her Masts, Yards, Sails, Standing and Running Rigging, Guns, Boats, Anchors, Cables, &c., affording a View through the Stern Windows of the Cabins, and the various Decks, with the Guns mounted on each.

This Vessel which occupied *Several Years* in Building, is shown in Two different Situations, viz.—

**First, as Afloat and at Anchor, with a Representation of both Sea and Sky,**

AND AFTERWARDS, AS IN A

**Dry Dock, where her Mould can be Seen!!!**

She has been Viewed and greatly admired by a vast concourse of persons of all ranks, in various parts of the kingdom, and will be found well worthy the inspection of the curious and ingenious, as besides the superiority of the carving and ornamental work, she is finished in a style calculated to display the whole of the elaborate workmanship in an unprecedented manner.

Open from 9 o'Clock in the Morning, till 7 in the Evening.

A DMITTANCE 2d.—Children, HALF-PRICE.

**THE VESSEL TO BE SOLD.**

J. W. PEEL, PRINTER, 9, NEW CUT, LAMBETH.

## Rotunda Exhibition Rooms No. 3, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

Now exhibiting at the Rotunda, Blackfriars Road,

## A Grand Diorama!

Painted by an eminent Artist upon 500 feet of Canvas, portraying the

## Conflagration!

Of the Two Houses of Parliament!!

Embracing the whole range of Buildings, and clearly showing the extent of the devastation; and the falling of the Frontage of the

## HOUSE of LORDS!

is faithfully represented in a singular Scenic Illusion.

In addition to the above, an equally interesting Exhibition (painted on Canvas) of the late fatal

## Eruption of Mount Vesuvius

also on a very large scale.

THE BAY AND CITY OF NAPLES

are seen from an apartment, supposed to belong to the

## CONVENT of St. ANTONIO

One of the Cells of which contains FULL LENGTH FIGURES of certain distinguished Personages who perished from the effects of the Eruption.

Price of admission to the whole Entertainment,

**ONE PENNY.**

The Views and Subjects will change every Fortnight.

Bushnell & Co. Printers, 4, Westminster Road.





Aug. 10, 1895

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No. 3, BLACKFRIARS ROAD,

200

**DAILY EXHIBITED.**

ing is a descriptive part  
interesting curiosity!

The *Inspector* derives personal satisfaction from it, as is admitted in the various paragraphs of a kitchen, bed-room, dressing-room, office, and waiting-room. The next has a separation, in front of which are compartments for every utensil of probable utility;—and, by the aid of the lamp, anything could be accomplished in the carriage. Beside the drawers and a small box, 20 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 6 inches high, is a small table, 20 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 6 inches high, which could be fixed-up in two minutes; the carriage contained sundries and bedding, conveniently arranged. There is a writing desk, which may be drawn out, as usual, while the carriage is proceeding; and many another compartment for maps, topographs, the *Inspector's* and *Inspector's* gun, and may be a great number of diagrams and letters in memory. He of immense value.

Harvey, Printer, 96 Little Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road.

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June 18: 10:15

## Grand German Spectacle.

AND COMPOUND OF CLOCK WORK AND STEAM,  
CALLED THE

REMOVED FROM THE STRAND.

Where it has been Exhibited ever since its arrival from Berlin, with the  
Greatest Success.

Trusts the Public will not mistake this Spectacle for any of those itinerant Performances which have for some time past been exhibiting here.

As a guarantee to the public, HERR VON S. refers them to the Public Journals, for commendation:—

<sup>a</sup> *The Globe*, May 12th. <sup>b</sup> *The Morning Chronicle*, May 14th.  
<sup>c</sup> *Life in London*, May 17th. <sup>d</sup> *Court Journal*, May 16th.

## The AUTOMATON JUGGLER.

Far surpasses any Exhibition of the kind ever before introduced to the Public. It is capable of performing upwards of One Hundred Tricks, with Cards, Dice, &c. He will keep correct time to any Tune played on an Instrument, indeed his Mechanical Powers are considered Superhuman.

The Mystic Display and Wizard's Spell, in which format will be produced, appearing far and near in Picnic and Gilcautle Sites.

The whole of this Exhibition can be seen in Half an Hour, and cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious.

**Pit 3d. Reserved Seats 5d each.**

**J. W. PEEL, Printer, 9, New Cut, Lambeth.**







SOUTH LONDON RATIONAL SCHOOL, 9, BLACKFRIARS' ROAD.

115

**LAST WEEK**  
SEE ONE.  
**GREAT NOVELTY,**  
 AT  
**The Rotunda !!!**

**DAVIDSON'S**  
 UNRIVALLED GLASS WORKING,  
 BLOWING, & SPINNING EXHIBITION.

Philosophical Experiments and every description of Birds, Beasts, &c. &c., made in the presence of the Visitors, also

**MR. MOON,**  
 MATHEMATICAL ILLUSIONIST.  
 Blended with the wonderful powers of  
**MR. ELDREU,**

THE UNRIVALLED BALANCE MASTER,  
 FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS,  
 Also the Optical Illusions, or Shades of the  
 LIVING and the DEAD, including

**QUEEN VICTORIA.**

Admittance to the whole One Penny.

N. B. TAKE NOTICE.—This Exhibition is at the Rotunda, and First from Black Friars Bridge, and not the slightest connexion with any other.

H. W. Garland, Printer, Drury Lane.

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Dec 30, 1837





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RETUNDA.—On Monday opened to public ordeal, the Cafe, and Musical Saloon, (late the Rotunda) Blackfriars Road, on which occasion the fittings up were barely complete, yet received the admiration of a very numerous company, a company that would have done credit to the Opera House. Every one was delighted with the transition from misery to bliss, for bliss is in the sweet notes of seraphs; and, if not seraphs glided from organ to piano, from piano to chaos, they were much the same; their deportment and conduct receiving the highest marks of approbation.

The glee and choruses were very effectively and correctly given, the songs were in nearly every instance, scored. Mr. Williams the proprietor was unerring in his attention both in the concert room and at the bar (the refreshments were of the very best description, and served up in very splendid style. Now may the gay man-milliner, and dapper's shopmen enjoy their recreation without expense, for no charge is made for admission, yet to secure respectability, a refreshment ticket is required to pass the portal. Truly may we exclaim, "There never was such times." The coffee, wine, negus, &c., is supplied in the most beautiful china and glass, on silver waiters, by waiter's politia and prim—who seemed more attentive to the visitors and their master's interest than their own private gain, a rare qualification. Modesty is ever appreciated, and we shall feel pleasure in freely dropping our mite by and bye as a reward to a civil and attentive waiter, which it should ever be, not an impost.

We must demand of our readers a visit, which will amply repay them, although our facile aid will be useless in a short time, as every evening since speaks loudly of its progressing in public favour, the grand point is yet to come. The spirited and liberal proprietor, deserves and has a right to a license to enable him to carry out what he has so ably began, and we have no doubt that long before the licensing day, he will be inundated with support for such a desirable end.

Some few years ago when first the building was opened for amusements by Mr. Ford, the inhabitants raised an objection to it, and ruined the man who had embarked in the speculation—and what was the result, it has been let from time to time for purposes of exhibition and drinking; and has been the resort of thieves and prostitutes, which it never would have been, had the magistrates granted a license,—thereby placing it under control. The position we take on the subject of granting a license is—if the magistrates grant one, will they not be securing peace to the neighbourhood and giving encouragement to a man of enterprise and respectability, who has embarked a large sum in the undertaking, and whose only hope of remuneration must be from persons of respectability. If they refuse, may they not again hurt to the inhabitants the informal nuisance they for years have been subjected to from a previous refusal. The principles upon which the proprietor intends to conduct it is issued extensively and should obtain support from every one; and in the few words we extract from the advertisement of the Cafe, will be found subject of gratification to the fathers of families and families themselves in the vicinity.

"Surely those who remember the blasphemous and demoralising doctrines long preached in this place by Messrs. Carlin, Robert Taylor, and others, together with the various penny exhibitions, &c. that have, up to a very recent period, annoyed the locality, will hail with satisfaction the opportunity of supporting, by their united patronage, the exertions of those who are determined to conduct it upon such principles that the most scrupulous and fastidious cannot object to it."

"With the accommodation and usual routine of a Tavern, Cafe, &c., (and the addition of the finest draught Wines, imperial measure), there will be an Evening Vocal Concert, commencing at Seven o'clock and terminating before Eleven, for which Vocalists of the first respectability and talent are engaged, under the direction of an eminent Musician; and as no charge will be made for admission, the visitor will only be required to take a shilling Refreshment Ticket, the full value of which he may receive in Wine, Negus, Coffee, &c."

"An excellent organ has been expressly built, adapted to the size of the Concert Room, by Messrs. Robson and Son, for the occasional introduction (especially during the Lent) of Oratorios, Sacred Choruses, &c."

"No business will be done on the Sabbath Day, and it is the Proprietor's fixed determination, that though the Establishment generally shall be conducted upon that spirit of improvement in accordance with the present times, yet nothing shall induce them to forget that most important consideration—Moral example to the rising generation."

We shall gladly be the first to announce the names of the Magistrates doing justice to Mr. Williams, who, we are well assured, will always court with confidence the aid and scrutinizing eye of the authorities to support the above principles.

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# GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!

## THE SURRY GRAND CAFÉ, AND MUSICAL SALOON.

(LATE ROTUNDA,) BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

### IN ADDITION TO THE GRAND CONCERT Of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

which has elicited such marked approbation from a crowded and highly respectable audience during the past week, a numerous and effective Band are engaged for WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS during Lent, who will perform

## A GRAND CONCERT A LA MUSARD,

Consisting of the Popular Overtures, Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c., Composed by the celebrated  
**STRAUSS, LANNER, & Others.**

Composer, Musical Director and Pianist, Mr. BLEWITT. Organist and Conductor, Mr. HAYDN WILSON, who will occasionally preside at the Piano-Forte.

TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

### PRINCIPAL INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS.

Flauti ..... Messrs. JOHNSON and MINTER.  
Fagotti ..... Messrs. J. TULLY and BAKER.  
Tromba and Cornet-a-Piston Mr. J. BERRINGTON.  
Tympani ..... Mr. HART.  
Cymbals ..... Mr. JAMES.

Clarinetts ..... Messrs. BURTON and TULLY.  
Corni ..... Messrs. I. CALCOTT and HEINKE.  
Trombone ..... Mr. C. BERRINGTON.  
Side Drum ..... Mr. HORTON.  
Triangle ..... Master ROBERTS, &c., &c.

Under the Superintendence of Mr. JAMES TULLY.

Organ, - - - Mr. H. WILSON.

Piano-Forte, - - - Mr. J. TULLY.

### MONDAY and THURSDAY.

#### PART I.

Overture..... *La Clemenza de Tito* ..... Mozart.  
Song..... *Horn of Chamois* ..... Horn.  
Ballad..... *The Alpine Maid* ..... Miss SCHILLER.  
Duet..... *Kool Kool* ..... Miss HODGSON & Miss C. HODGSON.  
Song..... *Loch Lomond's Young Lassie* ..... Mr. FURNESS.  
Ballad..... *Will he not come again* ..... Miss ROBINSON.  
Song..... *Thy way along* ..... Mr. HORTON.  
Trio..... *Oh, Lady fair* ..... Miss ROBINSON, Miss SCHILLER, & Miss HODGSON.  
Comic Song..... *What's an Old Bachelor like* ..... Mr. HOWELL.  
Ballad..... *I think of thee* ..... Miss C. HODGSON.  
Song..... *Tell her I love her* ..... Mr. LEONARD.  
Trio..... *Willie bewail a peck o' maun* ..... Messrs. HORTON, HOWELL & FIELD.  
Ballad..... *We've lived and lov'd together* ..... Miss SCHILLER.  
Comic Ballad..... *The Lad's Man* ..... Miss E. S. TAYLOR, 11 Years of Age.  
Recitative & Air..... *Friend of the Brave* ..... Mr. FIELD.  
Chorus..... *To the Mountain* ..... BY THE COMPANY.

#### PART II.

Overture..... *Il Taro in Italia* ..... Mozart.  
Song..... *Haste dear Rosalia* ..... Miss ROBINSON.  
Song..... *The spot where I was born* ..... Mr. FURNESS.  
Comic Ballad..... *Manana, Manana* ..... Miss E. S. TAYLOR.  
Trio..... *Ye Jacks and Brags* ..... The Misses HODGSON.  
Comic Song..... *The Tea-Totalist* ..... Mr. HOWELL.  
Ballad..... *Those Evening Bells* ..... Miss SCHILLER.  
Glee..... *The Magical Fountain* ..... Mr. HORTON, Mr. FURNESS & Mr. FIELD.  
Overture No. 5, from Opera 1. ORGAN, - - - Mr. WILSON.  
Comic Duet..... *When a Little Farm we keep* ..... Miss E. S. TAYLOR & Mr. HOWELL.  
Song..... *The Sapling Oak* ..... Mr. FIELD.  
Duet..... *At Close of day* ..... Miss HODGSON & Miss C. HODGSON.  
Comic Song..... *Lo, the Pastorum* ..... Mr. HOWELL.  
Song..... *The Troubadour* ..... Master HODGSON.  
Finale..... *God save the Queen* ..... BY THE COMPANY.

### TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

#### PART I.

Overture..... *Agnes* ..... Mozart.  
Aria..... *The dew is on the Grass* ..... Master HODGSON.  
Song..... *Rose of Alhambra* ..... Miss ROBINSON.  
Duet..... *I know a Bank* ..... Miss E. HODGSON & Master HODGSON.  
Song..... *Be mine Dear Maid* ..... Mr. FURNESS.  
Song..... *Deck not with garra* ..... Miss SCHILLER.  
Comic Song..... *The Old Women and her Cat* ..... Mr. HOWELL.  
Quadrille..... *Oh Nanny* ..... Miss ROBINSON, Miss SCHILLER, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. FIELD.  
Song..... *The Rosamond* ..... Miss C. HODGSON.  
Song..... *The Lass o' Gowrie (by desire)* ..... Mr. HORTON.  
Canadian Boat Song..... *I know a Bank* ..... Miss ROBINSON, Miss SCHILLER, & Mr. FIELD.  
Comic Song..... *Paddy on the Death of Nelson* ..... Mr. HOWELL.  
Song..... *The White Cliffs of England* ..... Mr. FIELD.  
Finale..... *For the Queen of Liberty* ..... BY THE COMPANY.

#### PART II.

Overture..... *Figaro* ..... Mozart.  
Song..... *Whipping Old Bachelors* ..... Miss ROBINSON.  
Song..... *My younging Tray* ..... Mr. HORTON.  
Song (by desire)..... *Love in their eyes* ..... Miss ROBINSON & Miss SCHILLER.  
Comic Song..... *Times Part* ..... Mr. HOWELL.  
Song..... *The Merry Switzer Girl* ..... Miss SCHILLER.  
Song..... *The Flowerets are faded* ..... Master HODGSON.  
Duet..... *Stay Amistia* ..... Miss HODGSON & Miss C. HODGSON.  
Song..... *Canst thou Love* ..... Mr. FURNESS.  
To conclude (by particular desire) with the whole of the Music of

#### MACBETH.

WEGATE ..... Mr. FIELD.  
2nd WITCH ..... Miss ROBINSON.  
3rd WITCH ..... Miss SCHILLER.  
4th WITCH ..... Mr. HORTON.  
CHORUSES..... BY THE COMPANY.

### WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

#### PART I.

Grand Overture..... *La Châtelaine* ..... (By the Band).  
Pastorale Trio..... *Ode to Spring (first time)* ..... Miss ROBINSON, Mr. HORTON and Mr. FIELD.  
Song..... *The Flowerets are faded (by desire)* ..... Master HODGSON.  
Comic Song..... *The Queen of Rome* ..... Miss ROBINSON.  
Trio..... *The winds whistle cold* ..... Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOWELL & Mr. FIELD.  
Grand Valtze..... *Homage to la Reine* ..... (By the Band).  
Song..... *The Lady of the Village* ..... Mr. FURNESS.  
Comic Song..... *The Pines of the Village* ..... Mr. HOWELL.  
Fantasia on Violin, with brilliant variations Master HOWLAND, from the St. James's Theatre, his first appearance at these Concerts, accompanied on the Piano-Forte by Mr. WILSON.  
Finale..... *The Chough and Crow* ..... BY THE COMPANY.

#### PART II.

Overture..... *Massaniello* ..... (By the Band).  
French Romance..... *Le Lazaron* ..... Mr. FENDLETON.  
(His first appearance in this Country.)  
Duet..... *Together let us range the Fields* ..... Miss ROBINSON & Miss SCHILLER.  
Quadrille..... *La Garza Ladrâ* ..... (By the Band).  
Song..... *The Soldier's Tear* ..... Miss SCHILLER.  
Valtze..... *Elisabethen* ..... (By the Band).  
Song..... *Happy Bachelors* ..... Miss ROBINSON.  
Overture..... *Tra Diavolo* ..... (By the Band).

#### PART III.

Solo..... CLARINET, ..... Mr. BURTON.  
Song..... *Time, Time, Time* ..... Mr. FURNESS.  
Quadrille..... *La Danole (by desire)* ..... By the Band.  
Song..... *Scenes of my Youth* ..... Miss SCHILLER.  
Duet..... *When thy lute* ..... Miss ROBINSON & Mr. HORTON.

Introduction & Gallop..... CORNET OBLIGATO..... (By the Band).  
French Romance Theresia la Blonde ..... Mr. FENDLETON.  
Quadrille..... *The Sea (first time in this Country)* ..... By the Band.  
Finale..... *God Save the Queen* ..... BY THE COMPANY.

ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET ONLY, ONE SHILLING, FOR WHICH FULL VALUE IS GIVEN.

Court, Printer, 14, Brooke Street, Holborn.





Particulars and Conditions of Sale  
OF THOSE VALUABLE AND HIGHLY

# **DISTINGUISHED PREMISES**

**With a Residence,**

THE WHOLE IN EXCELLENT ORDER, FORMERLY THE

## **SURREY**

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC**

**Institution,**

IN

**Great Surrey St., near to Blackfriars Bridge,**  
Judiciously arranged in Reading Rooms, Library, 60 Feet long;

## **A NOBLE THEATRE,**

Of circular form, splendidly designed, and embellished with a GALLERY, supported by Eight Marble Columns, capable of holding 600 Persons; also, Committee Rooms, Anti-Rooms, and possessing a most

**VALUABLE EXTENT OF PREMISES,**

CALCULATED FOR A

## **CHAPEL, BAZAAR,**

Promenade Concert Rooms, Hotel,

OR ANY

## **ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPORTANCE,**

Which, in this populous and respectable Neighbourhood, must be a source of immense pecuniary gain.

## **A NEATLY PLANNED RESIDENCE**

Forms a valuable addition to the Property, which is held for 46 Years at a trifling Ground Rent only;

Also, a well secured LEASEHOLD

**Ground Rent of £2 12s. 6d. per An.,**

AND A

## **SPACIOUS AREA,**

Of near SIXTY FEET SQUARE, upon which COOKE'S AMPHITHEATRE was a few years since erected.

**Which will be Sold by Auction, by**

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# **Mr. GEO. ROBINS,**

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*At the AUCTION MART, LONDON,*

**On THURSDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1839, at 12 o'Clock,**  
**IN THREE LOTS.**

May be viewed until the Sale, and Particulars had on the Premises; of Messrs. JENNINGS and TEASER, Solicitors, 71, Whitechapel Road; at the Auction Mart, and at Mr. GEO. ROBINS' Offices, Covent Garden.  
(WHITING, STRAND.)



## Particulars

### LOT 1.

A

## VALUABLE LEASEHOLD ESTATE

Particularly worthy the attention of Capitalists, as a most

### ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT,

And also from the capability and extent of the Premises, their substantial erection, and desirable situation, affording ample field to

### THE SPECULATOR.

THE PREMISES, which were formerly well known as the

## LEVERIAN MUSEUM,

Are situate No. 3,

## Great Surrey St., Blackfriars' Road,

CLOSE TO THE BRIDGE,

And are, with one or two exceptions only, in very good repair. The Approach is well designed—the external and internal Vestibules forming the central line, on each side of which are the Reading and Committee Rooms; and leading to the

### THEATRE OF THE LATE

## Surrey Literary & Scientific Institution,

Which is of circular form, and spacious Area, the Walls adorned with pleasing Cosmographic Views, and presents an internal arrangement for elegance of design and comfortable arrangement at once most admirable and perfect. There is a circular GALLERY supported by Eight Doric Columns, faced with coloured Marble, the Balustrades formed of the same handsome material. The Accommodation is estimated at

## From 500 to 600 Persons,

But might be further extended, should an intention present itself to form it into

## A CHAPEL.

On the left of the THEATRE, with which it has communication, and also with the Entrance, by a neat Anti-Room, (with a Cellar under a portion of it only), is

## THE LIBRARY, 60 FEET LONG,

And on the right of the Theatre is a Chamber, formerly used as the Laboratory, conveniently planned; this opens to the Committee Room, and again to the Entrance.

IN THE FRONT IS

## A very convenient Dwelling House,

Containing Two Chambers and Water Closet on the UPPER FLOOR.—SECOND FLOOR—Two Bed Chambers with Closets.—FIRST FLOOR—A handsome Front Drawing Room, with Windows to the Ground, also a neat Back Sitting Room.—BASEMENT—A Front Kitchen, large Area, Two Vaults, Privy, Larder, Wine Cellar, and capital Wash-house behind.

As a Museum, or Institution for Literary purposes, as a Chapel, Theatre, Promenade Concert Room, Hotel, or Bazaar, or for any Business requiring a great extent of Building, it is presumed these Premises present attractions of a first-rate character, which will not be lost sight of by the speculator.

The whole of which (together with lot 2) is held under one Lease for a term, of which 46 Years will be unexpired at Michaelmas next, at a Ground Rent of £40 per Annum.

The Gas has been laid on to a very great extent throughout the building, at an enormous expense, for which no additional charge will be made to the purchaser.

### LOT 2.

A WELL-SECURED

## Leasehold Ground Rent of £2 12s. 6d. per Ann.

Arising under a Lease of a small slip of Land forming part of valuable Premises in Upper Ground Street, originally demised to Mr. John Tappen, and now in the possession of a most respectable Tenant; adjoining lot 1 and held under the same Lease.

### LOT 3.

THE ELEGANT THEATRE, COVERING

## A SPACIOUS AREA,

Comprising about 56 Feet Square of valuable Ground, upon which

COOKE'S AMPHITHEATRE

Was, some few years since, constructed, having a Right of Way to Stamford Street. The Erections now upon this portion of the Property will be included in the Purchase.

It is held for a Term, of which Forty-six Years will be unexpired at Michaelmas next, under a Lease comprizing the Three Houses adjoining in the Blackfriars' Road, at a Ground Rent of £38 per Annum, of which £10 per Annum is to be borne by this Property.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE.

**First.**—That the highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and if any dispute arise as to the last or best bidder, the estate shall be immediately put up again to sale.

**Second.**—That no person shall advance less than ten guineas at each bidding, and no bidding to be retracted.

**Third.**—That each purchaser shall immediately pay down a deposit of 20l. per cent. into the hands of Mr. GEO. ROBINS, as earnest and in part of the purchase-money, and sign an agreement for payment of the remainder on or before the 20th day of September next. The ground rents and all outgoings will be cleared by the vendor up to Midsummer last. The purchaser shall be entitled to possession from the time of his completion only, and shall pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the remainder of the purchase-money, if the completion be delayed beyond the time specified.

**Fourth.**—That each purchaser shall have an abstract of the lease under which the property is held, delivered at the expense of the vendors, but the vendors shall not be bound to produce their immediate lessor's or any superior title. The purchaser shall have an assignment of the said premises executed at his own expense. The last receipt for ground rent shall be taken as conclusive evidence of the due performance of the covenants under which the estate is held.

**Fifth.**—That the vendors shall be entitled to retain possession of the lease of the second theatre, forming lot 3, as it relates to other property of greater value, and shall, at the purchaser's expense, enter into the usual covenants for the production, safe custody, and delivering copies thereof to the purchaser. And the purchaser of lot 1 shall be entitled to the possession of the lease of the principal buildings upon gratuitously entering into a similar covenant or covenants to the purchaser of the remainder of the premises comprised therein, such covenant to be prepared by and at the cost of the party requiring it; but the vendors shall be at liberty to retain the leases until the whole of the premises comprised therein are sold, entering into a like covenant in the mean time (if required) for production thereof. That the purchaser of lot 2 shall not be entitled to require any indemnity from the ground rent of the lease under which such lot is held (together with lot 1); and the purchaser of lot 3 shall not be entitled to any indemnity from the vendor of the ground rent of the second theatre (beyond the rent of £10 to be borne by that property), but the whole of such rent beyond £10 per annum shall be borne by the remainder of the property comprised in the same lease, which is of most ample value to secure the same; and all attested copies which may be required, shall be at the purchaser's expense.

**Sixth.**—The auction-duty of acceptance in the posed to be paid by the vendors and purchaser in equal moieties, the purchaser to pay his share thereof at the time of sale.

**Seventh.**—If through mistake any thing is mis-stated or omitted in this particular, such error or errors shall not vitiate the sale, but the vendor or purchaser, as the case may be, shall pay or allow a proportionate sum, according to the average of the whole purchase-money, as a compensation either way.

**Eighth.**—If the purchaser neglect or fail to comply with the above Conditions, the deposit-money shall, at the expiration of the time before limited, be absolutely forfeited to the vendors, who shall then be at full liberty to resell the said estate, either by public or private sale, and if on such resale there shall be any deficiency, the purchaser at this sale neglecting to comply with these Conditions, shall make good such deficiency, with all charges attending such resale, as and for liquidated damages.

**N.B.**—These conditions it will be seen are prepared expressly to prevent delay by an unwilling purchaser. The title is indisputable.





## THE SCHOOLS.

An important feature in the before mentioned Institution will be the establishment of three Day Schools, one for Boys, one for Girls, and one for Infants of both sexes. These schools will be placed under the superintendence of two experienced Masters, selected by a body competent to instruct the girls in all kinds of plain and ornamental needle work. The following tabular view will afford the reader of this Prospectus some idea of the weekly routine of Mental and Physical discipline to which the pupils in this establishment will be subjected.

HOURS.	CLASS.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
Half-past 9 to Half-past 10	1	Arithmetic and Book-keeping.	Arithmetic and Mental Calculations.	Geometry & Mathematics.	Arithmetic and Book-keeping.	Arithmetic and Mental Calculations.
	2	Simple Arithmetic.	Simple Arithmetic.	Simple Calculations.	Simple Arithmetic.	Idem.
Half-past 10 to Half-past 11	1	Geography & Use of the Globes.	Geometry & Mathematics.	Writing.	Geography and the Use of the Globes.	Writing.
	2	Orthography and Reading.	Orthography & Reading.	Idem.	Reading and Object Teaching.	Idem.
Half-past 11 to Half-past 12	1	Writing.	Writing.	Arithmetic and Book-keeping.	Writing.	Geography and the Use of the Globes.
	2	Idem.	Idem.	Orthography & Reading.	Idem.	English Grammar and Object Teaching.
	1	Refrainments.	Refrainments.	Refrainments.	Refrainments.	Refrainments.
	2	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
1 to 2 o'clock	1	Gymnastics.	Gymnastics.	Gymnastics.	Gymnastics.	Gymnastics.
	2	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
2 to Half-past 3	1	English as Written & Spoken.	English Grammar by Object Teaching.	English Grammar and mental exercises.	Reading and exercises in thinking.	Reading.
	2	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
Half-past 3 to Half-past 4	1	Geometry and Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy with Experiments.	Natural Philosophy with Experiments.	Natural Philosophy with Experiments.	Idem.
	2	English Grammar by Object Teaching.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
Half-past 4 to 5	1	Natural Philosophy with Experiments.	Reading & Recitations.	English.	Geometry and Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy with Experiments.
	2	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	English Grammar.	Idem.
5 to Half-past 6	1	Reading and Recitations.	Exercises in Thinking.	Reading.	English Grammar.	General Examination.
	2	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.

These Parents and Guardians who wish their children to receive instruction in the French and German Languages, as well as in Drawing, Reading, and Music will find the Evening Classes already specified above and whereof individuals are invited to attend, as the determining recommendation of present Society will permit and as the case of the Bureau, which various facilities which are to be found in ordinary and extraordinary day schools, they intend to secure some of their children's income. In order to effect this destination the Bureau will, at intervals of time, give a special class of instruction will be adapted to the most appropriate manner will be paid to the Bureau, but, except the case of the Bureau, the Bureau will be to be considered as a separate part of the building appropriated to that purpose, by means of which the pupils will be assisted and their physical development secured; all corporal punishment will be entirely excluded from the school, and the girls will have the advantage of being instructed by the Master being fully convinced that the present system of French education is entirely defective in all respects of teaching, these girls whose education may be instructed in their own way, the improvement of knowledge, in order that they may be enabled to follow the course of study and see any other in the R. A. Public Examination of the Pupils will be held a time in the Year to which their Parents and Friends will be admitted.

### TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, INCLUDING ALL EXPENSES.

	For Month.	For Quarter.
BOYS above 7 Years of Age.	4 0	12 0
GIRLS ditto, Ditto.	4 0	12 0
INFANTS of both Sexes not above 7 years of Age.	2 0	6 0

NB. The Schools will be opened on Monday the 11th of July.

## SOUTH LONDON RATIONAL SCHOOLS, FOR CHILDREN OF EITHER SEX.

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

MR. J. FERRIS.

The attention of Parents and Guardians is particularly directed to these Schools, which will be found to afford a sound practical education at a moderate expense.

The principles upon which these Schools are founded, and the success with which they have been conducted, warrant the proprietor in asserting that he is able to realize the fondest expectations formed of children committed to his care.

The course of Instruction comprises the following subjects—  
**Reading and Recitation.**—The pupils acquire, with ease and pleasure to themselves, a good delivery, a distinct and bold expression, the habit of digesting what is read, and a love of Literature itself.

**Writing.**—The object of Education should be to train the youth into those habits and practices which become the man—the miniature penman is therefore instructed to acquire, as early as possible, a free, legible, and graceful style, and by the penular system pursued this is rendered of easy and certain requirement.

**Arithmetic.**—It is the practice of schools to teach this essential branch of knowledge in a manner which renders it at best uninteresting, frequently repulsive and simplifying, both to the pupil and the tutor—but on the principles adopted in these Schools the pupil learns the art of calculating with facility, and the readiness and correctness of his solutions excite the astonishment and admiration of his friends, and afford a strength to his mental powers which must prove exceedingly useful in any future occupation of life.

**Grammar and Composition.**—The pupil is made to understand the nature of words, with the relation they bear to each other—he is encouraged to express his own ideas in writing and speaking, not only so that he can be understood, but so that he cannot by any possibility be misunderstood. The pupil's style is dictated by the pupil's conception, and care is taken that this is always as comprehensive, accurate, and refined, as the nature of the subject will admit. Thus is imparted to him the power of expressing his ideas with truthfulness, as well as with grace and force.

**Practical Geometry, Mathematics, Logic, &c.**—The pupils are attracted to feel an interest in these sciences by their simple exposition. Divested of useless abstract appendages, and illustrated by every means which the skill of the teacher can invent or ingeniously supply, these higher branches of knowledge are imparted with facility.

**Model Drawing and Practical Perspective.**—Dupuis' method of Drawing from Models is adopted, as taught by Butler Williams, Esq. Hall, under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education, it being deemed the best system at present known. The same success which has attended the instruction in other branches may be confidently anticipated in this department.

**Geography, and the Use of the Globes.**—To teach the human being where he is and what he is, has been justly considered an important branch of education—the attention will therefore be paid to this subject, and Geography rendered intelligible and delightful.

**General Department.**—The strictest possible attention is paid to the general habits of the pupils—order and punctuality are strictly enjoined, at the same time the greatest liberty and freedom of communication with the teacher are encouraged. The morals of the children, and their behaviour to each other, have a due share of attention from the Superintendent, who watches over the whole school, not only in their studies, but also during their play-time. The young ladies are instructed in separate classes and in the same room—this practice being found to give each party deeper interest and pleasure in study, and to incite greater efforts to acquire excellence.

**Needle-work** is taught by the lady who assists in the Infant School.

**Education of Infants.**—The little faculties in this department are carefully and skilfully developed as age permits—every kindness, attention, and care is employed on their efficient training. Parents who are desirous that their children should grow up intelligent and free, moral and happy, should commence the work of education betimes, for the ideas and feelings received during the first six years of existence, materially affect the happiness, and frequently decide the character of maturity.

### OURS OF ATTENDANCE.

From Half-past Nine till Half-past Three.

### TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

To all above 10 years of age.	12 0
Below 10 and under 10.	10 0
Infants.	6 0
Books, Stationery, &c., included.	



# NATIONAL SCHOOLS

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## WEEKLY ROUTINE.

The National Schools of the District of Columbia are open to all children of the District of Columbia, and to all children of foreign birth who are residents of the District of Columbia.

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## WEEKLY ROUTINE.

TIME.	SUBJECT.	TERMS For Single Admission.	TERMS For Quarters.
Sunday Morning at 10.	French Language.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. Drama. - 10.	General Elementary Education.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. Drama. - 11.	Lecture on Musical Topics.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. Afternoon - 4.	Singing on Mauser's Bay.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. Drama. - 6.	Social Tea Party.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. Drama. half-past 7.	Lecture on the National Principles.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Monday & every day half-past 8.	Day Schools for Boys & Girls above seven years.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Monday & every day half-past 8.	Infants.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Monday half-past 8.	Lecture on popular Science.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Tuesday half-past 8.	Drawing.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. half-past 8.	Mathematics.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Wednesday half-past 8.	French.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. Drama. - 8.	Geography and use of the Globe.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Thursday half-past 8.	Drawing.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. Drama. - 8.	German Language.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. Drama. - 8.	Instrumental Music.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Friday half-past 8.	General Amusement.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Drama. Drama. - 8.	Chemistry and the Drama.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.
Saturday half-past 8.	Social Meeting.	- - 26 each.	- - 26 each.

N.B. The COFFEE ROOMS afford all the accommodation usually provided at respectable Coffee Houses.





PTO

# THE FIRST COURSE OF FOUR LECTURES ON HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY,

BY  
**JOHN EPPS Esq. M.D.**

(Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Director of the Royal Jennerian and London  
Vaccine Institution &c.)

ILLUSTRATED BY A SKELETON, PREPARATIONS AND DRAWINGS.

The First Lecture will be delivered on Monday the 29th of August,  
and the remaining three on the 3 following Mondays.

To Commence at Half-past Eight o'clock.

ADMISSION 2d.

## LECTURE I.

Man being who loves information. The world created to gratify this desire. Immense number of natural objects. Arrangement necessary. Mineral. Vegetable, and Animal kingdoms. The characters of each. Animal kingdom.--Life and Motion. Physiology.--The knowledge of the uses of the various parts of the body. The essential importance to all of a knowledge of these uses. The example given by the sisters of Charity in Dublin. Women ought to study these matters. The Bones.--Two points in which they are to be viewed, Protection and Motion. The structure and composition of bone. The causes of Rickets, of Crooked Legs. The SKULL.--The importance of the contents of the skull. The delicacy. The ARCHER form of the skull. The number of bones forming the skull. Their modes of union so as to strengthen. The reason why wounds in the corner of the eye are dangerous. The SPINE.--Its contents. The SPINAL CORD.--Its importance to life. The structure of the spine, as contrived for protection and motion. The VERTEBRÆ. The two uppermost, the Atlas and the Dentata. Their wonderful structure. The motion of the head explained. Impropriety of holding up children by the chin explained. The INVERTEBRATE SUBSTANCE.--Its peculiar character. The recruit. The fact that we are taller in the morning than at night, and the reason why persons appear longer after death. The reason of the bend in old people.

## LECTURE II.

THE RIBS.--Their structure and fastenings. The advantages of their oblique direction. The important parts they protect. Evils of tight lacing in producing many complaints, particularly SPINAL. Dr. Harrison's mode of cure. Have women one rib more than men? The ABDOMINAL WALLS fleshy. --The advantages of this. The HIP JOINT.--Its peculiar structure. The beauty of this joint. The KNEE JOINT, and the difference between it and the Hip Joint. The ANKLE JOINT.--Its beautiful structure. The FOOT.--Michael Angelo's opinion of arches being taken from the bones of the foot justified by an examination of the foot. The SHOULDER JOINT. Contrast of this with the Hip joint; and its suitability for performing the numerous movements of the arm. The FORE ARM; why formed of two distinct bones,--the radius and the ULNA. The BONES OF THE HAND. Why concave internally and convex externally. The means by which the bones are fastened together. The great strength of LIGAMENTS.

## LECTURE III.

THE CHEST.--The parts forming it.--Its contents. 1. The LUNGS.--The structure of the windpipe in man and other animals. The VALVE of the windpipe. The EXPLOTTIS. The BRONCHIAL tubes. The AIR CELLS. 2. The HEART.--The double character of the human heart. The VALVES of the heart. The discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey. The violent opposition to it and to him. Important lesson. Respiration, or breathing, connected with the lungs, the heart, and the chest. Inspiration and expiration explained. The changes in the blood induced by respiration. These changes essential to life. Evil of impediments to such changes. Some impediments noticed. Mechanical tight lacing. Sitting. Learning against a desk. Meditating in a sitting posture. MENTAL. Sitting listening. Sighing explained. The absurdity of punishing children for sighing.

## LECTURE IV.

The advantages from a free expansion of the lungs. The use of crying, hallooing, singing. Singing as a means of preventing consumption. The necessity of ventilation. Evils caused by bad ventilation. The Plague of London. Man's misery remediable and removable by himself. Reasons why persons die at public meetings. The reason why persons sleep at places of worship. Flowers in bed-rooms injurious. Scents in general injurious. The evening scent. The end.

## THE WEEKLY ROUTINE OF THE INSTITUTION.

TIME.	SUBJECT.	TERMS Per Single Admission.	TERMS Per Quarter.
Sunday Morning at 10.	French Language. - - -	- - 2d. each. -	- - - 2s. each. -
Ditto. Ditto. - 10.	General Elementary Education. - - - - -		
Ditto. Ditto. - 11.	Lecture on General Topics	- 6d. Per Month. -	- - - 1s. 6d. - -
Ditto. Afternoon - 4.	Singing on Mainzer's System. - - - - -		
Ditto. Ditto. - - 6.	Social Tea Party.	- - - 2d. - - -	- - - 2s. . . .
Ditto. Ditto. half-past 7.	Lecture on the Rational Principles. - - - -		
Monday & every day except Saturday, - half-past 9. to 4.	Day Schools for Boys & Girls above seven years. Infants. - - - - -	- 4s. Per Month. -	- - - 12s. . . .
Monday half-past -	Lecture on popular Science	- 2s. Per Month. -	- - - 6s. . . .
Tuesday half-past - 7.	Dancing. - - - - -	2d. Single Admission.	- - - 2s. . . .
Ditto. half-past - 8.	Mathematics. - - - -	- 6d. Ditto. -	- - - 2s. . . .
Wednesday half-past 8.	French. - - - - -	- 2s. Per Quarter. -	5s. Admitting to the Festivals second Tuesday in every Month.
Ditto. Ditto. - -	Geography and use of the Globes. - - - - -	- Second Meeting. -	
Thursday half-past - 8.	Drawing. - - - - -	- - - 2s. . . .	
Ditto. Ditto. - -	German Language. - -		
Ditto. Ditto. - -	Instrumental Music. - -		
Friday half-past - 8.	General Amusement. - -		
Ditto. Ditto. - -	Chemistry and the Drama	- - - - -	
Saturday half-past - 8.	Social Meeting. - - -		

N.B. The COFFEE ROOMS afford all the accommodation usually provided at respectable Coffee Houses.



1848

# LECTURES AT THE SOUTH LONDON HALL OF SCIENCE, Blackfriars Road.

On SUNDAY April, 23rd.

**G. A. FLEMING,**  
EDITOR OF THE NEW MORAL WORLD, ON

OVERPOPULATION & EMIGRATION

On Monday 24th, at half-past 7 P.M.

**J. D. HOLM, Esq.**  
ON PHRENOLOGY.

On TUESDAY, 25th.

**W. ELTON, Esq.**

Of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane, on the

GENIUS AND WRITINGS OF SHAKESPEARE,

With Varied and Copied Illustrative effects from the Text.

On WEDNESDAY, 26th.

**J. N. BAILEY,**

ON MESMERISM, WITH

Manifestations and Phrenological Illustrations.

On THURSDAY, 27th.

**Mr. C. SOUTHWELL,**  
ON THEOLOGY.

On SUNDAY, 30th.

**Mr. C. SOUTHWELL,**

ON THE LIFE, CHARACTER & WRITINGS OF R. CARLILE  
IN THE EVENING

**ROBERT OWEN, ESQ.**

ON HOME COLONIZATION.

The Halls may be hired for Public Meetings  
Lectures, Balls, &c.

SOUTH LONDON HALL OF SCIENCE

SOUTH LONDON HALL OF SCIENCE,  
3, Blackfriars' Road.

## MESMERISM.

A COURSE OF SIX LECTURES WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE LARGE  
THEATRE.

On the six following Tuesday Evenings,

BY J. N. BAILEY.

LECTURE I.—Tuesday, October 15th.

**MESMERISM:** Definition of, &c.—Extraordinary nature of the Phenomena—  
Best means of ascertaining their truth—Evidence in favour of the facts—  
Opinions of philosophers: La Place—Cuvier—Colledge—Trentham—  
Agassiz—Orfila, &c.—The phenomena deserve serious consideration—  
Tend to increase our Physiological and Psychological Knowledge—Popu-  
lar opinions which have prevailed almost universally—Influence ascribed to  
the touch of the human hand—Royal touch—Influence of the human eye,  
breath, and saliva.

LECTURE II.—Tuesday, October 24th.

**STOMACH AND FAITH:**—The Stomach a principal centre of nervous  
sympathy—Effects of moral causes upon the Stomach—Opinions of Dr.  
Cullen and Dr. Alison—Cases of John de Foscieri and Henry IV. of  
France—Influence of the mental affections over the bodily secretions—  
Case reported by Dr. Wiedrop—Beneficial effects of mental impressions  
upon the body—Injurious effects—Opinion of Dr. John Garches—Alleged  
influence of the imagination—Nature herself cures diseases—Opinions  
of Hypocritae—Van Helmont—Dr. Nichol—Dr. Lawrence—Sahl—Hun-  
ter—Abernethy—Dr. T. Simpson—Hoffman—Power of volition over the  
organism—Kant—Parsaunt—Boerhaave—Franklin—Benier—Averroes  
—Pudanus—Case reported by Dr. Chryso, &c.

LECTURE III.—Tuesday, October 31st.

**SOMNAMBULISM:** Characteristics of—Natural and artificial compared—  
Cases reported by Van Helmont—Honestus—Henricus ab Heer—Marriot—  
Gassendi—Dr. Pritchard—Martinez—Professor Upham—Macnish—Gal-  
Franklin—Case of Lord Colchester's brother—Case of a French Gentleman  
—Case of the Archbishop of Bordeaux—Case related by Dr. Levasse and  
M. M. Regnier—Case reported by Professor Fodor of Goettingen—Dr. Knoll  
—M. Savignes de la Croix—Lord Monboddo—Dr. Schultz of Hamburg,  
and various other cases.

LECTURE IV.—Tuesday, November 7th.

**CATALYSE AND CATHARTIC:**—Spontaneous Cathartics compared with  
artificial—Case reported by Dr. Jobb—Case of the Jarvis Street Hospital,  
Dublin—Extraordinary case of Jane C. Bider, in America, reported by Dr.  
Baldwin—Case of leucodermatosis observed in South America by M. de  
St. Hilaire—Cases that have recently occurred at Paris—Colonel Gu-  
wood's case.

LECTURE V.—Tuesday, November 14th.

**TRANSFER OF THE FACULTIES FROM THEIR APPROPRIATE ORGANS TO  
THE EPIGASTRIUM, &c.**—Cases reported by Van Helmont—M. Petten-  
Baron de Stombeck—Dr. Bertrand—Tremblours of the Cervicæ—The  
Name of Sautin—Convulsions of St. Medard—Case related by Dr. Frank  
—Case of James McGill—Mentor on the subject by M. Despine.

LECTURE VI.—Tuesday, November 21st.

**THE MESMERIC MEDIUM:**—Its Revelation—Townsend's facts in Mes-  
merism—Three classes of phenomena that prove a mesmeric medium—Sup-  
posed analogy between it and electricity—Opinions of Mesmerists, &c. &c.  
Each Lecture will be illustrated by numerous Novel experiments.

DOOR OPEN AT EIGHT, COMMENCE AT HALF-PAST EIGHT.

Admission—Hall, 2d.—Gallery, 3d.

THE HALLS MAY BE HIRED ON REASONABLE TERMS.  
A Day School for Children of both sexes.

PUBLIC COFFEE AND READING ROOMS.

J. N. BAILEY, 16, THE LANE, FINE ST.

1848.

## MESMERISM

AND

*Mesmeric Phrenology.*

## TWO LECTURES

ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE

**BLACK FRIARS**

OF THE

SOUTH LONDON HALL OF SCIENCE,

(Late the Rotunda.)

**3, BLACK FRIARS ROAD.**

HEAR THE MESSIAH,

BY

**JAMES NAPIER BAILEY.**

The First Lecture will be delivered

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26th,  
and the Second on the following

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd.

The Lectures will commence at half-past Eight o'Clock, and will be  
Illustrated by many Cases of

**MESMERIC PHRENOLOGY.**

The Lecturer invites the

**MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, AND MEN  
OF SCIENCE GENERALLY,**

to attend these Lectures, and then judge for themselves of the reality of the  
phenomena elicited during the magnetic trances of the Patients.

**ADMISSION IS INVITED.**

**ADMISSION TO THE HALL 2d. GALLERY 3d.**

\* \* The Hall may be engaged for Public Meetings, Lectures, Balls, &c.





# Theatre of the Rotunda,

Blackfriars Road (near the foot of the Bridge.)

On MONDAY Evening, May 8th, 1843,

## A COMPANY OF AMATEURS,

(The elite of the Metropolitan Dramatic Clubs) will perform Selections from Lord Byron's Dramatic Poem,

# CAIN, A MYSTERY.

(NEVER BEFORE ACTED)

Cain, Mr. BEVERLEY. Abel, Mr. ALLEN.  
Lucifer, Mr. COOPER. An Angel, Mr. SMITH.  
Adah, wife to Cain, Miss TELFOURD.

Previous to the commencement of Cain, the Overture to GILLAUME TELL.

After which, J. S. Knowles, Esq.'s admired Play,

# VIRGINIUS,

THE LIBERATOR OF ROME.

Appius Claudius Mr. RAMSEY. Caius Claudius Mr. WILEY.  
Numitorius Mr. CURTIS. Lucius Mr. WILSON.  
Virginus Mr. C. SILVER.  
Siccus Dentatus Mr. BELL. Icilius Mr. FITZGERALD.  
Titus Mr. JEFFRY. Servius Mr. CUTLER. Cneius Mr. REED.  
Virginia Miss FORTESCUE.  
Servia Miss WALTER. Female Slave Mrs. ODELL.  
Citizens of Rome—Soldiers—&c. &c.

During the evening the Band will play the OVERTURES TO "TANCREDI" AND "FRA DIAVOLO."  
Mr. ARNOLD will sing an admired Air from "La Sonnambula."

To be followed by an original Poetic Sketch of peculiar interest, written expressly for the occasion by Mr. Robert Buchanan, entitled,

## Socialism, OR THE New Moral World.

The Characters represented will be

A Man, a Woman, their Children. Genius of Socialism.

After which, a Professional Gentleman, of great celebrity, will give, in the character of Silvester Daggerwood,

## IMITATIONS OF LONDON ACTORS!

The Dramatic Entertainments to conclude with Southey's popular Poetic Drama,

# WAT TYLER.

John Ball (the good Priest) Mr. LOUDON. Wat Tyler (the Blacksmith) Mr. FLETCHER.  
Walworth (Lord Mayor) Mr. LESLIE. Piers, Mr. WALTON.  
Tresillian, Mr. NEVILLE. Philpot, Mr. BULWER.  
King Richard the Second, Mr. JENKENS.  
Archbishop, Mr. HOOK.  
Wife to Tyler, Mrs. JONES. Alice (Wat Tyler's daughter) Miss ANGEL.  
Villagers, Peasants, Tax-gatherers, Soldiers, Heralds.

This Play is printed and may be had at the Theatre—price Twopence.

Doors open at half-past 6; begins at 7 o'clock --- Admission by Tickets only,

Which may be had, price (PIT) One Shilling, and (BOXES) Two Shillings each, at the following places:—

1, Bouverie-st., Fleet-st. Mr. Barnes, 29, Gravel-lane, Southwark Mr. Watling's, 429, Strand, near the Adelphi Theatre National Association Hall, Holborn  
1, Shoe Lane, Fleet-st. Mr. Buchanan's, 3, Holywell-st., Strand The Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road Hall of Science, City-rd, Finsbury

AFTER THE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS,

## A GRAND BALL

Will be held in the ELEGANT CIRCULAR DANCING ROOM.

Tickets 1s. each. If taken with a Ticket for the Theatre (either Pit or Box), 6d. only.

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1848  
Stop! Grand Treat for the MILLION

# **NOW OPEN. GRAND SCENIC EFFECT**

And Combination of Art and Mechanism.

The Patronage of the Public being of the first importance, the Proprietors have made every effort to obtain the same, and have succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations in securing the talent of one of the first-rate French Artists from Paris, and splendid Work of Art at the

**ROTUNDA,  
BLACKFRIARS ROAD,  
NEAR BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE,**  
Representing several Historical Groups of

# **MOVING WAX FIGURES, SLAVE MARKET**

Taken from the most exquisite Designs—Comprising the  
AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

This Group of Figures will Represent to the beholders the general Manners, Customs and Habits of that class of people, with a Splendid Panoramic View of Constantinople. This first Part will attract every beholder with admiration and delight.

# **INQUISITION OF SPAIN**

So Justly Notorious for its Horrors and Atrocities.

THIS INTERESTING GROUP REPRESENTS THE

# **TORTURES of the HOLY INQUISITION,**

As it was most hypocritically called, a very beautiful and virtuous young female, the **Lady Jane Bohongula** was beloved by Lorenzo, one of the most departed of the youth of Madrid, she contemptuously refused his alliance, and married another. Lorenzo disgusted with the world, and contemplating **REVENGE** joined the **INQUISITION**, and at length from superior talents, and assumed sanctity became its secretary. Through his meretricious silyness and that of his myrmidons of the order, the excellent Lady Jean was denounced as a **HERETIC** before the **Tribunal**. Picture her horror in beholding in the person of the Secretary her once despised lover. The **Grand Inquisition** upon her continued silence, ordered her to the

# **RACK!**

The **FAMILIERS** are in the act of executing his diabolical commands. The Tortures inflicted surpass all belief, or imagination, and remained to her wretched cell she expired eight days after.

**GROUP 3rd.**

# **FRA DIAVOLO, And the Brigands of Terracina!**

With a beautiful and Splendid Scene Effect of the great PASS and MOUNTAIN of TERRACINA.

To which is lately added in the chamber of Horrors, the exact Likeness of **Harriet Parker**, who was executed at the Old Bailey, for the Murder of Two Children in Golden Lane; also, the Correct Likeness of **Thomas Hale**, the cast taken from their faces one hour after the execution.

The Proprietor in addition to the above, begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general, that at a great expense he has entered into an engagement with that talented performer

**MR. H. HALL,**

# **GREAT WIZARD**

of LONDON, who will give his entertainment of natural Magic, surrounded by his Splendid apparatus.

**PROGRAMME:**

**For Monday, Wednesday and Friday.**

CARDS, EX-  
POSURE of the  
SORT LA  
COUPE, USED  
BY LORD DE  
ROUSE AT  
WHIST.



**The  
Flying  
Ring.**

THE EGG  
of BELZEE-  
BUB, AND  
THE FAIRY  
CARRIER.

The Reef Knot  
or Mariner  
Puzzled.

The Newly In-  
vented Flying  
Block of Wood

Shower  
of Sweets.

# **THE MAGNETIC MILL!**

Programme for Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday:

THE MYSTERIES OF THE HAT THAT HAS BEEN TO  
**HAMPTON COURT.**

The Flying Card, The Pistol Trick, Time Waits for no Man,  
Dancing Half Crowns, Napoleon's Plane.

THE INVISIBLE PRINTER.

Heer **DOBLER'S** celebrated Trick of Water & WINE.

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# **EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS ROTUNDA, BLACKFRIARS ROAD.**



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In Chancery.

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THOSE

# LEASEHOLD PREMISES

WITH A

## RESIDENCE,

FORMERLY THE

SURREY LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION,

NOW KNOWN BY THE NAME OF

# THE ROTUNDA,

SITUATE IN

**GREAT SURREY STREET, NEAR BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE,**

COMPREISING, BESIDES NUMEROUS SPACIOUS ROOMS,

## A THEATRE.

Of circular form, capable of holding about SIX HUNDRED PERSONS. The Premises are calculated for a

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Held under Lease for a Term, of which 35½ years were unexpired at Lady-day, 1850, at a Ground Rent of £40, and now let at Rents amounting to £4 per week. A

## SMALL SLIP OF GROUND,

On the North side of the above Premises, is underleased at the Yearly Rent of £2 12s. 6d., thereby reducing the above Ground Rent to £37 7s. 6d. per annum.

**THE WHOLE WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION.**

With the approbation of William Brougham, Esq., one of the Masters of the said Court, pursuant to Decree dated the 9th day of June, 1848,

BY

# Mr. GEORGE HAINES

IN ONE LOT,

On the Premises, on Monday, May 27th, 1850, at One o'Clock.

The Premises may be viewed between the hours of Eleven and Two, and printed Particulars may be had (*gratis*) on the Premises; at the said Master's Chambers, in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane; of Messrs. BRUNDRETT, RANDALL, & SIMMONS, Solicitors, 10, King's Bench Walk, Temple; Messrs. JOHNSON, SON, & WEATHERALL, Solicitors, 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple; Messrs. WILKINSON, GURNEY, & STEVENS, Solicitors, 2, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street; Messrs. VINCENT & RANDALL, Solicitors, 8, Castle Street, Holborn; and at the Offices of Mr. GEORGE HAINES, 12, Grosvenor Street West, Eaton Square.

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## Particulars, &c.

OF A

# LEASEHOLD ESTATE,

SITUATE AT

No. 3, GREAT SURREY STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD,

FORMERLY USED AS THE

SURREY LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION,

AND COMPRISING

A noble and capacious Theatre or Rotunda, with domed and skylighted roof, a Gallery, supported by eight columns of the Doric order, faced with coloured marble, with a balustrade of the same material, and estimated to accommodate from **Five Hundred to Six Hundred Persons.**

The Theatre is approached by a wide entrance with vestibule, on either side of which are two rooms, each 86 ft. long, by 16 ft. wide, formerly used as

## COMMITTEE AND READING ROOMS.

Communicating with the Theatre. Also communicating with the Entrance (by a Lobby), is a lofty room, 54 feet long, formerly used as

## THE LIBRARY,

And on the right of the Theatre is a long room, also opening to the Entrance. In the front is

# A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE,

CONTAINING,

**On the Upper Floor**—Three Bed Chambers. **Second Floor**—A front Sitting Room, and back Bed Chamber. **First Floor**—A front Sitting Room, with ornamental marble Chimney-piece, and a Back Room. **Basement**—Front Kitchen, large front Area with Two arched Vaults, and eight of stone steps from Street, and a Back Kitchen.

The Gas Fittings and the several Fixtures and Fittings-up belonging to the Premises, are to be taken by valuation in the usual way.

The arched opening and doorway in the party wall between the Library and New Rotunda or Circus, may be bricked up by the Purchaser, if desired.

## CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The highest Bidder shall be the Purchaser, and if any dispute arise between two or more Bidders, the property shall be immediately put up again at the last preceding bidding, and no person shall retract his or her bidding, or advance less than £10 at each bidding.
  2. The Purchaser shall, at his or her own expense, obtain and confirm the Master's Report of purchase on or before the 10th day of June, 1850; or in default thereof, the Plaintiff's Solicitor shall be at liberty to obtain and confirm the same at the expense of the Purchaser, and the Purchaser shall, on or before the 6th day of July, 1850, pay his or her Purchase Money into the Bank in the name, and with the privy of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to be there placed to the credit of the first above-mentioned Cause, and shall be entitled to the possession or Rents of the Property, as from the 26th day of June, 1850; and if from any cause whatever default shall be made in such payment, the Purchaser shall pay Interest at the rate of £4 per Cent. per Annum, on his or her Purchase Money, from the said 6th day of July, 1850, to the day of payment of such Purchase Money, into Court, whenever that may be.
  3. Subject to these Conditions, the Vendors shall, at their own expense, deliver to the Purchaser or his or her Solicitor, an Abstract of Title to the Property within seven days from the Sale, and all objections to Title (if any), shall be delivered in writing to Messrs. Brundrett and Co., the Vendors' Solicitors, within fourteen days after the delivery of the Abstract; and if the Purchaser shall make or permit in any objection which the Vendors shall be unable to remove, then notwithstanding any intermediate negotiation or offer for the purpose of removing or compromising any objection, the Vendors shall be at liberty, by notice in writing under their hands, at any time afterwards to vacate the Sale so, and contract with, the Purchaser, without compensation, unless such Purchaser or his or her Solicitor shall, within seven days after such Notice, signify his or her intention in writing to waive, and shall accordingly waive, such objection to the Title.
  4. The Lessee's Title, in either of the original or renewed Lease of the Property, or any recitals therein respectively, shall not be required, or inquired into; and the Purchaser shall, if necessary, be satisfied with what purports to be a Copy of the original Lease, and an attested Copy of the Counterpart of the renewed Lease, no better evidence having at present been obtained; and Copies of these Documents being produced at the Sale, the Purchaser shall be considered to have express Notice of the contents thereof, and shall not be entitled to object on account of the same, or on account of any of the Insurance or Repairing provisions of such Lease or Leases not having been duly observed, or not having been duly kept up in any underlease; and the production of the Receipt for the last payment of Rent of the Property shall be taken as conclusive evidence of the performance or waiver of any breach of the Lessee's or under-Lessee's Covenants in the existing Lease or Underlease to the time of completing the Purchase, and no evidence to the contrary shall be received or allowed, it being the intention that the Purchaser shall, in these respects, stand in the same position as those now interested under the existing Lease of the Property, quiet possession having been held under that and the original Lease, since the date thereof, in 1787.
  5. The Purchaser shall, at his own expense, prepare the necessary assignment or other assurance of the Property, which shall contain the usual Covenant to indemnify against Rent and Covenants, in respect of the purchased Premises (whether actually necessary or not); and the Vendors being Incumbrancers or Trustees only, no Covenants for Title shall be required.
  6. All Attested Office or other Copies, or Abstracts of, or Extracts from, Deeds, Wills, Chancery Proceedings, Administrations, or other Documents, and all information concerning the same, and all Certificates, Declarations, and other evidence that may be required for supporting or evidencing the Title not in the Vendors' possession, and any legal Estate outstanding, shall be got in, procured, made, and done, by and at the expense of the Purchaser requiring the same; and the Abstract shall not be considered defective by reason of the same, or notice thereof not being included therein; and the Purchaser shall, if desired, take the Report or Reports, or finding of the Master in the said Causes, or any Evidence brought in before him, as conclusive Evidence of any matters therein or thereby reported, found, or shown.
  7. If any error or misstatement shall be discovered in these Particulars or Conditions, the same shall not vacate the Sale, but a compensation or equivalent shall be given or taken as the case may require—to be settled by the Master in case the parties differ about the same.
- Lastly, If the Purchaser shall neglect or fail to comply with these Conditions, the Vendors shall, with the sanction of the Court or Master, be at liberty to resell the Property by Public Auction or Private Contract, and the deficiency (if any) occasioned by such second Sale, together with all charges and expenses attending the same, shall, immediately after such second Sale, be made good to the Vendors by the Purchaser making default at this present Sale, and in case of non-payment, shall be recoverable as, and for, liquidated damages, and it shall not be necessary for the Vendors previously to tender an Assignment to such Purchaser; and any profit from such second Sale shall belong to the Vendors.



# ROTUNDA

Near Blackfriars Bridge.

THE 1851

## GREAT GOLIAH

**37 STONE in WEIGHT!**

(14 lbs. to the Stone.) **Six Fingers on each Hand, and Six Toes on each Foot!**

## THE DEVONSHIRE DWARF

**45 lbs. in WEIGHT.**

**TO BE SEEN ALIVE.**

MASTER DANIEL HARTLEY, the

## MODERN GOLIAH

*The Greatest Wonder in the World.*

This truly Wonderful Production of Nature is a native of Preston, in Lancashire, and although now but 24 years of age, is not less than 5ft. 10in. in height, and is the astonishing weight of **37 Stone**, (14lbs. to the st.) or 518 lbs.; measures round his body 7 ft. 6 in.; round his thigh 41 in.; When three days old, he weighed 33 lbs.; at the age of 14 months, he weighed 63 lbs., and could then carry 28 lbs. with ease. At the age of 9 years he weighed 15 st., and could then easily raise four 50lb. weights above his head; since which period he has been daily and rapidly increasing in height, size, and strength. What renders him so much more remarkable is his being possessed of the same wonderful attributes which marked the Giants of the olden time, viz: that of having **Six Fingers on each Hand, and Six Toes on each Foot!** for as we read in Holy Scriptures, 2nd Book of Samuel, Chap. xxi. v. 20—That in those days the race of Giants were born with Six Fingers on each Hand, and Six Toes on each Foot, the same as is now to be seen in the person of Master Daniel Hartley. He is also Double Jointed, possessed of excellent symmetry, pleasing features, solid flesh, with a very fair skin, and is acknowledged to be the greatest prodigy of nature ever seen.

As a contrast to the Modern Goliath, there is the

## DEVONSHIRE DWARF.

Mr. Thomas Bartlett, the Man in Miniature.

This extraordinary little gentleman (father of two children) is a native of Buckland Brewer, in Devonshire; he is 35 years of age, and the exceedingly small weight of 45 lbs., measuring 36 inches in height, beautifully proportioned, has pleasing features, and remarkably intelligent and well educated, and when exhibited with the Modern Goliath, they are acknowledged to be the greatest curiosities Nature ever produced, the Giant of 24 being nearly **Fourteen times as large as the Man of 35.**

In addition to the above, will be exhibited two Natural Curiosities, consisting of

**A LIVE ARMADILLO,**

**WONDERFUL SHEEP, Alive.**

With 6 perfect Legs & 4 Shoulders,

Produced by Mr. SPICKER LEEDS, KENT.

**ADMISSION ONE PENNY.**

Private Families admitted by giving One Hour's Notice.

J. W. FEELE'S, Steam Machine, 79, New Cat, Lambeth.

1851. 2nd.

## COME AND SEE!

ONE OF THE GREAT

## WONDERS OF THE WORLD

**At the King's Arms,  
Blackfriars Road,**

TWO DOORS FROM STAMFORD STREET.

## MARE and FOAL

*To be seen Alive!*

The Foal has but Three Legs; the near Leg has a cloven Foot, with a small Cow's-Hoof growing from the Fetlock joint; is in perfect health, and very playful.

**Charge only One Penny.**





1854

**The Public**  
are respectfully informed that they may obtain a  
**SPLENDID**  
**CULLODION LIKENESS**  
Mounted in a handsome Frame and warranted not to fade  
or change colour, for the trifling sum of  
**1s 6d to 2s 6d.**  
Time of Sitting, One Minute. State of Weather No  
Importance.  
Taken daily between the hours of 10 & 4.  
**At the Rotunda, Blackfriars Road,**  
The Art Taught. Terms moderate.

**CLOSING OF THE ROTUNDA.**—This extensive building, which has so many quarters attracted so much of the public attention on account of the extraordinary proceedings that have taken place within its walls, after having been for a great many years made use of as a penny theatre or "gilt" as they are generally called by their frequenters, was closed on Wednesday night, with an intimation that the building would not be re-opened as a place of amusement, unless with the sanction of the license of the magistrates. The premises, which are of very considerable extent, have been for a great many years in the most ruinous and tumble-down condition, and almost every portion of the wooden flooring has been pulled up at different times, and a very general impression prevailed that the whole building would some day fall to the ground. The present license made several applications to the Stoney magistracy, at their quarterly meeting, for a license to carry on theatrical entertainments at the Rotunda, but they were invariably refused, the magistrates considering, in the first place, that no such additional place of entertainment was required in the neighbourhood; and secondly, that they ought not to grant a license to a place that was openly carried on as a theatre in defiance of the law. The proprietor, therefore, it appears, has come to the conclusion that it would be advisable for him to close the premises; and it is said that he intends to carry out some extensive repairs upon the premises, and convert the building into a regular theatre, and then to make a fresh application for a license.

Henry Alois Lemaire, a Frenchman, renewed an application to the Stoney magistracy for a license for the Rotunda, in the Blackfriars road, under the name of the Royal Alden.

Mr. Knapp reported the application; Mr. Joyce opposed on behalf of Mr. W. Cooke, the license of the Surrey Theatre; Mr. Newtham for the license of the Surrey, Moore, Sherwood and Ormston; Mr. Lilley for the license of the Victoria; and Mr. Charnock for Mr. Morton, the proprietor of Canterbury Hall.

The memorial of the applicant was signed by a number of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and it also set forth that after the magistrates had refused him a license at the last meeting he immediately closed the premises at considerable loss, and that if a license were now granted he would do all in his power to conduct the establishment in an orderly and respectable manner.

Mr. Joyce addressed the Court, and said that Mr. Lemaire had made many applications for a license, all of which had been refused; and he had taken a defiant course, and kept the place open as a "penny-gilt," in spite of the magistrates. These additional pieces of amusement had been licensed since Mr. Lemaire first applied; and the Rotunda was not only unnecessary, but would be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Mr. NEWTHAM, in support of the opposition by the license of the Surrey Theatre, said it appeared to him that the present application was quite unnecessary; and that, after so many refusals by the magistrates, the applicant ought not to persevere and put parties to the expense of an opposition. He thought it right to state that when Mr. Lemaire applied for a license last year considerable surprise was felt at some of the signatures that appeared in favour of granting the license, and among those was that of Mr. Pollitt, the member for the borough. He should not be justified in stating under what circumstances that signature was obtained, but he would inform the Court that on the present occasion Mr. Pollitt had signed a petition against the granting of the license. He said that, although he could not give any evidence with reference to the name of Mr. Pollitt, he was in a condition to show the Court how signatures to this sort of petitions were obtained in a great many instances.

Mr. F. G. WYNN, a tradesman residing in the Blackfriars-road, was then examined, and stated that last year he signed the petition of Mr. Lemaire for a license for the Rotunda, and he did so under the following circumstances:—One morning when he was engaged in his shop a gentleman came in and introduced himself to him very politely and said that he wanted him to sign a petition for the "abolition" of the Rotunda; he said he would do so very willingly, and immediately signed the petition without looking at it, and the gentleman went out of the shop evidently very well pleased. (Laughter.) He discovered afterwards, very much to his annoyance, that he had signed a petition in favour of a license being granted. (A roar of laughter.) He certainly should not have signed the petition if he had known the real object, because he considered the place was a nuisance to the whole neighbourhood.

By Mr. KNAPP.—Witness was quite sure he did not mistake the word "application" for "abolition." (Disseminated laughter.) Believed the Rotunda had been closed during the present year.

Mr. LILLEY and Mr. CHARNOCK then addressed the Court, and the last-mentioned learned counsel caused a good deal of laughter by his observations upon the entire absence of the requirement for such a place of amusement in the neighbourhood. He said he had himself seen a lot of little ragged urchins, children and children, pushing into the Rotunda to see *Ole, or Three-Fingered Jack*; or the *Murder of Hamlet*, and such a place was only calculated to cause the commission of crime, and could not answer any real purpose of amusement or recreation.

The COURT unanimously refused the license.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of the day, gave notice that at the next session the rules of the Court with reference to licensing places of amusement would be altered in this respect; that in future those persons who desired to take a license of a license for music and dancing would have to give the same notice as though it were an original application.





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# PAUL PRY.



The Inquisitive, Quizzical, Satirical, and Whimsical Epitome of Life as It Is.

No. 16.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Price One Penny.



THE ROTUNDA, BLACKFRIAR'S ROAD.

We have, upon more than one occasion, directed the attention of our readers to those dens of juvenile depravity and idleness—the "Penny Gaffs," and "Dukers" of the metropolis—which have ever been harbours, where the furies—come—in flocked. They are chiefly found in the vicinity of the lowest and most filthy neighbourhoods; being almost entirely supported by the offspring of the industrious classes, and that miserable section of society—the youthful thieves. Strange to say, these vile, wretched, filthy holes, flourish, despite of the law; and, so fast as they are suppressed in one quarter, spring up in another—and, as everything else, relating to law, find a means, at least for a time, to escape its pains and penalties.

One of the most remarkable, and probably one of the oldest of the "Gaffs," is the "Rotunda," in the Blackfriar's Road, which has recently changed its title, to the more machine one, of the "Royal Albert." For several years, this place which, from its size and the manner in which it is conducted, is in every respect a minor theatre, except that it does not possess a licence—and all pieces are consequently played in dumb show, as at Sadler's—has enjoyed a very considerable amount of patronage from the persons at the water-side, the boys from the factories in the neighbourhood, the entertainers from the New Cut; and the "Flash Boys," from the more distant localities of Sadler's Hall, Kent Street, and Lambeth Palace Works.

The "Rotunda" has, since its first erection, always been, when open, a notorious place. It was within its walls that the Rev. Robert Taylor, erected the "Devil's Pulpit," and gave utterance to his anti-theological sermons. In the policy days of Socialism, it was a Hall of Science, devoted to the spread of the Communistic Doctrines of Robert Owen. Many years ago, it opened as a Circus, and subsequently as a "Bathhouse for Poor Philosophers"; and, in fact, for a variety of other purposes—all of which rest with but indifferent success.

It was not until the present proprietor, a Mr. Lemaire, took the "Rotunda," that it could really be called a paying entertainment; and, though we object, on principle, to such dens of illegality being open, we must

admit the justice to say, that he has extremely endeavored to give a better and less objectionable entertainment, than the general run of "Penny Gaffs." Mr. Lemaire has made every attempt to get the place looked—but without effect. His applications have been supported by a body of respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood—and, as vigorously and occasionally exposed, by another section of them. The position held by Mr. Lemaire with regard to the law, is certainly a very anomalous one, and ought, in our opinion, to be altered. If he is not weary of receiving a licence, then he ought not to be permitted to keep open at all; but if on the other hand, no immediate objection can be offered to the granting of one, the authorities should bring his system of management within their own jurisdiction; and withdraw their support whenever they see fit, compelling him, at the same time, to close the portals of the "Royal Albert." One step or the other ought to be taken.

As we stated before, the "Royal Albert" is situated in the Blackfriar's Road, at the foot of the Bridge. There are no bills announcing the nature of the performance; and we enter through a plain, unpretending doorway. Having paid the charge for admission, which varies from one penny to three-pence, we passed to what may be called the Theatre; passing on the way, several ante rooms, in one of which are stalls, whilst another is used for a waiting room, for those who arrive after the entertainment has commenced; and, one too, to see the whole; or to prevent the great procession, in the event of the theatre being already full. Passing through this room, we went our way up stairs to the boxes; and we are at once brought into the presence of a vast forest of heads, which, for the most part, are placed upon the shoulders of young people of both sexes—whose eyes have already started for its work. Some of the little girls whom we saw, could not have exceeded from twelve to fourteen years of age, whilst many of the boys were of nearly mature years. From those, the most blasphemous and disgusting expressions freely flowed, and it is quite evident from their familiarity, that they were adepts of the house.

The atmosphere is stifled and thick in the extreme,

and the odious fumes arising from the odours of "stink" tobacco, and fish, are sufficient to stagger the fragile brain. In our opinion, the Local Board should not allow such things to exist. If they want to chase a rascal, they should visit the "Royal Albert," where smoking is not, done or less than slightly; and they will find plenty of work, to occupy their attention for a time.

With respect to the entertainment, it is of a character scarcely a trifling description. The principals were a Miss Norman, very handsomely clothed by the audience, "Fanny Pat," who indulged in a wretched comedy; and some other actors. "I Love My Neighbour," was a comedy which clearly proved that, the very name of the "Glimpse of the Light," that of the "Merry Banquet." She was, of course, married—they are all called upon to sing a second time, on the piano-forte, but at last, and a full, and cheerful end.—"The Bird to Give the Hand," is most reprehensible; venturing the juvenile persons of British art, to tamper too with the "Loving-Chain," and every child's feelings. The Comic songs, Mr. Powell, is a most delicate personage; and has the capacity to improvise in a very satisfactory style. He looked, for all the world, like a native of a foreign, suggested to sing the "Old Hundred," or a "Ragtime for the Deaf." The singing (?) is followed by a ballad, in which Madame Schmidt, Mrs. Nathan, and the remarkably high, atmospheric; or a solo-drama of action, all blue-ink, and red and throat incident—which is received with tremendous applause by the dirty boys and girls.

There can be but little doubt that Mr. Lemaire is a very successful, independent personage; and that he is realizing large profits by his industry. But it is, nevertheless, a most atrocious thing that, these children should be permitted to attend places of this description, without the presence or sanction of their parents. Immoral, lawless, and well disposed they may be, they are sure to become associated with other characters, by whom they cannot fail to be contaminated. The "Rotunda Gaff" has been closed; why not the Blackfriars? It would be a blessing to the community were all such holes closed away.



