

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries

Publication/Creation

1892

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/cx4q3xjz>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



REGIUM ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES.

DGH/9/1/4

MANQUAT

rather famous as a great cause of "concocted." Before their consideration the other day, both of them were vigorous and energetic; Mr. Fowler, who was well affected, owing to his social and Parliamentary position, to the generous and distinguished; others were fine sentiments about the duty of the Opposition to the Government, deprecating that it was the duty of the Conservatives to act only towards the end of turning out the Ministry, "while those who would be called on to take office in such an event were in a minority of ninety," which is more advice, and not the less because it comes from one who in such a case would only have to sit on the right instead of on the left hand of the Speaker. As to Mr. Keble, the slight touch of positiveness which is observable in him in the House seems to have been intensified into something akin to bitterness at Edinborough the other day, for he utterly condemned the conduct of the Government and the Liberals in regard to our relations with America, holding them to be wholly blameable from beginning to end; but with curious inconsistency he added that, having just come from Geneva, where he had conversed with all the agitators and those connected with the tribunal, he was delighted to be able to state that America was perfectly satisfied with the award.

A Welsh member with a remarkable compound name, Mr. Lewis Jones-Parry, whose father was called Lewis-Parry-Jones-Parry, has lately been addressing the members of the Chamberlain in Welsh; thus, probably, heightening the prejudice which exists in the Principality against accented English-speaking courtiers, judges and bishops. Under the circumstances no one can be expected to comment on his address, beyond saying that those people might be glad if some Welsh members would address the House in their native tongue. On the other hand, another Welsh member, plain John Jones, has been talking of the Government and its Welsh members would address the House in their native measure in undistorted English vocabulary, inasmuch as it is akin to that which is popularly supposed to be spoken in a famous metropolitan hot-house.

and the principle of two great causes, in which strict justice might have been done on each side. Mr. Willis has judiciously preferred to paint the falling monarch in altogether suitable colours, and the seething regicide in unadorned black. The result is that, instead of an impartial and poetical representation, a vulgar party misstatement is substituted, and the audience involved with a falsehood which the age has outgrown. How differently Shakespeare and Goethe treat political theories, and how many-sided is the view they take of them! The final concept is also given to the King by the invention of a theatrical situation, which brings the act to a close with a tableau, in which the adherents of the King and of the Germans are brought into moral collision. Before this act the third act an interval is supposed, during which all the great battles between the Cavaliers and Roundheads have been fought, and we are brought at once to the Second Camp at Newmarket. Here, indeed, and Lord Moray (Mr. R. Mackay) and Mr. R. P. Murray, respectively plot to deliver the King into the hands of his enemies. In the fourth act the imprisoned King at Whitehall, attentive to his fate, sends for all; but his Queen pleads with Cromwell in vain. Nothing, then, remains but for Charles to take leave of his wife and children; and, with the words "Remember me" on his lip, he goes as what the dramatist considers a martyrdom. Mr. Willis has shown much poetic taste in the language of the dialogue, and more judgment in the arrangements of the incidents; and those marks existed him, to the degree of success which he claims a share in the triumph. Mr. Henry Irving, as Charles I. was admirably made up, and acted the part with great skill and effect. Mr. Bullock, as Cromwell, had a more difficult task, but bore the weight of an imperfectly-developed character with severity, and best what force and grace he could in a conception, in which there was little dignity and less truth. Miss Isabel Robinson, as Queen Henrietta Maria, was excellent, and in her partly-French utterance was perfect. Miss G. Woodford, as Lady Eleanor Darcy, introducing the

in 1839, from a design by Mr. Burn, at a cost of fully £50,000. It has just been completed according to a plan furnished by Mr. W. L. Moffat, architect, of Edinburgh. The additional expense now incurred brings the entire outlay up to about £60,000. The form originally given to the building—that of a Greek cross—has been discarded, but it still remains in the nave and transepts, over the position of which rises a low octagonal tower, giving unity and additional beauty to the edifice. The entire building is in the Italian style; its doors, windows, perforated parapets, and other features of ornamentation are copied from the designs of Palladio. The airy galleries running up the middle of each division have decorative ironwork on one side, with elegant parlours and sitting-rooms for the richer class of patients, and on the other side large open balconies for exercise when the weather renders this less convenient out of doors. One of the chief interior admirations is a grand recreation-hall, over the principal entrance. This was inaugurated, with some ceremony, at Christmas, 1870. It is probably that no similar institution in the United Kingdom commands such a glorious prospect of mountains and plain, hill and glen, river and strath, wood and wall. Looking to the north we trace the winding Nile from the grey cliffs of Aschmole, past Hawthorn's classic tomb to Elmeist and Prince's Cairn, which latter place was the residence of the benevolent founder of the Institution; thence past the ruined abbey of Lincolne and the tower of Dunfermline to the Sitkey Park. To the west are the hills made famous by the history of the Covenanters, with the Gallows hills in the distance. To the east are the Finwald and Moffat Hills; and to the south is the Solway Firth, with the Cumberland coast beyond. The inland grounds consist of forty acres beautifully laid out with walks, croquet and bowling greens, and flower gardens; and adjoining is a farm of seventy acres, which affords supplies to the house and exercise to the patients. Immediately adjacent to the Southern Convalescent Asylum, built and endowed by the same benevolent gentleman. Both establishments are under the management of Dr. James Gibberit,