



Newton Key, History of Britain, Spring 2010

BRITISH ICONS

Union Jack

Royal?, British?

- Union Jack might seem to refer to the United Kingdom (est. 1800) or the Union of England and Scotland (est. 1707). But the union of English & Scottish crowns dates from 1603 (James VI & I), and His Majesty's Jack/flag flew from Royal Navy ships by the 1670s.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Thomas Reed (re: seizure of a French ship attempting to sail under both a French and Royal "jack," *Old England*, 222 (30 July 1748), p. 1164

Weather-Quarter, and gave Chase. At eight in the Evening lost Sight of her, at Ten saw her again a-head; at 7 next Morning came up with her. She hoisted a French Ensign and Pennant, with a Union Jack at the Bowprit-end, with a Red Field. She hailed us, and told us there was Peace. We ordered them to send their Boat aboard, which they did after a long Parley, and brought his Papers with him. We imagined he might have an English Pass, but no such Thing appeared, the only Papers he had being an Account of the Cessation, and an Order (as he said) from the French King, for him to make the best of his way to St. Domingo, without molesting any English Ship he might meet with. I then consulted my Officers, who agreed to engage imagining him to be a Merchantman, but found him to be a Man of War of 28 Guns; however at it we went for about five Hours, almost within Pistol shot. The first

Union Jack, God Save the King & Rule Britannia!

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 15.

About half past five o'clock this morning, the boats belonging to Lord BARRINGTON'S fleet got under weigh from St. Helen's in procession, with an union jack in the first boat and a band of music.

Half past six the Delegates landed at Sally-port, and marched up to the Governor's, with a band of music playing alternately *Rule Britannia*, and *God save the King*: they were instantly invited into the house, and in a few minutes appeared publicly on the balcony, where they were joined by the marine band of music. In about an hour the Delegates returned to the boats which were immediately manned to receive Earl HOWE; and at eight his Lordship, accompanied by Sir WILLIAM PITT, General CURLEW, with their Aid-de-camps, preceded by the ship and marine bands of music, took water at Sally-port, where they were received by all the boats crews with three cheers: when they got abreast of the platform, they were saluted by a discharge of ordnance, and cheered from the shore, where the South Devon band was playing.

The following was the order of sailing:—

1st Boat—An union jack at the fore, with a band of music.

2d Boat—The Royal William's barge, with Earl HOWE.

3d Boat—The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and their Aid-de-camps.

4th Boat—Lady HOWE, Lady PITT, and several other Ladies of fashion.

5th Boat—The marine band of music on each side a line a-head of the ships boats; the crews cleanly and neatly dressed.

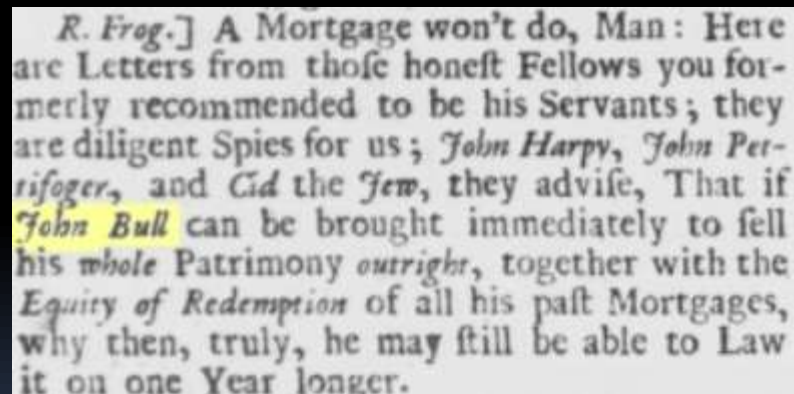
As the procession passed Southward, the yards of the men of war were manned, and the Royal William fired a royal salute.

- "Ship News," *The Times*, 3896 (17 May 1797), p. 4, has a "three-fer" with a mention of the Grand Fleet getting under weigh with union jack flying and band playing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King"!

John Arbuthnot's *History of John Bull* (1712), a satire

H P, "Letter," *Examiner*, 2, 24 (15 May 1712), p. 245.

- John Bull is a real name, but in this work "John Bull was a small cloth merchant, embroiled in a law suit with his European neighbours, Nicholas Frog (the Dutch), Lewis Baboon (Louis Bourbon of France), Philip Baboon (the king of Spain), Esquire South (the Austrian archduke), Sister Peg (Scotland), and various others. Arbuthnot's work was a thinly veiled attack on whig foreign policy and on the financiers who were benefiting from English intervention in Europe." Miles Taylor, 'Bull, John (supp. fl. 1712-)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/68195>, accessed 15 Feb 2010]



R. Frog.] A Mortgage won't do, Man: Here are Letters from those honest Fellows you formerly recommended to be his Servants; they are diligent Spies for us; *John Harpy*, *John Pettifogger*, and *Cid the Jew*, they advise, That if *John Bull* can be brought immediately to sell his whole Patrimony outright, together with the Equity of Redemption of all his past Mortgages, why then, truly, he may still be able to Law it on one Year longer.

John Bull

English honest defeats Foreign Cunning.

- “To the King and John Bull let us toss our glass...;
- May...cunning and braying for current ne'er pass,
- With honest John Bull of Old-England....”

“A Fable. The Lion, The Fox, The Ass, And The Devil (to the Tune of 'Roast Beef'),” *The Times*, 2808 (17 Oct. 1793), p. 3.

To the King and John Bull let us toss off our glass,
Take a hint from the Fable, the Fox, and the Ass;
May their cunning and braying for current ne'er pass,
With honest John Bull of Old-England,
With honest, &c.

“God Save the King” & “Rule Britannia”

- Drury-Lane Theatre Announcements, *The Times*, 4016 (17 Oct. 1797), p. 2
- For a year or so around 1797, Britain was the only combatant against France in the French Revolutionary Wars, 1792-1802. The martial patriotism/nationalism in Britain in that age is striking.

"ADMIRAL DUNCAN AND VICTORY,"
had a very neat effect, and was much applauded. The Fireworks and Mock Engagement between the two Fleets, were skillfully managed, and the whole concluded with *God save the King!* and *Rule Britannia!* Another verse was added to this popular air, for which the public are obliged to his Grace the Duke of LESSA. It was sung by Mr. Sedgwick, in his best manner, and the words are as follow
While FRANCE remembers still the Name of HOWE,
And Spanish Triumphs grace St. VINCENT'S brow,
Fresh Glories deck another VICTOR'S Name,
And DUNCAN Lustre adds to BRITISH FAME.
Rule Britannia, &c.
The Prince of WALES was in his private box during the play.
COVENT-GARDEN.
Mrs. GRAY made her *debut* last night on this Stage in the character of *Jelly Oatland*; in the pleasant Comedy of *A Cure for the Heart Ache*. She displayed considerable ability in this interesting part, and though she did not succeed in exciting the sympathy which her predecessor in the character has always produced, her exertions were such as to command the repeated plaudits of the audience.
An additional Scene was introduced in the *Chace to Grenna*, representing the defeat of the Dutch Fleet by Admiral DUNCAN.
The beginning of it exhibited the boarding of a Dutch ship by the British tars, in which INGLETON introduced in a very masterly style the old song of "Hearts of Oak." The scene concluded with a representation of the fight, and "*Rule Britannia.*" INGLETON sung two additional verses, written for the occasion, which though not very high in point of poetical merit, had certainly strong marks of sound sense, as they stated that the victory was as compleat as any that had been ever gained.

Church of England

Adjourned Question.—(*Churchmen and Protestant Dissenters*).—A very Important Question. This evening at Coachmaker's-Hall Society, Fofter-lane, Cheapside, will be debated the following adjourned question, viz. "Which of the two bodies of men, the Members of the Church of England or the Protestant Dissenters have rendered the greatest service to this country, either as literary characters or supporters of the Constitution?"—This truly important question gave birth last Thursday, to a debate in which the Protestant Dissenters were defended with great ability, learning, and eloquence. It was adjourned for the purpose of affording several distinguished characters of the Church of England an opportunity to deliver their sentiments, and among others the celebrated Dr. Tatham, whose extraordinary letter to the Dissenters, occasioned the subject to be proposed for public discussion. It is hoped Gentlemen will come with no other bias, but that in favour of the love of truth. Chair taken at eight o'clock, admittance, sixpence each person.

- *The Times*, 2146 (6 Oct. 1791), p. 3
- A debate on whether Anglicans or Dissenters (Protestant Nonconformists) have contributed more to the literature or the defense of the Constitution

Politics of the 18th-Century Church of England

Country-m. I don't wonder, Master, that the Courts of *St. Germain* and *France* should think their Party strong here, when such impudent Slanders, and Misrepresentations of the **Church of England**, as if they were Men of arbitrary Principles, and that their Clergy had only made a feigned Submission to the Government since the Revolution, are printed and published with Impunity; and that the Faction had the Confidence some Years ago, in their Libel, call'd, *The exorbitant Grants of William the III.* dedicated to her Majesty; and offer'd to the Consideration of the then House of Commons, to propose a Scheme for setting aside the Protestant Succession, and bringing in the Pretender; and yet the traitorous Libeller was never punish'd, tho' by the Law, he ought to have been hang'd.

- *Observer*, 7, 100 (29 Jan. 1709), p. 635.
- The Anglican (C of E) clergy emphasized Divine Right and non-resistance to the monarch, so it is unsurprising that Tory Anglican clergy were accused of faking “submission to the Government since the Revolution.” That is, the principles of the C of E before 1688 worked against it (in many people’s eyes) after 1689.

Parliaments

But if the Triennial Law had not been grounded on the Reasons of Antiquity, and the original Usage of Parliaments, it was more than a reasonable Indulgence from the Throne to the People, who had struggled for a Revolution, on Account of the Abuses of Parliaments, and the Endeavours to render them insignificant. 'Tis true, that Prince once deny'd his Royal Assent to it : But afterwarde he consider'd, that it could be no Diminution of his Prerogative, no Blemish to his Regal Power, to retrieve the Honour and Dignity of Parliaments, as they were his Support, as they were the essential Part of that Constitution he came to save ; and this he found he could only do by the frequent Calling of them.

- "Great Britain. The Proceedings of Parliament, continu'd until the end of the Session," *Historical Register*, 4 (Oct. 1716), p. 363.
- A discussion about the Triennial Law of 1694 (just repealed by the Septennial Act of 1715), allows the author to contrast "Abuses of Parliaments," with "the Honour and Dignity of Parliaments."

Parliaments, C of E, Monarchy

- "The Restoration," *The Times*, 132 (30 May 1785), p. 3
- The 29th of May, birthday of Charles II and day of his triumphal re-entry into London in 1660, leads *The Times* to muse satirically how politicians don't just remember the blessings of Episcopacy (C of E) and monarchy (which *The Times* evidently endorses), but also call for Triennial Parliaments, parliamentary freedoms, low taxes, and even an end to attacks on shop-keepers (which *The Times* evidently doesn't).

The RESTORATION.

The 29th of May must always be a favourite anniversary, as it brings to mind the numerous blessings with which Episcopacy and Monarchy have been pregnant, from 1660 to the present period!—While this is admitted, our orthodox politicians, are at the same time praying for the restoration of Annual, or Triennial Parliaments;—of Senatorial independence and reformation;—of adequate retrenchments;—for an unshackled press, and unclogged commerce, by stamps, and taxes extraordinary;—for an equal coal duty in every part of Britain;—for the restoration of genuine public spirit, ancient virtue, and simplicity of manners. Also, That neither shop-keepers, nor female servants may become scape goats of the community, by partial, prostrating imposts.

British Parliaments?

THE present Home Rule controversy has naturally turned attention to the means by which the union of the Irish and British Parliaments was effected, and this question in its turn has induced many writers and public speakers to make—not inquiries indeed—but statements concerning the causes which contributed to bring about the union of the Scottish and English Parliaments. Two classes of men who are bitterly opposed to each other in their aims and opinions, have tried to make out a complete parallel between the Scottish and Irish Unions in regard to both their antecedents and their consequences. The Unionists have insisted that if the Irish Union was effected by bribery and upheld in opposition to the great majority of the people, so too was the Scottish Union; and they appeal to the late success of the one as a precedent for expecting the ultimate success of the other. Scottish Home Rulers, again, have sought

- John Downie, "How the Scottish Union was Effected," *Scottish Review*, 20 (July 1892), p. 163.
- Consideration of Home Rule for Ireland in the 1890s (trying to get rid of the Act of Union of 1800) leads the author to consider how the original Union of Scotland and England (1707) was put in place.

Guy Fawkes Day/Bonfire Night

The Times, 282 (4 Nov. 1793), p. 1 (advertisement).

- A new "sketch" performed on 5 November.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAY-MARKET,
THIS EVENING,
The REVENGE.
Zanga, Mr. Kemble; Leonora, Mrs. Powell.
To which will be added a new Musical Piece in two Acts, called
The CHILDREN in the WOOD.
To-morrow, The Constant Couple, with a new Dramatic
Sketch (never performed) called Guy Fawkes; or, The Fifth of
November; with The Padlock, Leonora by a Gentlewoman,
being her first appearance.

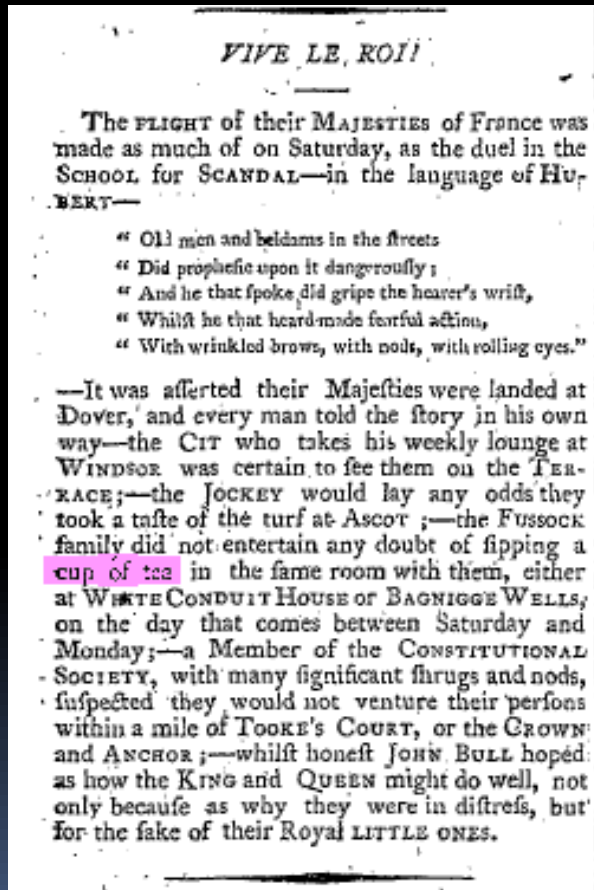
Guy Fawkes as metaphor

"A Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Temple, on the Subject of the Forty-fifth Number of the *North Briton*; and on his Patronage of the supposed Author of it," *Critical Review, or, Annals of literature*, 15 (May 1763), p. 404

'The labour of your favourite, my lord,' says this writer, 'to prevent every circumstance to his and your preposterous purposes, is egregiously malicious. He says, "the proud and feeble Spaniard does not *renounce*, but only *defists* from all pretensions which he may have formed on the right of fishing about Newfoundland." With what a slender train he endeavours to set fire to the minds of the people; and, like **Guy Fawkes**, to blow the nation into confusion and ruin by his explosion of malevolence, rather than live in peace, beneath the reign of him whom you have called the best of princes.

- The article attacks John Wilkes who would soon be judged guilty of seditious libel for publishing a critique of the government in his *North Briton* in April 1763. Wilkes is attempting "like Guy Fawkes, to blow the nation into confusion and ruin..., rather than live in peace." Fawkes becomes a metaphor for destroying the peaceful and prosperous British *status quo*.

Cup of Tea & John Bull



- “Vive Le Roi!,” *The Times*, 2061 (28 June 1791), p. 3
- The flight of the French King (he never got further than Varennes) resulted, according to this somewhat satirical story, in a supposed sighting of the French royal family at Dover. Here, archetypal British characters claim they saw the French monarch: a jockey at Ascot, a middle class family having tea with them, and “honest John Bull” sheds tears for the royal children (British as honest, loyal to all monarchy, and just a little gullible).

Tea, Empire, and Social Class

"Epigram on a Cup of Tea spilt in a Lady's Lap," *Edinburgh Magazine, or, Literary amusement*, 52 (12 April 1781), p. 17

EPICRAM on a Cup of Tea spilt in a LADY'S Lap.

MOURN not, ALMIRA, that to Love's
abode
The warm advent'rous stream presum'd to
pres;,
Not chance, but some unseen, admiring god
In rapt'rous ardour sought the sweet recess :
Nor doubt what Deity, so greatly bold,
In form unusual thus should visit thee ;
The god, who ravith'd in a show'r of gold,
Can charm the fair one in *Imperial Tea*.

Punch and Judy

Advertisement, *The Times*, 1662 (31 Aug. 1790), p. 1

ROYAL CIRCUS.

For the BENEFIT of Messrs. GRIFFES and TANS.

THIS present EVENING will be presented, a Capital Display of HORSEMANSHIP, Under the Direction of Mr. HUGHES. That most superb of all Stage Spectacles, **The CHAMP-DE-MARS.**

To be succeeded by a grand Masquerade Dance, called **PUNCH'S WEDDING.**

Punch, Mr. Hamoir; Punch's Wife, Miss Hamoir.

The other characters by Signora Sala, Mademoiselle de la Croix, Mr. Holland, &c. &c.

After which will be a grand Serious Entertainment (for this Night only) called **The DESERTER of NAPLES; Or, ROYAL CLEMENCY.**

Henry, Mr. Barrett; Louisa, Signora Sala.

A SONG by a **YOUNG LADY**, Being her first appearance on this Stage.

To conclude with **The DESTRUCTION of the BASTILE.**

Henry Du-bois, Mr. BARRETT.

Matilda, Mrs. MAPPLES; and Britannia, Mrs. PEILE.

Boxes, 3s.—Pit, 2s.—Gallery, 1s.

The Doors to be opened at Half past Five, and begin at Half past Six precisely.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Griffes, No. 10, Greville-street, Hatton Garden; and of Mr. Tanns, No. 17, Royal-row, Lambeth.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Stage Door.

“Westminster Journal, March 20. Politicks in Miniature Or, the Humours of Punch's Resignation. A Tragi-comi-farcical-operatical Puppet-show,” *Scots Magazine*, 4 (March 1742) p.128

“A group of various characters it brings,

All statesmen, and all mov'd by secret springs....

...you see

The comic hero of the show in me....

Enobled by the title Punchinello.

Long o'er the state I've bore tyrannic sway,

And made the puppet herd my pow'r obey;

I bluster'd, laugh'd, swore, swagger'd, kick'd....

But now....

Playing the farce of statesman's resignation.”

(violent, mischievous Punch as Walpole. Note: 1742 is the date of “Prime Minister” Sir Robert Walpole's resignation from the Council and elevation to the House of Lords.)

Enter Punch.

Pu. Britons attend! — nor haughtily disdain

*To view the actions of our mimic scene.
A group of various characters it brings,
All statesmen, and all mov'd by secret springs.
In fiction's guise we real truths rehearse;
The world, and the world's rulers prove a farce.*

*Nor, Statesmen, dare our statesmen here despise;
As you they're honest, and as you they're wise.*

*But, laying tragic rants aside, you see
The comic hero of the show in me.
In me behold him who ne'er had his fellow,
Enobled by the title PUNCHINELLO.
Long o'er the stage I've bore tyrannic sway,
And made the puppet herd my pow'r obey;
I bluster'd, laugh'd, swore, swagger'd,
kick'd, — and then,
In humblest mood, I took some kicks again.
But now behold me in an odder station,
Playing the farce of statesman's resignation:
A scene I still shall do less good than hurt in;
Then bid you kiss my——, and drop the curtain.*

[Exit Punch.]

Puppets, Prostitutes, and Alehouses: a low(est) class Britain?

The Times, 1043 (10 April 1788),
p. 3

On the night of Sunday and Monday last, the gardens and hen-roosts of most of the inhabitants of Stepney were robbed. The suspicion falls on the son of an ill-looking fellow of infamous character, who keeps an alehouse in that neighbourhood, and who some time since had a quantity of poultry taken from his house, which had been stolen from a farmer at Edmonton.

It is much to be regretted, that the Magistracy permit that house to be licensed, it being a receptacle for puppet-shews, and for prostitutes who meet there to dance, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants.

- “the gardens and hen-roosts of most of the inhabitants of Stepney were robbed. The suspicion falls on the son of a...fellow of infamous character, who keeps an alehouse....
- “It is much to be regretted, that the Magistracy permit that house to be licensed, it being a receptacle for puppet-shews, and for prostitutes who meet there to dance.”

Football

- “kicked about some of their heads like footballs.” *The Times*, 475 (30 June 1786), p. 4
- A theatre as “the mere football of Fortune.” *The Times*, 4680 (31 Dec. 1799), p. 3
- “kick the bench of Bishops into the air like so many footballs.” *The Times*, 1607 (18 Feb. 1790), p. 3

“Foot-Ball,”
London Magazine,
or, Gentleman's
monthly
intelligencer, 4
(March 1735), p.
151

“Now learn the
emblem which the
foot-ball brings,
Which shows the
certain change of
earthly things...
Some rais'd aloft
come tumbling
down amain...”

FOOT-BALL.

WHEN Sol from far perps with a sickly
face,
To break the clouds and mighty fogs to chafe;
When up the skies he shoots his rosy head,
Or in the ruddy ocean seeks his bed;
When rivers are with sudden ice constrain'd,
And studded wheels are on their backs sustain'd;
A place for cat or foot-ball, which before,
Tall ships of burden on their bosom bore;
It's then the swains defy their fellow swains,
To sport at foot-ball on the ample plains:
In form of battle drawn they issue forth,
And ev'ry one is proud to shew his worth;
With shouts the coward's courage they excite,
And warlike clangors call them out to fight:
Then to the common standard they repair,
The nimble foot-ball scours the fields of air;
They kick, they push, and pushing loudly cry,
And their hoarse shouting rends the vaulted
And now a low and now aloft she's seen, [sky]
Born up by turns as fortune shifts the scene;
Thus mounted up she challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.
Thus have I seen the raging stormy main
Toss a ship up, then cast it down again;
Sometimes she seems to touch the very skies,
And then again upon the sand she lies;
Toss'd and retoss'd aloft and then a-low,
And ev'ry moment waits the coming blow:
Just so the well-cas'd foot-ball upward tends,
Then on a sudden to the ground descends;
That long the doubtful combat they maintain,
Till one prevails, for only one can reign.
The victory being got, they all retire,
Secure from cold, and croud the cheerful fire.
Now learn the emblem which the foot-ball
brings, [things,
Which shows the certain change of earthly
And strange vicissitudes of human fate,
Still alt'ring, never in a steady state;
Ill after good, and after ill delight,
Alternate like the scenes of day and night.
Some rais'd aloft come tumbling down again,
Then fall so hard they bound and rise again:
So the swift foot-ball, with a whizzing sound,
Now mounts in air, now rolls along the ground;
Thro' many changes variously she tends,
Till what was nothing in a nothing ends.

King James Bible (and Monarchy)

"Account of their
Majesties Coronation,"
Historical Register, 48
(Oct. 1727), p.261.

I am guessing this is the
Authorized Version
(1611). But it is brought
into the coronation of
King George II along
with St. (King) Edward's
Crown and Scepter as
the literal icons of
British rule.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in a solemn Procession brought from the Abbey, the Holy Bible, with the following *Regalia*, belonging to his Majesty, St. *Edward's* Crown upon a Cushion of Cloth of Gold, the Orb with the Cross, the Scepter with the Dove, the Scepter with the Cross, and St. *Edward's* Staff; as likewise the *Regalia* of her Majesty, her Crown on the left Cushion, her Scepter with the Cross, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove; which were severally laid before their Majesties: All which were afterwards by his Majesty's Command, deliver'd to the Lords who will be mentioned to bear them.

Bibles and Society

The Times, 3720 (21 Oct. 1796),
p. 2

Lady BATH is arrived in Bruton-street from her economical tour to Scotland.

A noble Lord has broken of his match with the rich Miss *Dripping*, being affronted at the young Lady's curiosity to know whether his Boots were *Calver-shin*.

A certain gambling Lady of Quality has a very pretty collection of books for her readings. The Bible and the Almanack, which are the libraries of those who have no other, are not admitted into her refined *Boudoir*. The Bible, no doubt; her Ladyship knows by heart; and the Almanack she carries in her face.

The *waist* continues to walk down towards the hip; and, with so much rapidity, that it is clear that one cannot give a Milliner an inch, but she will take the whole yard.

The Times, 876 (17 Oct. 1787),
p. 4

For the UNIVERSAL REGISTER.

THE
CARDS SPIRITUALIZED.

ONE Richard Middleton, a foldier, attending divine service with the rest of the regiment in a church in Glasgow, instead of pulling out a bible, like his brother foldiers, to find the Parson's text, spread a pack of cards before him; this singular behaviour did not pass unnoticed, both by the Clergyman, and the Serjeant of the company to which he belonged; the latter, in particular, commanded him to put the cards up; and, on his refusal, cond'cted him after church before the Mayor, to whom he preferred a formal complaint of his indecent behaviour during divine service.

"Well, foldier, (said the Mayor) what excuse have you to offer for this desecration of the altar?"

know is the Serjeant who brought me before you."

To which the Mayor replied, "it is hard to determine which is the knave, but I am sure he is the greatest fool."

The foldier then continued his narrative—

"When I count the number of dora in a pack, there are 366; so many days are there in a year; when I reckon how many cards, there are fifty-two; so many weeks are there in a year: when I count how many tricks are won by a pack, there are thirteen; so many lunar months are there in a year—so, your Honour, it clearly appears, that this pack of cards is both Bible, Prayers-book, and Almanac to me!"

The Mayor called his servant, ordered him to entertain the foldier, gave him half a-crown, and said he was the cleverest fellow he ever saw in his life.

Z.

“Cards Spiritualized,” *The Times*, 876 (17 Oct. 1787), p. 4/“A Deck of Cards” (1940s, 1960s)

“When I see an ace, may it please your Honour, it reminds me there is one God; when I look upon two, or three, the former puts me in mind of the Father and Son, the latter of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; a four calls to my remembrance the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a five of the five wise virgins, who were ordered to trim their lamps—there were ten, but five were wise, and five were foolish; a six, that in six days God created heaven and earth; a seven, that on the seventh day he rested from all that he had made; an eight, the eight righteous persons preserved from the deluge, viz. Noah and his wife, and three sons and their wives; and nine, of the nine lepers cleansed by our Saviour—there were ten, but only one returned to offer his tribute of thanks; and a ten, of the ten commandments.”

Richard then took the Knave, placed it beside him, and passed on to the Queen, on which he observed as follows:

“This Queen reminds me of the Queen of Sheba, who came from the uttermost parts of the world to hear the wisdom of Solomon—as her companion, the King, does of the great King of Heaven.”

“Well, (returned the Mayor) you have given me a very good description of all the cards except the Knave.”

“If your Honour will not be angry, (replied Richard) I can give you as much satisfaction on that card as any in the pack.”

The Mayor promising he would not, he proceeded as follows:

“Well, your Honour, the greatest knave I

“You see sir, when I look at the Ace, it reminds me that there is but one God, and the deuce, reminds me that the bible is divided into two parts, the old and the new testament. When I see the trey, I think of the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost. And when I see the four, I think of the four Evangelists who preached the Gospel There was Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. And when I see the five, it reminds me of the five wise virgins who trimmed their lamps, there were ten of them, Five were wise and were saved, five were foolish, and were shut out. When I see the six, it reminds me that in six days, God made this great Heaven and Earth. When I see the seven, it reminds me that on the seventh day, God rested from His great work. And when I see the eight, I think of the eight righteous persons God saved when he destroyed this Earth. There was Noah, his wife, their three sons, and their wives. And when I see the nine, I think of the lepers our Saviour cleansed, and, nine out of the ten, didn't even thank him. When I see the ten, I think of the ten commandments, God handed down to Moses on a table of stone. When I see the king, it reminds me that there is but one King of Heaven, God Almighty. And when I see the Queen, I think of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Who is Queen of Heaven, and the Jack of Knaves is the Devil.

Cricket

The Times 1666 (4 Sep. 1790), p. 4

"Court Circular (Court and Social)," *The Times* 847 (12 Sept. 1787), p. 3

CRICKET.

On Monday, August 30, began playing a Grand Match of Cricket, in Lord's Ground, Mary le Bonne, and finished on Thursday, Sept. 2d; four Gentlemen of the Mary le Bonne Club, with seven of Hants, against All England, for 5000 Guineas.

ENGLAND.		
First Innings	177	
Second Innings	66	
Total	243	
HANTS.		
First Innings	165	
Second Innings	79	
Total	244	

Total for Hants Ten Wickets.

CRICKET was formerly an exertion of strength—it is now an application of skill. One of the *Walkers*, some time ago, continued his innings four hours, and got but nine notches.

The Grand Cricket-Match, at Lord's New Cricket-Ground, St. Mary-le-Bone, for One Thousand Guineas a-side, between Lord Winchelsea and Sir Horace Mann, began on Monday. The wickets were pitched ten minutes before twelve, and the play commenced at twelve.—First Innings, Sir Horace Mann.

<i>For Lord Winchelsea.</i>	<i>For Sir H. Mann.</i>
— Hoult, Esq.	Mr. Purchase, none, bowled
— Louch, Esq.	out by Clifford.
Mr. Harris	— Lumpy, ditto—ditto
Mr. Taylor	by Brazier,
Mr. Buller	— Phoenix - 1
Mr. Brazier	— T. Walker - 6
Mr. Booker	— H. Walker - 45
Mr. Beldam	— Small, sen. - 8
Mr. Clifford	— Small, jun. - 1
Mr. N. Mann	— Aylward, caught
Mr. Redster	out by Clifford
Of these gentlemen,	— Riny - 26
six were out when the play	— John Wells - 24
finished for the day, and the	— Fischer - 5
six got as under.	Total 116
Total - 51	

Lord Winchelsea's men went in again yesterday morning at twelve o'clock; the odds in the morning run against Sir Horace.