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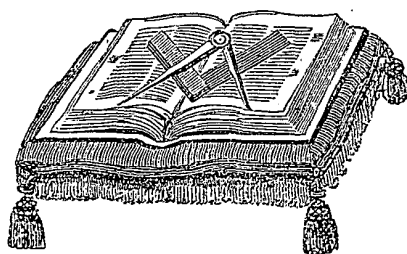
THE

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AND

MASONIC MIRROR.

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THE
F R E E M A S O N S M A G A Z I N E
AND
M A S O N I C M I R R O R.

ADDRESS TO OUR READERS.

WE have again to address our friends on the close of another Volume of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

The six months, the events of which this volume records, have not been marked by any event of importance, if we except the conferring the power on the M.W. Grand Master of marking his sense of the services of brethren who have distinguished themselves in Masonry by bestowing upon them brevet rank, as Past Officers of the United Grand Lodge of England. No sooner had the power been given to the M.W. Grand Master, however, than it was claimed also for the Provincial Grand Masters, leading to an appeal to Grand Lodge, and a very marked declaration that it was intended to apply to the Grand Master alone.

We had hoped that ere this the Board of General Purposes would have been prepared with a scheme for the proper laying out of the Grand Lodge property, and giving increased accommodation not only to the Metropolitan brethren meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, but to the Masons from the Provinces on their visits to London, whereby they might have a fitting place to meet and commune with their London brethren. In that we have been disappointed; but as attention has been again directed to the subject, after a sleep of three years, we have yet a hope that another twelvemonth will not be allowed to pass without some plan being laid before the Craft which may meet with general approbation. In the mean time fitting Masonic Halls are raising their heads in various parts of the kingdom, and we have now before us the prospectus of a new Masonic Hall Company at Manchester, with a capital of £10,000, to be raised in shares of £5 each, two-fifths of which we are assured have been subscribed for, though as yet the scheme has not been officially brought under the notice of the Lodges of the district.

Masonry continues to flourish throughout England, nearly fifty lodges having been added to the list in the course of the last year, and upwards of four thousand certificates issued, irrespective of those which have been sent to the colonies, in blank, under recent regulations, of which no account has yet been received.

During the six months we have lost two Provincial Grand Masters—the Earl of Fortescue, for Devonshire, and Sir James Graham, *M.P.*, for Cumberland; and many other brethren have also been called to their final resting place, to receive the reward of their actions in this world.

We have now to look forward to the coming year, hoping it may be productive of many blessings to the members of the Craft, and of prosperity to the charitable institutions connected with it. This is not the place to speak of those institutions, but we may remind the brethren that the Annual Festival of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows will take place on the 29th January, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, D. Grand Master; that of the Boys' School on the 12th March, with the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Prov. Grand Master for Warwickshire, in the chair; and that of the Girls' School on the 14th May, when the chair will be filled by the M.W. Grand Master the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, *K.T.*, when we hope they will all be liberally supported.

We shall make no professions of what will be done by THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE in the future, being content to rely on our services in the past as our best recommendation to the confidence and support of the Craft. For the aid and support we have hitherto received we again thank the brethren, trusting that it will long continue to be extended to us.

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FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE

AND

MASONIC MIRROR.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

OUR MASONIC CONTEMPORARIES.

Under this title we shall next week commence a series of Masonic Biographies of the most distinguished members of the Craft, in order that the brethren may the better understand whom they are reading about in the various Masonic proceedings, which we are continually publishing; whilst at the same time we shall not ignore the claims of those to notice whose professional avocations may, for a season, withdraw them from the active discharge of their duties to the Craft. In speaking of distinguished Masons, we wish it to be understood we do not mean distinguished only by their social status—by Masonic honours or attainments—for whilst all such brethren will find their place amongst our sketches, we shall the more particularly direct our attention to those who have made themselves a name in literature, science, or the arts, especially those arts directly or indirectly connected with our Order. We believe that this series of biographies will prove most acceptable to the brethren; and tend to much good in cheering on the aspiring brother in his pursuit after knowledge and distinction, by showing how much of honoured rank, real worth, and talent are to be found amongst the brethren by whom he is daily surrounded in the walks of life, and who take, or have taken, an active part in the business of the Craft.

In carrying out the object we have in view, we shall necessarily require much assistance from the brethren, more especially with regard to distinguished members of the Order in the provinces, and shall feel obliged for any information which may aid us in our task.

In publishing the proposed series of biographies we do not intend to bind ourselves to any rule. Our first will refer to a brother who has made himself a name in scientific literature and as a Mason; whilst our next may be of a peer, a soldier, a member of the bar, or perhaps a brother distinguished only for his Masonic acquirements. Neither do we bind ourselves down to any particular period of publication, though we have now before us names enough to exercise our industry (and we hope of many of our correspondents) for years to come.

In undertaking the pleasing duty we have laid down to ourselves, we do not claim any merit for originality or novelty in the design, as the sketches, in fact, will be similar to the French Masonic biographies which appeared some years since in *La Vie Humaine*, and many like works, Masonic and otherwise, in all languages.

We need not say that all communications on the subject will be considered strictly confidential, though they must of necessity be accompanied by the names of the writers, for the satisfaction of the Editor, to whom they may, if the brethren wish it, be personally addressed.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS AT NAPLES.

(Continued from page 502.)

Two years had elapsed since Count Frederick Confalonieri Pallavicini and many others of high rank had been imprisoned by the Austrian authorities, on a charge of being leaders in a supposed conspiracy of the Carbonari. During that time, nothing with respect to their fate was known. At length, in January, 1824, it was announced to the world that Confalonieri and seven others who were in custody were condemned to death as guilty of high treason, and that several more who had found safety in flight, rather than deny that they belonged to the secret societies of Freemasons or Carbonari, were condemned, as contumacious, to the same doom. The proceedings were in secret, before a special commission of Austrian judges, so that there are no means of knowing the nature of the facts proved, nor the quality of the evidence. But the alleged criminal acts do not appear such as the accused were ashamed of. "Confalonieri," said the Austrian demi-official account of the proceedings, "far from manifesting the smallest repentance, in the whole course of the proceedings constantly displayed the most invincible obstinacy in his crime, of which he made a complete confession with a sort of boasting."

An imperial decree, which accompanied the promulgation of the sentence, commuted it in favour of those who were in custody, to imprisonment of the severest character (*carcere duro*) in the fortress of Spielberg, in Moravia. There these unfortunate men were doomed to pass the remainder of their lives, clothed in prison dresses of the coarsest cloth, sleeping upon the ground, with the blackest bread and water for their daily food, and excluded from all intercourse with each other, or with any friend or relation. Their sentence was to be read to them once every year, and, at each sad anniversary, they were to be severely beaten with sticks. The absent were executed in effigy; Confalonieri and

the rest of the prisoners were exposed on a public scaffold, bound hand and foot in chains, with the executioner at their side; and, in this situation, the Emperor's decree for sparing their lives was read to them.

In 1823, Pope Pius VII. died, and the Cardinal Vicar, Della Genga, was elected his successor, and assumed the name of Leo XII. He had the character of being a man of great learning, and of irreproachable morals; and the moderate party in Naples rejoiced at his election, believing that the religious restrictions of the former Pope would be abolished. But it was soon proved that Leo XII. was a greater bigot than his predecessor.

The little "society" that we formerly alluded to, who simply denominated themselves "Christians," spread throughout the Kingdom of Naples. They never interfered in any way with politics, and were accounted holy and virtuous; their meetings were solely for prayer and praise to the G.A.O.T.U., taking the Bible for their guide in all things. What, then, was their dismay when, early in the year 1824, an *Encyclic Letter*, or species of pastoral charge, addressed to the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, was promulgated, which peculiarly affected their Christian society.

"A sect," said his Holiness in this letter, "arrogating to itself the false name of philosophy, has raised from their ashes the dispersed phalanxes of almost all errors. This sect, covered externally with the flattering appearances of piety and liberty, professes toleration (for thus they call it) or indifference, and extends it not only to civil affairs, of which we do not speak, but even to those of religion, teaching that God has given men an entire liberty, so that every one may, without danger to his salvation, embrace or adopt the sect or opinion that pleases him, according to his private judgment.

"God," continues his Holiness, "who confounds the wisdom of the wise, seems to have given up the enemies of His Church, and the detractors of supernatural revelation, to a reprobate sense, and to that mystery of iniquity which was written on the forehead of the shameless woman, of whom the Apostle St. John speaketh; for what greater iniquity is there than to see these proud men not only abandon the true religion, but to attempt to surprise the simple by sophisms of all sorts, and by words and writings full of artifice? Let God arise; let him repress, let him confound, let him annihilate this unbridled licentiousness of speaking, writing, and publishing writings!"

The observations of his Holiness on Bible societies spoke still more unequivocally the Head of that Church, the very essence of which is to admit no variation of doctrine, but to remain the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. He thus addresses the clergy:—

"You are not ignorant, my venerable brethren, that a society commonly called a Bible society, is audaciously spreading through the earth, and that, in contempt of the traditions of the holy fathers, and against the celebrated decree of the Council of Trent, it endeavours, with all its powers, and by every means to translate, or rather to corrupt, the Holy Scriptures into the vulgar tongues of all nations, which gives just reason to fear that, in all other translations, the same thing may happen which has happened with regard to those already known, namely, that we may there find a bad interpretation, and, instead of the Gospel of Christ, the gospel of men, or, what is worse, the gospel of the devil.

"Many of our predecessors have made laws to turn aside this scourge; and we, also, brethren, in the discharge of our apostolic duty, exhort you to remove your flocks with care and earnestness from this fatal pasture. Reprove, entreat, insist upon all occasions, with all doctrine and patience, in

order that the faithful, attaching themselves exactly to the rules of our congregation of the Index, may be persuaded that, if they let the Holy Scriptures be indiscriminately translated into the vulgar tongues, there will result, in consequence of the rashness of men, more evil than good.

"Such, venerable brethren, is the tendency of this society, which, besides, omits nothing for the accomplishment of its impious wishes, for it boasts not only of printing the translations, but of disseminating them by going through the towns, and, even to seduce the simple, sometimes it sells them, and sometimes, with a perfidious liberality, chooses to distribute them gratuitously."

The very priests who had once been leaders and companions of the Carbonari, and who had assisted in their deeds, were now witnesses against them—their judges and persecutors. The Canon Arcucci, who in their prosperity had been an ardent admirer of the society, and had written several books in their favour, now became their bitterest enemy. He wrote letters in Latin to the Pontiff, and others in the vulgar tongue to Ferdinand, confessing his own fault, expatiating upon the crimes of the Carbonari, whom he had just before held up to honour, and imploring pardon for himself, which he obtained, though at this time he was an exile. Other priests and Jesuits revealed the names of their former comrades, and some even boasted of having perjured themselves to the Constitutional Government. In Aversa, Bishop Tommasi became a public informer against all political offenders, and against all persons who had been members of secret societies. By means of secret spies, he sought out cases, made accusations, and instigated the Government to punish, evidently hoping by such zeal to obtain a cardinal's chair. Through his agency a priest of the name of Mormile was accused and condemned, not because he was a political offender, but for refusing to co-operate with his bishop in persecutions which he considered unjust; he was a man highly respected in his native place; and the support of several poor members of his family. His relations hoped, by repeated supplications and entreaties, to soften the anger of his persecutor; but one day, apparently annoyed by their repeated prayers, he exclaimed, "So long as it shall please God to retain me Bishop of Aversa, so long shall Mormile remain in prison!" This was said in answer to a petition from a young member of his family, named Carmine Mormile: the boy was silent, and departed with the rest of his family from the palace. The bishop was in the constant habit of driving in his carriage in the evening for recreation; young Mormile was aware of this, and a few hours after these words had been uttered, the boy took his station in the public square; presently the bishop's carriage appeared, and the poor youth boldly called him by name, and then discharged a pistol which he had concealed in his dress at the bishop's breast, exclaiming, as he observed the fatal effect of his aim, "Now thou art no longer Bishop of Aversa; may God prove the truth of thy words!" The poor boy wandered about the suburbs of the city without shelter and food for three days; he was then discovered by the police and brought to justice, and the next day he was executed on the very spot where he had satiated his revenge.

In Palermo the Carbonari were very numerous, but afraid to meet openly; they held certain nocturnal meetings in grottoes in the district of Santo Spirito, about a mile distant from the city. The police having received information of their practices, surprised them one night (when only fourteen were assembled) armed, and decorated with the badges of the society. They had been denounced by five of their associates, who, from malice, or to provide for their own safety, had betrayed their place of meeting, their plans, and intentions; and thus

these fourteen were taken by surprise, and many other arrests followed. Those who were at liberty hoped for safety in a general insurrection; they passed the word to the branch societies in the island, kept themselves concealed, and wandered in the woods, waiting the opportunity of an outbreak. But the Government, having obtained information or suspecting their proceedings, increased in severity and passed measures of security or precaution.*

(To be continued.)

MASONIC ADVENTURE.

(Continued from page 244, vol iv.)

The times were too stirring for long continued repose. Scarcely had Charles Johnston recovered from his fatigue before he was again on active service; nothing, however, of importance except a slight wound occurred till the January of 1813, when the Americans, encouraged by their successes at York (Toronto) and Fort George, determined on siezing Detroit. For this purpose two corps, under Generals Winchester and Harrison, were despatched by different routes. Winchester, under whom Charles was serving, arrived first, and the British, under Colonel Proctor, seizing the opportunity, gave battle, and succeeded in gaining a complete victory, capturing General Winchester and many of the Continentals. General Winchester was captured by a Wyandot Indian, who stripped him of his uniform, adorned his own person with it, and was with difficulty induced to make restitution of the coveted dress. Charles, finding all was lost, turned his tired horse and made for the neighbouring forest, where, under the friendly shades of night, he soon arrived, and having tethered his horse, sought that repose which the fatigues of the day had so justly earned. Awakened by the singing of the birds at the break of dawn, he arose and pursued his journey. He had not proceeded far before he perceived before him a party of armed men, who, by their dress and equipment, he at once recognised as fugitives from the American army; on coming up with them he found his friend Arthur Grimwood and two men of his troop. Charles's joy at this meeting was greatly damped by finding that Arthur was severely wounded; all that was possible to be done in their destitute condition had been done, but the continual exertion caused by riding occasioned the wounds to reopen, and Charles saw with anxiety that his friend grew rapidly weaker. The day had been hot and sultry, and it was with a grateful sense of refreshment that the travellers, as well as their tired steeds, found themselves gradually penetrating the deep and tangled thicket and the high wood that hung over and darkened the channel of a small stream that rippled through the glen. The fatigues of the previous day, anxiety, and want of food and sufficient rest, with the increasing weakness of Arthur Grimwood, rendered it necessary to halt. Accordingly, having tethered their horses, the two Americans, leaving Charles and Arthur, departed with their rifles in search of game. Charles, having rendered Arthur as comfortable as circumstances would permit, kindled a fire, and soon the report of a rifle was followed by the appearance of the hunters, bearing a duck between them; this was broken up, and they all enjoyed the refreshment of a plentiful meal; after which they disposed themselves to repose—Charles offering to keep the first watch. The heat and anxiety of mind had made Arthur so much worse that he felt himself

rapidly sinking, and, calling his friend to his side, he told him he thought his end was approaching, and confided to his trust his sister and the few articles of value he had about him. Arthur Grimwood, like Charles, was an orphan; his father had been an opulent merchant, and possessed a plantation adjoining that of Charles's father. There their early intimacy had begun; from the fluctuations of fortune and the failure of some houses with which the elder Grimwood was connected, he suffered considerable losses, and the rascality and bankruptcy of an agent completed his ruin, which was soon followed by the death of himself and his wife, leaving, with but scanty provision, Arthur and a sister some years his junior. Arthur early sought the army as his profession, and his sister was placed under the care of an elderly lady, a distant relation of his mother's. Willingly did Charles promise what his friend required, and in vain tried to cheer his spirits and assuage his pain.

Whilst thus intent upon his kindly offices, they were surprised by a sudden discharge of musketry, which proceeded from a party of British soldiers. Starting up, they at once made for their horses. Charles would have rescued or remained with his friend, but he bid him fly, as he felt he would not move and that all would soon be over. For some time they rode on in silence, their precarious situation, the necessity of caution, and sorrow for the loss of Arthur, who was beloved by all, casting a restraint over them.

In most new countries, the change of scene, habit, and absence of the artificial restraints of society, with the knowledge that thews and sinews are capital, and a strong arm power, produces an equality of feeling amongst the population, nowhere found in the Old World. One of the most remarkable instances of this is found in America, where the grades which in England separate the different ranks of society are the most nominal. Thus it is by no means uncommon to find a judge keeping an inn, and a colonel selling sugar, pins, or whiskey behind the counter of his store. The only superiority arises from education, honesty, and a well-informed mind, which is in truth the only real superiority one man can possess over his fellow man, for the adventitious circumstances of rank and fortune are nothing.

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that."

Thus it was that, after riding swiftly along for about an hour, as they lessened their speed, one of Charles's companions, Old Hickory by name, first broke silence. Reared in the country and transplanted to a large town, where the superior "cuteness" of the townsmen soon stripped him of his little wealth, he speedily felt the sorrows of poverty aggravated by the sense of ingratitude from one whom, in his better days, he had assisted, but who was one of the first to plunder and deride him in adversity. With a mind thus soured by disappointment he forsook the town, and being naturally of an adventurous and wandering disposition, took to a hunter's life; such was Old Hickory, as he was commonly called, who now addressed Charles.

"Waal, Cap, I just calculate we may take it easy now and breathe the horses a bit; they'll have a long journey yet."

"Yes, Hickory, they certainly have a long journey before them, but it is better to risk knocking the horses up than to risk being taken prisoners."

"Waal, I kinder guess there ain't much fear of that last, anyhow."

"How so?"

"Why, you see, Cap, them ere Tories must have pulled a hot foot to come up with us, so their cattle will

* Vide Pietro Colletta's *History of the Kingdom of Naples*.

be none so fresh; and I calculate their ride will have made 'em sharp set, and they are not the boys to leave a good fire and plenty of venison for a long ride through the woods; besides, have 'nt they got the Major, if he is still alive, poor fellow?"

Charles sighed as he thought of his friend, but said nothing, when Hickory resumed (but we will not write in his language).

"Well, I don't know but that, all things considered, it is a lucky thing that the Tories did come and catch the Major."

"Wherefore?" said Charles.

"Why, in the first place, it will keep them from following close on us; not that I would not strike in to rescue him, for he has as kind a heart, and is as good a soldier as I ever knew; but it is better for him as it is; he could not have kept up with us, and now they will doctor him, and give him a fair chance of life. By the way, Cap, is he any relation of yours?"

"No; why do you ask?"

"Why, you see, I could not help hearing a bit of what you were saying at the camp fire. You were always very thick; and, when I heard him leave his sister to your care, I thought he must be some kin."

"No, he is no relation, or even connection; we are old friends, and brother Freemasons; that is why he confided his sister to me."

"Well, I have often heard a lot about the Freemasons, but never rightly understood what they were, and what they did. Is it because you were both Freemasons that he left his sister in your care?"

"Yes, principally so, I fancy, as he probably would not otherwise have put so serious a trust in the hands of so young a man as myself."

The badness of the track, for road it could not be called, which was only lighted by occasional gleams of the moon through the trees, stayed further conversation. After some half hour's floundering, Hickory, who was the guide, called a halt, and proposed camping for the night. A fire was soon kindled, and the wearied horses cropping the cool, dew-spangled herbage, while the little party of fugitives proceeded to solace themselves with a pipe.

"Cap," said Hickory, "I wish you would tell us something about the Freemasons, as I am pretty considerably anxious to hear about them."

"Willingly," said Charles; "and in order that you may the better understand the subject, I will give a short historical sketch of Freemasonry. The science or Craft of Freemasonry has existed from the earliest ages. Of this the vestiges found in the ruins of Thebes, the ancient temples in India, and the various remains of ancient sculpture and architecture which, like tombstones of ages long since passed, are scattered throughout Europe, and in the now almost inaccessible forests of this Continent, afford abundant proofs. Amongst them are to be found many signs and hieroglyphics which are still used by the Freemasons of the present day. The light of Freemasonry first shone in America in the year 1733, in Boston, from whence it soon spread in all directions. Warren, Breary, Washington, Burr, Benjamin Franklin, and a host of others eminent for their virtues and abilities, were Masons. It is a science confined to no particular country, but diffused over the whole globe. Wherever arts flourish, there flourishes Masonry also. Moreover, by secret and inviolable signs carefully preserved among the fraternity, it becomes an universal language amongst them throughout the world. Its principles are eternal. Charity and brotherly love are strongly inculcated and maintained;

for though to relieve the distressed is a duty incumbent on all men, yet charity is more particularly so upon Masons, who ought to be linked together with an indissoluble chain of sincere affection. To soothe calamity, to alleviate misery, to compassionate misfortune, and to restore peace to the troubled mind, is the great aim of the true Mason. On this basis he establishes his friendship, and forms his connections."

"Then this," said Hickory, "is the reason you and the Major are such friends?"

"Certainly, it is the chief reason."

"Ay, but you knew each other as boys. Would Masonry help a man among strangers?"

"Without doubt it would. Did it not save my life at Queenstown?"

"Well, then," said Joe Brown, who had hitherto been a silent listener, "my brother spoke the truth when he told me that being a Mason had saved his life, and that of all on board his ship."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, I will tell you the story."

(To be continued.)

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

MANCHESTER ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of this Association, Mr. Jos. Shaw read a paper on "Gothic Architecture." The essay opened with a review of the peculiar beauties of the various periods of Gothic art, and the causes which led to the gradual transition from each style to that which succeeded it; it being urged that such changes did not result from the eager love of novelty which characterizes the present age, but from a sincere and earnest love of artistic truth and beauty; and that, until we have attained an intimate knowledge of the works of our forefathers and masters in the art (not only in general effect, but in the refinement of their detail), we can never hope to excel their productions. The views which had been brought forward were discussed by the members; and in connection with the present position of art workmen, it was suggested, and the idea generally approved, that a drawing class be formed for them, under the direction of the Association.

ST. ALBAN'S ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society has just been held in the Assembly-room of the Town Hall. The walls of the room were hung with rubbings of monumental brasses, &c.; and in the room was a collection of coins, casts, impressions of seals, and other antiquities. The attendance was both large and fashionable. The Earl of Verulam presided. The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed and signed by the chairman; and also the annual report, which alluded to the operations of the society for the past year, and the interesting papers which had been read on subjects of local interest, of which "College Architecture" had been one. The Rev. Dr. Nicholson, in alluding to the gradual accumulation of earth on the north transept of the Abbey, said the workmen had brought to him from time to time coins which they had dug out. They first brought to him a coin of George III., then of George I., then of Charles II., and then they got to a St. Alban's token prior to that day. They afterwards found coins of Henry VI. and Edward I. Lastly, they discovered at the basis a seal which he now produced, which represented our Saviour *in nimbus*, with a Latin inscription. The discovery of these proved that there had been an accumulation of earth for many centuries. The officers of the society were then re-elected. The Rev. R. Gee, M.A., then read a paper "On the Needlework of the Earlier Ages." Mr. A. Ashpitel, F.S.A., explained the new invention in the art of Tapestry, by which a great saving of time and labour is effected.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE DARK AGES. *

I am somewhat afraid lest by the title I have selected for this paper, I may have lured hither under false pretences some mistaken lovers of Mediæval architecture, in the hope of hearing a treatise upon their favourite phase of art; not, I trust, that any could suppose that I am capable of endorsing the stigma upon it, which such term was intended to convey; but it is possible that some may have thought that I proposed to enter the lists in its behalf in the character of an apologist. Should any have been so misled, they must pay for their mistake by their disappointment, if such they deem it, for I hold that calumny to have been long ago refuted.

The "dark ages" to which I am about to refer are quite other than Mediæval, as far at any rate as architecture and the other arts are concerned. They are those, the central or midnight century of which, if we may credit the historian Carlyle, lacked light in other senses besides the artistic; being as regards political and moral honesty also "bankrupt;" certainly in all matters of taste they were steeped in the deepest gloom.

The picture I cannot promise to make inviting, but it may, nevertheless, be in some degree instructive, and show us what to avoid, a lesson not less valuable than that which teaches us what to study and adopt.

As the dark ages of architecture do not then date from the birth of the art, they do not include, nor do they necessitate any inquiry into the probable form of the wigwag of the "Pre-Adamite" man, if any such existed, and more fortunate than Mr. Wallis's stone breaker, had such a shelter while chipping his flint hatchets; nor need I trouble you with any speculations as to the early efforts of the *pre* or *post* Noahites, which, perhaps, some millions of years later, may have preceded or followed the fabled transition of the type of the timber hut into that of the stone temple; for such essays in building cannot claim a title to the name of architecture at all: or if any be inclined to concede it to them, it could be but as architecture in infancy, and, therefore, even if only babbling by the light of nature, not altogether dark nor dead; its glimmerings, if but the first of the dawn, are surely, though slowly perhaps, about to broaden into daylight; the men who wrought it were looking forwards and not backwards; they were gaining step by step in advance, never pausing; one nation taking it up where its predecessor left it, each meanwhile giving it some individual impress and adding some new thoughts to the general stock, and fusing them into a consistent and intelligent whole.

Thus we may trace art from age to age until the "dark ages," and find that it was ever a language wherein men simply and naturally expressed what there was in them to tell, and which we may read with an assurance greater than even that we can give to their written records, seeing that there is less likelihood of there having been tampered with.

As from the bowels of the earth our geologists are digging new fossil facts which explain or correct our misreadings of sacred writ; so our Layards and Newtons are excavating, from more recent strata, actual fragments of buried Assyrian cities and Mausoli in Asia Minor, which in like manner throw new light upon profane history and convict half our cherished traditions of being mere fables, putting us, as it were, face with the kings, priests, and warriors of those ancient days, which had become to us almost as obscure as the "mornings and evenings" of the creation, with their wondrous intervals. So it is with the kings of Egypt; their acts and all that they did are chronicled on the walls of granite and sarcophagi of basalt, lately visited and ably described by Professor Donaldson, and in these days of railways we can quickly re-unite in the mind at least the sculptures of the Parthenon, housed in our Museum, to their empty sockets in the ruins of the temple on the Acropolis of Athens, and so gain a glimpse of that perfectly beautiful art in which the polished Greek sought to represent his ideal of the divine.

Then the Roman has left us his notions of architectural showiness in his versions of the five orders, which, whatever

they may be worth, were his own, until eclecticism in "the dark ages" confounded all nationality and propriety in such matters.

Even the Byzantine, in whose hands art seemed to stagnate for a season, wrought out in his unmistakable manner the types tradition handed down to him, and set the dome as his sign-manual over the crux and each arm of the churches, which he built on that plan of his, the "Greek Cross."

The Arab, again, had his slim minarets and fretted domes, with an array of pointed and stilted arches whose curves seemed to have been fashioned after that of his own falchion.

The Barbarians, also, who overturned the Roman Empire and settled down upon its lees, gave sense and nerve to the effete nonsense which they found in the shape of decorative art in that classic land, and thought out for themselves a better (being the proper) way of using the archivolt, and wreathed the tame foliage of the Corinthian capital into something like the grace and freedom of nature, and told, in their sculptures, without reserve, what they themselves believed in, loved, and were amused by.

Then followed, surpassing all previous efforts, the Gothic or Mediæval development of art, the grandest, noblest, and most scientific which the world has seen; for even it, in its restless strivings after conceptions of beauty, seemingly as infinite in their variety as in the number of its works and its schemes for realising them, it sometimes over-shot its powers, and making not sufficiently sure of its substructure in haste to soar upwards, prepared for itself such catastrophes as those recorded of the Towers of Winchester and Ely, by Professor Willis, and that just witnessed at Chichester; we have yet hundreds of other examples, equally fine, which have lasted for centuries and may last as many more. We may, therefore, still be more thankful for its lofty and noble aims, despite such occasional failures, than for the lower if safer aim of styles content to grovel near the ground, and whose superior science consists in poisoning huge stones upon columns, in ignorance of the principal arch, whereby the space could be well spanned, and in avoiding every chance of thrust in order to escape a difficulty which they knew not how to deal with.

Throughout all these several styles not one link in the chain of art was lost—not one lying phase had yet appeared. We may approve one more than another, we may find errors and backslidings, but no systematic and deliberate falsehood and betrayal of the spirit of the age can be found in the whole history of art until we come to "the dark ages." The Greeks seem to have been gifted rather with consummate refinement than with much originality. We can well see that they admired and borrowed from the ornament of Persia and Egypt; but we have no proof of their having attempted to build Egyptian halls in the streets of Athens or sham caves of Ellora about its Acropolis. The Christians, when freed by Constantine from the persecution which had repressed all their previous efforts, boldly adopted the pagan basilicæ for their churches, and built others after the same type, yet we do not find that they attempted to compose them out of porticoes copied from the antique, or piled Grecian monuments one above another to serve for belfries or campanili.

It is a question of the greatest moment to us, but one which I have not time now to discuss, how it was that the Mediæval or Gothic phase of art should, after its brilliant and rapid growth, have rested so short a time at the height of development which it reached, and thence declined with almost equal rapidity, till it fizzed itself away in France in the luxury of "Flamboyant" tracery, and in England was strangled in its strait-jacket array of the rigid "Perpendicular." It suffices for our present purpose to know that it died from inherent decay, and not from any assault from without.

That this, as every other style that preceded it, should have gone the way of all things of earth, may be a matter for regret, yet not of surprise, and its having done so is not the question which I have proposed to consider on the present occasion, but, rather, how it happened that after it came "the deluge?" We have seen that all previous styles successively rose, culminated, and fell, only to be followed

* Paper read by Mr. J. P. Seddon, at the Royal Institute of British Architects.

by others still more comprehensive, and that each yielded up gracefully all that it had added to the general stock of ideas, to be grafted into the newer plant, to bud and flourish again with fresh vigour and increase of power under a different regime.

What, then, necessitated the artistic chaos which reigned when Mediæval art vanished? What was the Gorgon's head which turned into stone the natural love for and power to originate beauty, which mankind had hitherto shown in all ages and countries? These are the questions to which I am anxious to find a solution.

The complete quenching of the lamp of art which, sooner or later in the period of the dark ages, ensued in every quarter of the globe—save where, among the less civilised Oriental nations, it has stagnated until now in considerable decorative purity—is one of the strangest phenomena I am acquainted with in the history of the world, and this I desire to invite you to consider, in the hope that we may be able to discover the rocks upon which it was shipwrecked, and that in our efforts to float it again we may be able to steer clear of them.

The "dark ages," however, or, at least, the gloom of them, did not come on all at once. The night, unlike that of the tropics, did not follow suddenly the light of the Mediæval day. Nay, the sun of art set so gorgeously that men were dazzled by the glory thereof, and believed that it was as sunrise, heralding a new, better phase of art, instead of its being a sunset, prelude to the loss of the best the world had seen.

It behoves me, therefore, to linger over this threshold of my subject (and not unwilling am I to do so, seeing that it is by far the pleasantest part thereof), and to endeavour to trace the lines of its several changes, as successively they grew fainter and fainter, together with the brightness of the evening stars of genius, which beamed like a galaxy through its twilight, and even occasionally long after the nightfall, until, clouded over at last, utter darkness ensued, enlivened only by the false will-o'-the-wisp phantoms of *rococo* which have been misleading men ever since.

This period, then, upon which I would now dwell, this twilight of the "dark ages" which I have taken for my subject, is that generally known as the Renaissance, or the revival of Classic art. It is true that in Italy, the whole surface of which was strewn with fragments of Roman work, Classic tradition seems always to have sat like a nightmare upon its architecture. The mighty flood of life which seems to have throbbled through the arteries of Northern Europe appears to have been checked in its passage through the gorges of the Alps, and to have exercised but slight effect below them, and never entirely to have succeeded in supplanting the influence of the antique; it succeeded in doing so to the greatest extent in the thirteenth century, and with much grace for a time fused the two styles, but soon it began to hanker again after its old love, and we begin to find the mouldings of its Gothic buildings becoming poor and weak, and its parts and proportions betraying more of the Classic elements. In Venice, which, from its position, was not so strongly exposed to this influence, and which was greatly under that of both the Gothic and the Byzantine, we find in the Doge's Palace a most valuable and nervous example of mediæval building, unsurpassed in the boldness of its mouldings and detail; yet, if we consider the general aspect of the domestic architecture of that city, we shall find little of the variety which was so marked a characteristic of Northern Gothic, it being similar detail to that of the Doge's Palace that we find repeated everywhere, while that of the churches of the Friars and those of the same date are strikingly inferior. In Verona we find another most valuable local development of Gothic, particularly artistic in its treatment of coloured material and sculpture; still an under current of Classicism is evident throughout Italian work. In the Cathedral of Milan it has debased it so far as to render it only worthy of being a model for confectionery.

In Florence and in Pisa we are so entranced by the wealth displayed in their buildings, of painting and sculpture, and precious coloured materials, that we are consoled for the want of pure Mediæval feeling and boldness in the handling of the architectural detail in such works that pretended to

be Gothic, and in the host of false facades to the churches in the other towns, such as we see figured in the plates of the works of Hope, Gally Knight, and Street, we see foreshadowed the childish shamelessness of sham which mainly characterises the later works of the Renaissance, and those of the "dark ages," which ignores the certainty of being found out the instant the spectator turns the corner of the building. In the Loggia de Lanzi, by Orcagna, we find distant traces of the Roman impost between the columns of the arches; while his San Michele, in the tabernacle and the tracery of the windows, presents us with work, we might almost mistake for that of Batty Langley.

In the pulpit by Andrew Pisano, in the cathedral of Pisa, we see in the figures and draperies of the bas-reliefs, evidences of an already too absorbing study of the antique, in contrast with the vigour shown in the beasts upon which the alternate columns rest, where the sculptor has evidently treated them *con amore*, and rather with the traditional mediæval feeling, while the capitals of the columns are almost as bad as the Roman composite, and the weedy apologies for cusped trefoil arches are the only and fading traces of Gothic forms.

(To be continued.)

THE SCIENCE AND UTILITY OF VENTILATION.

A lecture on this interesting topic was delivered at the Hanover-square Rooms last week, by Professor Pepper, well known as the late scientific and enterprising conductor of the Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street. The fame of the lecturer and the importance of his subject brought together a numerous and fashionable audience, and the lecture was, in the hands of Professor Pepper, made to embrace the whole science of the subject of ventilation in its relation to health and the general condition of civilised life. The lecturer commenced by referring to the history of ventilation, and traced the first rude attempts of the Egyptians, the Grecians, and the Romans, many years before the beginning of the Christian era, to obtain ventilation and coolness in the summer, and an escape for the smoke of their fires in the winter. Thus it appeared that the science of ventilation was early understood, and earnest efforts were made to reduce it to practice by the learned men of those nations. The ancients made certain apertures or holes in their buildings for the purpose of ventilation; chimneys were not invented till about the twelfth or fourteenth century. Having thus complied with the requirements of a history-loving people, Mr. Pepper proceeded to the broad and modern principles of ventilation, which are based upon the well-known law of the expansion of all bodies, solid, liquid, or gaseous, by heat, and their contraction by cold. In illustration of this principle, a variety of interesting experiments were performed, exhibiting conclusively the action of this rigid and unswerving natural law, which, by the application of artificial means and contrivances, is made subservient to the necessities of civilisation.

The importance of ventilation in its relation to human health was clearly pointed out and further illustrated by reference to an able paper written by Miss Florence Nightingale in the transactions of the Society for Promoting Social Science. This lady's hospital experience was most valuable in pointing out the necessity for a continuous supply of fresh air, and plenty of it, for nothing could produce a more deleterious effect in the condition of the sick than a limited and impure supply of this healthy element. The danger of catching cold had been greatly exaggerated, more especially in a country like England, where fuel is cheap, and where the patient may be sufficiently protected by an ample supply of clothing. Nothing could compensate for a deficient supply of air; no artificial means would suffice; the only remedy was to throw open the windows, and so obtain a plentiful inlet of pure air. The hospitals in Paris, though ample, and even magnificent in their dimensions, Mr. Pepper pointed out, were incapable of conferring the whole of their possible and intended advantages, from the simple reason that the ventilation was carried on by artificial means. In the morning, when the wards were opened, they were found to contain a close and vitiated atmosphere, which was sure to exercise an unsalutary effect on the health of the patients. The simplest inventions in all matters of science were generally those of the widest practical utility.

While discoveries, which had offered a broad field for every scientific researcher in the kingdom were floating in the minds of the astute and learned of all classes, Humphrey Davy electrified the *savants* by the production of his miner's safety lamp, which was practically nothing more than an inclosure of the flame in a shade of fine wire gauze; in fact, an application of a principle whose plainness and simplicity had rendered it an object of dis-

regard to all this eminent philosopher's predecessors. But the object was attained, and the miner enabled to leave his lamp burning in the mine, or to carry it with him into any atmosphere where he himself could exist. After adducing other illustrations, Mr. Pepper expressed his own surprise at the efficiency and simplicity of Mr. Cooke's invention, and, as the whole world does when surprised out of its usual course, wondered that it was never discovered before. Mr. Pepper exhibited a small model of a house built in the ordinary way to show the effects of the folds of wire gauze attached to the top of the window sashes by Mr. Cooke. When ventilation was required, the window was pulled down and the gauze unfolded, admitting as much fresh air as was required without the usual accompaniment of a draught. Mr. Pepper experimented most conclusively with nine lighted candles, supposed to represent the ladies and gentlemen congregated within the room it was proposed to ventilate. The apartment having been rendered air-tight, all but one small crack over a door, the candles soon began to show symptoms of imperfect combustion, and the necessity for an immediate restorative; in fact, the condition of some of them became so bad in a short time, that their light could with difficulty be saved by an application of the ventilator; those in a less advanced stage of decline were promptly restored. Under all the disadvantages of an experiment on a small scale like this, the principle was shown to be thoroughly successful, and its adaptation to the window sashes of ordinary dwelling-houses at a trifling expense to be a vast improvement over the present clumsy means of procuring ventilation. In conclusion, Mr. Pepper announced that, in order to further popularise the subject under consideration, and gratify wishes expressed in various quarters, he should repeat his lecture.—[We may add that nothing can be better for lodge ventilation than this invention of Mr. Cooke—privacy and ventilation, two great essentials, being admirably combined.]

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

CLUNAIC PRIORIES.

In reading the chapter on the "Architecture of the 11th Century," p. 346, it is stated that "of the Clunaic Priors four only belong to this century; Lewes, Castle-acre, Wenlock, and Bermondsey, and that in neither of these are there any remains earlier than the 12th century." The writer, it would seem, has omitted to notice Dudley Priory "founded about 1161, by Gervase Paganel, and established with Clunaic Monks from Wenlock. Of this Priory, there are some remains; the walls of several of the apartments are still standing."—ST. PETER'S LODGE.

COLLAR OF THE THIRTY SECOND DEGREE.

The query of "Costumier" concluding with "is such a thing ever seen now as a white collar, to which is attached a jewel?" reminds me that at a chapter, at which I was recently present, there were two Ill. Bros. of the thirty-second degree, who each asserted the orthodoxy of the collar he wore, although they were very dissimilar, one, obtained from Paris, was black, with the usual emblematic ornaments, the other, supplied by Bro. Spencer, was white, with the simple embellishment of the figures "32" encircled by varying rays of gold. I am quite aware that those to which "Costumier" alludes are the ordinary official collars of Craft Masonry, but his enquiry has suggested the advantage of bringing the subject of the thirty-second degree collar before those who are able to decide upon it, as it appears strange to me that there should be any doubt as to the precise character of the dress of so high a degree.—S. TUCKER.

MASONIC TRIAL.

An inquiry was made whether there had been any Masonic trials, and where the same could be seen? Allow me to refer the querist to Southey's *Common Place Book*, edited by his son-in-law, Dr. Wood Warter, where, in series iv., page 374, there is a very curious Scotch trial described.—ANDREW —, Sussex.

BRO. PETER LAMBERT DE LINTOT.

In reply to Δ I have again looked at the MS. inventory of the late Bro. Lintot's effects, but there is no date attached to it, nor is there any paper mark in the sheet on which it is written. I have also consulted several works on engravers, but have not found his name recorded in them. I suspect, from a series of plates that I have seen, the name should be Lambert, and not Lambert. However, as it is the latter in the MS. I copied, I did not alter it.—MATTHEW COOKE.

THE HON. AND REV. GODFREY DAWNEY.

I find in *Playfair's British Family Antiquity* that Henry Dawney, second Viscount Downe, who was attainted by King James's parliament in Ireland, and afterwards represented the borough of Pontefract and the County of York, married Mildred, daughter of William Godfrey, of Thunick, in the County of Lincoln, Esq., and had six sons, one of whom was the Hon. and Rev. Godfrey, who, in 1732 married the daughter of Sir Thomas D. Deth, of Knowlton.—R. M. HAYLEY.

FREEMASONRY IN FRANCE.

Where can I learn what are the general principles that actuate the members of the Order in France?—C. F. S.—[The principles are the same all over the world; but you may gain a good deal of information from the *Programme Maçonnique adopté par la loge Renaissance par les Emules D'Hiram*. Or if you meet Bro. Cottebrune, P.M. 1035, he will inform you, being a member of both English and French lodges.]

FIVE AND SEVEN POINTED STARS.

What is the difference in Masonic symbolism between a five and a seven pointed star?—CURIOUS.

BRO. PETER GOWER.

I see that "C. A.," assumes the fact of the existence in the Bodleian library of the MSS. alluded to, and printed by Preston. Is "C. A." aware that Mr. Halliwell, so far back at 1845, publicly stated, that such MS. did not exist in the Bodleian library; I have myself searched also for it in vain, in the British Museum. Before then, we discuss who Peter Gower was, it would be well to ascertain, once and for all, if any brother can give any reference, to what, I fear, is nothing more and nothing less, than a silly imposture.—A. F. A. WOODFORD, Swellington, Leeds.

FREEMASONRY AT CANTERBURY.

Can any Kentish Brother refer me, or help me, to verify the extract said to be taken from a MS. register of William Molart, Prior of Canterbury, concerning a lodge held at Canterbury, under Arch Bishop Chicheley, and if any were still at Canterbury. Laurie, our latest authority, gives no reference. Having been for some time engaged in a lecture on the Early Traces of Freemasonry in England, I am anxious to avoid our great stumbling block, hitherto, as Masons, unauthorised statements and unverified quotations.—A. F. A. WOODFORD, Swellington, Leeds.

THE INEFFABLE NAME.

[Thankfully, yet with regret, we feel obliged to decline the very learned note forwarded to us by our correspondent "Ex. Ex." on the Ineffable Name. There are many reasons why it should not appear in print, the greatest being its sanctity. Speculations, however talented, cannot tend to edification upon such a sublime subject, and although we are greatly obliged to "Ex. Ex." for his kindness, we have returned him his paper, as unsuited to our columns. Will "Ex. Ex." excuse us for hinting to him that, for his own information, he should consult Buxtorfius, *Lexicon Chaldaicum Talmudicum et Rabbinicum*, folio, Bas. 1639, and *Ephraem Syrus*, vol. 34, of Caillau's "Patres Apostolici," 43 vols., 8vo. Paris, 1836-43.]

BARON KNIGGE.

What is known of Baron Knigge, the inveterate enemy of the high grades in Germany?—KNT. E. W.

AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

Is there any means of ascertaining what Masonic publications have been issued in America?—FRANK.—[If you will consult the past numbers of *THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE* you will find very many alluded to in its pages. You may add, as supplementary, a perusal of Bro. N. Truebner's *Bibliographical Guide to American Literature* (1817-37) 8vo., London, 1859, in which there are many Masonic works mentioned.]

BRO. THE HON. AND REV. GODFREY DAWNEY.

In reply to the query of †††. I beg to inform him that Mr. Dawney was the 4th son of Henry, 2nd Viscount DAWNEY, by Mildred, his wife, daughter of William Godfrey, Esq. (whence his Christian), names and great-great-uncle of the present and 7th, Viscount. Mr. DAWNEY was Prebendary of Canterbury, and married in 1740 Eliza, daughter of Sir Thos. D'Aeth, Bart., but had no issue.—S. TUCKER.

INDIAN MYSTERIES.

Where is the best account of the Indian Mysteries to be found?—B. B.—[See Moor's *Hindu Pantheon*, 4to, London, 1810.]

BRO. WM. PRESTON.

Where was Bro. William Preston born, and in what year?—CLEAN PROOF.—[He was born at Edinburgh, July 28th, 1740, and was educated at the University in that city. Removed to London in 1760. Died, April 7th, 1818, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.]

FORM OF EXPELLING MASONS.

Is there any peculiar form used in the expulsion of brethren from the Craft, such as there used to be a hundred years since?—E. A. F.

THE MASONIC LADDER.

We often hear of the Masonic Ladder. Is there any legend attached to it?—C. A. F.—[The ladder of seven rounds has been a symbol in many ages and countries. It is popularly regarded by Masons as an allusion to Jacob's ladder. Amongst the ancients every round was considered to be represented by a metal increasing in purity from the lowest to the highest, and these again were characterised by the names of the seven planets, as follows. The first round is the lowest; therefore you will read the following from the bottom to the top.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 7. Gold | The Sun. |
| 6. Silver | The Moon. |
| 5. Iron | Mars. |
| 4. Tin | Jupiter. |
| 3. Copper | Venus. |
| 2. Quicksilver | Mercury. |
| 1. Lead | Saturn. |

The Cabalists called it the Sephiroth, and symbolised the steps thus:—1. Strength; 2. Mercy; 3. Beauty; 4. Eternity; 5. Glory; 6. The foundation; 7. The kingdom.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

"Catullus at his Brother's Grave" is thus beautifully Englished by Mr. Theodore Martin, in his newly-published *Poems of Catullus*, translated into English Verse:—

"O'er many a sea, o'er many a stranger land,
I bring this tribute to thy lonely tomb,
My brother! and beside the narrow room,
That holds thy silent ashes weeping stand.
Vainly I call to thee. Who can command
An answer forth from Orcus' dreary gloom?
Oh, brother, brother, life lost all its bloom,
When thou wert snatch'd from me with pitiless hand!
A day will come, when we shall meet once more!
Meanwhile, these gifts, which to the honour'd grave
Of those they loved in life our sires of yore
With pious hand and reverential gave,
Accept! Gifts moisten'd with a brother's tears!
And now, farewell, and rest thee from all fears!"

Born some seventeen years before Virgil, and twenty-two before Horace, Catullus does not appear to have become nearly so well known to modern readers as either of the other two Latin poets. We are glad that his works, or such as now remain of them, have fallen into the hands of so able a translator. The following is Mr. Martin's rendering of the neat little poem, "To Cornificius":—

"Ah, Cornificius, ill at ease
Is thy Catullus' breast;
Each day, each hour that passes sees
Him more and more depressed:
"And yet no word of comfort, no
Kind thought, however slight,
Comes from thy hand. Ah, is it so,
That you my love requite?
"One little lay to lull my fears,
To give my spirit ease,
Ay, though 'twere sadder than the tears
Of sad Simonides!"

Dr. Andrew Winter, in his new book, *Our Social Bees*, remarks of the hay asthma:—"Many persons who come up from the country for the 'best advice' for this complaint, find that in town they suddenly lose their asthma, and are somewhat disappointed that

they cannot show their doctor the effect of a fit upon them. In many cases, however, they learn that the true doctor is city air—the worst city air, moreover, is generally the best for them. Thames-street atmosphere is particularly efficacious, and some even pick out the foggiest, densest, foulest lanes of Lambeth or Bermondsey as to them the balmiest, most life-giving of neighbourhoods. There are more extraordinary instances of idiosyncratic susceptibilities on the part of the air-tubes of some persons than even those examples would imply. For instance, some asthmatics can live at the top of a street in perfect health, whilst at the bottom of the same street they seem to be at the last gasp. We happened to know of a patient who was more dead than alive at the top of Park-lane, but recovered immediately at the bottom of the same street and Dr. Watson tells us, that he had an asthmatic patient, who could sleep very well in the 'Red Lion,' at Cambridge, but could never rest for a minute, on account of his asthma, in the 'Eagle,' in the same town."

Mr. W. S. Sewell, in his *Free Labour in the West Indies*, says of the island of Trinidad:—"Now that it has been fairly and fully tested, the advantages to the colony of this importation of Indian labour are so thoroughly established, that no one who visits Trinidad in 1859, after having seen her and known her in 1846, can hesitate to believe that not only has the island been saved from impending ruin, but a prospect of future prosperity has been opened to her such as no British island in these seas ever before enjoyed under any system, slave or free. I am speaking of a fact which is apparent to every one who walks the streets of Port-of-Spain, or surveys the splendid picture of cultivation which the Naparima counties present. There, for miles and miles, you can travel over undulating land, rich with waving fields of sugar-cane. The smoke from a hundred chimneys indicates the prevalent use of steam, and strangely contrasts with the purely tropical aspect of the country, checked as it is with dense masses of shrub or groves of mango, and fenced in with rows of gigantic palm. The story that every Naparima planter tells is, that within the last ten years he has greatly extended and improved the cultivation of his estate, and has doubled his produce. It is a story you can well believe, if, during crop season, you enter the mills and see an average of from six to eight hogsheads of sugar daily manufactured in each. This extension of culture—fully borne out by facts and statistics—is increasing every year, and the consequence is that every year the proprietary are demanding more and more labour. It is to be hoped that they will continue to be supplied through the means of a system beneficial alike to the labourer and his employer, and that the outcry raised against coolie immigration will not be allowed to prevail."

The Rev. J. F. Dimock, Minor Canon of Southwell, writing in a recent number of *The Reliquary*, on the Newstead brass eagle reading-desk and two candlesticks now in Southwell Minster, remarks:—"It was fished no doubt out of the lake at Newstead, when, I cannot say; but I believe in the 'wicked' lord's time. It is said to have been sold by him as old brass; this we can well believe, as he turned every thing into cash that he could lay his hands on. Sir Richard Kaye, one of our Prebendaries (of North-muskham, from 1783 to 1810), is said to have found it in some curiosity-shop, or such like place, at Nottingham. He himself, not his widow, gave it to Southwell. The Chapter Decree Book contains the following memorandum: 'April 18, 1805. Decreed that the thanks of the Chapter be given to Sir Richard Kaye, for his offer of a brass eagle, which they will accept, and send for, the first convenient opportunity.' Colonel Wildman, who used to look at it with eyes of extreme envy, and would have rejoiced in getting it back to Newstead, gave me the following account of its discovery. The lake had been drained, and was being cleaned out. Besides the eagle and the two candlesticks near our altar, the workmen found two very large and heavy chests. Peremptory orders came from the then lord to fill the lake with water at once; he was coming to Newstead with a lot of friends. The chests were therefore left, and nothing done to mark the exact spot where they lay. Soon after Colonel Wildman bought Newstead the lake was again drained: there were then old people living who remembered the former drainage, and who had helped to bring the eagle and candlesticks to light, and had laboured in vain at the chests. They professed to remember the spot, and were allowed by Colonel Wildman to make a new search. They were at work for days to no purpose, poking in the mud with poles. At length one of them fell head-foremost into the mud, and was suffocated; and Colonel Wildman refused to allow any further attempt to find the chests. There they still lie, full probably of the Abbey plate and other valuables. Colonel Wildman spoke with entire confidence of the candlesticks being found at the same time as the eagle. I know of no other evidence as to this fact. They are not mentioned in the Decree of Thanks, or elsewhere in the Chapter documents, as far as

I know. Colonel Wildman, no doubt, was right; they have every appearance of having come from the same foundry as the eagle." The conduct of our late Bro. Wildman, in choosing to be unsuccessful in his researches for the buried treasure, rather than to again risk the needless sacrifice of human life, was worthy of him, as a man and a Mason.

The late Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., in his recently-published *Autobiography*, thus sketches the Duke of Cumberland, brother to George III.:—"On either the first or second day, being Sunday, after I came to Winchester, I had occasion to be engaged in writing at my lodging, when a serjeant came in, and said that his royal highness desired I would attend divine service in the cathedral with the other officers of the staff and the troops in garrison. I told the serjeant that I would not fail to attend. Perhaps in about seven or eight minutes afterwards, when I was engaged in sealing my letters and putting up my papers, another serjeant appeared, and told me that the Duke desired I would instantly attend at the cathedral. I buckled on my sword accordingly, and immediately followed the serjeant to the cathedral. I was directed to the pew where his Royal Highness was with the whole of his staff, viz., the adjutant-general, quarter-master-general, commissary-general, brigade-major, and aides-de-camp. On my entering the pew, the Duke addressed me, raising very loud his squeaking voice: 'Dr. M'Grigor, it is very strange that you take upon yourself to disobey orders, and so soon after you have joined the district.' I pleaded ignorance of the order; but he silenced me by telling me that it was my duty to have made myself acquainted with all his orders upon joining the district. All this passed before the assembled congregation, consisting of five regiments, and not a few citizens, who had followed the bands of the five regiments into the cathedral. When I sat down, I observed the Duke holding his watch in his hand, and I soon discovered that I was not the only delinquent. Addressing Major Foster, he inquired if he had again sent for Captain Shandy, who was the deputy barrack-master-general, then considered as a civil officer, for which reason he, a half-pay officer, as a civilian, was without uniform, which indeed he was not entitled to wear. In addition, Captain Shandy, a very gentlemanlike man, was very defective in his vision, and was in delicate health. At length he appeared in the pew, a serjeant following him. The Duke instantly addressed him, and, looking at his watch, informed the barrack-master that he had kept him, the clergyman, and the whole congregation a quarter of an hour waiting his arrival, and desired him immediately to give an account of himself, and further, to explain his presuming to come there out of uniform. To the first of these categorical questions the captain respectfully pleaded the state of his health, and to the second that his majesty not having appointed a uniform for the barrack department, he could not presume to wear that of any other department. The Duke, rather foiled, said, 'There is an uniform; and if there is not one, there must be one, and you are not to leave the house till you appear in uniform.' The captain bowed most submissively, but to me and others it appeared a kind of mock humility, as though he were playing the part of Corporal Trim to Captain Shandy. Immediately after the bow of Captain Shandy the Duke nodded to the clergyman, saying, 'Go on now,' when he proceeded with the service."

A Saunter through the West End, by the late Leigh Hunt, has just been published.

Mr. Edward Dicey is preparing for publication a memoir of Count Cavour.

Saunders's News Letter, an old established Dublin daily paper, has been reduced in price to a penny, in anticipation of the repeal of the paper duty. It appears that this was a penny paper more than a hundred years ago, and was raised in price by "the taxes on knowledge."

The following description of a cigar manufactory at Manilla is given by Mr. Henry Arthur Tilley, in his recent work, *Japan, the Amoor, and the Pacific*:—"The largest of the cigar manufactories of Manilla is in the suburb of Binondo, and affords occupation to 4000 women and half that number of males. In this and other Government manufactories in the neighbourhood, there are altogether 7000 men and 9000 women employed. On entering the first portion of the building the ear is assailed by an almost deafening noise, caused by some hundreds of women seated on the floor and hammering the leaves on a stone or block with a mallet, to polish them for outsiders. These women form a motley group, some being half naked, others in rags, many in gay colours, and a few dressed with care and neatness. Among them were several whose personal appearance was prepossessing, but on the whole I judged that beauty found a more profitable occupation than making

cigars for a few cents a day. . . . The leaves are first placed under cover, in heaps, to ferment; then sorted by women into five classes according to their size, and suspended in a current of air to dry. Each packet thus sorted contains ten leaves, and is called a 'palilo'; ten such make a 'mano,' and thirty a 'farda,' weighing from seventy to seventy-five pounds. The tobacco is of three qualities, the first being paid for at the rate of 8½ dollars per farda; the second 7½, and the third 5 dollars. This is about 6½d. English money per pound for the first quality; manufactured in cigars it is sold at the Government depot for 1½ dollar, or more than 5s. All this tobacco is sent up under an escort to the different factories around Manilla. Women, called Dobladores, then wet it with water, or sometimes rum and vinegar, and make it up into rough cigars, which are finished by the Celladores, as the girls are called; the refuse is made up into cigarettes. Most of the cigars are packed in cases of 500, numbering from one to four, according to size; they are sold at the rates of 14, 10, 8, 6 dollars per thousand, the better sorts being in boxes of 125 each. On the whole, very little care is taken in the manufacture; the tobacco is of good flavour, but carelessly made up, and in the cases which we received on board many cigars were disgusting from the odour and taste of palm oil, or other grease with which the work girls are accustomed to rub their bodies. Nearly the whole of the population, men, women, and children smoke, and quantities of leaves are exported to Spain."

Fun, Feeling, and Fancy: being a Series of Lays and Lyrics, is the title of a recent volume by John George Watts. The following poem is pleasantly written, but the ideas seem to follow remarkably close to those in "The English Hearth," first published in April, 1845, and given at page 405 of the *Freemasons Magazine* for March, 1859:—

When summer's roseate couch is stript,
And Autumn's fruit our garner fills,
And winter lifts his hoary head
Above the bare-browed northern hills
When gables quaint and sloping eaves
Are hung with ornaments of ice,
And window-panes traced o'er and o'er
With tree, and flower, and strange device:
When lawn and paddock for awhile
Are carpeted with virgin snow,
And truant feet betray themselves
When from the beaten path they go:
How pleasant 'tis to draw one's chair
About the fire, as night descends;
And cosy con some favourite page,
Or join in chat with genial friends.
To quaff the social cup of tea,
And talk about the olden time,
Ere we had known the cares of men,
Or joy of putting thoughts in rhyme.
Ere we had joined the field of fight,
To battle for our daily bread,
Or learned how oft fair truth is crushed
Beneath the money-seeker's tread.
The table cleared, the candles trimm'd,
And wife's accustomed corner ta'en,
From joke to anecdote we slip—
From gay to grave, from land to main.
We wander 'neath a burning sun,
With Bruce, or Park, or Livingston;
With Ross or hapless Franklin track
The ice-wastes of the frigid zone.
A pause: Song now becomes the theme,
We dwell on Milton's sacred lay;
Seek Shelley in his mystic flight,
Or Keats, who died while yet the bay
His brow had won was being wove;
Then list while Tennyson doth sing
Rare notes upon the wind, and then
Take freshening draughts from Browning's spring.
Thus lured by pleasantries, Old Time
Glides swiftly on; at length we start
To find how late it is—shake hands,
Yet grieve that we're compelled to part.
Then, while ye sing of verdant Spring,
Of Summer with her birds and flowers—
And Autumn's fruitage—add a strain
To Winter, for his social hours.

Prizes are being offered at the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, to artist-workmen, for stone-carving, modelling, wood-carving, metal-work, painted glass, and coloured decoration; and all deserving specimens are to be sent to the Great International Exhibition of 1862.

The Secret History of the Court of France under Louis XV., edited from rare and unpublished documents, by Dr. Challice, is just ready for publication, in two volumes, with portraits.

The late George Wilson, M.D., who contributed the first six chapters to the *Memoir of Edward Forbes, F.R.S., late Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh*, gives the following beautiful sketch of the Isle of Man in the first of these chapters:—"In the centre of the Irish Sea, midway between the shores of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, lies that diminutive continent which, as if it were an epitome of the whole world, bears the title of the Isle of Man. On the chart it looks like one of the pieces of a child's puzzle-map which has strayed to a distance from the adjacent shores. It can be fitted, however, into none of them, and geologists tell us that it is in its true place, and represents one of the few surviving portions of a tract of land which once united the British Islands, but has long since left only fragments above the waves. . . . Down the centre of the Island runs a ridge of hills, and chief among these is Snaefell. On its green summit the spectator, lifted two thousand feet above the sea, stands, as it were, in the centre of the British Isles, and on a summer day looks down upon three thousand square miles of land and ocean. Skiddaw and Snowdon, Criffel and the hills of Morne, greet him from England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. . . . The sides of the hills are golden with gorse at one season, and purple with heather at another, and the grass is as green as that of Ireland. The glens which hide their quiet beauty among the hills are mantled by deep green woods, hung with ivy, and carpeted on their sloping sides by velvet mosses and fragrant thyme, kept verdant and full of life by the flash of a mountain stream tumbling from crag to crag, and filling the air with its music. . . . The white smoke of hidden cottages rises like a veil in front of the purple hills. The fragrance of wild flowers comes down the breezes with the tinkling of sheep-bells and the low murmur of distant waterfalls. An island so varied and so beautiful was the befitting birthplace and cradle of one destined in future life to prove himself alike naturalist, artist, and philosopher. Whilst yet a child, the wild plants of its valleys had made him a botanist, and the spars and fossils of its shores had taught him something of geology. But the sea had the chief charm for him, and in the Bays of Douglas and Ramsay he caught, whilst yet a youth, the first glimpse of those ocean revelations which have made him famous."

A cheap *Life of James Montgomery*, the Sheffield poet, by the Rev. John Kirk, is shortly to be published.

The Rev. James N. Gloster has commenced a newspaper at Brooklyn, New York, under the title of the *Coloured Patriot*. Its motto will explain its object:—"Truth is omnipotent. To arms! to arms! ye loyal sons of patriotic sires! No more union with slaveholders."

CRICKET: ITS UNIVERSALITY.—Wherever the English name is carried, we find cricket taking the same prominent place as at home. In the Canadas, Australia, and other seats of British colonial enterprise, we see the game arriving at the same popular height as in the old country. This fact at once stamps the national character that distinguishes it, and the thoroughly British element it so strongly embodies. Perhaps the enjoyment of natural beauties that its participation affords, to a people so susceptible to the charm of home scenery as the English, may supply one means, and but one, in explanation of this undoubted truth.—*Boy's Own Magazine* (July).

THE LONDON PARKS.—If we turn from the gentlemen's country seats to the public parks in the time of Elizabeth, we shall find that the latter, especially St. James's, was merely a pen for deer—an appendage to the tilt-yard—and it was, most probably, to the passionate fondness of the early English sovereigns for the chase that we owe the parks of London. A proclamation of Henry VIII., July 15, 1546, places this in a very clear light, and shows most plainly that in those days a considerable extent of country round Westminster was simply a royal *chase* within which deer were bred in the parks.—*Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* (July).

MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following letter has been addressed by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in reply to a circular issued to the sister Grand Lodges of the United States, on the present state of the Republic:—

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER, AND OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF TENNESSEE:—

Your circular letter of last month, addressed to the R.W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, was received and read at a Quarterly Communication of that body, held at Philadelphia on the third of the present month, and referred to the Committee of Correspondence.

On behalf of the R.W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, we are entrusted with the duty of considering and answering it.

Brethren, Masonry is as old as government. It constitutes a government in itself. Its origin, principles, organization and administration are to be found in loyalty, obedience, hope, charity, and love. It is operative everywhere, because its foundation can be laid among mankind wherever mankind exist. Resistance to, or disobedience of, any of these principles is not permitted in Masonic sovereignty. Masonry could not exist a moment, it would not have lived longer than languages, races, and empires, if it had tolerated insubordination or rebellion against its authority.

Masonry teaches lessons for all peoples, and all times, and all epochs in history, past or future. Every Masonic principle, all its virtues, each of its benefits, have been sanctified by time. They have been ripened into good fruits by the aid, approbation, and support of the wise, virtuous and patriotic of every commonwealth.

Masonry is a sovereignty and a law unto itself. Wherever existing it is occupied with the permanence, universality, and integrity of its own organic laws and usages. It has excluded all, but its own members, from participation in its affairs. It knows nothing but the principles and teachings of its faith. Masonry has relations only with such as are bound together by the ties of its brotherhood.

It regards the rise and fall of empires, the disturbances in states, the wars of contending nations, and rebellions and revolutions in commonwealths, or among peoples, as calamities, arising from causes to which Masonry is a stranger. The proud position of the brotherhood is to stand aloof from such evils, without partiality and without participation. The mission of Masonry is not either imperilled or hindered by such conditions of society. The claims of a brother are not dissolved by war, pestilence or famine; the tie, once formed, is only sundered by death. In gloom and despair, in want, distress and peril, the life of Masonic principles is neither endangered nor attacked. The roar of the whirlwind cannot render the cry of a brother inaudible; nor the darkness of civil war prevent the destination of a brother from being seen.

As to the present deplorable state of the country, Masons cannot fail to have opinions as to the causes that produced it. It is to be feared that some of our brethren are in arms against the union of the States; others are in the ranks of its defenders. Taught by the history of the Order, that resistance to its government is indefensible, they have carried these principles into the formation of opinions on the present crisis in our national history. But while Masons, as individuals, have been thus influenced and are acting in harmony with such views, Freemasonry is a silent, unimpassioned, abstracted observer of events. It is hardly possible that a fraternity which has on its roll the names of the fathers of American liberty and independence, could be other than deeply impressed with the present relations between heirs of such a glorious inheritance.

Brethren, these are the thoughts we cannot bridle, and almost force their way without the will, and to which your circular letter has given utterance. The R.W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for which we speak, fraternally salutes you, and the brethren under your jurisdiction. One of the earliest and most consistently followed duties of this Grand Lodge, has been to stand by, and defend, our ancient landmarks. Those who are familiar with its history know, she has gone through trials in support of this organic article of Masonic faith. In times of prosperity and peace, but little courage is required to perform duties ever so imperative. Now, or whenever this, or any Masonic duty is to be discharged in the face of stern exigencies or unaccustomed perplexity or peril, the R.W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania hopes and believes she will not be found less faithful nor more unwilling than any of her sister sovereignties of the Craft, around the world.

Brethren, we, with you, deplore the present unnatural and deeply distressing condition of our national affairs. Civil strife cannot be the outgrowth of the principles and victories of that great epoch in the history of mankind, known as the "war of 1776." We have a hope and a faith that the God of our Fathers will behold their children in their affliction, and be merciful, bless, protect, and preserve them, and say to them, "Peace, be still!" But if this voice is not heard, if the fire in the bush is not seen as a monition,

and the whirlwind threatens to overwhelm us, yet in this last extremity, the still small voice of Masonic faith will be uttered and heard, saying, brethren, there is help at hand in this time of need.

Brethren, thus we feel justified in answering your cry to the Craft, contained in the circular letter sent to us. We feel it just and proper to conclude these thoughts, with the reiteration of the views we presented to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in December, 1860. We do it the more willingly in order to attest the sincerity of our present sentiments. We do it the more earnestly, to indicate that the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has carefully watched the course of our country's troubles, and pointed in advance to the panoplied protection which Masonry holds over the brethren of all lands.

"Surely your God is our God; your faith our faith; your landmarks our landmarks; your joy our joy; your prosperity our satisfaction. Then let us unitedly work together for the preservation and perpetuity of a common inheritance. It may be, thereby we will aid in maintaining unity, peace and concord, among the brethren and citizens of united sovereign states in our glorious Union. If all bonds should be broken, all ties rent asunder; if discord, dissension, and disruption, shall mark the decline and fall of the most wise and wonderful of the governments of mankind, let the Masonic temple, in all States, kingdoms, lands, peoples or confederacies, be the common refuge of an indestructible Masonic confraternity."

On behalf of the Committee of Correspondence of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

RICHARD VAUX, *Chairman.*

Philadelphia, June 13, A.L. 5861.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents.

CANDIDATES UNDER AGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Your Gravesend correspondent made a sad mistake in signing himself "Veritas" after his untrue assertion that it is "decidedly wrong and unconstitutional" to initiate candidates under age; if he had been at all conversant with the *Book of Constitutions*, he would have known that "no man shall be made a Mason in any lodge under the age of 21 years, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master or Provincial Grand Master," but that it is perfectly constitutional for a lodge to initiate candidates under age, if a proper dispensation has been procured. If "Veritas" wishes to amuse himself by objecting to the insertion of the names in the Grand Lodge Register, by all means let him do so. I am afraid, however, that his protest will receive but little attention from the Grand Secretary; neither do I imagine that he will be more successful if he brings the "matter before the Grand Lodge." "Veritas" intends to keep his eyes open and watch the proceedings of the University Lodge. Perhaps he will then be able to discover that members of Universities go to college when they are eighteen or nineteen years old; that they take their degrees soon after they are of full age; that very many of them then go abroad or take curacies in the country, many miles from any lodge, and that if they were not initiated until "Veritas" wishes they would probably never become Masons, and the Craft would thus be deprived of many of its best members—gentlemen who, by education and position in society, are so valuable in making known the principles and benign influence of Masonry.

Let me recommend "Veritas" to attend to his own duties, and depend upon it the Grand Masters and Provincial Grand Masters will continue to exercise their privileges in a proper and becoming manner.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
July 2nd, 1861. VERAX.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM JULY.—No celestial being gives title to July; but its name is a long-standing compliment to *Julius Caesar*—a man quite as useful in his way as the whole Pantheon of Greece or Rome, and a man whose deeds are too well known for any résumé of his history to be necessary in these pages. In this month was his natal day; and it is owing to the improvements he made in the calendar that his name is thus preserved in our almanacs.—*Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine (July).*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Hampshire is to take place in the Town Hall, Lymington, on Tuesday next, the 9th inst. Provincial Grand Lodge is to be opened at twelve.

The Installation of Bro. Col. Shafto Adair as Prov. G. Master for Suffolk will take place at the Town Hall, Ipswich, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock. The brethren will attend Divine Service at 2 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN.

LODGE OF ANTIQUITY (No. 2).—The last regular meeting for the season of this old established lodge was held on Wednesday, 26th June, Bro. Capt. J. A. L. Creaton, W.M., presiding. Bro. Page was raised to the third degree. After the disposal of some routine business, the lodge was closed until October.—The brethren then adjourned to the banquet. After the accustomed loyal and Masonic toasts had been honoured, Bro. Col. Western rose and remarked that two years since, come October, he told the brethren they had selected as their W.M. one who he was satisfied was capable of doing honour to their choice. They had that evening an additional proof of his skill in the praiseworthy manner in which he had gone through the ceremony of conferring on Bro. Page his M.M. degree.—The W.M., after acknowledging the compliment Col. Western had been pleased to pay him, expressing a desire to deserve such commendations, proposed "The Health of the Past Masters," now, as he observed, fourteen in number.—Bro. Western, in reply, said the P.M.s had given proof of their devotion to the lodge, as some had passed that honour many years ago, each Master of the lodge retaining the chair for two years.—The W.M. again, after observing that they were always delighted to receive visitors, being rarely without some—said that that evening they were honoured, among others, by two brethren who were highly distinguished, Bro. McIntyre, who besides his elevated position as S.G.D. and President of the Board of General Purposes, was P.M. of No. 4, a lodge of almost as ancient date as their own, and Bro. Sligh, P.G.D., who was a highly distinguished Mason. To those and the other visitors, the lodge tendered a cordial welcome. Bro. McIntyre, G.D., in replying, referred to the ceremony of which he had been a witness that evening, the solemnity of which surpassed all he had ever seen. He also remarked that of the fourteen P.M.s of the Lodge of Antiquity, twelve had received Grand Lodge honours. The officers were praised by the W.M. for their attention and attendance, the S. Deacon's duty being well discharged by Bro. Grissell. This was responded to by Bro. Tomkins, the S.W. Other toasts followed, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE LODGE (No. 1008).—A meeting of this lodge was held on St. John's Day, 24th ult., at the Masonic Hall, Woolwich, at 5 p.m.; the Worshipful Bro. W. H. Carter, W.M., in the chair. Bros. Col. Clerk, P.M.; Capt. Forbes, P.M.; Kincaid, S.W.; Hassall, J.W.; Church, Treas.; Boddy, Sec.; Dr. Hinxman, I.G. The lodge being opened, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed; a ballot was then taken for Bro. Capt. King, R.H.A., and Bro. Bailey—who were unanimously elected joining members. Bro. Col. Clerk then presented Bro. S. W. Kincaid for installation, he having been previously chosen as W.M. elect. Bro. Carter very ably, and for the first time, went through the ceremony in a manner, indeed, that might have put to shame many older Masons. Bro. Kincaid, as W.M., then appointed Bros. Thompson, S.W.; Davis, J.W.; Laird, Treas.; Boddy, Sec.; Capt. King, S.D.; Dr. Little, J.D.; Dr. Hinxman, Dir. of Cers., who were invested and respectively addressed by Bro. Carter, now nominated P.M. The alms collected were £1 8s. The lodge was then closed in form and solemn prayer. The brethren retired to the Freemasons' Tavern and partook of a most excellent dinner. On the cloth being removed, the customary loyal and Masonic toasts were gone through, and the brethren spent a most pleasant evening. Bro. Kincaid presided in a most efficient manner, and from the fact that he is an old P.M., wears the provincial purple, and is a most excellent worker, we augur that the Florence Nightingale Lodge will, during his year of office, lose none of its prestige.

SOUTH MIDDLESEX LODGE (No. 1160).—This military lodge met on Wednesday last at Beaufort House, under the presidency of Bro. Lord Ranelagh, W.M.; who was supported by Bros. the Hon. E. Curzon, S.W.; G. P. Evelyn, J.W.; A. H. Hewlett, Treas.; P. H. Jones, Sec.; Gaskoin, S.D.; H. S. Cooper, Dir. of Cers.; and about twenty other brethren. Among the visitors were Bros. A. D

Young, P.M., No. 237; Saml. Butler, No. 20; Thos. Davidson, P.M., No. 66; P. G. Stewart, and W. H. Andrew, P.M., No. 752. In consequence of a pressing engagement, Bro. Lord Ranelagh was compelled to leave the lodge early in the evening, and his place was ably filled by Bro. H. S. Cooper, who went through no ordinary amount of work in a most excellent and impressive manner, assisted in an admirable manner by Bros. A. H. Hewlett and P. H. Jones. The following was the programme of business for the evening, which was entirely completed, with one exception, which was caused by the illness of Bro. Biglin (Mess Master), who was quite unable to attend to take his third degree:—Initiation brothers, C. P. White (No. 2 Company); C. Appleyard (Captain in No. 8 Company); and H. T. Leigh (No. 3 Company). Passing—Bro. J. Barman; and raisings—Bros. L. J. H. Young, P. Gilley, J. T. Solomon, and J. Shuter. The lodge having been closed in ancient and solemn form the brethren adjourned to a dinner, which was highly approved, and found to be exceedingly comfortable as to the arrangements, notwithstanding the indisposition of Bro. Biglin. Bro. the Hon. E. Curzon, S.W., presided at dinner in the absence of the W.M., and was supported by the J.W., Bro. Col. Evelyn in the vice-chair. Afterwards the loyal and Masonic toasts were received with the usual heartiness which obtains among Masons. In proposing the health of the R.W.D.G.M., the S.W. alluded to the great services which Bro. the Earl de Grey and Ripon had done to the Volunteer movement. They were there as Masons, but they were there also as Volunteers, and in their double capacity they were bound to do honour to the distinguished nobleman who had rendered such services to both of these national institutions. The president next gave the health of the newly-initiated, expatiating upon the benefits which accrued from the practice of Masonry. The chief jewel of the Order was charity, and he would have them to understand that Freemasonry was not a mere convivial institution, but that its good offices were more widely diffused than those of any other body of men on the face of the globe.—The Entered Apprentice's song was then given with spirit by Bro. H. S. Cooper, Dir. of Cers., the brethren joining in in right good style.—Thanks were returned for the initiates by Bro. C. P. White, who is a distinguished member of the regiment, being the winner of the gold medal, as the best rifle shot of last year.—“The joining Members” was responded to by Bro. Pawle. Giving the toast of “The Visitors,” the president specially alluded to Bro. Batten, who suggested a charitable fund in this lodge, to which he had himself most liberally contributed.—Bro. Andrew, in returning thanks, expressed the pleasure he felt in having been one of the humble instruments in obtaining the charter of the South Middlesex Lodge. If the brethren of that lodge were only as attentive to their Masonic duties as the soldiers of the South Middlesex Rifles were to their military duties, the lodge would soon be one of the most distinguished in the metropolis. (Loud cheers.)—Bro. Batten then proposed their W.M. (although absent), Lord Ranelagh, and coupled with that health the presiding officer, the S.W., the Hon. E. Curzon.—The President took the opportunity of expatiating upon the great and incessant attention paid to the concerns of the regiment by Lord Ranelagh, and his determination to make the South Middlesex the crack regiment of English volunteers. His lordship and he himself would do their utmost to prove that the South Middlesex was determined to be first not only in military duties but in every other undertaking which they might take in hand. “The Health of the Officers” was acknowledged by Bro. Col. Evelyn, S.W., the chairman, who said he had seen a great deal of foreign service and knew the value of Masonry abroad. “Troll the bonny brown Bowl” was sung with the greatest *éclat* by Bro. Pawle. Bro. Col. Evelyn, in returning thanks, said that especial honour was due to Bros. Cooper and Hewlett for the services they had rendered. They (the South Middlesex) were yet green even in volunteering, and still more green in Masonry; but as they had succeeded in the one so well as to be considered equal to any regiment, no matter where it came from, so in time he did not doubt that the working of the South Middlesex Lodge would be equal to that of any Metropolitan Lodge.—“The health of the Masonic and the general Press” was then given, followed by that of “The Ladies,” coupled with the name of Dr. H. P. Ree as the most proper respondent, who returned thanks in an amusing speech. The brethren separated in love and harmony.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKSHIRE.

MAIDENHEAD.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1097).—The ordinary meeting of this lodge occurred on Tuesday, the 25th ult. The minutes of previous meeting having been confirmed, the following gentlemen were, on ballot, admitted as joining members, viz.:—Bros. Thos. Brooks, Middlesex Lodge, 167; R. B. Lunley, Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1; and George Cordwell, Fidelity Lodge,

No. 3. The W.M., Bro. Venables, next proceeded to initiate Mr. John Webb Shackel, who had been previously duly elected. Bros. Florentin Delmas and Clement Stephens then presented themselves as candidates for the degree of F.C., to which they were regularly passed. The labours of the evening were shared by the S.W., Bro. Garrod, P.M. 1090, who, in a most perfect and impressive way, raised to the sublime degree of M.M., Bros. Gammon, Beagle, Griffiths, and Hunt. Dr. Plumbe, of Maidenhead, was proposed as a candidate for initiation at the next lodge, and the assembled brethren, to the number of twenty, sat down to refreshment, which was provided by Bro. Skindle in his usual liberal style.

ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—*Angel Lodge* (No. 59).—At the ordinary lodge meeting, on the 18th ult., Bro. John Coppin was installed W.M. for the ensuing year; and the following were appointed officers of the lodge:—Bros. A. E. Church, S.W.; T. Collier, J.W.; W. Slaney, Treas.; W. Williams, Sec.; N. Gluckstein, J.D.; J. Hum, I.G.; Witten, Tyler. The post of Senior Deacon is not yet filled up. On Tuesday, the 25th ult., the annual banquet in celebration of the festival of St. John was held at the Three Cups Hotel, and was most bountifully served by Host Salter. The newly-installed W.M. was in the chair, supported by the lodge officers, several of the members, and by visitors from Brigflingsea, &c. The various Masonic toasts were drunk, interspersed with songs and recitations; and a very harmonious evening was spent.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD LODGE (No. 580).—The members of this lodge mustered in strong numbers on the 28th June last, it being the first meeting after the installation of Bro. John Goodyear, W.M. The lodge had every reason to be satisfied with their new chief, who, in the initiation of Harper Powell, of Bordeaux, merchant, had an early opportunity of showing by the effective manner in which he performed the ceremony how justified the brethren were in selecting him for the office he so ably fills. Amongst the brethren present were Bros. Wm. Staart, Prov. G.M.; T. A. Ward, D. Prov. G.M.; George Francis, Prov. G.R., P.D. Prov. G.M., Surrey; H. H. Burchell Herne, P. Prov. S.G.W. Sec.; H. Miles, P. Prov. J.G.W.; T. Rogers, G.T.; C. M. Layton, S.W.; Dr. Butt, J.W.; Wilson Hes, Frederick Fowler, Dr. York, and many others. The brethren on the close of business repaired to refreshment, and spent a very social evening.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

BOLTON.—*Lodge of Antiquity* (No. 170).—The lodge met for the first time in their new rooms at the Bull's Head Inn, Bradshaw-gate, at 7 o'clock p.m. on June 12. The lodge was opened in form and with prayer by the W.M., Bro. J. S. Scowcroft, assisted by the full complement of officers; Bros. Thos. Glaister, S.W.; W. F. Ainsworth, J.W.; H. Ainsworth, Sec.; R. Yates, S.D.; R. Mitchell, D.C. and P. Prov. G.S.B.; Thos. Hardman, Org.; Fowler, I.G.; Dawson, Tyler and Prov. G. Tyler. After the lodge had been declared duly open in form, the R.W. Prov. G.M., Stephen Blair, Esq., entered the lodge, supported by Bro. J. Tunnah, Prov. G.S., and T. B. Fishwick, Prov. J.G.D. The Prov. Grand Master having taken his place to the right of the W.M., the brethren saluted with the grand honours. The minutes of the last lodge meeting were read and confirmed.—Bro. R. MITCHELL, D.C., then stated to the brethren that, although the lodge had had in its possession for several years a beautiful organ, it was up to the present time the property of the brethren who had subscribed for it, but it was proposed on the present occasion to present it to the lodge; Bro. W. H. Wright being at the time W.M. when the organ was subscribed for, but had from ill health withdrawn from the lodge, was on the present occasion a visitor and a large shareholder. Bro. R. Mitchell, D.C., stated that Bro. W. H. Wright would have the honour, on behalf of the subscribers, of presenting the organ to the lodge.—Bro. W. H. WRIGHT, P.M., rose and said that, on behalf of himself and the other subscribers, he desired the lodge to accept the organ; and in doing so it gave him the greatest pleasure, and hoped it might long remain to grace the lodge room and assist in the performance of the ceremonies.—Bro. R. MITCHELL, D.C., proposed that the lodge accept the organ, and that it be placed on the records of the lodge. The proposition was seconded by Bro. P. Charlton, P.M., and carried unanimously.—Bro. A. R. Varley, Supt. of Works, was admitted. The other visitors present were Bro. Crowther, 189, Manchester, and Bro. Wood, of Farnworth.—The lodge being closed in form, the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, prepared by Bro. and Mrs. Knott. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. J. Scowcroft, supported on his right by the R.W. Prov. G.M., Stephen Blair; Bros. J. Tunnah, Prov.

G. Sec.; Fishwick, Prov. G.J.D.; A. A. Varley, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; on the left by R. Mitchell, D.C. and P. Prov. G.S.B.; Charlton, P.M.; W. H. Wright, P.M.; and other visiting brethren. On calling the attention of the brethren to the first toast, viz., "The Queen," the W.M. said he esteemed it a high honour to possess the privilege of giving the first toast; he observed all good Masons are loyal subjects and good citizens. They had not only a Queen on whose dominions the sun never set, but Her Majesty was also an example to all nations, a pattern to mothers, and an ornament to her sex. A Queen who reigns in the hearts of all her people, and for him to attempt to add to the dignity of Her Majesty by any encomiums he could offer, or to raise her in the estimation of the brethren present would be something like attempting to add to the greatest beauties in nature by artificial means, or to paint the lily white. The whole of the brethren present would therefore doubtless join with him in this sentiment.

Great Architect, our homes to bless,
Defend Victoria's throne;
So may our hearts thy name confess,
And Thee our safeguard own.

He then proposed "Her Majesty the Queen," which was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and followed by the National Anthem, accompanied by the organ. The second toast "The G.M. of England," and the third, "The Deputy Grand Master of England," were next given, and received in a true Masonic spirit.—The fourth toast was proposed by Bro. MITCHELL, D.C., who said that, as they were honoured on the occasion by the presence of the R.W. Prov. G.M., the brethren would, as had been done on former occasions, receive the toast with their wonted enthusiasm. He also observed that it would be useless in him to attempt to add to the reputation of their respected Prov. G. Master, as he was a gentleman whose private character was so well known and respected as his. Bro. Mitchell remarked that he was not sure if he was correct in styling him a native of Bolton, but, as regarded their R.W. Prov. G.M., it was evident to every Mason in the province how well the province was governed; it was never in a more prosperous state, and had been in a prosperous state ever since our respected Prov. G.M. had been in charge. In the first place, there had been a local benevolent and annuity fund established, and there had also been an organized system of voting for the London Annuity Fund; and it was well known to the brethren present that that had at one time only been able to place one candidate on the London Annuity Fund in twelve years, but since the Prov.G.M. and his officers had put the province in a better situation, they had in one year two male and one female candidates made comfortable for life; and last year they placed two male candidates on the fund, which incontestably proved that the province had good reasons to be proud of such a one to preside over them as their present Prov. G.M. He had great honour in proposing the health of their respected Prov. G.M. in bumpers. This toast was received enthusiastically and with the usual Masonic honours.—The R.W. Prov. G.M. rose amidst loud cheers from the brethren, and said, W.M. and brethren, I will endeavour to reply to Bro. Mitchell's speech in detail. In the first place I am happy to inform you that I am a native of Bolton (loud cheers), and with respect to the local Benevolent and Annuity Fund, and also to the better organization of voting and getting subscriptions for the London Annuity Fund, I am proud to say that I have been well supported by the Prov. G. Officers, and I must also say that I have been most ably supported by the brethren in the province. If the brethren did not support the Prov. G.M. his exertions would be of little or no avail; I feel happy in being present on this occasion, and trust you will go on prospering as you have hitherto done. You have a beautiful room to meet in, and if you only support your W.M. you are sure to prosper, and I hope this will not be the last time I shall have the pleasure of visiting this lodge. Brethren, I thank you for the cordial manner you have drank my health; the Prov. G.M. then sat down amidst loud cheers.—Bro. P. CHARLTON, P.M., proposed "The R.W.D.Prov. G.M. for East Lancashire, Bro. A. H. Roys," and in doing so passed a high eulogium on his character as a most persevering Mason, and one determined, through every obstacle, to be present and do his duty when called upon.—The W.M. then proposed "The Prov. G. Officers, past and present," more especially noticing Bro. J. Tunnah, Prov. G.Sec.—Bro. TUNNAH, on rising, said he could not exactly comprehend why his name had been brought so prominently forward, unless it was from his having known the lodge many years back, when it could scarcely muster a sufficient number to open the lodge, and scarcely one member capable of performing its duties; but he had assisted it as much as lay in his power, and was most happy to bear witness to the progress the lodge had made the during last few years. There were many now in the lodge well able to take any duties that may be required; he was very glad to say the lodge had supported him with a handsome sum placed at his disposal at the late successful election in London,

which he had invested in the name of the lodge, and which gave the lodge votes in perpetuity; and if they only continued to, subscribe as they had begun the lodge would become of greater importance at each succeeding election for placing candidates on the London Annuity Fund.—The R.W. Prov. G.M. proposed "Bro. Scowcroft, W.M. of 170," and in doing so congratulated him on the very creditable manner in which he had performed his duties, and was glad to see him so well supported by his officers and the brethren, and trusted they would continue to do so, for unless the W.M. received support from the brethren his exertions would be of little avail.—The W.M., in reply, said he begged to acknowledge the very high honour conferred upon him, and he thanked the Prov. G.M. for the handsome manner in which he proposed the toast and the brethren present for the very flattering manner in which it had been received: he confessed his inability to acknowledge the compliment in an adequate manner, and respond as he wished, but he hoped the brethren would kindly take the will for the deed, and accept his best thanks for such a compliment. He begged to be excused for interposing a toast which had reference to an esteemed brother then present, who was W.M. of the lodge when he joined it. He meant none other than the visiting brother, W. H. Wright, P.M., which toast was received with acclamation.—Bro. WRIGHT, on rising to reply, said, Right Worshipful Sir, Worshipful Master and brethren, I appear before you on this occasion as a visitor. I well remember the time when I first visited this lodge at the Rising Sun Inn, to assist Bro. Tunnah, our Prov. G.Sec., in conferring a degree upon a member of this lodge, as there was no member of the lodge that could take any part in the ceremony. At that time there were seventeen members. I became a constant visitor for some time, then a joining member, and was shortly after made Master. The lodge was then at a very low ebb; we had no pedestals, nor scarcely an article of furniture. I did my utmost to raise the lodge, but found many obstacles in the way. I determined to get the lodge removed to a more respectable house, and succeeded in doing so. I was again made W.M., and I appointed Bro. Mitchell, your present D.C., Senior Warden. We then began to prosper, and there are now upward of seventy members. We succeeded in getting new furniture, and now there is not a more prosperous or a better furnished lodge in the province. About twelve months ago, on account of a very long illness, I resolved to give up a portion of my Masonic duties, and being a member of two lodges I gave one up, which was this. I am well pleased to meet you in your new lodge room, which is an excellent one for the purpose, and second to none in the province; it is away from any street, so that vehicles passing cannot disturb the harmony of the lodge whilst engaged in that which is serious and solemn. I hope and trust this lodge may continue to prosper, and that we may all meet again on many occasions. W.M., I thank you for your kindness in proposing my health, and you, brethren, for having so warmly responded to it.—"The Visiting Brethren" was given by Bro. P. CHARLTON, P.M. He complimented the lodge on having the honour of receiving so many distinguished visitors, and considered it a proud moment in being honoured with the presence of their Prov. G.M. and officers, and other influential brethren. The Lodge of Antiquity on all occasions was happy to receive visitors; let them only prove themselves true Masons, and they were heartily welcome whenever they came.—Bro. FISHWICK, J. Prov. G.D., replied in a short but effective speech.—"The Officers of the Lodge" was given by the W.M., who complimented them for their attention and assiduity to their duties, and trusted they would always continue to support him as they had done hitherto, which was the only way for the lodge to look for prosperity.—Bro. GLAISTER, S.W., responded, and said that on behalf of himself and brother officers he could assure the W.M. that they were determined to their duty to the utmost of their abilities.—"Success to the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 170)," coupling with it the names of Bro. Daniel Knott, the host, and Mrs. Knott, the hostess, was given by Bro. MITCHELL, who said he was honoured by having the toast placed in his hands, as he had seen the lodge rise into its present prosperous condition, and believing it necessary for the well being of the lodge that the lodge should remove. He trusted it would prove so, as he had taken a prominent part in the alteration, and had done so from a desire to remove all obstacles out of the way of the future prosperity of the lodge. He said he was also glad of the present opportunity of expressing his entire satisfaction at the manner in which Bro. Knott had provided for the wants of of this lodge, and also the conveniences and decorations, regardless of expense, and trusted he might enjoy a happy fortune.—Bro. KNOTT, in reply, said that, on behalf of himself and wife, it should be their greatest care to make the brethren comfortable in every respect, and was exceedingly happy to hear that they were so well satisfied with the first attempt, and hoped it would continue so. The last toast of the evening was then given, viz., "To all poor and distressed Masons throughout the Globe," which ended the evening's proceedings, and the brethren separated, highly pleased.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Merchants' Lodge* (No. 294).—The members of this lodge met at the Temple on Tuesday, June 25th, for the purpose of taking part in the installation of Bro. T. A. Bentley as W.M. Among the visiting brethren present were M. Goldsmith, No. 87, Glasgow; B. Leckey, No. 1059; Thos. Lewin, P.M. No. 701; Elisha D. Cooke, Kentucky, U.S.; Thos. Yeatman, No. 965; Isaac Walmisley, P.G. Treas., &c. Bro. J. H. Younghusband, P.M., on the solicitation of Bro. Caines, W.M., undertook the pleasing ceremony of the installation. The brethren afterwards, to the number of forty, took train to the pretty little village of Roby, where they banqueted at the Stanley Arms Hotel. After an excellent dinner, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and heartily responded to. The W.M. then gave the healths of the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M. of England, and the Earl de Grey and Ripon, R.W.D.G.M.; the Duke of Leinster, and the Duke of Athol, M.W.G. Masters of Ireland and Scotland. The W.M. afterwards gave the healths of Le Gendre N. Starkie, R.W. Prov. G.M. of West Lancashire, and Sir J. G. Hesketh, *Bart.*, R.W.D. Prov. G.M., West Lancashire. Bro. Bradne, Prov. G.P., replied to the toast of "The West Lancashire Masonic Institution for the Education and Advancement in Life of Children of Distressed Masons." He said he had always great pleasure in responding to that toast. The funds of the Institution now amounted to upwards of £3,700. They had had twenty-two children in all connected with the Charity, and at present there were fourteen on the books, eight having ceased to be on the funds. He would repeat, as he had done on other occasions, there was not an institution in the kingdom which appealed more to their sympathies or to the heart of a Mason than the West Lancashire Masonic Institution. He did not ask them to contribute £5 a year, but the trifling sum of 5s. He concluded by saying he trusted they would all respond to the appeal.—Bro. Younghusband then gave "The Health of the W.M." The W.M. replied and proposed "The Health of the Officers of the Lodge, to which the S.W., Bro. McConnan, responded on behalf of himself and brother officers. "The Health of Bro. Cooke" was afterwards given, as well as "The Visiting Brethren." After spending an agreeable evening, the brethren returned to Liverpool, evidently much pleased with the day's proceedings.

LIVERPOOL.—*Downshire Lodge* (No. 864).—On Thursday, June 27, Bro. J. B. Hughes was duly installed W.M. of this lodge. The installation took place at the Crown Hotel, Lime-street.

MIDDLESEX.

TWICKENHAM.—*Crescent Lodge* (No. 1090).—The third meeting of the lodge this year took place on Wednesday, the 26th ult., at the Ait Tavern, Eel Pie Island, Twickenham, and was very numerously attended, to witness the installation of Bro. Charles Rowland, who has taken great interest in the welfare of the lodge, and been mainly instrumental, with the assistance of his brother officers, in establishing the Crescent Lodge, second to none in the Craft. The business consisted in raising Bro. L. B. Alt to the sublime degree of M.M., after which Bro. F. Binckes in his usual able and impressive manner installed his successor, Bro. Charles Rowland, as W.M., assisted by Bro. Garrod, P.M. of this lodge; C. J. Watson, W.M., and G. E. Sewell, P.M. of No. 11; Bro. John Gurton, P.M. &c. At the investiture of officers the W.M. particularly impressed upon them the necessity of a strict attention to the duties of their respective offices, calling attention to the circumstance of his being compelled to overlook a very worthy brother who was absent on this occasion, and of necessity must be superseded. The W.M. then invested Bros. Larcombe, S.W.; E. Abrahams, J.W.; W. Greaves, S.D.; George Cordwell, J.D.; J. M. Shedwell, J.C.; C. J. Watson, W.M., No. 11, D.C.; and F. Binckes, P.M. No. 1090, Sec. The lodge was closed down in each degree by the W.M. in a very perfect and masterly manner. At the proper time the report of the audit was read, by which it appears the lodge is perfectly free of debt, is in possession of every requisite for the use of the lodge, and a good balance left in the hands of the treasurer. Twenty brethren assembled at the banquet, which was served in Mrs. Mayo's first class style. The usual Masonic toasts were given. Bro. Dalton (No. 25) returned thanks for the visitors, complimenting the lodge highly upon the manner in which the work was done, and also its members for the affability and hospitality with which he was met, assuring them it was a hard matter for him to make himself believe otherwise than that he had been a member for years, but he trusted shortly to be one among them. The immediate P.M., Bro. Binckes, in returning thanks for the Past Masters, took occasion to call the attention of the brethren to the charities, more particularly the Boys' School, which he was happy to say the W.M. had authorised him, as secretary to that institution, to place his name on the list of stewards for the next Festival. The brethren then adjourned to the Pavilion on the lawn, where dessert was served, and the evening was enlivened by some excellent singing by Bros.

Gurton, Watson, &c., and as usual on the installation. The brethren did not separate until a late hour, the London members having easily provided themselves with conveyances by the road, rather than to have to be hurried to catch the railway train. It is proposed that at the next meeting ladies shall be invited to dine with the members on the lawn, after the usual lodge duties are concluded, and a large party is expected.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HIGHBRIDGE, BURNHAM.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Room, Railway Hotel, Highbridge, on Friday, 21st June last. The minutes of the previous lodge were read and confirmed. Bros. George James Bradley, of the Lodge of Union, No. 319, London, and William Tiver, of Lodge of Perpetual Friendship, No. 157, Bridgewater, were balloted for and unanimously elected joining members of this lodge. Mr. James Rich and Mr. William Herbert, of Bridgewater, being balloted for and approved, were initiated into the first degree of Freemasonry. Bro. Whitney being found duly qualified was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The list of members qualified for the Master's chair for the ensuing year having been read and the votes taken, Bro. W. H. Holmes, S.W., was declared by the W.M. unanimously elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. Bro. R. C. Elze was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. W. Woodward was re-elected Tyler for the ensuing year. One gentleman was proposed for initiation at the next lodge meeting. The lodge was then closed in due form with solemn prayer, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and heartily responded to, and the evening spent very agreeably.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH AND EAST).

HULL.—*Minerva Lodge* (No. 311).—The members of this lodge assembled in their hall in Prince-street, on Monday last, according to Masonic usage, to celebrate the feast of St. John the Baptist, when the following brethren were invested as the officers of the lodge for the ensuing year:—Bros. Arthur Octavius Arden, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.B., W.M., and Treasurer to the Benevolent Fund; Bro. Thomas Walton, S.W.; Bro. Charles Copland, jun., J.W.; Bros. the Rev. H. W. Kemp, *B.A.*, and the Rev. R. H. Parr, *M.A.*, Chaplains; Bro. Simeon Mosely, P.M., P.J. Prov. G.W., L.M.; Bro. Charles Wells, P.M., P. Prov. G.S.B., Treas.; Bro. Michael Charles Peck, Sec.; Bro. Charles G. Rust, S.D.; Bro. Joseph L. Jacobs, J.D.; Bro. John Fearnie Holden, Dir. of Cers.; Bro. Sir Henry Cooper, *M.D.*, Prov. Grand Steward; Bros. John Hare Gibson, J. Garrington Sweeting, and Robert E. Harrison, Stewards; Bro. Frederick S. Jackson, Org.; Bro. James A. Jackson, jun., I.G.; Bro. James Henderson, Tyler; Bro. John Norton, Asst. Tyler. The beautiful ceremony of installation was performed in a most impressive manner by Bro. P.M. Mosely; Bro. Frederick Jackson presiding at the organ; after which the Hon. Lecture Master, Bro. Dr. Bell, delivered the customary oration, which, as is generally the case, contained an interesting epitome of the progress of Freemasonry throughout the world during the past year. Several new members having been proposed, the lodge was closed, and nearly sixty of the brethren re-assembled in the evening at Bro. Dean's, Kingston Hotel, to partake of the installation banquet, which was served in the host's usual style of liberality. The W.M. presided, and the evening was spent with that unanimity and good feeling which is characteristic of the gatherings of the Craft. The proceedings were enlivened by several glees, madrigals, &c., which were ably sung by many of the brethren. The band of the Artillery Volunteers also played during supper, by the direction of Col. Samuelson. Amongst the members of the Craft who assembled to do honour to the newly-installed Master, in addition to the whole of the officers of the lodge, were—Bros. the Rev. Henry Kemp, Sir Henry Cooper, Col. Samuelson and Pease, Captains Mosely, Lucas, and W. H. King, Dr. Bell, C. Preston, C. Wells, Bethel Jacobs, Thomas Sissons, jun., F. W. Hudson, Henry Croft, E. Davis, Dr. Macmillan, Thomas Earle, W. R. Goddard, John Middleton, Walter Reynolds, W. Stourton, G. P. Green, Gilbert Wilkinson, C. H. Garthorne, N. A. Marillier, John Harrison, J. G. Willows, B. Mosely, &c.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*The Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Duke-street, on Monday, the 24th ult., when an unusually large number of the brethren attended, this being the last meeting in the old rooms prior to removing to more convenient ones, specially arranged for Masonic purposes. The lodge was opened at 7 p.m., when Bro. Pearson was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., and Mr. Louis Borisson was initiated into the secret, of the Order, both ceremonies

being ably gone through, in a very impressive manner by the W.M. Bro. Lamb, the historical part in the third degree most particularly so. On retiring for refreshment, several of the old members of the lodge joined to take a farewell of the place where so many pleasant hours had been spent by them. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, after which came appropriate music and speeches, when some very touching language came forth from the very hearts of some of the old members. The brethren before partingsang "God save the Queen" and very reluctantly bade farewell to the old place soon after 11 o'clock. The new rooms are not quite complete, but are expected to be so in the autumn, when it is purposed to have them formally opened by Prov. G. Lodge. They consist of lodge and refreshment rooms, 48 feet by 21, and about 14 feet high, together with instruction and other rooms, and all other suitable conveniences. They have been built from plans prepared by the Prov. G.S.W., Bro. W. Mawson, P.M. of the lodge, and when completed are expected to be equal to any suite of lodge rooms out of London.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—*Yarborough Lodge* (No. 302).—According to annual custom, this lodge met on the Festival of St. John, for the installation of the W.M. The attendance of members was somewhat limited, owing to the numerous celebrations of various kinds in different parts of the Island of Jersey, where the day is kept as a general holiday, but the Board of Installed Masters on the occasion consisted of no less than nine; among them were Bros. Binet, Adams, Hopkins, Ainslie, Schmitt, Maun, Donaldson, Kingsworth, who thus manifested their appreciation of the estimation in which Bro. Benham, the Master elect, is held. The lodge was opened by Bro. Donaldson, the retiring W.M., in the first and second degrees. The duties of installing Master were performed by Bro. Adams with his customary efficiency and skill. From the moment of his assumption of the chair, the remainder of the ceremony, consisting of the various addresses to the new officers on their appointment, and the charges to the Wardens and brethren, provided for by the ritual, was conducted by Bro. Benham in a most impressive manner, who thus evinced his zeal in the discharge of all the duties incumbent upon him, by a correctness and style which are unusual under such circumstances, and give promise of a year of great success. Some routine business having been afterwards disposed of, and a suitable and deserved compliment paid to the retiring W.M., the lodge was closed soon after five o'clock. The following is a list of the new appointments: Bros. Bellingham, S.W.; Paskins, J.W.; Adams, Sec.; Rogers, S.D.; Townsend, J.D.; Hurford, I.G.; Jackson, Treas. The banquet was held on the next day, in consequence of the numerous other engagements on the 24th, when nearly forty brethren sat down to do honour to the new W.M., among whom were the Masters of all the lodges in Jersey, a fitting mark of sympathy and respect to a highly esteemed brother. The usual routine of loyal and Masonic toasts was gone through, with the exception of that of the head of the Province, mention of whose name is now omitted in all the lodges in Jersey, a circumstance, the necessity for which is to be lamented, though its propriety is never questioned. The day was a memorable one in the annals of this lodge, being the jubilee, or celebration of the 50th anniversary. Bro. Binet, W.M., 860, had the honour of proposing "Prosperity to the Yarborough Lodge" on the occasion, a task which he performed with much feeling. The greatest unanimity and fraternal cordiality prevailed, and a most delightful evening was spent by the brethren of the Yarborough, in conjunction with some of the members of the Samaras Lodge.

Samaras Lodge (No. 818).—The brethren held their quarterly meeting on Tuesday, June 25th, the chair being occupied by Bro. the Rev. C. Marett, W.M., and P. Prov. G. Chap., who had been installed in the previous month. The following appointments were made, and the brethren duly invested with their respective insignia of office: Bros. Blood, M.D., S.W.; G. Vickery, J.W.; Vatcher, S.D.; B. Parkes, J.D.; E. Arnold, I.G.; Miller, Treas.; J. T. Du Jardin, Sec. (*pro tem.*) At the time when this lodge was established, the Prov. G.M. being the feudal lord of Samaras, it received its name as a compliment to him. Circumstances have, however, changed since that period in several respects, among others, by the fief passing into other hands. It was therefore unanimously determined, in pursuance of a notice previously given, to change the designation to that of "The Zetland Lodge." Arrangements were also agreed upon in reference to an alteration in the terms of annual subscription. Bro. Donaldson, P.M. 302, was admitted by ballot as a joining member. As another lodge met on the same day, it was determined to forego the usual banquet, and to join the members of the Yarborough in paying respect to their new W.M. and in celebrating their 50th annual meeting.

Lodge La Césaire (No. 860).—The ordinary monthly meeting was held on Thursday, June 25th. The lodge was opened in the first degree by Bro. Schmitt, P.M., the chairs of the Wardens being taken by Bros. Roberts and Le Sueur, in the absence of the proper officers. The minutes were read and confirmed. Bro. Baudains, W.M., now arrived and assumed his place. The ballot was taken for Messrs. Crillat and Hamon, and, the reports respecting them being highly satisfactory, was unanimous in their favour. They were accordingly initiated by the W.M., the charge being subsequently delivered by Bro. Schmitt, P.M.—Bro. Dr. Hopkins felt it a duty to inform the lodge that he had strong grounds for complaint of the recent conduct towards him of the highest Masonic authority in the province, especially in reference to certain personal threats, inconsistent not only with his position, but with the principles of the Order, and this without the slightest provocation on his part. He had therefore endeavoured to bring the matter to an issue, by laying the circumstances before the Board of General Purposes, in London, with a view to consideration on the 16th of July. Bro. Alavoine proposed, and Bro. Schmitt seconded a proposition, that in addition to THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, a French Masonic journal, *L'Initiation*, be taken in by the lodge, which was carried unanimously. A discussion arose respecting the establishment of a lodge of instruction, but the further consideration of it was postponed. Several other matters of business having been settled, and two grants of pecuniary aid made to distressed Masons, the lodge was closed at a quarter past nine, and the brethren spent a social hour together at the refreshment board. It may be added that a cordial reception was given to Bro. Drayton on his return from America, he having been initiated in Lodge La Césaire about two years ago, and also that, on the proposition of his health in the course of the evening, he made a most effective and eloquent reply, concluding with a serious and touching address to the two brethren who had just received the benefit of initiation.

IRELAND.

CARLOW.

On the 24th ult. the festival of St. John was celebrated, with the accustomed solemnities, by the members of the Carlow Lodge, No. 116, in the Masonic Hall, Dublin-street, Carlow. As years roll on these re-unions become the more interesting to the brethren, as Monday last was the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary—the succession, through the various vicissitudes of the intervening period, being kept up in unbroken order since 1739, when the warrant was issued, Lord Mountjoy being then Grand Master. The meeting took place at 5 o'clock, when the lodge was opened for the discharge of business. At 7 o'clock the lodge was adjourned, and the members proceeded to the spacious banquet-room at the Club House, where dinner was provided. Bro. Malcomson, P.M., presided, in the unavoidable absence of the Master (Bro. John Malcomson). Bro. Edward Fitz Maurice acted as S.W., and Bro. Carroll, P.M., as J.W., *pro tem.*

The usual loyal toasts having been proposed and responded to, Bro. CARROLL, in handing to the Secretary (Bro. Richard Wilson) a beautiful morocco case, containing a massive silver trowel, executed in the first style of art at the Masonic establishment of Bro. Richard Spencer, of London, said it was a present from an accomplished member of the Order, a P.M., of their lodge, whose social qualities, genuine friendship as a brother, and consistent career would be long remembered—namely, John Laurie Rickards. Bro. Rickards, as they all knew, had been travelling for some years in various parts of the world; but still his heart was with them—to use a figurative expression—which was amply proved by the appropriate and costly present which he had the pleasure to lay before them that evening.

On the trowel, which was of the usual size, and elegantly decorated, was the following inscription:—

"Presented to his Mother Lodge, Carlow (116), in grateful remembrance of the brotherly kindness of its members, by John Laurie Rickards, P.M., St. John's Day, 24th June, 1861."

The present was accompanied by the following communication:—

"28, Parliament-street, Westminster,
London, S.W. 19th June, 1861.

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have long thought of endeavouring to convey to the W.M. and brethren of Carlow Lodge (No. 116), my sense of the affectionate remembrance I hold towards one and all, of the unvarying kindness I experienced at their hands, when a member of the lodge for several years, during my residence in Ireland.

"I have now the great pleasure to beg their acceptance of the accompanying trowel, the inscription on which but inadequately expresses the warmth of the feelings which have prompted me in presenting it.

"With my fraternal regards to those of the brethren who may remember me 'on merry occasion,' and my Masonic greeting to all,

"I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

"Yours faithfully and fraternally,

"JOHN L. RICKARDS, P.M."

"To the Secretary of Carlow Lodge (No. 116),
Carlow, Ireland."

The W.M., in proposing the toast of the Past Masters of Lodge 116, took occasion to couple with it the name of Bro. John Laurie Rickards. He had been acquainted with Bro. Rickards as a Mason, and could bear his humble testimony to his sterling qualities as a brother, as well as to the highly creditable and satisfactory manner in which Bro. Rickards had discharged the duties of the various offices in the lodge, including that of Master. Initiated in No. 116, he proved himself an ardent disciple of the mysteries of the Craft; and the pleasing circumstances of the evening had shown that he was no ungenerous scion of the Order. The grateful allusions he had made to his "Mother Lodge," in his letter to the Secretary, and in the simple but genuine inscription on his handsome present to the lodge, bore ample testimony to the depth of that filial duty and that fraternal affection which he had first imbibed amongst them. Even in a foreign and distant land the principles of the Order had been his guiding star; and his efforts to establish a periodical literature in Peru had been illustrated by the republication there of many of those Masonic effusions which he had prized at home. He had now happily returned to his native shores, and his first recollections, it would seem, were connected with the Carlow Lodge. How gracefully he had renewed these associations had been observed in the course of that evening; and the valuable ornament he had sent the lodge would long be cherished and preserved by the members as a memorial of mutual regard; and he (the W.M.) hoped that the occasion might not be far distant when Bro. Rickards would be present once more with them in person, as he then undoubtedly was in spirit and in heart. (Cheers.)

In course of the evening the W.M. drew attention to the claims of the Female Orphan School, and to the fact that, although six candidates were admitted lately, there were six others waiting to be received—as soon as their funds would be sufficient to enable the governors to provide for them. The members separated after spending a cheerful and convivial evening.

BELFAST.—On Monday, the 24th inst., lodges 10, 40, and 154 duly celebrated the festival of St. John by a convivial meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, 15, Donegall Place. The three lodges above named preside in the Hall alternately, and lodges 40 and 154 were the guests of lodge 10 on this occasion. Bro. Finlay McCance, the W.M. of lodge 10, occupied the chair, supported on the right by Bro. W. S. Tracy, D. Prov. G.M. of Belfast and North Down, and on the left by Bro. Thomas Cinnamon, P.M., lodge 40. Bro. Colonel Moody acted as S.W., supported by Bro. James Hamilton, P.M. lodge 40; and by Bro. John G. McGee, P.M. Lodge 154. In usual loyal, Masonic, and patriotic toasts were eloquently given and duly responded to; and, after a meeting of great enjoyment, the brethren separated.—The brethren of lodges 88, 195, and 272 met in their lodge rooms, 9, Donegall place, where upwards of forty sat down to an excellent supper, provided by Bro. Thompson. Bro. R. S. Johnston, 88, presided; and, after the usual loyal toasts, the evening was enlivened by singing. The brethren separated at an early hour, after spending a very agreeable Masonic evening. The members of lodge No. 97 dined together in the establishment of Bro. Edward Smyth, North Queen Street. The chair was occupied on the occasion by the W.M., Bro. Cumming. The cloth having been removed, several toasts were proposed and duly responded to, after which the chairman proposed the "Three Grand Masters of England, Ireland, and Scotland." Bro. Smyth in an appropriate speech, responded, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to refer to the general prosperity of the Order. The next toast proposed was "Prosperity to Lodge No. 97," to which the W.M., Bro. Cumming, responded. The evening's proceedings were greatly enlivened by several excellent songs and pieces of recitation.—The members of Lodge No. 54 met in their rooms, at eight o'clock, and after business adjourned to refreshment, provided in excellent style by Bro. McElwee, of the Vine Hotel. Bro. John McCullough, Master, occupied the chair, and the vice was filled by S.W. Bro. Alexander Hull. About thirty sat down to dine, and a pleasant evening was spent.

MARK MASONRY.

KEYSTONE LODGE.—This lodge held its annual meeting on Thursday, 27th June, at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street. Bro. E. Burrell, the Master, was unable to attend, and the lodge was opened by Bro. Barringer, P.M., who requested Bro. Dr. Jones, P.M. of the Bon Accord Lodge, to advance Bro. J. G. Richards, of the Moira Lodge, No. 109, and Bro. C. J. How, of No. 276. Bro. Dr. Barringer then presented Bro. Lavender, the Master elect, to Dr. Jones for installation, and he was placed in the chair in due form. Bro. H. L. P. Pentile, of the Northumberland and Berwick Lodge, was admitted a joining member. The W.M. appointed Bros. George Lambert, S.W.; Rev. J. G. Wood, J.W.; J. G. Richards, Sec.; C. J. How, Reg. of Marks; J. O. Stock, S.D.; H. W. Spratt, J.D.; A. Walls, I.G. Bro. John Thorn was re-elected Treas., and H. Rice, Tyler. All business ended, the brethren adjourned to the banquet. In the course of the evening the health of the W.M. was proposed by Bro. Barringer, and in reply Bro. Lavender assured the brethren that, so long as he was placed at the head of their lodge, no effort of his should be wanting to advance its interests. In responding for the P.M's., Dr. Barringer referred to the kindness and urbanity displayed by Bro. Jones on every occasion, but especially in attending that evening as a visitor and assisting in the ceremonies. His known talent had induced the solicitation to install the W.M., and by this his respected brother had materially contributed to the efficient conduct of the proceedings. The W.M. then gave "The Health of the Visitors," Bros. Jones and J. How, who had both given assistance in the business of the lodge; and as Bro. Jones had already spoken as an Officer of the Grand Lodge, he threw on Bro. How the honour of responding.

ROYAL ARCH.

CONSECRATION OF THE PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM CHAPTER (No. 1055).

A new chapter attached to the Prince Frederick William Lodge (No. 1055) was consecrated on Thursday, the 27th ultimo, at the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, St. John's Wood. The fittings and effects of the chapter are at once neat and elegant, evidencing the taste and good workmanship of Comp. Platt. Comp. W. Watson performed the ceremony of consecration with great satisfaction to every Arch Mason present, and indeed may be said to have surpassed himself on that occasion. Comp. Matthew Cooke presided in the musical department. The installation of Comps. J. D. Caulcher as M.E.Z., Frazer, as H., and Capt. Hardy as J., was most ably performed by the veteran P.Z., Thomas A. Adams. Bros. Styles, Stapleton, and two others were exalted, and the chapter was closed in ancient and solemn form. After a very handsome banquet the M.E.Z. gave the usual routine toasts very tersely and appropriately. He next proposed the newly exalted Companions, telling them that they were the first children of the new chapter, and he hoped would live long to see it flourish.

Comp. STAPLETON, on behalf of the newly exalted Comps., returned thanks, expressing how gratified they were to stand in the position of the first-born of the chapter. He could scarcely, however, follow out the thread of the connection between the Craft and Arch, but from seeing those in office, known to be great lights in Masonry, he felt sure they were going on the right track.

Comp. W. WATSON claimed their attention whilst he proposed the health of the M.E.Z. He was sure all present knew his skill, and must feel how very creditably he had gone through his duty as a Mason in all its branches. Their M.E.Z. brought the same zeal to bear on his new position, and although it was the first time he had gone through the onerous task, yet it was so satisfactorily done that it was a happiness to every one present to have such a man at their head, and they would, he hoped, join him in wishing their M.E.Z. every possible happiness.

Comp. CAULCHER, M.E.Z., returned his sincere thanks for the toast. He feared Comp. Watson's remarks were too undeserved. He had paid some slight attention to Arch Masonry, and was indubitably for what he knew of it to Comp. Thomas A. Adams, who was his instructor both early and late; and he could assure them it would be his aim to do his best, and merit, by his attention, their approbation. The M.E.Z. said they were happy to see the visiting companions, Woodstock, H. 211; Matthew Cooke, E. 211; Best, 206, and Lippman, 218; and they felt obliged to them for being sufficiently interested as to visit what he might call a suburban Chapter.

Comp. WOODSTOCK returned thanks very briefly and to the purpose.

The M.E.Z. next called their attention to the H. and J. of the chapter. He was very much pleased with having two such excellent Principals beside him, whose endeavours he was sure, would be for the benefit of the chapter. The able manner in which Comp. Fraser, J., had done his duties was beyond praise, and he called upon all present to drink the toast of the H. and J. of Chapter 1055.

Comp. T. A. ADAMS, as Deputy for H., who had been called away to military duties, was happy to return thanks on behalf of Comp. Capt. Hardy, who, he was sure would do credit to his office, and he hoped be quite as *au fait* as Comp. Fraser, who had made a most successful *debut*, scarcely having missed a word of his part.

Comp. FRASER, J., had found it a great source of pleasure to do his work as well as he possibly could, and which he should ever strive to do. For the kind proposal and reception of his health, he was much obliged to them.

The M.E.Z. said, most of the Comps., if not all, were well acquainted with the Scribes E. and N. Comp. Stacy, E. was sure to do well, for whatever he put his hand to was always "clane and mate." N's industry and perseverance in lodge followed him into the Chapter, and his quiet and easy way of performing his duties stamped him as a no less valuable officer.

The SCRIBE E. had great pleasure in the manner in which his health had been proposed, and the reception it had met with. He should be, at all times, willing to do his best both for lodge and chapter, whenever they called upon him.

The SCRIBE N. had to thank them for the kind and handsome manner in which his name had been mentioned. He always held it to be that every officer was bound to be perfect to the best of his ability. That had been his guiding principle, and if he had been somewhat near the mark, he hoped to be better on the next occasion, and it should be his study to satisfy them and himself.

The M.E.Z. said, that though last, yet not least, he had to propose "The Healths of Comps. W. Watson and Thomas A. Adams." He did feel inexperienced and unable to say what he wished in reference to each of them. Fortunately, however, for him they were both widely known; Watson as an honest, upright, good Mason, and Adams ever ready to assist "his boys," of whom he was one, and by whose aid he done all that day, his Master having laboured hard to make him acquit himself decently.

Comp. W. WATSON was sincere in his thanks to them for the toast. He was proud to say that he had brought both the lodge and the chapter into existence. Three years on the 16th of next month would be the anniversary of the consecration of the lodge. He alluded to his great love for the Craft, and thought the Royal Arch was as much beyond the Craft as the Craft was superior to any other organised society. He then went very fully into the beauties of the degree, and delivered an *extempore* lecture, which was of the most interesting character, but not proper to be reported here. He concluded by advising every Comp. to study it for its language, its truths, and the hidden mysteries that it contained, and promising to do all that lay in his power for the benefit of the chapter, he resumed his seat.

Comp. T. A. ADAMS said they all knew Comp. Watson's good nature and talents; with the last he had gratified them all very much in the slight but beautiful ceremony of consecration; but as Comp. Watson had consecrated more lodges and chapters than any other Mason living, no better system could be found. For himself, he was not an old Mason, having been initiated in 1847, while Comp. Watson was eleven years his senior in Masonry. He was seventy years old next birthday, and when he was made, some said he was too old, but he believed no man was too old to be a Mason; and when he was told that age prevented many from learning the ceremonies, he bore testimony in his own person to the incorrectness of that view, for in nine months he learned the Craft ceremonies, lectures, and all, and the consecrations, &c., in another four months; and to the young Arch Masons he offered his experience to show them that it only wanted the will and the way, which, if they found, his hopes would be carried out by seeing the chapter prosper and flourish.

The Janitor's toast brought the inauguration meeting of this very hopeful and prosperous chapter to a termination.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

CHAPTER OF OBSERVANCE.—This ancient chapter held a meeting on Thursday, the 20th ult., at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, when the Sov. Prince, J. H. Law, as M.W.S., assisted by the Sov. Princes, Wm. Stuart, John Henderson, and others, proceeded to the ballot for several candidates, who, being approved, and of the proper age and profession, were passed through the several degrees and installed Knights of the Pelican and Eagle and Sov. Princes Rose Croix.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

FESTIVAL OF THE LODGE OF THREE GRAND PRINCIPLES (No. 251), DEWSBURY, AND ST. JOHN'S LODGE (No. 1129), BATLEY CARR.—On Thursday, the 20th ult., the brethren of the above named lodges and their visiting brethren commemorated the Festival of St. John Baptist (as had been previously agreed upon), in the splendid gardens and grounds of Thorhill Rectory, permission having been kindly granted by the Rev. H. Torre, rector. The weather was unfavourable, but, despite that, upwards of 120 assembled, including a proportionate number of the fair sex. The Dewsbury Rifle Corps brass band, and Bro. Benjamin Parker's quadrille band, from Bristol, accompanied them and enlivened the proceedings. Arrangements were made for having tea served in the grounds. This part of the programme was, however, frustrated by the inclemency of the weather; but the rev. gentleman again extended his liberality by placing at their disposal a suite of rooms, in one of which tea was served. Mr. Pease, of the Saville's Arms, Thornhill, provided the repast, which was prepared and served under the able superintendence of Mrs. Lee, housekeeper of the Rev. H. Torre, and to that lady is chiefly attributed the excellency of the repast. After tea the rain and clouds dispersed, and a fair evening set in, when the *parterre* in front of the ancient mansion became the scene of various amusements, in which dancing, of course, took precedence. W. Bro. Charles Oldroyd, P. Prov. G.S.B., officiated as Master of the Ceremonies, and discharged that duty to the entire satisfaction of all engaged. Amongst the brethren present were R.W. Dr. Fearnley, D. Prov. G.M.; V.W. R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec. and W.M. No. 1129; J. O. Gill, P. Prov. G.S. of Works; Charles Patterson, Prov. G. Dir. Cers.; John Gill, P. Prov. G. Dir. Cers.; Edward Chadwick, Prov. G. Standard Bearer; Thomas, Senior Prov. Grand Steward; John Spiking W.M. No. 251; William Audsley, P.M.; James Clay, P.M.; Lewis A. Shepherd, P.M.; Benjamin Oates, P.M.; Thomas Halliwell, S.W.; Abm. Wilson, S.W.; G. Tolson, J.W.; J. B. Newsome, J.W.; John Armitage, H. Sec.; J. F. Oates, S.D.; George Fox, D.C.; John Lobley, D.C.; Henry Day, I.G. Through the indefatigable exertions of the Festival Committee, the proceedings passed off in a manner agreeable to all parties, and highly creditable to themselves. Before the company separated the R.W.D. Prov. G.M., in an eloquent and feeling address, proposed a vote of thanks to the Venerable and Reverend H. Torre for his liberality and generosity in contributing so largely to the day's enjoyment, which was received with protracted and hearty applause, after which all departed to their respective homes, well satisfied with the whole of the proceedings.

Obituary.

BRO. JAMES RICHARD TOMKINS.

Died on the 17th June, 1861, at his residence in Pera, Constantinople, Bro. James Richard Tomkins, aged 32. Bro. Tomkins was initiated in the Oriental Lodge (No. 988), Constantinople; had filled different offices, and was, at the time of his death, S.D.; he was also S.W. of the Deutscher Bund Lodge (No. 1121), and member of 211. As a Mason he was well informed, energetic, and ever ready with his Masonic duties. As a man he was large hearted and catholic in his sympathies, had won the affections of all who knew him, and was universally respected. The brethren of Constantinople accompanied his remains, on the 18th inst., to the Protestant burial ground, where, after the services of the Church were performed, the Worshipful Master of 988 expressed the affection and sorrow experienced by those severed by the ties of death from the deceased brother, and charged all to take warning and prepare to follow. The German society of Constantinople (of which also our brother was a member), then sang in full chorus a funeral anthem to close the solemnities. Owing to the distance from Grand Lodge, it was impossible for the brethren to obtain a dispensation; they, therefore, were only clothed with black scarves and white gloves. The brethren of the Oriental Lodge (No. 988) deeply deplore his very sudden removal; and they will not readily find another to supply his place. May he reap his reward in the Grand Lodge above.

A M.M. Lodge, of No. 998, was held on the 21st of June, when a funeral oration was given, and a paper read on the Intention of Masonry (the lodge being in mourning).

BRO. JOHN PLEWS, C.E.

Bro. John Plews, C.E., died on the 23rd ult., at his residence, 14, Grosvenor-place, Kennington, at the age of 66. He was for a long

period Churchwarden of Lambeth, and well known as a very efficient parochial officer. Bro. Plews was initiated on the 3rd of March, 1825, in the late Royal York Lodge of Perseverance No. 409 (now united with No. 7), and joined the United Pilgrims' Lodge (No. 745), in June, 1847.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty the Queen held a drawing-room on Thursday, the 27th ult., in St. James's Palace. The Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, with the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, preceded the Queen. There was a very numerous attendance.—On Friday, her Majesty gave a grand state concert at Buckingham Palace. The band comprised her Majesty's private band, with numerous additions from the Philharmonic Society, the Royal Italian Opera, &c. The chorus were selected from the Italian Opera and the amateurs of the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. The vocal performers were Mdlle. Titiens, Miss Lascelles, Mdlle. Adeline Patti, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Santley, Mr. Patey, and Signor Giuglini. Her Majesty was not present, passing the night at Richmond in retirement, and returning to Buckingham Palace on the following morning.—On Tuesday, Prince Louis of Hesse returned to the Continent. Her Majesty held an investiture of the Order of the Thistle, when the Earls of Zetland and Belhaven received the Green Ribbon. Her Majesty afterwards held an investiture of the Order of the Bath.—On Wednesday, the Prince Consort, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, visited the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has gone to Ireland, where he has received a most enthusiastic welcome. His Royal Highness has joined his regiment in the Curragh Camp, with the view of studying his profession practically.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, 27th ult., the new Lord Chancellor took his seat as Baron Westbury. The business transacted by their lordships possessed little general interest.—On Friday, the Bishop of London stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury was desirous to see the church rates question settled upon the basis of the report of the Select Committee of last year, and expressed his belief that the Episcopal Bench generally would concur in such an arrangement. Lord Brougham attacked the Spanish government for its alleged bad faith with respect to the suppression of the slave trade, and protested against the annexation of St. Domingo as a measure likely to result in an extension of the traffic. The Duke of Newcastle endeavoured to calm the apprehensions of the noble Lord upon this point, by stating that the government of Madrid had given the most solemn assurances that the revival of slavery would not be permitted in any form in St. Domingo.—On Tuesday, there was a little scene in the House, occasioned by the Marquis of Normanby giving notice of his intention to move for certain papers relative to the Duke of Modena on Monday next, and at the same time announcing that he would rebut the charges made against the deposed prince by Mr. Gladstone. Lord Brougham provoked a burst of cheering by suggesting to Lord Normanby that the answer to the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be made in the presence of that gentleman.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, June 27, Mr. Cardwell stated, in reply to Lord Naas, that Captain Crofton, the able director of convict prisons in Ireland, had not resigned, although he had intimated to a friend that the changes proposed in the department by the Government might oblige him to take that step. Mr. Cardwell expressed a hope that the gallant officer might feel himself able to retain his post. In answer to a question from Mr. Berkeley, Lord John Russell said the British Government refused to recognise the notification issued by the Granadian Confederation, announcing the closing of the ports of Rio Hache, Santa Martha, Sayanilla, Carthagena, and Zapote. Long discussions took place on Sir C. Wood's Indian Bills, all of which were advanced another stage.—On Friday, Lord Palmerston called the attention of the House to the state of the public business. There were, he said, 200 votes of supply to be disposed of, and a great many bills of very considerable importance, which it would be

undesirable to drop. As the session was so far advanced he suggested that hon. members should on Government days refrain as far as possible from interposing motions on the question that the Speaker leave the chair to go into committee of supply, unless in cases of great urgency, or when some practical object was to be attained. Some discussion ensued on the subject, in the course of which a general opinion was expressed that it was desirable to have the estimates presented at an earlier period of the season, and that desultory and protracted discussions in committee of supply in the dog-days were not to be encouraged. Various bills were advanced a stage.—On Monday, the Appropriation of Seats Bill, as amended, came on for consideration. Mr. T. Duncombe having ineffectually attempted to throw the measure over for the present session, Mr. Stirling moved that the clause giving a third member to South Lancashire be expunged, and another substituted, allotting the vacant seat to the Scotch Universities. A long discussion followed, in the course of which the amendment was opposed by Sir G. C. Lewis and Sir James Graham, the latter of whom explained his reasons for withdrawing his proposal for the enfranchisement of the University of London. The amendment was ultimately withdrawn, and the fresh clauses, dividing the West Riding into two constituencies, each to return two members, were agreed to—Leeds being named as the central polling place for the Northern Division, and Pontefract for the Southern Division. The bill was ordered to be recommitted on Thursday next. The House then went into Committee of Supply, when several votes in the Civil Service Estimates were passed.—On Tuesday, the House of Commons met in the morning and made progress with one or two Scotch bills. At the evening sitting Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Hadfield, announced that it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the Bankruptcy Bill. He, however, could not name a day for bringing it on until the law officers were in the House. Lord Enfield moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Burial and Cemetery Acts as they affect incumbents and ministers who have been compelled to close their churchyards under those Acts. Sir G. C. Lewis contended that burial fees were not part of the endowment of a church, but were to be simply regarded as payments for a special service; hence no claim for compensation could be justly made, and there was no need to appoint a commission. The motion was lost by a majority of eleven. Mr. Hennessey moved for the production of any correspondence which had passed between the Governments of Great Britain and Russia; and in doing so he arraigned the policy of this country on this important question, and more especially the conduct of Lord Palmerston when at the Foreign-office. Lord J. Russell offered no objection to the production of the papers, and defended the past acts of the British Government. The motion was agreed to.—On Wednesday, the University Elections Bill, which provides for taking votes at university elections by voting papers, passed through committee. Mr. Walpole moved the second reading of the Indictable Offences Bill, the object of which is to abolish the grand jury system in the metropolitan district. Sir G. C. Lewis expressed his intention to vote for the second reading. Mr. Hunt moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. The debate was then adjourned. Mr. Cross endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a morning sitting for the second reading of his Church-rates Bill. He then fixed Wednesday, the 24th July, for the second reading.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar General's return again presents a favourable view of the public health. The deaths last week were 1092, being 128 below the average rate for the period. The births during the week were 1934—making the proportion of deaths to births nearly three to five.—Sir W. Atherstone has been appointed Attorney-General, and Mr. Roundell Palmer Solicitor-General. Mr. Weguelin, late Governor of the Bank, has been elected M.P. for Wolverhampton.—The labours of the Indian Famine Committee have at length been brought to a termination. At a meeting held on Monday, it was announced that the subscriptions received had reached the sum of £105,000. Votes of thanks were passed to the sub-committee, hon. secretaries, and others upon whom the labour of this important movement had devolved.—A meeting was held in Exeter-hall on Tuesday for the purpose of welcoming John Anderson, the fugitive slave, to England. The hall was crowded in every part, and Anderson, on his arrival, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. H. Twelvetees presided, and Dr. Burns and Dr. Hugh Allen were among the speakers. A committee was appointed to raise a fund on Anderson's behalf; and the meeting altogether was a vigorous expression of English sympathy, not only for Anderson, but also for the race to which he belongs.—A brilliant comet is now visible in the north. The nucleus is of great dimensions, and the tail will probably equal in extent that of the comet seen in this country in 1858. This splendid celestial wanderer seems to have been first detected between

two and three o'clock on Sunday morning.—The system of payment by the hour came into operation on Monday at the building yards in London. The carpenters and joiners accept the new arrangement "under protest," and "bide their time and opportunity," and it would seem that the other branches of the trade have in some measure also yielded, as the leading firms report that they have nearly their full complement of men. The masons as a body, however, still resolutely refuse to go to work under the new regulations.—The great fire is not yet out. The principal event in connection with it has been Mr. Braidwood's funeral, on Saturday. The procession formed in Watling-street, and was nearly a mile and a half long; every possible mark of respect was shown on the occasion of the interment of this lamented gentleman. On Saturday the Patent Fire Annihilators were applied for the purpose of putting out the fire in the vaults; but whilst they were in a measure successful, they were not sufficiently so to exercise any material influence on the immense burning mass. It is now pretty generally understood that the oil and melted fat in the cellars must burn itself out.—A German, who gives the name of Augustus Salzmann, but who is suspected as being Johann Carl Franz, one of the men concerned in the murder of Mrs. Holliday, has been examined before the Surrey magistrates at Reigate, where evidence was given that the prisoner had been seen in that town with another foreigner, on the 10th ult.; that they had been seen together at the Cricketers' Arms, in Reigate, on that day; and that some cord which it was previously proved they had bought of Mrs. Pitcher, in Reigate, resembled the cord with which the legs of Mrs. Holliday were bound. Mr. Coward, superintendent of police, proved that on showing the prisoner the book which had been found in the room in which the murder was committed, he looked at it for a moment, turned pale, and then hung down his head, and seemed absorbed in thought. When the prisoner was asked about the book, he said it had no reference to him, that there were many Germans about that place, and the description given in the book of the owner might apply to any other German as well as to him. He persisted in denying any knowledge of the murder. The magistrates remanded the prisoner.—Two actions were on Saturday brought against the London and North-Western Railway Company for damages for injuries received on the occasion of the accident which occurred at Atherstone, in November last, owing to a cattle train being shunted at the time when the Post-office and passenger train was due at that station, which resulted in the death of several persons, and in serious injuries to many others. Amongst the latter were a Mr. Hills and a Mr. Laughton, both clerks in the Post-office, and plaintiffs in the present actions. The former, whose case was tried in the Court of Exchequer, obtained £150 damages; and the latter obtained from a jury in the Court of Common Pleas £275 damages.—Another action, occasioned by the accident at Atherstone, was tried in the Court of Exchequer on Monday. It was proved that the plaintiff, Mr. Brown, an auctioneer in Glasgow, had received a violent concussion of the spine, which incapacitated him from following his business; and a verdict for £1300 was agreed to.—A case remarkable for the long series of cruelty and profligacy on the part of the husband it displayed has been before the Court of Divorce. The petitioner, Mrs. Coape, formerly Miss Sidney Jane King, was the daughter of a general in the British army, and the respondent, Mr. Coape, was the son of a sugar refiner, through whom he became possessed of a property of £300,000. The parties were married in 1835, the lady's own portion being £2500, to which the respondent added £10,000, which was settled on her. Mrs. Coape now prayed for a dissolution of her marriage on the ground of her husband's cruelty, adultery, and desertion of her.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Court of Appeal in Paris has confirmed the judgment which declared invalid the marriage of the late Prince Jerome Bonaparte with Miss Paterson. Among the items of news from France there is one—that is, a new military harbour is to be constructed opposite Alderney, having facilities also for a camp for 40,000 to be entrenched in the neighbourhood. In consequence of the Bourbonist movements in the Neapolitan provinces of Italy, it is stated in some of the Turin papers that the military command of the southern districts has been entrusted to the energetic hands of General Cialdini. During the discussion of the National Loan in the Italian Lower Chamber, on Monday, Baron Ricasoli delivered an address which possessed many points of great importance. He congratulated the house upon the fact that the relations of Italy with every European power, except Austria alone, were of the most satisfactory kind. He disclaimed in the most distinct language any intention on the part of the Government to entertain any project for the cession of a foot of Italian soil, and declared that he knew of no such project.—The conferences of the Austrian Emperor and his Ministers in reference to the Hungarian address have had an unexpected and an ominous result. At the council held on the 30th, it was resolved not to

accept the address of the Diet, and the President of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, who had come to Vienna with the President of the Upper House to present the address, returned to Pesth. A Royal rescript was despatched to the Hungarian Diet, in which the address is pronounced to be disloyal, hostile to the rights of the Crown, and such as the Sovereign could not accept. The Diet is therefore called upon to alter both the form and the contents of the address. The rescript from Vienna was laid on the table of the Lower House at Pesth on Monday evening. The rescript was sealed, and loud cries arose from several benches, urging that it should be returned unopened. At the request of the president, however, the document was allowed to be opened and read to the Chamber. No action whatever was taken upon it. Nothing seems more unlikely than that the House will consent to alter the address, and the Diet will in all probability be dissolved.—It is stated in some foreign papers that Lord Loftus has submitted to the Prussian Government, as a suggestion from England, a proposal for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. The general terms of the proposal are that Holstein should only be connected with Denmark by the personal union of the sovereignty, and that Schleswig should be absorbed into Denmark, the German inhabitants having full guarantees for the preservation of their nationality given to them. Prussia is represented as not likely to accept the proposal.—The new Sultan of Turkey has confirmed in their posts the Grand Vizier and all the Ministers and public functionaries except Riza Pacha, and has invited them by an Imperial proclamation to discharge their duties faithfully, recommending at the same time order and economy, confirming existing laws, and guaranteeing the equality of all subjects, without distinction, in the eyes of public justice. He has at once attacked the enormous evils and expenditure of the Imperial household by the introduction of several reforms, and the reduction of the civil list from 75 millions to 12 millions piastres.—*The Correspondencia Autografa* of Saturday says the Spanish Government has resolved to abandon its claims against Morocco; but adds, that the Government intend to declare Tetuan the property of Spain, to render it impregnable, and to colonise the territory. This has, however, been contradicted.

AMERICA.—The intelligence from America, brought by the *Australasian*, and which comes down to the 19th June, represents the opposing troops as actively engaged in movements which must, before long, result in a general engagement, or the retreat of the Southerners from Virginia. General Scott was rapidly pushing forward his forces towards Manassas Junction, and the advanced guard had reached Leesburg, the western terminus of the Manassas Railroad, after two skirmishes on the road. The New York journals report that the Southern troops were falling back from Manassas Junction and retreating on Richmond. They, however, give no authority for this report. In Missouri General Lyon followed up the flight of the secessionist Governor Jackson with such rapidity that he came up with him at Booneville, where an engagement ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the secessionist force under General Price, with the loss of 300 men, and the flight of Governor Jackson. We have since received telegraphic news to June 20. The Federal army was gradually approaching Fairfax, where a battle was expected. Eleven Southern vessels had been captured in the Potomac. A small income tax appeared likely to form an element in the financial policy of the Government. The Columbia District Court has condemned the English schooner *Tropic Wind* for, as it is alleged, violating the blockade of the Virginian ports.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

BLONDIN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Blondin made his eighth appearance on Monday at the Crystal Palace, in the presence of a larger number of persons than have yet witnessed his performances in London, among whom were an unusual number of persons of distinction, including their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge. The great rope over the fountains having now become well-seasoned is strung nearer to the level, enabling M. Blondin to perform his feats with greater ease. His performances commenced on Monday just after the usual hour, four o'clock, at which time the gardens presented a most animated appearance, the slopes and upper terraces being one dense mass of people. The brightness of the day, the varied hues of the flowers, and the brilliant spray of the fountains combined to render the scene one of surprising beauty.

Blondin started by a cross rope from the Queen's gallery to the centre of the great rope, from thence alternately walking or running, and occasionally lying on his back, or standing on his head or turning somersaults, he reached the south end of the rope; after a few moments' delay he resumed his journey blindfolded, enveloped in a sack down to his knees; in this dress, as before, he laid on the rope at full length. For the first time in the open air, and notwithstanding a stiff gale, he then walked along the rope in baskets, with chains on his arms and legs. These baskets, which are made of ordinary wicker work at the bottom as well as the sides, render it quite impossible for the foot to have any grip upon the rope; how, therefore, he maintains his equilibrium seems a perfect mystery. After disengaging himself from the baskets, and half-way on his return to the centre mast, he lashed his balance pole to the guy ropes and executed various evolutions without the pole. At one time hanging by one leg, his head down, another instant holding on the rope with arms outstretched, afterwards resting his chest on the rope, he appeared as though swimming in the air, then running along the rope like a monkey on all fours he regained his pole, and ended his performance by a sharp run to the centre.

On his return from the rope to the gallery from which he originally started he was received with a *furor* of enthusiastic applause, and warmly congratulated by a host of distinguished visitors there assembled.

Blondin made four ascents at Liverpool last week from the gardens of the Zoological Society. The whole population appeared to turn out to witness his exhibitions: in addition to other extraordinary performances, he wheeled a young lion belonging to the society, weighing upwards of 60lbs., across the rope, the wind blowing a complete tempest the whole of the time. A leopard was born in the gardens on the morning of M. Blondin's arrival, and at once christened by the name of Blondin. His next provincial ascents are on Monday and Tuesday next at Aston Park, Birmingham, and the Thursday following on the Ma'vern Hills.

Blondin's engagements for twelve performances at the Crystal Palace rapidly approaches completion, the tenth ascent being appointed for Monday, 6th July (half-a-crown day), when concurrently with it the Great Rose Show of the Season, for which £150 is given in prizes, will be held. On this occasion Blondin will wheel Mr. Punch along the rope in his barrow. On Wednesday the tenth (Her Majesty's birthday), Blondin will form part of a series of attractive entertainments, at the usual shilling rate of admission.

On Thursday two hundred men and seamen of H.M.S. *Formidable*, Capt. W. G. Luard, and other ships at Chatham and Sheerness, visited the Palace to witness Blondin's exploits.

The workman who was injured by a fall from the rope up which he was climbing a few days back, has been discharged from the hospital.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's grand opera of "Guillaume Tell" was performed on Tuesday, for the last time this season. It is no favourable "sign of the times" that so great a work, so splendidly put upon the stage, and admirably sung and acted, should be shelved after a few representations. Such a splendid performance as that which Mr. Gye has given us of "Guillaume Tell" ought to have attracted the town for months. Never in our recollection has anything worthy to be compared with this extraordinary combination of musical, histrionic, and scenic art been witnessed upon the London stage, and yet, as we are ashamed to say it, it has *not* "drawn" enough to remunerate the manager for the time, labour, and enormous expense bestowed upon its production.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was given in the above theatre for the first time on Tuesday, this season, and with the following distribution of the principal characters:—Donna Anna, Madlle. Titiens; Zerlina, Madame Gassier; Elvira, Madlle. Sedlatzek; Don Giovanni, Signor Gassier; the Commendatore, Herr Hermanns;

Masetto, Mr. Patey, Leporello, Signor Vialetti; and Don Ottavio, Signor Giuglini. With the single exception of Madlle. Sedlatzek, who, although known in the London concert-room, has been rarely seen on the stage, the artists who filled the chief characters on this occasion are quite familiar to the opera-going public. The general, and, in some respects, surpassing excellence of this cast need not be insisted upon.

Madlle. Titiens declaimed the magnificent recitatives, "Ma qual mai s'offre" and "Don Ottavio! Son morta," and sang the two great airs "Or sai che l'onore" and "Non mi dir" more finely, if possible, than ever. Madlle. Titiens' efforts were properly appreciated, for the demonstrations of approval she elicited were not only frequent, but thoroughly cordial and spontaneous. Madame Gassier sang the whole of Zerlina's music like a genuine artiste, as she is well known to be, and the representatives of the male characters (already mentioned) acquitted themselves one and all very creditably.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—What under the name of a wax-work exhibition was some years ago little better than a grotesque collection of frightful exaggerations and childish crudities, has of late become a museum of eminent utility and a source of great gratification to thousands of persons, both of the class called educated, and of the class of less refinement in literary progress, but equally entitled and equally qualified to be pleased. The present state of the collection of M. Tussaud in Baker-street exemplifies the "march of intellect" (which it has in a great degree continued to accelerate) and, at the same time, by admirable portraits of celebrated persons, rivets historical and biographical passages on the memory of thousands of visitors. Whoever values a knowledge which reading can impart when assisted by illustrative art, should go and examine with attention the figures of the monarchs of this kingdom; to that admirable series of portraits of the good, bad, and indifferent a very valuable effigy of Cromwell has just been added.

CRYSTAL PALACE SUMMER SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

The annual excursions of schools and other institutions are unusually numerous this year. They become also more noticeable from the increased attempts at display connected with them. One day last week about 150 children from St. John's, Chatham, accompanied by the vicar, the Rev. J. L. Roberts, created much interest by the numerous well-appointed and harmoniously coloured flags and bannerets, which were carried in procession by the children and teachers. They were made by Gilbert French and Co., of Bolton, and included, among others, the arms of the diocese of Rochester, those of the province of Canterbury, the arms of Edward the Confessor, and other kings of England, the symbols of St. John the Evangelist and St. John the Baptist, &c. Each child also carried a wallet of holland, bound with red braid, and the whole had a most picturesque effect, and reflected great credit upon the managers of the schools.

The great meeting of the 4,500 children of the Tonic Sol Fa Association will be held on Wednesday, the 17th July, and will be conducted by Messrs. Sarll and Young. The anniversary meeting of the Charity Children will take place on Thursday, the 8th of August. The Committee of Treasurers of the Schools under the presidency of Alderman Finnis have appointed Mr. Henry Buckland, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, whose exertions at the late meeting of the Charity children at St. Paul's met with so much success, conductor of the musical arrangements of the day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. L.—The Dr. Hooke alluded to at the Consecration of Cambridge is certainly a member of the order, though we do not know to what lodge he belongs.

MUSICUS.—Apply to Bro. Richard Spencer.

R. S. T.—We will make inquiries.

† *.—Yes, if an Arch Mason.

E. T.—Go and see the working and judge for yourself; we are not so ignorant of our duties as to laud the work of one lodge at the expense of another.

CALEB QUOTEM.—Don't do as your signature implies by sending us any long quotations. Facts, in terse language, are what we require.

H. C.—It is a delicate point, and has never yet been properly settled.

ELFIN.—Write to the Grand Secretary; it comes within his province to inform you what to do.