

quays. The Limerick School of Design is advertised to open on the 2nd of November. Lord Montague presided at an inaugural meeting, held in the school-rooms, on Thursday, the 28th. The school will be under the direction of Mr. David Raimbach, whose indefatigable energy in making the preliminary arrangements promise well for its future success. It has been proposed to annex to the school of design a museum of manufactures and produce (geological and botanical specimens, samples of marbles and building stones, &c.), with a view of rendering the institution as extensively useful and practical as possible. Some necessary repairs are going on in the cathedral, an interesting edifice, chiefly of the thirteenth century, containing some curious features. It has suffered severely from previous repairs and beautifying, but some efforts are being made to raise money for a complete restoration. There are some capital carved bog oak misereres of the fifteenth century, and the floor of the tower is supported by beams which have a good example of the dog-tooth carved on the soffit, not, as more usual, on the arrie.

DRAINAGE WORKS IN ST. GILES'S.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, on 27th inst. the report called for on this subject, as we noted, at the time, was read. From this it appears that the recommendations of a report made in 1849, as to certain works, were, that all cesspools should be cleaned and filled up; a system of tubular drainage introduced, and self-acting water-closets provided for every house; that house drains, 4 inches in diameter, and minor branch drains, 2 inches in diameter, should be laid down, and a tank 30 feet high for flushing sewer pipes and other purposes, erected on a piece of land belonging to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in that locality; that the contract provided for the laying down of 738 feet of stoneware main water-pipes 3 inches in diameter, where possible, in the same trenches with the sewer pipes; that the works actually executed were 100 feet of 15-inch pipe sewer, 160 feet of 12-inch ditto, 330 feet of 9-inch ditto, 726 feet of 6-inch ditto, 738 feet of 3-inch stone water-mains, and forty-eight ferrule joints; and that the house drains actually laid down were 6 inches in diameter instead of 4 inches, as recommended in the report, and the branch drains 4-inch instead of 2-inch. The report now made further states that on examination, stoppages were at various times found to have been caused by a scrubbing brush, by old clothes, pieces of brick, rags, and other substances, and that on 8th June, the engineer (Mr. Bazalgette) reported further stoppages in Walsh's-court, Kennedy-court, Hampshire Hog-court, Carrier-street, and Church-lane, and called attention to the cost of removing these obstructions; that the engineer ultimately stated it as his opinion that the insufficiency of the drainage is caused by the system of combined pipe drainage, as laid down, not being adapted to the locality to be drained; and that the Court thereupon, on 17th August last, decided on abandoning the pipe sewers, and ordered the construction in lieu thereof of 498 feet of brick sewer 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and of 72 feet of brick sewer 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches!!

Mr. Hoeking, having heard the report read, made some remarks showing that there was a misunderstanding of his meaning in the previous reports on this subject. He did not object to the use of these kinds of pipes, he said, but he did think they had been hitherto made either so small as to be inefficient, or so large that they were not sufficiently strong. Further, he hoped that measures for protecting the drains from the introduction of foreign substances into the waterclosets and drains might be introduced. He would suggest the formation of "catchpools" for such purposes. Not that he would advocate the "cesspool" system—certainly not. The cesspool was a receptacle for stagnant water, most injurious to health. The catchpool he proposed was but a trap which would prevent any improper sub-

stances passing into the drainage, or the tributary sewers.

The report was referred to the General Purposes Committee for their consideration.

THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S: THE GRAVE OF THE GREAT.

THE FUNERAL OF WELLINGTON.

THE crypt of St. Paul's cathedral is a solemn place, vast in extent, and grand from its large and simple proportions: it is a strange and gloomy spot in the midst of this bustling city. A short visit to this place for the first time is not a thing easily forgotten. Underneath the centre of the dome (so exactly so that a line has been dropped from the cross and found to rest on the middle of the coronet on the tomb), rests all that remains of Lord Nelson. The only other grave within the circle of columns which support the floor of this part of the church contains the remains of the brother of Lord Nelson and his family.

Outside, but near this circular and honourable portion of the cathedral, are buried Lord Collingwood and the Earl of Northesk; and in some portion of this space the "Great Duke" will eventually rest. It had been, we are told, the original intention of several of the persons in authority who are connected with the Duke's funeral, to have removed the granite slabs which inclose Nelson to the edge of the grave of his brother: this would leave room for Wellington, equally near to the centre, and so the naval and military heroes of the age would rest without any difference as to their position. This arrangement has been altered, and we regret to learn that Wellington will be buried at some distance east of the centre of the cathedral. This site of the warrior's grave would be in perfect darkness if it were not for the gas lights which faintly light the tombs and arches: the side aisles of the crypt, after leaving the part covered by the transepts are comparatively light.

The proposition made in our pages last week to get rid of the second-hand sham, the empty sarcophagus belonging to Cardinal Wolsey which now surmounts Nelson's tomb, and to place in its stead a monumental tomb, containing the body of Wellington, properly inscribed, thus putting together the two great commanders in a place of equal honour, is far superior to the present determination.

We have reached the spot shown in the engraving, and see in long perspective the glimmering sunbeam. We are now under the south aisle of the church: the monument on the right, of white marble (partly shown), on which is represented a female seated at the organ, is to the memory of the daughter of Sir Christopher Wren, who, besides being a good musician, has the credit of having designed several of the City churches. On the left, where the sunlight falls on the tomb, the famous architect lies buried,—next him his son; and a new white marble tablet, not shown in the engraving, is in memory of the great granddaughter of Wren, who died at the age of 95 (Sir Christopher was 91, and his son 97 at the time of their deaths). On opening the Wren tomb, to receive the body of the abovementioned lady, the last of the race, the coffin of the architect was distinctly visible in good preservation. Close to the Wren monuments, under an unlettered slab, lies J. M. W. Turner, the greatest landscape painter of this or any other country. Close by, as shown in the engraving, are Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lawrence, Opie, Barry, Mylne, Fuseli, and a few others who have been equally distinguished in their walks with the warriors who are gathered in another part of the crypt. The sunlight gleams amongst their graves. From the minds which dwell in the dust here gathered what splendid fancies and lessons have been embodied and passed amongst the multitude. Few could be left on this spot, where the roaring of the traffic outside exactly resembles the distant sound of the sea in times of storm, and not be impressed with a host of associations. The men themselves rise up like a reality to the mind's eye. Their glorious works seem in

the darkness to form an exhibition; and the companions of the men, Johnson, Newton, and a score of others, fill up the picture.

The mutilated monuments partly shown in the engraving are fragments secured from the ruins of St. Paul's after the Great Fire, 1666, and are very properly well taken care of.

It is greatly to be hoped that no other body may be interred within the cathedral. So long as burial within churches be made a mark of honour, so long will the injurious and improper practice be generally persevered in. It was thus, indeed, that it arose.

The arrangements for the Duke's funeral are being rapidly proceeded with, as are the preparations for the ceremonial of "Lying in State," at Chelsea Hospital. The latter are in the hands of Professor Cockerell, who will, we have no doubt, exalt them by art. We take some credit to ourselves for the employment of an architect in this: at all events, we have long zealously urged that such a course should be adopted on such occasions.

The works in St. Paul's are being executed by Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co. under the direction of Mr. Phillips, of the Board of Works, who has given most assiduous attention to them. We may briefly state that there will be a gallery on each side of the nave, leaving a clear space between them 20 feet wide, galleries of a circular form under the cupolas, and other galleries in the transepts. The latter will rise from the pavement to the level of the cornice which runs round the whole of the church, requiring trusses 87 feet long and 34 feet high, and then from this level a second gallery will rise still higher. At the west end of the nave it is proposed also to put a gallery, sloping down to the pavement, and through the centre of which the body and procession will pass from the west door. We should rather this were omitted. A railway will be laid down in the centre of the nave, and along this the bier will be moved by men hidden beneath it. The organ has been altered, so as to admit of its being played on the side next the nave, as well as in the choir. There are to be seats for 10,000 attendants, irrespective of the procession.*

The building will be lighted, we may mention, by gas jets 5 inches apart, in the line of the cornice all round the nave and choir; and around the whispering-gallery.

The effect, when we visited the works a few nights ago, was singularly striking. By the light of two ranges of upright gas burners, at the foot of the framing for the galleries in the nave, 300 men were busily occupied in all quarters,—producing, by the way, no trifling din. Bodies of men were engaged in the transept framing the huge trusses which will be needed there. The immensity of the dome was lost in shadow, and a single light which flickered in the whispering-gallery seemed a far-off star.

Greatly to the credit of all the men engaged, there has not been seen a hat on since the work was commenced, nor has any coarse language been heard. By respecting the place they have obtained the respect of others for themselves.

THE PROJECTED LEKES ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The projectors of this new institution propose to furnish members with accommodation and objects of study in shape of casts and models, books, pictures, engravings, lectures, exhibitions, and conversation. Their success they regard as dependant on a co-operation of all classes interested in art and literature in the district. The association is to be headed by patrons, president, &c. as in all other kindred institutions, and to have official grades of membership in harmony with its distribution of honours proportioned to merit.

* Amongst various suggestions forwarded to us in connection with this event is one to this effect,—that the lead-work of the dome of St. Paul's should be painted a dead black.—"E. M." suggests that, as the Government are evidently desirous that all classes should have an opportunity of witnessing the procession, the "Woods and Forests" should permit some respectable contractors to erect covered tribunes in the Green-park, next Piccadilly, with the stipulation that only a small sum should be charged for each person,—say 6s. the best seats, and ranging to 1s.