Illustrated Guide TO THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

First Edition.] FOR THE YEAR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, 1851. [Price Sixpence.

History of London.

ANCIENT historians have transmitted various records respecting the origin of the metropolis, but it has never been disputed that it was founded prior to the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar. Its founders were invaders from Belgium, called Trinobantes, a name which signifies, 'the inhabitants of a new city.' The Trinobantes, however, were not established in Britain at the time of the first Roman invasion. They were then at war with the Britons, and this circumstance induced them the more willingly to submit to the Romans. In the reign of Claudius, on the second invasion of the Romans into Britain, the Trinobantes again submitted to the invaders; but they soon became weary of their new masters, joined in the general revolt of the Britons, under Boadicea, and shared very deeply in the miseries of their insurrection. When the Romans obtained possession of the city and country of the Trinobantes, it was much frequented by them, on account of the excellence of its soil and climate, and the many advantages of its situation. The Romans first planted a colony, consisting of veterans of the 14th legion, at Camalodanium, the present Malden, in Essex; and they afterwards took possession of London and Verulam, now called St. Albans. That sagacious people, in observing the admirable situation of the capital, for health and commerce, gave it the name of Londinium, and from its grandeur, afterwards that of Augusta, in addition to its primitive appellation. With regard to its situation, it extended along the northern bank of the river Thames. This forest, even as late as the reign of Henry II., covered the northern vicinity of London, and was filled with wild beasts. The city was defended by two ditches, one formed by the creek which ran along Fleet ditch, the other known by the name of Walbrook. The south side was guarded by the Thames, and the north protected by the forest. While under the dominion of the Romans, London was governed by Roman laws, administered by delegates sent annually from Rome. The inhabitants of London being a mixture of Romans and Britons, were not permitted to have laws of their own. In the reign of Nero, as Tacitus informs us, London was a city famous for the great conflux of merchants, and her extensive commerce. No fewer than seven of the fourteen journals, or *Itinera*, of Antoninus, begin or end at London, which tends to prove that this city was the capital of Britain in the time of the Romans. The general imports and exports of the island were considerable. The exports, even in those days, consisted of corn, cattle, gold, silver, iron, hides, slaves, and dogs which excelled in the chase, together with most excellent horses; the imports were salt, earthenware, various articles manufactured in brass, harness, and toys of glass. London was first walled with hewn stone and bricks, by the Roman emperor, Constantine the Great, in the year 368. The wall formed an oblong-square, in compass about three miles, with seven principal gates. These fortifications began with a fort near the present site of the Tower, and was continued along the Minories, behind Houndsditch, across Bishopsgate-street, and southward to Aldersgate, Newgate, and thence to Ludgate, terminating with another fort near Blackfriars. Another wall ran from thence, near the river side, along Thames-street, and extended to a fort on the eastern extremity. Constantine made London a bishop's see, and also established a mint in it, as is evident from some of his coins. In the year 426, the Romans being reduced to extremities at home, withdrew their troops from Britain, advising the Britons to arm in their own defence, and trust to their own indomitable valour. During the civil wars of the Saxons with each other, the Londoners had the address to continue neuter; and in 819, when all the Saxon kingdoms fell under the power of Egbert, London became the metropolis of England. In 849, the Danes entered the Thames with 250 ships, plundered and burnt the city, and massacred the inhabitants. The barbarians returned two years afterwards with a fleet of 350 sail, but on landing, most of their troops were cut to pieces by King Ethelwold. Alfred the Great restored the city to its former liberties and beauty, rebuilt its walls, and expelled the Danish invaders who had settled there. But in 893 this prince had the *mortification* to see his capital reduced to ashes by an accidental fire, which could not be extinguished, as the houses were all built of wood. The walls of the city, however, remained uninjured, and continued to afford the same protection as before. The houses were soon rebuilt, and the city divided into *wards*. Alfred also instituted the office of *sheriff*, and this was the origin of the order of the magistracy, afterwards settled by the citizens of London, in the person of the justice or governor of the city; in the sheriff, and in the subordinate magistrate placed at the head of a ward, and analogous to the present title of alderman. London was a second time almost reduced to ashes by an accidental fire; and it had scarcely recovered from this calamity, when a third fire in 1086 destroyed the richest part of the city, together with the cathedral church of St. Paul.

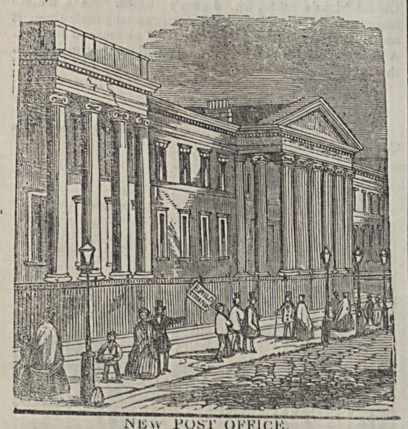
During several ages the city was oppressed by the infringement of its charter, and the exactions of the kings of England, especially those of Henry III. Under the succeeding reigns, however, as the liberties of the people were augmented, so the privileges, opulence and power of the citizens of London increased, until they became a kind of balance to the power of the crown of England itself. Riots, indeed, were not unfrequent, but nothing happened which materially affected the welfare of the city, till the reign of Charles II, when in 1665 the metropolis was ravaged by the most dreadful plague ever known. During the months of July, August, and September, no less than 80,000 persons died; and in the year immediately following viz., 1666, was totally destroyed by a fire, which began on the 2nd of September, continued three days, and destroyed 400 streets, containing 87 parish churches, and 13,000 houses. The calculation of the damage done by this dreadful conflagration, amounted to £10,689,000. From this calamity, London however, soon recovered, and by the activity and perseverance of its inhabitants, it soon became more magnificent than before. The streets were *widened, and the houses rebuilt on a more extensive plan. In the aggregate, it at present contains a population of 2,300,000; it possesses upwards of 300,000 houses, the rental of which exceeds £9,000,000; it has 15,000 streets, squares, lanes, courts, and alleys, which extend, in length, about 18 miles, and in breadth, about 7. it contains 10 docks, 8 bridges, 8 water companies, 9 railway stations, 7 cemetries, 6 public parks, 340 churches and chapels, 370 dissenting chapels, 250 public schools, 550 public offices, 14 prisons, 8 police offices, and 24 theatres.*

London truly is a great place, well worthy of inspection, and the sight seeker who would explore its splendours will find them glittering in his path as profusely as the daisies that deck the green meadows of earth.

The Illustrated Guide TO THE SIGHTS OF LONDON is chiefly published to enable foreigners and country visitors to the metropolis to examine its general promenades—its national establishments—its places of popular resort and amusement—its public edifices, and its historical curiosities in the short space of one week. It presents to the eye at a glance, and and on a single sheet, a vivid panorama of all that is worth seeing. Strangers are recommended to make their starting point on the

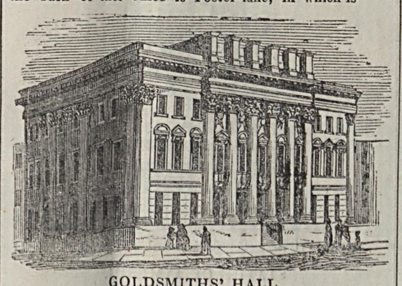
First Day

from St. Paul's Cathedral. This magnificent building has attained such celebrity all over the world, that, in an enumeration of the religious temples of Europe, it is always mentioned as second to St. Peter's at Rome. It stands upon two acres of ground. The length of the cathedral, from east to west, within the walls, is 500 feet; its breadth from north to south, 286 feet; and the circuit of the entire building, 2,292 feet; the height to the top of the cross, 404 feet; the circumference of the ball (in which 12 persons have been known to sit) 19 feet; the height of the cross, 30 feet. The west front, (as seen in the engraving) towards Ludgate-street, is extremely noble. The portico, forming the grand entrance, consists of twelve Corinthian columns, with an upper portico of eight columns of the composite order, supporting a sculptured pediment. The entablature represents the history of St. Paul's conversion, in basso-relievo, by Francis Bird. The principal objects of interest are the whispering gallery, the geometrical staircase, the clock-work, and the great bell; the crypts or vaults, and the original model formed from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The whispering gallery takes its name from the well-known reverberation of sounds, so that the softest whisper is accurately and loudly conveyed to the ear, at the distance of 100 feet, the diameter of the room in this part. The bell which strikes the hours is distinguishable from every other in the metropolis, and has been heard at the distance of twenty miles. The whole expense of building St. Paul's Cathedral, did not exceed a million and-a-half. Leaving this noble pile by the northern portico, we wend our way to the north-east extremity of the churchyard, and crossing at the end of Cheapside, we perceive nearly opposite to us, the



NEW POST OFFICE,

Situate in the open street, called St. Martin's-le-Grand, and which is confessedly, one of the finest specimens of architecture in the metropolis. This magnificent structure was commenced in 1825, from designs by R. Smirke, Esq. and completed in 1829. It is 400 feet in length, and 80 in depth. The portico is 70 feet in breadth, and 20 feet in depth. It consists of six columns of Portland stone, resting on pedestals of granite, and supporting a triangular pediment. Under the great hall is a tunnel conveyance of letters from one department of the office to another. At the back of this office is Foster-lane, in which is

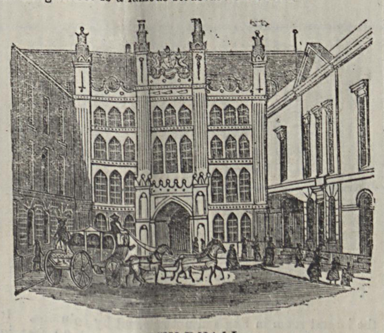


GOLDSMITHS' HALL,

One of the many handsome edifices which adorn London. It is erected in the Italian style, from designs by S. Hardwicke, Esq. Turning into Cheapside we behold on the left, at No. 113, the large establishment of Messrs. Reeves and Sons, the celebrated Water Color Manufacturers, who have brought the process of Water-Color making to the highest state of perfection. Nearly opposite, on the south side, stands the church of

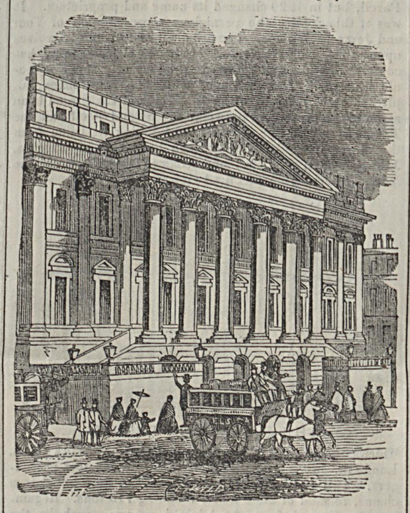
ST. MARY-LE-BOW,

a masterly design of Sir Christopher Wren. It was erected in the year 1673 on the ground of a former edifice destroyed by the great fire of London. At the bottom of King-street is a famous structure called the



GUILDHALL

of the City of London. This Hall, built and paved with stone, is 153 feet long, 48 broad, and 55 feet high. It is capable of containing 7000 persons, and is used for the civic feasts, for the election of members of parliament, and city officers, and for all the meetings of the livery and freemen. Beneath the west window are the celebrated colossal figures of Gog and Magog, intended to represent a Saxon and an ancient Briton. The monuments in the Hall are worthy inspection, particularly those erected at the expense of the City to the memory of Nelson, Pitt, and Beckford, the latter a lord mayor, whose spirited reply to George III. is engraved beneath. We are now immediately upon a noble building which is not inaptly termed

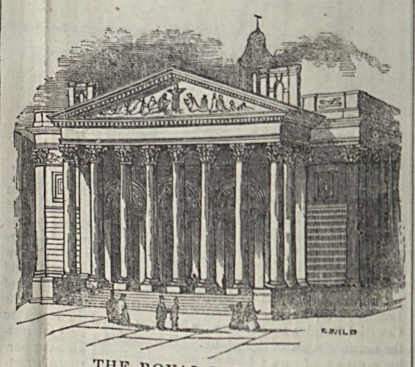


THE MANSION HOUSE,

the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. From its massive style and vast extent, it makes a magnificent appearance: a wide and lofty portico, composed of six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with two pilasters at each side, forms the chief ornament of the front. The pediment of the portico is adorned with sculpture designed by Sir R. Taylor, emblematical of the wealth and grandeur of the city. Crossing the road we are attracted by the splendid and unique appearance of one of the most elegant structures in London, viz. the

BANK OF ENGLAND,

which was erected at various periods, but was finished in its present beautiful style by the late Sir John Soane. One portion of it is an exact copy of the temple at Tivoli. The exquisite arch of entrance to the bullion court, is a model of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome. The chief cashier's office is in imitation of the temple of the sun and moon at Rome. The Bank of England was first incorporated by act of parliament in 1694. The site of this national emporium of wealth once formed part of the bed of the river Thames. Passing the Stock Exchange, in Capel Court, we now inspect

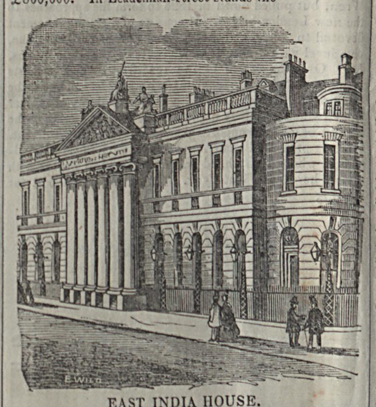


THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

and nothing can surpass the grandeur of this building. Prior to 1556, London had no place wherein merchants might meet. This was complained of in such terms by Sir Thomas Clough, the agent of Sir Thomas Gresham, at Antwerp, (then the Emporium of Europe) that his employer resolved to remove the reproach at his own expense. The City of London, however, purchased the ground, and in 1556 Sir Thomas commenced the building, then called the *Bourse*, and composed of brick. It was completed in the following year, and in 1570 was visited in great state by Queen Elizabeth. Being consumed by the fire of 1666, a second Exchange was built by Sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of £100,000. On the 1st of January 1838, this was burnt to its foundation. The first stone of the present edifice was laid by Prince Albert, January 17, 1842. It was opened for business October 28, 1844, by the Queen and Prince Albert, and the former, in imitation of Queen Elizabeth, caused the heralds to proclaim the building, with sound of trumpet, "Royal Exchange." In the quadrangle is a marble statue of Queen Victoria, and in the open space of the west front is an equestrian one, in bronze, of the Duke of Wellington, cast by Chantrey, from the metal of guns taken by Wellington in several of his victories. In a direct line with King-street, at the bottom of Queen-street, is

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE,

which consist of three cast-iron arches, resting on massive stone piers and abutments. The centre arch is the largest in the world, as it exceeds the admired bridge of Sunderland by four feet in the span, and the long-famed Rialto at Venice, by 167 feet. The cost of its erection exceeded £800,000. In Leadenhall-street stands the



EAST INDIA HOUSE.

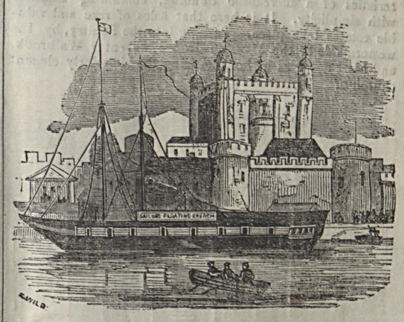
In the Museum are numerous Indian curiosities of great value, which may be seen on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between 10 and 3. In Mark Lane we admire

THE CORN EXCHANGE,

erected in 1828, at an expense of £80,000. It is a beautiful specimen of the Greek doric style of architecture, the roof being supported by twelve cast-iron pillars, with wheatsheaf capitals. Being in the immediate neighbourhood of Cannon-street, we are now attracted to notice, by reason of its great antiquity, the ancient

LONDON STONE.

It is in the south wall of St. Swithin's church, and is the oldest antiquity of the metropolis, having been known before the time of William I. It was formerly much larger, and stood on the opposite side of the way, but the time and purpose of its erection are alike unknown. It was against this stone that Jack Cade struck his sword, exclaiming "Now is Mortimer lord of London." Thames street conducts us to the western entrance of *The Tower of London*. The origin of this fortress was a small building thrown up by William the Conqueror in 1076. That Prince afterwards built the portion called the White Tower. William Rufus also added a castellated tower on the south side. Henry I. built the Lion's Tower; and Edward III., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VIII. made numerous additions. The Tower was formerly a Royal residence, but since the time of Queen Elizabeth it has been occupied chiefly as a state prison, a royal arsenal, and a place of safety for the Crown jewels. From Traitor's Gate, state prisoners were formerly conveyed by water to Westminster for trial. The principal interesting portions of the Tower are *The Jewel Office*, in which the crown and regalia of England may be seen—the Council Chamber, where Glo'ster ordered Lord Hastings to be led to instant execution — the Bloody Tower, the scene of the murder of the two infant princes by their uncle Richard III.—the Round Tower, in which Henry VI. was murdered—the Bowyer Tower, the scene of the drowning of the Duke of Clarence in a butt of Malmsey, and the beautiful Norman Chapel of St. John, where our early kings performed their devotions. Opposite the church, on the western corner of the Tower Green, and near the place of execution, stands the Beauchamp Tower, the walls of which are covered with the carved *memorials* of its numerous *noble and unfortunate* occupants. Its upper chamber was the prison of Anna Boleyn. The collection of ancient armour and weapons deposited in



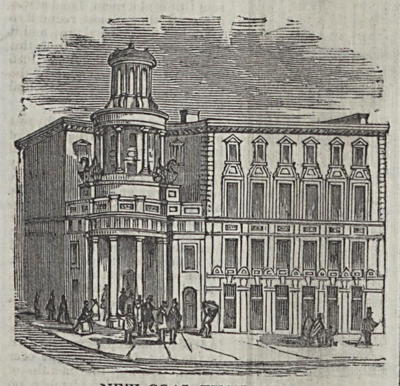
THE TOWER OF LONDON

is the most magnificent in the world, and of anything shown in this national fortress is the most worth seeing. The principal entrance is on the west, and is wide enough to admit a carriage. It consists of two gates on the outside of the ditch, a stone bridge built over it, and a gate within it. The gates are opened and shut with great ceremony, a yeoman-porter, serjeant, and six men being employed to fetch the keys, which are kept during the day at the warder's hall, but deposited every night at the governor's house. The Tower is separated from the Thames by a platform, and by part of the ditch. At each extremity of the platform are passages to Tower-hill, and near that to the east, a place for proving muskets. The ditch, of very considerable width and depth, proceeds northwards on each side of the fortress, nearly in a parallel line, and meets in a semicircle; the slope is faced with brick, and the great wall of the Tower has been repaired with that material so frequently, that it might almost be disputed whether any part of it but the turrets had ever been stone. Cannons are planted at intervals round the line, and command every avenue leading to Tower-hill. The interior of the wall is lined with houses, to the evident injury of the place as a fortress. On Tower Hill is the Trinity House, a handsome

stone building on the north side of Trinity-square. Its corporation, founded in 1512, takes cognizance of every thing connected with lighthouses, harbour dues, pilotage, &c. Here also stands

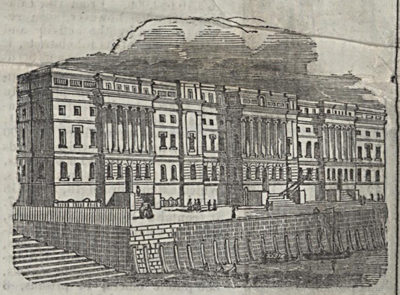
THE ROYAL MINT,

in which the entire coinage of the realm is executed by very complex machinery. It is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, having a centre and wings, and an elevation of three stories; the elevation was by a Mr. Johnson, and the entrances, &c., by Sir Robt. Smirke, who finished the works. The centre is ornamented with columns, above which is a pediment, containing the royal arms; the wings have pilasters, and the roof is enclosed with an elegant balustrade. The Mint is an extensive establishment, where the coinage of gold, silver and copper is carried on under royal authority. The gold and silver bullion necessary for this purpose is usually supplied by the Bank of England, but it is competent to any individual to send in gold bullion to the Mint, and have it converted into sovereigns. Individuals, however, who receive bullion from abroad, whether in gold or silver bars, find it more advantageous to dispose of their treasure to the Bank than to manage the coinage themselves, as they get rid of all the trouble, and also some trifling charges which they must otherwise incur. The interior is lighted with gas, and every advantage derivable from mechanical contrivance has been introduced for the purpose of facilitating the operation of the coinage. The Mint is inaccessible to strangers, except they have special recommendation, or immediate business with the officers. Open from ten till four o'clock. Admission by order, granted by the Master of the Mint, or the Deputy Master. Near to the Mint is the entrance to the St. Catherine's Docks, planned by Telford, and occupying 24 acres, and to make way for which upwards of 1500 houses were destroyed. In this locality is Wellclose Square, where the Brunswick Theatre fell down and destroyed many lives in the year 1828. In Lower Thames Street is the



NEW COAL EXCHANGE,

erected in 1849, from the design of Mr. Bunning, architect to the Corporation. It was opened with great solemnity by Prince Albert, attended by the Prince of Wales, in 1849, during the mayoralty of Sir James Duke, himself onnected extensively with the coal trade, and who, in ommemoration of the event, was created a baronet. The next important object in this vicinity is—



THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

facing the river, at about two furlongs from London-bridge. The principal feature of this building, to the curious observer is, the Long Room, which is 186 feet in length, and is furnished with every requisite for business. The Custom House is nearly 500 feet in length, and 100 feet in breadth, and affords accommodation to upwards of 700 clerks and officials, besides 1000 tide waiters and servants. The first house, on the same spot, was erected in 1559. Proceeding up Fish-street Hill and along Grace-church-street and Cornhill, we reach Bartholomew-lane, in hich is

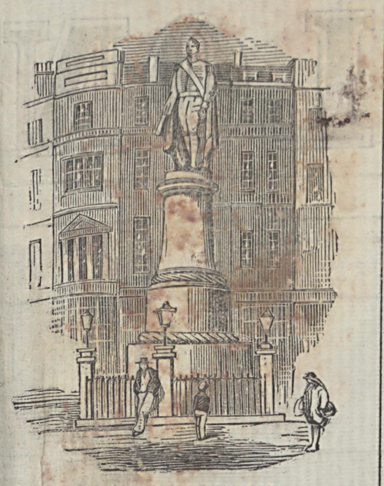
THE AUCTION MART,

which derives some importance from its contiguity to the Bank and Royal Exchange. It has all the characteristics of a mercantile building, combining elegance with simplicity. It is here that sales of rare and valuble estates take place. Turning into the Poultry, by the western side of the Mansion House we enter Walbrook, and must not pass without noticing the singularly elegant church of

ST. STEPHEN'S,

eulogized by all, and justly so, as the master-piece of that great architect, Sir Christopher Wren. The plan of this building is original, yet chaste and beautiful; the dome, supported by eight arches, springing from eight Corinthian columns, is light and scenic in its effect, but some fastidious persons say that it scarcely corresponds with the solemnity of religious worship. Over the altar is a fine picture representing the interment of St. Stephen, by West, presented by the Rev. Dr. Wilson in 1776. This church is 82 feet long and 59 broad, and the central roof is 34 feet high. Not far from this spot is Gerard's, or Gisor's Hall, part of a large ancient house; it is remarkable for its vaults, which are said to be 600 years old, and are supported by 16 pillars, which were brought from Caen.

Retracing our steps towards Gracechurch-street, we soon arrive at the bottom of King William-street, where, on an elevated pedestal of granite is a

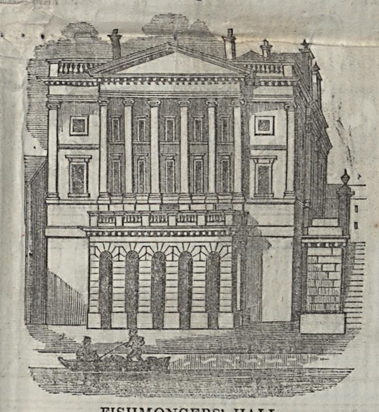


STATUE OF WILLIAM IV.

erected by Nixon, and placed in its present position in 1842. This graphic statue of the "Sailor Monarch" is the largest in the metropolis. The pedestal has an outline that reminds the beholder of the capstan of a ship, and is supported on a plinth, representing a coil of rope. These were designed by Mr. Kelsey. On Fish Street Hill stands that far-famed column

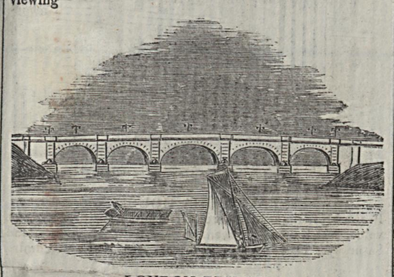
THE MONUMENT,

erected by order of Parliament to perpetuate the remembrance of the dreadful Fire of London. This noble piece of architecture was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and is for proportion the finest column in the world. It was commenced in 1671 aud occupied six years in building. The cost of its erection was £14,500. Its altitude from the pavement is 202 feet, and it is ascended by a large staircase of highly-polished black marble consisting of 345 steps. The conflagration which this column perpetuates, was ignorantly ascribed to the malignancy of the papists on one side of the pedestal, but the better taste, or rather justice of the Corporation, caused it to be removed on the motion of Mr. Charles Pearson. The damage done by the Fire itself was estimated at £10,714,000, whilst fortunately only eight lives were lost upon the occasion. At the approach to London Bridge is



FISHMONGERS' HALL,

a grand pile of building erected in 1833, from designs by Mr. Roberts, in the plaee of the old hall erected by Sir C. Wren, but pulled down in 1828 to form the approaches to the new London-bridge. It consists of a granite basement devoted to offices, and the superstructure of Portland stone, on a level with the road, which contains the state rooms, &c. Over the centre of the road-front, which consists of two fluted Ionic columns with pilasters in antis, the arms of the company are richly carved in stone. The river front, which is equally imposing, presents two ranges, the arched basement supporting columns bearing a pediment. Here is preserved a curious statue of Sir William of Walworth, whose right hand grasps the identical dagger with which he struck Wat Tyler. This point is the best for viewing



LONDON BRIDGE,

the first stone of which was laid by the Right Honourable John Garratt, (Lord Mayor) on the 15th of June, 1825, in the presence of the Duke of York. It was finished and opened by William IV. and Queen Adelaide, on the 1st of August, 1831. The length of the bridge is 950 feet, its width from parapet to parapet, 83 feet—the carriage way 55 feet. A minute inspection of this splendid structure, and of the noble shipping in the pool, seen from its centre, will suffice to gratify the curiosity of the stranger for this day. On the morning of the

Second Day

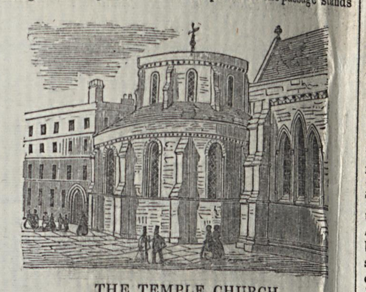
we will resume our peregrinations westward, starting from

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH,

which is in Fleet Street, within a short distance of St. Paul's, and is distinguished by the beauty of its spire. This noble building is one of the works of Sir Christopher Wren. Here may be seen a monument to the memory of Richardson, the author of Pamela. The interior is very imposing. At the west end is a beautiful stained glass window, by the late Mr. Muss, representing the Descent from the Cross, after Rubens. In the tower of St. Bride's, the first trial was made of the illuminated clocks. The present one was erected in 1826. On the other side of the way in Fleet Street, stands

ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH,

rebuilt on the site of the old edifice, which was one of the most ancient buildings in London. At the eastern extremity there is a statue of Queen Elizabeth, which formerly stood on Ludgate: on the side facing the Strand, behind the clock, were two athletic figures, with clubs in their hands with which they struck the quarters. These pets of the cockneys were, on the demolition of the church in 1832, transferred to the villa of the late Marquis of Hertford, in the Regent's Park. Opposite to Chancery Lane, we are struck by the ancient appearance of the entrance to *The Temple*, the gateway being under an edifice which was formerly the palace of Cardinal Wolsey in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. The Temple is so called because it was anciently the dwelling house of the Knight's Templars. A few steps down the passage stands



THE TEMPLE CHURCH,

an ancient gothic stone building, erected by the Templars in the reign of Henry the Second. It is remarkable for its circular vestibule, and for the tombs of the Crusaders who were buried here. The Norman arch, forming the entrance, is much admired for its workmanship. The gardens which extend along the banks of the Thames, form a magnificent promenade, commanding fine views of the principal bridges. They are open to the public at six o'clock in the morning for two or three of the summer months, commencing the first week in June. The hall of the Middle Inner Temple is adorned with a curious carved screen, and in the Library is preserved a pair of globes made in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

TEMPLE BAR

divides Fleet Street from the Strand, and this ancient gate is the only one of the city boundaries now remaining. It was built after the great fire by Sir C. Wren, and has two posterns for foot passengers. Here, on particular occasions, the Corporation of London receive the Royal Family, and when the Sovereign enters the City, the Lord Mayor delivers to him or her the sword of state, which is returned. We are now in the Strand. The most prominent object from Temple Bar is the church of St. Clement Danes. Otway the poet was buried under this church in 1685. We must not pass this spot without paying a visit to

THE CHINESE JUNK,

Exhibited at the Temple-Bar Pier, at the bottom of Essex street. The "Keying" is indeed a curiosity; and if any person had been bold enough, five years since, to have predicted that we should have had between Blackfriars and Waterloo Bridges, a Chinese vessel, with her crew and rigging, he would have been thought a visionary. And yet here is one, open to inspection in the very heart of London, after having passed over, in its voyage from the Celestial Empire to our own, a course equal in length to the entire circuit of the globe. It contains a very interesting museum of rare Chinese curiosities; and amusing performances by the Chinese on board add to the other attractions of the exhibition. The price of admission is 1s. Passing another church, that of St. Mary-le-Strand, celebrated for the handsome balustrade carried round its top, we notice the

STRAND THEATRE,

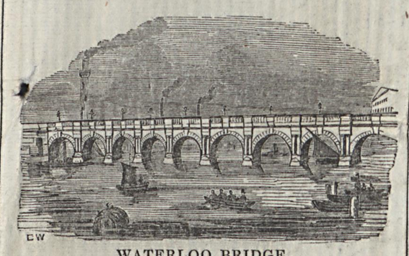
the smallest of the London houses. In this little Theatre some of the most successful productions of modern times have been brought out. The prices depend on the nature of the performances. Further on to the left is

SOMERSET HOUSE,

formerly a palace, founded on the site of several churches which were levelled for the purpose, in 1549, by the Protector. Somerset House is built in the form of a quadrangle, with a large court in the centre. The most beautiful object is near the entrance, a bronze cast of the Thames, by Bacon, lying at the foot of a pedestal, on which is a statue of George III. Before the front, is

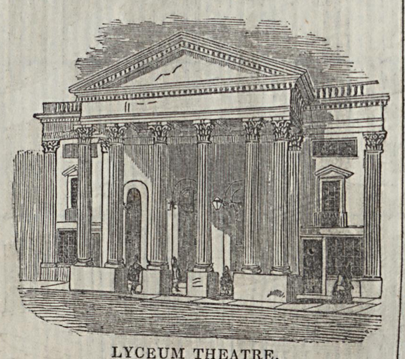
SOMERSET TERRACE,

raised on rustic arches, ornamented with a colossal mask of the Thames in alto relievo, from which spot the finest view in London may be obtained of



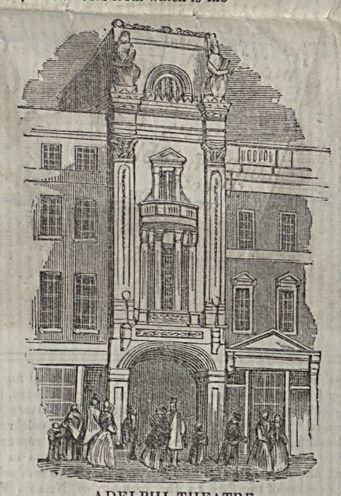
WATERLOO BRIDGE,

a truly noble structure, commenced in 1811 and finished in 1817. It was opened on the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, in the latter year, in the presence of the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, and an immense concourse of spectators. M. Dupin, the first engineer in France, speaks of this bridge as a colossal monument worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars. Its entire length is 2456 feet, and its breadth within the balustrades, 42 feet, the bridge and abutments being 1380 feet. The pathway on each side forms a most delightful promenade. The toll for foot passengers is one-halfpenny. A little to the westward of this bridge is a district called the *Savoy*, on which formerly stood an ancient palace, built by Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, in 1245. Its sole remains are the ancient chapel of the palace, a curious relic of antiquity in good preservation. In North Wellington Street we notice the portico of the



LYCEUM THEATRE,

now under the management of Madame Vestris The refined taste of this lady has made this theatre hold a very high position in the favour of the public. The pit entrance is in the Strand. The prices of admission are—boxes, 5s., pit, 2s., gallery, 1s. No. 427 in the Strand is an antique house, decorated with busts of George I., II., and III., a few doors from which is the

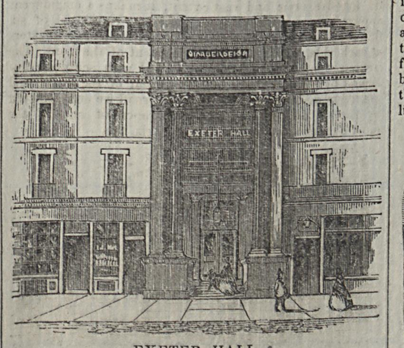


ADELPHI THEATRE,

now under the joint management of Mr. Benjamin Webster and Madame Celeste. It was formerly called the "Sans Pareil, but in 1820 changed its name and proprietors. It was at this theatre the pernicious representation of Tom and Jerry took place. The principal management devolves upon that clever actress, Madame Celeste, who has contrived with a small stage to produce very superior scenic illusions. The prices of admission are—boxes 4s., pit 2s., gallery 1s. On the south side of the Strand is an assemblage of streets between the Strand itself and the Thames, called the *Adelphi*, and taking its name from the circumstance of having been built by four *brothers*, John, Robert, William, and George Adam. From the Adelphi Terrace an excellent view may be had of

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

which connects Hungerford Market with the York Road, Lambeth. It is a light elegant structure for foot passengers. Toll one halfpenny. It hangs on four broad iron chains, formed of 2500 links, weighing 715 tons. Regaining the Strand from the Adelphi we are struck by the gloomy appearance of

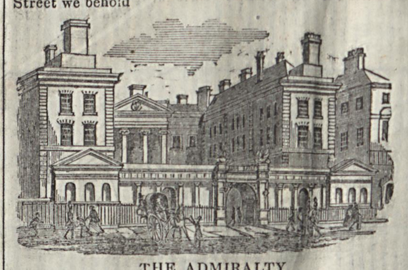


EXETER HALL,

over the entrance to which is an almost obscure Greek inscription, signifying that it is a place of meeting for "Loving Brethren." The immense hall, in which great musical entertainments are given, is capable of containing 4000 persons. A short distance from Exeter Hall is a celebrated lounge called the *Lowther Arcade*. The Adelaide Gallery, at the northern end, was much frequented by the votaries of Terpsichore. At the end of Buckingham Street, may be seen the once celebrated *Water Gate*, erected by Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. This magnificent specimen of architecture is a master-piece by Inigo Jones. On the south side it bears the arms of the Villiers' family, and on the north, their motto—"Fides Cortica Crux," (the cross the touchstone of faith.) Returning to the Strand we admire the noble yet singular appearance of the lion which surmounts the top of Northumberland House—an edifice built in the reign of James I., by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, and now occupied by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. We now take a peep at the equestrian

STATUE OF CHARLES THE FIRST.

at Charing Cross. This brass statue was cast by Le Seur in 1633, and the first equestrian statue erected in England. During the civil wars the Parliament sold it to one John River, a brazier, in Holborn, with strict orders to break it into pieces, but he concealed it under ground till the Restoration, when it was re-erected in 1678 on a pedestal executed by Grinlin Gibbons, and ornamented as it now appears with the royal arms, trophies, &c. In Parliament Street we behold



THE ADMIRALTY,

a large pile, built with brick and stone by Ripley, on the site of Wallingford House, whence Archbishop Usher took a last view of his monarch, Charles I. Here, the Semaphore Telegraph used to be worked, but which is now taken down in consequence of the more expeditious mode of communication afforded by the electrical telegraph. Adjoining the Admiralty is

THE HORSE GUARDS,

an edifice so called from being the station where part of the Queen's troops usually do duty. It is a strong building of hewn stone, erected by Ware in 1730. Over the centre rises a cupola, containing an excellent clock. In front are two small archways, where horse soldiers, in full uniforms, daily mount guard. Opposite to the office of the Commander-in-chief is a beautiful structure called the Banqueting House, built by Inigo Jones; it chiefly consists of one room of an oblong form, 44 feet high. The ceiling was painted by Rubens, who received £3,000 for his labour. Charles I. was executed on a scaffold immediately in front of this building, 30th January, 1649: he was led through an opening made in the north wall. At the back of Whitehall stands a bronze

STATUE OF JAMES II.

and considered to be a fine likeness. It was executed by Grinlin Gibbons exactly a year before King James abdicated the throne. Near Richmond Terrace—a noble range of aristocratic mansions, a superior view is obtained of

THE TREASURY,

a beautiful modern erection by the late Sir John Soane, built on the site of a palace formerly in the occupation of Cardinal Wolsey. Here the business of the Home-office is transacted. In Downing Street are the official residences of the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a handsome new range of buildings appropriated to the Board of Trade. The front of the Treasury is copied from the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. At the back of Parliament Street is Cannon Row, in which stands the Office of the *Board of Controul*. At the end of Parliament Street we get into *New Palace Yard*, and enter

WESTMINSTER HALL,

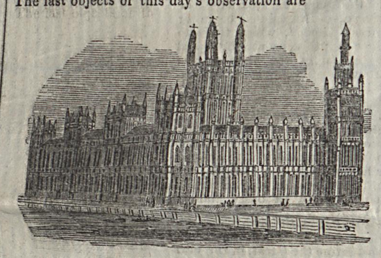
the largest room in England unsupported by columns. It is 275 feet in length, 74 feet in breadth, and 90 feet in height. The roof is of oak, and of most curious gothic architecture. This hall was originally used as a place of festivity, and Richard the Second entertained 10,000 guests within its walls at one time. Parliaments were frequently convened in it, and it was the court of justice where the king presided in person. In this hall King Charles the First was tried and condemned; and it has frequently been fitted up for the trial of peers, or persons impeached by the Commons. Near Great George Street is a noble

STATUE OF CANNING,

by Chantrey, R. A. For wit and elocution this famous statesman was unrivalled. His statue is life-like, and for individuality is only surpassed by the

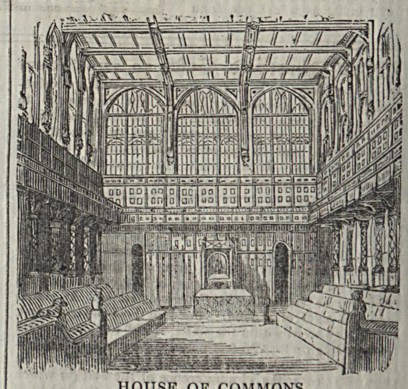
STATUE OF PITT,

whose name is associated with the most important measures which ever occupied the attention of Parliament. The statue of this celebrated minister is in Hanover square. The last objects of this day's observation are



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

which are rapidly in course of completion. On the night of the 16th of October, 1834, the former Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire. The only portion which remained unconsumed was the painted gallery. This, singular to relate, was the identical chamber which Guy Fawkes endeavoured to blow up. In rebuilding these edifices it was determined that the two Houses should be reconstructed, upon a scale of extent, convenience, and magnificence, worthy of the first city in the world. Mr. Barry's design, with certain modifications, was determined upon, and under that gentleman's superintendence, the buildings have become the wonder of the world. Nothing can be more beautiful and elaborate than the interior of the

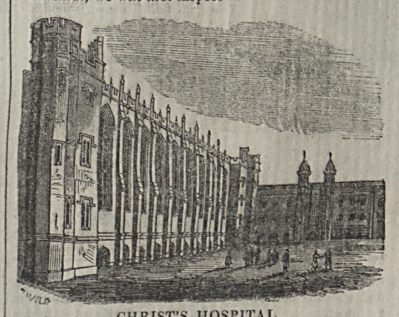


HOUSE OF COMMONS,

which is enclosed towards the west by the different parliamentary offices. The central hall, an octagon 70 feet square, is reached through St. Stephen's hall and porch, formerly St. Stephen's chapel, and which, with the excellently designed crypt and cloisters is completely restored. Further to the south, and in a line with the House of Lords, are the Victoria Hall, the Royal Gallery, and the Robing Rooms. These communicate with the Royal Staircase, and the noble and stupendous *Victoria Tower*, at the southern extremity of the buildings. This forms the State entrance for Her Majesty. It is in Abingdon street. Independently of the space enclosed by Westminster Hall and the Law Courts, the new houses of parliament cover an extent of six acres. The eastern part overlooking the Thames is 870 feet in length, running at right angles with Westminster bridge. The buildings are fireproof, and not an inch of timber is employed in their construction. The returns of the materials already used give an aggregate of more than a million tons of stone, twenty-four million of bricks, and five thousand tons of iron. The admission to a gratuitous view lasts during the sitting of Parliament, and may be obtained during the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock every Saturday, by tickets at the Lord Chamberlain's office, St. James's palace. As a minute inspection of the above will occupy considerable time, it must therefore necessarily close the pleasure of the day. A convenient steamer or omnibus will convey us back to the neighbourhood of St. Paul's or other part of London.

Third Day.

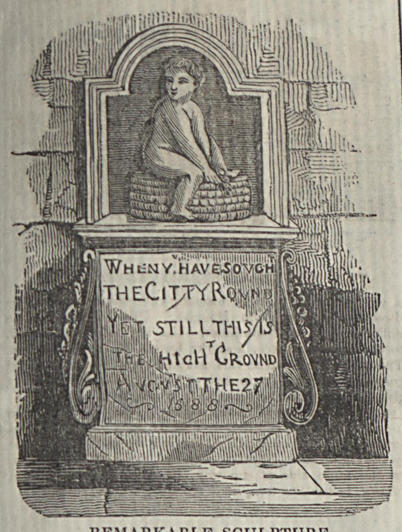
Again starting from the neighbourhood of St. Paul's Cathedral, we will first inspect



CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

or what is commonly denominated the *Blue Coat School*, from the peculiar loose garment worn by the Scholars.

This institution was founded by Edward VI., for the "innocent and fatherless," and is one of the five royal hospitals under the guardianship of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. It occupies the site of an ancient priory of Greyfriars, founded 1225. The annual expenditure for the support of the institution is upwards of £35,000. Amongst the eminent persons buried in the cloisters, may be mentioned one Thomas Burdett, (ancestor of the late Sir Francis), who was put to death in the reign of Henry IV., for wishing the horns of a favorite white stag, which the king had killed, in the body of the person who had advised him to do it. Crossing Newgate street, any one of the turnings, right or left, lead us into *Paternoster row*, which was so called from the manufacturers of beads and other emblems of devotion, who formerly inhabited the street. In Lovell's court, Richardson, the moralist, wrote most of his works; and in *Pannier-alley*, the following



REMARKABLE SCULPTURE

may be seen, as represented in the engraving, it shows a boy on a pannier, who notifies to the passers by, that they are on the most elevated spot in London—

"When ye have sought the city round,
Yet still this is the highest ground."

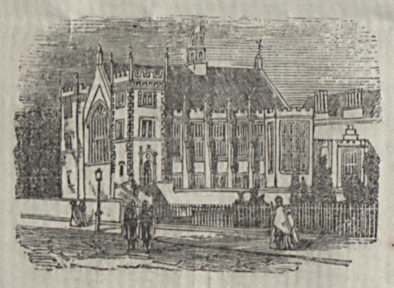
Regaining Newgate street, at the western end of it stands the prison of *Newgate*, forming an angle with the Old Bailey, in which is the front, with the keeper's house in the centre. This was a receptacle for prisoners as far back as the year 1218. Over what is called the "debtor's door," atrocious criminals suffer the extreme penalty of the law; but thanks to the morality of the age, executions are now "few and far between." Strangers wishing to see the interior of this prison, can do so by obtaining an order from one of the sheriffs. Immediately adjoining the gaol of Newgate, and in the very heart of the Old Bailey, is the *Central Criminal Court*, where the more serious crimes committed in the metropolis and elsewhere are tried. At the end of Newgate street, at No. 80, is a piece of sculpture well worthy the inspection of the curious; it represents

THE GIANT AND DWARF,

who lived in the reign of King Charles I. and located in this neighbourhood. The former was William Evans, a stalwart yeoman in his majesty's service, and the latter, the little Jeffery Hudson, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, in his romance of "Peveril of the Peak." At the corner of Warwick lane, is the memorable effigy of

GUY, EARL OF WARWICK,

whose house stood on the precise spot. It will be recollected that the stone figure represents the famous earl, who was renowned in the days of King Athelstan, for killing the Danish chief, Coldbrand. It bears date 1688, but is in good preservation. Facing Holborn hill, and running in a strait line towards Blackfriars bridge, is Farringdon street, at the extreme end of which we find the remains of the *Old Fleet Prison*, which was a prison for debtors, founded as early as the first year of Richard I. On the left of Holborn hill stands *St. Andrew's Church*, and opposite it is *Ely Place*, which deserves a passing remark, as being the original gardens of the Bishop of Ely. Adjoining Ely place on the same side is *Hatton Garden*, once the residence of the gentry and merchants. In *Cross Street* may be seen the remains of *Hatton* House, built by the Lord Chancellor of that name, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Further up Holborn is Middle Row, at the entrance of which, under an archway is *Gray's Inn*, deriving its name from Lord Gray, and chiefly remarkable for its very handsome garden. Higher up is a narrow passage called *Great Turnstile*, leading into *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*. The most conspicuous object to be seen here is



THE NEW HALL,

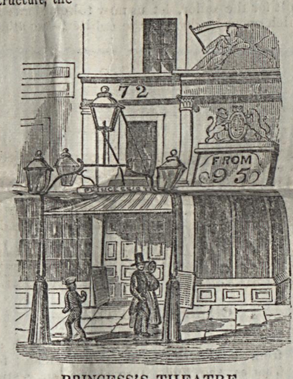
a handsome gothic structure, containing a dining-room, library, committee-rooms, and record offices. Lincoln's-Inn Fields itself is of the same extent as the base of the largest Egyptian pyramid. It was here that Lord William Russell was beheaded, and it is worth mentioning, that Ben Johnson, as a labouring bricklayer, assisted in the formation of some of the original houses. The gardens were very tastefully laid out by Inigo Jones, in the year 1620. On the north side of the square is the *Soane Museum*, a collection of curiosities by the late Sir John Soane, R.A., the chief of which is an Egyptian coffin of alabaster, covered with hieroglyphics, and upwards of 3500 years old. It was brought by Belzoni from Thebes. This unique collection, endowed with £30,000, was presented to the nation by Sir John, in 1833; an act of parliament having sanctioned the disposal of this valuable museum in its present form. Open free on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. On the south side of the square is the *Royal College of Surgeons*; its collection is extremely curious and valuable. It contains the embalmed body of Van Buchell's wife, in a large case, besides many skeletons of some of the most famous giants and dwarfs; the exhibited preparations and specimens exceed 30,000. The skeleton of the elephant shot many years ago at Exeter Change, is preserved here. Quitting the square by Little Queen street, we cross over to Museum street, leading to Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, where we immediately come upon

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

rich with massive antiquities of Egypt, and the classical productions of Greece and Rome. Sir Hans Sloane was the founder of this great receptacle of valuable curiosities, although it was previously favoured with many treasures through the instrumentality of Sir Robert Cotton. The books and other articles which were offered to the public by the former gentleman for £20,000, and which had cost him £50,000, being purchased by government, it was found necessary to provide a place for their reception. Fortunately, Montague House, one of the largest mansions in the metropolis, was obtained in 1753, and hence the origin of the above celebrated museum, which has been gradually increased by gifts, bequests, and purchases of every species of curiosity in animals, vegetables, fossils, minerals, sculpture, books, MSS., &c., &c. The catalogue only can give an account of all the objects of literature and art to be found in this repository; but we cannot omit to mention the celebrated Elgin marbles, brought by Lord Elgin from Athens; the relics from Herculaneam and Pompeii, presented by Sir William Hamilton; and John Stowe's collection of MSS., as well as the ledger books, coucher books, carcularies of monastries in the kingdom, as Bury St. Edmonds, St. Alban's, and other religious houses, besides other original rolls, letters patent and sign manuals. Nor must we forget to mention that the museum contains a numerous and rare series of newspapers, from 1603 to the present date. The British Museum is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 till 4, from September 7th to May 1st. It is closed between the 1st and 7th of January; 1st and 7th of May; 1st and 7th of September; on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Christmas-day and all public fast and thanksgiving days. We now enter Tottenham Court Road. In Tottenham street, is situated

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE,

originally the king's ancient concert rooms, but for the last forty years, a minor theatre of some repute. It is now under the management of Mr. C. James, a scenic artist of much celebrity, who has made it an attractive place of amusement. The performances are upon the plan of the Adelphi. Doors open at 6. Performances commence at 7. The prices of admission:—Boxes 1s. 6d., pit 8d., gallery 4d. In the immediate vicinity of Oxford street, is *Soho Square*, one of the oldest squares in London, and built in the reign of Charles II., of whom a statue is to be seen in the centre. It took its name from the watchword of the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, at the Battle of Sedgemoor. The bazaar in the north western corner of the square, is the oldest in London, having been established in the year 1815. Retracing our steps into Oxford street, we come almost immediately upon that elegant and fashionable structure, the



PRINCESS'S THEATRE,

which occupies the site of what was formerly termed the Queen's bazaar. It was projected by the late James Prescott Warde, and erected by Mr. Hamlet, the once celebrated jeweller. For many years it was under the management of a Mr. Maddox, but is now under the management of Mr. Robert Keeley, and Mr. Charles Kean, the present lessees. The entertainments given at this theatre are thoroughly legitimate. The doors open at 6, and the performances commence at 7. Prices of admission:—Boxes 4s., Pit 2s., gallery 1s. Opposite to this popular establishment is the Pantheon Bazaar, once a place of theatrical entertainment, similar to the Princess's Theatre. Passing *Oxford Market*, and *Regent Street*, to the right, we emerge into Regent street north. On the west side we notice the

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

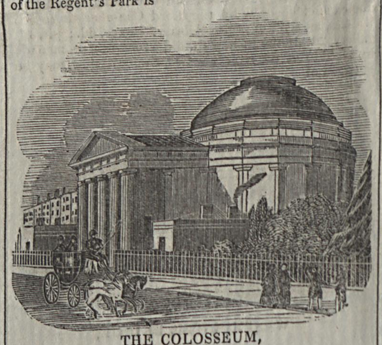
This splendid edifice for the illustration of practical science, in connection with agriculture, the arts, manufactures, &c, is incorporated by royal charter, and was first opened in 1838. Here may be found innumerable objects of interest: the diving-bell, voltaic light, methods for blowing up sunken vessels, models of ship-building and launching, illustrations of photogenic drawing, oxy-hydrogen, microscope, electrical apparatus, clocks regulated by galvanism, dissolving views, optical illusions, &c., &c. Open from 10 till 5 in the day, and from 7 till 10 in the evening. Admission, 1s. In the west corner, in Hanover street, stands

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,

one of fifty new churches erected in the reign of Queen Anne. It was completed in 1724. The portico and steeple are considered to be the handsomest in London. The altar-piece, representing the last supper was executed by Sir James Thornhill. Conduit street leads us direct into New Bond street, which, as a place of fashionable traffic, has been completely superseded by its more aristocratic neighbour—Regent street. In the immediate vicinage of these two are Berkeley and Grosvenor squares, the latter of which is occupied by the *elite* of London. It contains six acres of ground, and has a gilt equestrian statue of George I., in its centre. Re-crossing Oxford-street, we emerge into Portman square, which though begun in 1764, was not completed for thirty years, and even now is a mere wilderness of foliage. The enclosure boasts a singular moveable temple. In Baker street, is

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION

of wax work. At the top of Oxford street, the stranger can turn into the Edgeware road, and thus reach the western commencement of the new road, which leads in the first instance to the south-western and principal entrance of the Regent's Park, one of the greatest ornaments of the metropolis for its beauty and every quality of magnificence. In the Park are the famous *Zoological Gardens*, which have flourished beyond expectation, and their collection, by purchases, and by munificent presents, is extremely curious, interesting and valuable. The gardens are beautifully laid out, and the different animals are accommodated according to their habits. Strangers are admitted into the gardens on the payment of one shilling for each person. On Sundays the admittance can only be effected by the personal introduction of a member. Towards the entrance of the Regent's Park is

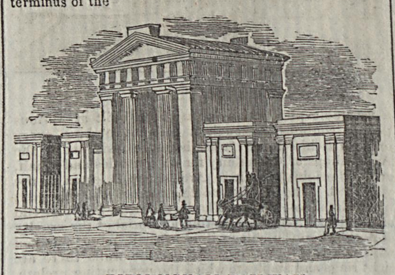


THE COLOSSEUM,

which was originally opened with a grand panaromic view of London. Adjoining it is the *Diorama*, which differs from the Panorama in this respect—that, instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective, and by the introduction of passing effects of light and shade, cloud and sunshine, winter and summer, &c. Admission, One Shilling. Re-entering the New road, we cross Tottenham-Court road, and enter Gower street, Bedford square. The object which strikes our attention here is the

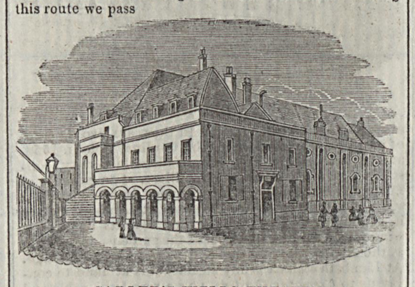
LONDON UNIVERSITY,

founded in 1826, for the promotion of learning amongst the youth of the metropolis. This college is considered to be the first medical school of the day. Persons who are desirous of viewing the interior, are permitted to do so upon application. The New road now cuts through Euston square, at the back of which, on its north side, is the grand terminus of the



BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY,

allowed to be one of the handsomest erections in London. Almost immediately opposite this structure is *St. Pancras* New Church, built at an expense of £78,000. It is in imitation of Eresthens at Athens. The pulpit and reading desk in this church, were formed out of the venerable tree, so well known as the Fairlop Oak. Ascending the New road from Battle bridge, we pass through Pentonville, and arrive at the Angel, Islington. From this point the road takes the name of the City road, and leads eastward and south-eastward to Finsbury square, and through Moorgate street, to the Bank. Southward from the Angel is St. John Street road, leading direct into Smithfield. Taking this route we pass



SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE,

an old and favorite place of amusement, under the able management of Messrs. Phelps and Greenwood. Doors open at half-past six—commences at seven. Boxes, 2s. pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Close to this theatre is the *New River Head*, which is 85 feet above the level of the Thames, and from the reservoir of which is discharged, for the supply of different portions of the metropolis, 214,000 hogsheads of water every twenty-four hours. On the site of St. John's square, Clerkenwell, at the north end of St. John's lane, going from St. John's street, formerly stood the Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, a magnificent structure, erected in 1110. The chief entrance to the square, is the famous

ST. JOHN'S GATE,

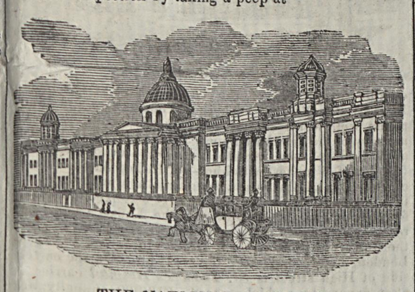
the finest vestige of monastic building in London. It was originally the gate to the priory, but it is also remarkable as the place where the early numbers of the "Gentleman's Magazine" was published. It was often visited by Dr. Johnson, Garrick, &c. The *Charter House* on the north side of Charterhouse-sq., is one of the principal foundation schools of London. It stands upon the site of a Carthusian monastery, founded by Sir W. Manny in 1370. We now pass into *West Smithfield*, the great cattle market of the metropolis. On the eastern side of the market stands

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

a handsome stone fronted edifice. It has an entrance from Smithfield, under an arched gateway, which leads into a spacious square court, surrounded by lofty and commodious buildings. This celebrated hospital was founded by Rahere, minstrel to Henry II, who, in his retirement, founded a priory, dedicated it to St. Bartholomew, and was its first friar. The building now in use was erected in 1730. There are several very valuable paintings on the grand staircase, which were contributed by Hogarth. From this hospital we pass into Giltspur street, and thence in a direct line to St. Paul's. On the morning of the

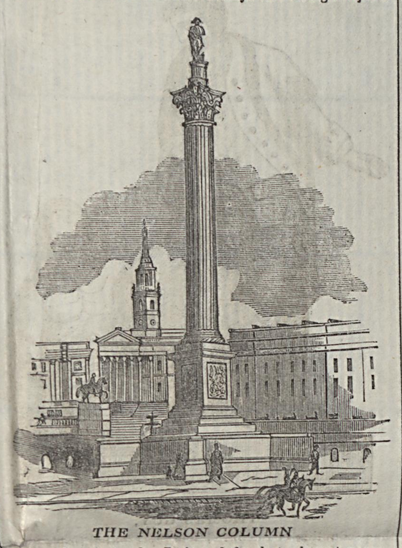
Fourth Day

we will make direct for the west end, and commence our voyage of inspection by taking a peep at



THE NATIONAL GALLERY

collection of paintings, formed at a cost of £57,000. This is gratuitously open on the first four days of the week. The eastern wing is appropriated to the *Royal Academy of Arts*, the annual exhibition of which, in painting and sculpture, opens on the first Monday in May. The eight fluted columns which supports the portico af the National Gallery, formerly belonged to Carlton House, and are singularly rich in architectural beauty. In Trafalgar Square



THE NELSON COLUMN

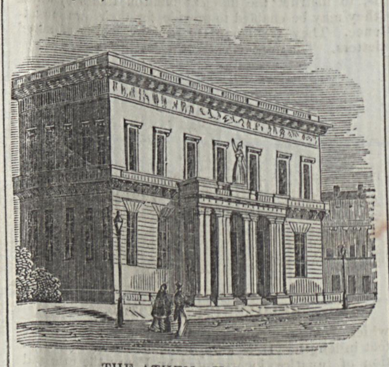
rs its gigantic head. It is a lofty but elegant monut of the Corinthian order, to the honour of the immor- Nelson, from the design of Mr. W. Railton. The figure he Admiral is colossal. At the foot of this column are Fountains of imitation porphry, the water for which is plied from an artesian well. At the north-east corner the square is an equestrian statue of *George the Fourth*, posed of bronze from the studio of Sir F. Chantrey. In kspur street is another fine equestrian statue, that of g *George the Third*, the design of M. Wyatt, Esq., A. Entering the Haymarket we are attracted by the sking appearance of

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,

the most fashionable place of amusement in London. The original building was constructed by Sir John Vanbugh—it was destroyed by fire in 1790, but re-built on an improved plan: it is now a very handsome edifice cased with stucco, and adorned with an elegant colonnade, supported by cast iron pillars of the Doric order. The front is decorated with a relievo, executed by Buff in 1831, representing the origin and progress of music. The interior is magnificent, and larger than the theatre of La Scala, at Milan. Pit, 10s. 6d.; gallery, 5s.; upper gallery, 3s.; stalls and boxes, £1 1s. Opposite to Her Majesty's theatre is

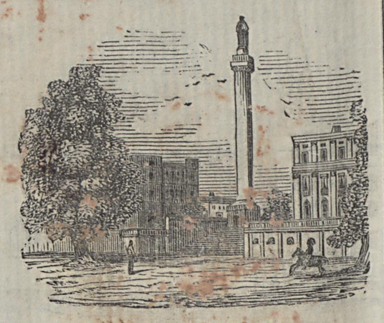
THE HAYMARKET THEATRE,

which stands almost on the site of the original building erected by Foote in 1702. The designs for the present building were made by Mr. Nash. The interior of the Haymarket Theatre is larger than most of the minor, but is somewhat smaller than what is called the regular theatres. It has been for the last fourteen years under the management of Mr. Webster. Boxes, 5s.; pit, 3s.; gallery, 2s; upper gallery, 1s. At the western corner of Waterloo place, stands



THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,

instituted in 1824 for the association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments, and various persons distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature, and the arts. Erected in 1829 from designs by Mr. Decimus Burton, and cost £50,000. Over the portico is the statue of Minerva, by Bailey. In the open space, admitting to the Park, is

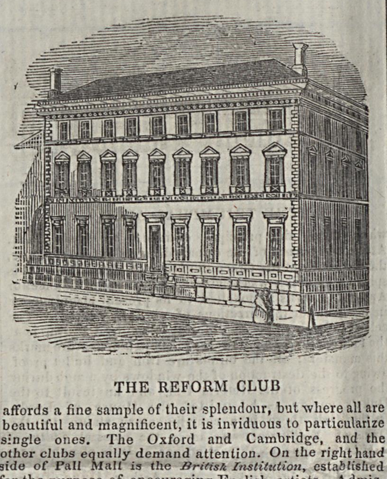


THE YORK COLUMN,

a plain Doric column, ornamented at the summit with a colossal statue 13 feet 6 inches high, of the late Duke of York in his robes, with a sword in his right hand, designed by Sir Richard Westmacott. The total height of the column and statue is 137 feet. This statue of

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK

is erected amidst a colony of palaces,—so numerous are the superb mansions in its inimediate neighbourhood. Pall Mall is literally thronged with them.



THE REFORM CLUB

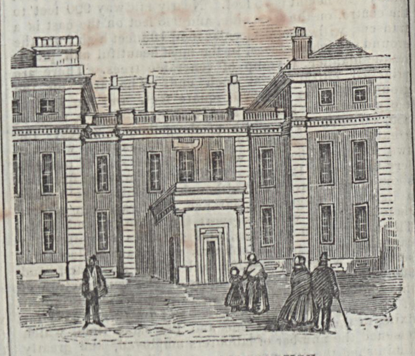
affords a fine sample of their splendour, but where all are beautiful and magnificent, it is inviduous to particularize single ones. The Oxford and Cambridge, and the other clubs equally demand attention. On the right hand side of Pall Mall is the *British Institution*, established for the purpose of encouraging English artists. Admission 1s. On the occasion of a general illumination, this part of London presents a scene of splendour and brilliancy perfectly astounding. Turning into *St. James's Square*, and entering *King Street*, we are afforded an opportunity of viewing the

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE,

the neatest establishment of its kind in London. It was built from the designs of Mr. Beazley for Mr. Braham the vocalist: it has no regular season, but is occasionally occupied by French performers, English conjurors, &c. Boxes, 5s.; pit, 3s.; gallery, 1s. In King Street are the extensive assembly rooms, called "Almacks," universally patronized by the nobility. In a line with King street, (crossing Piccadilly) we find

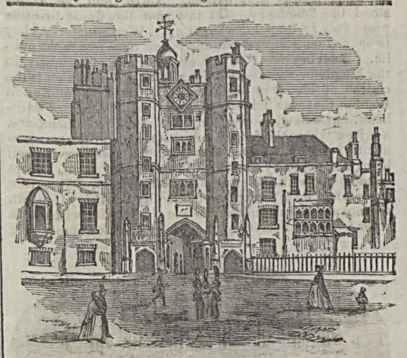
BURLINGTON ARCADE,

a covered avenue, 210 yards long, containing 72 shops erected in 1819, on the western side of Burlington house. It extends from Piccadilly to Burlington gardens, and has a triplicated entrance at each end. This building is much frequented. Returning to Pall Mall we cannot but admire



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

the residence of the late Queen Adelaide, a stately brick edifice, erected during the reign of Queen Anne, in honour of the services of the great Duke of Marlborough. The vestibule contains a painting of the battle of Hochstte Almost adjoining Marlborough House is

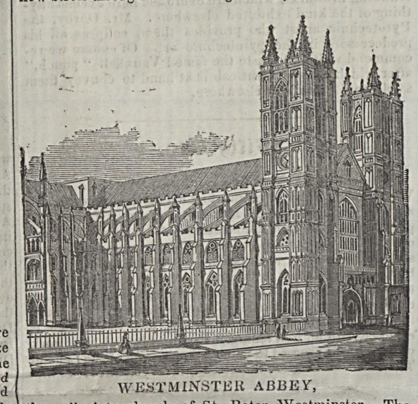


ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

built on the site of an hospital of the same name by Henry the Eighth. It has been known the acknowledged town residence of the English kings since Whitehall was consumed in 1695; but though pleasantly situated on the north side of St. James's park, it is without a single external beauty to recommend it. In the front, next to St. James's street, little more than an old gate house appears, leading to buildings altogether low, plain, and mean; and near to which, in the year 1786, an attempt was made on the life of George the Third, by an insane woman, named Margaret Nicholson. Passing through the park we soon behold an edifice worthy of a Sovereign, viz.—

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

originally a private dwelling, erected on the once-famed Mulberry Gardens, by the learned John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1720. In 1761, it became the property of the late Queen Charlotte, who made it her chief town residence. In 1825, the building was remodelled by Mr. Nash, and a marble arch erected, which has recently been taken down, and placed at the entrance to Hyde Park, from Oxford street. In the right wing are the private apartments, and in the left, the domestic offices. The royal apartments look towards the gardens at the back, which are beautifully laid out. In the park is a fine piece of water, diversified by rocky islands, and surrounded by serpentine walks, through pastures and shrubberies. On this lake are great varieties of aquatic birds, foreign and domestic. The gates of the park are opened from eight o'clock until dusk. Every forenoon from ten until eleven o'clock, a regiment of the foot guards parade the park with its band, after which it relieves the sentinels on duty at Buckingham palace. We now stroll through Great George street, to

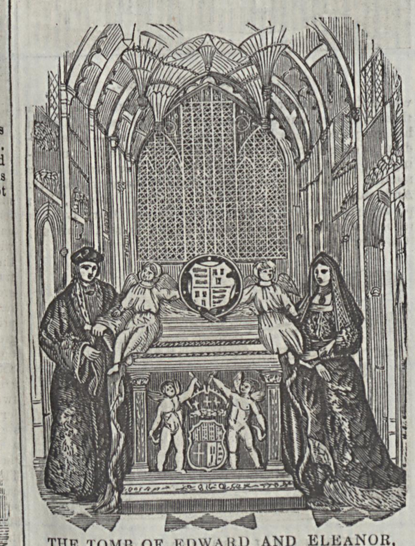


WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster. The origin of the Abbey is involved in much obscurity, but it is generally supposed to have been founded by Jebert, King of the Saxons, who died in 616. The church and its monastery were repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia; but having been destroyed by the Danes, they were rebuilt by King Edgar, and supported by large endowments. Again ravaged by the Danes, they were rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, in a magnificent style, and in the form of a cross. William the Conqueror further embellished and enriched it. Henry the Third, whose additions and repairs were completed by his successor in 1285, has the merit of leaving the building as it now stands. About 1502, Henry the Seventh began the splendid pile called

THE CHAPEL OF HENRY VII.

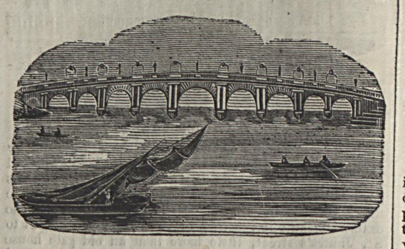
which that monarch designed as a burial place for himself and his posterity. The western towers were built by Sir Christopher Wren, and many subsequent repairs and embellishments have been executed by successive monarchs. Its greatest length is 489 feet, and the height of the roof 92 feet. The usual entrance for visitors is in Poet's Corner, where are to be found the monuments of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spencer, Milton, Ben Johnson, Dryden, Butler, Gay, Thompson, Handel, and Garrick. Amongst the most remarkable tombs and monuments are those of the Duke of Argyle, Captain James Cornwall, Dr. Watts, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Dr. Mead, Sir Charles Wager, and the Earl of Chatham. Edward the Confessor's Chapel stands immediately behind the altar of the church, upon an elevated floor, to which there is a flight of steps on the northern side. The shrine of the Confessor, standing in the centre, and within it the ashes of Edward, was erected by Henry the 3rd. In the same chapel is also the splendid tomb of Henry the 3rd., with



THE TOMB OF EDWARD AND ELEANOR,

and in it are kept the chairs in which the kings and queens of England are crowned. The chapel of Henry the 5th is on the same floor with that of the Confessor, from which it is separated by a stone screen with an iron gate. Within is the tomb of Henry the 5th, on which lies the headless effigy of that prince: the head, which was of solid silver with the sceptre and ball, having been

...records deposited in the *...y Book*, and this is as legible now ... was first written. North from the Abbey ... the *Sanctuary*. On this spot the finest printing press ever in England was set up. Westminster Abbey is open from 9 until dusk, and is now open free to the public. Leaving this, the noblest specimen of antiquity in the kingdom, we proceed along *Millbank*, in which is the church of *St. John the Evangelist*, the first building in London that was lighted with gas. At the end of Millbank, immediately facing the river, is *The Penitentiary*, a prison where the female culprits are under the management of *officers of their own sex*, the governor himself being restricted by the rules from visiting them, except in company with the matron or taskmistress. This prison is governed by a committee named by the Privy Council, and no person is admitted to see the interior without an order from the Secretary of State. We now cross over



VAUXHALL BRIDGE,

originally projected by Mr. Dodd, but finished by Messrs. Rennie and Walker. It is an elegant erection, and cost upwards of £150,000: it consists of nine cast iron arches, with piers formed by a wooden frame as a foundation, faced with Kentish stone and Roman cement. The arches are 78 feet in span, and 29 in height. The length of the bridge is 800 feet. Having devoted much time this day to the inspection of many curious objects, we will take a little relaxation in

VAUXHALL GARDENS,

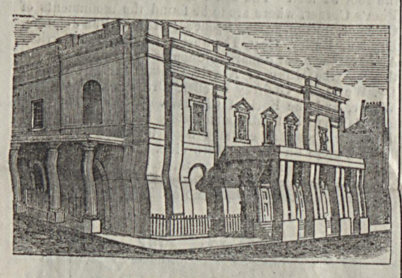
which stand invitingly open at the end of the bridge road. There is no certain account of the time when these premises were first opened for the gratification of the public; but they are mentioned in the Spectator as a place of great resort. The brilliancy of the variegated lamps—many thousands of which are arranged by Mr. Robert Duffell, in every variety of device; and the astounding fireworks, which are exhibited here exceed anything of the kind exhibited elsewhere. Mr. Darby, the Pyrotechnic artist who provides them, eclipses all his predecessors in the pyrotechnic art. Of course we recommend visitors to taste the famed Vauxhall "punch," after which a convenient cab is at hand to convey them safely to St. Paul's or elsewhere.

Fifth Day.

We will to-day resume our peregrinations at the West End. Nearly opposite to Cavendish square, to the right of Oxford street, is Hanover square, a fashionable place, built soon after the accession of the house of Hanover. On the east side of the square is a colossal bronze statue of one of our most celebrated statesman, *Wm. Pitt*, by Chantrey, 12 feet in height, placed on a granite pedestal 15 feet high. Both here and in George street adjoining there are several specimens of the German style of building. The square is 116 yards by 88, and the middle is enclosed with an iron railing. Having admired this work of art we will proceed to take a peep at some of the London Theatres. Making for the Strand, in Wych street we find

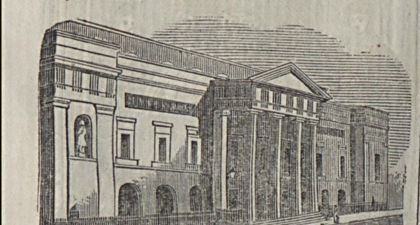
THE ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE,

built on the site of the old one, destroyed by fire in 1849. It is a very handsome structure, chiefly built of stone. The late Mr. Walter Watts, of the Globe Insurance Office, was the first lessee of this property after its restoration. It will be remembered that the non-success of his speculation, and other deplorable events, drove the unfortunate man to the commission of suicide in the cells of Newgate. We regret to see associated with the management of this unlucky Theatre, the respected name of Mr. William Farren, who is dissipating a fortune in a fruitless and mistaken attempt to revive a taste for the drama in a locality where his praiseworthy exertions can never be sufficiently appreciated. Notwithstanding these remarks, we must confess that Mr. Farren's prices are decidedly in accordance with the times; and we cordially recommend all country cousins to pay the veteran a visit. Boxes, 3s.; pit, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 6d. In Brydges street is



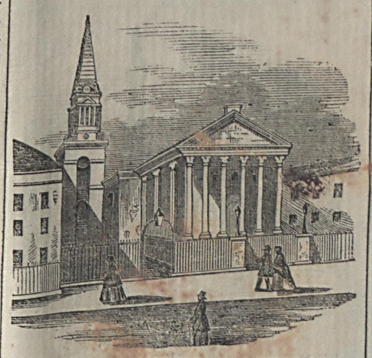
DRURY LANE THEATRE,

which derives its origin from a cock-pit converted into a theatre in the time of James the 1st. The national drama has long since been banished from this house—the splendour of spectacle, and the wonders of the ballet, usurping the prerogatives of Shakespeare. For two or three months in the year it is under the management of Mr. Anderson, but with indifferent success. Boxes, 3s.; pit 2s; galleries 1s., & 6d. If the fate of Drury Lane is to be lamented, that of Covent Garden is still more so; it is now called



THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

having been opened as a rival establishment to her Majesty's Theatre. The first stone of Covent Garden Theatre was laid by the Prince of Wales, on the 31st of December, 1809. In the Spring of 1849, its interior was re-constructed and decorated for its present purposes; but whilst admitting the splendour with which all this has been accomplished, we cannot but regret to see the stage upon which John Philip Kemble and Mrs. Siddons acted, so appropriated. Making for the British Museum, we have to pass a singular pile called



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, BLOOMSBURY,

in Hart street, and which is celebrated for the extraordinary appearance of the statue of George the Third, placed at the top of its pyramidcal steeple. Strolling through Leicester square, (in which are many objects worthy of attention, such as Mr. Wyld's *Model of the Earth—Saville Palace—Burford's Panorama*, and the *Western Institution*) we pass into Piccadilly. A little way up on the right hand side is

THE EGYPTIAN HALL,

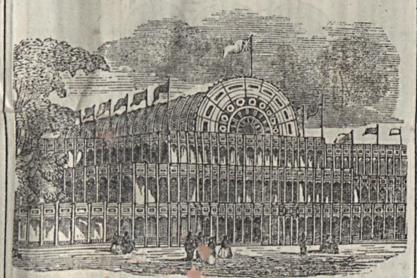
which derives its name from the style of its architecture. It was erected for the display of that fine collection of artificial and natural curiosities, the London Museum, but was subsequently divided into the compartments which are now used as exhibition rooms. At the extremity of Piccadilly we stop to admire

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH,

which forms the principal entrance to Hyde Park. At the east corner of the colonnade stands *Apsley House*, the residence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. This splendid mansion was originally built by Lord Chancellor Apsley. It was remodelled to its present magnificence in 1828, under the directions of Sir J. Wyattville. The celebrated colossal statue of Napoleon, by Canova, is at the foot of the grand staircase. A singular feature marks this mansion; all the blinds are iron and bullet proof, owing to the destruction of the windows by a mob during the progress of the Reform Bill, and an insult to the Duke's person as he quitted the House of Lords. In the Park there is a complimentary statue to the Duke of *Wellington*, we mean the colossal *Statue of Achilles*, at the south-east corner. It is of noble proportion, was executed by Mr. Westmacott, and bears *the following inscription*:—"*To Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms, this statue of* Achilles, *cast from cannon taken in the battles of* Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, is inscribed by their countrywomen." On the base are the words "Placed on this spot on the 18th of June, 1822, by command of His Majesty George the Fourth. This statue is 18 feet high, and weighs 30 tons. Immediately opposite to Apsley House is the celebrated but singular

WELLINGTON STATUE,

an equestrian one of his Grace, erected on the top of the triumphal arch at the entrance to the Green Park. This colossal effort was from the *studio* of M. Coates Wyatt; its weight is considerably more than forty tons. Notwithstanding the gigantic proportions of this noble statue, it is far from being a favorite with John Bull. In the Kensington road, is the central entrance to the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, and which is not inappropriately called

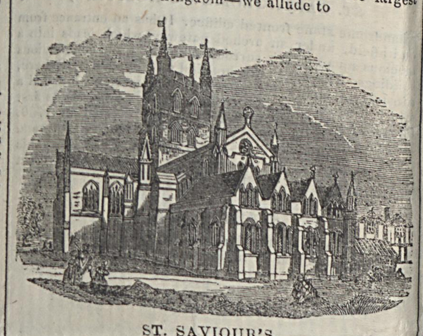


THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

the sides, ends, and roof ... of glass. This truly magnificent erection was designed by Mr. Paxton, and is a long parallelogram 1848 feet long and 408 feet wide, with an addition to the north side, 936 feet long and 48 feet wide; its height is 76 feet. Nearly midway 900 feet to the centre, on the ... side, and 948 feet on the east is a transept, with a semi-circular roof, 108 feet high from the ground, which encloses, in the most beautiful and picturesque manner, a group of venerable trees. There are principal entrances at each end. The area on the ground floor is 752,826 square feet, and the area of the galleries is 102,528 square feet, making a total of 855,360 feet. The width of the gallery is 24 feet—the great central walk is 72 feet broad, making, with the two side galleries, the width from the side of one gallery to another 120 feet. The iron columns are from designs by Mr. Barry, and although of great strength have a light and elegant appearance. Of cast-iron girders there are 2214 which support the galleries and roofs. There are 3230 columns, and 44 miles of gutters for carrying water to the columns which are hollow, and serve as water-pipes—202 miles of sash-bars, and 900,000 superficial feet of glass. The construction of this wonderful building was so arranged as to admit of all its parts being prepared and delivered ready for fixing in their place at one and the same time, which lessened the number of labourers employed, and greatly diminished the inconvenience generally felt in the erection of all large buildings. As this gigantic undertaking now contains curiosities and industrial products from all parts of the habitable globe, we must leave the duration of the visit to the time and inclination of the beholder, only observing that the western half of the Crystal palace is devoted to machinery and raw materials; the eastern portion to manufactures and the plastic arts. The catalogues are too voluminous for extract, but are excellent guides to the treasures contained in this vast emporium of all that is useful, valuable, and scientific. To His Royal Highness Prince Albert belongs the honour of originating this building, which has the noble object of bringing nations together by the extension of industry and commerce, and uniting them in the bonds of brotherhood, wrought by a means which, since the creation of the world, has never been attempted—means at once desirable and praiseworthy. As it will be impossible to inspect any other place, our visit to the Crystal Palace brings the day's labours to an end.

Sixth Day.

We commence to day by paying a visit to the largest parish church in the kingdom—we allude to

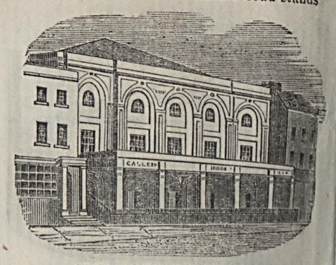


ST. SAVIOUR'S,

on the Surrey side of the Thames, and at the foot of New London Bridge. There are antiquities and monuments well worth seeing here, particularly those to the memory of the celebrated poet, John Gower—of William of Wykeham, the architect of Windsor Castle, and founder of Winchester Schhol—of Bishop Andrews, and of Fletcher and Massinger, the dramatists, who lie buried in one grave. This Church formerly belonged to a priory founded before the Conquest. The Ladye Chapel has recently been fairly restored to its pristine beauty. From the tower of this church Hollar took his Views of London, before and after the great fire. On the eastern side of High street is *St. Thomas's Hospital* carried on at an expenditure which exceeds £10,000 annually, and within a few yards of the same spot stands another hospital founded by Thomas Guy, a bookseller, who commenced business in Cornhill with a stock little above £100 in value, yet he afterwards endowed this hospital with the very munificent sum of £219,000. In the centre is a beautiful monument to his memory, and simply designated as the statue of the charitable founder, viz.—

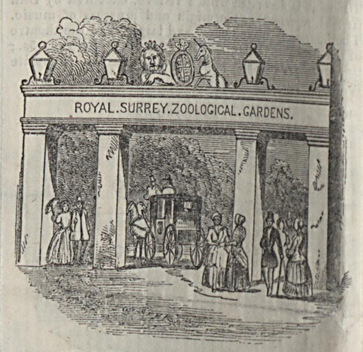
THOMAS GUY,

the production of Bacon. He is represented in his livman's robe, raising a half-naked emaciated pauper fr the ground, pointing to the hospital in the distance. T ghastly yet not disgusting appearance of the poor m and the meekness of the benevolent founder are admira contrasted. The chief curiosity in the Borough is Talbot inn, over the entrance to which is the follow inscription—"This is the house where Jeffery Chauc Knight, and nine and twenty pilgrims lodged on th journey to Canterbury in 1383." Before quitting t Borough, two objects are worthy notice—Horsemon Lane Prison, the *County Gaol* for Surrey, and the *Queen Prison*, originally entitled the *King's Bench Prison*. the commencement of the Blackfriars road stands



THE SURREY THEATRE,

a place of amusement originally devoted to the exhibition of equestrian performances, but at present under the management of Mr. Creswick, who is rapidly raising it in the estimation of the public. The performances commence at 7 o'clock. Boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; Gal. 6d. About ten minutes walk from the London road, in Manor place, Walworth, are the celebrated



SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

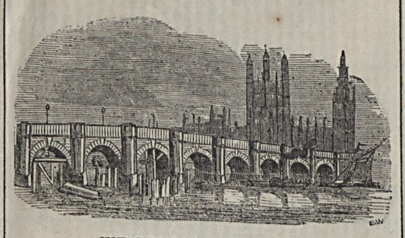
the most popular of all the places of summer resort. This establishment is under the direction of Mr. Tyler, formerly Superintendent of the famous Menagerie belonging to Mr. Cross, and its beauties must be seen to be appreciated. The admission on gala days is one shilling, when in addition to the attraction of the animals, concerts and fireworks are given. Returning from Walworth, through the London road, we visit the celebrated *Blind School*, the benevolent object of which is, to instruct the indigent blind in trades by which they may be enabled to provide for their own subsistence. They are taught to read by means of raised letters. The next object in this locality is

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL,

which covers a surface of twelve acres, and is 600 feet in length. It is a royal foundation for the reception of lunatics, incorporated by Henry the 8th, and was originally erected in Moorfields. This building cost upwards of £100,000, and the yearly expense of its maintenance exceeds £30,000. In the vestibule are two fine figures, representing raving and melancholy madness, for which Louis the 12th of France once offered £12,000. These were executed by the father of Colley Cibber. Opposite to Bethlehem is the New Roman Catholic Cathedral, a very noble building, the interior of which is fitted up in the most gorgeous style imaginable. It presents a perfect forest of marble columns—is radiant with stained glass windows, and is very highly adorned with paintings and frescoes. It is built without galleries, and presents an appearance well calculated to impress upon the beholder a visible recollection of its grandeur. Within a few yards of this superb cathedral is the unpretending little *Asylum for Female Orphans*, situated in the Westminster Bridge road. It was instituted in 1758, through the recommendation of Sir John Fielding. In the Westminster Bridge road is the celebrated Royal Amphitheatre, known as

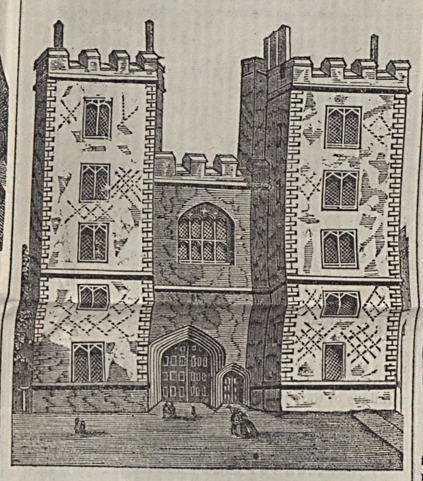
ASTLEY'S,

the most agreeable of all the minor places of amusement in London. The unrivalled feats of horsemanship which are shown at this establishment have long been the wonder of the world. Boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. The performances commence at half-past six. At the back of the amphitheatre in *Stangate* is the *Bower*, a less aristocratic rendezvous for the humbler classes, but an exceedingly well-conducted one, licensed by the Lord Chamberlain to Mr. Biddles, an actor of some celebrity. Boxes, 6d.; pit, 4d. gallery, 2d. In the Bishop's walk, a romantic promenade by the side of the river Thames, the best view may be obtained of



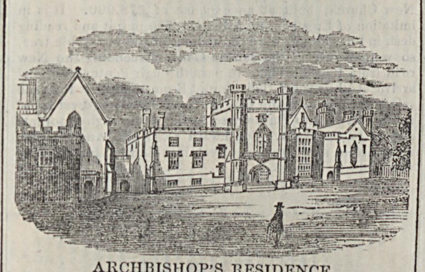
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE,

which at present is but the ruin of faded greatness. It was the second structure of the kind raised in London. It was built in 1750, at an expense of £400,000. It contains fourteen piers with fifteen arches. The piers were originally crowned with twenty-eight semi-octangular towers, accessible from the pathway of the bridge, and provided with seats for the accommodation of the passengers. Twelve of these towers were covered with half domes, and it is recorded that a whisper in one of them could be distinctly heard in the alcove opposite, and that the particulars of a murder were once brought to light by that means. It is a singular fact, in connection with this bridge, that more stone was employed in its erection than that of St. Paul's Cathedral. At the bottom of Bishop's walk is the gate of



LAMBETH PALACE.

a venerable pile, which having been built at various periods contains, although it does not combine, every order of architecture. It has been the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for six centuries and a half, and was originally built by Archbishop Baldwin in the year 1183. The gate is a noble structure and was built by Cardinal Sole. The Lollard's tower, at the west end of the chapel, remains a lasting memorial of the cruelty of Archbishop Chrichley: it is a small room planked with elm, twelve feet by nine. In the walls there are eight rings and staples to which the persecuting prelate, who converting his own palace into a dungeon, chained the miserable Lollards. The grounds of the



ARCHBISHOP'S RESIDENCE

are laid out with great taste. In them are two fig trees of extraordinary size, planted by Cardinal Pole in 1558, and a new gothic wing of considerable beauty, constructed from designs by Mr. Blore, at an expense of £52,000. The whole of the interior is fitted up in a style of simple beauty. The study at Lambeth Palace is a noble apartment, commanding from its ample bay window, a charming prospect of the gardens, and a peep at the Abbey through the rich and luxurious foliage. At Lambeth stairs a penny steamboat is at hand to convey us to *Cremorne Gardens*, now a very fashionable and favourite resort of the cockneys, which is open throughout the whole of the summer, with various entertainments, under the direction of Mr. Simpson. The admission is one shilling An inspection of these gardens, coupled with the places of resort we have previously mentioned, being amply sufficient for one day's amusement, we terminate our peregrinations.

Seventh Day.

The Railway at London bridge, or any of the steamers from Hungerford or Waterloo bridges, will easily transmit us this morning to

GREENWICH HOSPITAL,

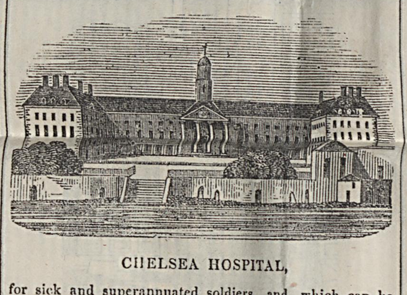
which is opposite to the Isle of Dogs, on the southern banks of the river. This is one of the noblest buildings in the world, and devoted to one of the noblest objects—public gratitude to the humble heroes of the country. It stands on the site of an ancient palace, the birth-place of some of our kings and queens, and a royal residence as late as Edward the 6th, who died there. The old palace was taken down by order of Charles the 2nd., who commenced the present edifice, from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. It was enlarged and completed in the reign of George the 2nd. By William and Mary it was appropriated for seamen disabled by wounds, age, or infirmities; it consists of four grand edifices, forming an entire and beautiful palace. They are respectively designated King Charles', Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's wards. The entrance to the chapel in Queen Mary's ward is through a vestibule, in which are niches, containing statues of faith, hope, charity, and meekness. The chapel will accommodate 1300 persons. In the hall is the funeral car in which the remains of Nelson were conveyed to St. Paul's. The establishment consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, eight lieutenants, a number of officers—about 2,730 out-pensioners—170 nurses, and 32,100 out-pensioners. The in-pensioners are provided with diet and clothing, and according to their rank, receive from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week as pocket-money. The out-pensioners receive from £4 11s. 3d. to £27 7s. 6d. each, annually, according to their service, wounds, &c. The hospital gates open at sunrise—the chapel and the hall not till ten, and close at sunset. The pensioners dine at one, in public. Admission to the painted hall, 3d.—to the chapel, 2d. Supposing our visitors to be excursionists for this day, a pleasant trip is enjoyed by a drive into Surrey to visit

THE DULWICH GALLERY,

in the chapel of the college so called, and which was founded by Edward Alleyne, Esq., a player of great celebrity, and a contemporary of Shakespeare. This gallery contains a copy of Raphael's Transfiguration, by Julio Romano, and a fine collection left by Sir Francis Bourgeois, an eminent historical painter. The gallery is open every day except Fridays and Sundays. On this side of the water, situate in the New Cut, Lambeth, stands

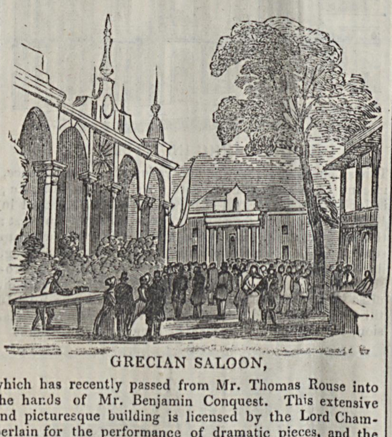
THE VICTORIA THEATRE,

a theatrical establishment devoted to the service of the lower orders. Lessee, Eliza Vincent. Prices of admission—Boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d,; and gallery, 3d. The late lessee, David Webster Osbaldiston, was for many years the manager of this house. He was the first theatrical manager who introduced the present ruinous prices of admission which are now taken at the doors of the principal minor theatres in London. Having commenced this day by an inspection of the asylum which was built for the sailor, let us now take a glance at the one which opens its door to the soldier,—we allude to



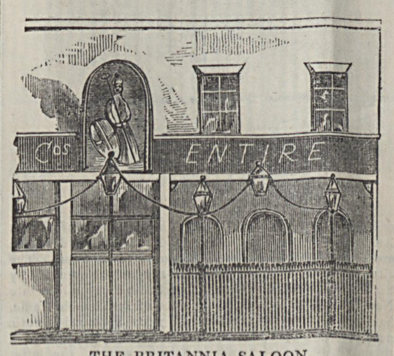
CHELSEA HOSPITAL,

for sick and superannuated soldiers, and which can be reached from either of the bridges, by steam, for one penny. Charles the 2nd., through the suggestions of Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor of Lord Holland, was induced to erect the structure, at the cost of £20,000, with an endowment of £5,000. The credit of its suggestion has also been given to Eleanor Gwynne, a popular actress of the day, and one of the king's mistresses. The hospital was raised under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren. It forms three sides of a quadrangle towards the river, and the area formed between the wings and the bank of the river is laid out in walks and grass plots for a promenade. The college accommodates about 400 pensioners, who are provided with clothes, diet, washing, lodging, and firing. The out-pensioners receive each a yearly allowance of £7 12s. 6d.: the deficiency, if any, is supplied by Parliament. Sir Hans Sloane bequeathed his Botanical Garden in this parish to the Company of Apothecaries, who erected a marble statue of their benefactor in the centre. In the afternoon of this the last day, we will make for the north of London, where in Burton Crescent we see the statue of Major Cartwright, erected to his memory by a numerous circle of friends and admirers, and in commemoration of services performed by the veteran Major in the cause of reform. Judd street takes us into the New road, and proceeding towards the east in a straight direction, we pass the



GRECIAN SALOON,

which has recently passed from Mr. Thomas Rouse into the hands of Mr. Benjamin Conquest. This extensive and picturesque building is licensed by the Lord Chamberlain for the performance of dramatic pieces, and the way in which Mr. Conquest now conducts this Establishment must ensure him a fair share of public support. Good humour and excellent viands now prevail at an establishment which, of late years, had considerably suffered from a lack of civility on the part of its proprietor. Ladies and children, 6d.—gentlemen, 1s. In Hoxton Old Town, the public have a favorite place of rendezvous, called

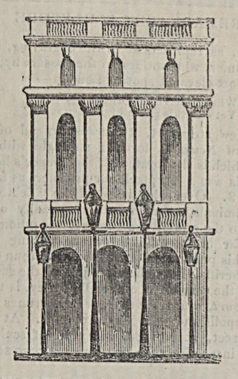


THE BRITANNIA SALOON,

the largest of all the minor places of theatrical entertainment, and calculated to accommodate near 4,000 persons. It is under the management of Mr. Samuel Lane, who spares neither pains nor expense in catering for the amusement of his patrons. The prices of admission vary from threepence to one shilling. Not far from the Britannia—in Shoreditch, exactly opposite the offices of the Eastern Counties Railway is

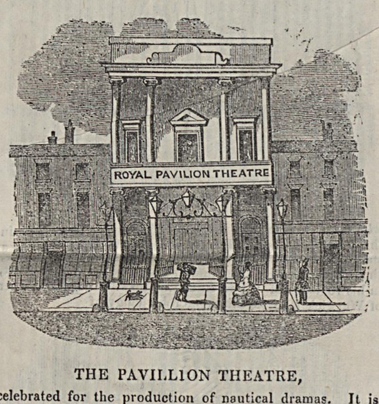
THE NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,

a well-managed place of dramatic entertainment, under the direction of Mr. John Douglas. This theatre has ten different prices of admission—the highest being 2s. 6d. to the private boxes, and the lowest 3d. to the gallery. The chief attraction at this establishment, is a curious and gorgeous curtain, composed of sixteen plates of silvered glass, the largest ever made, in which nigh 5000 persons can see themselves reflected nightly. This novel addition to the decorations of the Theatre cost many hundred pounds, but the spirited speculator will find himself repaid by the numerous sight-seekers at present in London. On the same side of the way, in what is called Norton Folgate, is another temple of Thespis, which is called



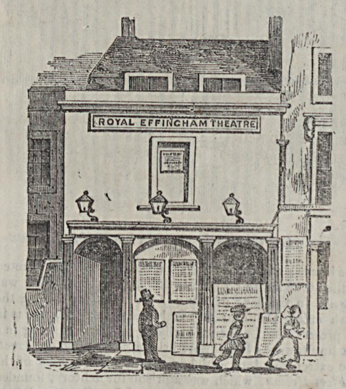
THE CITY OF LONDON THEATRE,

where, in 1845, Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff delighted the citizens of London, and attracted thousands of persons, under the management of Mr. Fox Cooper. The prices of admission have since been reduced; they are now—Boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gallery, 3d. Crossing from Bishopsgate street to Whitechapel, through a new and noble road, called Commercial street, we come upon the London Hospital, for sick and wounded seamen. Opposite to which is



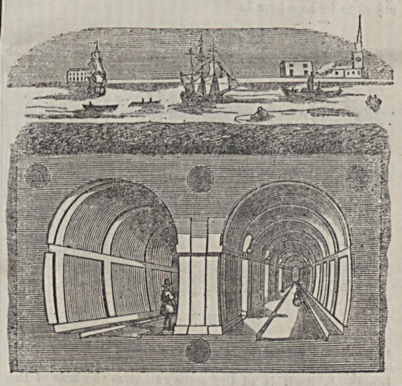
THE PAVILLION THEATRE,

celebrated for the production of nautical dramas. It is managed by Mr. Richard Thorne. Boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gallery, 3d. In Whitechapel there is also a very attractive place of amusement—a perfect little gem in its way—called



EAST ADELPHI THEATRE,

which is licensed by the Lord Chamberlain as the Effingham Saloon, and situated at 255, Whitechapel road. It is conducted upon the principle of the Adelphi in the Strand. The company in this unique establishment is selected from the best London theatres, and much praise is due to the able manager for the great boon he has conferred upon this populous neighbourhood. Boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gallery, 3d. The performances commence at 7. From this end of the town it would be impolitic to depart without seeing



THE THAMES TUNNEL,

projected and executed by Sir I. Brunel, and forming a communication under the bed of the Thames from Wapping to Rotherhithe. The first complete passage from side to side was effected in 1841. Well aired and well lighted with gas, it is exhibited daily at one penny each person, and may be reached by omnibus and steam boat from all parts of London.

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