

that respect the most complete means for securing tidiness, decency, and health. The independent run of water will be a guard against many of the evils even of individual negligence; but it is inconceivable that with such conveniences the humble tenants should not acquire the better habits that await on opportunity. At the top of the building is an 'airing flat,' in which all the families whose dwellings open into the common staircase will have the right to dry their clothes. There is, we believe, some means of regulating the temperature of the whole pile of buildings: at all events there are appliances to secure thorough ventilation; and the whole structure is fire-proof. The external aspect of these dwellings for the poor is handsome, and even imposing; in a style so ornate, as quite to relieve them from the aspect of almshouses; to which, indeed, they bear no sort of resemblance. Now it is calculated that this kind of house-property will 'pay,' even as a commercial speculation: with all this convenience, salubrity, and comfort for the tenant, and let to him at the rent which he usually pays,—the landlord, too, settling all rates and other charges, so that the tenant will pay for the whole house, its gas-light, water, taxes, rates, and all, one fixed weekly charge,—with all these unwanted comforts and facilities, the tenant paying no more rent than he is used to pay for bad lodging elsewhere, the landlord will yet reap a profit of 8 or 10 per cent. on the capital invested. In the present instance, that is not the whole advantage derived by the landlords, the company; for they will find great immediate convenience in the concentration of their workpeople, and great benefit may be expected by all who have to do in the town from the improved salubrity and the high character which these far-seeing plans must secure for it. The experiment may prove to the speculative builder, that he could provide for the humbler classes a very superior kind of accommodation at a profit to himself; it may teach those classes what they should obtain for their money."

At Liverpool, we observed a short time since a file of houses for the poor, several stories in height, called Kent-terrace, of which the upper stories were approached by means of a general balcony around the outside of each floor, with steps from the road at the two ends of the pile of buildings.

#### ARCHITECTURAL MEMS. FROM THE COUNTRY.

The first stone of the new church at Lynn was laid by the Bishop of Norwich last Saturday week. The design is by Mr. Salvin; the contractors are Messrs. Bennett and Son.—At Windsor Castle for several days past, between 30 and 40 carvers and gilders have been engaged in embellishing several of the private apartments occupied by her Majesty and Prince Albert when the court is residing there. Very extensive excavations have just been made on that portion of the north-terrace which is nearly opposite the George the Fourth Tower, for the purpose of forming large coal vaults, to communicate with the interior of the castle, so as to enable the coals to be delivered without, as at present, the waggons being driven across the quadrangle. After penetrating to the depth of between 20 and 30 feet, an immense passage, through which a portion of the drainage was conveyed from the castle, was discovered, leading, as it is supposed, to the river. In order to form a communication between the intended new coal vaults and the castle, it would be necessary to cut an opening through the main external wall—an operation which, it is supposed, if carried into effect, might not be unattended with some danger; consequently, a morning or two since, just after the labourers had arrived, an order suddenly reached them to discontinue the works for the present, and they have not been resumed.—At a special meeting of the committee of council of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, held a fortnight ago, it was resolved to erect additional buildings in connection with the hospital. A subscription was then entered into, the Reverend Dr. Warneford heading it by a donation of 500*l*. The intended new buildings will contain eight wards for the accommodation of 50 patients.—At Weymouth, a spot of ground has been selected, and a subscription opened, for erecting a building on an enlarged and improved

scale, for an Eye Infirmary in St. Mary-street; very liberal donations have already been made, among which that of a lady, distinguished for her philanthropy, stands prominent, being for no less a sum than 400*l*.—Very extensive measures are being adopted by the inhabitants of Liverpool, towards improving the sanitary condition of their town. It has long been a disgrace to the corporation, that while expending thousands upon the decoration of public buildings, they neglected those true and vital interests which do not meet the eye.—Several new church schools are about to be immediately commenced in the eastern districts of Leeds. Mr. Sugden, of Postlefract-lane, has given the site for one in the York-road, and Mr. Rhodes, of Farley Hall, has given a donation of 200*l*. towards erecting a school in the Leylands.—Yesterday week, the Bishop of Ripon laid the first stone of a new church and schools, for the newly formed district of St. Andrew, East Moor, Wakefield.

The government has purchased the lands of Broomhill, near Glasgow, for the erection of cavalry and infantry barracks. The price paid for the property is said to amount to nearly 30,000*l*.—A pedestal 14 feet in height, surmounted by a bust of Sir Walter Scott, has recently been erected at Perth.—James Foster, Esq., has signified his intention of giving the sum of 500*l*. towards the erection of an hospital in the neighbourhood of Stour-bridge, and an annual subscription of 50*l*.—There are about forty new cemeteries projected at present in Scotland.—The committee appointed for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of public walks and baths in Leeds, have determined upon holding during the present month a public exhibition of works of art, models of machinery, specimens of natural history, &c., and with this view they have issued a circular calling upon those who are friendly to the undertaking and capable of assisting, to lend them, for a period not exceeding three months, articles suited for such an exhibition.—Yesterday fortnight, St. Mark's Church, at Swindon, was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester, who took occasion to say that he had entered upon the ceremony with heartfelt gratification, from the peculiarly singular and novel circumstance connected with it, that this was the first church which was purely of railway origin.—At a recent meeting of the Ripon Diocesan Board of Education, an inspection took place of the plans, specifications, and estimates of the proposed new Training Schools, which had been prepared by Mr. Andrews, of York, and subsequently submitted to and approved of by Mr. Raiton, of London. The committee having carefully considered the same, determined upon appointing an efficient clerk of the works to superintend their erection, and, with a view to invite public competition, to advertise as publicly as possible for tenders. The cost of the erection was estimated at 8,000*l*. exclusive of 1,250*l*. for the site.—At a meeting of the Ipswich corporation, held last week, Mr. J. L. Clark, architect, proposed to fit up an apartment as a commercial news-room, for the reception of publications and for the transacting of business connected with the port, entirely at his own expense. The Mayor said this was a very spirited offer on the part of Mr. Clark, and he was deserving of the encouragement of the council, and of the patronage of the public. He hoped the council would permit Mr. Clark to have the apartment he required, for a year, at a pepper-corn rent.—The Sheffield and Manchester Railway is fast approaching completion. From the last report it appears that it will be opened during the approaching July. In the engineering department, conducted by Mr. A. S. Jee, under the consulting superintendence of Mr. Locke, there are features of considerable boldness. The viaduct over the vale of the Etheron is of three arches, of 150 and 130 feet span, supported by stone piers, built on rock, and 130 feet in height. The next work of magnitude is the tunnel at Woodhead, running through three miles of mountainous country, at a depth of 600 feet. The great difficulties encountered in its construction have tended to retard its completion; more than four-fifths of the whole is now arched, and the remainder

has a drifting through it.—The Educational Board, in connection with the Diocese of Ely, held a meeting last week, at which it was announced that the new schools at St. Ives, towards the erection of which the committee had granted 100*l*., were nearly completed, and would be soon opened. The school at Stilton, which has been delayed for some months, in consequence of a difficulty respecting the site, was reported to be in course of erection. Applications were made by the Rev. Yates Fosbrooke for a grant towards the erection of a schoolmistress's dwelling-house at Hurst, to meet a liberal donation on the part of the Lord of the Manor; and by the Rev. H. Randolph for an additional grant for Abbotsley schools.

#### PROCEEDINGS AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

SIR,—It was with feelings of deep regret I perceived that the stone-work under the western portico of St. Paul's Cathedral was being besmeared with paint, and I hope, by making it generally known through your widely-circulated journal, to cause some person in authority to remonstrate with the dean and chapter, or to bring it under the notice of their architect, Mr. Cockerell, so that we may not have its ornaments filled up with putty, nor its stone-work reduced to one monotonous tint of rusty yellow.

It is painful on entering this cathedral to have those feelings aroused which it was founded to repress; but its dusty monuments, its whitened walls, the insolence of its vergers, and the careless way in which the service is performed, make us look to the dean and chapter, whom we find, instead of emulating the deeds of their ancestors, resolutely opposing every effort, however noble or disinterested, which has been made to embellish or beautify this sacred structure, whilst they have concurred with every measure to spoil or deplete it; and there is not a single instance of any attempt on their part to carry out the intentions of its illustrious architect, nor even to uphold it in its pristine integrity. The opportunity of adorning it with paintings was lost when it was nobly and patriotically offered, and at a time when it might have been executed with the greatest ability, its stone-work, so beautiful and so free from stain, was covered with whitewash, and is now hideously blackened and disfigured. And had not the public outcry caused those Brobdignagian braziers to be removed whose pipes deformed its windows, another coat of whitewash would have been applied, so that while they are redeeming ornaments with penknives by inches, they are covering up cunning work, infinitely more beautiful, by acres.

Though the bequests of Sir C. Wren, and other pious persons, have never been applied to enriching the dome with mosaic, filling the windows with stained-glass, nor to finish the altar with marble, with brass, and with gold, let them not mar the beauty of its exterior with paint, nor spoil the delicate beauty of those ornaments which the tooth of time has scarcely impressed; let them not endeavour to honour their sovereign by dishonouring the temple of their God; let them make some little effort to prevent the desecration or decay of that structure which was built for the promulgation of the truths of His religion. One of the first-bishops spent his whole fortune in erecting the former edifice. His successors enjoy the lands and the revenues, but leave the sacred edifice to the tender mercies of the painter, the whitewasher, and the putty-man. And I would appeal to the public also and ask who has a heart so void of feeling, or who has an eye so dull, as not to have been struck with its sublimity? or on passing its sacred threshold, whose soul has not been elevated to the praise of that Deity whose mercy, like the glow of the sun-beam, is revealed by the smiling face of Nature, whose power is characterized in flame by the lightning, and thundered by the billows of the deep. Let him, then, strive to save from defilement this glorious achievement of art—this crown of our country—this monument of the wisdom of our countryman, bestowed on him by God for his own praise!

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

G. A. J.

Trinity-square, 5th May, 1845.