

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1860.

THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

It is with pain we have to call the attention of the brethren to a notice of motion of Bro. Smith, P.G. Purs., to be brought forward at the committee of the above Institution, on Wednesday next, to the effect that on his resignation of the office of Secretary, Bro. Farnfield be allowed a retiring pension of £60 a year, or one half his present salary. On reading this notice any brother would naturally suppose that either from a pressure of other duties, failing health, advancing age, or other sufficient cause, Bro. Farnfield felt he could no longer give proper attention to the business and wished, to retire. But it is not so—Bro. Farnfield is hale and hearty, and most efficiently discharges all the duties which the position imposes upon him to the general satisfaction of the committee, and, we are sure we may add, of the subscribers to the Institution.

What, then, is the meaning of the motion? It is a plain intimation from the Committee, who have always expressed their high appreciation of the endeavours of Bro. Farnfield, that he must resign, or, in other words, that if he does not walk down stairs he will be pitched out of the window. And why so? We answer, distinctly, to please Bro. Wm. Gray Clarke, the Grand Sec., who has been heard to declare that Bro. Farnfield must take his choice and either resign the situation of Asst. Grand Secretary, or the Secretaryship to the Benevolent Institution—and for no other reason, that we can imagine, than that the Craft thought fit to mark its appreciation of the services of Bro. Farnfield, by adding £100 a year to his salary as Asst. G. Sec., an act of grace afterwards extended to Bro. Clarke himself; and, in order to carry his object he has lately applied to the Board of General Purposes for an additional clerk, on the ground that Bro. Farnfield's time is too much taken up with the duties attaching to the office of Secretary to the Benevolent Institution. Even were it so, which we do not believe, we maintain it would be better for the interests of the Craft and the Charity—aye, and more economical—to appoint the extra clerk and continue the present arrangements.

The duties of Secretary to the Benevolent Institution are unlike those of the other charities, and no where can they be so well or so appropriately conducted as in connection with the Grand Secretary's office, and that fact was not only acknowledged but discussed at the time of adding to Bro. Farnfield's salary. Even if the alteration is made much of the duties at present performed by Bro. Farnfield in the Grand Secretary's office must still be performed there, and that, too, by the clerks belonging to the office, and paid by Grand Lodge. The certificates required by candidates for the annuity must be examined and prepared in the Grand Secretary's offices, and will occupy as much time as at present. The clerks must answer questions relative to the charity—at least if they do their duty to

their aged brethren—and that will take up their time as it does now. What other duties than these does Bro. Farnfield perform for the Benevolent Institution in the Grand Secretary's office? The preparation of the minutes of meetings, and the directing of circulars, are done at his own house, and, in times of pressure, by other hands than his. But he has to pay the annuities. Where so fit a place for them to be paid as in a building belonging to the Craft in which a Mason may freely enter without saying "I am a pensioner here and I am going to receive my annuity," as he will be in fact doing when he has to knock at the door of an office emblazoned "Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows." But even of this duty more than half is not performed in the Grand Secretary's office; but, as the majority of the annuitants live in the country, through the medium of the post-office.

Has Bro. Farnfield any further duties in connection with the Benevolent Institution, which are performed in the time that ought to be devoted, according to Bro. Clarke, to the business of Grand Lodge? Yes, one other; once a month, an hour is abstracted from that time to attend the meeting of the Committee of Management; but Bro. Clarke being a member of the Committee, loses the hour also; and if the office is removed, that time so far as Bro. Clarke is concerned, will be increased without the benefit of his being on the premises, should any brother have business to transact with him. In truth, the Benevolent Institution, though aided by individual subscriptions, is to a great extent supported by Grand Lodge, in virtue of which every lodge has a voice in the election of annuitants; and we expect the business can no where be so properly and appropriately carried on as in connection with the Grand Secretary's office.

But now, with regard to the economy of the proposed arrangement. An additional clerk will cost at the most £100 a year—Bro. Moss commenced with £80—and will come out of the general funds of Grand Lodge; whilst the forcing Bro. Farnfield to resign his position will cost something like £150 a year, for what we maintain will be a positive injury to the Institution; and, coming out of the funds of the charity, will deprive at least six poor aged Masons of the means of passing the close of life in comparative comfort. Let us illustrate our statement. We will take the

Pension to Bro. Farnfield at.....	£60
Rent of office.....	40
Messenger	30
Firing, lighting, cleaning, &c	20
Total.....	£150

The average of the pensions not exceeding £25. So that we are now called upon to deprive ourselves of the power of adding six annuitants to our list, and for what? To gratify the Grand Secretary, and thereby reduce the income of the assistant below that of the principal, for there need be no disguising the fact that therein lies the whole secret of the movement.

Two years ago the Board of General Purposes deliberately reported that the duties performed in the Grand Secretary's office were not of such an extent as to warrant any increase in the expenditure. Since then £250 have been added to the various salaries, and, seeing that the Canadian dispute has been settled by the acknowledgment of the independence of that jurisdiction, thereby largely reducing the number of lodges to be communicated with, it is almost impossible that the business can now have so far increased as to render any additional assistance necessary. If it has, however, let it be met in the legitimate way, and not by depriving an old and faithful servant of a portion of his income, because, in the aggregate, it is equal to, or larger than, that of the Grand Secretary, and that too, to the injury of our most important charity—that through which we provide for our aged brethren and their widows.

We cannot close these remarks without asking Bro. Clarke whether, if another clerk were appointed, there would in reality be an hour's work in the day for him to do; and whether others besides the clerks may not sometimes waste their time? In the discussion on the question of raising Bro. Clarke's salary, Bro. Gregory said, "The duties of the Secretary of a Club are far inferior in importance to those of our Grand Secretary; and I have seen the Secretary of my own club come quietly in at eleven o'clock in the morning, and when I have looked for him at three or four o'clock in the afternoon he was not to be found." We believe the Grand Secretary goes to his office pretty punctually between ten and eleven o'clock, but we have looked for him at one, and he was not to be found.

THE THREE GRAND PRINCIPLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

The three Grand Principles of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth are so truly the foundation of all human excellence, that no action can be really good which violates any one of the three, and few good actions can be conceived which do not involve some of them, while the majority will involve, more or less, all three. Brotherly love, above all, has from time immemorial been the basis of the true Ethus: it forms the motive of every generous act of relief, it should be the chief motive of truthfulness in our mutual intercourse.

It is not, however, our intention to enlarge at present upon these great Masonic principles, the force and beauty of which every one can feel in his heart however little he may exemplify them in his life; we wish rather to indicate a way in which they may be manifested not only in the lives of individual Masons, but in that of Masonry as a whole.

In the year 1721 (Duke of Buccleugh, G.M.) the activity of our eminent brother Dr. Desaguliers laid the foundation of the "Fund of Benevolence" for aged Masons of impoverished means: to this charity have since been added others for the benefit of the widow and

orphans (sons or daughters) of poor and worthy Masons. Such admirable institutions could not fail to succeed, and while Masons have hearts to feel and means to bestow they will continue to thrive and to be, as they are now, the glory and the ornament of English Masonry. But we are struck with one peculiarity (we had almost said defect), connected with these institutions—they are exclusive. Their benefits extend to Masons alone. And not only will this be thrown in our teeth by those who are unable to appreciate the silent good which Masonry secretly works in the community, but also our own consciences whisper to us that this is not all that Masonry might undertake, and, therefore, not all that she ought to do.

Far be it from us to forget that the very nature of our sacred compact points out a true brother in distress *in preference*, to any other—Masonry has done right in commencing with her existing charities—but can any brother who remembers his initiation ever forget that the *very first act* of his Masonic career was one continued exhortation never to shut his ears against the cries of the distressed? And when his "preference" for the "true brother" has been duly shown, and his ability is still unimpaired, should he not at once turn to his non-masonic brother and do what he can for him? Ay, doubtless, for Charity, which is an unalterable landmark of Freemasonry, is not stinted, it is co-extensive with Christian Charity—it is the third and greatest round of our heavenward ladder, even that round which, when all the rest of the ladder through disuse has fallen away, decayed, will remain eternally fixed where it now rests, in the mansions of bliss, veiled from mortal eye.

Now, there are a multitude of fearful evils in the present constitution of society, all crying for redress, and not one but can be traced to some cause or combination of causes more or less primary. Here there is a field of labour for an exalted charity to work upon! We see the poor around us badly fed, badly clothed, badly housed and warmed, cheated in their marketing, for they pay dearer for worse articles than do their wealthier brethren: they are confined to one particular time for making their purchases, and so are at the mercy of dishonest petty-tradesmen who know when and how to prepare for them; they are deprived of their rightful Sunday rest, exposed to temptation which the rich never dream of, and are almost destitute of religious privileges!

Surely these are sufferings which call loudly on the soldiers of charity to arise and fight till the evils which lie at the bottom of them are trampled down and destroyed. Many, without doubt, are the efforts made by single individuals to counteract the wrong, but what can individuals do beyond effecting a slight diversion? To fight an array of evil we must have an array of good—in other words, combination is the great need. Now who, if not Masons, are calculated to combine easily and profitably for any good purpose, especially one of brotherly love? We meet, once a month, or oftener, in bodies of sufficient magnitude to discuss measures of

action—the lessons we hear on those occasions press us to works of active charity—why, then, should not every lodge have some good work on hand to prove our combined as well as our individual acceptance of those sublime lessons?

The evils above alluded to are of such a nature that the eradication of one would disturb a host of others in its train, and more good would be accomplished by one hearty trial than could at first sight be expected. Again we submit that the best modes of attack would not need any disbursement of money, so that the proper Masonic charities would not be at all interfered with. Time and space forbid any detail, being in the present article attempted, of what we conceive might be done, but we have desired to throw out a few hints, in the earnest hope that all true Masons will lay them to heart and reflect thereon, holding themselves ready to act at the first opportunity. Could the great works of relief to which we have directed attention be really set on foot and heartily carried on, the benefit to Masonry would be incalculable. Many lodges that now have well nigh nothing to do and are sinking into mere convivial societies might start into vigorous Masonic life. We should no longer meet with men (Masons we cannot call them) who have been dragged through the three degrees and never again entered a lodge because, forsooth, they found it “all humbug.” We should have the strongest possible safeguard against the initiation of improper persons, for were it known that, as a matter of course, a lodge of Freemasons was occupied in prosecuting some good work, the indolent and the sensual would not seek for admission.

Then, in truth, need we no longer fear our glorious Craft sneered at as “unprofitable” or “exclusive” by the most cavilling cowl; for while we would still observe the duty of humility and avoidance of ostentation, we should be fulfilling the command of our Great Grand Master, even the G.A.O.T.U., who said “Let your LIGHT so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in Heaven.”—C. I. E. S.

LITERATURE OF MASONRY.—There is much that is well worth remembering in the following remarks by Bro. Richard R. Rees, P. Grand Master of Kansas, on the extensive sources of Masonic study. “Nor should I pass in silence the vast importance of the study of our noble art; too common is the error that when once we pass the ceremonial of our Order our toils are at an end. You have then but placed your foot upon the step which leads to the entrance of the outer porch. Believe me, brethren, that when you shall have toiled for years in digging knowledge from the depth of science, you have but learned, in Masonry, your lessons of orthography. If you suppose that all the science of the Craft consists in your ability to recite the ritual, be undeceived at once; for every path you tread, amid the mazes of literature, adds something to your stock of knowledge in symbolic art. The author who conversed with God on Sinai’s mountain, with all the patriarchal writers, details a fund of true Masonic science; the journalists of every year, from then till now, can teach you something of the craftsman’s history; the deep researches of geology among the hidden mysteries of the mineral world, develop facts of vast importance to the brotherhood; the demonstrative science of geometry is never learned by one short journey through the middle chamber. Then, let the Mason, who would know his lesson well, search deeply the musty store-house of the learned, and glean from thence important truths in true Masonic lore.”

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XXXIV.

IX.—DIANA AND NOVEMBER.

At the *Σκίπια*, a festival was held by the citizens of Alea in Arcadia, in honour of the twice-born god of wine, named Bimotor, because he had two mothers. The poets tell us that when Jupiter was enamoured of Semele, his intrigue raised the jealous indignation of Juno higher than it had ever been known before; trembling with innate rage, she contrived that the destruction of her rival should be self-caused through her mortal vanity. Artfully disguising herself as a fortune-teller she thus induced Semele to bind Jupiter by his inviolable oath to come to her as he did to Juno, “in all his glory, majesty, and honour.” This idea of outvying the queen of the gods greatly pleased Semele; and so it was that Jupiter put on the array of his terrible glory, and in the midst of flashing lightning and pealing thunder entered Semele’s house, or to quote the well-known verses—

“She asked of Jove a gift unnamed,
When thus the kind consenting god reply’d:
Speak but your choice, it shall not be denied;
Nay, to confirm thy trust, let Stygian gods,
And all the tenants of hell’s dark abodes,
Witness my promise; these are oaths that bind
And keep the gods, ev’n Jove himself, confin’d.”

“—— Corpus mortale tumultus
Non tulit æthereos, donisque jugalibus arsit,”

Her mortal nature could not bear

“The glaring beams and strong celestial light,”

that in the embrace “diffusive glories shed;” blighted and burnt, reduced to darkened ashes, she perished:—

“—— Genetricis ab alvo
Eripitur, patrioque tener (si credere dignum est)
In suitur femori, maternaque tempora complet.”

The imperfect babe that was lying in the womb was taken by Jupiter, and, as we read, sewed into his thigh, from whence, in the fulness of time, it was born and consigned to the care of Mercury, to be conveyed to Mæris, the daughter of Aristæus, in Euba. Mæris immediately anointed the lips of the infant with honey, and brought him up, says Apollonius Rhodius (*Argon. iv.*), with the greatest tenderness and attention, in a crypt or vault which had two entrances, each having a gate or double doors. Bacchus was called Bromius, *ἀπο τοῦ βρομῆος*, from the crackling of fire and the noise of thunder, which was heard when his mother was consumed in the embraces of Jupiter; and as it was said, from the womb of Semele and the thigh of Jupiter, he had two mothers, he was also called Bimotor or Bimotor. To manifest his distaste for water, they set his image at Alea, under an umbrella *ὑπὸ τε σκιάδι*, whence it is supposed arose the name of the festival, at which women were beaten with scourges in obedience to a decree of the Delphian oracle (*Pausanias Arcadicis Pullux viii. 23*), much in the like manner at the solemnity. *Διαμαστιγώσις*, derived from *μαστιγών*, signifying whipping. Spartan boys were flogged upon the altar of Diana. These boys were originally only the free-born sons of Sparta, but afterwards the privilege was extended to those of less hardy rearing, of meaner birth, and not unfrequently even the offspring of slaves. They were named in consequence of the examination, and from the discipline they underwent at the altar, *Βορμηνεῖαι*. This drill exercise was always, without exception, excessively severe, and very cruel. Lest the exercising officer should, out of compassion, remit any of the rigour of this test of a boy’s power of unflinching endurance, the priestess of

Diana stood by, holding in her hand the peculiar manual image of the goddess, which in itself was of little weight, but grew more and more heavy each time the corporal infliction became lighter. And that the boys should support the beating, and prove themselves worthy of Laconian education, their parents and relations were usually in attendance, to exhort them to endure their sufferings with constancy to the last. The individual courage and resolution of these Spartan boys were so proverbially resolute, that though they were lashed till the flesh peeled and the blood gushed out, it was scarcely ever that a groan was heard or a cry escaped from any of them. Of these physically obdurate, gallant, but brutally educated youths, those who died under the trial of their training were consigned to the grave crowned with garlands, amidst music, shoutings, the joy of victory, and all the honours of a barbaric public funeral.

What gave rise to this cruel practice of pseudo hardihood is an unsettled point amongst authorities. Some record it as one of the institutions of Lyeurgus, devised for no other purpose than to habituate the youth in early manhood to sustain pain with such indifference as to render them insensibly contemptuous and fearless of danger and wounds. By others it is supposed to have originated out of a mitigation of an oracle, at which there was required the shedding of human blood upon the altar of Diana. And again by some it is reported to have been a custom as ancient as the time of Orestes, who, according to them, transplanted out of Scythia into Laconia, the image and homage of Diana Taurica, to which goddess the Scythians used to offer human sacrifices. The Lacedemonians detested this unnatural, inhuman, and barbarous order of worship, but fearful of the anger of the goddess, they enacted that a boy should be lashed upon her altar until the blood flowed over it, and therefore, if nothing else could propitiate and satisfy her, she should not be left entirely destitute of the immortal pleasure of human bloodshed. Yet still another cause has been assigned for it. Pausanias the Spartan general, whilst offering sacrifices and prayers, on the eve of his battle with the Macedonians, was surprised or beset by a company of Lydians who plundered the altar, and devoured the sacrifice. The sacrificial Lacedemonians being in consequence unarmed, or perhaps not wishing to resort to arms at that time, could only furnish themselves with whips, rods, and their staves of office, by which eventually their hungry aggressors were repulsed. In commemoration of this conquest and its occasion, the institution of whipping boys upon the altar of the Spartan Diana (Plutarch tells us) was founded. The performance of the Lydian procession continued till his time.

Chione, the daughter of Dædalion, who was the son of Lucifer, though some say of the great artificer Dædalus, was besought to her ruin by Apollo and Mercury, and brought forth twins—no unusual occurrence in the families of the heathen gods. The first twin, namely Philammon, the son of Apollo, became a skilful and celebrated musician; his brother twin, Autolychus, the son of Mercury, likewise took after and portrayed some of the characteristics of his father, and became famous, as he grew up, as an expert juggler and artful thief:—

“—— Fartum ingeniosus ad omne
Qui facere assuevit, patriæ non degener atq;
Candida de nigris, et de caudentibus atra.”

Ovid, M. 11.

“Cunning in theft, and wily in all sleight,
Who could with subtlety deceive the sight,
Converting white to black, and black to white.”

Chione was so vain of the personal points of her fair self and of her conquests, as to be quite insensible to the

feelings of shame; though it is evident the ancients must have attached great disgrace to any course of immorality, when they stigmatized an intrigue with a god as dishonour. She, on the contrary, grew proud of her high sphere of harlotry; publicly boasted that her beauty had won the admiration and attraction of two gods, and that she was the mother of two sons by them. Besides this she flouted Diana's modest charms and graceful propriety and preferred herself before her, till, at last, the goddess could bear no longer the offensive self-importance and arrogant pride of the frivolous mortal; she, therefore, assuming her justice in taking up the emblem of her authority, bent the bow and shot an arrow through the insolent tongue of her presumptuous detractor, putting her to perpetual silence. Thus too the poet himself, whom we have been in part following, has not spared the scornful beauty. Chione, in being led astray by two bright, fair, and bold immortal gods, aspiring for and emulous of her favour, forgot that the weaker vessel must escape the crack—which she did not; or be humbled—which she was not,

“—— Se præferre Dianæ
Sustinuit, faciemque Deæ culpavit.”

“She to Diana's durst her face prefer,
And blame her beauty. Who, with cruel look,
Our deed, said she, shall right us. And forth took
Her bow and bent it, which she strongly drew,
And through her guilty tongue the arrow flew.”

STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

By DIAGORAS.

The origin of the fine arts is a subject upon which there has been much learned speculation displayed; but—considering them to be purely *imitative* in their nature and origin, and that their highest aim is, by a judicious combination, to bring to a single point the various excellences of nature, so as to excite pleasurable feelings, capable of informing, elevating, and improving the mind—we must refer the invention of these arts not to any single people, but to every country where the human intellect, has been at all cultivated. There is a natural tendency to display, and love of ornament inherent in the human mind, which shows itself in the delight the savage finds in adorning his body or in executing rude carvings on his spear shaft or canoe, which simple exhibitions of skill require only a cultivation of the mind of the artist to raise into tasteful or classic decorations. The fine arts may therefore be considered indigenous in every country, but like the productions of nature, they assume different forms, according to the nature of the country, and the wants it produces. The fine arts exist in some form or other in every country, and it is therefore unnecessary to go back to the ancient Egyptians, to the Scythians, or aboriginal Greeks for their origin, and that general resemblance in style that is traced in the arts of many distant and different nations is no proof that the fine arts had a common origin; it proves on the contrary, that in the early stages of society men of all nations closely resembled each other in their feelings, wants, means of gratification and improvement. The earlier Egyptian and Grecian statues display similar lineaments and corresponding attitudes, simply because the self taught artists of each had the same difficulties to overcome, the same problems to solve, the same practical knowledge to acquire, and brought pretty nearly the same amount of information to bear upon them. The mechanical arts had their origin in

the physical wants of man, so in like manner the fine arts had their origin in his intellectual wants, or the desire to gratify his mind by the contemplation of the rude products of necessity, embellished and ornamented, and partly to supply certain sensible or visible representations of sentiments and ideas which, to the circumscribed capacity of unenlightened ages, were extremely vague. A supreme omnipotent, invisible intelligence, being infinitely beyond the scope of vulgar comprehension, was under the necessity of being shadowed forth to them through the medium of some more obvious and familiar imaginary. The attributes of intelligence, power, justice, love, mercy, were separately personified and converted into sensible objects, the passions and affections of humanity, joy, sorrow, hope, hatred, fear, and revenge, were similarly embodied and clothed with material shape and form. The early history of the fine arts, now veiled in a mist of fable and antiquity, involves details which appear marvellous and incredible, as distant objects when seen through a foggy medium assume an extravagant and unnatural magnitude. The national vanity of the imaginative Greeks found gratification in ascribing the origin of the fine arts to their tutelary gods. Love, celebrated by the mythologists as the ruler of nature, was the parent of the arts, and music his first-born. The first artist was a young female, who perceiving, the profile of her lover's features, shadowed upon the wall by the strong light of a lamp, drew the first recorded outline. From this cherished object, even from this trivial beginning according to the Greek apologue, those arts whose softening and humanising tendencies have moderated barbarism, and toned down the disastrous effects of vice took their rise. The Greeks ascribe to Dædalus the honour of having restored the fine arts, after the deluge had involved all arts and inventions in ruin. Although a portion of the excessive admiration bestowed on him may have had its origin in the ignorance of his admirers, yet he is generally esteemed as the founder of the Athenian school. Before his appearance the Grecian statues were mere shapeless masses of stone, their eyes closed, their arms hanging down as if pinioned to their body, and their feet closely joined, devoid of life, attitude, or gesture. Dædalus threw life and vigour into these stiff effigies, and his disciples gradually improving, attained to the production of existing models of symmetry, elegance, and grandeur. Although we must reject any theory as groundless, which would advocate the exclusive discovery of the fine arts, yet we must admit that the attainment of excellence in their pursuit and practice, has been more easily acquired by some nations than others. How far moral and physical causes operate on the progress of the fine arts is a question often discussed; it seems however to be pretty certain that at particular revolutions of time, some hidden influence—some celestial emanation as it were—appears to prompt a particular people, sharpens their inventive faculties, heightens their imagination, and stirs up to activity all their dormant energies. Genius thus receives a friendly reception, and dilates and flourishes on the genial soil. I do not propose to confine my thoughts to the progress of the arts among any one particular people, but will take a hasty glance at the progress of the fine arts, as near as may be, in chronological order.

AN EARLY JEWISH TEMPLE IN CHINA.—At the late meeting (Oxford) of the British Association, Dr. Macgowan read a paper, before the Geographical Section, "On an *Ante* Christian Colony in China." It appears there was a magnificent Jewish temple, which was destroyed by fire, in the city of Chingtu, about a century before Christ.

LABOUR AND PROGRESS.

Freemasonry is emphatically a working Institution. Work, mental and physical, is practically taught in every lesson of the mystic science. From the time the initiate enters within the portals of the Temple, the duty of practical labour is enjoined in the symbolic instructions given to him as well as in the illustrations of the ceremonials of the several degrees of Masonry. As an Entered Apprentice, representing Youth, he is expected to apply himself to acquiring a knowledge of the duties pertaining to his probationary position, and to prepare himself for more active usefulness in a higher sphere, that of a Fellow Craft, representing Manhood. Having acquired a knowledge of those duties, which voluntarily assumed, he has obligated himself to, and exemplified practically that the lessons taught him were impressed upon his heart and conscience, and that he is prepared for further advancement, the veil is uplifted and he is led onwards to assume higher duties and additional obligations as a Fellow Craftsman. There can be no progress without labour, and advancement in Masonry is, or ought to be, based upon an intelligent application of the teachings imparted to the candidate. The indolent novice, who will not apply himself to the proper study of Masonry, as far as he has received the light, or practically exemplify its teachings in his daily life, ought never to be advanced beyond the portals of the Temple. As a hewer of wood or drawer of water, he should be held in a subservient position, as a learner—an apprentice. The diligent student alone has a right to advancement, to further progress in our mystic science. Those alone ought to be promoted to the degree of Fellow Craft, and in due time to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The titles of the several degrees indicate that of a learner, a proficient, and a Master or teacher. The Master's degree, implying that the novice and probationary periods have been passed, although representing that time of life when men ordinarily are expected to cease from their active duties, it is then that the true Freemason, because of his temperate and regular course of life, having lived in accordance with the teachings of the institution, which are based upon the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, is in the possession of both mental bodily vigor, and well qualified, for his mature age and experience, to be a teacher of Israel. As development and progress, both mental and physical, necessarily result from a strict observance of the laws of nature, and the active exercise of our faculties in harmony with the design of the Creator; so the true Freemason, from the time of his entrance into our Mystic Order, will progress in wisdom and knowledge, will unfold the divine nature of his being; his faculties will expand with age so long as he is capable of active usefulness, and even as is taught in the legend of the Masters degrees,—when passed to a higher sphere, when raised from the earthly to the invisible world, the spirit divested of its mortal body, will continue, as in this life, unceasingly to develop and progress onward and onward, from one degree of excellence to a higher. In God's world, progress is impressed upon all His works. In man, created in His likeness, ultimate the ideal of His creations, and in and through man the grand design of the Creator will be perfected. Indolence, inactivity are incompatible with progress, and consequently are inconsistent with Masonic obligations and duties. The teachings of Masonry are in harmony with God's laws; and labour, even when called off, at refreshment, does not cease. And neither is the work of Masonry confined to the lodge rooms, it is there are taught those lessons which are to be exemplified in our daily life and practice, and in our intercourse with our fellow man.

The working-man alone is the true Mason. The indolent, the ignorant, those who neither acquire a knowledge of the true objects and purposes of Freemasonry, nor practice its teachings, are not alone drones and useless, but are stumbling blocks and impediments to progress of the Institution in fulfilling its mission in the elevation and improvement of the family of man.—*American Mirror and Keystone.*

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ROUND CHURCHES.

The following is the paper read by the Rev. T. James, at the meeting of the Northampton Architectural Society, reported in our last :—

I fancy that there is no one who has arrived at the first stage of his architectural catechism who would not be able to answer how many round churches there are in England. The four round churches are almost as familiar to us as the seven wise men, or the nine wonders of the world, or any other conventional number of world-wide notorieties, which will always bear a little addition to their sum when critically tested, but which, for a popular lecture, such as this is intended to be, will be found amply sufficient for working purposes.

A round church ! People will at once go to see that who would pass by a hundred rectangular ones, partly, no doubt, because the form is rare, partly because it is connected with that little bit of archæology which the most modern student has picked up, of the relation of that plan to the Holy Sepulchre, and partly, I think, also, from the circular form, in itself, commending itself to our love of beauty and completeness, so that from the "round O" that children delight in above all the letters of the alphabet, to the globe which is our world, and to the mightier spheres which circle above us in the vaulted sky, all round things have a peculiar charm for us, symbolising, as they do, that eternity which the heart of man yearns to as his home.

It may be, I think, because the age of imagination has passed away, and that we are become, as most certainly we are, more prosaic, flat, common-place, square-headed, and unideal, that the round form has evaporated from our architecture, and that we can now seldom catch its vanishing image, except in a Windmill or a Folly.

Men are said by civilization to become less angular, and to have their individual points and peculiarities rounded off by rubbing against their neighbours ; and if the architecture of the day is to symbolize the existing state of society, (as is a favourite and not very false theory) we might expect to find all our buildings with all their angularities smoothed off, and all projecting points rubbed down to the fashion of most polished circles.

But I believe that it would be truer, both in fact and figure, to say that our polish and smoothness are all surface work, little more than a glaze of varnish and a thin veneering, and that all the individual crotchets and ugly corners still exist in the inner man as strongly marked as they do in the ground plans of our houses ;—the angles, perhaps, a little *canted* off, but not well-rounded, complete character either in our men or in their buildings.

Indeed, it is remarkable that, whereas the old Roman described a perfect character as a smooth and perfect sphere—

"Totus teres, atque rotundus,"

round and tight as a cricket-ball—we moderns should take the most angular block in common use for our image of perfection, and call a good fellow "a regular brick."

That phrase would of itself imply that the day of round buildings has passed away, and yet with them, I think, the most beautiful of all forms, and the most perfect ; if, also, the most ambitious.

For who can fancy the daring tower rising on the plain of Shinar other than a round building, tier above tier, reaching unto heaven ? What are those round towers of Ireland, and those far more ancient topos and lāts of India, the works of the early Buddhists, but embodiments of the same spirit of aspiration, striving to express its craving after the Eternal and the Infinite by a form at once most lasting and limitless ?

The earliest buildings of all nations are their tombs, and these, also from the same feeling that erected them, are the best preserved. Love of father or mother, love of ancestry, love of child early snatched away, love of the departed, which is even stronger because they are departed, the wish to perpetuate the memory of fleeting spirit by enduring matter—these motives have made our sepulchres the most enduring of our monuments, and those on which the earliest and highest art was bestowed. Leaving out the strange and

isolated art of Egypt, the earliest existing tombs of old Greece and Etruria, and of the further North and East, are, for the most part, round ; or, at least, domed and vaulted, and so partially in curved lines. I must omit references which I had made to them, and also to that much larger group of later Roman buildings, such as the Pantheon, the Temple of Tivoli, the Tombs of Cecilia Metella, of Augustus Diocletian's Palace at Spalatra, the Church of San Vito (a tomb of one of the Tossia family), at Rome, and many other buildings in which the round form is distinctly developed.

But to come to those circular buildings of which time has spared both their forms and records, and which are immediately connected with the round Christian tombs, baptisteries, and Churches, from which the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem and its kindred churches sprung.

I have drawn out a series of circular buildings all to one scale, the ground plans being chiefly taken from Mr. Ferguson's admirable "Hand-Book of Architecture," a book enough of itself to fascinate a reader into a student. This series will enable you to trace the growth of the round tomb, through a variety of phases, into the normal form of round church, such as our English architects adopted.

Passing from the classical period, and taking up the buildings of the Christian era of Constantine, we have the tomb of his mother, Helena, who died in 328 ; and that of his daughter, Constantia, now known as the Baptistery of St. Agnese. They are both nearly on the same plan. I have drawn that of the tomb of Constantia. You will observe an inner circle of double pillars supporting the central dome, a vaulted circular aisle and a further outer row of pillars, which is broken by the entrance or forum, which extended on both sides in front much farther than I have shown it.

Of the fifth or sixth century is the much larger building (its diameter being 210 feet) now called the Church of S. Stephano Rotundo, at Bologna. The pillars are all taken from older buildings. This was probably a tomb or a baptistery.

In Santi Angeli, at Perugia, we have almost the identical form, though of much smaller diameter (115 feet), and we here see the first additions to the simple round in the forms of the square porches. Up to this point there is nothing to indicate any place set apart for the holy communion. The tomb of the saint, or the font, would occupy the central point, and though, from the tradition of the catacombs, the tomb might also form the altar, yet we find no divergence from the concluding circular wall for eucharistic purposes till we come to the budding chancel of the Baptistery at Nocera dei Pagani (on the road between Rome and Naples) where a small intersecting circle forms a recess, at the entrance of which, or possibly on the chord of the smaller circle, the altar stood. The ground plan of this church, in which the type of our future round churches first comes distinctly out, is singularly like (and it may help you to remember it) that of one of those venerable watches which our fathers delighted to carry in their fobs.

The integral round being once broken, the expansion rapidly increased in various directions, the chancel became yet more developed, and the octagon form, the intervening link between the square and the circle, which had already appeared in the central font, comes out into prominence, sometimes affecting the outer, sometimes the inner arrangement of the building, as is seen in the main ground plan of St. Vitale at Ravenna, where I have omitted, for the sake of clearness, the accessory chapels, towers, and porches.

I have done the same in the plan of S. Lorenzo, at Milan, where I have retained only the central part of the original plan, which strongly marks the combination of the square with the circle, and the germ of those foliated geometrical forms which in after times characterized the window tracery and wall tracery and wall panelling of the best epoch in Gothic architecture, but which were for many centuries confined to the ground plans of a series of the smaller class of churches and chapels, closely united, in motive and expression, to the earlier round churches. I give ground plans of the chapels of Planes, in France ; Montmajour, near Arles, also in France ; and of Ani, in Armenia.

It would be tiresome to give you a mere catalogue (and time would allow no more) of the many existing circular and octagonal baptisteries and churches still existing in Italy,

and at rarer intervals in Northern Europe. Fergusson's Hand-book, to which I have already referred, and the much larger French work, by Isabelle, on "Edifices Circulaires," though referring chiefly to classic instances, will supply ample examples to those who are inclined to exhaust the subject. The baptisteries of Florence, the Duomo Vecchio of Brescia, Pisa, and Parma, the campanile of Pisa, known as the "Leaning Tower," are familiar to us all, either by the engravings or still more faithful photographs which every traveller brings home with him. All combine, more or less, the rectangular with the circular form, and none of them very much exceed or fall short of the diameter of 100 feet, which may be taken as the average measure of this class of buildings.

It will illustrate better the history of our own churches to direct your attention to the ground plan of S. Tomaso in Limine, near Bergamo, where the arrangement is almost identical with the original plan of the English examples. Travelling farther north, we arrive at the curious and important church of Aix la Chappelle, in which "more emperors have been crowned, and more important events happened within its walls, than have been witnessed within the walls of any existing church in Church in Christendom." This was built by Charlemagne, and, though overpowered by the accretions of ages, still retains its main features complete. The nave is really a polygon of sixteen sides, but the shortness of each line brings it in effect to the character of a circle. Originally a circular niche, as in the baptistery of Nocera dei Pagani, formed the east end: the present chancel terminating with a projecting polygonal or many-sided apse, which also has all the general effect of a round, was not erected till the fourteenth century. This church was, no doubt, a sepulchral one, and the parent of many similar buildings in Germany. The churches of Neimeguen and Magdeburg seemed to have followed its type, while that of Petersberg (in Germany) keeps to the true circle, both in choir and apse, and terminates westward with a large square tower. The baptistery at Bonn, which was of the eleventh century, has the rectangular part as a large western porch, instead of being inserted as a choir between the round nave and apse. I notice the hexagonal Chapel of Coborn on the Moselle on account of its rare form, and because, by the kindness of Professor Donaldson, I am able to exhibit very complete scaling drawings, which in the elevation of vaulting, triforium, and cloister, give you a good idea of the appearance which your own church of St. Sepulchre must have exhibited in its pristine integrity, though the plan of St. Tomaso, near Bergamo, furnished also by Professor Donaldson, shows this much more clearly. For many of the other ground plans I have to thank Mr. Irvine, the intelligent clerk of the works at St. Sepulchre's, who carefully notes and preserves every relic of old times that is brought to light by the present alterations.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, has been recently partly restored,—the mural monuments that had been covered with plaster are brought to view; the old Norman front (A.D. 1194) is placed within the church; the recumbent effigies of the Earl of Portlester and his wife, and of a bishop of Kildare, previously exposed to the weather, are now under cover; the chancel window is filled in with stained glass; the tottering and unsightly vestry removed. It is further proposed (when funds permit) to re-roof the portions of the old buildings still uncovered, to save from utter ruin the clustered shaft pillars in the graveyard, and to effect various other desirable objects. In an appeal for pecuniary assistance, the committee remind the public that "this ancient church dates from Anglo-Norman times, and, if restored, would exhibit one of the choicest specimens of the architecture of the period, as attested by the monumental brasses, mouldering statues, and time-worn inscriptions, &c., therein."

The new church of the Assumption at Wexford, has been consecrated. It is almost identical with that of "the Immaculate Conception," at the north end of the town. The style is Decorated Gothic, and the plan comprises nave, chancel, and side aisles, with tower at western end, sur-

mounted by a spire, attaining an altitude of 220ft. Dimensions of church—150ft. in length, by 80 in width, including the aisles, which are separated from nave by a arcade of pointed arches, springing from cut stone piers with moulded capitals. The roof is of open timber-work, chamfered, stained, and varnished. Coupled mullioned windows in the flanks, and great windows at the east and west end, light the church; several being filled in with stained glass, representing various subjects. The altar in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin is the gift of Mr. J. T. Devereux. A richly carved oaken organ gallery is placed at the western extremity of the church. The material for walling is red conglomerate, with granite dressings.

The church of Ilton, near Ilminster, Somersetshire, has been re-opened. The interior has been restored, except the transept, which belongs to Mr. Hull, of Ilminster, who has promised to divest it, during the next spring, of the coats of whitewash which now "adorn" it. The window in this part is filled with stained glass. The nave and north aisle have been re-pewed with seats of deal, stained. There has also been a new ceiling to the nave, divided into panels by moulded ribs; and the oak moulded ribs of the aisle roof, which were concealed with plaster, have been exposed to view, repaired, and cleaned. The Ham stone piers and arches have also been repaired and cleaned, and the walls re-stuccoed. The old oak pulpit has been cleansed from its numerous coats of paint, altered somewhat in shape and height, and fixed on a Ham stone base. The approach to it is through a small octagonal vestry, which has been thrown out on the south side, in the corner formed by the chancel and transept. The chancel has been rebuilt, and is separated from the nave by a lower screen of Bath stone, with a pair of gates, made of iron and brass. The chancel, also, has a new ceiling of the same character as that of the nave, and with carved flowers at the intersections. The east wall, as high as the level of the sill of the window, is covered with Minton's tiles. The part over the communion table is covered with glazed and enamelled tiling of various colours, and with the Canterbury tile on each side. In the centre is painted a vesica with a cross bearing the sacred monogram in colours and gold, and immediately above this is painted, in Mediæval letters, the text, "Whoso eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day." The chancel is filled with two rows of oak seats, placed stall-wise on each side, the front ones having moveable book-stands. The whole are finished with carved poppy-heads, some carved foliage, and trefoil panelling immediately under the book-board, and cut and moulded bench ends. The floor is laid with Maw's encaustic tiles, that portion inside the communion rails being of geometric mosaic work. A new north aisle has been added to the chancel, from which it is separated by two arches of Ham stone, filled in with a light open oak screen, having some wrought-iron work in each compartment, and finished by a light iron cresting, the whole being relieved by having the leaves, &c., gilt. The two-light window on the north side has been filled with stained glass. The subjects are Samuel and Eli, and Jesus Christ as the Good Shepherd. This window has been put in by the vicar. It is intended at a future time to fill the east and south window with stained glass.

The new cemetery at Yeovil, Somersetshire, has been consecrated. The site is on the Preston-road, immediately facing Ram Park, and about a mile from the borough. The grounds are entered by a pair of gates of oak and iron. There is an entrance-lodge on the left side, built in a style appropriate to the architecture of the chapels, which are approached from the lodge by a gravelled walk about 12ft. wide. These are built in the Italian Gothic style, of Yeovil stone, with Hamhill stone dressings, and each chapel will accommodate about fifty persons. There are two entrances to each chapel, one by an open porch which was intended to be the approach from a central tower, included in the design of the architect. This tower has not been built, from want of funds, but the foundations are laid. There is a stone central turret on each chapel. These turrets are about 30ft. high, and are carried up on four ribs springing from four columns, which rise from the interior of the chapels. The chapels are paved with tiles, inlaid with a mixture of Hamhill stone, and stone from the Pisbury quarries, near Langport. The windows are filled with ornamental glass.

Talton Church, near Ottery, South Devon, was re-opened on the 5th ult. The edifice, having become ruinous, has been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, which is a curious example of the Perpendicular style, there being seven or eight niches with saints and evangelists on the upper stage and stair turret. The old woodwork, as far as practicable, has been reconstructed in seating and roofs, and a small new aisle added, to compensate for the west galleries removed. Not the least interesting feature of the restoration is the re-erection of a third-pointed rood-screen. There are five painted windows, memorials to the late rector and Mr. J. P. Mathew. There is a rich oak pulpit, also by Ship. The church is covered with lead. The outlay is about £1,500.

The *Bristol Times* states that Mr. D. G. Rosetti is executing for Llandff Cathedral an altar-piece, a triptych. In the centre compartment is the Virgin, with her new-born infant in the manger. A kneeling angel presents a kneeling king and a kneeling shepherd, a ring of angels looking on the manger from the outside. On the left side is the youthful David preparing to fight Goliath; on the right, David in manhood, and a king, in the costume of a Mediæval knight, playing his harp. The whole triptych measures about five feet high by nine feet long. The restoration of the edifice is progressing, and the dean and chapter have resolved to purchase a powerful organ, at a cost of £900.

West Rownton Church, near Northallerton, which possesses a fine Norman chancel arch and Norman doorway, has been restored under the superintendence of Mr. Pritchett, architect, and was re-opened by the Dean of York.

The intended cathedral, at Lille, France, has made but small progress; a portion of the crypt has been completed, and an altar placed in one of the recesses, where Divine service is performed. The piers to support the superstructure are of brick, with stone quoins. Above a few of the clustered columns have been carried to the height of 10ft. The large church of St. Maurice is undergoing a complete repair, executed with care, of the original decorative portion. The Museum is being improved, and a new gallery constructed for the modern pictures. The Wicar Museum of ancient drawings is well arranged, and consists of 1,435 numbers, all framed. The drawings from the sketch-book of Michelangelo are the great feature of the collection. They are in number 198, and, being on both sides of the leaves, are framed between sheets of glass. There is an entirely autograph letter of Francis I., addressed to Michelangelo, expressing his desire to possess some of his sculptures. As his Royal Highness the Prince Consort has sent Mr. Bingham to photograph these drawings, of such high interest to architects, it may be hoped it is for the object of their being circulated among the profession. The Museum also possesses sixty-seven drawings by the divine Raffaele, some of the highest beauty.

The tower of the Hotel de Ville, Brussels, has been restored to the base, and all the vacant niches filled with statues. A scaffolding now encloses a portion of the eastern wing for a similar purpose. In consequence of the abolition of the *octroi*, all the gates have been taken away, and the ditch with the dwarf wall removed entirely where the ground is level to permit its being done. Excepting private houses there is nothing being done of architectural character, and these are mostly bare of anything decorative.

Another stained glass window has been put up in the Abbey Church of Ramsey. It is the east window of the south-east side chapel. The subject, the Epiphany, was chosen for it, because the birthday of the person in whose memory it is put up fell on that festival, January 6. At the bottom of the window, in the glass, is this inscription:—"To the glory of God, and the beloved memory of Elizabeth Painter, who was for 55 years a friend and servant in the family of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Noel. She died December 15, 1859." The window is given by Mrs. Noel and Miss Caroline Noel, with other members and friends of the family.

The painted window in the chancel of Shipley church has just been completed by filling up the seven vacant lower compartments. There are now placed under fretted Gothic canopies full-length figures of our Saviour, St. John, St. Peter, St. James, St. Thomas, St. Andrew, St. James the Less, and (those now added) St. Matthias, St. Simon, St. Philip, St. Paul, St. Bartholomew, St. Jude, and St. Barnabas,

the whole surmounted with the figures of the four Evangelists. Besides, nine smaller spaces are filled with scenes from our Lord's history, namely, the Annunciation, Nativity, Presentation in the Temple, Disputing with the Doctors, the Crucifixion, Entombment, Resurrection, and Ascension. There are in the smaller lights in the upper portion of the window various devices represented.

The large wheel window in the new church at Rugby has lately been filled with stained glass with subjects showing parables of our Saviour, viz., the Good Samaritan, Good Shepherd, Prodigal Son, Labourers in the Vineyard, Lost Sheep, Marriage Feast, Dives and Lazarus; as also Angels bearing scrolls.

Three windows have just been fixed in Upton Church, Leamington Priors with the following subjects:—one three-light window, Christ Blessing Little Children, and the Acts of Charity in four subjects; one two-light window, Raising the Widow's Son, Healing the Sick; one single light, of the Ascension.

St. Mary's Church, Stamford, will be re-opened next week, on the completion of the works. The present restoration has been confined to the chancel, and consists of a new panelled roof, a handsome alabaster reredos, east window, south window, &c. Each window will be filled with stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. When the Rev. G. A. Poole described this church in September last, on the occasion of the visit of the Architectural Society, he said the chancel was of a style (Decorated) which commenced in the reign of Edward I., an assertion that was not unanimously adopted by his hearers. But whatever doubts may then have been entertained as to the date of this part of the church they were removed in preparing for the present restoration, the removal of the roof showing an ornament that was introduced into the transitional Norman and Early English work, and which was not adopted by the fourteenth century architects.

The new Congregational Church, at Ealing, a pretty village in Middlesex, was opened on Wednesday last, when special opening services took place. Both in the morning and evening the audiences were numerous, and much satisfaction was expressed by all at the neat and elegant appearance of the structure. The old Congregational Church, situated in the Grove, Ealing, which provided accommodation for only 300 persons, being found far too small for a rapidly increasing congregation, it was resolved some time ago to build a larger and more commodious chapel. Steps were immediately taken to carry out the object, and contributions flowed in freely from the members of the congregation and their friends. The foundation-stone of the new chapel, which is situated on Ealing-green, was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Mayor Wile, on the 3rd of November, 1859. The old chapel in the Grove, which the new building replaces, has been sold, and it is to become a district school, the proceeds of the sale being added to the voluntary subscription fund of the new place of worship. The new chapel, which has a Gothic character, is seated to accommodate seven hundred persons. Free sittings are provided for two hundred people. All the pews are open ones, are 3ft. wide, and are so arranged as to provide for each worshipper, sitting-room, 20in. in length. The front entrance is composed of three doors, which lead to a large lobby, in which are the staircases leading to the galleries. The front of the structure is made of ragstone with Bath stone dressings. The interior of the building is so constructed as to give the idea of there being present, three roofs. The centre roof, which is an ornamented open timber one, is carried upon columns of cast-iron, connected by iron ribs or arches. The side and end galleries are carried upon iron girders with open iron panels. The front window overlooking the green, is very chaste and elegantly decorated. The side windows are plain lancets of cast-iron, but the window at the east end of the structure is a circular one, highly ornamented by stained glass. The pulpit is a pedestal one, having an entrance from a lecture-room by a flight of stairs. In the gallery at the west end of the building is one of Evan's patent English harmoniums. The chapel, which is 75ft. long, 40ft. wide, and 42ft. from the floor to the centre roof, is warmed by a hot-air apparatus of a simple, yet very effective character, and is lighted chiefly by a centre corona. Immediately adjoining the east end of the building is a large room, 40ft. by 20ft., which is intended

for weekly evening services, meetings of the congregation, and the delivery of lectures, &c., and close to that room is the minister's vestry, which is fitted up with every convenience. On the south side of the chapel, and close to it, stands the minister's house, constructed of ragstone with Bath dressings. It consists of three stories besides the basement, and has thirteen rooms, replete with every accommodation. The chapel is erected on a piece of ground which has been leased for 1,000 years, and it is not unworthy of remark that this piece of ground is said to have been the site of the house of the eminent Dr. John Owen, the Nonconformist divine. The cost of the chapel was £3,350, and of the minister's house £1,150.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE PRACTICE OF FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY.

Although I am not about to ask a question, yet I shall be glad if you can find me space for the following extraordinary note—I call it extraordinary because we are not often so reminded of what can be done by the practice of those virtues which we, as Masons, regard as the most sublime: I mean Faith, Hope, and Charity. Whether the worthy disciples of these virtues (Mr. Muller) is a brother Mason or not I cannot tell, but of this I am certain, he is nobly carrying out those duties which Masons believe to be their special mission. On this account, then, and in the hope that some of our Craft will put forward their hand to help such a noble, pious, and truly Masonic work, I send you the following, which I cut out of a local newspaper:—

MR. MULLER'S WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS AT BRISTOL.—*The Western Daily Express* gives an interesting account of Mr. Muller's Orphan Houses at Ashley Down, Bristol:—"It is now twenty-four years since this humble stranger, whose name is a household word, came to our city as the orphans' friend and advocate. Small enough were the beginnings, but, as he himself tells us, often and fervently he relied upon a Source that never fails those who rightly seek it for right objects. When we find him providing for 300 orphans, we are surprised at his success, while he himself thinks it small, and boldly invites 700 to a new and larger structure. Now he is actually building accommodation to take as many as 1150! This will cost £23,000, and an additional annual expense of about £5200 more for the support of these 450 additional orphans. Mr. Muller's balance-sheet of the building fund shows that he has £21,282 on hand. Every day brings him fresh supplies. 'I look,' he says, 'with peace and comfort to the coming year, though I have reason to believe that its expenses will be far greater still, and that £25,000 will be required to carry me through it.' This will be readily believed when we add his summary of the 3,542 donations to the orphans entered in his account books. There were, he tells us, 1494 under 5s., 560 above 5s. and not exceeding 10s., 614 above 10s. and not exceeding £1, 288 above £1 and not exceeding £2, 411 above £2 and not exceeding £5, 93 above £5 and not exceeding £10, 49 above £10 and not exceeding £20, 10 above £20 and under £50, 11 of £50, 1 of £59 10s. 9d., 1 of £62 17s., 1 of £89 4s., 1 of £96 12s. 3d., 5 of £100, 2 of £500, and one of £1500. The balance-sheet of expenses is even more wonderful. It begins with a credit in hand of £7461, and ends with a total income of £17,058. The current expenses have been £7699, and there is a balance to begin the year of no less than £9358! Besides the orphans, Mr. Muller has four other objects—schools, missionaries, Scripture circulation, &c.—for which an income of £10,010 was received during the year, and a balance remained of £2392. The grand total is £75,181, and of balances (cash in hand) the sum is £33,033. This money comes from all parts of Europe, America, and the British colonies. Much of it is in small sums under 5s. each, and a considerable amount is in pictures, jewellery, articles of clothing, &c. By the sale of the latter articles £656 has been realised for the year, and £5621 since the beginning. Very large sums, however, are continually arriving—as one of £3000 "left entirely at my own disposal," another of £2700, another of £1500, several of £100 and £50. A Dutch Baroness sends £85 13s. 1d.; and a contributor is mentioned who gives an Australian debenture bond of £100 stock. Here is Mr. Muller's own statement:—"Some individuals send donations week after week, others put by for every order or for every payment they receive in business and send the amount from time to time. One Christian gentleman has now for about eight years sent me £5 each month. Another donor, though with an income of only about £100 a year, has for about six years past given me nearly one-half of it. A baker in Worcestershire sends me one penny for each

sack of flour he bakes. Another donor sends me the fifth part of all he receives, which sometimes has amounted to £7, £9, yea £14 or more per month. Another individual has recently begun to send me week after week the tenth part of his business profits; and many persons in business, and professional persons, send me donations as the Lord is pleased to prosper them. There are a few who have helped me, without interruption, to a greater or less degree, for twenty-six years in this work; but by far the greater number of donors have been raised up during the last ten years."

A WESTERN BROTHER.

REMNANTS OF OLD MASONIC PROOFS.

I was once subjected to some curious questions, which, never having heard before, I was unable to answer, when applying to be admitted to a strange lodge. They were * * *. Can you give me any information about them?—W. A. R. *Southampton*.—[Knowing "W. A. R." and his handwriting, we should have no objection to answer his query, but we have made it a rule not to do so any more, as the correspondence entailed upon us through one reply became a tax upon our time. "W. A. R." must also be sure that we could not print the questions, hence the mutilated state of his query as above. However, if he is in town shortly we are sure to meet, and then will tell him what he desires to know. If not, enquire of Bro. Banister, Prov. G. Tyler and Tyler of the Phoenix Lodge, Portsmouth (No. 319), he can, and no doubt will, give every information.]

LEICESTER FREEMASONS' HALL.

The following is the criticism of Mr. Frederick T. Mott on the above building in his very interesting *Guide* quoted in last week's number:—"The Masonic Hall in Hallford Street has a few pretty details, but here also there is no design. The front is badly proportioned and displeasing."—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Where shall I find any proof that the old Knights Templar were Freemasons?—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

Fine Arts.

"THE PRESENTATION OF CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE."

A new picture, embracing the above subject, is on view for a short time longer at Messrs. Betjemann and Sons, 28, Oxford Street. This surprising work of art is the first picture exhibited by Mr. Robert Dowling, the artist, and its beauty, as well as the circumstances of the painter's adoption of the profession, render it no common work. Mr. Dowling is a native of England, but left these shores some years ago, when a child, with his father, and resided in Australia, where he was destined, for a time at least, to devote himself to trade. Genius, however, triumphs over such difficulties, and Mr. Dowling commenced the study of nature in the wilds of Australia. First he sketched the scenery, then the aborigines, and, lastly, earned no inconsiderable fame as a successful portrait painter. Still he yearned to be a great painter, to represent an epic on canvas; and, in pursuit of this laudable ambition, returned to England about three years since, and applying himself to hard study, has burst upon the world as a painter of no ordinary calibre. The picture of "The Presentation of Christ in the Temple" is one destined to achieve for its producer a lasting reputation, and a name in the annals of art. The event delineated is that passage of Holy Scripture in the 2nd chapter of St. Luke, in which Simeon is in the Temple, when the parents of the infant Jesus bring him to be presented to the priests. Simeon, a holy man, having been promised of God that he should not die until he had seen the Messiah, is represented with the child Jesus in one arm, while the other is uplifted blessing the parents, and he is pouring out the prophetic thanksgiving by saying "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," &c. This figure alone, for holy, calm resignation, is enough to stamp a man as a great painter, but there is beside him the Virgin Mary, listening to his wondrous words with all the hope, fear, and maternal solicitude of the most anxious parent. Her countenance is one of extreme beauty, but in which the contending thoughts are nicely

balanced and portrayed. Joseph, too, a splendid specimen of man, is standing close by. He is listening respectfully to the prophet, and bears in his hand the offering for the purification, as commanded by the Israelitish law. Ana, the prophetess, an old woman of fourscore years, is at the bottom of the steps in the foreground; and here, again, Mr. Dowling's ready pencil has given creation to a pure and holy face: beautiful in her age. There is a Greek youth, with all the superciliousness of his race—an epicurean, doubting all but his own philosophy, and looking immeasurably superior to the words of the prophet. A splendid Nubian is also amongst the group, on the left, which is completed by a lame beggar and a woman with a bottle of water. To the right of the picture are two females, whose envious glances betray their discontent at the honour which Mary is receiving in hearing her child pronounced to be the long expected Messiah, while behind the principal group are the heads of a Pharisee and Saducee, whose faces are fine studies of scepticism and voluptuousness. In this painting there is ease and nature in the groups. The drawing is perfect; the colour brilliant, but harmoniously subdued. Every countenance has a distinguishing characteristic, and the principal figures are of rare beauty, but not too handsome to be real. The drapery is something marvellous; its texture, fabric, and folds, are perfect. We have seen many modern scriptural pieces in our time, but none that equals this production; and we are constrained to admit that an artist, almost unknown to the world, has succeeded in painting a picture which will rank as one of the most remarkable productions of the early portion of the nineteenth century.

Literature.

REVIEWS.

The Statute Book for England. Collection of Public Statutes relating to the General Law of England passed by the Seventeenth Parliament of the United Kingdom (20 & 21 Vict., Sess. 1, 1859), as amended to close of Sess. 2, 1859; with Explanatory Preface, &c. Edited by JAMES BIGG. London: Simpkin and Marshall; Waterlow and Sons; P. S. King. 1859.

It is the pride and boast of an Englishman that he lives in a land governed by laws which defend the freeman's rights and protects his property more perfectly than any other system which the world has ever seen. It is also a source of gratification to him to reflect upon the respect in which the law is held by all classes, the impartiality of its provisions, and the admirable way in which it is administered. *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari* is a sentiment which we have all admired; and yet there comes upon us at times an uneasy consciousness that the sentiment will not altogether bear dissection at the present day. Is it not possible to have "too much of a good thing?" is a very natural reflection in the mind of any one who has had occasion to pass an hour or two in the well-furnished library of one of our legal pundits, with leisure to examine its contents. And, if he consults the man of law himself, it is beyond doubt that the adept in the mysteries of Themis will inform him that the statutes "at large" (most appropriately so termed) are perhaps the most striking illustration in existence of the trite remark "a great book is a great evil." The principles upon which the law of England is founded are, doubtless, the noblest and wisest that the intelligence of man has yet conceived; but the machinery for bringing those principles into operation has become so ponderous and so complicated, that it is evident to the minds of all who have given any serious thought to the subject that the period has at length arrived when "Reform it altogether" must be an edict no longer withheld.

Many changes have been made during the present century, both in civil and criminal procedure—originated by such master-minds as Romilly, Brougham, and other ornaments of their country and their profession—which have swept away numerous statutes repulsive to the growing philanthropy of the age. The advance in civilisation, manu-

factures, and commerce, however, at the present day appear to necessitate new provisions with almost every fresh parliament, the enactments of one year frequently repealing or modifying those of its almost immediate predecessors. The consequence appears to be that we are increasing the body of our general law to such an extent, and at such a rapid rate that it is almost impossible for the most able practitioners to keep pace with it. As for any ordinary citizen, who has not devoted a lifetime to the pursuit, becoming acquainted with the code which governs his liberty and his property, that is, of course, impossible; yet this is not so in other countries, and it is a disgrace to Britain that such should be the case here. Let us hope that many years may not elapse before this reproach is removed.

The various ministers of the present century have long felt the necessity of doing something to remedy this monstrous evil; and for twenty-three years (from 1835 to 1857) several commissions have been appointed to devise some means of reducing to a digest the mass of our statute law. The labours of the commissioners were most handsomely remunerated; and there is no doubt that the investigation was laborious and minute. Yet, for some reason, though consolidative statutes have, from time to time, been proposed by the commissions, none have yet been adopted by Parliament. The last Statute Law Commission ceased to exist in 1857, and the impression left upon the public mind was clearly that the difficulties in their way were so great as to be insurmountable, or that there was a lamentable want of efficiency in some of the members. That the former of these hypotheses is incorrect. Mr. James Bigg, the editor of the valuable compilation before us, has endeavoured to show. Indeed, if the plan laid down by him be carried out, we may hope to see that which commissions have failed in successfully effected by one energetic and laborious editor assisted by a regiment of well-selected assistant clerks. Mr. Bigg's plan is to subject the acts of each session to a strict examination, and to classify them under twelve heads. Of some classes he reprints the statutes in full, but of the rest gives the mere titles, accompanied by a brief summary of their contents. Should any section which has been printed in full among the acts of one year be repealed by some enactment of a subsequent year, then, on the occasion of any reprint of the "Statute Book for England" for that year, the repealed section will be printed in italics, with a marginal reference to the latter repealing clause. To prevent the elder volumes of the series becoming diminished in their utility to the original purchasers, a supplementary part will be annually published with each new volume, containing the *corrected pages* of the statute printed in the former volumes which have undergone alteration by later enactments. The owner will, therefore, tear out the leaves of which the contents have been altered by a later course of legislature, and set in the place of them those furnished in the supplement, thus obviating correction upon correction: "An act to amend an act, &c."

The present issue commences only with 1857; but let us not despair. Mr. Bigg gives us hopes that in eight years it would be possible to complete the "Statute Book of England," and that he could extend the work so as to embrace all the existing statutes passed by the Parliaments of England and Great Britain in about three years more. Mr. Bigg's proposals, we believe, are still before Government. He boldly asserts that he can, to a great extent, remedy the evil which has been left almost untouched by the Statute Law Commissioners; and we trust that the law officers of the Crown will give his plans their most serious consideration.

Mr. Bigg, in his preface, informs us that he has been unjustly opposed, because, in the first place, he is not a barrister: and, again, because his plan would interfere with the monopoly of the Queen's printers. The former objection he disposes of by the opinions he has received in his favour from no less important members of the bar of England than Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and Sir Richard Bethell. The patent of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode (who, by the way, are no more barristers than himself) is, he maintains, contrary to the law of this country. Every subject of the realm is bound to know the whole contents of the statute book; and Mr.

Bigg very fairly demands to have his proposition for facilitating that knowledge examined. He asks: "Will the plan of composition in my volumes render the statute book more intelligible? And will my arrangements for their publication make the statutes more accessible to the public?" If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, he trusts that the Queen's Government and the legislature will decide to accept his proposal.

We cannot more appropriately close this notice than by a short quotation from the book itself, which sums up the case in a few expressive sentences. Mr. Bigg says:—

"The defects of the existing Statute Book are well known. In the official memorandum before referred to, the Statute Book is described by the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas as 'practically a SEALED BOOK' and a 'MIGHTY GRIEVANCE.' One of the highest legal authorities, a member of the Statute Law Commission, has written to the Editor as follows: "I am disposed to afford every encouragement to any effort which holds out a hope of in any way mitigating THIS GREAT AND DISGRACEFUL EVIL;" and on the 31st March last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while addressing the House of Commons on behalf of Government, is reported to have used these words: "We have endeavoured to introduce measures which would make Law Reform not merely a MOCKERY AND A BY-WORD." In any attempt, honestly made, to remedy the defects thus referred to, even failure through unforeseen difficulties would be no disgrace; but the best evidence that the Editor has faith in the practicability of his plan, will be found in the fact that the proposal submitted to Government contains a condition that no payment shall be made to him otherwise than on account of such parts of the work as shall from time to time be actually completed."

With the manly tone and the well-grounded confidence of our editor we cannot but sympathise; and, in bidding him farewell, he has our sincere wishes for the success which his laborious energy so well deserves.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. Charles Knight has laboured for five years past on the "Popular History of England," and has brought it down to 1793, with only three slight breaks in his original proposal as to times of publication, and with no break at all as to continuity of style and substance. At this point he claims from his readers an indulgence which will be readily conceded to him, as it will tend even more to the readers' interest than to his own ease. In future he wishes to suspend the monthly issue—so as to gain time for closer thought and more extensive research. He promises, however, that the work shall be completed in the course of next year.

The *Glasgow Herald* states that at the meeting of Council of the Social Science Association, Mr. William Burns, writer, intimated that a gentleman in Glasgow had offered three prizes of £200, £100, and £50, respectively, for the three essays of most merit on the best means of promoting the elevation of the working classes. This gentleman, Mr. Burns stated, had also offered to print 10,000 copies of the essay gaining the first prize at his own expense.

We hear of the approaching publication of the autobiography and letters of Mrs. Piozzi, well known to the readers of Boswell's Johnson.

Count de Montalambert's new work, "Les Moines d'Occident," having been published at Paris, we may soon expect the appearance of an authorised English translation.

A translation of Wieland's caustic "Abderites" is announced from the pen of the Rev. Henry Christmas, who will add an original investigation into philosophical romance from the time of Plato to that of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

A "Book about Doctors" is in preparation by Mr. J. Cordy Jeaffreson, the novelist.

The admirers of those remarkable tales, "Doctor Antonio" and "Lorenzo Benoni," will learn with pleasure that a new novel by Signor Ruffini, who, though a foreigner, has notably distinguished himself as a writer of striking English fiction, is nearly ready.

A very valuable contribution to the history of the abortive Reformation in Italy during the sixteenth century is, we understand,

in preparation by Mrs. M. Young, a lady long resident in Italy, and thoroughly versed in its history. Her work, which is nearly ready for publication, will be entitled "The Life and Times of Aonio Paleario, or a History of the Italian Reformers in the sixteenth century; illustrated by original letters and inedited documents." Paleario, although not so famous as Savonarola, was a remarkable man, a victim of the Inquisition, and a foremost martyr of the Italian reformation.

Mr. Horace Mayhew has returned from a pleasure trip to Canada and the United States, and the reading world will probably have the results of his impressions in the shape of a book.

It has been arranged that the fund raised for the benefit of Mrs. Thomson, daughter of the poet Burns, should be invested so that she may receive £15 half-yearly.

New currency is being given to a rumour, which dates from the death of Lord Macaulay, leaving his history unfinished, that Mr. Thackeray has in contemplation a *magnum opus*—a history of that Anna Augusta whom Dr. Johnson remembered as a "stately lady in black velvet and diamonds," and who touched him for the evil.

A Rev. John Marshall (according to a Scotch paper) states that the late Mr. Hill of the *Dundee Courier* informed him that Lord Brougham was the author of the famous article in the *Edinburgh Review* on Byron's "Hours of Idleness," as he saw the manuscript in the printing office in Edinburgh where the *Review* was set up.

The natural history of Liverpool and its vicinity has for some years occupied the attention of several members of the Philosophical Society of that town, and monographs of the fauna and flora have been compiled by Dr. Dickinson, the Rev. Mr. Higgins, and Messrs. Hartnup, Byerley, and Marrat, and printed as appendices to the annual volume of the Society's proceedings. The one lately issued contains the hepaticæ and lichens. An honourable example is thus set to other great towns.

An attempt is being made to revive the discussion as to the authorship of *Adam Bede*, and the claims of Mr. Liggins, of Nuneaton are again being put forward. The grounds for the claim are that Mr. Liggins was known to be writing a series of stories such as were published as *Scenes of Clerical Life*; that the adventures of the heroine of *Janel's Repentance* actually occurred in the town where Mr. Liggins is resident; that the so called "George Eliot," though denying Liggins's authorship, never denied his acquaintance; and that Liggins himself, though so prominently alluded to, has avoided any public statement.

The first volume (says a Cape of Good Hope contemporary) of the "*Flora Capensis*," by Dr. Harvey and Dr. Souder, has been placed for inspection in the Public Library. It is a portly book, of 546 pages, clearly printed, and neatly got up. The authors, in their preface, announce that the whole work will extend over, probably, five volumes, which can scarcely be expected to be completed in less than ten years. They express their gratitude very warmly to the Colonial Parliament for the pecuniary aid it has granted for carrying on the undertaking; as well as to the governor, Sir George Grey, for "the fostering patronage to which the work owes mainly its existence." They express themselves similarly indebted to their colonial friends who have so liberally furnished them with botanical specimens. The work altogether will be of priceless value to the South African botanist; as indeed it will ultimately be of vast importance to the colonial public generally.

While the kingdom of Italy, which, though yet unknown to diplomacy, is shaping itself and Naples at Turin, Mr. Wyld has published a new map of that kingdom. This map shows the theatre of the present war, with the most recent changes of territorial line, and will interest all readers of newspapers and telegrams.

The only additions made to the National Portrait Gallery during the recess are, an excellent portrait of Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; the "little beagle" of James the First; and a very curious full-length

of the "British Solomon" seated in the robes of the Garter. The gallery will in future be open to the public without tickets.

The second and third volumes of the collected edition of Schelling's works have made their appearance; and amid the crowds of German almanacks a welcome will be extended to the "Volks-Kalender" for 1861, of Berthold Auerbach, a deserved favorite in this country, and whose volume for the new year contains illustrations by Kaulback.

A catalogue is being made, by authority, of all the objects of art in the numerous French museums and palaces. The number already reached amounts to 40,000. A second catalogue is to follow of the paintings and sculptures in the public buildings of France—churches, convents, hospitals, town-halls, &c.

A movement is set on foot to repair the stone of the Wallace Monument at Wallacestone, says the *Falkirk Herald*, and make such improvements as shall make it worthy of the hero to whose memory it was erected some fifty years ago. Upon the elevated spot where the stone already stands, it is supposed that the brave patriot took up his position and surveyed the two armies entrenched previous to the battle of Falkirk. The words "Ilic stetit 22nd July, 1298," are inscribed on the tablet.

A subscription for the publication of photographs from Alfred Rethel's historical pictures has been for some time on foot, as we are informed, for the benefit of his widow. It is needless for us to say how magnificent his works are. He was one of the soundest and best painters of the modern German school.

On Monday week was placed in Kensal Green Cemetery a Gothic memorial cross, designed by Mr. Thomas Woolner, in a style which is both novel and beautiful.

Mr. Redgrave stated to the Committee on the South Kensington Museum, that Mr. Smith, of Lisle-street, he was informed, intends ultimately to present to the Gallery of British Art a beautiful collection of water-colour drawings, his property.

Mr. C. Minton Campbell (Minton & Co.) has suggested to the Department of Science, the excellent idea of establishing Art-scholarships for meritorious students in the provincial schools, to enable them to come up to London, and study at the South Kensington Museum for one month. He thinks the amount of £10 would suffice for this purpose.

Among the multitude of miscellaneous monumental memorials, says the *Critic*, which of late have sprung up in Europe, a somewhat bizarre one is that which was "uncovered" by the King of Sweden and Norway on August 29, in honour of Charles XII. It is erected on the spot where, it is conjectured, the royal enthusiast fell, near Frederiksbald; and is "in the shape of" a Gothic tower, four-gabled, and with an octagonal spire and cross. This stone toy attains, by the help of three steps, the elevation of 34 ft.

The proposition of the Russian Government to found a Russian Hostel at Cambridge has been hailed by the Rev. Dr. Wolff, the celebrated Vicar of Ile Brewers, in the following letter to his friend, the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, now in America.

MY DEAR WILLIAMS,—God's holy name be praised that the Government of Russia has set such a glorious example to the rest of the Eastern Churches by determining to lay the foundation of a Russian hostel in Cambridge; and I have not the slightest doubt that the Catholikos of Etsh-Miazin will follow the example and execute the wish expressed to me by the Catholikos Ephrem in 1825 I shall also give to the above hostel—1st, "The History of the by sending a bishop of the Armenian Church, with a number of the Armenian youths, to England, to be educated in Cambridge. Now, as you, my dear Williams, have so energetically carried out my proposal of assisting the Oriental Churches, by establishing such hostels at Cambridge, and as I was the prime mover of the plan, I feel it my duty to communicate to you that I also wish to be the first contributor to the establishment of a splendid library in connection with this Russian hostel. I therefore beg you to give the bust of my person, made at the expense of the late Right Hon. Hookham Frere, and presented to me, which is now already deposited in your rooms, as a present to the said hostel. Secondly,

Religion of Jesus Christ," in 32 volumes, written by Friedrich Leopold, Count of Stolberg; 2ndly, Dr. August Neander's writings; 3rdly, the writings of Dr. Hengstenberg; 4thly, the writings of Bishops Bull and Andrewes; 5thly, the sermons of the Metropolitan Philaret, translated into French by Stourza; 6thly, "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis; 7thly, the writings of Shakespeare; 8thly, the dramatic writings of Auguste Wilhelm and Friedrich Schlegel; 9thly, the writings of Machiavelli. Thus the Eastern Churches will have a slight proof of the love of one of the Jewish nation who has learnt by the grace of God to worship the Lord Jesus Christ, and to love Him in His members, the Holy Church Catholic, and to prefer the advancement of His kingdom to every self-interest—Joseph Wolff, L.L.D., D.D., Vicar of Ile Brewers, near Taunton, now on a visit to his friend, the Rev. Robert Miles.—Yours affectionately, JOSEPH WOLFF, L.L.D., D.D.

Poetry.

THE LODGE SONG.

WRITTEN FOR THE BELGRAVE (No. 105,) BY DIAGORAS.

What a cheerful lodge this world might be,
If all would work together;
And practise faith and charity,
At all times to each other.
And help distress, in prudent bounds,
And never make a sad heart sadder;
But, remember three grand rounds,
That are in a certain ladder.

We Masons hold this maxim true;
That all are equal—peer and peasant—
If worthy men, and Masons too,
Thence are our meetings always pleasant.
Though some are born to wealth and fame,
To noble or exalted station,
Yet each may carve a deathless name,
By the force of education.

Act to each man as a Brother,
Let no hasty words be spoken;
But let all angry feelings smother,
When you meet with sign or token.
For sharing in each other's care,
Makes life's road more smooth to travel,
While we act upon the square,
At the sounding of the common-gavel,

INNOCENTIA SECURUS.

Oh come again with me my love
And wander by the sea,
To realize again past joys
If but in memory.
And climb the high and grassy cliff
Or frolic on the sand;
Go sauntering thro' the country lanes
Little children hand in hand.

Lean o'er the vessels side, sweetheart,
The spray from off the sea
Sparkles like gems upon thy brow,
A diadem for thee.
Or down Denaere's leafy glades
Call simple wild flowers there,
And garland them around thy form,
A May Queen passing fair.

Or thro' the happy valley rove
And gossip as we stray,
Singing your simple little songs
In love's confiding way.
The sunbeams thro' the clustering leaves
Come down in showers there,
To light my darlings loving eyes,
And nestle in her hair.

'Tis something to remember, love,
For me in coming days,
Of the little maid that trusted so,
And all her winning ways.
'Tis joyful to remember, dear,
Those days beside the sea,
When you wandered in all happiness
And innocence with me.

E. L. DALTON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

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

SIR AND BROTHER.—The contemplated withdrawal of Bro. Farnfield from the office of Secretary to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged and Decayed Freemasons and their Widows, or his resignation of the clerkship in the Grand Secretary's office, which he likewise holds—for rumour is undecided as to which appointment is to be given up—affords a convenient moment for passing under review, not only the future amount of salary to be paid to his successor, but also the remuneration now paid by the Grand Lodge, and by the several Masonic Charities to their respective secretaries and clerks.

Assuming, however, in the first place, that Bro Farnfield resigns the office of Secretary to the Benevolent Institution, I think it will be incumbent on the committee, in selecting a person as his successor, to fix the salary at as low a figure as will be consistent with ensuring the services of a man of education and good character, and one whose antecedents will bear the strictest scrutiny. Many brethren are already candidates, and some canvassing has taken place. This ought not to be. The minds of the committee ought to be free from every species of outward pressure, whether it be of friends or opponents of those who are in the field. Let the fittest man have it—fittest I mean by age, education, ability, and character. From the peculiar nature of our institutions we cannot avail ourselves of the services of youths at almost nominal salaries, as is not unfrequently done by public companies, joint stock banks, &c. As we must therefore have a man of mature age, we must pay more than other institutions.

In considering, however, the amount of salary to be paid, we are bound to have regard to the finances of the Institution and to the increased demand that may be made upon them when the change takes place. First there will be, or there ought to be, either a donation or a pension to Brother Farnfield. Next there will be the expense of an office, with fire, lights, furniture, stationery, &c. No doubt these latter charges, or some of them, will be decreased when the Grand Lodge shall erect buildings on the waste ground in Queen's Place which was purchased a year or two ago, and which at present makes no return whatever for the money expended in the purchase. And, lastly, there will be the salary to be paid to the next secretary. Let us reduce these charges to figures:—

1st. A gratuity to Bro. Farnfield, who has held the office from the time of the fusion of the Old Man's Asylum into the present Benevolent Institution. A service of some eighteen years faithfully discharged merits a recompense. The amount must necessarily be regulated by the amount of funds available for the payment. To grant an annuity of £30 a year for life cannot be thought too high a remuneration. It represents the interest arising from £1000 stock in the Government Funds. It could at the outside only decrease the number of the annuitants by one in each year till the pension falls in. Instead, however, of an annuity, it may be deemed advisable to give the value of such annuity in money, and that may be estimated at something like £500.

In the second place, we have to consider the probable expense of an office, its furniture, fuel, lighting, &c. It will not be prudent to estimate this at less than £50 a year, this sum thus expended will exclude two more annuitants each year, while the charges are increased.

Lastly, we come to the salary to be paid to the new Secretary. Now taking into consideration the rapid growth of the Institution, increasing as it does year by year, with every prospect of still further increase, and no probability of any revulsion; and seeing moreover that a very considerable portion of the time of even an active man of business habits must be spent in the discharge of the duties, I see no possibility of reducing the salary below what it is at present, viz. £120. To avoid, however, henceforth any appeals for startling increases either by way of donations or annual gratuities, or by whatever name the increase may be called, I think it will be desirable for the committee to consider how, when, and to what amount the salary of the Secretary may be raised.

The most convenient, and, I think, the most just way is, by an annual increase small in amount, so as not to press heavily on the funds of the Institution, but at the same time, sufficient to ensure and retain the services of an able man. I will illustrate my meaning thus:—A is selected from the competitors by the Committee and appointed with the salary paid to the Secretary. At the end of the second or probably the third year let the salary be augmented by £3, and let this sum be yearly added till it reaches £200. Fix that as the maximum. Pass a law at a general meeting of the whole body, and get that law confirmed by the Grand Lodge, limiting the

amount of salary as just stated, and then, allow of no motions for grants, donations, gratuities, or by whatever name increase of pay may be called, and thus do away entirely with the unseemly steps that have of late years been taken to vote away public money to private friends.

For one moment we will cast a glance forwards, and assume that we have reached the year, 1880. What will be the drain upon the funds of the Institution for its office expenses. First there will be the pension to Bro. Farnfield, £30; next the salary of his successor, about £170; and lastly, office expenses (if these are not lessened by the liberality of Grand Lodge) £50; making a total of £250. Surely there will be no difficulty in raising this sum without excluding one old man, or one widow of a Mason, from the benefits of the Institution. I have hitherto been examining only one side of the question. I will now say a word or two on the other contingency.

Should Bro. Farnfield elect to retain the office of Secretary, and surrender the clerkship in the Grand Secretary's office, many difficulties will be obviated, but an immediate increase to his present salary ought to be made to the full amount recently proposed. The Grand Lodge is able to be liberal to those who have served the Craft long and faithfully. The amount of pension must of course be fixed by the Grand Lodge, but after more than 30 years service brethren could not grudge bestowing as a pension, the full pay of the office divested of course of the annual gratuity that has been added to it for some years. The Grand Lodge funds would suffer no diminution, the extra pay called the gratuity, would suffice to pay a fresh clerk. I will again make use of figures. At present, Bro. Farnfield receives from the Grand Lodge, a salary of £150 a year. He also receives a gratuity of £150 a year. Should he retire I would propose that he retain the salary, and that the gratuity be appropriated to the payment of his successor.

I had intended to make some remarks on the salary of the Grand Secretary, and his clerks generally; as well as the salaries of the Secretaries of the other Masonic charities, but I have already trespassed so largely on your space, that I must defer what I have to say thereon to a further occasion.

I beg to remain, yours fraternally,

October 3, 1860.

P.M.

DESTRUCTION OF ITALIAN FRESCOES.—In a speech at a recent meeting of the Arundel Society, Mr. Layard said—"that the destruction that is going on amongst the ancient frescoes of Italy is really awful. Holes are knocked through them for doors, nails driven in them to hang garments on," in addition to the ordinary progress of Time's decay and routine of accidents to which all things are liable; to say nothing of that mischief of mischiefs called "restoration," the great enemy of old masters. In speaking of the risks to which the Early Italian Frescoes are exposed, Mr. Layard stated to the society that he had noticed "barbarous names scratched upon the frescoes of Assisi and Spello; these were the names of Germans who had crossed the Alps many, many years ago, to pillage Italy. Such names he had also noticed on the frescoes of the Benedictine Library, at Perugia. He feared that the mercenary troops of his Holiness, the present Pope, made up of Germans and Swiss, would not be more careful of these works of art; but there were also mercenary painters who destroyed these works as well as mercenary soldiers. The meeting had heard something respecting the Singing Gallery at S. M. Novella, at Florence. He would mention an instance of this vandalism that had come under his notice. In the chapel of S. M. Novella is a beautiful fresco by Filippino Lippi; a scaffold was erected in front of it, on which, when he was there, were three gentlemen with pails and brushes almost of the proportion of mops. He inquired what they were about to do, and they replied, 'We are engaged to *rinfricare* (or refresh) Filippino Lippi.' There were also some fine works by Ghirlandajo in the same place; and he (Mr. Layard) had no doubt that they would also, in time, 'refresh' him. In indignation he went to the authorities, and endeavoured to persuade and argue with them to stop the work; but they were not moved at his complaints, until in desperation he threatened to write to the *Times*, a threat which, strange as it may appear, had the effect of suspending the operation of refreshing Lippi and Ghirlandajo."

A RESULT OF SLAVERY.—The unavoidable tendency of slavery everywhere is to render labour disreputable—a result superlatively wicked, since it inverts the natural order and destroys the harmony of society. Black slavery is rife in Brazil, and Brazilians shrink with something allied to horror from manual employment. In the spirit of privileged classes of other lands, they say they are not born to labour, but to command. Ask a respectable native youth of a family in low circumstances why he does not learn a trade and earn an independent living; ten to one but he will tremble with indignation, and inquire if you mean to insult him! "Work! work!" screamed one; "we have blacks to do that." Yes, hundreds and hundreds of families have one or two slaves, on whose earnings alone they live.—*Edwbank's "Life in Brazil."*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of Suffolk is to be held at Ipswich on Friday, the 19th inst.

The Grand Stewards Lodge will hold an extra public night on the 31st inst., when the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation will be worked, and the labours of the evening brought to a close by a short lecture.

A Quarterly Prov. Grand Lodge will be held at Leicester on Tuesday next, on which occasion the portrait of the Prov. G.M. Earl Howe will be presented to his lordship.

CAUTION.

The brethren are cautioned against Alfred W. Walmisley, who styles himself the sub-editor of the *Illustrated London News*, and states that he is collecting subscriptions on the behalf of a Bro. Heatherington, connected with the *Daily News*, who, through illness, is now in distress. Alfred W. Walmisley is not sub-editor of the *Illustrated London News*, or in any way connected with it. There is no person of the name of Heatherington connected with the *Daily News*, and we know that the proprietors of that paper never neglect their *employés* in times of sickness and distress. The list of subscriptions, headed by the name of Lord Pannmure, is fictitious. One Brother's name is down for £2, who gave 10s., and others are down for pounds who have not given anything. We do not see the Globe Lodge of Instruction, where a subscription was entered into on the representations of Alfred W. Walmisley, on the list. We trust the next time he shows himself at a Lodge of instruction, or any other Lodge, the brethren will know how to act.

In giving this caution, we hope the brethren will be careful not to confound A. W. with W. E. Walmisley, P. G. S. B., than whom there is not a more honourable man in the order.

If A. W. Walmisley comes in our way, we shall hand him over to the care of the Mendicity Society.

METROPOLITAN.

OLD CONCORD LODGE (No. 201).—The opening meeting of the season of this lodge took place on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, at the Freemason's Tavern, and it was very numerous attended. Bro. W. Swainston, W. M. presided; Bro. the Rev. J. Laughlin, S. W., and Chaplain; Bro. Dixon, J. W. *pro tem* (in the absence of Bro. Walters, who was unable to attend on account of indisposition.) The P. M.'s present were Bros. Maney, Kennedy, Emmens, George Gurton, and Jackson, and the following visitors:—Bro. Stuart, W. M. Frank (165), Ward, J. W., St. Andrews (281); Cronin (281); S. A. Jeff's, St. James's (211); the Rev. D. Shaboe, Yarborough (812); C. Kennedy, New Concord (1115), and H. Thompson, Domatic (206). The lodge having been opened in the three degrees, Bro. Boosey was, in a most able and impressive manner, raised to the sublime degree of M. M. Afterwards the Lodge resumed to the first degree, when Mr. C. J. Coote, Mr. Walter Daniel Cronin, and Mr. George King were severally introduced, and in due form initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry, the ceremony in the case of the latter gentleman being performed by Bro. Maney, P. M. The lodge then proceeded to consider a notice of motion, given by Bro. Kennedy, P. M. and Treasurer, and it was resolved that the initiation fee be raised to eight guineas, and the joining fee to six guineas. All Masonic business being ended, the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the cloth was drawn, the loyal and Masonic toasts were given, the W. M. enlarging upon the excellencies of the Earl of Zetland, who was most highly appreciated by the entire craft, but who nevertheless received no more honours than he justly deserved. The W. M. next gave "The Initiates," for which Bro. Cronin responded, and said that they felt highly honoured in being admitted to ancient Freemasonry, and trusted that in time they would prove worthy Brothers of that honourable Craft. The W. M. said the next toast was one which it was a peculiar pleasure for the W. M. of the Old Concord Lodge to propose, that of "The Visitors," and having enumerated them, said he would couple with the toast the name of their re-

spected Brother Shaboe. The Rev. Bro. SHABOE returned thanks for the visitors, and bore his testimony to the excellent working of the lodge. Long might their W. M. continue to rule the lodge, and when he joined the band of P. M.'s he would add another unit of wisdom to those who sat on the left side of the chair. Bro. MANEY, P. M. proposed "The health of the W. M.," and adverted to the excellent way in which he had gone through his duties after the lapse of time which had occurred, his avocations preventing him from attending any lodge of instruction in the meantime. Most ably and efficiently had he performed his duties he felt assured that he must have given satisfaction to every one who had witnessed it. The toast was enthusiastically received. The W. M. thanked their Bro. Maney for the kind manner in which he had proposed his health, and the brethren for the very cordial manner in which they had received it, but he felt that he did not deserve the compliments which had been passed upon him. Early in the recess he had joined the early closing movement, and the time so obtained he had devoted to Masonry, to enable him to go through the ceremonies, and he hoped to continue to deserve their approbation. When he joined the P. M.'s, he should be willing to render the same assistance to any of the brethren as the Past Masters had ever been willing to afford to him. The W. M. next gave "The Past Masters of the Old Concord Lodge." Bro. MANEY, P. M. returned thanks on behalf of the P. M.'s, and said that ever since he had belonged to the lodge they had done their best to promote its welfare. He should be at all times ready to render any assistance to promote the prosperity of the lodge. The W. M. said that no master could go through his business satisfactorily unless he had good servants; and he must say that if ever a master was blessed, he was, in having such excellent officers of the lodge. He proposed "the Officers of the Old Concord Lodge," coupling the toast with the name of Bro. Laughlin, S. W. and Chaplain. Bro. the Rev. J. LAUGHLIN, in responding to the toast, thanked the W. M. for the flattering terms in which he had been pleased to speak of the officers of the lodge. As to his own working, he did not deserve the eulogium which had been passed upon him. The position of their W. M. was truly an honourable one, and if he (Bro. Laughlin) should succeed to it, he only trusted he should be able to perform his duties as well as was now done by their W. M. To do better would be quite out of his power, and he should be well satisfied if he could only follow in his steps. He was anxious to do all he could for the Old Concord Lodge, and most sincerely was he attached to it. With respect to their newly initiated brethren, it would no doubt be expected that he, as Chaplain, should offer a few words to them. He was proud that evening to see, at a glance, two friends whom he had had the honour of introducing into Masonry, both of them holding a high position in his parish, and both of whom had filled the office of churchwarden. Had he not had a good opinion of them he would not have introduced them into Masonry, but at the same time it would tend to assist them, if they required it, to the performance of their civil, moral, and religious duties. In adopting Masonry they would find displayed feelings of kindness, and brotherly love, which was the distinguishing feature of real religion. He believed their newly initiated brethren had taken a good step—a step that they would never regret—and, unless they became false to a sense of the duty impressed upon them that evening, they would look for the inspiration of the G. A. O. T. U. to enable them to carry out the great principles of Masonry, and would become better men from the time they joined their ranks. All their desire was to unite themselves with worthy men and worthy men alone, who, throughout their lives had lived in godliness, and Masonry would unite them in the bonds of brotherly love, in spite of the calumnies of the outer world, who said that Masonry only consisted of feasting and banquetting. He considered that a most important occasion—one of the most important of his life, for he would never have introduced two friends into Freemasonry had he a single doubt as to its excellence. He would have kept inviolate his obligation, but he would never have gone again amongst them. Instead of that he appeared amongst them month after month, and he trusted from the bright light which Masonry had thrown upon them, that the world might be set from them a good example wherever they might go. (Loud Applause.) The W. M. next gave "Prosperity to the New Concord Lodge," coupling with it the name of Bro. Emmens, W. M. of the lodge. Bro. EMMENS, on behalf of the members of the New Concord Lodge, thanked the W. M. for making this a standing toast in the Old Concord Lodge. As an offshoot of that lodge, its success could not be doubted, for, although only established six months, and with an adjournment of three months, he had had the honour of initiating twenty-seven gentlemen into the Order. He strongly exhorted the brethren of the Old Concord Lodge to visit it, and they would find every officer perfectly capable of performing his duties. He concluded by sincerely thanking the W. M., on behalf of the brethren of the new lodge (and he was pleased to see eight or ten around him),

for the honour that had been conferred upon him. The W. M. then gave the "Masonic Press," for which Bro. H. Thompson returned thanks; and a truly harmonious meeting broke up before eleven o'clock. Bros. Maddick, Davis, and others added to the pleasures of the evening by singing some choice ballads.

PROVINCIAL.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Twelve Brothers Lodge* (No. 1087).—The installation of W.M. for the ensuing twelve months took place at the Royal Hotel, Southampton, on Monday last, when the lodge was honoured with the presence of the R.W. Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., Prov. G. M.; the R. W. Bro. Charles E. Deacon, D. Prov. G. M.; and the following Past Masters:—Bros. Charles Bromley, Dr. Henry Clark, Rankin Stebbing, J. R. King, George Langley, and George Dunlop. Bro. Robert Parker was regularly installed by the retiring Master, Bro. Rankin Stebbing; and the following officers were invested:—Bros. Capt. Sawyer, S.W.; J. R. King, J.W.; Dr. Clark, Treas.; R. Stebbing, Sec.; Capt. Woolley, S.D.; and Lungley, J.D. The brethren dined together after the lodge business, and the new Master presided with great ability and success.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

BERKHAMSTEAD.—*Lodge No. 742*.—This lodge, which has been some sixteen years in existence, has throughout maintained a fair character for work, although but two of its original members remain, through removals and summonses from the T.A.O.T.U. There are but four meetings in the year; not enough for practice, although there is no complaint on that score; the furniture and appointments are of the best character, the Secretary is attentive to his duties, and all goes smoothly as a marriage bell. The lodge met on Wednesday, October 3rd, presided over by Bro. T. S. Barringer, W.M., there being a good attendance. Bros. J. L. Allen and J. G. Richards, of No. 109, were unanimously received as joining members. Bro. Henry G. Lane, S.W., was elected W.M., and Bro. John Lane re-elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. Rev. Bro. F. B. Harvey, P.M., moved, and the S. W. seconded, a resolution that the sum of three guineas be devoted to a testimonial in acknowledgment of the faithful discharge of the duties of the chair by Bro. Barringer. The circular of the Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, announcing the festival on Jan. 30th, was read, and Bro. Newall offered himself as steward to represent the lodge on the occasion. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, at which sixteen brethren sat down. The cloth removed, the toasts "The Queen" and "The Grand Master" were honoured, and next, "The D. G. M. and the Grand Officers," which, as the W. M. remarked, included a visitor—Bro. J. Levison, of No. 72, one of the Grand Stewards of the present year, whom they welcomed as an excellent Mason, and who, he trusted, at their next meeting could be a member of the lodge, which compliment was acknowledged by Bro. Levison, who briefly said he was gratified and honoured by their notice. The "Health of the Grand Master of the Province" was received in the usual warmth of good feeling. To the toast of "The Deputy G. M. of the Province and the rest of the Grand Officers," Bro. Burrell, J.G.W., was especially called upon to reply, and he observed how much honour had been conferred on the lodge by the recent appointments to Prov. Grand Office. Bro. Law, P.M. and Sec., then invited the brethren to join him in cordial good wishes to their W.M., and thanks for his courtesy and excellent serving in the lodge. Bro. Barringer was always up to his work, and had been most punctual in his attendance, and from his good government the lodge had derived great benefit. The W. M., in reply, said he had discharged the duties of the chair to the best of his ability, and, as this was the last occasion of his presiding, he must say he had been most kindly treated. The Masters who had preceded him had done their duty in supporting the lodge, and those who were coming forward, he had no doubt, would be equally diligent. The Rev. Bro. Harvey claimed the privilege as the Senior P.M. present, to propose the health of the W.M. elect, who had been initiated in the lodge, and, as a worthy scion of their highly-esteemed Treasurer, would, he was sure, be not found wanting in supporting the well-being of the lodge. Bro. Harvey referred to some observations made by Bro. Lambert in lodge on the fact of the charities not being so well supported by the country Masons as they ought. He ventured to throw out a hint that the London brethren should use their best efforts to make those institutions better known in the provinces, for really they were not properly understood. Bro.

Lane, in a brief reply, trusted he should, at the close of his year of office, be found as deserving as his predecessors. The newly-joined members were cordially welcomed, as was also the welcome to the visitors Bros. Watson and Howe, which kind greeting was acknowledged by the former. The Past Masters were represented by Bro. Webber, and the Officers by Bro. Burton, J.W. The Tylers' toast, given by Bro. Thomas, concluded an agreeable meeting, and all departed by nine o'clock.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The members of the Lodge of Instruction, in number about 30, in connection with this lodge, supped together at Bro. H. Saunders's, on Monday sen night. A pleasant evening was passed.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was held at Morley, near Leeds, on Oct. 3rd. There was present: the Right Worshipful Bros. George Fearnley, M.D., D. Prov. G. M.; David Salmond, P. M., 379, Prov. S. G. W.; John Lee, P. M., 382, P. Prov. S. G. W.; Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P.M., 382, P. Prov. S. G. W. Prov. G. Chap.; R. H. Goldthorp, P. M., 1052, Prov. J. G. W.; Wm. Dixon, P. M., 529, Prov. G. Treasurer; Thomas Robinson, P.M., 763, Prov. G. R.; Thomas England, P. M., 364, P. Prov. G. R.; John Batley, W. M., 382, P. Prov. G. Reg.; R. R. Nelson, P.M., 252, W.M., 1129, Prov. G. Secretary; Thomas Robertshaw, P. M., 73, Prov. S. G. D.; John Royle, P. M., 322, P. Prov. S. G. D.; John Booth, P. M., 322, P. Prov. S. G. D.; Henry Smith, P. M., 543, P. Prov. S. G. D., as Prov. G. S. B.; David Boscovitz, P. M., 343, Prov. J. G. D.; Anthon Engelmann, P. M., 874, P. Prov. J. G. D.; Wm. Coeking, P. M., 342, P. Prov. G. S. of Works; Wm. Anson, P. M., 365, Prov. G. D. of C.; John Gill, P. M., 727, P. Prov. G. D. of C., as P. G. Pur.; Graham Stewart, P. M., 162, Prov. G. Organist; J. S. Perkin, P. M., 529, P. Prov. G. Pur.; C. Patterson, P. M., 330, Prov. G. Steward; Major Campbell, P. M., 575, Prov. G. Steward; Walter Matthewson, P. M., 763, Prov. G. Steward; Thomas Perkinson, P. M., 656 and 73, Prov. G. Steward; John Webster, W. M., 529; St. Seatchard, S. W., 529; J. Swainson, J. W. 529; J. T. Robinson, W. M., 379; S. Barsdall, P. M., 874; Thomas Alder, 727; T. Senior, 727; W. Wilson, S. W., 1129; J. B. Emmott, P. M., 332, and W. M.'s and M. M.'s of the various Lords of the Province.

The Prov. G. Lodge was opened in form by the Deputy Prov. Grand Master.

The minutes of the last Prov. Grand Lodge holden at Halifax were read and confirmed, and the general routine of business having been disposed of—

It was proposed by V.W. Bro. W. Dixon, Prov. G. Treasurer, and carried by acclamation, that the sum of one hundred guineas be given from the Benevolent Fund of this Province to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund for aged Freemasons at the next Annual Festival.

It was proposed by V.W. John Batley, P. Prov. G. W., that an additional sum of twenty guineas be given to the same fund, for the purpose of completing the Life Governorships of the R.W. Prov. G.M. and his Deputy, eighty guineas having been given on a former occasion; this was also carried *aem. con.*

The Prov. G. Secretary then stated that six brethren from this Province had already announced their intention to act as Stewards at the ensuing festival in January, and a fervent wish was expressed that they might be liberally supported in their laudable undertaking.

Applications were made for the next Provincial Meeting to be holden at Heckmondwike, Sheffield, Bingley, Baildon, and Dewsbury. It was ultimately decided that the first-named place should have the honour of entertaining the Prov. Grand Lodge in January.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was then closed in form, and the brethren retired to the banquet.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—At a regular meeting of the above lodge, on Monday, October 1st, there were present: Bros. J. T. Robinson, W.M.; Thomas Mill, P.M.; W. Bollans, S.W.; Henry Smith, as J.W.; G. R. Mossman, Secretary; James Lamb, as Treasurer; J. Gaunt, J.D.; T. G. Fefley, as S.D.; and the rest of the officers. The lodge was opened at 7 p.m., when the minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed. The Prov. Circular was read, and the rest of the business disposed of. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, when the W.M. gave an illustration of the tracing board and other instruction. The lodge was then lowered and closed at an early hour. There being no other business, the brethren retired to refreshment, where they were joined by Captain Stevens and several of the officers of the Cheshire Militia, and retired in harmony at an early hour.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

OLD KING'S ARMS CHAPTER (No. 30).—This Chapter met at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday 1st October, when Bro. Potter, of the Old King's Arms Lodge, was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason. The companions then proceeded to banquet. In concluding the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the M.E.Z. congratulated the chapter on having as one of its members, a servicable and highly esteemed Grand Officer, namely, their excellent Comp. George Biggs, who was ever ready to render his assistance when called upon. Comp. Biggs, in returning thanks for the Grand Officers, expressed the pleasure he felt in having to do so as a member of that body, but assured the companions that he valued infinitely more the great pleasure of being a member of their chapter, composed as it was of some of his dearest friends in Masonry. The Most Excellent's health was proposed by Comp. Paas. The M.E.Z., after returning thanks, proposed the health of the 2nd and 3rd Principles, Companions England and Glover, regretting the absence of the latter who, he was sure was unavoidably prevented from attending, as Comp. Glover, had called his attention to the singular fact of the Chapter being presided over by three engineers, and his anxiety to be present on all occasions in his power. The M.E.Z. in proposing the health of the Officers, said that the whole were united in the person of Comp. Wm. Paas, P. Z., Treasurer and acting P. Soj. to whom the Chapter was indebted for almost everything that could add to their comfort, and prosperity. In every society it was necessary to have one man who possessed the talent, industry, and willingness, to undertake the management, and he congratulated the Chapter in possessing in Comp. Paas a member who displayed those virtues in such an eminent degree. Other toasts having been duly honoured, the Chapter separated.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PLYMOUTH.—*Loyal Brunswick Encampment.*—The regular quarterly convocation of this encampment was held in the Freemasons' Chapter Room, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, on Thursday evening, the 20th September; present, Sir Knts. Dowse, E.C.; Rodd, Ridley, Thomas, Bewes, and others. The Encampment was opened in solemn form, and on the minutes of the former meeting being read and confirmed, and other business disposed of, the ballot was taken for Comp. Thomas Mills, of R.A. Chapter, Holy Mount, (No. 142), which proving clear, he was introduced in ancient form and duly installed a Sir Knight of the Royal, Exalted, Religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar. There being no other business before the meeting the Encampment was closed in solemn form at half-past nine o'clock.

IRELAND

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL.

THE annual report of the Governors of the Irish Masonic Female Orphan School states that the financial and social condition of that institution was never in a higher state of prosperity and efficiency than during the year which has elapsed, and that they had never greater cause of thankfulness to the Father of the fatherless than at the present time. A comparison of the financial position in which the school stands at the termination of the year 1859, with that in which it stood at the termination of the two preceeding years, 1857 and 1858, will satisfy the friends of the institution that its revenue is steadily increasing, and that the sources from which that revenue is derived are becoming more extended and numerous. In the year 1857, the total revenue of the school amounted to the sum of £620 14s. 6d. In 1858, it had increased to £869 11s. 5d., and in 1859, it amounted to £927 3s. 11d. The report for the year 1858 shows, however, that the revenue of that year was augmented for the special purpose of improving the system of education recently introduced, by a donation of £100 from the Grand Lodge of Ireland (in addition to the annuity of £100 annually granted), and likewise of the sum of £50 remitted from the members of the Masonic Order in Australia, whilst the revenue for 1859 depended solely upon the ordinary sources of income. The governors have likewise to report that in the year 1858, ten of the brethren became life governors by the payment of £10 each, whilst in 1859, seventeen brethren became life-governors on similar terms. In 1858 there were two hundred and twenty-eight annual governors, whilst in 1859 there were two hundred and fifty-six. In 1858 thirty-four lodges contributed to the school, whilst in 1859 the number was forty-nine. With reference to the application of the foregoing income, the governors have to report that £180 has been invested in New Three-per-cent. Government Stock, thereby increasing the sum standing to the credit of the school to £1,574 6s., and that there is a balance

of £93 16s. 10d. in their bankers hands. It must be gratifying to the friends of the institution to learn that, during the past year, the expense of feeding each of the twenty-six inmates of the school did not amount to sixpence per day, and that the expense of clothing each of the pupils during the same period has been under fifty shillings. The education of the girls and supplying them with necessary outfits and apprentice fees for the purpose of advancing them in life, and the ordinary house expenses, absorbed the remainder of the revenue. The governors have to acknowledge that the economical management of the funds of the institution is not only attributable to the prudence of their excellent matron, Mrs. Noble, but also to the exertions of the Finance Committee, to whom they offer their sincere thanks for their monthly attendances, their careful examination of the accounts submitted to them, and their efficient services in limiting the expenditure of the school. With reference to the social condition of the school, and the progress of the pupils, the governors have to report that during the past year, three of the girls have been placed in situations and employments, suited to their capabilities and acquirements. Elizabeth Moorhead has been received into the establishment of Brother Manning, as a resident, and has thereby obtained advantages and opportunities to which few girls in her class of life could aspire. The governors feel it due to Brother Manning to repeat the expressions of gratitude contained in their report of the year 1859, for the advantages he has gratuitously afforded, as well as for the uniform and considerate kindness he has shown to this girl. Another pupil, Alice Clancy, has been bound apprentice to Mrs. Shannon, the proprietor of a large establishment in this city; and the third, Gertrude Calcutt, has been placed in the Church Education Society Schools, to be trained as a schoolmistress, and has creditably passed through the first session of the period required for such training. The governors have the satisfaction of reporting that they continue to receive favourable accounts of the diligence, steadiness, intelligence, and integrity, not only of the three girls named, but also of those who have been removed from the school in former years, although some of them are now in the remotest parts of the world. During the past year five girls, viz., Charlotte Marie Courtney, Anna Emily Butler, Florence White, Emily S. Thornton, and Elizabeth Seymour have been admitted to the school, and as the institution is only capable of accommodating twenty-three girls, the number is complete, and at least one eligible candidate has been unable to obtain admission. The governors have to report that a change has been made in the educational department of the school, by the appointment of Miss Cuthbert as resident assistant teacher in the place of Mr. Betts, the English master; and that under the superintendence and care of Mrs. Noble, and the instruction imparted by Miss Lloyd, the visiting governess, and Miss Cuthbert, the improved system of education comprising music and French, suggested by the sub-committee appointed in 1857, has been successfully carried out, and that the progress of the girls is highly creditable as well to themselves as to those whose services the governors have been fortunate enough to secure. It is not, however, to be supposed, that in affording the girls the privileges of a higher and more extended system of education, the well-established and long-tried system of training and practice in the useful branches of domestic economy has been abandoned, and any person visiting the school will be satisfied that the girls are brought up and trained in such a manner as will enable them to realize an honest and independent livelihood, in whatever path of life it shall please God to place them. Without being self-confident, they are taught self-reliance, and dependance rather upon their own exertions and industry for their support than upon the assistance and charity of the Masonic order. The governors have to acknowledge the valued services of Brother R. Longfield, and the Educational Committee, whose efficient exertions merit the thanks of every person interested in the welfare of the institution. They have devoted considerable time and attention to supervising directing, and improving the system of education which has been adopted, and during the recent annual examination the great care and time they bestowed in determining the progress of the education imparted, and the discrimination exhibited by them in testing by competitive examination the abilities, intelligence, and capabilities of the girls, together with the manner in which they selected and appropriated the premiums to be distributed to the successful candidates, entitle them to the warm thanks of the governors. The governors regret to state that, in consequence of the pressure of other duties, they have been deprived of the valuable services of Brother Longfield as a member of the education and finance committees, but sincerely hope that the deep interest he has always evinced in the school will long continue. To the ladies' committee the governors feel they owe much for their constant attention to the duties devolving on them, and to the manner in which they have superintended the domestic economy of the school. They felt that the prosperity and excellence of its internal management is in a great degree attributable to their benevolent and energetic exertions. The governors have likewise to return their sincere thanks to Dr.

Speedy, for the valuable services he has gratuitously rendered to the inmates of the school for the last ten years, and they would also acknowledge the gratuitous professional services of Brother Pearsall. To brother W. S. Tracy, of Belfast, they feel deeply indebted for his continued exertions in bringing before the brethren in his district the peculiar claims of the institution. The sum received through him this year amounted to £17 5s. The governors desire to record how grateful they feel to the Most Worshipful the Grand Master the Duke of Leinster, for the additional proof he gave of the interest he takes in the welfare of the school (which owes its existence and prosperity in a great degree to his munificence) by distributing on the 10th of January, 1860, the prizes which had been awarded to the girls of the school at the recent examinations. To the Grand Officers who were present on that occasion, the governors feel truly thankful. In conclusion, the governors have to report that the advancing prosperity of the school, and a fuller acquaintance with the benefits likely to arise from the improved system of education has necessarily increased the number of candidates seeking for admission, and obliged the governors to consider the possibility and expediency of enlarging the school-house. At the meeting of the board in January, it was unanimously resolved—"That the Masonic Female Orphan School be enlarged to afford accommodation for forty children." The carrying out of this resolution will necessarily involve a considerable outlay and an increased annual expenditure, and the governors would earnestly impress upon the minds of those to whom this account of their stewardship shall be submitted, the solemn obligations imposed on them of exerting their energies and influence to augment the resources and increase the ability of the Masonic Female Orphan School, to receive within its fold the destitute and bereaved orphans of their deceased brethren.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the School, it was unanimously resolved that the following resolution should be annexed to the foregoing report:—

"The governors desire to return their sincere thanks to Brother E. Dignes La Touche, the Honorary Secretary of the School, for his attention to the duties of the office, which, becoming annually more difficult require each year a greater amount of time and trouble. They cannot but feel that the present condition of the charity has in a great measure resulted from the admirable way in which the duties of the secretaryship have been discharged by Brother La Touche, and his predecessors, Brother Elington and Townsend."

COLONIAL.

GIBRALTAR.

Inhabitant's Lodge (No. 178).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at Glynn's Buildings on Monday, Sept. 17th, present Bro. Gorham W.M. presiding; Jackman, S.W.; Wilkinson, J.W.; Irwin, P.M.; Martin, Secretary; Ingram, P.M., Treasurer; Past Masters, Warrell, Francis, Riera, Beates. Visitors:—A Brother from the lodge at Cadiz; Brau, P.M.; Ellison, P.M., &c and a very large number of brethren, members of the lodge. The lodge was opened in the first degree, and the brethren proceeded to ballot for Bro. Jawson as a joining member, and Mr. Coule as a candidate for initiation. The ballot proved unanimous in both cases. Mr. Coule, Mr. Shelton, and Lieutenant Kempson, of the Royal Fusiliers, two of whom had been elected on a previous occasion, were admitted to the mysteries of the first degree by the W.M., who then proceeded to deliver a short lecture on the Masonic Charities, which afforded universal satisfaction. Bro. Ingram, P.M., then proposed, and Bro. Irwin seconded a vote of thanks to the W.M. for the trouble he had taken in preparing the lecture. This was carried unanimously. Bro. Martin, Sec., proposed, and it was unanimously carried by the lodge, that the family of a deceased brother should be relieved. It was left to the discretion of the W.M. and Secretary to give such relief as they might find to be necessary. Nothing further offering for the good of Masonry, the lodge was closed in due and ancient form, and with solemn prayer; and the brethren adjourned to the refreshment room, when, after the usual toasts, Bro. Coule responded for the new initiates, and Bro. Ellison for the visiting brethren. The Spanish brother said a few words, in which he deplored his inability to speak English, and said how useful he had found Masonry when shipwrecked near Monte Video. Bro. Irwin, P.M., proposed the health of Bro. Gorham, their W.M., which was drunk with Masonic honours. The W.M. briefly returned thanks to the brethren, and said it was now eight months since they had done him the honor to elect him as Captain of the Craft, and with the assistance of such excellent officers and crew as he possessed he hoped soon to steer it safely into harbour and hand it over to her owners. After several other toasts and some excellent songs, the brethren drank the Tyler's toast at eleven o'clock, and dispersed in love and harmony, highly gratified with the pleasant evening they spent.

Mark Lodge (No. 43).—A meeting of this lodge was held at Glynn's Buildings on Monday, September 17th, Bro. Irwin in the chair. Several brethren were balloted for, and (the ballot proving unanimous) advanced to the degree of Mark Master Masons, Bro. Irwin performing the ceremony in a very efficient manner. The R.W.M. then proceeded to appoint his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bro. Jackman, S.W.; Daubeny, J.W.; Martin, Sec.; O'Hara, I.C.; Weir, Treasurer. It was resolved that the lodge should hold its meetings on the second Monday in each month. It was proposed by Bro. Gorham, and seconded by Bro. Smith that a Mark Jewel be presented to Bro. Wahnsley on his retiring from the office of Secretary, as a slight token of the esteem in which he was held by the brethren. The motion was carried unanimously. Nothing further offering for the good of Masonry, the lodge was closed in due form.

BUENOS AYRES.

Excelsior Lodge (No. 900).—The annual meeting of this lodge, and the festival of St. John the Evangelist, took place on 20th June last, the brethren, and many visitors, including deputations from the lodges *Amie des Naufragis*, *Pulono*, *Regeneration*, and Brother Perez, one of the supreme council, assembled in the lodge-room at 4 o'clock, p.m., to assist at the installation of Brother William Petty, who had been previously elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. The ceremony of the installation being concluded, according to ancient form, by the installing Master, the following brethren were invested as Officers, viz:—J. G. Ruding, S.W.; W. P. Livingstone, J.W.; W. C. Thompson, P.M. as Treasurer; T. D. Peters, Secretary; R. B. Mansfield, S.D.; W. Passman, J.D.; A. Dorr, D.C.; G. Wilks, I.G., and Brother P. Sanguino, as Tyler. Upon the lodge being closed, the brethren adjourned to the Province Hotel, to celebrate the festival, and on the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given, honoured, and responded to. At the conclusion of the Banquet, a collection was made for the charitable fund, which the brethren as usual generally contributed to. After which, the festivities of the evening being concluded, the brethren adjourned at 11 o'clock, p.m.

Obituary.

BRO. HERBERT INGRAM, M.P.

We last week briefly announced the death of Bro. Herbert Ingram, M.P., the founder and sole proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*, who, together with his eldest son, Herbert, perished on Lake Michigan in the lamentable disaster on the 8th ult. Exhausted by the fatigues of business and the labours of a long Parliamentary Session, Mr. Ingram had resolved during the recess, to pay a visit to the American continent, and there to seek, in company with his son, a brave and intelligent boy of fifteen, that relaxation he so much needed. He sailed from Liverpool in the *North American* on the 9th of August, and landed at Quebec in time to witness, after he had traversed the Lower St. Lawrence, the knocking in of the "last wedge" of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal by the Prince of Wales. It was here Bro. Ingram took leave of the party of friends who, on his landing, had attended him, stating that he "wished to be more quiet," and went on to the Falls of Niagara, where he stayed some days, enjoying the grandeur of the scenery around him with the keenest appreciation. From Niagara Bro. Ingram proceeded to Chicago, whence he had first proposed to travel across the Prairies, and to follow the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence to New York. In the last letter received from him, and dated Chicago, September 7th, he stated, however, that he had decided to visit Lake Superior, and to prolong his stay in America, proposing to return to England about the end of October. He left Chicago at midnight on the 7th of September, accompanied by his son;—and our readers know the sad sequel to the story. It should, however, be added, that his body was washed ashore about sixteen miles from Chicago, and just at the time that one of his friends, Mr. Hayward, had arrived at the spot. Every effort was used to restore life, but in vain. Mr. Hayward states, in a most feeling letter, that Bro. Ingram's countenance in death "was perfectly calm and peaceful."

Bro. Herbert Ingram, who was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, was in the forty-ninth year of his age. In that town he began an active career, at eleven years of age, as a printer, and both as apprentice and compositor he there did many a good, hard, day's work. He thus endeavoured to assist in the support of his family, which, old and highly respected, had enjoyed comparative riches. To the interests of Boston, as his native town, he devoted throughout life much of the labour of his indefatigable nature. The pure water which its citizens drink—the gas which lights them—the railway, recently opened, that connects their town with the mid-districts of

England—and many other “works which now remain,” bear the impress of his fostering hand and kindly care. At Boston, as many of his friends are aware, he had intended to spend the evening of his days, resting from his many labours on his property at Swinhead Abbey. Boston was justly proud of him, and through all the many phases of his eventful life recognised his merits, and undeviatingly gave him its confidence. Three times in succession was he returned as its representative to Parliament, and always by majorities most decisive and unmistakable.

His remains have arrived in England, and ere this is read by the brethren, will have been interred at Boston. Bro. Ingram was initiated in the Phoenix Lodge (202), on the 8th April, 1854, and raised in May 1855. He afterwards joined the Lodge of Harmony (339), Boston.

BRO. JAMES MORTON WINN, P.M. 957.

This respected and beloved brother suddenly expired at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Wednesday, the 12th of September. He had been slightly complaining for some time, and on the day of his death he stated to some of the brethren that he felt very unwell. He bade them adieu; and it was ordained by the Most High that it should be his last farewell, for they never saw him again alive. Bro. Winn has departed in the prime of life, being but forty years of age; but, though comparatively young as a man, he was old as a Mason. Like many a worthy brother, he did not attain his highest honours until long after he became a member of the Craft. He beheld younger, and perhaps less experienced, brethren reach the chair, but he was naturally modest and unassuming, and knew how to “bide his time.” At length the auspicious hour arrived when he who had so long and patiently worked and waited was also to receive his reward; and a high honour was that which was conferred upon him, for he was chosen to be the *first* Worshipful Master of a new lodge—the Blagdon (No. 957)—at Blyth, a rising seaport on the Northumbrian coast. Here it was that Bro. Winn, who was well known and respected by the shipowners and others, had the proud satisfaction of seeing his lodge flourish—the most influential men in the place “arraying themselves in white apparel,” and taking their stand beneath the time-honoured banner of Freemasonry. Many a hardy tar, too, whose home was on the ocean wave, here sought to understand the “hidden mysteries,” and Blyth became to the tempest-tossed mariner a Masonic haven.

Well can the members of the lodge testify to the manner in which their W. M. upheld the dignity of the chair; nor can they, while memory lasts, forget Brother Winn’s uniform urbanity, gentleness, and brotherly kindness. All that was mortal of him now rests in a quiet grave in Elswick Cemetery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and we trust that the *immortal* hath “a home, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.”

THE DEAN AND THE PARROT.—An eminent Dean once (closely) connected with a celebrated watering-place, but now attached to a cathedral in the north, has of late, it is well known, beguiled his leisure hours with lecturing upon the advantages of total abstinence from all fermented liquors: he is, besides, a perfect “counterblast,” to use King James’s expression, against the use of tobacco. A short time ago some one gave the dean a very handsome parrot, but its education had been neglected; it would squall and screech, with the most vociferous of parrots, but it had not the gift of talking rationally, like other amusing birds of the same species. One day Mr. Dean was expatiating upon the beauties of his favourite, and lamenting its only defect, in the presence of two young ladies the daughters of the bishop. “Oh,” exclaimed one, rather vivaciously, “if that is all, Mr. Dean, we can easily manage to give Poll an excellent education. Let us take her over to — Castle, where we have a parrot who talks divinely; ours will soon teach yours, and you will have yours like ours talking all day long.” The dean was pleased with the idea, and Poll migrated from the deanery to the castle. A few weeks afterwards she was returned safe and sound, with a warrant to talk as well as any the most gifted of her family. Poll upon her arrival was placed in the library. About the same time a deputation was ushered in, to ask the dean to fix a day for giving his lecture to the “Anti-tobacco-and-brandy-and-water-Association.” As the dean entered the room, he observed Poll glorying in her gilded cage, clutching the wires with her claws and beak, and cracking a bushel of nuts, as she climbed away from the perch to the swing. “Oh!” said the dean, “excuse me, gentleman, a minute; just come here. This is my parrot, she has been to the bishop’s to be taught to speak, and has been brought back this morning; pretty Poll?” Poll screwed her neck round, gave a comical glance at the dean out of the corner of her eye, and then, with amazing courage and volubility, screamed out; “Take a pipe, Mr. Dean—Mr. Dean, take a pipe. Another glass for Mr. Dean. Brandy an’ waur—Brandy an’ waur, Mr. Dean—Take a pipe, take a pipe.” Oh! the face of Mr. Dean; oh! the horror of the deputation; oh! the wickedness of those merry young ladies at — Castle.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, the Prince Consort and, the Princess Alice, are still at Cobourg. The horses of the Prince’s carriage having run away, H.R. Highness jumped out, but received no further injury than a scratch or two in the face.—According to the last intelligence, the Prince of Wales arrived at Detroit on the 20th ult., where he was most enthusiastically received. His Royal Highness in the afternoon left for Chicago.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—On Saturday morning the Court of Aldermen elected Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.—The annual meeting of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association came off on Wednesday, at Salthill, near Slough, and after the termination of the ploughing, the usual dinner took place at the Windmill, under the presidency of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P. for the county. Upwards of a hundred gentlemen were present on the occasion. The chairman made a speech of a purely agricultural character, eschewing politics altogether. The table was graced by the half of a splendid fat buck, the gift of the Prince Consort, who is one of the patrons of the society.—Much as the unseasonable weather of the past summer has excited murmurs for holiday trips frustrated, and croaking fears of a deficient harvest, Dr. Lethcby’s report on the sanitary condition of the City for the last three months shows that the evil has not been altogether unmingled with good. The report gives an average of deaths below that of former years; while, on the other hand, in conformity with the principle of compensation observed throughout nature, the births on an average have been also below previous returns. This favourable state of things is further borne out by the report of the Registrar-General.—The winter session of the several medical schools in connection with the metropolitan hospitals, was opened on Monday by the delivery of the usual inaugural address. The attendance of students was in most instances numerous, and the lecturers appear to have been received with universal satisfaction.—On Monday the new railway terminus at the end of Victoria-street, Westminster, was opened, connecting the ancient city of Westminster with all the southern parts of England. Much interest was excited by the departure of the first train, which was an excursion to Brighton, and a large assemblage collected to witness its progress over the new bridge across the Thames at Battersea.—The murder of the infant son of Mr. Kent, at the village of Road, in June last, has once more become the subject of public investigation. Since the coroner’s inquest closed with its most unsatisfactory result, nothing but one vague rumour after another, consisting of absurd conjecture or unfounded fabrication, was heard; and the acknowledged acumen of our criminal officers seemed to have been fairly baffled, and that, too, in a case where, from the smallness of the field of investigation, their task ought to have been correspondingly easy. A warrant was last week issued for the apprehension of Elizabeth Gough, the nursemaid at Mr. Kent’s, who was accordingly taken into custody at her father’s house in Isleworth on Friday. The prisoner was removed to Deverges, and has since been examined by the magistrates at Trowbridge, but no rational evidence has as yet been adduced.—The examination of Mullins before Mr. Selfe, at the Thames Police-court, on the charge of murdering Mrs. Emsley, resulted in the committal of the prisoner for trial.—A coroner’s inquest has been held on the body of a child found murdered and shockingly mutilated at Homerton. The reputed mother of the child is a young woman named Emma Patfield, who is at present in custody charged with the murder, having already undergone several examinations before the magistrate. At the close of the inquiry a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against the prisoner.—The Barracks of Aldershot have been the scene of a deliberate and cold-blooded murder, involving the lives of two men. On the afternoon of Saturday, as Serjeant Chipp and Corporal Coles, of the 41st regiment were sitting playing at draughts, a private, who had entertained a feeling of resentment against the serjeant for having reported him a short time previous, entered the room, and with his rifle shot both the men dead. An investigation into the circumstances took place on Tuesday. From the evidence it appeared that although there were several persons in the room at the time, no one actually saw the rifle fired by the man who is in custody. But the testimony was unanimous that a feeling of animosity existed in the mind of the prisoner towards Serjeant Chipp, and that he had given expression to it in threats of violence on several occasions. In defence, the prisoner asserted that the piece was discharged by accident, and that indeed he was not aware it was loaded. At the close of the examination a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—A communication from Paris announces the resignation by M. Thouvenel of his portfolio as Foreign Minister, whilst the Emperor was at Ajaccio. The reason assigned for taking this step by the eminent French statesman is said to be the ineffi-

cient protection afforded to the Pope. But on the expression of the Emperor's disapproval of the Cavour policy, and the augmentation of the French army of occupation at Rome, the resignation was withdrawn.—A secret consistory of Cardinals was held at Rome on Friday, at which the Pope delivered an allocution, which was modified the following day, on receipt of news from France. The time for allocutions is, however, passed, for the provinces of Viterbo, Umbria, and the Marches are lost to the Papal Government; Subiaco and Arsoli are in insurrection. The Pope, it is said, will not quit the Eternal City. The Duke de Cadore having been deputed from Rome to ascertain the real intentions of France in reference to the protection of the Holy Father, received for reply that 24,000 troops would be sent into the Papal States to cause the patrimony of St. Peter to be respected.—Spain has entered the lists on behalf of Francis of Naples. The protest issued by the King of Naples is supported by a note from the Spanish Government, addressed to the European Powers, recalling former treaties by which the Two Sicilies were ceded to the Spanish Bourbons. The note also expresses a determination on the part of Spain to raise every opposition to the present breach of treaties, and to maintain the rights of a member of their august family.—Intelligence was received on Saturday of the capitulation of Ancona, and the surrender of General Lamoriciere and the garrison to General Fanti. An official dispatch, dated Turin, Saturday, 2 p.m. confirms the above statement, adding that the French General and the garrison were prisoners of war; 140 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victorious Sardinians, and what, no doubt, was just as welcome to a not very rich exchequer, there was also a splendid loot of 700,000 francs. The Neapolitans repulsed the Garibaldians at the Voltorn, but the former have been since repulsed at Limatola, and Garibaldi had fortified St. Angelo and Santa Maria. Victor Emmanuel had written a letter to Garibaldi exhorting him to accomplish at once the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Sardinia. The state of things is stated to have improved in Naples in consequence of a better understanding between Garibaldi and the Sardinian Government. Count Cavour on the occasion of the opening of the Sardinian Chambers, states that, with the exception of Venetia, all Italy was free, but that Sardinia could not make war on Austria against the almost unanimous wish of the European powers; that the question of Rome was not to be settled by the sword.—Despatches have reached Vienna from the Archduke Maximilian stating that at a naval council it was determined that all the Austrian squadron were to assemble at Lisa, which has been strongly fortified.—The revolutionary element is rapidly fermenting in Hungary, and we shall not be surprised at any moment to learn that the whole country is in insurrection. Numerous political arrests have recently taken place in consequence of the dissemination of obnoxious pamphlets, and the state of things altogether appears to be by no means assuring, and to require a wisely liberal and firm attitude on the part of the Government at Vienna.—A letter from Copenhagen in the *Nord* states that the King gave a grand state dinner, before leaving the Duchy for Copenhagen, when M. de Wolfhagen, Minister of Schleswig, drank to the health of the King, to which his Majesty returned a very gracious answer, expressing his warm attachment to Schleswig, which he considered as the chain destined to unite and strengthen all the monarchy.—A letter from Athens announces the death of the celebrated General Metaxa, one of the great leaders in the war for Grecian independence.—By a letter from St. Petersburg we learn that a new decree had been issued respecting passports to be granted to foreigners travelling in Russia. By this decree it appears that fresh facilities have been granted to travellers, and passports, when once they have been *viséd*, by a Russian functionary, will not require that formality for a second journey. Foreign commercial travellers and Jews may visit the places of trade in the interior of the country on receiving an authorisation from the minister, and the heads of large commercial undertakings may obtain passports for Russia from the Russian legations and consulates, even without the authorisation of the minister. Every foreigner on arriving in the country must deposit his passport at the first chief town of the Government he reaches, and will receive a Russian passport in exchange.—A telegram from Beyruth, of Sep. 21, states that the chiefs of the Druses, having been summoned before Faud Pacha to justify themselves, had refused to attend. It is added, that a Turco-French force was about to march on Deir-el-Kamar.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The intelligence from India and China, received by the Overland Mail on Saturday, is not of a very important character. Mr. Wilson's income-tax still continues to be regarded with disfavour by all who are likely to come within its operation, and its unpopularity will most probably be greatly increased by the duty of collection being imposed upon the existing tax gatherers, and the manner in which the assessment is to be carried out. Nana Sahib is reported to be still alive, though out of our reach, beyond the Snowy Range, at the head of a force of 10,000 men and thirteen guns. From China, we learn that the

British forces quitted Talien Bay for the Peiho on the 26th July, at which date the French expedition was also to have left Che-fu. Expectations are entertained that the display of force will alone suffice to bring the Celestial Government to terms; but Lord Elgin has determined upon striking a blow before treating, and for this purpose the first division of the army will be landed at Pehtang, and advance on the forts, upon which a combined attack will be made by land and sea.

AMERICA.—The career of Walker and his filibustering companions in Central America has, by the display of a little spirit and energy on the part of Commander Salmon, of the British sloop of war *Icarus*, been brought to a speedy termination. On the 20th, of August the *Icarus* appeared before Truxillo, and at the summons of her commander, Walker and his men took immediate measures for evacuating the town, which they accomplished the following morning in good order. The force consisted of about eighty men, well armed and provided with ammunition, and after leaving Truxillo it proceeded in the direction of Cape Gracias, where it was attacked by the Honduras troops, losing a few men in the encounter. Subsequently, it appears, the fugitives encamped on the Rio Negro, but here they were met by a force under the command of Alvarez, which had been conveyed thither by the boats of the *Icarus*. In the action which ensued, Walker sustained a complete defeat. He and the 70 men remaining with him surrendered at discretion, and being carried to Truxillo, were delivered to the Honduras authorities, who determined upon making short work of the notorious chief and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Kudler, by shooting them both. Their followers, who are represented to have been in a very destitute and miserable condition, are permitted to return to the United States, on condition that they shall never again engage in hostilities against the Central American States.—Mexico continues to be the scene of an inter-cine struggle. By the last accounts Miramon was at the capital, which he held with 7500 men, awaiting the attack of the Liberals, who were advancing upon him with an army 20,000 strong. Truly the condition of this Spanish American Republic is much to be deplored.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

The "Pyne and Harrison" association commenced a new season on Monday at Covent Garden Theatre, with Mr. Vincent Wallace's opera of "Lurline." Certain changes have been made in the company since last season, and thus on the present occasion we had Mr. Wharton in the character of Rhineberg, formerly played by Mr. Santley; Miss Leffler and Mr. Grattan Kelly, instead of Miss Pilling and Mr. Honey, as Ghiva and Baron Truenfels; the parts of Count Rudolph, the Gnome, and Lurline, being respectively filled by their original representatives, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. H. Corri, and Miss Louisa Pyne. We also remarked with pleasure the same magnificent band, under the direction of Mr. A. Mellon, the admirable chorus, and picturesque *mise en scène*, which first gave artistic importance and value to the efforts of the Royal English Opera management.

The new candidates for fame upon the lyric stage claim our earliest attention. Miss Leffler, as the daughter of an old favourite, not to speak of her own well-earned successes as a concert singer, was sure of a kind reception, and we are happy in being enabled to state that the young lady, by her intelligent and steady performance of an up-hill and utterly meaningless part, did much to justify the encouraging applause which greeted her first appearance as an actress. Miss Leffler acquitted herself very honourably in the rather tedious concerted piece in the second scene of the opera, but her pure and charming *contralto* voice was most strikingly displayed in the song, "Troubadour enchanting," which she sang so well as to elicit from the audience an enthusiastic demand for repetition. Judging from the performance of Mr. Wharton on this occasion, we could not venture to set him down as a worthy successor either to Mr. Weiss or Mr. Santley. He possesses an agreeable baritone voice, although the upper register is singularly thin in quality and can sing with feeling; but his style is certainly not of the best, while as an actor he is not yet ripe for criticism. Mr. Grattan Kelly is not, we believe, entirely new to the stage, although he seems to be so. He has a good bass voice, and this is all we can say in his favor. Miss Louisa Pyne, whose reception was tremendous, exerted herself to the utmost throughout the opera; and, if we except a little unpleasant straining here and there, and a little weakness in certain high notes, the singing of the accomplished manageress was faultless. Making due allowance for a slight cold, from which he was evidently suffering, Mr. Harrison's singing was throughout what it has ever been. Mr. H. Corri, too, displayed his usual ability as the Gnome; and Liba was tastefully and skilfully supported by Madlle. Albertazzi, a daughter, we believe, of the once celebrated singer of that name.

Besides the *encore* awarded to Miss Leffler's "Troubadour enchanting," the following pieces were redemanded:—"Take this cup of sparkling wine," "The nectar sup may yield delight," "My heart's first home," sung respectively by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. Wharton, and Mr. W. Harrison; and the unaccompanied quartet, "Through the world," executed by Miss Louisa Pyne, Madlle. Albertazzi, Mr. H. Corri, and Mr. Wharton.

The principal performers were called before the curtain at the termination of each act, and the opera was heartily applauded from first to last by a very numerous audience.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Neither the audience nor the management can have had any reason to complain of the appearance presented by this theatre on its re-opening for the season on Monday. For the comfort of the former several improvements have been effected—the house generally has been cleaned and re-painted upon the basis of the old and elegant decorations which have lasted so many years, and retained their beauty through so many managements; while the latter must have been gratified by the numbers who were assembled, and the frequent and hearty manifestations of goodwill to which they gave expression. Madame Celeste herself was greeted on her entrance with loud and continued applause, which exhibited most pointedly the sense entertained of her talent as an actress, and her judgment as a manageress.

The opening piece was Mr. Charles Davie's clever version of "Brutus Lache César," so familiar to an English public under the name of "Delicate Ground," and so greatly improved in the transmutation. In this the part of Citizen Sangfroid was carefully played by Mr. George Vining, who has accepted an engagement here, *vice* the Olympic, and Pauline by Miss Kate Saville, who displayed a very just conception of the character.

The comedietta was followed by a new and original comic drama by Mr. Tom Taylor, called "The Brigand and his Banker." The new piece is a satirical melodrama. The chief bandit is a man of polite manners, and has a banker in Athens and agents in Lothbury, who conduct his Stock Exchange speculations. Into the power of this distinguished individual, who is named Hadgi Stavros, and who is represented by Mr. G. Vining, a party of tourists fall whilst on a pic-nic excursion from Athens; and as these consist of a strong-minded English lady, performed by Mrs. Keeley, with her niece (Miss M. Ternan); an American captain, by Mr. H. Watkins; a German botanist, by Mr. Villiers; and a footman, our old friend Jeames, under a new name, by Mr. Rouse, it may easily be imagined that in spite of the gravity of the situation a comic element prevails in their adventures. They are, however, accompanied by the daughter of the brigand chief (Madame Celeste), who has returned unexpectedly from a Parisian boarding-school or convent, and who is eventually instrumental in the release of the party from their unpleasant position. The piece was not very warmly received, in spite of excellent acting, beautiful scenery, and admirable *mise en scene*, all of which cannot be too highly praised. The force and expression of Madame Celeste's action, whether in her Parisian costume, or in her broader mountain manner, was thoroughly characteristic, and Mrs. Keeley gave every line of her part with the fullest meaning, and entered completely into its humour. The new American actor, Mr. Watkins, who made his *début* in London on this occasion, possesses, as might be expected, a strong Yankee accent; but, besides this, appears to have a thorough knowledge of stage business; has a good clear voice and forcible manner, and altogether acquitted himself satisfactorily in a part which almost seems to take the place of the true British sailor of so many melodramas.

The programme concluded with the lively little piece, so attractive last season at the St. James's, of "Magic Toys"—the principal part played, as it originally was, by Miss Lydia Thompson.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A new ballet, illustrative of Æsop's fable, was produced on Monday at this theatre, arranged and produced by Mr. Leclercq, entitled "The Sun and the Wind; or, Force and Persuasion," with new music, composed by Mr. Spillane. The story is, of course, patent to all the world, and the ballet is very prettily "got up." The scenery is good, and the various tableaux are very tastefully arranged. Among the mortals, Phillis and Fanny, the bride and bridegroom, were well represented by Miss Louise Leclercq and Mr. Arthur Leclercq, whose artistic efforts met with great applause. Among the "immortals," Phœbus and Boreas were ably depicted by Miss Henrade and Mr. Charles Leclercq. The festival of Flora by the *corps de ballet*, and a *pas seul* by Miss Louise Leclercq, were loudly applauded. The ballet is one which is not too protracted: it is well put on the stage, and cannot fail to be attractive.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The interior of St. Martin's Hall, recently destroyed by fire, is about to be restored, the walls having been found, on a careful survey, not have sustained such a fearful amount of damage as was at first represented, and only a small portion will have to be rebuilt. A great portion of the stone stairs are left entire; nevertheless they will require some repairs, in order to sustain in safety the immense weight imposed upon them.

Gluck's "Armida" was given at Manchester, on Wednesday week. The beauty of the music, even as heard in a concert-room, surpassed the expectation of those who knew it by personal, and took the less prepared part of the audience by surprise.

French plays directed by M. Talley are, it is said, to be given during the winter in the opera concert-room at Her Majesty's Theatre.

We have not adverted as yet to the re-issue of M. Fétis "Musical Biography," revised, augmented and corrected, with much new matter, and some matter more new than true. M. Fétis, in the first edition of his book, killed Braham ten years before Braham ceased to sing. In the second one, while dealing with Mr. Balfe, he credits that composer with the authorship of Mr. Rooke's "Amilie."

There is to be a singing Festival at Liege on the 14th and 15th of October.

The statue of Weber, by Herr Rietschel, is to be inaugurated at Dresden, towards the end of this month.

The clearing of the ground on which the home of the new Grand Opera, Paris, is to be built proceeds rapidly. Forty days was the time allotted by edict for the removal of the blocks of building, many of them very lofty and solid.

Mr. Wigan has already made several engagements for the St. James's. Among his company are Mr. Emery, Miss Herbert, and Miss Kate Terry. Mr. Fechter goes to the Princess's, and makes his first appearance in the English language; and Mr. John Brougham, formerly of Covent Garden, who has just returned from America, appears at the Haymarket in a comedy of his own writing.

Miss Clara Seyton, says the *Era*, has entered into the matrimonial state, and is now Mrs. Vaughan.

The amateur actors of the Savage Club have persevered in their labour of love to get together some provision for the family of the late Robert B. Brough. Judging that the great success of their efforts in Liverpool and Manchester, and the large unsatisfied demand for tickets at both those places, warranted a repetition of the experiment, they have given within the past week two supplementary performances there. At both places the success has been very great and the result a very large sum to the fund.

We understand that it is the intention of the management the Covent Garden Theatre to produce the "Faust" of M. Gounod in the form of grand opera—that is, with sung recitatives—the English paraphrase having been last year completed.

A new "Ondine" is about to be produced at the Theatre Lyrique, with music by M. Smet.

The Alhambra is to be opened as a music hall on a large scale.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S. POOLE.—Arrangements are making for giving the appointments in a much improved form.

J. W.—Attend a lodge of instruction. No. 25 appears to be nearest, to your address. It meets every Friday evening at Bro. Adams' Union Tavern, Air Street, Regent Street.

J. W. L.—Non-Masons are not admitted to the Banquet at the Grand Festival. Ladies are present in the gallery after the banquet, but no gentlemen. As a rule, strangers are not admitted to the banquets of Prov. Grand Lodges, but they are occasionally, to the great annoyance of the brethren, as it naturally puts a restraint on their actions and conversation.

JACOBUS.—Never.