

43,000. He lived to see it 400,000. Steam navigation was making its first trial when he was a man in middle life, and he saw the tiny "Comet," with its engine of four-horse power, swell into the noble "Persia," with engines of 900 horsepower and tonnage of 400. We heard the patriarch say, not long since, that he had survived the ministers of the Church of Scotland twice over; and for the last ten years he has been unquestionably the father of the Church.

The venerable Principal held two of the most lucrative offices connected with the very moderately paid Church of Scotland. The Principalship is now likely to be disjoined from the charge of the Inner High Parish of Glasgow. The presentation to both is, we believe, with the Crown. The funeral, which was a public one, took place on Tuesday.—*Glasgow Gazette.*

PROFESSOR RAUCH.

Dec. 3. At Dresden, aged eighty years and eleven months, Professor Christian Rauch.

The Professor had repaired to Dresden in order to undergo a surgical operation, which, however, the surgeons thought unadvisable, and he gradually sank. For some weeks before his death his state had been hopeless, but a few days before that event he rallied, rose from his bed, was dressed, walked about in his room, and expressed a strong desire to return to the *atelier* which he, years ago, in the fac-simile under the well-known picture of his studio, pointed out, and really always considered, as "his home." But this seeming recovery proved only the last kindling-up of the extinguishing light, and death, calm and painless, ensued early in the morning of the 3rd of December, closing a career of success and renown. Born on the second of January, 1777, at Arolsen, the pretty little capital of the principality of Waldeck (the birth-place, likewise, of Drake, the sculptor, and Kaulbach, the painter), Rauch, at his outset, had to struggle with great and many difficulties. His parents were poor, and occupied a humble station in life. Ruhl, the Cassel sculptor, who first instructed the youth in modelling, was by no means a superior artist,—and when, at the age of twenty, young Rauch repaired to Berlin, he at first followed his deceased brother in the menial office of a royal lacquey. Surprised, one day, by the Queen Louisa, the mother of the present King, in an attempt to form her fair features in wax, he was happy enough to find his rising genius noticed and nursed. He was sent by the Queen to Dresden, there to

study the far-famed Mengs Collection of plaster-casts from the antique, and in 1804 made his first journey to Rome, where Thorwaldsen and Canova befriended him, and where his talent steadily developed itself. In 1811 he returned to Berlin, in order to execute, at the invitation of King Frederick William the Third, the statue of the late Queen for the mausoleum to be erected to the memory of that Princess at Charlottenburgh. Since that he went on producing those numerous busts and statues of the patriot heroes of Prussia which adorn the capital and the country everywhere, and which gained him the name of the Prussian Phidias. The long list of his works culminated in the creation of his monument of Frederick the Great. Rauch, great and *unique* as an artist, was good and amiable as a man. The sympathy excited by his death is universal:—proof, the reception of his earthly remains at Berlin. They arrived there, we are informed, on the 5th of December, at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. The Dresden artists had taken care to deck the coffin with flowers, evergreens, and laurel-wreaths. About 100 persons, most of them friends and pupils of the deceased, members of the Royal Academy, &c., received the coffin at the railway-terminus, and accompanied it, forming a quiet funeral procession, to the house of Rauch, "im alten Lagerhause, Kloster Strasse, 76." Here a "Trauerkappelle" (*Chapelle ardente*) had been prepared, under the superintendence of Prof. Kiss. At the head of the coffin was Rauch's bust, adorned with the golden laurel-wreath which was presented to him from his pupils on his seventieth birthday, in 1847. Six candelabras, with forty-two tapers, surrounded the coffin, lighting the five statues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the two Victories (destined for the "Schlossgarten," at Charlottenburgh), all of them works by the late master. Rauch was decorated with twelve various orders, and was honorary citizen of the city of Berlin. His admirers will learn with pleasure that shortly before his death, after his own design, a medal has appeared at the "Berliner Medaillen-Münze, von G. Loos," representing on one side the well-executed portrait of the late master, and on the other the monument of Frederick the Great, in its north-eastern aspect.

CAPT. MONCK MASON.

The untimely death of Captain George Monck Mason, the late able and energetic British Resident at Jodhpore, in Rajpootana, adds another to the many severe

losses sustained by the Indian Government in its staff of political servants. Captain Monck Mason, although still a young man, had already displayed so rare a combination of qualities, and in very difficult and responsible situations performed services of so much importance, as to give promise of a brilliant future career. When a subordinate in the political department under the British Resident in Rajpootana he distinguished himself by the daring bravery and indomitable energy which he displayed in the pursuit and capture of several dangerous and desperate robber-chiefs on the borders of Scinde. In these expeditions he was often accompanied by only a few sowars, and had to traverse vast tracts of barren and inhospitable country on camel-back, riding as much as 70 or 80 miles within the 24 hours, and subsisting for days upon chupatties and coarse native arrack. Captain Monck Mason's services were rewarded by the appointment of political agent at Kerowlee, one of the Rajpoot States, which was bestowed upon him by Lord Dalhousie. At Kerowlee he remained about six years, and his performance of the difficult duties devolving upon him, at a time when that State was much disturbed in consequence of the death of the Rajah and subsequent disputed succession, elicited the strongly expressed approval of Lord Dalhousie, and on more than one occasion procured for him the well-merited honour of receiving the thanks of "the Governor-General in Council." Captain Monck Mason was the intimate and honoured friend of Sir Henry Lawrence, whose affection and counsel he obtained early in his political career. Notwithstanding the disparity of years, in their characters there were many points of resemblance, and in both the mainspring of action was unyielding devotion to duty. In March last Captain Mason was sent to succeed Sir Richmond Shakespear as Resident at Jodhpore. In the appointment of so young an officer to a post of great importance (Captain Mason was only 32) Lord Canning emphatically marked his high sense of the value and extent of Captain Mason's services to the State. In consequence of the mutiny of the Jodhpore Legion in August last, Captain Monck Mason was placed in a situation of fearful responsibility and danger. Many ladies and children had escaped to Jodhpore, and found a refuge within the hospitable walls of the Residency. Captain Mason was able, by rapid and energetic measures, not only to provide for the safety of the little band of Europeans at Jodhpore, but to despatch a body of men for the protection of the Sanitarium on Mount

Aboo, to which place many fugitives had escaped. After having accomplished this, intelligence was received at Jodhpore of the approach of the small force under General George Lawrence, which was detained before the strong fort of Ahwa. Captain Mason persuaded the Rajah of Jodhpore, whose attachment to himself, as well as fidelity to our Government, had been established beyond a doubt, to despatch a small body of men to the assistance of General Lawrence. Captain Mason deemed it to be his duty to accompany this detachment. Persuasions and entreaties were powerless to withhold him from following the path of duty. On approaching the fort of Ahwa the party entered a thick and tangled jungle, impassable to cavalry. The men accordingly halted, and their leader dismounting from his camel proceeded on foot, accompanied only by two servants, with the intention of making his way to the General's camp. It appears from the account given by the servants, that they had not proceeded many hundred yards when they came upon a group of sowars whom they supposed to belong to General Lawrence's force. These men offered to guide Captain Mason to the General's tent. He accepted the offer, but had proceeded onwards only a few yards, when two of the treacherous villains came up from behind and shot him dead. The sowars were mutineers, and were probably on their way to join the rebel force within the fort. Thus closed the earthly course of one who had already done good service to his country, and whose future career seemed so full of promise. The clear testimony borne to his consistent and unassuming Christian character sheds a bright gleam over this otherwise melancholy event.—*Times*.

MARK LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

Nov. 23. At his private residence, 16, Highbury-place, Islington, after a very brief illness, aged 59, Mark Lockwood, Esq., senior partner in the eminent firm of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Publishers and wholesale Booksellers, of Stationers'-Hall Court.

Mr. Lockwood, whose father was a farmer and grazier at a village near Leeds, was born April 25, 1798; and, after receiving a very elementary education, was obliged to assist in the operations of the farm until about the age of fourteen, when he left home for the purpose of taking part in the business of his uncle, Mr. Benjamin Crosby, a bookseller of great intelligence and industry in Stationers' Hall