

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, June 10.—In a Convocation held this morning, it was unanimously agreed to grant the following sums out of the University chest for the purchase hereof of manuscripts, viz. One hundred pounds per annum for five years, to the curate of Holy Trinity in Cumberwell (the University being the proprietors of the title), to be applied towards the stipend of an assistant curate for that parish. One hundred pounds to the Lord Bishop of Exeter, to be expended in the purchase of theological books, printed at the University Press, in aid of a library for the use of the students of the University, students of that diocese. And one hundred pounds to be expended in the purchase of books printed at the University press, for the library of Christ College, in Tasmania.

THE LIVING OF ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—The inhabitants of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields have within the last few days received from the Rev. Sir Henry Robert Dickinson the painful intelligence, that in consequence of his continued ill health, he has come to the determination of resigning the vicarage of this parish, which he held many years. The resignation succeeded on Dr. Rickards, and during the years he held office has completely allayed the rancorous spirit which formerly pervaded the parish among different parties. So highly was the rev. gentleman esteemed by all parties, that his retirement is felt as a great calamity, and, on Wednesday, an application being made presenting the rev. gentleman with a suitable testimonial from the inhabitants generally. The Bishop of London has presented the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., vicar of Yarmouth, to the vicarage of the above parish, removed vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Sir H. R. Dickinson. The living is of the annual value of £1285, with a vicarage-house in St. Martin's-place.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE CHARIOT LEADERS.—On Wednesday, the Grand Jury returned true bills for misdemeanors against *Charles Jones, Joseph Williams, William John Vernon, and Joseph F. John Russell*; and, on Thursday, on application being made by counsel, Baron Rolfe agreed to let the trials be postponed to the next session of the Court. The following counsel are retained to conduct the defence:—For Russell, Mr. Serjeant Allen and Mr. Huddlestons. For Williams, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins and Mr. Ballance. For Jones, Mr. Serjeant Clarke. For Vernon, Mr. Parry and Mr. Meicale. For Looney, Mr. Parry.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ISDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday, at a special general Court of Directors and Proprietors of the East India Company, convened by resolution, at the Company's Hall, in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of taking the question of the British Indian Sugar Trade into consideration, Sir J. L. Lushington in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That, advertising to the present depressed state of the sugar trade in India, and in consequence thereof, a Committee of the House of Commons that without a further term of years, the cultivation of sugar in India is not in a fit position to compete with the slave owners of the Brazils and Cuba; to the duty incumbent on Great Britain to take fair and equitable measures as opposed to the injurious system of slavery; and to the vast importance to the manufacturers of this country as well as to the Government and people of India that every encouragement should be given to the increased exportation of raw produce from that country, both as regards the production of such commodities, and in facilitating the enormous remittances which are annually required from India on public and private accounts; a petition be presented to Parliament praying that they will, in consideration of these circumstances, adopt the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons aforesaid, by imposing a differential duty of 10s. per cent in favour of the produce of British India for the period of six years." A petition to Parliament, founded upon the resolution was also adopted, and Mr. Masterman, M. P., was requested to present it. Mr. Masterman expressed his readiness to promote the prayer of the petition by every means in his power. The Court then adjourned.

SANITARY REFORM.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday night at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-square, "a petition Parliament for a sound and comprehensive sanitary bill, embracing the whole of the metropolis." The attendance was unusually large, and, at the request of the chairman at eight o'clock, in opening the proceedings, remarked, that there were five requisites to a healthy habitation; viz. pure air, a sufficient supply of good water, a perfect drainage, the absence of animal or vegetable putrid matter lying within a certain radius of the human habitation, and a supply of clean air, or a sufficient quantity of fresh air, to disperse the miasmata of the closely inhabited parts of this metropolis, these requisites were not to be found. There was it was not disgraceful to humanity that a sanitary bill for London should be introduced by a man of letters (Hear, hear). Yet interested individuals, who apprehended that they would lose some of their means, or measure, opposed its extension to the City, which of all places in the world most imperiously demanded sanitary measures! When he had spoken to Lord J. Russell and other members of the Government on the importance of amendments to the present bill, and the opinion of the Government, he had answered that they should be happy to do so, but were not able to overcome the opposition of the City (Hear, hear); not of the people of the City, but of the "great dogs" who had influence. (Hear, hear). For instance, from Southwick and the west side of the City, Mr. E. B. Phillips, a gentleman, of enormous revenue. (Hear, hear). It had been calculated by a very intelligent person then present, that if proper sanitary regulations were adopted in the metropolis, including the metropolitan boroughs, the number of deaths would be diminished by 38,000 in the course of the year, and, of these, 16,000 would be deaf to public opinion, respectfully but firmly and steadily expressed. (Hear, hear).—Dr. Gavin reminded the meeting that in every year, though the neglect of proper sanitary regulations, there occurred in England and Wales 35,000 deaths and 580,000 cases of sickness; in London 100,000 deaths, and 380,000 cases of sickness. Numbers of children were born only to die, and, in many cases, in the country, the proportion of children dying under five years of age was 221 in 1000; in towns generally, 385 in 1000; in Bethnal-green, 479 in 1000. He described the filth, and the enormous quantity of refuse, and the noxious emanations generated, and such spots as the Crown-court, Fleet-street, and so forth, as a veritable pest-house, and he stated that a petition was now being procured by the Statistical Society on the spot of Church-lane, St. Giles's. No wonder that people who lived in such places were anarchists; they ought not to be contented with their position. (Hear, hear). Here must be easy dupes for Christianity, or an extension of the present bill. (Hear, hear).—A petition to the Legislature in conformity with the objects of the meeting was then agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday, the twenty-third annual meeting of the supporters of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was held at the Chapel, Essex-street, Strand; Alderman Lawrence presiding. The report showed that the balance in hand last year was £213 2s 5d., and that it was this year £242 2s 8d. This, however, was subject to deductions, which the committee of the association estimated at £104 17s. In other words, the financial state of the affairs, it was alleged that the association was in a flourishing condition, as the income, which was £281 17s., exceeded the average of the three preceding years by more than £23, and the annual subscriptions, which were £29,842, exceeded those of the preceding years by more than £12. The additional proceeds consisted of a gift of £194 17s. in the Three per Cent. Reduced, and of £1869 14s. 5d. in the Three per Cent. Consols; and there was also a fund arising from the sale of books, of £400. The report further congratulated the friends of the association on the progress of Unitarian principles in the tropical towns of England and Scotland, in the middle and south of France, in Portugal, in Montreal and other parts of Canada, in the East Indies, among the Brahmins, &c., and stated that, in reference to the exclusion of members of the Unitarian body from admission in the British and Foreign School Society, the committee of the association had long known, which was to the effect that the course adopted by the school was a violation of the original institution. The reports were agreed to, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the meeting separated, having passed a vote of thanks to the Alderman. In the evening, members and supporters of the association met to celebrate the occasion, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—The quarterly court of the supporters of this dispensary was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of the institution, Aldersgate-street, Mr. Herring in the chair. The returns presented by the medical officers stated that the number of patients received during the last three months was 4024, of which number 1768 had been cured, 471 relieved, and 88 had died, leaving under treatment 1747. After the reception of the returns the proceedings closed.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, LAMBETH.—On Monday last an election of ten candidates took place in this institution, in which 160 children, orphans of British parents, are regularly educated for domestic services. Many of the distinguished and charitable of the nobility and gentry were present to conduct the election of the pupils, and the children of the twenty-six candidates, and thirty-seven candidates, of which number eight were superannuated cases, produced more than ordinary anxiety as to the result, a feeling which increased as the hour approached for closing the poll. The tenth elected orphan only exceeded by a few votes the twentieth candidate, who was the next to be rejected. One poor little unsuccessful and superannuated orphan, whose twin and favourite sister is now in the asylum, was led away in extreme distress and heart-broken at her disappointment. This institution, established in 1758, by the late Sir John Squire, for the education of public inspectors, and divine service is celebrated in the chapel on Sundays.

INSTITUTION FOR THE MUTE, DEAF, AND DUMB, 26, RED LION-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the committee of management of this institution was held at the institution, in the room of the late Mr. Sanderson. The secretary stated that a bequest of £500 had just been made to the club by the late Thomas Fuller Beard, Esq. It appeared from the report that there are four-and-twenty young men learning the trades of shoemaking and tailoring, and seven females, and, in each case the pupils were maintaining themselves, and under the direction of the several officers of the institution. Two of the inmates having last month been examined by the rector of the parish, and found to be sufficiently instructed in religious and general knowledge, were presented for confirmation, and were accordingly confirmed by the Bishop of London.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.—The June flower show took place, on Wednesday, at the gardens of the society, in the Regent's-park, under a much brighter sky than it had been favoured with for several days past. The gardens were con-

sequently full, and the various tents crowded during the day with amateurs. The prize flowers were unusually fine. It was said in the gardens that not less than 12,000 persons had, in the course of the day, passed the entrance gates. Three military bands kept up a succession of sweet sounds from different parts of the park, throughout the day. In the earliest part of it the Duke of Cambridge paid the show a visit.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10.—The number of births registered during the above week in the metropolitan and suburban districts was 1377, of which the males were 693, and the females 684. This number exceeded by 27 the number registered during the preceding week. The deaths during the above week numbered 911 (492 males, and 419 females), being two less than the weekly average for the last five weeks. The diseases from which of most number the week's mortality has proceeded are:—Small-pox (average weekly 380), average 17; scarletina (17), average 22; diarrhoea (17), average 9; and typhus (57), average 33.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

From the proceedings in Concession Hall on Monday, it will be seen that the preliminaries have all been arranged for the junction of Old and Young Ireland, and the existing new "Irish League." The meeting was attended by many dissentients, chiefly among the old parish priests; but the younger clergy are almost to a man, in favour of a prompt fraternisation with the Confederates. It is, however, quite beyond the power of Mr. John O'Connell to maintain the old Association, or to retain the junction with the Young Irishmen. His leadership is entirely at an end.

At two o'clock Mr. Gawley (barrister) took the chair, the body of the hall and the galleries being crowded. He said the question now proposed for the consideration of Ireland was not, as it appeared, an expediency, or was it expedient that the division of Ireland into "young and old" should cease, and a common basis be adopted, whereon all Irishmen might combine together for the regeneration of their native land? His opinion unequivocally was that it was expedient, say something more about this project, he considered the project was feasible. But how were they to construct the new edifice? They must stick to the institution that Daniel O'Connell had bequeathed them (cheers); but following his precepts and example they must modify it so as to suit the exigencies of the country. (Loud cheers.) Who had first started the idea of this Repeal? The Rev. Dr. Kelly. To whose heart did he owe it? To his own, framing the constitution of the new body? To Sir Colman O'Loghlin. He had further to state that the constitution so prepared had been accepted by Mr. John O'Connell, and his acceptance of it was doubly valuable for this reason, that he would sacrifice his personal predilections to the altar of his country. (Cheers.) They wished, however, before this constitution was finally adopted, that it should go forth to the country, to receive the sanction and adoption of the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland. (Cheers.) The meeting might wish to know the proceedings which were pending in the House of Commons, and carry out their intentions. They intended to effect their intentions by the concentration of public opinion. (Cheers.) He thought he heard some of them say, "Don't you propose to us to take up arms?" (Loud cries of "Yes, yes," from the body of the hall.) He—the chairman—would not say "Yes" (Cheers.) In the vicinity of the chair.) Another person might exclaim, "Was it not the right of every Irishman to carry arms?" (Cheers.) If any honest father of a family seriously asked him the question, for the legitimate and honest purpose of securing his rights, he would at once and unhesitatingly answer—"that to carry arms, and use them on a fitting occasion for his defence (bravo!) was a right, undoubted and inalienable, and must not be denied. He would remark, however, that all weapons were liable to abuse. He next begged to refer to another topic. For the purpose of something more about the project, he considered the danger was Ireland's opportunity, and the hour of England's danger was at hand. (Cheers, and cries of "The Siks.") He was not one that would gloat over the ruin of England, (he exclaims, "If I drive to it, he will say with Lord Plunket, "I would fling British cannonballs at the winds, and clap to my heels, if the country were to be sold" (Cheers.) He next called attention to the declaration in circulation against repeal, and expressed his regret that amongst those who signed it was the Rev. Mr. Ingram, author of "The Memory of the Dead," beginning with the words, "We shall treat of it." Mr. Ray read the following declaration:—

"I PROPOSED TERMS FOR A RE-UNION OF REPEALERS.—That it is expedient that a new Repeal Association be formed, and that the two existing bodies, viz. the Repeal Association and the Irish Confederation, should be merged into one. The rules of the new organisation shall be as follows:—1. The name of the Association shall be 'The Irish League,' for the attainment of the legislative independence of Ireland. 2. The object of the Association shall be to obtain the complete independence of Ireland, and to secure to the people of Ireland, the concentration of public opinion in favour of that measure. 3. The number of members shall be unlimited; and every member and associate of the Repeal Association and Irish Confederation for the year 1848, and every other who shall subscribe on or before the 1st of July next, shall be entitled to a vote in the Irish League, shall be entitled to be proposed a member of the Irish League. The affairs of the Irish League shall be managed by a committee, who shall have power to appoint officers, sub-committees for special purposes, and make by-laws for the government of the League, not inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Repeal Association, and the measures of the Repeal Association, and of the council of the Irish Confederation, and of such other persons as shall be added to it by the League. 4. The funds of the League shall be managed by a sub-committee of finance, and shall be regularly audited and accounted for. No resolution of the League shall be valid, unless it has received the sanction of the committee. 5. No member shall be considered bound by any opinion expressed by any other member. 6. That the basis and essence of the Irish League shall be absolute independence of Ireland, carried out by force of arms, and by the peaceable means, or by force of arms or otherwise, any other form of enjoinment from any administration not pledged to effect a repeal of the union, shall thereupon be removed from the Committee. 7. That no topics of a sectarian character be introduced in any way, or in any manner, to the business of the League, of any matter which may, by the members of any religious denomination throughout the country, be considered a grievance against which public opinion should be directed."

Mr. Ray also called attention to a circular which is to be transmitted, with the foregoing document, to the Catholic hierarchy and clergy, requesting they would favour the Association with their opinions thereon before Monday, the 26th inst. He then read several communications from Roman Catholic clergymen in various parts of the country on the subject of the proposed union of Repealers. Some being in favour of the project, others against it; amongst the latter, Dr. Cantwell, the Bishop of Meath. Mr. John O'Connell next addressed the meeting, and proceeded to refer to the new Association. If he had considered that the formation of such new body would be the best thing that could be done for the country, he would have proposed that twelve months since; but he did not. In his opinion, the best thing would be, that the Association, founded by one in whose councils the people of Ireland had reason to confide, should be maintained, and their friends who should come back to the association, and would be better to join the new body, but he should declare, also, that he had his doubts and fears respecting it. If he saw anything objectionable in its proceedings, he would mark his sense of the danger of it to the people by leaving the association. (Cries of "Union, union, union," in the hall.) He called upon the people of the country to be united in any matter which may, by the members of any religious denomination throughout the country, be considered a grievance against which public opinion should be directed."

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A Voice: Smith O'Brien for ever! (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell repeated, that by calling upon the people to arm, the minds of the country were distracted from that agitation which could push forward without the sacrifice of a single life, and let them hoot him for it if they pleased, but he would repeat that opinion again. (Uproar.) The manner in which his own best friends were received in the country, showed that the people of the country outside, but, even if it were so, he should bear them no resentment. He should weep, perhaps, but the tears that were wrung from his soul should be for the sake of that people who would then be rushing into danger from which he would have saved them if he could. He would not say that the mistaken feebleness, was unable to rescue them, though he withstood their mistaken fervour to the last. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he proposed that the Association, at rising, should adjourn to that day fortnight, to enable the Repealers of every class to speak out their sentiments, that they might take final and decisive measures.

Mr. E. W. O'Mahony, barrister, in seconding the motion, addressed the meeting in a "moral-force" speech of some length; but the principles enunciated were in complete accordance with the views of the Association. The question of the adjournment of the Association was then put from the chair, and passed unanimously.

Mr. A. R. Stritch moved that the fundamental rules of the new association be circulated to the country, with a view of gathering its opinions on them. The motion having been seconded, was carried.

Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £8 10s. 6d. The Association then adjourned to that day fortnight.

The Anti-Repeal declaration, on some weeks in progress of signature, has received many thousand names, including peers, gentry, merchants, &c. The *Galloway* *Vindicator*, a Repeal paper, asserts that Lord Dundas, and Sir Thomas Burke, M.P., have refused to sign the document. Sir James M'Alister, the Attorney-General, has also refused to do so. The Repeal declaration, however, has not been followed up. According to the new act making "advised speaking" a felony, the informations made will be within six days after the commission of the offence. That being done, the Repealers can be proceeded against by the Attorney-General. This is a heavy penalty, and one which will be most satisfactory. The potato culture is immense, and, fortunately, the cone-system is almost abandoned. It is to be hoped that it will never revive.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK WILLIAM BURGUYNE, R.N.

This gallant officer, who died at his residence, Plumstead, obtained his commission as Lieutenant, 7th March, 1797, was made Commander 2nd October, 1810, and became Post-Captain 20th September, 1815. He was second son of General Sir John Burgoyne, seventh Baronet, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of General Johnstone, of Oumston, and grandson of the late Roger Burgoyne, Bart., M.P., by the Lady Frances Montagu, his wife, daughter of George Earl of Halifax. The last-named Sir Roger was first cousin of the celebrated General Burgoyne, who commanded the British army in the expedition to Canada in 1775, and gained subsequently no slight reputation as a dramatic author. According to ancient records, the family of Burgoyne was settled in Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire in a very early period. There is an old tradition that they held Sutton and Potton under a rhyming grant from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster:—

"I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do grant
To John Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his loyn,
Sutton and Potton,
Until the world's rotten."

Captain Burgoyne, whose death we record, married Miss Walls, and had issue. His eldest daughter is the wife of Michael Maxwell, Esq., son of Sir John Maxwell, Bart.

JAMES NOWELL FERRINGTON, ESQ., OF WORDEN, COUNTY LANCASTER.

MR. FERRINGTON was the representative of one of the oldest families in England, and the possessor of an extensive estate in Lancashire, of which county he acted as a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant. He had died at an early age, and unmarried, leaving his sisters his co-heirs. The family from the descent of the first Ferrington of Worden, and Shawe Hall—arose at the time of the Conquest. They resided at Ferrington so recently as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the Middle Temple, where he attached himself to the family mansion there a portion still remains, and the ancient outbuildings are remarkable for retaining, in its preservation, the family arms of the Ferringtons, which consist of a shield of oak. Sir Henry Anthony Ferrington, Bart., of Blackheath, represents a younger branch of the Worden family.

SIR JOHN DE VIGULLE.

This gentleman, who held for many years the office of Bailiff, or Chief Magistrate, of Jersey, died on the 1st instant, aged forty-nine. The only son of the late John de Vigulle, Esq., by his wife, the daughter of Nicholas Mossey, Esq., of Desaugers Manor, he was admitted an advocate of the Royal Court of Jersey in 1819; elected Jurat in 1827; and appointed Chief Magistrate in 1831, when he received the honour of Knighthood. Sir John was married to Miss Thind, of Aylesbury, niece of the late Chief Justice Tindal.

ROBERT BALDWIN, ESQ.

This gentleman was the son of Mr. Baldwin, of Paternoster-row, and nephew of Mr. Charles Baldwin, of the *Standard* newspaper. Mr. Robert Baldwin, having adopted the profession of the law, practised for some time as a special pleader, and was called to the bar the 20th November, 1840, by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, where he attached himself to the office of the late Mr. Baldwin was latterly getting into business, and was much esteemed. His agreeable, unobtrusive, and amiable manners rendered him a general favourite. The learned gentleman died almost suddenly, of an affection of the heart, in his 30th year.

ALTERATIONS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

For nearly twelve months the choir and a portion of the nave of Westminster Abbey have been shrouded from the gaze of the sight-seer by an unsightly, rude hoarding; and though divine service has been performed in the Abbey, it has not been carried on in its orthodox place, nor with the accompaniment of the organ, that being within the rough enclosure before mentioned, and, like the choir, destined to undergo a complete change. Recently the hoarding has been removed, and, as our large Illustration shows, a wondrous alteration has been effected in the appearance of the choir and transepts. The tasteless screen which formerly disguised the glorious Abbey, and hindered the view across the transepts, has been removed, and the floor of the choir, which was formerly raised above the level of that in the nave, transepts, ambulatory, &c., has been lowered and brought to their level, and, consequently, great additional majesty is given to the appearance of the choir and to the ascent to the altar. The space between the great pillars supporting the tower being freed from the screen, an uninterrupted view is obtained from north to south, and the effect is peculiarly beautiful. Stalls are ranged either hand of the choir, from the great pillars westwards to the organ screen, and on either side of the west entrance to the choir are the seats for the Dean and Sub-Dean. Of the details of these stalls, &c., we shall presently speak. The organ, which formerly rose from the centre of the screen, has been divided into three portions; the choir organ forming, as it were, a small screen over the west entrance to the choir, whilst the great organ and swell, semi-apparently, two other organs in arches at the sides of the choir; thus, there being no lofty object like the former organ to intercept the view, the whole of the great west window is seen to its full extent; and the magnificent perspective of the arched roof of the nave and choir, and the great height of the building, nearly 104 feet, is seen to infinitely greater advantage than heretofore.

During the progress of the works many and loud were the complaints respecting the intended alterations, some being looked on as innovations on old-established customs, and others objected to without knowing the effect which would be produced; but, most certainly the proportions and character of the building are wonderfully enhanced by the judicious improvements above noted, and, in addition, the effect is intercepted by the stalls, which are ranged on either side of the choir, forming a fine termination to the magnificent perspective of the arched roof of the nave and choir, and the great height of the building, nearly 104 feet, is seen to infinitely greater advantage than heretofore.

The new arrangements for the convenience of the crowds of persons usually attending divine service, consist of additional seats carried into the north and south transepts, and by a re-arrangement of the pews and seats in the choir, and by these plans 1000 more sittings have been obtained than it was possible to gain by the former miserable and ill-contrived mode.

Having thus briefly indicated the various alterations made in the choir, we must detail in a little more fully, and will therefore commence by describing the NEW STALLS, made of oak, which first arrest the eye, as much by their character and effect as by their novelty within the hallowed precincts. As we before mentioned, the stalls are ranged on either side of the choir, westwards from the great pillars which support the central tower, and there are twenty-three on either side; and at the sides of the western doorway into the choir are six more seats, exclusive of those for the Dean and Sub-Dean, which latter are distinguished by elaborate and towering canopies over them.

The stalls are separated from each other by arm-rests terminating in demiturgols, whence spring clustered columns and buttresses, and support the richly wrought canopies above. Each canopy is gabled, and a high-pitched gable, filled with tracery of varied design, gives character to the whole. The gables are decorated with crockets, and terminated by elaborate finials. The backs of the stalls are panelled, and on them at the heading of the canopies there are arches filled with tracery, in relief. Slender pinnacles rise from the buttresses between the canopies. The crockets and finials are all of different designs, as are also the various foliages to the crests of the stalls, and the scrolls and foliages wrought in the spandrels of the arched doorways at the west end of the choir. All have been very carefully studied, and are worked out with great skill and delicacy. The leaves of various trees have been copied and adapted to the characteristic outlines of the style of architecture; and, in all cases, the clustered foliage of the finials and crockets derives great beauty of form from the outlines of the natural leaves so imitated. Amongst the leaves may be traced those of the vine, oak, hawthorn, willow, sycamore, &c. The seats for the Dean and Sub-Dean, at the western end of the choir, are wider than the other stalls, and, instead of gabled canopies, have a canopy of open-work, crowned with tall pinnacles having crockets and finials. At each angle of the canopies are small buttresses rising from rich foliage, and the arches on each