

LIVERPOOL.

The commercial intercourse which has increasingly existed between this country and the city represented in the annexed engraving, renders it an object of interest to every American citizen; as to that intercourse is owing in no inconsiderable degree, the good understanding, the fellowship, and the social harmony which at present exist between the once hostile nations: thus bestowing upon both, not only commercial but moral advantages. The following description of the city of Liverpool, strikingly exhibits the effects of enterprize, which from an inconsiderable town, elevated it to a business importance which stands without competition, and proves the advantages always derivable from perseverance and industry.

Liverpool, a city in Lancashire, England, with markets on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Up to the close of the seventeenth century it was a very inconsiderable place, having only one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton, a village three miles off. In 1669, an act was passed to make it a distinct parish, and erect a new church. Since this period it has been gradually advancing in importance; and, with respect to population and commerce, it is become the second port in the kingdom. It extends three miles along the east bank of the river Mersey, and about a mile in average breadth; contains twenty-three churches and chapels for the establishment, a much greater number of meeting-houses for dissenters, five Roman catholic chapels, and a Jews' synagogue. Among the public buildings, which comprise numerous specimens of architectural taste, the most important are the town-hall, exchange buildings, lyceum, Wellington rooms, corn exchange, infirmary, St. John's market, blue coat school, dispensary, asylum for the blind, theatre, atheneum, music hall, news room, custom-house, and a borough jail on the Howardian plan. The streets are generally spacious, some of them elegant, and the greater part lighted with gas. At the head of the institutions for literary and scientific pursuits, is the Royal Liverpool Institution, opened in 1817 at an expense of £30,000. To enumerate the asylums for the wretched and unfortunate, of every description and denomination, would be altogether incompatible with our limits. The increase and prosperity of Liverpool have been greatly promoted by the enterprize and skill of its inhabitants, by its local advantages, commanding the trade of Ireland and America, and by the wisdom of the corporation in abolishing all exclusive laws, and encouraging every species of industry and commercial talent. The principal manufactures, besides those connected with the shipping, which employ an immense number of persons, are fine porcelain, watches, glass, iron, salt, copperas, &c. The watch movement and tool business is almost confined to this part of the country; and the breweries, soap-works, brass and iron founderies, sugar-houses, &c., are on an extensive scale. Few towns possess accommodations for shipping at all comparable to Liverpool: it has, at present, six docks, the Dry Dock, Salthouse Dock, King's Dock, Queen's Dock, George's Dock, Prince's Dock, North Dock, and Brunswick Dock, which with their basins occupy nearly a hundred acres of land. The estuary of the Mersey may be properly termed an arm of the sea, opening to this port a ready access to the Western sea, and ships of any burden may come up fully laden to the town; while the system of canal navigation opens a communication inland with all parts of the kingdom. This port is now estimated to engross a fourth part of the foreign trade of Britain, a sixth of its general trade, and to furnish one-twelfth of the shipping: its customs amount to nearly £4,000,000, and its exports exceed even those of the metropolis. The town is governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament—48 miles S. of Lancaster, and 206 N. W. of London. Longitude 3 W. lat. 53 22 N.

APOTHEOSES OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

APOTHEOSES, or consecrations, were very much in use among the Romans: for they consecrated their dead emperors, and ranked them in the number of the gods, that they might afterwards worship them as such. Herodian speaks thus of the ceremonies of such consecrations:—

“The Romans were accustomed to deify such of their emperors as had children to succeed them, which consecration they called an *apotheosis*. This ceremony was celebrated throughout the whole city, with a mixture of joy, sorrow, and religious worship. The body of the deceased they buried in the usual manner, with great pomp and solemnity: which done, the custom was to make an image of wax, as like the dead person as possible, and to place it at the entrance of the imperial palace, upon a bed of state made of ivory, and covered with a cloth of gold. On one side of this bed the whole senate sits in black, for a great part of the day: and on the other, the women of quality, who neither wear gold nor jewels, but appear in plain white habits, which is also their mourning. This ceremony lasts seven days, all which time the physicians come to visit the waxen body, and every time declare it to grow worse and worse. At the end of those seven days, when the body is supposed to be dead, certain young men, chosen out of the equestrian and senatorial orders, take it upon their shoulders, and carry it all along the *via sacra* to the old *forum*, where the Roman magistrates were wont to lay aside their authority; here, on each side, were scaffolds built—the one for the young men of quality, and the other for the ladies; both which sang the praises of the deceased in grave, lamentable tones. After this, they take the body from thence and carry it to the *campus martius*, where there is a kind of pyramid built, three or four stories high—every one of which is less and less to the top, and all four square. This is all of wood, and covered with gold tapestry, adorned with ivory and paintings, but the inside full of combustible matter. The form of this structure, in short, is not unlike those towers they build for light-houses. In the second story there are open doors, and in that, they place the bed, together with aromatics and perfumes of all kinds, and those in great abundance, piling up great heaps of them: for there is no nation, or city, or person in any dignity, but what sends on this occasion presents to do honour to the deceased prince. After they have thus made great piles of aromatics, and the cavalry is arrived, all the horse ride round the pyramid, observing a certain kind of cadence, not unlike the Pyrrhic dance. The chariots also drive about in the same order, with persons in them habited in purple, who personate such of the Romans as were famous either in war or in the administration of civil government. All which ceremony over, he that is to succeed in the empire takes a lighted torch, and sets fire to the machine, which others do on all sides. This fire soon seizes the aromatics and combustibles. This done, an eagle is let loose from the uppermost story, which, frightened by the flames, makes haste to soar out of sight—the people believing that it carries to the regions of bliss the soul of the prince. From that moment, they pay him the same religious homage that they bestow upon their other gods.”

I cannot present our modern heroes and wits, vulgarly called sharpers, more naturally, than under the shadow of a pack of dogs: for this set of men are like them, made up of finders, lurchers, and setters. Some search for the prey others pursue; others, take it; and, if it be worth it, they will come in at the death, and worry the carcass. It would require a most exact knowledge of the field and of the harbours where the deer lie, to recount all the revolutions in the chase.

VIEW OF LIVERPOOL.

