

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

THE ROYAL ARCH.

In another part of our impression will be found a letter from Bro. Kelly, the D. Prov. Grand Master for Leicestershire, relative to the recent decision of Grand Chapter not to reduce the fee for exaltation, as proposed by the committee appointed to revise the regulations of the Royal Arch degree, in which, to our thinking, he convincingly shows that it is the amount of the fees that deters so many of the brethren advancing in the Order, and leaves them contented with the Craft degrees; but which was so strenuously denied by Comp. Savage and other Companions who opposed the proposed reduction.

We have always been of opinion that the whole system of government of the Royal Arch is an error—that the Grand Chapter is a mere farce—that there should be but one governing body alike for the Craft and the Arch; we being taught that there are but three degrees in Masonry, including the Royal Arch, which is merely the completion of the Master's degree; and that every facility should be given for the brethren to enter it by making the fees as light as possible—it being as much an error to charge an obstructive fee for the Royal Arch, as it would be for the Fellow Craft's degree.

We are aware that there are great difficulties in the way of bringing about, at least for the present, a fusion of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter; but the more we popularize the Royal Arch degree, the greater the number of the members of the Craft that are exalted, the less will these difficulties prevail—and that one argument alone would have been sufficient to induce us to support the motion for the reduction of the fee *permissively* to one guinea instead of three; but there is another and a stronger reason, viz., that at present not more than one brother out of every five or six are exalted, whilst with a lower fee, we are convinced their number would be increased at least threefold, and thus allow us to reduce the fee paid to Grand Chapter without injury to the income, and thereby do away with the argument that there would be nothing left out of the lower fee for the expenses of the private Chapters; the annual fees being altogether left out of sight.

Bro. Kelly says that had the question been decided by the country instead of the London Companions, he believes the result would have been different; but how stands the fact? The motion was wholly supported by London Companions, and amongst the speakers in opposition were three from the country—the Rev. J. Huyshe, Prov. G. Supt. Devonshire; Comp. Nelson, Prov. G. Scribe E. for West Yorkshire; and Comp. Cousins, of Dorchester—and upon the most inconsistent of grounds. The M.E. Comp. Huyshe opposed the motion because he objected to any increase in the number of Chapters, inasmuch as in the country all manner of irregularities take place, and degrees are introduced having nothing in common with the Royal Arch. Now this is a charge against the Masons of Devonshire which we shall leave them to answer; though we hold that if these irregularities do exist, it is the duty of the Grand Superintendent to control and suppress them; and when Comp. Huyshe alludes to the extent of his province, we would remind him that the Prov. G.H. and the Prov. G.J., which he has the power and ought to appoint, are his deputies, and that it would be no great matter for three of them to find time to visit *thirteen* Chapters—even if they are all at work, which we much question—once at least in each year.

Comp. Nelson's opposition was founded upon a still more untenable ground, namely, that some Chapters are in debt, and without they mulcted the incoming members of large fees they would be unable to pay their way; but that they cannot pay their debts under the present system was shown by Comp. Nelson's statement, that in the province of which he is G.E. there are seventeen Chapters in many of which there

has not been an exaltation for years, *ergo*, there can have been no fees to pay off the debts; and, furthermore, Comp. Nelson tells us this is because the fees are too high, and he would therefore vote against the proposition for one guinea, and support one for two guineas—forgetting that the amount named was only permissive, and that there was nothing to prevent the West Yorkshire Companions charging two, five, ten, or twenty guineas, if they saw fit.

Comp. Cousins opposed the motion, because he had never heard any complaints of the fees being too high in that portion of the country with which he was acquainted.

These being the opinions of the country Companions who spoke, and many of the London Companions being also opposed to the alteration, and a whip having taken place in opposition to the motion, whilst no exertions had been made to secure any attendance in its support, there is no wonder that the motion was lost, at least for the present; and it shall be no fault of ours if the question is not again brought before Grand Chapter at no distant date.

To show how utterly the brethren of some districts must be cut off from Arch Masonry, and how inadequately others are supplied, we publish the following table, compiled from this year's Calendar:—

	Lodges.	Chapters.
London - - - - -	145	30
Bedfordshire - - - - -	2	0
Berkshire - - - - -	5	1
Bristol - - - - -	6	3
Bucks - - - - -	1	0
Cambridgeshire - - - - -	3	2
Cheshire - - - - -	25	14
Cornwall - - - - -	13	2
Cumberland - - - - -	6	3
Derbyshire - - - - -	10	2
Devonshire - - - - -	25	13
Dorsetshire - - - - -	10	4
Durham - - - - -	15	7
Essex - - - - -	10	5
Gloucestershire - - - - -	7	2
Hampshire - - - - -	14	7
Herefordshire - - - - -	3	1
Hertfordshire - - - - -	5	1
Huntingdonshire - - - - -	1	0
Isle of Wight - - - - -	5	2
Kent - - - - -	17	6
Lancashire, East - - - - -	45	35
Lancashire, West - - - - -	28	17
Leicestershire - - - - -	4	2
Lincolnshire - - - - -	9	3
Middlesex - - - - -	2	1
Monmouthshire - - - - -	3	1
Norfolk - - - - -	8	2
Northamptonshire - - - - -	7	1
Northumberland - - - - -	10	4
Nottinghamshire - - - - -	3	1
Oxfordshire - - - - -	4	1
Shropshire - - - - -	5	2
Somersetshire - - - - -	11	8
Staffordshire - - - - -	17	6
Suffolk - - - - -	12	4
Surrey - - - - -	6	3
Sussex - - - - -	9	5
Warwickshire - - - - -	16	5
Westmorland - - - - -	1	1
Wiltshire - - - - -	7	1
Worcestershire - - - - -	8	3
Yorkshire, North and East - - - - -	15	7
Yorkshire, West - - - - -	32	19
Wales, North - - - - -	4	1
Wales, South East division - - - - -	6	3
Wales, South West division - - - - -	7	2
Channel Islands - - - - -	10	6

These are as they stand upon the register, without reference to the Colonies, where the proportion will be found in many instances much less, the brethren being driven into Scotch and Irish Chapters. We shall, in a future number, return to the subject—hoping that in the meantime some of our correspondents will favour us with the particulars of the

Chapters at work, and how many of them are lying dormant, if not absolutely extinct; and the distance which, in such districts as Cornwall and Derbyshire, for instance, separates the Chapters from the Lodges.

THE MORGAN MYSTERY; ITS CAUSE AND EFFECT.

To contend with prejudice and struggle against opinions which ignorance and superstition have sanctioned, requires time, patience, and magnanimity. For a confirmation of this statement we might refer to a history of the world. Many prejudices and persecutions are got up for particular purposes—they rise as bubbles on the ocean of life and are quickly overwhelmed in its waves; particular circumstances give them existence, and when these causes cease to exist, they go into the same gulf of oblivion as countless exploded tenets and opinions have gone before them, and are thought of no more, or only with a smile of compassion at the weakness of human nature which permits some cunning minds to sway the reason and opinions of their fellow men for their private interests, in order that they may strut their brief hour on the stage of life. No more remarkable instance of this can be produced than the excitement which was raised by the so called abduction and murder of William Morgan.

The circumstances of the case were as follows. In the year 1775 or 1776 William Morgan was born at Culpepper, Virginia, U.S.A. Of his early life little is known. By his partisans he has been extolled as a man of virtuous habits and principles; on the other hand, he has been represented as a pirate in the Gulf of Mexico, and also one of the celebrated river pirates of the Mississippi; his friends state that he was a captain in the American army; he says himself that he was a private soldier in the army and nothing more. The next place we hear of him was Rochester, whence he removed to the village of Batavia, Genesee county, New York state. By trade Morgan was an operative mason; he is said to have been a man of quick intelligence, acute observation, and some education, and was thus enabled to pass as a sort of oracle among the lower classes of loungers in the precincts of village inns. "Indeed," says Stone, one of his partisans, "his indolence and his habits were such as very naturally to throw him into the associations of such a circle. Although not exactly a common drunkard, to be which, according to certain legal decisions in this state, it is required that a man must be in a state of intoxication more than half the time, still he was continually mingling 'hot rebellious liquors with his blood.' His nights and sometimes his days also were spent at tippling houses; while occasionally, to the still greater neglect of his family, he joined in the drunken carousals of the vilest and most worthless of men. His disposition was envious, malicious, and vindictive, as I am assured by a very estimable and pious man of Genesee county, in whose veracity I have the fullest confidence, and in whose employ Morgan was at one period engaged." (Stone, *Letters on Masonry*, xi.) Such I have reason to believe is a fair description of the character of William Morgan.

While residing at Le Roy, near Rochester, he became intimately associated with Major James Ganson, on whose vouchment Morgan was exalted to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason, but it is affirmed that the brethren could never ascertain in what Lodge he commenced his Masonic career. In the year 1826 a few Royal Arch Masons of Batavia, where Morgan now resided, determined to apply to the Grand Chapter of the state for a Charter to constitute a Chapter in that village. By some means or other the petition was presented to Morgan, which he readily signed; but his character was now so well understood, and his habits so bad, that his association was not desired among the original promoters of the object, consequently the first petition with Morgan's name attached, was destroyed, and a new one

quietly set on foot, by which the charter was gained. *Hinc illic lachryme.* Morgan was now not a member of the Chapter, nor could he become so without the unanimous consent of the companions, which could not be obtained. Filled with rage and envy, he sought revenge. At that time there also resided at Batavia a Colonel David C. Miller, the editor of a village paper; he was a man of respectable talents, but of irreligious character, great laxity of moral principle and of intemperate habits. His conduct had alienated his best friends, and a rival newspaper had just been started by his old political associates, hence he was in great pecuniary and political depression. Miller had many years previously been admitted an Entered Apprentice at Albany, and this was all he knew of Masonry. A similarity of tastes and habits made Morgan and Miller very intimate; these two then determined to publish what they called "the Secrets of Masonry," by which they hoped to enrich and at the same time revenge themselves upon their brother Masons.

The intended publication was publicly announced, but little attention was paid to it; the more respectable portion of the fraternity gave no heed to it; others thought it some catchpenny claptrap. The confederates then, for the purpose of drawing more attention to their work, which must otherwise prove ruinous to them, inserted advertisements and articles in different papers, written by themselves but as if by the Masonic party, abusing Morgan and Miller, and cautioning the public against giving any credence to the forthcoming publication. Through this pretended paper war some little attention was drawn towards it; this, however, was not sufficient, and in order to increase the excitement rumours were spread that the Freemasons would not allow the publication of the work, but would even resort to force to obtain the papers alleged to have been compiled. To give colour to this, the printing office of Miller was set fire to, but having friends ready it was promptly extinguished. Morgan in his wanderings had contracted debts in various places, and his creditors had from time to time, as they could trace him, employed the law against him to recover their money; this circumstance Miller proclaimed as persecution on the part of the Masons, whereas on the contrary, several times Morgan was rescued from the clutches of the law by some Masons coming forward and paying the claim brought against him.

On the morning of the 11th September, 1826, Morgan was arrested by a constable named Haywood, on a charge of petty larceny. Morgan made no objection to go with him, and breakfasted with the officer and his associates. He then voluntarily entered the carriage with Haywood, which was to convey him to Canandaigua. On arriving at Le Roy, Morgan was told by Haywood that if he chose he might go before the magistrate who had endorsed the warrant, and be discharged on giving bail for his appearance to answer the charge at the next term of the general sessions of the peace for Ontario; but he said he preferred going on to Canandaigua, where he was taken before Justice Chapman, examined and discharged, having been fended by a Freemason named Loton Lawson. He was immediately again arrested for debt at the suit of Aaron Ackley, a tavern keeper in Canandaigua, and having no money was committed to gaol. On the evening of the 12th September, through the good offices of Lawson, who provided the money to liquidate the debt, Morgan was released, and went off arm in arm with Lawson "in a friendly manner." And now comes the mysterious part of the matter. Mrs. Hall, the wife of the gaoler, stated that having let out Morgan and Lawson, while closing the gates she heard the cry of murder, and looking out saw Morgan, Lawson, and another man struggling, while Sawyer and Cheeseboro were standing quietly by looking on. That shortly afterwards a carriage drove by empty and immediately returned full of men. It was a bright moonlight night, so that she could swear to the carriage, &c.; but it does not appear that she ever swore as to the persons in

the carriage, though she swore to the driver. From the testimony of Hubbard, the driver of the carriage, it appears he was engaged to take a party to Rochester that night, and about nine P.M. a man came to his house, and told him that the party had gone down the road towards Palmyra, and would get in when he overtook them. He accordingly drove after them, and overtaking them, saw six get into the carriage, and ordered him to turn and proceed to Rochester. This witness says merely "they got into the carriage." Had there been any forcible abduction, had Morgan been taken *vi et armis* and against his will—would not the driver of the carriage have perceived it? But no; he states they got in, evidently meaning of their own free will. Stopping but twice on the way, they arrived in Rochester about daybreak; but passing through, at once proceeded to Hanford's Landing, three miles below, where he understood the party were to take boat. Here they alighted, and he returned to Rochester.

Such was the information obtained by the investigations at Canandaigua; and although there was no positive testimony that Morgan had been carried away in the carriage, still the Miller and anti-masonic party boldly asserted that such was the fact; every circumstance in connection with his disappearance, every chance word dropped by a Freemason in reference to the occurrence, was twisted and distorted into threats and evidence (so called) against the Craft. Meetings were held condemning the Freemasons; and all that ignorance and folly could do, urged on by unscrupulous men in furtherance of their own views, was done. Stone, that enemy to the fraternity (from whom many of these facts are taken), in his book (Letter XV.,) says:—"It did not, it could not, appear that all those who were concerned in the conspiracy belonged to the Masonic fraternity. Many of the most respectable of these were amongst the foremost in resenting the outrage upon the laws, and demanding an investigation. And there were not wanting those amongst them who ridiculed these manifestations of the public feeling (the meetings), and added to the public indignation by laughing at their anxiety to know what had been done with the absentee."

The excitement was now raised to a very high pitch; large public meetings were assembled in various places, committees formed for investigating the affair, and petitions forwarded to the authorities; all the blame was laid upon the Freemasons, and even some of the clergy denounced the Craft from the pulpit. Meantime no information was obtained as to what had become of Morgan. At the November General Sessions of the Peace for the county of Ontario, indictments were found against Nicholas G. Cheeseboro, Loton Lawson, Edward Sawyer, and John Sheldon, for a conspiracy to seize William Morgan and carry him thence to foreign parts, and to secrete and confine him there. A second indictment was likewise found against the same parties for carrying the conspiracy into execution. These indictments, by consent of parties, were sent to the court of oyer and terminer, to be held at Canandaigua, in January then following 1827.

R. B. W.

(To be continued.)

MUSIC.—God has made the whole earth with sweet sounds. The untravelled forest echoes the notes of the wild bird, and the habitations of men are made glad by the song of the feathered minstrel. But, above all, the human voice, which combines the highest charm of sweet sound with the inspiration of thought, is given for no ordinary purpose of earthly pleasure. In its whispers of affection, how grateful. In its expression of religious devotion, how exalted. For its solace in trouble, how dear. For its participation in joy, how unspeakable.

HOPE.—Among some of the South Sea Islanders the compound word for hope is beautifully expressive; it is "manaolana," or the swimming thought—faith floating and keeping its head aloof above water, when all the waves and billows are going over one—a strikingly beautiful definition of hope, worthy to be set down along with the answer which a deaf and dumb person wrote with his pencil, in reply to the question, "What was his idea of forgiveness?" "It is the odour which flowers yield when trampled on."

THE ORIGIN OF FREEMASONRY.

A LECTURE, BY BRO. HENRY T. BOBART.

MASONRY, according to the general acceptation of the term, is an art founded on the principles of geometry, and directed to the service and convenience of mankind, and at one time really indicated the nature and objects of our society; the symbolical use of the implements of the Craft was for many ages posterior in date to the actual. The earliest association of mankind is one for the purpose of architecture on a gigantic scale, which resulted in confusion. We read in Genesis that "the whole earth was of one language and one speech. And it came to pass, as they journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there. And they said, Go to, let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach to heaven. And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar."

It is only necessary to remark that we have here a memorable instance of the early association of Masons, for building a city and tower of vast dimensions. This plainly supposes community of idea, thought, and action, arrangements made that some should prepare bricks, others lay them, precise instructions and orders, master minds to direct, and all so united, and linked, and marked, by such distinctions of dress and emblems as were readily recognizable, that the ruling impulse, "Let us build a city," could be acted upon by all. Thus, long before the time of Abraham, and one thousand years before the building of Solomon's temple, the oldest and most authentic record of the creation notices the union of Masons.

We can trace from history the early existence of associations, united by secret mysteries, jealously preserved from the vulgar, using certain religious ceremonies and mystic symbols, and bearing much resemblance to the present rites of Freemasonry; and once such societies having originated, the adoption by craftsmen of similar mysteries, rites, and ceremonies would rapidly follow. And it so happens that in each ancient nation, distinguished for architectural science, there existed mysterious brotherhoods, requiring initiation by secret and appalling ceremonies, guarding the admission to the fraternity by a most rigid scrutiny; some of these associations originated one thousand four hundred years before the Christian era, and some centuries before the building of Solomon's temple. A short account of the Eleusinian mysteries—which are esteemed the most ancient and most closely resembling Freemasonry—may prove interesting. The candidate for initiation was admitted at night into a vast building, and amid imitations of thunder and lightning, and the terrors of an earthquake, sudden darkness beset him. After enduring much calculated to strike terror, the candidate was at length admitted into the sanctuary of the goddess Ceres, and there instructed in the meaning of the sacred symbols presented to his view. Significant passwords were then communicated to him, by which he might recognize the brethren, and a most solemn oath was administered that he never should divulge the mysteries in which he was then instructed, to the uninitiated. His instruction in the mysteries was by successive steps, and a morality much superior to that prevailing amongst the mass of the nation was inculcated. We have thus, then, proof of the early existence of a source from which Freemasonry would naturally originate.

Now in the district of Asia Minor called Ionia, there existed, before the building of King Solomon's temple, a very remarkable fraternity called the Dionysian Artificers. They were an association of scientific men who possessed the exclusive privilege of erecting temples, theatres, and other public buildings in Asia Minor; they possessed appropriate words and signs by which they could recognize their brethren; they were divided into Lodges called by different names. Their rules for the support of their poorer brethren, for securing general concord, and for the promotion of public

and private virtues, so exactly coincide with those of our brotherhood, that without the least hesitation we may ascribe to the Dionysian artists the origin of Freemasonry. In truth, these men were Freemasons, and no institution so nearly resembles its original foundation, as the body of Freemasons; their rites, rules, and orders, so agree with the Dionysian builders, as even now to be almost identical with them. We may then rest assured that at the building of the Temple, the skilful masons and architects whose aid Solomon obtained, did belong to this fraternity I have just referred to. The Syrian artificers brought to Jerusalem their science and mysteries, from Jerusalem these mysteries were propagated as from their original source; "and to distinguish the excellency of the Craft in those days, for although the materials for building the temple were prepared at such a great distance, when they were put together at Jerusalem, each piece fitted with that exactness that it appeared more like the work of the G.A.O.T.U. than of human hands." Contemporary with the Dionysian artificers, there was in Judea a very peculiar society of Jews, called the Essenes, their tenets and ceremonies bore a resemblance to those of Freemasons; they had traditions connected with the Temple. The strictest scrutiny was made into the character of every candidate for admission into this fraternity. If he was approved and accepted, a solemn oath was administered to him; binding him, at the risk of his life, never to divulge the secrets of the Order. They had particular signs by which they could recognize the brethren, and these bore a strong resemblance to those of Freemasons. How readily would these two fraternities, the Dionysian builders and the Essenes, amalgamate and give rise to a new society combining features common to both; therefore the origin of Freemasonry might be termed a variety of these two fraternities. Thus I have endeavoured to trace the origin of Freemasonry; it is a science confined to no particular country, but extends over the whole globe. Wherever arts flourish, there it flourishes also. Add to this, that by secret and inviolable signs, carefully preserved among the fraternity, it becomes a universal language.

The end, the moral, and purport of Masonry is, to subdue our passions, not to do our own will, to make a daily progress in a laudable art, and to promote morality, charity, good fellowship, good nature, and humanity, always bearing in mind to act up to the principles of the Craft, and not failing to discharge our duty to the G.A.O.T.U., with fervency and zeal; for as religion is the golden cord that unites man to God, so Freemasonry is the silver chain that runs from man to man.

MATRIMONY AMONG THE AMERICAN INDIANS.—Captain Marcy says:—"I remember, upon one occasion, I had bivouacked for the night with Black Beaver, and he had been endeavouring to while away the long hours of the evening by relating to me some of the most thrilling incidents of his highly adventurous and erratic life, when at length a hiatus in the conversation gave me an opportunity of asking him if he was a married man. He hesitated for some time; then looking up and giving his forefinger a twirl, to imitate the throwing of a lasso, replied, "One time me catch 'um wife. I pay that woman, his nodder, one hoss—one saddle—one bridle—two plug tobacco, and plenty goods. I take him home to my house,—got plenty meat—plenty corn—plenty everything. One time me go take walk, maybe so three, maybe so two hours. When I come home, that woman he say, 'Black Beaver, what for you go way long time?' I say, 'I not go nowhere; I just take one littel walk.' Then that woman he get heap mad, and say, 'No, Black Beaver, you not take no littel walk. I know what for you go way; you go see nodder one woman.' I say, 'Maybe not.' Then that woman she cry long time, and all e' time now she mad. You never see 'Merican woman that a-way?' I sympathized most deeply with my friend in his distress, and told him for his consolation that in my opinion the women of his nation were not peculiar in this respect. * * * Whereupon he very earnestly asked, 'What you do for cure him? Whip him?' Capt. Marcy suggested trust in Providence as of greater utility and satisfaction than whipping. At this reply, his countenance assumed a dejected expression, but at length he brightened up again, and triumphantly remarked, 'I tell you, my friend, what I do; I ketch 'um nodder one wife when I go home.'"

—The Prairie Traveller.

MASONRY IN AMERICA.

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE: A SORROW LODGE.
[From Bro. FRED. WEBBER, 33°.]

DEAR BROTHER,—Being informed by Bro. ——— that you would like to hear from me, and having heretofore thought my unworthy epistles worth an insertion in the pages of your valuable *Magazine*, I shall give you a sketch of the proceedings of the Supreme Council, 33°, for the southern jurisdiction of the United States. The Supreme Council met at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 9th January last. There were but few present, three of the number from other states than Carolina, viz., Arkansas, Louisiana, and Kentucky. In consequence of a large amount of business coming before that body, and so few being present, it was resolved to adjourn, to meet again on the 28th March, in the City of Washington. Accordingly the Secretary General, Bro. Mackay (whose fame as a Masonic writer is world wide), issued his summons to every member of the Supreme Council, and to prevent any mistake about time, &c., which might by accident happen, the M.P.S. Grand Commander, Ill. Bro. Albert Pike, issued a document peculiar to Scottish Rite Masonry to every member, which had the desired effect, for on that day were assembled together a larger number of the 33° than I believe ever before met in Supreme Council since the first Council was established. It was composed of some of the most prominent men and Masons in the United States. Jurists, bankers, statesmen, farmers, &c., from the sunny south, from Cuba, and from the far north-west; from Minnesota and Louisiana, representatives of the various political elements which at present disturb this country, all meeting together on a level, forgetting the various topics which, in the outer world, engross all their time and attention.

The opening of the session was occupied with private business, and on the first day, Bros. J. C. Breckenridge, Vice-President of the United States, and E. H. Gill of Virginia, were created Sovereign Grand Inspectors General; and Bros. J. Worsham, A. Dyer, and Peach, Deputy Inspectors for Tennessee.

On Thursday, the Ill. Bro. A. Pike read his address to the Supreme Council. This occupied over an hour and a quarter in reading, and was a production worthy of the scholar from whose clear mind it emanated. Other important business was transacted; the various committees were appointed, and the various topics in the address referred to the several committees for action.

On Friday evening the Supreme Council (in accordance with a resolution offered on the 10th January by the Ill. Bro. J. C. Batchelor of New Orleans), escorted by the Washington Commandery of Knights Templar to the number of eighty, in full regalia and with the banners of the Order, headed by the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Sir B. B. French, 33°, proceeded to the Unitarian church of which Dr. Haly, 33°, is pastor, and through whose liberality it had been draped in mourning, when a sorrow Lodge was held in memory of Ill. Bro. John A. Quitman, 33°, an active member of this Supreme Council, recently deceased. The ceremony of a sorrow Lodge, so far as public, I will, at the close of this letter, give for the gratification of your readers. Bro. Albert Pike delivered the oration or address, giving a history of the illustrious brother and his various doings in the field, at the bar, and on the forum, as well as in Masonry. The entire ceremony, including the address, occupied over three hours, during which the immense audience of ladies and gentlemen listened with the most profound attention.

Saturday, 31st March, was celebrated by the Supreme Council visiting the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, Virginia, where a sorrow Lodge was opened; the Supreme Council were, on the occasion, honoured by the same body as on the previous evening, headed by their enthusiastic Grand Master in full regalia. The visit will long be remembered by all present as one possessing more than usual interest, and especially to the writer, who, though born in another land, has as much veneration for the father of his country as any one. Chancellor Scott, P.G.M. of Mississippi, delivered a eulogy on Washington at the close of the sorrow Lodge. At night the Supreme Council resumed its labours, and continued in secret session till twelve, P.M., when, its business being all transacted, it closed to meet in February, 1861, at Charleston, the Grand East. This evening Bros. G. A. Schwartzman, Grand Secretary of district of Columbia; Bro. Whiting, Grand Master of district of Columbia; and Bro. Benj. Pearly, Poore (the latter made a S.P.R.S., 32° by the Grand Orient of France about fourteen years since), were present.

The following is a list of the officers of the Supreme Council 33° of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for the southern jurisdiction of the United States and the parent Supreme Council of the world, from which your body derives its authority as well as all other similar ones:—Albert Pike, Little Rock Arkansas, M.P. Sov. G.

Com.; Charles M. Furman, Charleston, S.C., Lieut. G. Com.; Albert G. Mackey, M.D., Charleston, S.C., Sec. Genl. H.E.; Achille Le Prince, Charleston, S.C., Treas. Genl. H.E.; Charles Scott, Memphis Tennessee, G. Minister of State; Claude Samory, New Orleans, Louisiana, G. Hospitaller; William S. Rockwell, Savannah, Georgia, G. Marshal; Frederick Webber, Louisville, Kentucky, G. Standard Bearer; Azariah T. C. Pearson, St. Paul's, Minnesota, G. Capt. of Guards; Charles Laffon de Ladebat, New Orleans, La., G. Master of Ceremonies; G. A. Schwartzman, Washington City, D.C., G. Tyler.

THE SORROW LODGE.

The Lodge must be opened in the third degree of the Antient and Accepted Rite. All the furniture, jewels, altar, pedestal, &c., are covered with black, candlesticks draped in black, candles of same colour. In the east is the standard of the Supreme Council. When the ceremony is to be performed in public, the Lodge is of course called off.

On the occasion before referred to, the ceremonies, as I said, were performed in Ill. and Rev. Bro. W. D. Haly's church. In the east, the altar took the place of the pulpit, in which presided that warm and true hearted Mason, Dr. A. G. Mackey, as V.M.; the two Wardens in the west, Bros. Charles Scott and Hillyer, and their deacons, Bros. L. E. Barborn and A. T. C. Pearson, all Present or Past Grand Masters—a rare sight indeed—all the officers of the Sorrow Lodge, P.G.Ms., and 33°.

In front of the Venerable Master was a coffin covered with a black pall, its head to the east; on it an apron of lambskin, a pair of white gloves, the collar of a Sov. G. Ins. Gen. 33°, a sword with a black scabbard and belt, the lesser lights were placed in a proper manner round the coffin; when all was ready, the ceremonies commenced as follows:—

Ven. Master. "What man is he that liveth and shall not see death? Shall he deliver his soul from the hands of the grave?"

Response. "Man walketh in a vain shadow. He heapeth up riches, and cannot tell who shall gather them."

Ven. Master. "Man that is born of woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down, he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

Response. "When he dieth he shall carry nothing away. His glory shall not descend after him. Naked he came into the world, and naked must he return."

Ven. Master. "We go hence, we shall not return, even to the land of darkness and of the shadow of death, a land of darkness, as darkness itself, and of the shadow of death, without any order and where the light is as darkness."

[Here the light in the south is extinguished by the J.D.]

Response. "There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest. There the prisoners rest together: they hear not the voice of the oppressor. The small and great are there, and the slave is freed of his burthen."

Ven. Master. "What profit hath a man of all his labour which he taketh under the sun? One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth always."

Response. "Man dieth and wasteth away, yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?"

Ven. Master. "All flesh shall perish together, and man shall turn again unto dust. If a man live many years, and rejoice in them all, yet let him remember the days of darkness for they shall be many. All that liveth is vanity."

[The light in the west is extinguished by the J.D.]

Response. "As the waters fail from the sea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. So man lieth down and riseth not up till the heavens shall be no more."

Ven. Master. "Life is a vapour that appeareth for a little while, and then vanisheth away. All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away."

Response. "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting: for that is the end of all men, and the living will lay it to his heart."

Ven. Master. "Who knoweth what is good for man in this life, all the days of his vain life, which he spendeth as a shadow? For who can tell a man what shall be after him under the sun? Man knoweth not his time. As the fishes that are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare, so are the sons of men snared in an evil time when it falleth suddenly upon them."

[The light in the East is extinguished by J.D.]

Response. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord!"

Ven. Master. "Brethren, in the midst of life we are in death, and no one knoweth what a day may bring forth. We live but to see those we love go away into the silent land before us. Continually the arrows of the insatiate archer, passing us by, smite the bosoms of our friends and brethren, teaching us the impressive lesson—constantly repeated, yet soon forgotten—that every one of us must before long yield up our body

to be the inheritance of worms, in a house of darkness and dishonour. Death and the dead are ever with us, teaching us the uncertainty and brevity of human life, and the instability of human fortune; and demanding of us the performance of the last sad offices of charity and brotherhood. Death hath sometime since entered our council, and called from his labours there our J.W. Bro. John Anthony Quitman, the jurist, soldier, statesman, wise and accomplished Mason; and now we, obeying the demands of duty, pay these last honours to his memory."

The following anthem, by Ill. Bro. Pike, was then sung by the church choir, with organ:—

"Our brother sleeps among the dead;
His life was rounded true and well;
And cold and green the turf is spread
Above his narrow silent cell.

"Nor pain, nor grief, nor anxious fear
Invades those bounds; no mortal woes
The sage and hero come anear,
To trouble his serene repose.

"His name is graven on the stone
That friendship's tears have often wet;
But this great nation's heart upon
That name is stamped more deeply yet.

"As Hiram slept, the widow's son,
Even so our brother takes his rest;
His battles fought, his duties done,
His name by many thousands blest.

"So let him sleep that dreamless sleep,
His glories clustering round his head;
Be comforted, ye loved, who weep
The true, the frank, the fearless dead!"

At the conclusion of this anthem, a prayer (expressly prepared by Bro. Pike for this occasion) was delivered by the Rev. Chaplain.

MASONRY, OPERATIVE.

We read in Masonic Monitors of speculative Masonry as distinguished from operative. The word "speculative," as applied to Masonry, is of modern coinage. I confess I shall be glad to see it disused. It always seems to me to involve the idea of talking much and doing nothing. Masonry is not speculative, but operative. It is work. Good Masonry is to do the work of life. Its natural work is practical life. Its precepts are meant for practical use. It was not meant for the lazy and luxurious, the indifferent or selfish. To long for the regeneration of the human race, and entertain a philanthropy that embraces the whole world, is very pleasant and very easy. The difficulty is, that when Masonry is no more than that, the field to be cultivated is so extensive, that no other crop is raised in any corner of it than weeds. It is a laudable ambition to wish to be the benefactor of the world, or at the least of a nation; but most men can expect to be so only through the influences they can exert within their own limited circle; and it would be too much to expect your grand philanthropist, with universal humanity for his client, to occupy himself with the pitiful interests of his own neighbourhood, and with the eradication of the evils that grow like poisonous rank weeds around his own door. "The true Mason, on the contrary, occupies himself with what is near at hand. Right there he finds enough to do. His Masonry is to live a true, honourable, upright, affectionate life, from the motive of a good man. He finds evils enough near him and around him to be corrected; evils in trade, evils in social life, neighbourhood abuses; wrongs swarming everywhere, to be righted; follies crackling everywhere, to be annihilated." "Masonry," it has been well said, "cannot, in our age, forsake the broad way of life. She must walk in the open street, appear in the crowded square, and teach men by her deeds, her life, more eloquent than any lips."—*Albert Pike.*

THE MYSTERIES OF THE GREAT UNIVERSE OF GOD.

How can we, with our limited mental vision, expect to grasp and comprehend them? Infinite space, stretching out from us every way, without limit; infinite time, without beginning or end; and we, hear and now, in the centre of each; an infinity of suns, the nearest of which only diminish in size, viewed with the most powerful telescope; each with its retinue of worlds; some that we seem to see, whose light that now reaches our eyes has been upon its journey for fifty centuries; our world spinning upon its axis, and rushing ever in its circuit round the sun; and it, with the sun and all our special system revolving round some great central point; and that and suns, stars and worlds evermore

flashing onward with unconceivable rapidity through illimitable space. And then, in every drop of water that we drink, incredible multitudes of living creatures, invisible to the naked eye, of a minuteness beyond belief, yet organized, living, feeding, devouring each the other; no doubt with consciousness of identity, and memory, and instinct.

Such are the mysteries of the great Universe of God; and yet we would fain know by what process He created it; would understand His powers, His attributes, His emanations, His mode of existence and action; the plan according to which all events proceed—that plan profound as God himself; would know the laws by which He controls the universe; would fain see and talk to Him face to face; and are unwilling to believe because we do not understand.

He commands us to love one another, to become like little children. He tells us that to love Him and to love our neighbour are the great commandments, obeying which we shall live; and we dispute and wrangle, and hate and persecute each other because we cannot all be of one opinion as to his essence, or agree upon a complete inventory of his attributes, or believe that this doctrine or that is heresy or truth; drenching the world with blood, depopulating realms, and turning fertile lands into deserts, for the glory of God and to vindicate the truth; until, for religious wars, persecutions, and murders, the earth for many a century has rolled round the sun, a charnel house, steaming and reeking with human gore, the blood of brother slain by brother for opinion's sake, that has soaked into and polluted all her veins, and made her a horror to her sisters of the universe.

And if all men had always obeyed with all their heart, the mild and gentle teachings of Masonry, that world would always have been a paradise; while intolerance and persecution make of it a hell. For this is the Masonic creed: believe in God's infinite benevolence, wisdom and justice; hope for the final triumph of good over evil, and for perfect harmony as the final result of all the concords and discords of the universe; and be charitable, as God is, towards the unfaith, the errors, the follies and the faults of men; for all are one great brotherhood.—*Albert Pike.*

ARCHÆOLOGY.

CELTIC REMAINS AT BEAUGENCY.

An interesting archæological discovery has been made by some French savans, at Beaugency (Loiret). In the winter of 1857 certain workmen, employed in excavating the side of a hill, above which rises the viaduct to Beaugency, were surprised by a fall of earth mixed with cinders, charcoal, and calcined bones, from a pit, the vertical wall of which they had destroyed. At the bottom of the heap they found a vase in a good state of preservation, which they broke, hoping to find coins in it, but they were disappointed. In the space of three months twenty-three similar pits were successively discovered, and the fragments of urns which they contained were smashed and dispersed. One vase only, which is now in the Orleans museum, was saved by the care of M. Desjobert, notary of St. Ay, who put the pieces together. This discovery threatened to be forever lost to science for want of some one who could appreciate it, when chance brought the Viscount du Faur du Pibzac on the spot. The viscount, who has made Gallo-Celtic remains his study, heard of the pits of Beaugency. He went to the spot, examined the workmen, and soon began to suspect that he had under his eyes a real Celtic cemetery. Through the intervention of the Mayor of Orleans, he was enabled to superintend in person certain excavations. New pits were opened, and his conjectures were changed into certainty. The whole present analogous characters; all have an average breadth of fifty inches, and a depth of three yards and three quarters; all contain a mixture of earth, cinders, and calcined stones, underneath which is constantly found the jaw bones of pigs, and the bones of other domestic animals; then occur fragments of vases, like flower pots narrowed at the top; finally, all these pits terminate in a small circular hole, hollowed like a basin, and destined to bear the cinerary urn. The Celtic cemetery of Beaugency is one of three important archæological discoveries made of late years in the department of the Loiret. The two others were the Roman city explored by M. Marchand, near Ouzouer-sur-Trézée, and the Gallo-Roman baths of Montbuoy.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of this society the chair was taken by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., when Messrs. H. Hensman and G. Lewine were elected Associates. Mr. S. Wood exhibited three very fine Greek

coins, a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, a chalcos of Philip Aridaeus, and a didrachm of Dyrhachium. Mr. Oliver exhibited an arch-topped casket, impressed in gold, with richly-bordered pannels, containing different subjects. It is of the close of the sixteenth century, and probably from the South of Germany. Mr. Black produced a smaller, but not less elegant specimen, with secret draw, &c. Mr. Wills exhibited an iron key of the fifteenth century, measuring nearly a foot in length, and said to have belonged to St. Alban's Abbey. He also produced an early padlock and key of iron, asserted to have been found in the Thames in 1856. The fabric is of African manufacture. Capt. Tupper exhibited a fine specimen of a sign-key, measuring two feet two inches. The bow is seven and a half inches across, and in the form of the escutcheon of a lock. It is of the sixteenth century. Mr. W. H. Forman also exhibited a sign-key of a somewhat later period, and of beautiful manufacture, the bow being highly floreated. Mr. Corner exhibited a variety of antiquities, lately received by him from Gibraltar, among which were several Roman styles, hooks, and fibula, a leaden weight, and a fine pectoral cross of copper, the front surface plated with gold and engraved with a diaper pattern. It is of the thirteenth century. Dr. Kendrick exhibited a curious and interesting article, a fragment of a small cross of willow wood, discovered upon sawing a beam forming the oaken lintel of a fireplace in Shakspeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon. The cross had been concealed in the timber, and the opening closed by a bit of deal. Mr. C. Knight has recorded that in the "spiritual will" of John Shakspeare he professes himself a Roman Catholic, and directs masses to be said for his soul. The will has been printed in Reed's and Drake's Lives of the Poet. Mr. Cuming made a communication on the subject, and illustrated the practice of employing crosses and other objects to avert the action of evil spirits. Mrs. White exhibited several antiquities: a Samian patera, found at the Moat, Higham, Kent; a bronze key of the thirteenth century, found at Missenden; a key (Roman) of the fourth century; a leaden figure of the Saviour, from a crucifix found in the sewer at Clerkenwell, near St. John's Gate; a palstap, from Llangollen; a bronze head, from Pompeii; a bronze horse; an abbey piece, found at Canterbury, &c. Discussion upon these several objects occupied the entire meeting.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

BRO. LINNECAR.

Who was Bro. Linneear, the author of the words of the Masonic ode "Let there be Light?"—*VERAN.*

THE PLATONIC BODIES.

From whence are the platonic bodies derived, and what are they?—*K. K. Y.*—[They are geometrical signs, and were adopted by Pythagoras in his secret philosophy. They are—the right angle, a symbol of morality and justice; the equilateral triangle, a symbol of God, the essence of light and truth; the square, a symbol of the divine mind, or the laws of natural religion; the cube, a symbol of the mind of man; the dodecahedron, a symbol of the universe.]

ROYAL ARCH RECORDS.

Which are the oldest Chapter records yet in existence?—*N.*

APRON OF THE 32°.

While I have seen the members of the 30° and 31°, and some of the 32° wearing collars, and without aprons, I have seen a brother of the 32° wearing an apron. If the members of the 30° are privileged to appear in inferior Chapters without aprons, why are not those of the 32°? And is a member of the latter degree justified by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Supreme Councils of England and Scotland, and Grand Orient of France, in wearing an apron at all?—*18 SUIVER.*

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE AND FREEMASONRY.

In the course of my reading, I made the following extract from Tytler's *History of Scotland*, (vol. ii. p. 276-8), which I forward to you, as well worthy of being transferred to your columns.—*MATTHEW COOKE.*

"The art of executing large and magnificent buildings in timber frame work, was carried to high perfection in the northern countries of Europe during the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries. It had made great progress in England, and was there known and practised in the building of churches, under the name of the Teutonic style. Owing however to the perishable nature of the materials, and to accidents by fire, these churches were frequently either destroyed or reduced to a state of extreme decay; so that the ruinous state of the ecclesiastical edifices in the northern parts of Europe became a serious subject of

inquiry at Rome about the commencement of the thirteenth century, and measures were taken to obviate the grievance. These measures were of a singular nature. The pope created several corporations of Roman and Italian architects and artisans, with high and exclusive privileges; especially with a power of settling the rates and prices of labour by their own authority, and without being controlled by the municipal laws of the country where they worked. To the various northern countries where the churches had fallen into a state of decay were these artists deputed; and as the first appearance of the gothic architecture in Europe was nearly coincident with this mission of Roman artists, and as has already been observed, the new style of imitating the arched framework of wood by ribbed arches of stone was known by the name of the Roman style, there arises a presumption that we owe this magnificent style of architecture to these travelling corporations of artists, who in consequence of the exclusive privileges which they enjoyed, assumed to themselves the names of Freemasons, and under this title became famous throughout Europe.* These same corporations, from their first origin, possessed the power of taking apprentices, and admitting into the body such Masons as they approved in the country where their works are carried on, so that although the style may have originated amongst Italian artists, it is quite possible it may have been brought to perfection by other Masters who were natives of the different countries to which these Roman workmen were sent, and this will account for the fact that the church at Canterbury, in which the ribbed arch of stone is supposed to have been introduced for the first time into England, was originally the work of a Norman, and afterwards completed by an English architect.

"In speaking of these corporations of architects of the middle ages, Sir Christopher Wren has given, in the *Parentalia*, the following account of their constitution:—"The Italians, with some Greek refugees, and with them French, Germans, and Flemings, joined into a fraternity of architects, procuring papal bulls for their encouragement and particular privileges; they styled themselves Freemasons, and ranged from one nation to another as they found churches to be built—for very many in those ages, were everywhere in building, through piety or emulation. Their government was regular, and where they fixed near the building in hand they made a camp of huts. A surveyor governed in chief; every tenth man was called a warden, and overlooked each nine; and the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, either out of charity or commutation of penance, gave the materials and the carriages." "Those," adds Sir Christopher, "who have seen the accounts in records of the charge of the fabrics of some of our cathedrals near four hundred years old, cannot but have a great esteem for their economy, and admire how soon they erected such lofty structures." †

TRINOSOPHIERS.

A foreign brother tells me he is "a Dignitary Officer of the Royal Lodge, Sovereign Chapter, and Supreme Council of the Illustrious Trinosophers." I took the words down from his mouth, and am sure they are correct, but who and what are the Trinosophers?—DUMBFOUNDED.

THE GREEK WAR AND THE TEMPLARS.

I read that in the struggle by the Greeks against the Turks, in 1826, a troop of Templars were sent out of France to fight against their old enemies. Will some Knight Templar answer me, and say if these were members of the Masonic Knights Templar, or were they belonging to the actual order, which, I believe, then existed?—C L

WHAT IS THE HIGHEST MASONIC GRADE EVER ATTAINED?

In putting the above question, I should be very glad to be informed by yourself, or some of your learned correspondents.—E. L. B.—[If you mean among the continental Masons, seek for the Order of Mizraim—their numbers the highest. There is also a spurious degree, which professes to give ninety-nine degrees! The 33° is the highest under the Accepted Rite. The Master's degree, according to Grand Lodge. But if you allude to individuals attaining the highest point while mindful of their Masonic duties, then Bro. Holland, of the St. John's Lodge, No. 107, must claim the palm, for, on November 7th, 1836, Mr. Green, Mr. Monck Mason, and Bro. Holland ascended in the Great Nassau balloon, the last entering in his aerial diary, "Half-past six. Drank the health of the Masonic brethren assembled at the St. John's Lodge." We hope the latter is high enough for "E. L. B."]

"WHEN THE FIRST ARCHITECT DIVINE."

I once heard a Masonic song, which began with the above line, sung. Whose is it, or where can I get it?—AN OLD D—[To the first question, it is the charter song of the St. Patrick's Lodge, Dublin, No. 50. The words were written by Bro. John

* Sir James Hall's Essay on *Gothic Architecture*, pp. 109, 114.

† *Parentalia*, pp. 306-7. I have in vain looked for the original authorities upon which Sir Christopher Wren and Governor Pownall have founded this description of the travelling corporations of Roman architects.

Hazlitt, the music by Bro. John Smith, Mus. Doc. To the second question, we do not know; ask at the nearest music shop, and, if it can be got, they will obtain it for you.]

THE FATE OF WILLIAM MORGAN.

A work in my possession published at Utica, (U.S.A.) in 1829, entitled "A Light on Masonry: a Collection of all the most Important Documents on the subject of Speculative Freemasonry, embracing the Reports of the Western Committees in relation to the Abduction of William Morgan, &c., by Elder David Bernard," contains a report of the trial inquired for in the editorial footnote to the communication of "M.M.," at p. 341, *ante*, and agrees substantially with the account there given. It has also an appendix of affidavits, letters, and proclamations on the subject, occupying together thirty-four closely printed pages, 8vo., and consequently, too long to copy for insertion in the "Masonic Notes and Queries." It may be sufficient to state that many vague reports were, owing to the excitement of the time, introduced into the case as to the murder of Morgan, which, had they had any foundation in fact, must have been followed out by the authorities, and the individual who is represented as admitting that he was compelled by lot to take the life of Morgan, would have been put on his trial. Of the three persons, Eli Bruce, O'Hamus Turner, and Jared Darrow, who were tried "for a conspiracy to kidnap and carry off William Morgan," the two latter were found not guilty, and judgment against Bruce was suspended for the advice of the Supreme Court to be taken on some important questions of law which were raised during the trial.—WILLIAM KELLY.

LODGE OF FREEDOM, NO. 91.

When was the warrant of the Lodge of Freedom, of Gravesend, No. 91, granted?—ANOTHER GRAVESEND BROTHER.—[According to the Calendar, in 1751; but we remember that it was reopened, after having been closed twelve years, on the 19th of June, 1838, under our Bro. W. R. G. Key, and that a warrant of confirmation was afterwards granted, as the original was said to have been destroyed in a fire that took place very many years ago.]

EARLIEST WARRANT IN DUBLIN.

What Lodge is in possession of the earliest warrant in Dublin?—PADDY G.—[No. 2; the warrant is dated October, 1732.]

THE LANGUAGES OF MASONRY.

Will your correspondents kindly forward the names of those languages they have seen, or heard of, in which Masonic rites are or have been performed?—LINGUIST.

BOOK RITUALS.

Are there any Lodges abroad that use book rituals? If so, where; and for what degrees?—E. J. H.

ANCIENT FURNITURE.

What Lodges, at present existing, have ancient furniture, and which is the oldest?—A. SCOTT.

CHARITY JEWELS FROM GRAND LODGE.

Does the Grand Lodge confer charity jewels on the Masters of private Lodges? If so, it would be desirable to know which Lodges are now entitled to such decorations for their W.Ms.—C. C. E.

ANCIENT BIBLES.

In what Lodge is the earliest edition of the Bible to be found?—SACERDOS.—[We do not undertake to answer the above fully, but can tell our correspondent that one of the Lodges, meeting at the Masonic Hall, Woolwich, is in possession of that rarity, a "Breeches Bible."]

THE PERFECT LODGE.

In reply to your extract and query, in the last, permit me to say the Perfect Lodge, once No. 552, ceased to exist about the years 1805-6. Can any one tell what became of its records?—KENT.

ORGANISTS OF LODGES.

As these officers are not statutable officers, there is greater difficulty than usual in tracing them; so allow me to call your readers' attention to the subject, by inquiring, has the Lodge any of them belong to ever had an Organist? If it has, send his name, and the date of appointment?—PEDAL PIPES.

LODGE COLLARS.

Is there any one who can tell us when Lodge collars came into fashion? I do not think they were generally worn before the middle of the last century, but shall be obliged by some of your antiquarian correspondents setting the matter at rest.—LEVEL.

Literature.

REVIEWS.

The Development of the Associative Principle during the Middle Ages. By CHRISTOPHER BARKER. London: Longmans.

THE above work is the substance of three lectures recently delivered to the Huddersfield Early Closing Association, and they are put forth as the popular addresses of a lecturer, so that we do not look in them for very profound research; but we find that to such stores as were accessible to him, Mr. Barker has turned in a sympathising spirit and has very judiciously selected such points as would be most likely to make an impression on so mixed an assembly as a lecturer generally has to deal with.

He treats of the "Economy of Monastic Life," in the first lecture; "Trade Guilds, their object and government," in the second; and "The Military Brotherhoods of the Middle Ages," in the third. The second lecture was, perhaps, the most interesting to his audience, which, as manufacturers, must have been more to their habits than the other two; and although the lecturer was addressing a number of persons intimately connected with the theory and practice of modern manufacturing industry, he was not called upon to depreciate the social machinery of mediæval commerce, or to disparage its results. His summary of the trade guilds is a very good one, affording an ample insight into their government, and the stimulus they brought to bear upon manufactures in general. As a specimen of Mr. Barker's argument and treatment, we have selected the following:—

"To this day the names, and in some cases a portion of the functions, of these early societies exist. In London, more especially, the stately tokens of ancient honour still belong to them, with remnants of ancient wealths and patronage, and power. Their charters, or such fragments of them as the mildew or vermin have spared, may still be read by the curious. Possessors of broad lands, of church preferments, surrounded by almost regal insignia, and at all times intimately associated with the honour and prowess of the realm, these associations may well claim from the annalist something more than a passing notice; they are all which now remain of a vast organization which once penetrated the entire trading life of England—an organization set on foot to realize that most necessary (if most difficult) condition of commercial excellence under which man should deal faithfully with his brother, to realize the desideratum that all wares offered for sale, of whatever kind, should honestly be what they pretend to be. These associations may not inaptly be compared to the then military organization of the country; as so many industrial regiments quartered in every town, each with their own self-elected officers, whose duty was to exercise authority over all persons professing the business to which they belonged; who were to see that no person undertook to supply articles which he had not been educated to manufacture; who were to determine the prices at which such articles were to be sold; above all, who were to take care that the common people really bought at shops or stalls what they supposed themselves to be buying; that cloth put up for sale was true cloth, of honest texture, and lawful lengths; that leather was sound and well tanned; that wine was pure, and the measure just; in short, who were to look to it that in all contracts between man and man for the supply of man's necessities, what we call honesty of dealing should be truly and faithfully observed. An organization for this purpose did once really exist in England, and generally throughout Europe; really trying to do the work which it was intended to do. In London, as the metropolis, a central council sat for every branch of trade, and this council was in communication with the highest officials of the crown, and not unfrequently with royalty itself. Composed of the most experienced and respectable members of the profession, the office of this council was to determine prices, fix wages, arrange the rules of apprenticeship, and discuss all details connected with the business on which legislation might be required. Further, this council received the reports of searchers—an office preserved in some of our old towns, where the names of trade companies are still retained—high officers taken from their own body, whose business was to inspect, in company with the mayor or some other civic dignitary, the shops of the respective traders; to receive complaints, and to examine into them. In each provincial town where these trade guilds existed, local councils sat in connection with the municipal authorities, charged with like duties, and were, if need required, the medium of communication between the privy council or the crown; forwarding memorials, and proclaiming as law the statutes framed to meet such delinquencies or evasions as might require legislative interference. No person was allowed to open a trade or commence a manufacture, either in London or the provinces, unless he had first served his apprenticeship; unless he could prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that he was perfect in his Craft; and unless he submitted as a matter of course to their supervision."

Mr. Barker is one who is not blinded to the faults of our modern management of business, and is certainly rather hard upon it, but at the same time he does no more than expose some of the too flagrant instances which we are now in the habit of hearing of daily. For instance, he tells us:—

"I was, in the preparation of this paper, strongly tempted to offer at some length a plea for a kindly verdict for these interesting institutions of a bygone day. I might have urged that they provided against undue competition—that they afforded a guarantee to the public and to themselves against quackery and deception—that there was exhibited in them a perfect spirit of equality, combined with a due gradation of rank, each member regarding his fellow as a brother, and feeling that he was subject to no regulations but what had been framed for the interest of all, and which he might be called upon one day to supervise and administer; that the apprentice looked up to the workman, and the workman to the master; that all regarded the council of administration with that respect which is due to talent when invested with authority, each acting under the conviction that his own safety was best insured by the joint co-ordination and mutual assistance of all. But upon these subjects I must not enter. If you feel inclined to smile at some of the puerilities which these early corporations exhibit, do justice to their honesty, their industry, their public spirit, and their munificence. If you are prepared to contend that the system was in direct contradiction to sound political and social economy, do so with charity, if not with hesitation. In this our own day, when we are periodically subjected to convulsions in almost all branches of our commerce—when our legislature and our chambers of commerce are utterly powerless to devise or construct means to check the hideous and scandalous frauds in our bankruptcy and insolvent courts—when the very question 'Is British commerce really sound at the core?' is asked in all seriousness—we may well pause when we feel disposed to break down the few remaining protective, or rather regulative, barriers left us by our forefathers. Rather let us whisper to ourselves, may not something worthy of imitation be gathered from the study of the characters of these honest and sturdy old traders; and may not some useful (though to our self-conceit unpleasant) lessons be gleaned from an examination into the modes and principles upon which they conducted their not inconsiderable commercial transactions; and really, my friends, I much fear that the result of such an inquiry, honestly and impartially gone into, would not be more damaging to our boasted superiority than it would be condemnatory of that spirit of recklessness and imprudence which, unfortunately, is but too prevalent among us."

We should have liked to have entered upon the lecture on the "Military Brotherhoods," but as that subject has already been elucidated more fully than our author attempts, in those excellent papers "On Chivalry" which appeared in the last series of the *Freemasons' Magazine*, we forbore to touch upon the subject.

For pleasant reading, modelled upon some amount of research, and interesting in itself, we know no better little work than this.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

Messrs. LONGMAN are preparing for publication a work to be entitled "Greek History, from Thimistoecles to Alexander, in a series of Lives from Plutarch." The author is Mr. Clough, formerly Fellow of Oriel, to whom we are indebted for the excellent revision of the translation of Plutarch commonly known as Dryden's, recently published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Son.

Mr. Akerman is retiring from his post of secretary to the Society of Antiquaries on account of failing health. The place is, therefore, open. Two or three candidates are in the field; but the council, we understand, have agreed to recommend Mr. Watson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the choice of the fellows.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. H. H. Wilson, Boden Professor of Sanscrit, and Historian of India. He died in Wimpole-street, on Tuesday week, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Wilson was one of our few really great Oriental scholars; but he had nobly done his noble work, and he has passed away from us full of years and service.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the new volume of the transactions of the society was presented. It contains many interesting papers, rich in historic matter, and several commemorative addresses made before the society upon the occasions of the deaths of Prescott, Hallam, Macaulay, Choate, Humboldt, and Irving. At the same meeting was brought forward the second volume of the catalogue, which has been long in preparation. The two volumes of the catalogue of the society's present collection occupy 1382 closely printed pages, in which are not included their many valuable MSS. A catalogue of the latter is in preparation. This collection is the most important one in America.

The annual meeting of the Dramatic Authors' Society took place the other day—writes a correspondent in Paris—and the results are now published. The Society itself is not over rich, its rest amounting only to 6,450 francs; but the account of the sums derived by dramatic authors from the various theatres is truly magnificent. It seems that

the entire receipts of the Paris theatres from May, 1859, to April, 1860, amounted to more than ten millions of francs, or about £414,680; of this sum, £42,824 went into the authors' pockets. But, besides this, the fortunate writers and composers obtained 18,113*fr.* from the theatres outside Paris, 198,150*fr.* from the provinces, and 16,825*fr.* from abroad; making up the sum to £52,080. Of the Paris theatres, the Opera Comique, the Théâtre Français, and the Porte Saint Martin contributed the largest sums—or respectively, in round thousands, 136, 98, and 95; the lowest sum contributed by any of the recognized Paris theatres was 26,682*fr.*, or £1,064. The run of the *Duc Job* at the Français will give some idea of the value of a prize in the dramatic lottery here; this piece was played the other day for the 99th time, and must have produced already, according to a standard derived from the above figures, more than £1,300 to the fortunate author. The Secretary of the society said that Belgium was the only country where literary treaties are loyally carried out; with England the case is very different. He then lashes your theatrical botchers in good style. "In England," said he, "certain literary men, begging pardon for such an application of the title, impudently take your works and appropriate them to their own use. Translation is prohibited, but imitation *in good faith* is allowed. This is what good faith means in England. They take one of your pieces, they change the names of the characters, and the locality of the scenes. This done they are imitators in good faith, and, although they translate literally, evade the text of the treaty. These pretended imitators, these gentlemen of the road, fatten themselves at your expense, without even leaving to you (the French authors) the crumbs from their tables." This is but too well deserved, and, if it had been twice as severe, we must have exclaimed with the Sydney jury, "Served them right."

"Memorials of Thomas Hood," collected, arranged, and edited by his daughter, preface and notes by his son, are in the press of Mr. Moxon.

Alexander the Great (says a Paris letter) is once more on the brine; or, in other words, Dumas Père embarked on Thursday last on board his yacht *Monte Christo*, at Marseilles for Genoa. Before quitting, he delivered a glowing speech to his crew, and to as many more people as might by accident be within hearing, which was received with thunders of applause. This is not a bad mode of advertisement; at any rate it is the manner adopted by M. Alexandre Dumas, and he finds his advantage in it.

We have to record the demise of the distinguished Swedish anatomist and ethnologist, Andreas Retzius, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm. He expired, at the age of sixty-four, on the 18th of April. He was the son of Prof. Retzius of Lund, graduated in 1819, and soon after was attached as Anatomical Lecturer to the Veterinary Institution in Stockholm. He received the appointment, which he held to the period of his decease, at the Caroline Institute in 1830. He is the author of numerous Anatomical and Physiological Monographs; among which, the one descriptive of the Crania of Ancient Scandinavian Races, in which the attention of ethnologists is especially called to the modifications of the skull, defined by Prof. Retzius as "dolichocephalic" and "brachycephalic," has perhaps, made his name most generally known in scientific and literary circles in this country.

The Rev. Charles Hodgson, Rector of Barton-le-Street, Yorkshire, has offered prizes of £50, £20, £10, and £5 respectively, for essays "On the best Method of Infusing a Missionary Spirit into the Education of the Young." These essays, the competition for which is entirely unrestricted, must be calculated to awaken the interest of teachers in the progress of Christian missions, and suggest to them the best practical measures for securing the cordial co-operation of their pupils. The Rev. W. W. Champneys, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's, London, the Rev. C. R. Alford, M.A., Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution, High-bury, London, and the Rev. J. Gabb, B.A., Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, Castle Howard, Yorkshire, have consented to become the adjudicators. The successful essays are to remain the property of the Rev. Charles Hodgson, and will be printed for circulation amongst the managers of schools and the instructors of youth. Mr. Hodgson is District Secretary of the Church Missionary Society for Yorkshire.

It is amusing to read foreigners', and especially Frenchmen's, account of London. One comic writer gives us to-day the impressions of his supposed residence in the English metropolis during the last six months or so. He speaks of the May day *fêtes* as a kind of votive offering to spring; talks of youths surrounded with boughs dancing in the streets, and says the display is highly picturesque. He has evidently not the most remote notion, poor man, that the dreary exhibition is any way connected with the useful fraternity of chimney sweeps. London, he

says, is plunged in a dense fog for six months, and the people attend to nothing but money making, by which alone they keep off the spleen. The streets, after five or six o'clock, he says, are entirely deserted, except by a stray artisan, a drunkard, and a few unfortunates. But his account of a metropolitan Sunday presents the best idea of his power of observation and his accuracy: He says that he asked a gentleman how the English spent the Sabbath, when the latter replied that they rose late in the morning, went to church, dined at two o'clock, took tea at five, and went to bed between six and seven. Now as our good friend the traveller says he spent six months in London, he might have added the testimony of his own experience to the truth of this description. It is amazing how wonderfully well writers in the press here are acquainted with England!

The Zoological Society met on the 8th May, E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., in the chair. Mr. W. Goodwin pointed out the characters of a new species of paradise bird, a female of which was in his own collection, and a male in the British Museum, and proposed to call it *Paradisea Bartletti*, after Mr. Bartlett, from whom he had originally obtained his specimen. Dr. Crisp read a paper "On the oil glands of birds," and exhibited drawings and preparations illustrative of the structure of these organs. Mr. Selater called the Society's attention to the fine series of struthious birds in the society's gardens, embracing nine distinct species, and pointed out the characters of the new emu from Western Australia (*Dromicus irroratus*), and a third species of cassowary, which he proposed to name *Casuarinus bicarunculatus*. Papers were read by Dr. Gray, "On new species of coralline, of the genus *distichopora*, from New Caledonia, described as *D. coccinea*,"—and by Mr. G. R. Gray, "On the birds collected by Mr. Wallace, in Batchian and adjacent localities," among which were many new and interesting species. Mr. Selater read some notes on the birds from Southern Mexico, contained in a collection submitted to his examination by M. Salle; among them was particularly noticeable a new species of hawkfinch, proposed to be called *Coccothraustes maculipennis*. Mr. Selater also exhibited some skins of mammals, from Angola, obtained by M. Monteiro, and called attention to an imperfect skin of a monkey, of the genus *colobus*, for which the specific term *Angolensis* was suggested as appropriate.

The Council of the Royal Society have recommended the following fifteen gentlemen for election into the Society. The election will take place on Thursday, the 7th of June. F. A. Abel, Esq., T. Baring, Esq., M.P., J. F. Bateman, Esq., E. Brown-Séguard, M.D., R. C. Carrington, Esq., F. Galton, Esq., J. H. Gilbert, Esq., Sir W. Jardine, Bart., T. H. Key, Esq., J. Lister, Esq., The Rev. R. Main, R. W. Mynne, Esq., R. Palmer, Esq., Q.C., J. T. Quekett, Esq., E. Smith, M.D.

The Report of the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society gives the following account of astronomical progress. In the ordinary operations of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, very little change has taken place since the preceding year. The observations are precisely of the same character as before, and the reductions have been made to keep pace with the observations. The volume of Observations for 1858 has been very nearly passed through the press, and will be ready for publication in a short time. The printing of the volume for 1859 has commenced. The galvanic observations of the Observatory have been carried on without material alteration; but considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping up the time communication along the lines of railway and for the drop of the Deal ball, on account of the bad state of the wires leading from the Observatory to the Lewisham station of the North Kent Railway. These wires pass underground, and the difficulty of examining and repairing them is found to be so great, that preparations are being made for carrying another set above ground across the Park and through the town to the station of the Greenwich Railway. It has been the custom at the Royal Observatory, since the year 1835, at the end of every sixth year to collect the results of the observations of stars and of the sun during the preceding period of six years, and thus to form a new and independent star catalogue, with independent place of equinox. The fourth of these six-yearly periods expires with the termination of 1859; but as there is reason to think that in the course of another year the observations necessary for forming a complete catalogue of stars of the fifth magnitude visible at Greenwich may be finished, the Astronomer Royal has decided to defer the preparation of the new or seven-year catalogue to the close of the year 1860. The printing of the reduction of the Greenwich Lunar Observations from 1831 to 1851 (in continuation of the reductions from 1750 to 1830, and on the same general system of calculations and the same elements of tables, as far as circumstances permitted) is now advancing. The principal object in these reductions was, to deliver the

annual results of the Greenwich observations from the petty inconsistencies which had crept in by reason of the uncertainty on the elements and the theory of the moon's parallax (an uncertainty from which we are at last delivered by the researches of Professor Adams), and from the small uncertainty on the equinox; and to compare these with a lunar theory more legitimate in its form than that of Buerckhardt's Tables. Every observation for a period of one hundred and two years is now computed by the same elements of reduction, and compared with the same tabular elements. It will not be necessary to continue these reductions beyond 1851, as the parallax may be considered as established, and as Hansen's Tables are now applicable (and partly applied) to the years commencing with 1852. In the course of printing some small errors of computation have been discovered; and these will affect in an inappreciable degree the numerical corrections of lunar elements given in the supplemental *Monthly Notice* for 1859. During the last year several computers have been employed on the principal reductions of the magnetical observations made at the Royal Observatory from 1848 to 1857. They are based entirely upon the photographic registration of the positions of the three magnetometers, and will present, it is believed, the first example of reductions so made. The measures taken for every hour are not the ordinates of the photographic curves, but the ordinates of pencil curves traced by hand as representing the general sweep of the curves, suppressing inequalities of very short period. It is hoped that, in this way, results of considerable value may be obtained. The ordinates have been taken both for solar hours and for lunar hours; and are so classified as to present, on both systems, the monthly means for days and for hours. The calculations are now far advanced. The great equatorial at the Royal Observatory will, it is anticipated, be shortly ready for use. Much delay has arisen from the tardiness of experiments on the instrument and its driving clock, from the personal occupation of the astronomer royal on public business not connected with the Observatory, from the pressure of other business on the opticians, and finally from little errors of measure derived from the German opticians. It is expected, however, that the whole will soon be in a state fitted for active employment.

The memorial concerning Mlle. Cléret, which was read last week at the Academie de Medicine, excited the greatest interest. It seems that the poor lady, afflicted with deafness herself, happened by chance to cast her eyes upon a torn bit of newspaper in which had been wrapped some trifling article of haberdashery she had purchased. It contained a portion of a paragraph relating to the travels of some scientific naturalist; and among other facts remarked that a certain people he had visited possessed a method of curing deafness by means of a volatile essence. For eight years did Mlle. Cléret experimentalize upon herself, and it was only at the end of that time that the triumph of sulphuric ether became manifest. The remedy is now officially recognized, and henceforth deafness may by care and attention be reduced to a passing malady, instead of the obstinate and inveterate disease it has hitherto been.

A new immovable green is making a noise at Lyons. A note, from the hand of M. de Montigny, the French consul at Shanghai, has originated the discovery. M. de Montigny affirmed that the Chinese green, so much esteemed in dyeing, was extracted from the bark of the buckthorn. This wood, which happens to grow in great abundance in the environs of Lyons, became immediately subjected to chemical experiment, and the result has proved most satisfactory. The green is produced perfectly fast, and of most beautiful tint. The difference in price from that hitherto imported from China being in the proportion of forty to fifty francs to five hundred francs the kilo. The dye having been already applied to every description of stuff may now be fairly judged. It does not turn blue by candlelight, and is, in short, as full and solid as the English green, resisting, in the same degree, all decomposition of air and light.

The project of M. Verrard de Ste. Anne, reported by the French press as having been accepted by the Geographical Society of London, has, for a long time past, occupied the attention of divers men in power here. This plan, which M. Verrard de Ste. Anne had at first proposed for a line of railway, but which he has since reduced to a telegraphic communication, tends to no less an aim than opening up a direct intercourse with China, passing through Constantinople, crossing Asia Minor, in order to join the line already executed, working from Tauris to Teheran, thence to the Persian Gulf, to follow the coast of India, and thence to the extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, to continue on the one hand as far as China, and on the other to the Polynesian islands. This line, according to M. Verrard de Ste. Anne's idea, would be made to join th

American lines by submarine cables laid down between the islands which separate the American continent from the eastern coast of Asia. Thus would be established regular communications by land between Europe and America, the transit passage of which would bring together the remainder of the universe.

The total amount paid for fresco painting in the New Palace at Westminster since 1845, to March 3, 1860, was £10,828 18s. 6d.; and for statuary during the same period, £22,010. The twenty-eight portraits executed in oil, in the Prince's Chamber, have cost £1,960. The sums expended for the maintenance and repairs of the building and the furniture therein since its occupation, is £65,210 9s. 4d. The lighting and ventilating, since those services came under the management of the Office of Works have absorbed £87,068 2s. 1d.

The *Critic* has the following remarks: "The Academy Exhibition of this year presents one generally remarked and generally welcome novelty, for which the thanks of the public, of critics, exhibitors, and even of the rejected, are due to the hanging committee. Festoons of crimson drapery occupy the space of old held by pictures above the second or third row. A good background is thus afforded to the pictures which are hung. Those which used to be so hoisted next the ceiling escape that public stigma and disadvantage. The spectator escapes a craned neck and an aching back. And the general effect is infinitely more artistic and less warehouse like. The insufficient accommodation of the Academy's present "house" is also brought convincingly home to the bosom of the artist world: which was perhaps among the objects the Academy had in view. One result is, that nearly 200 fewer pictures are hung in the three great rooms than last year, nearly 300 fewer in all!—in itself no small gain to the weary critic. What used to be the architectural room is now exclusively devoted to pictures, instead of to a jumble of all things. The miniature painters, on whom photography has told so fatally, are content with the centre screens in what used to be their room, the walls of which are lined by drawings, water-colour pictures, and architectural designs. Some of the architects' contributions are exiled to the passage, the academicians gladly remembering there is an exhibition in Conduit-street, exclusively devoted to that branch of the arts. The Octagon-room is made over, as usual of late, to engravings. Considerable pains have evidently been bestowed on the hanging of the pictures. The endeavour to attain symmetrical and artist-like effects is obvious, though too often on a merely mechanical plan, not always felicitous in its results on individual pictures. On the whole, too, a pretty generous and liberal spirit has been shown in the admission of outsiders to the line; though, as in all exhibitions over which mere sublunary mortals preside, singular preferences are (and we suppose must be) shown; not more so here, however, than elsewhere—in Suffolk-street, or Pall-mall, say. One feature of the exhibition, apparent to most observers, is traceable to any but commendable motives; we allude to the absence of several younger members of the Pre-Raphaelite school, whose works in previous exhibitions had secured them a standing in the arts, and had attracted general notice. The absence is not a voluntary one. One of the hangers had, it is reported, been heard to declare, with some emphasis, "he would show no mercy to the Pre-Raphaelites!" a speech the indiscretion of which is only equalled by its cynical disregard of common fairness and decency. The candid revelation of so much bias and prejudice very plainly showed his unfitness for a judicial post, such as that of hanger. He has proved as good as his word. Not only no mercy, but no justice, has been shown to several works of high technical merit within the proscribed category, by men of acknowledged position. Now, is it right that a gratuitous indignity and undeserved injury should be inflicted on two or three artists, simply because they are of a school beyond the pale of a certain hanger's sympathies? The alleged injustice and partiality are of too serious a kind to be passed over in silence. The wrong done demands inquiry, and, if possible, redress. A far juster and more liberal spirit was shown by the Academy in its treatment of the leaders of Pre-Raphaelitism, when that heresy first sprang into being some ten or twelve years ago,—treatment which the subsequent career of those artists has done nothing to make the Academy ashamed of. Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the merits or demerits of Pre-Raphaelitism as a final system, there can be none as to its value as a source of discipline for the young artist's mind, hand, and eye; or as to the wholesome influences, the new life, it has infused into modern English art, just at a period when that threatened to become utterly conventional, generalising, and vacuous. We remember the time when the works of the hanger in question would have been greatly benefited by a little Pre-Raphaelite strictness."

ERNEST II.

GRAND DUKE OF SAXE COBURG
GOTHA.

THIS illustrious prince, the brother of the consort of Queen Victoria, is probably better known to the general reader by the prominent position he has held in European politics during the last fifteen years and by his accomplishments in various walks of art (of which he has always been an energetic and discriminating patron) than by his connection with the antient Craft. His serene highness nevertheless holds a very high position in the Order; he is described officially as "Chair Master of the Grand and Worshipful Lodge Ernest of the Compass, in the Orient of Gotha; and as an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of the Sun in the Grand Orient of Saxony."

A sketch of the prince's career, from the pen of Bro. J. G. Findel, appears in a recent number of our contemporary, *Die Bauhütte*; and what follows in the present article is derived from that source. The style of writing may appear perhaps somewhat inflated to English readers; but we must remember that the writer looks upon the prince from a German point of view, and with as much admiration for his highness's political career as for his personal character; a feeling which is shared by no inconsiderable portion of the great German nation. Bro. Findel somewhat tritely remarks that life is short and art is long, and thereupon asserts that it should naturally ever be acknowledged that it is a circumstance worthy of our admiration when a man, still in the prime of life, has already succeeded in delineating his image on the tablets of time with such bright features that all his contemporaries contemplate it with favour and with unenvious admiration. Of the illustrious subject of our remarks, the noblest and best are agreed in opinion that he has rightly built up his claim to be in the noblest sense described as a "free man of good renown." Difficult as this is for every individual, it is incontestably doubly difficult for a prince to whom Providence has confided the government of a state, but especially for a German sovereign in the nineteenth century.

We are fortunate in being able to salute with the familiar name of "brother" several enlightened princes, among them two of the powerful House of Hohenzollern, whose affiliation to our Order had been heralded, like the sun by the dawn, by a good reputation. To these distinguished sons of Prussia the German nation may look up with firm confidence, in the comforting hope that both will eventually fulfil their high and difficult mission so that the sentence upon them in the world's history must be glorious; one of them has indeed already earned for himself an imperishable merit as a noble protector of our fraternity. A sovereign of a different house and country has recently joined us, who, although yet in the prime of life, can look back upon a career of successful activity—a prince known and beloved by all Germans as the worthy scion of a house whose present commanding and glorious position has not been achieved by the deeds of the conqueror's sword, by insatiate ambition, or by tortuous, astute, backsliding policy, but by the exercise of intellect and benevolence. This prince, whom a Lodge on conferring its honorary membership on him has justly styled "the prince among the Masons, and the Mason among the princes,"



ERNEST II., GRAND DUKE OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA.

is Ernest II., reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The duke was born at Coburg on the 21st of June, 1818; he was most carefully educated, and his mind was enriched by extended travels in England, France, Belgium, Italy, and Africa, and succeeded to the government of his duchy on the 29th of January, 1844, having already married on the 3rd of May, 1842, the Duchess Alexandra, daughter of the deceased Grand Duke Leopold of Baden. Soon after his accession to the government he put an end to the interminable disputes with the Diet by the decrees of December, 1846, and occupied himself with the framing of a comprehensive constitution, suited to the requirements of the age, for both duchies. With a noble enthusiasm and the utmost self denial, he embraced in 1848 the projects of the movement directed to a

reorganization of the German Fatherland. He even accepted a general's command in the Danish-German war, and under his command the victory of Eckernförde was fought and gained on the 5th of April, 1849. The spirit in which he has hitherto carried on the government of his circumscribed but happy dominions, and how warmly his patriotic sentiment still endures, are universally known. We see him ever in advance of the wants of his people; watching over their interests; struggling, striving, and sympathizing with them; relieving and encouraging the weak through the strength and confidence which his presence inspires, protecting the persecuted, and a living guarantee of the final triumph of the national cause.

But the province of politics is not the sole object of his solicitude; science and the arts also participate therein, and as we have with pleasure perceived, Freemasonry has received his earnest adherence. Among the arts he has a predilection for music which he cultivates with the devotion and skill of a master, and we cite as a proof his charming operas, "Zayre," "Casilda," and "Santa Chiara."

Having recognized that the German nation possesses in Freemasonry the best means to preserve the intellectual freedom acquired by long and hard struggles, and to prevent the return of the old darkness; having discovered that humanity has in it a powerful advocate of its worth and a defender of its rights against prejudices and selfishness—the duke no longer hesitated to join our venerable brotherhood on the 30th January, 1857. And how earnestly this step was meant, he has since given convincing proofs by his taking the Master's office in the Grand and Worshipful Lodge, Ernest of the Compass at Gotha. He gave his promise on that occasion that as long as he might have before his eyes the possibility of seeing the sacredness of our cause coming off triumphant out of the strife with the profane, he would remain at his post and joyfully strive after those ideals which all men, but particularly Freemasons, and above all, Masters of Lodges, ought to keep ever in view. German Masonic literature (particularly *Die Bauhütte*), has received his approving sanction, and is in the enjoyment of his liberal patronage and under his protection.

The German Masons gratefully acknowledge the services to the Craft and the numerous proofs of the Masonic zeal of our princely brother. At the same time they do not forget

the words he spoke when accepting the chair at Gotha. We will conclude this sketch by quoting the following:

"Centuries ago Masonry was the product of the spirit of the age. The human race has since advanced with rapid strides in its development; let therefore Masonry show now that it has duly kept pace with the times; let it also now represent the highest ideas of progress; let it also now, as formerly, reflect the spirit of the age, not only in its noblest phase, but also in the special demands of human kind. Let it be a free community, independent of the state and the church; let it be a guiding hand forward to the striving; a helping brother to the mentally and bodily oppressed; noble in will, free in thought, and cheering in action."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for any opinions entertained by Correspondents.]

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The reformation of such abuses as are unconnected with the Craft will scarcely be considered by the subscribers to the *Freemasons' Magazine* as the peculiar mission of that journal.

Since, moreover, there are several distinguished brethren in the British Museum, I think it is for the general interests of the Craft that the merits and demerits of that institution should be left to be dealt with by those organs of public opinion which are devoted to the discussion of the political and social questions of the day.

This is all the notice I shall take of the letter in your impression of the 5th instant, signed "Fellow Craft;" for, in the words of Shakspeare, I look upon the *Freemasons' Magazine* as a "place where I could not breed no contentions with him."

Nearly as brief shall be my notice of the article on the Shakspearcan controversy, which "Fellow Craft" deemed a convenient peg to hang his letter on.

That article was singularly out of place, intemperate in its tone, and absurd in its advice. Mr. Hamilton is a gentleman who cannot fail to be esteemed by all who value sound scholarship and varied accomplishments, united with amiability of temper and honesty of purpose.

Sneers about his initials, and elaborate calculations of the number of lines he wrote per diem in his pamphlet, will never bring such a man into contempt; but, on the contrary, will be regarded as evidences of the weakness of his opponent's cause.

In conclusion, I venture to suggest the propriety of keeping the *Freemasons' Magazine*, popularly deemed the organ of the Masonic body, free from these literary quarrels, as well as from attacks on public bodies; for it is only by such a course that it can retain the confidence of the great fraternity which embraces men of every sect and opinion, and which is represented in almost every public institution within the British possessions.

I am, dear Sir, yours fraternally,
M. M.
London, 12th May, 1860.

BLACKBALLED CANDIDATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—In reference to the interpretation very generally given to the Constitutions, and recently laid down as Masonic law by the Provincial Grand Master for Trinidad, but the correctness of which you justly question—namely, that a blackballed candidate cannot be repropounded in the same Lodge—I am enabled to state that this very point was decided, last year, by the Board of General Purposes in a provincial case. The Board ruled, by letter from the Grand Secretary, that such interpretation was erroneous, and that a blackballed candidate was eligible for repropounding in the same Lodge.

I am, yours fraternally,
A. B. C.
May 10th, 1860.

VISITORS' CERTIFICATES: ALMONER OF LODGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The 15th of the Antient Charges, which concerns every installed Master, is "That no visitor shall be received into your Lodge without due examination and pro-

ducing proper vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular Lodge," which clearly includes the documentary proof of initiation.

Any stranger may call himself "Bro. Cooke of Kentucky," but we, who have no personal acquaintance with the real Bro. Cooke, have to use our discretion whether we admit such stranger into our Lodge, he coming without his certificate; and I most certainly should not admit such unknown, and not recommended by any brother of my Lodge or visitor known to me. Any attempt to thrust himself within the porch or to attempt to remain and "argue the point," is a miscalculation of any brother, and opposed to that courtesy which, most especially in a stranger, is the common duty of every brother towards each other; and by consequence the Worshipful Master of the Devonport Lodge is much to be commended for discharging what he conceived to be his duty, avoiding fear on the one hand and rashness on the other.

I have a few remarks to offer on another subject. Several Lodges in this country preserve the office of Almoner; and, as the Almoner of one of the Lodges I have the honour to belong to, I can speak with certainty as to the great utility of such an officer. If "W.M. St. George" (p. 351) had been present on many applications to me for relief, he would have been convinced of the necessity of a vast deal greater proof of brotherhood than even the production of a certificate, several attempts at imposition having been checked by the production of what the applicants stated was their certificate. During the last four or five years I have held the honourable position of Almoner, and during that period detected more than as many rank impostors. Previous to my appointment each brother belonging to the Lodge was subject to applications from all comers, and I have reason to believe that travelling vagrants, having learned what they call proofs of their belonging to us, possess lists of brethren belonging to different Lodges, amended periodically, handed, doubtless for some valuable consideration, to their particular friends disposed to include particular Lodges within their intended ramble after the weak and inexperienced brethren.

It will be seen by this that the Almoner should be a brother of the utmost experience, and one to whom all applicants should beset for such relief as he may think, in his judgment, proper to be given from the Lodge funds for such purpose.

Frequently applicants have offered to me tokens of the esoteric degrees, doubtless under the impression that such productions would incite me to be more lavish of the funds placed at my disposal, the majority of such have been Irishmen; Scotchmen next, and then continental brethren; very few English brethren are vagrants.

In relieving an applicant I privately communicate with the Almoner of the Lodge or Lodges nearest to mine, and they do the same, that we may severally know what is done; and such arrangement has produced incalculable benefit in checking and punishing impostors and adding to the relief and comfort of deserving applicants. Such an arrangement ought to exist between the Almoners (or Secretaries in case of no Almoner) wherever our Grand Master's authority and power reaches.

I am, fraternally yours,
R. E. X.
14th May, 1860.

ROYAL ARCH FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I cannot refrain from expressing the regret I feel, in common, I am convinced, with the great majority of provincial companions, at the decision of the Supreme Grand Chapter, on the 2nd instant, in refusing to sanction the proposed reduction of the fee for exaltation into the Royal Arch Degree, and I cannot but think that had the majority present consisted of provincial instead of (as must necessarily be the case) London companions, a very different result would have been arrived at. From my experience of Royal Arch Masonry in this province, I firmly believe that if the alteration proposed by the committee had been adopted, it would have been attended with the happiest effect, in promoting the extension of this beautiful Order, to which it is so highly desirable that every M.M. should attain.

I cordially concur in the able remarks made by Comps. Havers and Warren; and with every respect for the great Masonic attainments and experience of my old friend and worthy brother, Comp. Savage, I cannot but think that he has taken an erroneous view of the subject, so far, at least, as the provinces are concerned. Had the proposition been to make the reduction compulsory instead of permissive only, it would doubtless have been an injudicious one, and would have merited rejection. As facts, however, are far more potent than the mere expression of opinion,

I will briefly refer to the condition of Royal Arch Masonry in this province, as exemplifying the result of the present protective system of high fees.

The Chapter formerly attached to the Knights of Malta Lodge, No. 58, Hinckley, has long since died out, although prior to the union this degree, as well as the Mark, Ark Mariners, and Knight Templar degrees were regularly worked there, and only a very few of the older members at the present time have received the Royal Arch degree, the majority of the former members of the Lodge having been in a somewhat humble station of life.

The Chapter of Fortitude attached to St. John's Lodge, No. 348, in this town, some twenty years ago possessed but few members, and no resident companion who could work the ceremonies of the degree, and consequently a meeting could only be held once in every one or two years, and even then only when the services of the late Comps. Sir Frederick Fowke and Laurence Thompson could be secured as M.E.Z. and P.S. About that time a considerable accession of members took place in the Lodge, many of whom entered the Chapter, which gradually obtained a good staff of officers by whom the ceremonies were performed in a very efficient manner.

After the establishment of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766, a Chapter warrant was also granted in connection with it, and the ceremony of consecration was performed by Comp. Savage in his usual admirable manner, and all the earlier members of the Lodge entered the Chapter.

Since that period (1847) both the local Lodges have made progress in a highly satisfactory manner, and at the present time each has about fifty subscribing members. Not so, however, unfortunately, with the two Chapters. Although efficient officers have not been wanting, there has been a great paucity of candidates, comparatively few of the brethren taking the degree; and this is even the case with several brethren who have been not only active Craft Masons, but have served the office of Worshipful Master in a highly creditable manner.

The result is that after mature deliberation and every endeavour to change the state of things, it has been determined that only one Chapter shall be worked in Leicester, and the warrant of St. Augustine's Chapter has recently, by permission of Grand Chapter, been transferred to the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1081, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

This result I can confidently say from experience has been almost solely produced by the expense of exaltation, which, including fees, apron, sash, and jewel, is far too considerable; and I cordially concur in the opinion of Comp. Havers, when he said, "that after a brother was once admitted, there was no reason why he should be subjected to heavy charges for that which he was informed was only the completion of a degree he had already taken. He was desirous of seeing all the charges reduced, so as to afford every encouragement for brethren to enter the Royal Arch Degree."

That Comp. Savage's opinion, that "it was not the amount of the fees, but other reasons, such as want of time or attendance to their Craft duties, which hindered brethren from going beyond the M.M. degree, and he could not conceive that the amount of the fee would keep a brother out of the Royal Arch," although doubtless true to some extent, is, I am sure, erroneous as a general rule.

That it is the expense, and not want of time or inclination that deters many brethren from exaltation, is proved here by the fact that many of those brethren who were years ago eligible for admission to the Royal Arch degree, but have refrained from taking it, were immediately advanced as Mark Masters on the Mark Lodges being opened here, the fee for advancement in that degree being a moderate one, and also by the frank admission of several of the brethren that it is solely the expense which prevents them entering the Royal Arch degree.

I sincerely trust that the Supreme Grand Chapter may hereafter be induced to reconsider and reverse their decision; and it would probably tend greatly to promote this desirable end if the members of Provincial Chapters would memorialize the Grand Chapter in favour of the reduction of the fee for exaltation, and thus bring their views on the subject under the notice of the members present at Grand Chapter. Although it might perhaps be desirable, it is certainly not of so much importance that the fee for a Chapter warrant should also be reduced.

Apologising for trespassing so much on your valuable space, I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

WILLIAM KELLY,

D.Prov. G.M. and Prov. G.H. for Leicestershire,
Leicester, May 9th, 1860.

SERVING BRETHREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—A waiter at an hotel, for the convenience of the Lodge held there, was made a serving brother and raised to the third degree. A few years afterwards he took a house and has become prosperous in life. He is desirous of joining his mother Lodge, being balloted for, and paying his joining fee, and even of repaying the Lodge for the fees of certificate, working his way up, and taking part in the affairs of the Lodge as the other members, and "there is no other Lodge in the vicinity of his dwelling," nor in the same town. The brethren of the Lodge are very desirous of having him amongst them, but the Book of Constitutions, on Private Lodges, Art. 13, appears to present an insuperable difficulty, and from the qualifying sentence at the end of that article, appears to have been enacted only to enable the serving, by paying dues for four years at least, to make him eligible for relief. In fact the article qualifies him for relief and disqualifies him from becoming a regular member of his mother Lodge. I beg to refer you to Dr. Oliver's *Masonic Jurisprudence*, chap. ii., sec. 3, where the subject is ably and clearly treated with regard to a case which occurred in 1850, and which was decided by the Board of General Purposes exactly parallel in every point to the one I mention. Dr. Oliver thought "another instance of a similar nature might never occur again." It appears a very hard case. Will some eminent brother take the matter up with the view of procuring an amendment of the Constitutions, or obtaining some "relief in the premises?"

I am, yours very fraternally,

15th May, 1860.

THANET.

AN IMPOSTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—With a view to prevent, as far as possible, an extension of the swindling practices on the part of a scoundrel who has lately succeeded in imposing on the Master, Treasurer, and many of the brethren of the Lodge of Economy in this city (though it is some satisfaction to say he has not escaped without punishment), I herewith furnish you with an outline of the circumstances under which we were deceived, and trust that the readers of your *Magazine* will receive the caution in time to save their money and their sympathy from being expended on false grounds.

The fellow who swindled us arrived in this city on the 14th of April, and introduced himself to the Worshipful Master (Bro. Le Croix), and by him was directed to the Secretary and Treasurer. The man represented that his name was James Mackie, and produced a petition purporting to be signed by several members of the Grand Lodge of England, also various members of Lodges in the district lying between London and Aldershot. He also had a certificate of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, of which the following is a copy:—

"GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.—To all and sundry to whose knowledge these presents shall come greeting: These are to certify that the bearer, Bro. James Mackie, was duly entered an Apprentice, Past Fellow Craft, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in the Lodge, St. Stephen, Edinburgh, holding of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, No. 145, as appears from authentic documents in the hands of the Master and Officebearers of said Lodge, produced to the Grand Lodge aforesaid.

"In testimony whereof these presents are subscribed by our Secretary, and sealed with our seal, having also for the greater security the signature of the said brother annexed on the margin.*

* James Mackie.

"Given at Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, this 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1859, and of Light, 5859.

"W. H. LAURIE,

"Secretary Grand Lodge of Scotland.

"Date of registry, 20th June, 1859.

"Name recorded, 18th November, 1844."

At Aldershot he had been liberally relieved upon these documents, and at Basingstoke he had also obtained pecuniary assistance. Mr. Hulbert, the ex-mayor, had given him one pound, and he was assisted by other individuals there. The man represented that on the 17th March last he was on his way to Australia in a vessel called the *Flora*, and was wrecked off the Isle of Sark, and that his wife and one child were drowned, and all his property lost, but he and others were picked up by the brig *Charlotte* (Capt. Fenwick) who gave him two pounds, and brought him into St. Katherine's Dock. He said he was now endeavouring to raise funds to enable him to sail from Southampton where his mother and daughter were awaiting him, and that on the following Wednesday they were going to Australia in the ship *Celestial*, and

when arrived there expected to take possession of some property left to him.

The consequence of this plausible story was that Bro. Everitt (Treasurer) gave the man one pound from the general fund of the Lodge, and he obtained about three pounds in donations from individual members of the Lodge. He was afterwards found to have conducted himself very badly in the city, stopping at a low lodging-house and getting exceedingly drunk. This and other circumstances excited suspicion in Bro. Everitt's mind, and subsequently he went to Southampton, and there inquired of Lloyd's agent as to the circumstances of the shipwreck, &c., detailed by the man. He there soon found that the whole tale was a gross fabrication; no such wreck had taken place, and no ship *Celestial* was about to start for Australia now. Mr. Everitt saw Bro. Abraham of the Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 152, who directly remembered being shown a similar petition four or five years ago, though he was not then cheated of any money through it. Two days after Mackie called upon Bro. Abraham, and then represented that he had been laid up six or seven weeks with rheumatism in the Bristol Infirmary, and that he had walked all the way from that place to Southampton, and that his wife and daughter had gone on to Havant, where he intended to meet them. Bro. Abraham communicated with Bro. Everitt, who again went down to Southampton, and after some trouble and delay met his man, when he again applied for relief, and at once apprehended him and brought him back to Winchester on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He then confessed the falsity of his former representations, that he had no wife or daughter, and said he had burnt the false petition. The fellow was in a sorry condition, having got rid of all the money and also an excellent black cloth coat given him by Bro. Hasleham, at Winchester. He only had a butcher's shabby smock, straw hat, and old tweed trowsers. The fellow was committed for three weeks' imprisonment by the mayor, and that period expiring to-day, he is now at large again in this city.

We have sent the certificate to the Grand Secretary, whose signature it bears, with information of what has occurred. Have we done right in withholding the certificate?

Mackie appears about thirty-five years of age, is about 5ft. 7in. in height, of swarthy complexion, thin and emaciated appearance.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

HENRY HUGGINS,

Winchester, May 16th, 1860.

Lodge of Economy, No. 90.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire is appointed to be held at the Masonic Hall, Oxford, on the 22nd instant, when a motion will be submitted by the D. Prov. G.M., to the effect "That the Lodges and brethren of the province be invited to contribute a statue of Euclid to the new Oxford University museum."

THE R.W. Bro. the Marquis of Downshire has resigned his position as Prov. G.M. of Berks and Bucks, and the province has, waiting the appointment of a successor, being placed under the charge of the G. Reg.

A PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE of emergency for Kent has been convened to be held at the Sun Hotel, Chatham, on Monday, the 28th instant, under the presidency of Bro. Ashley, P.D. Prov. G.M., in consequence of the indisposition of the Prov. G.M.

METROPOLITAN.

CONSECRATION OF THE LILY LODGE OF RICHMOND, (No. 1122).

THIS Lodge was opened on Thursday, the 10th instant, at the Talbot Hotel, Richmond, Surrey, too late for any account of its proceedings to appear in our last number. At two o'clock the members present, named in the warrant, were—Bros. James Fairbairn, W.M.; Joshua Num, S.W.; —Haskins, J.W.; Bracher, and Platt. The visitors were—Bros. William Watson, P.G. Steward, P.M. No. 25; Hammett, Nos. 9 and 752; Freeman, No. 14; Newall, Nos. 25 and 536; Matthew Cooke, No. 29; Hyde Clarke, Nos. 32, 91, and 1108; Carter and Faithful, No. 165; Collard, No. 168; Steel, No. 206; Abrahams, No. 211; Cotterell, John Lane, Dr. Nolan, G. F. Taylor, Quelch, and Earle, No. 219; Drs. Hills and Hamilton, No. 317; Walkley, No. 367; Thompson, No. 752; and E. D. Cooke, of Kentucky.

The Grand Lodge vessels were lent for the occasion, under the care of Bro. C. Payne, the G. Tyler.

All being in order, Bro. William Watson assumed the Master's chair, requesting our distinguished Bro. Hyde Clarke to officiate as S.W., and Bro. Collard, as J.W., when Bro. Watson proceeded to consecrate the new Lodge with his usual faultless precision, in the music of which he was assisted by Bros. Matthew Cooke, John Lane, and G. F. Taylor.

Bro. Cotterell installed the new W.M. in a manner as perfect as it was pleasing.

The W.M. then initiated Mr. William John Jackson, Mr. John Cockburn, and Mr. Frederick Waller. The joining members elected were Bros. H. Collings, of No. 156; J. Slagg, No. 196; E. Abrahams, No. 211; H. S. Gilling, No. 955; and three gentlemen, Messrs. Monroe, Jones, and Giles, were proposed for initiation at the next meeting.

The Lodge room is quite private, and has two good preparation rooms. The furniture, manufactured by Bro. Platt, is neat, chaste, and handsome, without too much ornament, durable, and, being constructed of oak, not disfigured by paint. The chairs are commodious and elegant, being designed in the three primitive orders; the Doric for the W.M., the Ionic for the S.W., and the Corinthian for the J.W. The pedestals of good proportions and useful dimensions; the candlesticks of wood, very handsome. The tracing boards, jewels, and other necessaries, are all good, neat, and serviceable.

The Lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren retired to refreshment, served in an apartment which commanded a charming view of the picturesque neighbourhood.

After the routine toasts were given and acknowledged with due loyal and Masonic honour, the WORSNIPFUL MASTER gave "The health of the Visitors, coupling it with the name of Bro. Dr. Nolan, the W.M. of his mother Lodge." He also begged, on his own behalf, and that of the members of the Lily Lodge, to say how happy they were to see amongst their visitors Bros. Drs. Hills and Hamilton, two members of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 317, which Lodge had so kindly supported them in their application for the warrant of the Lily Lodge. They had also their American brother, and he should close the list by mentioning one of the most worthy, the immediate P.M. of No. 219, Bro. Cotterell, to whom they were under the deepest obligations, no one having done more for their establishment than Bro. Cotterell.

Bro. Dr. Nolan returned thanks in a speech of considerable length.

The W.M. then, as the Master of a new Lodge, on its first meeting, felt particularly proud of welcoming three brethren to their earliest degree in Masonry. He believed they would be each an honour to the Craft, and he felt sure they could never forget the day when they first saw the light in a Lodge, more especially as it was their initiation and the foundation, or more properly speaking, consecration of the Lodge itself. He therefore gave them "The health of their three initiates."

Bro. JACKSON said very little could be expected of him as he was new to the Order and in a new field; it was not expected that he could be so perfect as many who had long worked previously, therefore he should confine himself to returning his thanks for the honour they had done him in drinking his health on that occasion.

Bro. COCKBURN said it would be presumptuous in him to attempt "to paint the lily," and all he could do was to endeavour to shape his conduct so that it might be as pure and spotless as the flower under which they had enlisted.

Bro. WALLER was much flattered at the very kind manner in which they had been received and would do his best to render himself worthy of the regard of his brother Freemasons.

Bro. WATSON proposed "The health of the W.M." In doing so, he might perhaps be pardoned for congratulating Bro. Fairbairn at being called upon to preside over a new Lodge, but he considered it was an honour that fell to the lot of so very few brethren that he could not resist offering to their W.M. his sincere congratulation. The choice the members had made was a good one, because Bro. Fairbairn had declared his intention not to look for numbers as a proof of the success of the Lodge, but to introduce only worthy members. (Hear, hear.) The W.M. had that evening brought three of his personal friends into Masonry, and he believed that it was because they were fit and proper men that he had so introduced them to that Lodge which took for its symbol the lily, a flower denoting purity and innocence: might every member of the Lodge always remember the attributes of the symbol they had chosen. It was a source of great gratification to him to see their W.M. in the highest position to which a Craft Mason could aspire; and from the manner in which he had commenced, and carried out his duties, so far as they had gone that day, he augured favourably of his capacity for ruling, which would materially contribute to the success of the Lodge.

Bro. FAIRBAIRN, the W.M., said that the chair of a new Lodge was not only a post of great honour but one of considerable responsibility, and having weighed the matter well, and accepted the office, nothing remained for him to do but to endeavour to prove himself worthy of the trust reposed in him. For his share in the day's proceedings he would not pretend to say much, because he had been assisted by two perfect Masons, Bros. Watson and Cotterell, and to them his thanks were due, and justly tendered in the warmest manner. It gave him great pleasure to find himself seated in that chair as the first Master of the Lily Lodge, and for the hearty way in which they had received the toast, he begged to express his warmest thanks.

The W.M. then proposed the health of the Wardens, whom he knew to be zealous Masons most anxious to promote the prosperity of the Lodge.

Bro. NUNN, S.W., said it gave him great pleasure to do all in his power

for the success of the Lodge, and to do the duties of his office to the best of his ability.

Bro. HASKINS, J.W., had joined the Lodge out of respect to their W.M., and as he had done so, it became his duty to support him as efficiently as he could.

The W.M. proposed the health of the professional brethren, for which Bro. JOHN LANE returned thanks.

The next toast was the health of the P.M.s. present, Bros. Cotterell and Watson; it mattered little which he (the W.M.) mentioned first, as both men were excellent, and neither would be offended about the precedence. To Bro. Watson they were under deep obligations for his kindness in performing the beautiful ceremony of consecration, and they were as deeply indebted to Bro. Cotterell for the manner in which he had installed him (the W.M.) as the first Master of the Lodge. Therefore he called upon them to drink the healths of those two P.M.s., and in the name of the Lodge he bade them welcome at all times, and assured them that the Lodge would ever regard them both as its most acceptable visitors.

Bro. WATSON, on his own behalf, begged to return his thanks for the kind way in which his health had been proposed, and could only say that it was his constant happiness to be of service to Masons and Masonry, wherever it was required—(hear, hear)—and he was never better pleased than when employed in forwarding its interests.

Bro. COTTERELL said he considered it not only a pleasure but a privilege, to take part in such an event as they had witnessed that day, for it was always a gratifying matter to all Masons to see a new Lodge formed, and he thought he should not be overstating the interest felt if he said that the Lily Lodge of Richmond had the hearty good wishes of every one present. (Hear, hear.) Masonry, properly understood, was charity in its most comprehensive sense, but in the usual acceptation of the term it meant the charities connected with the Order; and although it was a paramount duty to be "just before they were generous," yet he had strong hopes of seeing a separate charity fund attached to the Lily Lodge. (Hear, hear.) The W.M. was an old friend of his, and he had installed him that day, and very proud he was of doing so, for he knew that he had the good of Masonry at heart, and was endowed with charity in its widest signification. For the kind reception of the toast, he returned them his warmest thanks.

The Tyler's toast brought this very satisfactory meeting to an end at a reasonable hour. There was some excellent singing by Bros. Lane, Taylor, Platt, and Matthew Cooke.

PHOENIX LODGE (No. 202).—This Lodge closed its season on the evening of Saturday last, on which occasion Bro. Williams, W.M., initiated Mr. George Titus Carter, the well known tenor, into the mysteries of the Order, raised Bros. George Howard Fenwick and Edmund Bradley to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and installed as his successor in the chair Bro. Martin Maslin, Past S.W. of the Lodge, performing all the ceremonies in a manner which elicited the praise of a numerous assemblage of the brethren who visited the Lodge in honour of the incoming Master. Immediately after his installation and investiture, the new Worshipful Master made the following appointments for the government of the Lodge during the ensuing twelve months:—Bros. E. J. Williams, P.M.; James Bell McEntire, S.W.; Richard Morris, J.V.; H. G. Warren, Treas.; E. J. Williams, Sec.; George States, S.D.; Wm. O'Connor, M.D., J.D.; George H. Fenwick, I.G.; Bradley, Dir. of Cers.; and Rice, Tyler. At the conclusion of the Lodge business the brethren sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served in the best style of the establishment, and spent an evening of the most refined pleasure, delighted by the harmony of Miss Wells and Miss Hughes, who, in compliment to the Treasurer, afforded the brethren the pleasure of their professional assistance. Glee, however, seemed to be the order of the evening, and several were magnificently rendered by Bros. McDavitt and Fielding, visitors, aided by Bros. Distin, Weekes and Carter, members of the Lodge. Bro. Donald King, too, ever a welcome visitor to the Phoenix Lodge, greatly contributed to the harmony of the evening by favouring the brethren with some of those spirit-stirring songs which have immortalized the name of Dibdin, and which at the present moment have no more faithful interpreter than Bro. King. Where song reigned supreme there was no disposition to listen to long speeches, and therefore those of the Worshipful Master and of the brethren who responded to the several toasts were perfect models of brevity and succinctness. Bro. L'Estrange, of the Parsonstown Lodge, returned thanks for the sister Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland; Bro. C. Law, P. Prov. G.W., Herts, for the visitors generally; Bro. Williams on behalf of the P.M.s.; and Bro. McEntire on behalf of the Lodge Officers. In order to sustain the character of the Lodge for efficient working, the officers, before separating, agreed to meet each other twice a month during the recess in order to work the ceremonies.

MERCHANT NAVY LODGE (No. 1,083).—The first anniversary of this Lodge was held on the 12th of April, when the W. Master was installed and officers were appointed, but the wife of Bro. Brand, the landlord, having died the day previous, it was of course decided that the festivity should be postponed. Accordingly, the members and brethren invited met on Thursday, May 10th, at the Jamaica Tavern, adjoining the West India Docks, where a handsome dinner was prepared, and between thirty and forty brethren met at the social board. The W.M., Bro. Gildon Manton, Superintendent of the West India Docks, presided; besides the officers and members, there were several visitors, among whom we may notice Bros. George Biggs, P.G.S.B.; S. T. Finch, W.M., No. 264; J. G.

Willson, W.M., No. 1,056; J. How, Prov. G.D.C., Herts.; T. Abbot, P.M., No. 264; George Cornet, P.M., No. 112; J. Kindred, P.M., No. 812; &c. The cloth removed and honour paid to the toasts of "Our most gracious Queen," and "The M.W. the Grand Master," in the next toast, "The Lord Panmure and the rest of the Grand Officers, Past and Present," was included Bro. Biggs, who had honoured the Lodge with his presence, and who was so well known and so universally esteemed that any words of eulogy from him (the W.M.) was unnecessary. Bro. Biggs briefly acknowledged the compliment. Bro. Blichfeldt then rose, and proposed "The health of the W.M.," and referring to the first formation of the Lodge, said that when it was settled he (Bro. Blichfeldt) was to be the first Master, and had to select his officers, he chose Bro. Manton to fill the first place, knowing it was the duty of every commanding officer to convey in safety a ship from one harbour to another, he trusted in transmitting the authority to his successor, that captain would convey the "Merchant Navy" safe in another year's venture. The Worshipful Master, in reply, referred to his difficulty in finding words commensurate with the occasion; sailors especially were less able to express themselves in language adequate to the feelings of their hearts. In placing him in the chair, taking into consideration his being but young in Masoury, the brethren had conferred upon him an honour which would never be effaced from his memory. His greatest study and anxiety would be to perform all the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the Lodge; and he more relied on this being done through the kind assistance of the worthy P.M., Bro. Blichfeldt, and Bro. Potts, the latter, whom he designated the pilot, and who he was sure would continue to render that service so essential for keeping them in the right course. He also relied on his officers cordially cooperating with him in conducting the business with credit to the Lodge and honour to the Craft. Let each, in their respective spheres as men and Masons, cultivate the moral and social virtues by exhibiting in their lives and actions an unfeigned brotherly love to each other. Let sobriety temper all their social moments, and an enviable adherence to truth and sincerity in all they do or say, and thus, by their exemplary conduct, convince the world that by being Masous they were better men. Thus, by steering a true and faithful course, they might humbly hope that a blessing would descend from the Most High upon their labours, and that, from associating as brethren in unity here, they should, when summoned before the G.A.O.T.U., meet again in bliss eternal. The W.M. then proposed Bros. Blichfeldt and Potts, to which the latter in responding, said, that although the W.M. termed him Past Master in the Lodge, he ought not to be so considered, as his name was not used in the warrant; he had simply given his aid when required, and now the ship was fairly afloat and under so able a commander as Captain Manton, he was satisfied they would have a prosperous voyage. Bro. Blichfeldt had not been neglectful of the duties of his office, but had been untiring in his exertions to promote the prosperity of the Lodge. Bro. Blichfeldt, in a few words, expressed his thanks and referred to the fact of thirty-four gentlemen having been admitted into Masonry through that Lodge during the past year. The W.M. then called on the members of No. 1,083 for a cordial welcome to their numerous visitors, uniting with it the name of Bro. How, who in responding said it was next to impossible to find one better fitted to preside over a Lodge, especially formed to receive into the institution members of our mercantile marine, as Bro. Manton, who had been in that service as master of a ship, and was now so intimately connected with it as superintendent of the extensive docks close by. Hence he might be considered "the right man in the right place." After honouring "The Officers," and the Tyler's toast, the brethren separated.

INSTRUCTION.

PROSPERITY LODGE (No. 78).—At a meeting held at the White Hart tavern, Bishopsgate, on Thursday the 3rd inst., the brethren proceeded to present a vote of thanks, engrossed upon vellum, to their Hon. Secretary, Bro. Maurice Hart. Bro. HENRY A. ISAACS having been called upon to act as spokesman, rose and said:—Bro. Maurice Hart, the brethren of this Lodge of Instruction have deputed me, as their representative on this occasion, to acknowledge the large amount of obligation in which they are indebted to you for your constant attendance to the Lodge, and faithful discharge of your duties as their hon. Secretary during the past two years. This is doubtless their last meeting under the designation of the Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, to which your services have been so zealously devoted, and therefore, feeling that they cannot possibly discharge their obligation to you, they have determined at least to acknowledge it, and that too in a form that they consider will be most acceptable to you, and upon a material so lasting that, apart from contingencies, it may exist when the head that devised and the hand that penned it shall be slumbering in the dust. Our great national bard, whose name will live so long as literature is regarded as food for the mind, as the instrument of its culture, and the fruit of man's wisdom and intellectuality, has said, "He that can endure to follow with allegiance a fallen lord, conquers the man that did his master conquer, and earns a place in the story." I must now revert to a circumstance with which every member of our Lodge is familiar, the fact that at one particular period, from some unaccountable cause, there was a great falling off in the number of brethren attending it—so great indeed, that on some occasions those who did meet were insufficient to form a perfect Lodge. Let me ask you how did Bro. Hart act in that emergency?

Did he forsake you? No; but, on the contrary, he personally canvassed his friends to attend, that you might continue uninterruptedly your mission of brotherly love and utility. Our Lodge was then the fallen lord; you, Bro. Hart, were the faithful retainer who, true to your allegiance, could endure to follow him; and, to pursue the proposition still further, let me add that, if you have not earned a place in the story, you have gained that which I trust you will not regard as less valuable, and which I hope you will ever retain—the fraternal gratitude of those who now surround you. I have to regret, that at this moment, when the production of every word costs me a painful effort, I am physically unable to do justice to those whom I represent, or to convey to you even a faint idea of the sentiments which your uniform courtesy, zeal, and assiduity have awakened. Accept this testimonial, Bro. Hart, as the more eloquent token of our appreciation, and whenever it meets your gaze, let it remind you that respect is better secured by deserving than by soliciting it. Bro. HART said, Worshipful Sir and Brethren, I assure you that I feel perfectly incapable of answering the eloquence of Bro. Henry Isaacs. Indeed, I feel that I am not entitled to your thanks, inasmuch, as while serving you, I have passed some of the happiest evenings of my life in your company. I shall ever regard this testimonial as a proof that I have succeeded in gaining your friendship and esteem. I have always endeavoured to discharge my duties satisfactorily, and I am more than repaid by your kindness. Although we are this evening about to close this Lodge of Instruction, I hope that I shall still be enabled to serve you, and I assure you that I shall be but too happy to do so in any and every possible manner. I shall ever reflect with the greatest gratification upon the bonds of amity with which we have been united, and I am convinced that I shall value this flattering testimonial as long as I live.

[We believe that the Lodge of Instruction will in future meet under the auspices of the Temperance Lodge to which the majority of the brethren belong.—ED.]

WESTBOURNE LODGE (No. 1035).—This young and flourishing Lodge of Instruction held its first festival on Tuesday evening, May 8th, at Bro. S. Bailey's, Manor House Tavern, Westbourne Terrace North, Paddington. The Lodge was opened at seven o'clock, by Bros. Cottebrune, W.M.; Adams, G. Purst, P.M.; Harrison, S.W.; Dietrich, J.W. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, and the first five sections worked. Bro. Adams was elected an honorary member of the Lodge, and in making acknowledgment, after alluding to the fact of his being a Grand Officer, thoroughly acquainted with the working of the Craft, and therefore in a position to speak with some authority on the subject, took occasion to congratulate the Lodge on its working, observing that in no Lodge he visited was the working carried out more perfectly. Various brethren having been elected members of the Lodge, and the usual routine business completed, an adjournment to the dining room took place, where an excellent repast was served by the worthy host, and done ample justice to by the brethren present, numbering twenty-six. The customary toasts were given, the meeting being in the intervals greatly enlivened by the vocal abilities of Bros. Handover, Gardner, Fenner, Brown, and others, who sang in their best style. Altogether the evening passed off most pleasantly, and reflected great credit on the Lodge. We may mention that this Lodge of Instruction meets on alternate Tuesdays, at eight o'clock, until October next.

PROVINCIAL.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

THE Prov. Grand Secretary having issued summonses for this Grand Lodge to assemble on Monday last, at the Lion Hotel, a very large number assembled. Besides the Prov. Grand Master, Bro. T. H. Hall, F.R.S., and his Deputy, Prov. G.M., Bro. the Rev. Arthur R. Ward, G. Chaplain, Bros. Deighton, Prov. S.G.W.; Westmorland, Prov. J.G.W.; O. J. Jones, Prov. G. Treas.; Edwards, G. Sec.; Stretton, Prov. S.G.D.; Hagreen, Prov. G. Purs., &c., &c., were present. Some brethren also were in attendance from the newly formed Lodge at Wisbeach. The Lodge having been opened in ample form and with solemn prayer, the minutes of the last communication were read and confirmed. The Prov. Grand Master then, in graceful terms, alluded to the very satisfactory state of the Craft in the town and university, and congratulated the various Lodges on the steady progress they were making. The Deputy Prov. Grand Master also alluded to the gratifying fact that in the two Lodges in the town of Cambridge the Masters had been re-elected to their office, one unanimously, and the other by an overwhelming majority. He also referred to the new Lodge at Wisbeach, which would, he thought, be ere long one of the best Provincial Lodges in the kingdom.

There being no further business to be transacted, the Grand Master appointed his officers for the ensuing year, who were invested and saluted in the usual manner:—Bros. Westmorland, M.A. (Fellow of Jesus College), S.G.W.; Dr. Whitsed, W.M. No. 1111, J.G.W.; Rev. J. Wolstenholme, M.A. (Fellow of Christ's College), G. Chaplain; Dr. Rooke, S.W. No. 1111, G. Reg.; Edwards, P.G.W., G. Sec.; Dr. Perceval (Fellow of Trinity Hall), S.G.D.; Dennis Hall, J.G.D.; Albert Claydon, G. Supt. of Works; Charles Barclay (Trinity College), G. Dir. of Cers.; A. H. Ward, J.W. No. 1111, G. Sword Bearer; A. L. Tampling (Trinity College), G. Organist; J. J.

Hagreen, G. Purs.; J. C. Peters, H. Smith, and F. Grain, G. Stewards; R. Collyer and J. Collyer, Tylers. The D. Prov. Grand Master proposed, and Bro. Crisp, P.G.W., seconded, that Bro. O. J. Jones should be re-elected Grand Treasurer, which was carried unanimously. Grand Lodge was then closed with prayer, and the brethren adjourned.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Scientific Lodge* (No. 105).—The monthly meeting of this most flourishing Lodge was also held on Monday last. The W.M., Bro. Westmorland (Fellow of Jesus College, and the newly appointed S.G.W. of the province), presided, assisted by his officers. There was a large muster of brethren and a very heavy night's work to be got through. Bros. C. Newton, J. W. Hawksworth, J. Frank Hamilton (all of Trinity College), and Bro. Peterkin (Emmanuel College), were each raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Bros. Digby, Hudson, and Morse, were passed to the second degree. A dispensation was then read, allowing the Lodge to initiate nine candidates in one evening; after which the candidates were initiated and became Brothers:—S. Leatham, W. Grove, Arthur Guest, R. Marriott, J. Bradway, G. Parker, Hon. Percy A. Amherst, J. Lyle (all of Trinity College), and E. Foster (of St. John's College). The various ceremonies were very ably performed indeed by the Worshipful Master. Some other business having been disposed of, the brethren adjourned to dinner. The Prov. Grand Master expressed himself as being much pleased with the whole proceedings.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—*Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge* (No. 1081).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, the 7th inst.; the members present were:—Bros. R. Warner, P.M., as W.M.; I. Redfern, as S.W.; T. H. Bobart, J.W.; J. Denton, Chaplain; Henry T. Bobart, Sec.; Wm. Mason, J.D.; W. M. Bobart, I.G. P. Dicken, G. F. Brown, S. Love, F. Hamp, Bithrey, and Godman. The Lodge having been opened in the first degree, and the minutes being confirmed, Bro. Warner nominated Bro. T. H. Bobart, J.W. and P.G.S.B., the W.M. for the ensuing year. On the ballot being taken, Bro. Bobart was elected. It was proposed by Bro. Denton, and seconded by Bro. Bithrey, and carried unanimously, "That the brethren cannot avoid taking the first opportunity to record the deep regret they feel at the decease of their respected and deeply lamented W.M., Bro. Mammatt, and in recording this melancholy event, they would beg to offer to his bereaved widow their sincerest sympathy in her affliction, and to assure her that the loss the brethren have sustained will make a deep and lasting impression on their minds. The brethren also feel that as a distinguished member of their Order, and a friend ever ready to render his advice and assistance in every benevolent cause, the loss sustained is irreparable." (See *Freemasons' Magazine* for May 12th, 1860, page 378). The Lodge was then closed according to ancient custom.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 1120).—A warrant having been graciously granted by the M.W. Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, to hold a Lodge at Abergavenny, to be called the "Philanthropic Lodge," No. 1120, and to be held at the Angel Hotel, a Lodge was duly formed on Tuesday, the 15th instant, under the able presidency of Bro. Henry Bridges, Nos. 983, 123, P.M. 38, 367, 680, 1012, W.M. 1099, P. Prov. S.G.D. Surrey, and G.S.B. of England. He was assisted in his labours by Bros. Williams, No. 141, Hereford; Donne, P.M. of the Vitruvian Lodge, Ross, and Prov. S.G.D. for Herefordshire; Whitchurch, S.W. of the Silurian Lodge, Newport; Groves, of the Isca Lodge, Newport, and P. Prov. G. Org. of Monmouthshire; Homfray, of the Isca Lodge, Newport, and Prov. G. Steward, Monmouthshire, and several other brethren. After the consecration, which was performed in the most beautiful manner by Bro. Bridges, Bro. Henry John Higginson, P.M. of the Royal Cumberland Lodge, No. 48, Bath, was installed by him into the chair according to ancient custom, Bro. Peirce, of the Monmouth Lodge, No. 761, being appointed S.W., and Bro. Bellamy, of the Monmouth Lodge and Lodge of Honour, No. 528, Bath, being appointed J.W.; Bro. Browning, of Monmouth, Secretary. The furniture and regalia were kindly presented by Bro. James Jones, a P.M. of the Old Philanthropic Lodge held in this town some thirty-two years since, and which he in a truly Masonic spirit had preserved intact and in good order until such time as a new Lodge might be formed in Abergavenny. This revered and worthy brother was unable to attend through illness, but his hearty good wishes attended the formation of the Lodge, of which he was unanimously voted an honorary brother. After the installation, three gentlemen were initiated into the order, having been proposed by letter to the W.M., and duly balloted for. The dinner was of a most elegant character, and the only drawback to the pleasures of the day was that so few brethren were present on so interesting an occasion, Bro. Morgan having provided for about forty brethren, while only twenty were present. It was mentioned during the evening that the Monmouth Lodge, the oldest Lodge in the province, was entirely unrepresented, and that the brethren of the Silurian and Isca Lodges, in Newport, although represented, were unfortunately prevented from appearing in such numbers as they had promised, through unforeseen circumstances. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been duly given and responded to, the brethren retired to their respective homes, well satisfied that on a future occasion they would be better supported.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

METROPOLITAN.

SUPREME GRAND CONCLAVE.

The annual Grand Conclave of Masonic Knights Templar was held on Friday, May 11th, in the Temple of Freemason's Hall. There were present on the occasion Sir Knts. Colonel C. Kemneys Tynte, M.E. and Supreme Grand Master; William Stuart, V.E.D. Grand Master; V.E. Charles John Vigne, Prov. G. Chaplain for Dorsetshire; V.E. Henry John Hinxuan, Prov. G. Chaplain for Kent; Rev. John Huyshe, Prov. G. Chaplain for Devon; Capt. H. S. S. Burney, Prov. G. Chaplain for Essex; Rev. Edward Moore, G. Prelate; George Francis, G. Captain; H. H. Burrell Herne, P.G. Captain; J. H. Law, G. Vice-Chancellor; John A. D. Cox, G. Reg.; S. N. Tomkins, G. Treas.; W. Ranger, M. H. Shuttleworth, W. S. Meymott; also Gen. Sir James Chatterton, Bart., Prov. G. Com. of Cork; Wentworth, Dawes, Lieut.-Colonel H. Clerk, Richard Bell, J. How, Charles Beaumont, C. J. Bamister, W. Smith, Rev. C. M. Style, Captain C. M. Layton, H. W. Spratt, Matthew Cooke, Elisha Cooke, H. S. Thompson, and others.

The Grand Conclave was opened at four o'clock, and the minutes of the preceding Grand Conclave were read and confirmed.

The GRAND MASTER then addressed the Knights. He alluded to his severe illness which prevented his meeting them last year, and expressed his gratitude to the Most High for the restoration of health, which thus enabled him again to meet them. He then feelingly alluded to the great loss they had sustained in the death of the Grand Chancellor. The event occurring so near the period of this, the annual meeting, had caused some embarrassment, but the committee had made such arrangements as they considered best to adopt, and would, they hoped, give satisfaction to all. He also informed the Treasurer that, taking into consideration the arduous duties that devolved on the office of Grand Chancellor, he recommended that, to provide for the efficiency of their discharge, a salary of fifty pounds be awarded to the Frater who would fill the office of Vice-Chancellor. Sir Knt. Law had consented to accept the office of Grand Chancellor, and hence a new appointment would be made.

A memorial was read stating that Miss Steele, the daughter of a Knight Templar, who was relieved last year, was in extreme want. Sir Knt. Ranger moved, and Sir Knt. Francis seconded, a proposal that five guineas be given to Miss Steele, which proposal was carried unanimously.

Sir Knt. TOMKINS, G. Treas., referring to the loss of the Grand Chancellor, said, that while attending Sir Knt. Masson in his last moments, that worthy brother spoke with feelings of gratitude of the kind attention afforded him during his illness by his landlady Mrs. Bell, and expressed his belief that the best tribute or memorial to their departed brother would be some present from the Grand Conclave. He therefore said he would venture to propose that the sum of ten guineas be presented to that lady in acknowledgment of the sense of the Order for the kindness she had shewn to Sir Knt. Masson. This motion, being seconded, was carried by acclamation.

The annual report of the committee was then read by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Treasurer's report showed that, including £250 11s. in hand last year, that the sum received by him was £155 14s. 5d., and that there had been expended in various ways £150 5s. 10d., leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £305 8s. 7d.

The report of the committee is as follows:—

"Your committee have on this occasion the melancholy duty of expressing their sense of the very great loss the Order has sustained by the very recent death of the late Grand Chancellor Sir Knight Masson.

"To his unremitting exertions on behalf of the Order, and his unremitting labour to advance its welfare, must be attributed the great increase which has taken place in Templar Masonry through England and her dependencies.

"At the last meeting of the committee, though then evidently ill-fitted from disease to perform the task, he took on himself the preparation of the present report, which he had before his death placed in the printer's hands, and this report, to which the committee would add their present statement by way of introduction, will detail to you the progress and existing condition of the Order, as well as the anxiety of the late Grand Chancellor for its prosperity, and may be looked upon as his death bed proof of zeal and devotion to its interests.

"The time has now arrived which your committee has long anticipated, and which the late Grand Chancellor had himself felt must shortly occur, when the very laborious nature of the Grand Chancellor's office would require a fresh arrangement of its duties, and the appointment of some salaried officer to keep properly the returns, and answer the numerous applications from existing and contemplated Encampments.

"The Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master, whose concurrence in their views on this subject the committee are glad to announce, will propose to the Grand Conclave the name of a Sir Knight well known to the Order, who has kindly consented to accept the office of Vice-Chancellor, and on whom it is proposed the duties as above-mentioned should for the most part devolve. Towards enabling him the better to fulfil the same, a proposal for an allowance of an annual sum from the funds of the Grand Conclave will be made to you from the chair.

"The committee may congratulate the Order that a Knight so competent can thus be found to undertake so onerous a task. Your com-

mittee are afraid that, notwithstanding the great care and punctuality of the late Grand Chancellor, in consequence of his illness and death some Encampments and individual members may not have received acknowledgments of payments made by them, and that some communications may have remained unanswered. They entreat, as has already been done, the patience and forbearance of the Fraters under the present trying circumstances, until the new arrangements have been perfected by time.

"For the same reason, in the appointment of Grand Officers they are unable to ascertain with any certainty what correspondence has passed between the late Grand Chancellor and Provincial Grand Commanders and others, as to the names of Sir Knights to be submitted to the Grand Master for his favourable consideration and approval; and they regret that for the present year it is possible the well founded hopes of some members of the Order for rank and distinction in the same, to which their position in society and progress in Templar Masonry most decidedly entitled them, may be disappointed by the late Grand Chancellor having been so suddenly called away from the world.

"It is again in the power of your committee to report with great satisfaction the increase and prosperity of the Order, since the report of May, 1859, was published, and placed in possession of all Provincial Grand Commanders and Eminent Commanders, presiding over Encampments at home and abroad, under fealty to our venerable Chief Colonel Charles Kemneys Tynte, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the Order.

"Since its general distribution last year, warrants have been granted to five new Encampments—two in England, one in India, one in Victoria, and one in a distinguished regiment in the British army, and demonstration right made, indicates that more warrants will soon be required where the Order is in high favour and making great progress. The registration of new members indicates an increase of one hundred and sixty within the year.

"The Grand Treasurer's accounts have been carefully audited, and an abstract of the same published with this report, shows how the different Encampments have given in their returns, and the very satisfactory position in which the financial affairs of the Grand Conclave rest.

"The late Grand Chancellor had intimated that the system of examination in sections, in strict accordance with the ritual of the Order, which he compiled and issued on authority, each set at 10s., has been found to work so well and instructively, that the receipts now exceed the expenses of getting it up, and the issue of the remaining number is restricted to that officer alone, the surplus to form—by his desire—the respectable foundation of a charity fund.

"The alms fund, in the hands of the Grand Almoner, amounts to the sum of £21, and the collections of this day increase the same to £34 7s.

"In conclusion, your committee remark that many years have now elapsed since Colonel Charles Kemneys Tynte was happily unanimously chosen the legitimate successor of his late lamented friend, his late royal highness the Duke of Sussex, as Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the Order, during which long period thirty-six Encampments have been sanctioned by him, and added to the muster roll of the Order, conferring the benefits of Christian Masonry over every part of the civilized world; and that the Knights Templar of Scotland, Ireland, and the United States of America, are in cordial confraternity with their brethren and respected Companions, the Knights Templar of England and Wales."

The appointment of officers for the ensuing year was as follows, and such as were present were invested with the collar and jewel of office: The M.E. Grand Master, elected for three years in May, 1858, being Col. C. T. Kemneys Tynte; Rev. V.E. Fra. William Stuart, D.G.M.; Fraters Benj. Bond Cabbell, G. Prior; Lieut. Col. Henry Clerk, G. Sub Prior; Rev. Edward Moore, G. Prelate; Lord Graves, First Grand Captain; William Ranger, Second Grand Captain; John H. Law, G. Chancellor; M. Shuttleworth, G. Vice Chancellor; John A. D. Cox, G. Reg.; J. N. Tomkins, G. Treas.; G. Worley, G. Chancellor; R. Nelson, G. Hospitaller; H. L. Alpass, First G. Expert; Capt. Wentworth Dawes, Second G. Expert; R. Baker, First G. Standard Bearer; Rev. R. P. Norman, Second G. Standard Bearer; M. H. Shuttleworth, G. Almoner; W. J. Meymott, G. Dir. of Cers.; Rev. C. M. Style, G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.; Dr. Lees, First G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.; Capt. C. M. Layton, Second G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.; Moore, First G. Capt. of Lines; Tepper, Second G. Capt. of Lines; R. Simpson, G. Sword Bearer; R. Dowse, First G. Herald; F. S. Dobson, Second G. Herald; H. W. Spratt, G. Supt. of Works; M. Cooke, G. Org.; Wm. Smith, G. Banner Bearer.

The M.E. Grand Master then appointed as his members of the committee, Fras. Rev. E. Moore, Geo. Francis, and R. J. Spiers. The fraters elected W. Ranger, W. J. Meymott, Wm. Smith, Capt. Layton, and H. W. Spratt.

At six o'clock the Knights assembled at the banquet.

After paying honour to "The Queen," "Prince Albert," and "The Royal Family," Sir Knt. STUART, the D.G.M., rose to propose the health of their venerated chief, and referring to the meeting of the previous year, at which he was absent, said, as they now had the happiness to see him again presiding and in some measure restored, he was sure all would gladly respond to his calling upon them for a proof of their cordial good feeling towards their Grand Master, Colonel Tynte.

The GRAND MASTER in reply said it was with excited feelings he rose

to acknowledge the toast proposed by his friend and so warmly received by them all. The severe attack of illness at the time of their former meeting had much enfeebled him, but at eighty-two years of age man must expect his physical powers to fail. In spite of this he had made the exertion to be present on this occasion once again to enjoy the pleasure of associating with the Knights of this Holy Order. So long as memory should last, he must ever retain the recollection of the Christian fellowship he had ever met in their society. His devotion to the interests of the Order would ever remain unchangeable.

The GRAND MASTER then proposed the Dukes of Leinster and Athol, and the Templars of Ireland and Scotland, with it uniting the name of a gallant officer, who that day honoured them with his company, Lieutenant-General Sir James Chatterton.

The gallant general, in a brief response, referred to the universal esteem in which their Grand Master was held by the Templars throughout the world.

The GRAND MASTER then said he had great pleasure in giving "The health of Sir Knut. Elisha D. Cooke, and the Templars of America." He had many communications from the Templars in America, and was assured that the way in which Templar Masonry was conducted was most satisfactory.

Fra. COOKE modestly confessed his inability to give expression to his feelings for the compliment. He could assure them that Templar Masonry was well supported in his country, and as an instance of its high consideration in society, he mentioned that on a recent visit of two Encampments to New York, the President of the United States went out with his officers to receive them with honours.

The GRAND MASTER then gave "The Army and Navy," and having already called on General Chatterton, he would with this toast connect another officer of rank, whose presence he was proud to hail—he meant Colonel Clerk.

Sir Knut. Col. CLERK briefly replied, and noticed that particularly by the army was the Templar degree encouraged.

The health of the "Deputy Grand Master" was most enthusiastically received, which Fra. STUART in a few words acknowledged, and said he hoped that all would meet there again next year.

"The Prov. Grand Commanders" next followed, and the Venerable GRAND MASTER said that upon those officers much of the prosperity of the Order depended.

Sir Knut. Dr. HINXMAN for Fra. Burney and himself, in replying, said that so well assured were they of the utmost zeal being necessary to preserve the position of the Order, that no efforts would be wanting on their part, and as a proof of the attention given by the provinces, it was found that every year new members were added to the Order.

The Grand Chancellor, Fr. Law, and other officers, were severally complimented, and acknowledgments made, and the Grand Master having retired, his Deputy took the chair, and in social converse spent a short time.

It was suggested by several present that in future the Conclave should be called at a later hour; three has always been named, but no business commenced until four. The business is invariably despatched in an hour, and a hope was expressed that the Conclave should be summoned for five and be opened at that hour.

COLONIAL.

TRINIDAD.

MASONIC FESTIVAL OF THE PROV. GRAND LODGE.

By order of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, a special Prov. Grand Lodge was holden on Tuesday evening, the 10th of April, at the usual place of meeting at the Temple on Mount Zion. The members of Lodge Royal Philanthropic, No. 585, were summoned to produce their Grand Lodge certificates. The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form a little before six, p.m., after which the members of subordinate Lodges were admitted. The special business of the evening being concluded, several pieces of solemn music were executed by the Worshipful Master and some other brethren, principally members of the Lodge Eastern Star, holding of Scotland.

A dinner having been provided by subscription, the Master and Wardens of Lodge United Brothers, and several other brethren, were invited. Arrangements were made for the reception of the fair sex, being the wives, daughters, or sisters of Masons. At seven o'clock precisely the guests began to arrive and were admitted into the temple, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. The ladies were seated according to the respective offices of the brethren with whom they were connected, and presented a most pleasing spectacle, their dresses being of pure white and blue trimmings.

After one of Haydn's pieces had been executed by the brethren amateurs, a collection was made in aid of the Daily Meal Society of Port of Spain. The ladies and brethren then descended to the dining-room, which was also beautifully decorated with evergreens, and where covers were laid for an elegant supper, to which fifty brethren and twenty-two ladies sat down.

The following toasts were given from the chair, and preceded by appropriate addresses:—"Our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria;" "The Most Worshipful the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland;" "The Provincial Grand Master;" "The Ladies;" "The Master, Office Bearers, and Members of Lodge United Brothers;" "The Master, Office Bearers, and Members of Lodge Eastern Star;" "Brother

H. A. Fitt, P.M. of Albion Lodge, Barbadoes, as the oldest Mason present."

The dinner concluded, the company again retired to the Lodge room, the brethren musicians playing "The Apprentice Song" as a march. Scarcely were the ladies seated when the stewards summoned them to return to the diningroom which had been prepared for dancing, the stewards having with unprecedented quickness caused the removal of the tables, &c. Quadrilles were followed in quick succession by waltzes, polkas, &c., and continued until midnight, when all retired cheerful, expressing their delight at the entertainment, congratulating the P.G.M. especially, and their wish for frequent repetitions of such joyous festivities.

Obituary.

BRO. SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A.

We regret to announce the death of this eminent brother, which took place on Saturday last, after a very short illness. Sir Charles had been a member of the Order for more than twenty years; and we have reason to believe that, having determined to withdraw from the active pursuit of his profession, it was his intention to have devoted a part of his leisure to the interests of the Craft to which he must have proved most useful. He was born in Westminster in May, 1795, and educated in Leicestershire. On his return to London he was apprenticed to Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, architects, in Lambeth. On the death of his father he resolved to travel on the continent, with a view to enlarge his experience and prosecute his studies in architecture. While in Italy he had the good fortune to attract the notice and obtain the patronage of an English gentleman who was about to proceed to Egypt, and offered to defray his expenses, on condition of having the benefit of his pencil. This proposal was accepted, and his stay in the country of the Nile was prolonged for a considerable period; and after extending his travels to Greece he returned to England after an absence of nearly three years and a half. Mr. Barry's first work of importance was a design for a church at Brighton, in which he was a successful competitor. Subsequently he offered plans for the Manchester Athenaeum, in which he was also a successful candidate. He gained greater celebrity, however, from the construction of the grammar school of King Edward VI., at Birmingham. He afterwards took a much higher stand as an architect, in consequence of his designs for the Traveller's Club, the College of Surgeons, and the Reform Club in the metropolis. In 1834, after the destruction by fire of the Houses of Parliament, he entered the field as candidate, and amidst a host of architectural competitors, his design was adjudged to be the best, although the details have since been subjected to severe criticism. In February, 1852, on the occasion of the opening of Victoria Tower by her Majesty, Mr. Barry received the honour of knighthood, having been chosen, in 1842, a Royal Academician. On the Friday he transacted business at the New Palace, Westminster, and on the following day, that of his death, he exhibited so little indication of approaching illness, that he visited the Crystal Palace, where he passed the greater part of the day. On his return in the evening, however, he was seized with the fatal attack which terminated in his unexpected death.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Beatrice left Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon for the camp at Aldershot; her Majesty entertained the principal officers at dinner on Saturday, remained over Sunday, reviewed the division on Monday morning, and returned to dinner at Buckingham Palace in the evening. On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort honoured the new Floral-hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera-house, with a visit. The Queen having signified her intention of being present at the performance of "Fra Diavolo" the necessary arrangements were made to enable her Majesty to enter the theatre through the Floral-hall—illuminated as upon the occasion of the late Volunteer Ball. On Wednesday the Queen gave a State ball, to which a party of 1,811 were invited. Weippert's band of thirty-six musicians, conducted by Mr. John Weippert, was in attendance in the orchestra. The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Major Teesdale, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday afternoon, from Oxford. Yesterday the Queen's birthday was celebrated with the usual drawing-room State banquets and illuminations.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Monday the Earl of Hardwicke moved for a return of all the vessels or gunboats below 1,000 tons burden, which had been built by contract since 1852, with the names of the contractors, the prices contracted for, and the present condition of the vessels as to seaworthiness. He asked for these returns, he said, in consequence of the statements that had been made as to the defective state of the vessels, and with the view of fixing the responsibility upon the proper parties, and, if possible, of preventing the recurrence of such culpable proceedings in connection with the British navy. The Duke of Somerset entered into a detailed statement on the subject, similar in effect to that made by Lord C. Paget in the other house on Friday night, and then went on to argue that, as a whole, the present system of shipbuilding for the navy worked well; and that Sir Baldwin Walker, although not a practical shipwright, had

discharged his duties, as Comptroller of the Navy, in the most efficient and praiseworthy manner. On Tuesday the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for a despatch relating to the treatment of natives by European planters in India, together with the report of Mr. Reid to the lieutenant-Governor, referred to in that despatch; and presented a petition from certain natives in India, praying for legal reforms, and for their admission into higher offices of government than are now open to them. The Earl of Ellenborough suggested that the governor-general and council of India should have a power of passing measures at any moment, and also the power of taking the opinion of an efficient consultative council on all measures affecting native laws or customs. He also expressed his deep regret at the loss that the recal of Sir C. Trevelyan would inflict on India. The Duke of Argyll promised to produce the papers required, and asserted that the present form of the Indian Legislative Council had been settled after mature consideration. In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the reasons for making the changes proposed in the Newspaper Conveyance Bill were purely departmental and administrative; but that partly upon the ground of the objection taken to the measure by parties concerned, and partly on account of the illness of Sir Rowland Hill, he should proceed no further with the measure at present, and he therefore asked leave to withdraw it. The bill was withdrawn accordingly. Lord Palmerston drew attention, as he had promised to do, to the informality committed on Thursday night in reporting resolutions agreed to in committee of ways and means, in connection with the Wine Licences Bill, to the house the same night, and moved that, as that step had been taken "without urgent cause," the report should be declared null and void, and should be brought up again. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that as the reception of the report had been informal, the proceedings of the committee on the Wine Licences Bill, which immediately succeeded, were necessarily informal also, and that, consequently, the clauses of the bill which had been agreed to would have to be brought up again. The house then went into committee on the Refreshment-houses and Wine Licences Bill, resuming at clause 14; the first eleven clauses having passed on Thursday night, and clauses 12 and 13 having been postponed by consent. Clauses 14 to 23, inclusive, having been agreed to, Mr. Baines moved an amendment on clause 24, with the view of prohibiting refreshment houses having wine licences from being open on Sundays. In the course of a long discussion which ensued, a very decided opposition was offered to the amendment. Ultimately it was negatived on a division by 117 to 52—majority 65. The remaining clauses of the bill were agreed to, with the exception of the postponed clauses 12 and 13, which were withdrawn. On Tuesday Mr. John Locke asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether her Majesty's government were in possession of any intelligence whatever to the effect that Russia has concentrated a considerable army on the Pruth, and that the Ottoman government has assembled a *corps d'armée* at Widin; and whether her Majesty's government had been advised, or in any way informed, that Prince Gortschakoff had assembled the representatives of all the Powers except Turkey, and had stated that the condition of the Christians in the Turkish dominions was every day becoming less supportable, and that his government hoped to obtain the concurrence of the other Powers, and would make a strong remonstrance to Turkey upon the subject? Lord J. Russell said her Majesty's government had received no intelligence such as that referred to in the first question; but that with regard to the second question, he had on the previous day received a despatch from Sir J. Crampton, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, very much to the effect of the question; and he had also received a despatch from Lord Cowley, at Paris, stating that he had had a conversation with M. Thouvenel, who said that if any action of the sort took place, it should be, not the action of Russia alone, but of the five great Powers jointly. Sir C. Napier moved for a return of the names of the gun and mortar boats that had been constructed with the short bolts, and the names of the builders. Lord C. Paget declined to give the names of the builders, on the ground that it would be unfair to prejudice them while legal proceedings were likely to be taken against them. He had, however, no objection to give the names of the defective gun-boats, as far as possible. After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn. Lord Lovaine moved an address for copy of all correspondence between the Home Office and the directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company, in the years 1859-60, relating to the conveyance of persons intending to commit a breach of the law, in doing which he referred to the late prize fight, and accused the South-Eastern Company with having carried down two or three thousand ruffians into a peaceful district. Lord Palmerston said that there was nothing to object to in the motion, but at the same time, he thought the exaggerated language of its proposer would have been better avoided, for, as for carrying down the railway two thousand or three thousand ruffians, there were great differences of opinion as to the merits of prize fighting, and he did not see that two thousand or three thousand people assembled to see one were more likely to lead to an actual breach of the peace than an equal number of people assembled to witness a balloon ascent. Still, in law, they were no doubt breaches of the peace. On Wednesday the Lord Advocate moved the second reading of the Annuity Tax Abolition (Edinburgh) Bill. Mr. Hadfield objected on the ground that the bill, while affecting to repeal the tax, would in reality perpetuate it in another form, and moved that it should be read a second time that day six months. After considerable discussion, the Lord

Advocate intimated that it was his intention, when in committee, to introduce a clause providing that, instead of the accumulation of a permanent fund of £120,000 for paying salaries of £600 a year to thirteen ministers, the payments should be made out of a rate to be levied for that purpose. Mr. Hadfield then withdrew his amendment.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—On Tuesday morning the ceremony of confirming the election of the Right Rev. Joseph Cotton Wigram, D.D., to the bishopric of Rochester, took place with the usual ceremony, at the parish Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. The new bishop was consecrated on Thursday, in the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and other prelates.—The Registrar-General's return for the week that ended last Saturday exhibits a considerable reduction in the deaths of London. In the previous five weeks they ranged from about 1,200 to 1,400; they have now declined to 1,111. In April the mean temperature of the air was 42.5 degrees; in the last fortnight it has been 51.5 degrees; and latterly the south-west has been the prevailing wind. Last week the births of 786 boys and 819 girls, in all 1,605 children, were registered. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59, the average number was 1,627.—In the Landed Estates Court of Ireland, more than £40,000 worth of property was sold on Friday before Judge Dobbs. It is reported that a great number of petitions for sale are under consideration, and that there is a prospect of activity in the land market before the close of the year.—A meeting was held in the Polytechnic Institution on Monday, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the company which has undertaken the management of that admirable institution. The claims which it possesses to public support were very ably and eloquently set forth by the various speakers; and we have much pleasure in being able to state that the financial prospects of the undertaking are on the whole encouraging.—A serious accident took place on the North London Railway, at Bow, on Wednesday. The engine of a train from Camden Town went off the line, dragging with it two passenger carriages. Fortunately, however, no lives were lost, and the escape of the passengers, and especially of the stoker and fireman, was, under the circumstances, almost miraculous.—The proceedings of that excellent institution, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were diversified on Wednesday by the presentation of the society's gold medal to Mr. Rarey, an honour to which no man was ever more justly entitled.—The letter carriers of the Post Office held a public meeting at St. Martin's Hall on Monday night, in order to make known their grievances. Only two or three days have elapsed since the Duke of Argyll issued a notice requesting the men to abstain from agitation, because a Committee had been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into their complaints.—On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Bonwell was served in the vestry of the church with a prohibition from the Bishop of London, ordering him not to continue to minister to the congregation of St. Philip's, Stepney, during the proceedings now pending against him concerning the birth of a child in the school-room of the schools belonging to that church. The articles delivered to him called upon the reverend gentleman to appear and answer certain charges contained in the articles before Dr. Lushington, in the Ecclesiastical Court, at the instance of the Bishop of London.—On Saturday an accident, resulting in the death of one man, and serious injury to several persons, occurred at Gospel Oak Colliery, Wednesday. It had been known for some time that a portion of the workings was filled with "fire-damp," and, consequently, every precaution was used for the prevention of accident, till Saturday morning, about seven o'clock, when an explosion occurred.—The cause of Hatch v. Plummer has been brought to a termination. Baron Channell's summing up occupied nearly eight hours, and the jury took upwards of two hours to consider their verdict, which was one of guilty. The jury coupled with their verdict a recommendation that the extreme mercy of the court should be extended to the girl and that any imprisonment to which she might be subjected should be accompanied by a proper course of training, her education having, in the opinion of the jury, been neglected. The popular feeling ran entirely in favour of Mr. Hatch, and the verdict was received with loud applause by the crowd both in and out of court. Eugenie Plummer was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment in Holloway prison, and subsequently to two years' confinement in a Reformatory School. Mr. Baron Channell, in passing sentence, stated that as, judging from the verdict, it was the opinion of the jury that the prisoner had suffered from a defective education, he desired to pass as lenient a sentence as possible. He intimated that her friends had made certain proposals with regard to her which, if accepted by the Home Secretary, would have the effect of remitting the sentence.—Pullinger, the late cashier of the Union Bank, was also placed at the bar to receive sentence. He made a brief statement to the effect that he had given up to the directors all that he possessed, and that had it not been for the bad faith of a broker, with whom he had dealings last year, he would have been able to make full restitution. Mr. Baron Channell sentenced him to twenty years' penal servitude.—The case of Richardson, the late secretary of the London Rifle Brigade, was postponed till next session, on account of the illness of one of the witnesses.—On Wednesday morning considerable excitement was created in the vicinity of Shoreditch, in consequence of the discovery of the body of a female, named Hart, who it was alleged had been brutally murdered by a man named Raddon, a pipe-maker, who has since drowned himself; his body has been found. Raddon had cohabited for some time with

the deceased at No. 40, Philip-street, Kingsland-road, near the work-house. At ten o'clock in the morning a female acquaintance, named Parkes, called to see the deceased. She was told to go up stairs, and when she opened the door of the apartment she discovered the deceased lying upon the bed in her day clothing, with her head nearly severed from her body.—The meeting to protest against the threatened interference of the Tory party in the House of Lords with the constitutional rights of the House of Commons, as foreshadowed in the amendment for the repeal of the Paper Duty, of which Lord Monteagle has given notice, was one of the most feeble demonstrations ever held in the metropolis, whether regard be had to the ability of the speeches, or to the enthusiasm, or respectability of the audience. Mr. Serjeant Parry, who presided, was supported by five or six members of Parliament, and some other gentlemen of slight political influence. Mr. Bright's reception, of course, was a perfect ovation, the demonstrations of enthusiasm being again and again renewed. It is scarcely necessary to add that the resolutions and petition which stigmatized Lord Monteagle's motion as a proposal to usurp the privileges of the House of Commons, were adopted by acclamation.—Few men have more warmly enlisted the personal sympathies of the public than Mr. T. P. Cooke; we shall not therefore be deemed intruding upon the sympathies of private life if we offer to him our congratulations on the marriage of his daughter, and only child, to Mr. Hugh Macpherson Cumming, a gentleman of ancient Highland family. The ceremony took place on the 14th instant, at St. Gabriel's Church, Pimlico, and was most impressively performed by the Rev. Spencer Meadows, an old and esteemed friend of the family, who was assisted by the Reverend E. Belcher, and a very excellent choir.—The Cotton Supply Association held its usual annual meeting at Manchester on Saturday. The proceedings were of a very interesting character. Speeches were delivered by gentlemen who were able to give personal evidence of the successful cultivation of cotton in India, Australia, West and East Africa, the Feejee Islands, and the West Indies. The association has displayed great activity during the past year, and we rejoice that its labours have been attended with so much success.—The Archbishopric of York has been conferred on the Right Rev. C. T. Longley, D.D., Bishop of Durham. The most rev. prelate was born in 1794, was educated at Westminster School, and thence elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours in classics in 1815. Having filled the office of tutor in Christ Church, and been preferred to the living of West Tytherly, in 1829 he was appointed Head Master of Harrow School, where he remained till the year 1836, when he was appointed first Bishop of Ripon, whence he was translated to the see of Durham on the resignation of Bishop Maltby in 1856. It is at present undecided who shall succeed the new Archbishop in the see of Durham.—The brig *George*, of Plymouth, Captain McKellar, with sugar from Pernambuco, went ashore on Saturday morning at two o'clock, in Whitsand Bay, during a thick fog. The crew consisted of ten persons, and all but one took to the long boat, which struck against a rock and capsized immediately. Seven were unfortunately drowned; one able seaman and the master were hauled up the cliff by the coastguard. Two hours afterwards a rocket-line was passed across the *George*, and the remaining man was pulled ashore through the sea. The stern-post of the brig is damaged; she sits upright on the sand, and, although leaky, may be got off.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The rumour is current in Paris that a French squadron will leave for Naples to protect the French inhabitants in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—The *Patric* newspaper informs us that it is said that the insurrection has become general all over Sicily since Garibaldi's arrival, that the royal troops are shut up in Palermo and Messina, and hold no other place in the island, that an outbreak has taken place on the other side of the Straits of Messina, in Calabria, and that the province of the Abruzzi, in the utmost north, and on the shore that the Neapolitan Government would have to be regarded as being in the most desperate situation. Of the actual movements of the great "captain of free lances," we have at length some definite information. Garibaldi, with 2,000 troops, landed safely at Marsala, of which he of the Adriatic, has likewise responded to Garibaldi's appeal, so took possession without opposition, the people receiving them with the utmost enthusiasm. Though they landed within reach of the Neapolitan vessels, no attempt was made to interfere with the expedition until the soldiers were safely on shore, when a rush was made, and the two deserted vessels seized. The king and royal family had gone to Portici, where a great concentration of troops had taken place.—A telegraphic despatch from Rome announces the arrival of the Irish volunteers, embarked at Trieste, at Ancona. The same despatch enumerates the different gifts to the Papal treasury, which have arrived during the last few days at Rome, and among which figures a loan, without interest, by the King of Naples, of £200,000; the result of the collection of Peter's pence in Great Britain and America, with £60,000 and eight rifled guns, a present of the Duchess of Parma.

COMMERCIAL; AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The prospectus has been issued of "The Muswell-hill Land Company," with a capital of £140,000 in £10 shares. The object is to purchase the whole estate on which the intended Crystal Palace is to be erected; and considerable profits are anticipated by the projectors. The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending May 5, amounted to £525,635, and for the corresponding week of last year to £477,210, showing an increase of £48,425.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Madame Laura Baxter gave an attractive concert on Tuesday evening, when the list of executants included the names of Madame Catherine Hayes, Madame Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Weiss; Mr. Blagrove, Herr Lidel, Miss Matilda Baxter, and Mr. S. Noble; Mr. Vincent Wallace officiating as conductor. In the first part, Mayseder's trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello was admirably executed by Miss M. Baxter, Mr. Blagrove, and Herr Lidel; and in the duet, "La dove prende," Mr. and Madame Weiss were deservedly applauded with more than ordinary warmth. The recitative and romanza, "Sombre Forêt," though not quite suited to the brilliant vocal qualifications of Madame Catherine Hayes, who was, moreover, evidently suffering from a cold, was nevertheless most charmingly rendered. The aria and accompanying recitative, "Lascia ch'io pianga," were very effectively sung by Madame Laura Baxter, who was no less warmly applauded in her interpretation, with Madamo Catherine Hayes, of the "Quis est Homo." Mr. Sims Reeves elicited, as usual, fervent applause by his singing of "Adelaida," and bowed his acknowledgment in return for the general encore; the first part was brought to an effective conclusion by a grand pianoforte duet, which was admirably played by Miss Baxter and Mr. Noble. The second part commenced with the trio, "Turn on, Old Time," executed by the *beneficiari*, Mr. G. Perren, and Mr. Weiss. Mr. Sims Reeves achieved an encore by his expressive interpretation of Vincent Wallace's ballad, "Sweet Form," from "Lurline," and gracefully responded to the demand for its repetition. A similar compliment was justly awarded to Madame Laura Baxter in "The last good bye," by the same composer. The chief feature of the remaining portion of the concert was the performance, by Mr. Reeves and Madame Baxter, of the duet from "Tancredi," "M'abbraccia."

THE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—If the severities and anxieties of life can be alleviated by cheerful scenes or merry representations of character, all who are sad of spirit, or dreaming of griefs and trials that never will come, should go to the entertainment of the Christy's Minstrels, and go before Bro. J. W. Raynor retires eventually from the scene of his triumphs to listen to his "Nelly Grey," "Toll the Bell," or, last not least, "I long for my home." The present is the last month that this enterprising manager and gifted basso will ever appear before a London audience, he having concluded (to use an American phrase) to retire upon the money he has made by his well deserved labours. Every individual in this artistic band is a finished musician, and each and every one works like a part of a machine, which in the whole is perfection. Take Sexton's "Silver Belt Jig," with his wonderful exhibition of legs and arms, and the uses he applies them to, twisting them about until you wonder whether he will ever get them out of the many knots he has been endeavouring to tie them in; then Collins (the bones), whose impersonation of stolid stupidity is unmatchable; Christian, with his unearthly voice, in the Tyrolean echo; Burton, who sings his "Mocking Bird" so quietly, sweetly, and gracefully. Nish is one of the best violinists of the present day, and really deserves all those encores he nightly receives; then Spiller, the violin and soloist—Meeker, the bass viol, one of the best we have ever met with; Wilson, with his sweet tenor voice, singing "Be kind to thy Father, or "Darling Willie" in a manner which may even be called affecting. And so we might go on with praises did our space permit. Suffice it to say that for a two hours entertainment it is one of the best in London, and well arranged for public comfort under the supervision of an excellent manager, Mr. Montague. We have very great pleasure in recommending the Christy's Minstrels to the favourable consideration of the fraternity, not only as high class entertainers, but as each and all of them individually are brother Masons.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE NEW GRAND OFFICERS.—Our notice of the new Grand Officers will positively appear next week. We are yet short of the particulars regarding the Masonic standing of one of those officers.

"P. R."—The Post Office makes strange mistakes—the other day we had a *Magazine* returned from Rome, which ought to have been forwarded to Frome, Somersetshire.

"AN INTIMATE" may visit a Lodge of Instruction when only in the first degree.

"A MUSICIAN" must consult some friend who belongs to the Craft.

"M. M." should ask the brethren themselves how they obtained their jewels—some buy them, others have them presented to them. "M. M." as such, has no right to wear any jewel unless he be a Scotch or Irish Mason. The cloth collar may be obtained of Bro. Adlard, High Holborn. Should "M. M." be particularly anxious to wear a jewel, we would advise him to serve the office of Steward to each of the charities. The total expense need not exceed from forty to fifty pounds.