

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.

CONSTITUTIONS OF FREEMASONRY.

In resuming our review of the Constitutions of the three Grand Lodges, perhaps, we cannot do better than in the first instance refer to a letter we have received on the subject, in which our correspondent—a very old friend of THE MAGAZINE—says:—

"In your remarks about Scotch Grand Lodge, you say that in Scotch Craft Lodges only, the jewels of the Craft are *allowed* to be worn, and not even those of the Royal Arch. I cannot say it is not so, but when in Scotland two years ago, I was going with a friend to visit his lodge, of which he was W.M., and also an office bearer in Grand Lodge, and a member of the higher degrees, and he insisted on my wearing the jewels I was then wearing, having been dining at a Grand Conclave of K. T., and he was also wearing his Christian Degree jewels, those of the Royal Order, and the Royal Arch jewel. At the lodge I saw several members wearing jewels of every degree, and I understood my friend to say that was a universal practice, and, I thought, *legal in Scotland*. Not having the Constitutions of Scotland to refer, I await your reply."

We, too, have seen Masons and those of high standing in Scotland wearing the jewels of all the various degrees referred to by our correspondent in their Craft lodges, but we are endeavouring to show the brethren not what is the practice, but what is the law, as laid down in *The Book of Constitutions*, which distinctly says that the Grand Lodge of Scotland recognises no degrees but those of "Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, denominated St. John's Masonry;" and further, in Cap. xxiii, sec. 11, "No clothing, jewels, or other decorations purporting to be Masonic shall be worn in Grand Lodge, or any subordinate lodge, except those appertaining to St. John's Masonry, which alone are recognised and acknowledged."

Having shown our correspondent how distinct the law is upon that point, we proceed with our review. We may pass over the mere local regulations providing for the proper return of the names to Grand Lodge of those officers of the various lodges who are entitled to sit in it, and the punctual payment of dues, and we at once come to the holding of Grand Lodges. In England, it is provided that four meetings shall be holden "in each year, viz., in the first Wednesday in the months of March, June, September, and December;" and it has been ruled by the Grand Master, on what we have always considered very insufficient grounds, that no adjournment of these meetings can take place.

In Scotland they also meet four times a year, viz., "on the first Mondays in February, May, August, and November," and "when necessary, these meetings may be adjourned to a future day or days;" a right which we think ought to belong to every deliberative body.

In Ireland, however, it is perhaps of comparatively little consequence, inasmuch as the Grand Lodge meets monthly on the first Tuesday, "and shall not at any time be closed for a longer period than one month," there being in the other countries power of calling interim, or as

they are called in England, Emergency Grand Lodges;—whilst the words we have just quoted would also imply that in Ireland Grand Lodge may meet oftener than once a month.

In the same clause of the English *Book of Constitutions* which provides for the holding of the quarterly meetings, it is laid down that "none shall be present but the proper members, *without permission of the Grand Master*,"—a privilege very rarely sought or granted, excepting by brethren from foreign lodges; and indeed we believe would not be granted to English Masons not members of Grand Lodge, excepting they had some special question to support, as in the recent case of the proposed erasure of No. 49 (afterwards confirmed), when Bro. Madden, an old P.M., was allowed to be present to protest against such erasure.

In Ireland the Grand Master or presiding officer has the power of permitting any "Master Mason, though not a member of the Grand Lodge, to be present," but in Scotland they are more liberal, and "each member of the Grand Lodge may give an order of admission to a brother, being a Master Mason, to attend one meeting of the Grand Lodge;" such visitors to occupy the gallery, it being, however, as in the House of Commons, "the undoubted right of any member, on a motion to that effect, to have the Grand Lodge cleared of strangers without discussion." In England and Ireland no visitor is allowed to speak to any question, except with the consent of the Grand Master or presiding officer, but in Scotland they go still further, and declare that in "no case" shall he be allowed to speak; the right of voting being in each very properly withheld from all but the members.

Each of the Books of Constitutions provide for the due regulation of the business, and against the brethren being taken by surprise by the bringing forward of motions of which they have not had proper notice. Thus, in England a general committee, consisting of the "past and present Grand Officers and the Master of every regular lodge," is held a fortnight before Grand Lodge, at which meeting "all reports or representations from the Most Worshipful Grand Master, or the Board of General Purposes, or any board or committee appointed by the Grand Lodge, shall be read; and any member of the Grand Lodge intending to make a motion therein, or to submit any matter to its consideration, shall, at such general committee, state, in writing, the nature of his intended motion or business, that the same may be read. No motion, or other matter, shall be brought into discussion, in the Grand Lodge, unless it shall have been previously communicated to this general committee."

In Ireland it is provided that all matters concerning the "fraternity in general, particular lodges, or individual brethren," are to be considered in Grand Lodge, "the same having been previously examined into, prepared, and arranged in a digested, form by the Board of General Purposes, who shall report and offer their re-

commendations on each individual case," the Grand Lodge, however, reserving to itself the power of deciding upon matters not previously submitted to the Board of General Purposes, and it being provided that

"A motion for the enactment of a new law, or for the alteration or repeal of an existing law, or for a grant of money, shall not be made unless one month's previous notice thereof in writing shall have been given in open Grand Lodge, which notice shall be printed in the summonses for the next regular meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Scotland is not less jealous of the power to bring forward questions of which previous notice has not been given, and it is there provided—

"No Motion for altering or abrogating an existing Law, or for enacting a new one, or for disposing of any part of the Property or Funds of the Grand Lodge, shall be made, except at a Quarterly Communication; and such Motion must lie for three months on the table before discussion."

"Notices of Motions intended for consideration at future meetings, must be given personally, and in writing, and not by Brethren present on behalf of absent Members."

In England we know that the Grand Master occasionally exercises the power of declaring that a motion cannot be put—though under what law we are at a loss to discover—but in Ireland it is frankly declared

"A discretionary power is vested in the Chairman of the Grand Lodge of rejecting any notice of motion, if such shall be deemed by him improper or unlawful, or inconsistent with the ancient landmarks of the Order,"

but in Scotland the Constitutions are again more liberal, and the decision of what is improper or illegal is left, not to the opinion of one brother, however exalted his rank, but to the majority of the brethren.

"When any Motion, not contrary to the Laws, shall have been regularly made and seconded, it shall not be competent for the Grand Master, or other Brother officiating in the Chair, to refuse to put the same to the vote; and if any doubt shall arise as to the interpretation of a Law, the power of deciding the same shall be vested, not in the Chair, but in the Meeting."

We now come to a most important clause—especially where the right of adjournment is denied—that of calling Grand Lodges of Emergency, and here it will be found that, so far as the principles of the Craft are concerned, England is far behind Scotland in the powers they possess.

In England it is enacted

"The Grand Master, in his absence the Pro Grand Master, in his absence the Deputy Grand Master, or, in his absence the Grand Wardens, may summon and hold Grand Lodges of Emergency, whenever the good of the Craft shall, in their opinion, require it."

Whilst in Scotland the following is the provision:—

"The Grand Master, Depute, or Substitute, may at any time call a Meeting of the Grand Lodge; and upon an order from the Grand Committee, or a requisition signed by twenty-one duly qualified Members of the Grand Lodge, the Secretary shall be bound immediately to call a Meeting, to be held within ten days from the date of presenting the requisition."

In Ireland it is enacted that in addition to the monthly meetings of Grand Lodge, meetings are to

take place "at all times, when duly summoned;" but we do not find any regulations under which the Grand Lodge can be summoned, excepting in the case of the demise of the Grand Master, or his being rendered incapable of discharging his duties by other causes, when the "Deputy Grand Master, or, in his absence, the Senior Grand Warden, or some other Grand Officer according to seniority," is to summon a Grand Lodge for the election of a Grand Master.

We pass over the clause relative to the time for holding the Grand Festivals, and still keeping the *English Book of Constitutions* for our guide, we come to one even more important than the last treated upon, and involving a principle upon which we have already spoken in these pages, viz., who is the proper person to preside over Grand Lodge in the absence of the Grand Master or his Deputy? Thus, in the *English Book of Constitutions*, we find

"If, at any Grand Lodge, stated or occasional, the Grand Master be absent, the lodge shall be ruled by the Grand Officer or Past Grand Officer next in rank and seniority who may be present; and, if no Grand Officer be present, by the Master of the senior lodge."

Now we have already, we trust, sufficiently shown that, though taking rank in the table of precedence, the Prov. Grand Masters rank before the Grand Wardens, that they are not Officers of Grand Lodge, and that the power of presiding in the absence of the Grand Master and his Deputy, does not vest in them, but, under the constitutions, in the Grand Wardens, and it is gratifying to find that this view of the case is borne out by the express enactments of the sister Grand Lodges. Thus, in Scotland, where the Prov. Grand Masters take precedence, as in the Grand Lodge of England, it is provided

"In the absence of the Grand Master, the Chair shall be filled in the following order:—By the Past Grand Master, Grand Master Depute, Grand Master Substitute, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, the Master or Proxy-Master present, according to the Seniority of their respective Lodges on the Grand Roll."

In Ireland we have already shown that the Provincial Grand Masters rank after the Grand Officers of the year, and the Past Grand and Past Deputy Grand Masters; and there it is declared

"At each meeting of the Grand Lodge the chair shall be filled by the Grand Master, and in his absence by the Deputy Grand Master, and in his absence by the Senior Grand Warden, and in his absence by the Junior Grand Warden, and in his absence by the Grand Treasurer, and in his absence by the Grand Secretary, in his absence by the Grand Chaplains, according to seniority, and in their absence by the Grand Deacons, according to seniority, and in their absence by a past Grand Master, or past Deputy Grand Master, according to Masonic rank and seniority, and in their absence by the acting master of the Grand Master's lodge, and in his absence by a past acting master of that lodge; and in case no such brother be present, the chair shall be filled by the master of the senior lodge present, or his proxy."

Thus it will be seen that, though in Ireland and Scotland the power of the Prov. Grand Master is, in his

own province, as fully acknowledged as in England, yet in Grand Lodge he has no power beyond that of any private member, and provision would appear to have been carefully made to prevent his assuming the power which has been allowed, for want of proper supervision, to "drift" into his hands in England, a power which he ought never to have possessed, and which he could never have assumed had the brethren appointed to the office of Grand Wardens, in former years, known or performed their duty. And here, for the present, we again close our review.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDY AND ARCHITECTURAL PROGRESS.

(Continued from page 365.)

By the kindness of Mr. Street, I am enabled to illustrate my meaning better than by an anecdote, for he has to-day lent me these beautiful sketches, which were made by him to illustrate the very curious and interesting development of Romanesque architecture in Le Puy. These sketches are well worthy of your attentive examination, though the more practical and useful ones, consisting of plans, dimensions, sections, &c., being contained in note-books, are incapable of exhibition in this manner.

Never be deterred from measuring and sketching an old building, because it has been already published or because you can get photographs of it. The latter are no doubt most useful in many ways, but engravings and the published sketches of other architects, though pleasant and often suggestive to those who have sketched much themselves, are absolutely valueless to a student as the means of self-education. Your own sketch may represent what has been better represented fifty times before, and when finished you may perhaps never refer to it again; but if you have made it intelligently, it has done its work, and your mind has been collecting materials which it will never lose. The power of sketching rapidly, correctly, and usefully, can only be attained by long and constant practice. The first attempts must be slow and laborious in order to ensure correctness, which is of course of primary importance; but every step gained and every new sketch you get will make your labour more of a pleasure, which indeed it ought to be to you from the first, if your heart is in it. This advice, however, and much more like it, you will say you have heard so often that you are tired of it. I think it cannot be too often repeated until it bears better fruit than it has done hitherto. The approaching year will, I hope and believe, afford young architects a fresh inducement to this line of study in "The Pugin Travelling Fund." I can imagine no memorial to that gifted man which would more thoroughly accord with the spirit of his works and writings; we feel sure such a project would have had his hearty approval while living, and it is to be hoped in honour to his name as well as for the advancement of our art, that it may be productive of worthy results.

I may mention, also, parenthetically, that a rumour has reached us from artistic circles (which it is to be hoped may prove to be something more than a rumour) that the Royal Academy are about to bestir themselves to do much more for the students than they have ever yet done. If the rumour becomes a fact, it will be hailed with delight by all lovers of art, and we may hope that the architectural student will be honoured with a due share of attention, especially in giving him increased facilities of studying the figure. This branch of drawing is now, I believe, almost universally admitted to be essential to an architect's education, and yet the

architects who can draw the figure with any approach to correctness may almost be numbered on the fingers. If the Council of the Royal Academy knew what a desideratum this is in our profession, and how gladly any facilities of this branch of study would be greeted, they would, I think, soon inaugurate the rumoured changes.

But to return to the sketching of old buildings. There is one subject for our special study here to which I wish to direct the attention of such of our members as are of my way of thinking, because I cannot help fearing it is much neglected by many, partly perhaps, from its comparative difficulty, but more I suspect from a doubt as to its ever being of any practical use. You will be surprised, no doubt, when I mention what it is, as those who profess to know "all about Gothic," of course include this subject under that head. I allude to the development of the Gothic vault. On this development the whole constructive history of Gothic architecture hangs, and unless we study it carefully, we shall never get that true and broad perception of its principles, which will enable us to apply them successfully in our own practice. We may rarely, perhaps never, be called upon to construct a Gothic vault, and I am not one of those who hold that a vaulted roof is necessarily and absolutely indispensable to a well-developed Gothic church in our own day; that is a matter fairly open to discussion in many ways; but what I mean to say is this, that as the whole gist of the constructive development of Mediæval architecture lies in the gradual improvement and perfecting of the vault, we are bound in studying the style to pay especial attention to that point. We all know that in a cathedral of the thirteenth century, when the architect had settled how he would vault over his space, the plans or horizontal sections of the different stages followed with unvarying certainty; so much so, indeed, that an inspection of any one of these plans would enable a man versed in the subject to trace the vault tolerably correctly without seeing it. Now, of all the young architects of our day who would complacently undertake the erection of a church in "the Gothic taste," how many do you suppose could do this? We will not inquire too luriously, but I believe if it were known, I should be held excused for insisting thus on what appears to be a self-evident truth.

I now propose to read to you a letter which I received yesterday from Mr. Scott, full of valuable suggestions and encouragement to us. After expressing his regret that the illness of a member of his family prevents his being with us this evening, he goes on to say:—

"I cannot help thinking that yours, as a junior society, has the means of doing fully as much good as the senior institution, and that without in any degree clashing with it; for there is no reason—but the reverse—why many of your members should not be Associates or Fellows of the Institute. You have, however, in your own society more ample means of actual and practical self-improvement than we have; and as ours is an art the education to which ought never to stop, and which needs continual rubbing up to prevent retrogression, I think the society which does most to promote what may be called the self-education of its members, is the one most practically useful; nor do I think this one jot more needed by, or appropriate to, young architects, than those more advanced in age and practice. We all need it equally, for, as I said before, our education should be constant and irrespective of age; but it is the good fortune of younger men to have fewer hindrances to it, and to have minds more fresh and more susceptible of it, so that they should 'strike while the iron is hot,' 'make hay while the sun shines,' and work themselves up to the highest degree of perfection and artistic skill they can, while opportunities and susceptibilities are favourable. It would do us all good if we could be put through a course of elementary art of one kind or another every year, just as soldiers have to do with their drill. We old fellows cannot do so, and are, therefore, in danger of retrogression. Younger men, in some form or other, can do so; and such a society as yours might greatly facilitate it. I do not think the oldest and most established members of your society should think it beneath them to practise together at stated periods those branches of drawing, modelling, &c., which tend to make a man a true artist,—not in the sense of being a landscape painter or skilful representer of buildings (useful as these accomplishments are), but rather those kinds of art which make a man a skilful architect in the highest sense, *e.g.*, the drawing and designing of sculpture ornament; of figures as used in architecture, and as combined with architectural ornament; of animal life (both natural and imaginary) as used in the same way;

the drawing and designing of painted decorations, with and without figures and animals; the designing of mosaic work, pavements, and inlaying; the designing of metal-work in manners suited to the different metals and differing modes of treating them; and lastly, modelling, and the actual execution of any of these works.

These are just the things which have been most neglected by architects, and the neglect of which has done most to damage our art. And, I fancy, a society such as yours could do much to promote them; indeed, I should greatly desire to see systematic schools for them, at which architects of any age need not scruple to become students, nor need there be any difficulty in any architect or student limiting his studies to the particular style or phase of art to which he desires especially to devote himself.

I cannot but regret the custom of young architects striving too directly at originality.

Originality should arise spontaneously from the overflowings of the heart and the imagination, and should follow, not precede, a perfect knowledge of more customary forms; but too often we see designs which most clearly show that the striving after new forms is indulged in close consort with ignorance of old ones.

I remain, my dear sir, with many apologies for the liberty I am taking, very faithfully yours,

GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT.

Arthur W. Blomfield, Esq."

To enlarge any more on the subjects of Mr. Scott's valuable remarks would be superfluous on my part, and I believe enough has already been said to show you the kind of spirit which I should like to see infused more generally into our discussions and into our practice,—a spirit that should make us love our work and reverence our models,—love our work, because we should find nothing in it to despise or be ashamed of, and reverence our models because each day's study would reveal new beauties hidden from every one but the true worker. By this means we might hope in time to be instrumental in really raising the standard of the profession, and giving it a higher position in the estimation of the public. That its present position is not as high as it ought to be, is painfully evident from the unmerited slight which has during this year been passed upon it. As we all know, the monster which is now rapidly developing its vast anatomy at Brompton was hatched as it were by magic, without the decency of even a nominal architectural incubation. The defence of the course pursued which has been attempted by some of the daily papers, viz., that architects had forfeited all claim to consideration by not having produced the successful design for the exhibition building of 1851, is transparent and futile in the extreme. That building was temporary, and there was a competition in which numerous designs were received for it. Much of this building is to be permanent, and there has been no competition: none the less surely on that account, however, will it shed lasting credit or lasting disgrace (as the case may be) on the architectural taste of the country, and so on the architects. It would perhaps be premature at the present time to offer any criticisms on the building, more especially as, from the latest published views, it is evident that some embellishing hand has been touching up many of the details since the first perspective burst upon the astonished world in all its breadth and baldness. The confectioner has already begun to decorate the cake. If criticism, however, holds her tongue and bides her time, predictions of the most laudatory character are not wanting. When we are told, for instance, that "the entrance to the principal picture-gallery in Cromwell-road will be through three noble recessed arcades," that "they are each 20ft. wide and 50ft. high, and will look as imposing in their quantities as the principal façade of St. John Lateran, at Rome, and other Renaissance porticos of Italy," the mind is awe-struck at once, and we begin to get up our enthusiasm; but the effect of this high-flown language is rather impaired, perhaps, when we read of another portion of the building—"How this part may best be decorated time will show;"—time thus taking the place of "the architect" quite naturally. After bathos such as this, we cannot do better than take refuge in the number of girders, shoes, bolts, &c., which will be used; the quantity of putty; how far the iron columns would reach if placed end to end, and details of this kind which are given in endless variety, and are believed, I suppose, to convey some definite notion of the size of the building to the vulgar mind. But, after all, when finished and in operation, it will not be the beauty or ugliness of the building which we shall care for; we

shall not be looking at the casket, but the gems which it contains. So let it pass; if it answers its purposes of light, accommodation, and so forth, it will do more than many other buildings of higher pretensions, and we must not grumble. We shall have plenty to do in the various departments connected with our art, and more particularly in comparing the architectural progress of other nations with that of our own. It may fairly be presumed that with the comparatively speaking small space at their disposal, the Architectural Committee will reject all but works of real interest and importance, so that every drawing will be worthy of attentive examination.

It is truly refreshing to turn from all this bustle of preparation and excitement to the quiet contemplation of a most remarkable and beautiful building which has been completed within the last year. Time warns me that, instead of reviewing the architecture of the year, I must confine myself to the notice of this one building; but I feel no scruple in mentioning the church of St. James-the-Less, in Garden-street, alone, as in many respects it stands pre-eminent among modern churches, and, moreover, it exactly illustrates the principles to which I have so briefly and imperfectly alluded to-night. It would be an impertinence on my part to offer any criticism, or to speak in any ordinary terms of admiration of this church. Therefore, I can only say to all lovers of Christian art—"Go and judge for yourselves; you will there find real originality—that originality most to be desired—the result of a man having all his life continued diligently to collect materials for the exercise of his genius. You will find all in harmony, for each part, and every detail has been thought over and worked out with a loving hand and an artist's eye. The whole of the building and its decorations (with, perhaps, one exception) bears the impress of one powerful mind. You see at a glance that the building was not, as is too often the case, planned so as to be carried out with least bother and trouble to the architect, and then handed over to the tender mercies of the ecclesiastical decorator and upholsterer, to make the best they could of the frigid carcase, but the design of the smallest detail forms an essential part of the whole. I will say no more of it than to recommend the eager student to go there to admire and learn; and the lukewarm to have his wavering fancies fixed, his enthusiasm stirred, and his energies braced to the work before him. Such a work as this places the fact beyond any dispute that real progress has been made in architecture in the last few years.

Fourteen or fifteen years ago, when Mr. Ruskin wrote that beautiful simile of the Mountain Ridge, the culminating point of Gothic art, up to which all had been progress, and after which all was decline, he expressed a doubt whether the stir he saw going on was a real awakening or only a movement among dry bones. Since that day something more tangible has been done; his call has been answered by some at least. A band, earnest, if small, and though small, ever increasing, have girded themselves for the work and are again pressing steadily onwards. After the long night in the trampled plain, they are again climbing the mountain side; the mists are rising, they see clearly before them the point where travellers of another day began to descend, and to their upward gaze a new morning is already gilding the summits of more distant and more glorious heights. Their paths may not be, cannot yet be, identical; but though they work apart now, if all have the common end of truth in view, then just as the different schools of architecture in France, isolated but working for one common end, ultimately united to produce the matchless buildings of the thirteenth century, so the true workers of to-day, or rather perhaps their successors of a future generation, must at length meet in a more glorious noon of art than the world has ever yet seen. Meanwhile, let us each and all endeavour to take our part honestly and earnestly in the onward movement, jealously guarding each upward step, but careful that each step be upward; and, above all, let our march be temperate, without extravagant sallies, or attempted short-cuts, for we have no valley of rest before us, no halting place half mountain high; no, nor even the old ridge of the lowlier pass; what we seek must be the snowy peaks and the cloudless mountain top, and as in life, so in art, our watchword must be "Excelsior."

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday, the 21st ult., a new church at Kingstone, near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The old church at Kingstone was an unsightly building, both externally and internally. It consisted of a common brick tower, erected above an old stone building, the walls and floor very damp, and the pews inconvenient and in a dilapidated condition. It was one of the first acts of the Earl of Shrewsbury upon being invested with his present title and the estates attached, to visit Kingstone, and determine upon the erection of the new church at his own cost. It consists of a nave, 60ft. long by 22ft. wide; a chancel, 25ft. long by 16ft. wide; a south aisle and a vestry, with a tower, and spire on the north side, containing three bells. The nave is divided from the aisle by an arcade of five arches. The seats are all open, of deal stained and varnished. The roofs are open timbered, carried upon carved stone corbels. The style is Early English. The walls are built partly with the materials from the old church, and partly with new stone from the Hollington quarries. The pulpit and font are made of the same stone, and are richly carved. The floors are paved with Minton's tiles. Under the vestry a vault has been constructed, in which it is intended to place a heating apparatus. The church will accommodate 300 persons, including children. The whole cost of the building is about £2000.

The restoration of the church of St. Mary Bishophill Junior, York, which has been closed for fifteen months, having been completed, has been re-opened. In the interior of the church, the old square pews, which were only capable of accommodating 180 persons, have been removed, and sittings obtained for 360. A west window has been substituted for a doorway which led into the churchyard. The tower has been fitted with seats for the accommodation of the children. The floor level has been raised 10in., and the whole concreted, and the floors and aisles laid upon sleeper walls, so as to secure freedom from dampness. The wooden windows of the south aisle, and its ugly modern brick porch have been taken away, the aisle has been completely restored, and a stone porch and three varied decorated windows have been erected. This part of the restoration has been undertaken at the suggestion and through the liberality of the Dean of York. The chancel has been restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as representatives of the Dean and Chapter of York, the patrons and rectors of the church, in strict accordance with the original work, except that an open timber roof has been substituted for the flat ceilings of the chancel and aisle. This has added to the effect of the chancel as well as to the general appearance of the church. The church is fitted with three star gas-lights, one in the tower, one in the chancel, and one in the body of the church. The communion rail is of iron. The east window has a richer border than the others; the central light contains a group, the subject being Christ receiving children, and, on a scroll beneath, the words "My son, give me thine heart." The old organ has been made into a swell, and a new great organ of seven stops added. The cost of the alterations has been about £800.

In the restoration of St. Andrew's Church, Rushmere, the Norman doorway has been carefully preserved, and rebuilt in the south wall, and forms the principal entrance. A square font stands under the tower arch; its four angles are enriched with the dog-tooth ornament, and on its eastern face a circular panel bears the device of the sacred monogram laid on the St. Andrew's cross. The aisle, which is an addition to the former building, is separated from the nave by an arcade of two arches, springing from a semi-Norman column. There is no stone chancel arch, a bold oak rib arched in a trefoil shape, and springing from carved stone corbels, separates the nave roof from the chancel roof. The old oak roof of the nave has been preserved. The chancel roof has been entirely reframed in new oak. The pewing is of oak, the aisle and centre passage being treated exactly alike. The open benches are terminated by carved heads; for these a few mutilated fragments of the original pewing—long hidden in the high deal framing which formed the pewing of the bad period to which doors belonged—have given the

key. A panel of tracery work covers the whole surface of the side. Finials of varying design form the terminations, and on the elbows are angels, in different occupations of prayer or praise, with scrolls or musical instruments: the two nearest the door vary from the others, inasmuch as angels here carry, one a representation of the tower of the Church, and the other a model of the chancel, the respective gifts of a Mrs. Cadge in 1520, and of the present Marquis of Bristol; and the arms of these donors are placed on the finials. In the original fragments the elbows appeared to have carried animals; but the architect suggested that they should be Angels.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Coventry School of Art has just been held; Lord Leigh in the chair. St. Mary's Hall was crowded. The report stated that the school had passed through a difficult year with an average amount of success. The number of students entered on the books during the past year was 337, against 365 in 1859-60, and 363 in 1858-9. These figures show a decrease, in number, of 28 students, and may in some measure have been caused by the badness of trade. The fees received from the pupils in the central school have, however, decreased in still greater proportion, a circumstance to be deplored, as it is from this source mainly that the masters of the Schools of Art must in future look for their remuneration. The accounts still exhibit a large balance against the school. The adverse balance of about £30, mentioned in the last report, still remains. "Under the auspices of Lord Leigh," the president, continued the report, "a new feature has this year been introduced into the ribbon trade. An exhibition of ribbons and designs took place in September last, to compete for the gold and silver medals offered by the president. This exhibition showed in the clearest way the practical value of the School of Art to the ribbon trade. The character of the ribbons and designs exhibited far surpassed any former efforts. The exhibition was so complete a success that it may almost be looked upon as the first step towards the removal of that feeling of prejudice against Coventry ribbons which has so long existed to the detriment of our trade. With regard to the progress made towards the erection of the new schools, the building committee have to report that the whole of the preliminary steps are completed, the plans having been sealed by the Committee of Council on Education, and a tender of Mr. Maul's for the building, amounting to £2,135, accepted. The whole estimate, including all extras, is £3,000. It therefore only remains to collect the necessary subscriptions. The amount now stands at above £2,000. It is proposed to commence the building when the amount reaches £2,300." It was announced at the meeting that as soon as the £3,000 were made up, Mr. Samuel Carter, jun., Solicitor to the London and North-Western Railway Company, and a native of Coventry, will contribute £500 for behoof of the school.

The fifth annual meeting of the Taunton School of Art has been held at the Rooms, Bath-place. There was a very large assemblage of the friends and pupils. Mr. A. Mills, M.P., presided. The report stated that the school during the past year had fully sustained its previous character for efficiency and usefulness. The number of pupils, morning and evening, receiving instruction in the school, is about 150, to this is to be added 430 (including 230 in Wellington) of the children of the working classes, who in the public schools receive from this Institution instruction and training in elementary drawing. The number of medals awarded by the inspector is 22. Mr. W. A. Sanford, in moving the adoption of the report, said there was one passage in it which particularly struck him, and of which he heartily approved. It was the recommendation that the employers of skilled labour should send their apprentices to this school to be educated in art. A singular instance occurred to him a very short time ago. He was then staying in a town of considerable size, and he sent to a leading cabinetmaker for an Ionic column; a design and a scale drawing being furnished him. He certainly made something; but there was not one single proportion in that column correct; many of the proportions being as much as one-half out. This showed the necessity there was for people knowing what a drawing meant; and one could not know what a drawing meant unless he could draw somewhat himself. He was extremely sorry

that a large number of artisans did not make use of that school. As an instance of perseverance of one of that class he mentioned the case of a young man who had come into town from a considerable distance in order to attend the classes given there, and had at last raised himself to the position of pupil teacher; and he hoped to hear, in a short time, that, instead of the designation of "artizan," he had earned for himself the glorious title of artist. The chairman, in his address, alluded to the art competition with France. It is peculiarly interesting, he remarked, to consider, as we are now within a few months of the opening of the Great Exhibition in London, what progress we have been making since 1851. Reports have been sent to us of the Exhibition in Paris, in 1855, especially with respect to that department in which Taunton has acquired some renown. From these reports it appears that there were in 1847 not more than 8,000 persons employed in Paris in the different departments of cabinet work; while, in 1851, there were about 10,000; and in 1855 there were from 25,000 to 30,000 men, thus showing an enormous increase in the short period of four years. I do not mean to say that a numerical increase of those employed in that particular trade by itself shows that a great advance has been made; but when it is coupled with the fact that they are now receiving very high wages, and that they are chiefly employed at ornamental work; and when we remember what magnificent works were produced by France at the Exhibitions of London and Paris in this department of cabinetwork, it shows how necessary it is to keep wide awake in order to maintain your fair place in the race of competition.

For some time past very extensive enlargements and improvements have been going on, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Hamlen, at the Cavalry Barracks, near York. The area has been enlarged by the purchase of additional land on the south side, and the whole site has been drained. New stabling on the most improved principle has been erected for 210 horses, with quarters for a like number of men. An extensive range of buildings has also been erected for about fifty married men and their families, each family having separate apartments to their own use. The non-commissioned officers have had new mess-rooms and quarters provided for their exclusive use. On the opposite side of the Fulford-road an hospital for sixty patients is in the course of erection. Extensive open galleries run the entire length of the building. Previous to the alteration, York barracks accommodated from 250 to 300 men: now there is stabling for 500 horses (exclusive of the infirmaries stables for sick horses), and provision for above 500 rank and file, in addition to the officers' quarters. The works are sufficiently advanced to bring the new buildings into immediate use, and accommodation is afforded for an entire cavalry regiment.

The parish church of Wymering has been re-opened, after having been restored and decorated. The reredos, of white alabaster and coloured marbles, consist of three compartments of sculpture, representing respectively our Saviour carrying His Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Taking down from the Cross. The floor of the chancel is formed of Minton's tiles, combined with marbles of various colours. The east window is a memorial to several deceased members of the vicar's family. The subject is the mother and Child, supported on either side by St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the church is dedicated. Near the Purbeck font is a double-light window, representing on one side our Saviour calling little children unto Him; while on the other side St. Augustine is represented, according to the church legend, as finding the child on the seashore. An ancient fresco, so called, of St. Christopher, which was discovered on the walls, has been reproduced in a small window in the north aisle; it being found impossible to preserve the original painting. A new organ has been placed in the chancel aisle. The iron gates leading into the chancel, also the screen in the north aisle and the chancel aisle, are by Mr. Leaver, of Maidenhead. There is a new side chapel, which is appropriated to the Sisters of St. Mary the Virgin. The pulpit is of Caen stone, inlaid with marble. The old high pews have been removed, and moveable benches substituted. The exterior defects of the old building have been removed.

Early in 1859, the foundation-stone of a new church was laid at Newton Abbot (Devon), and the nave was completed at the end of that year, and has, since that time, been used for divine service under a licence from the bishop of the diocese, in consequence of the very great want of church accommodation in the parish for the very increasing population of the newly-built district near the station of the South Devon Railway. The Earl of Devon has a large building estate in this neighbourhood, on which a vast number of houses have been erected during the last ten years; and this, together with other circumstances, has had the effect of increasing the population of the parish in that time at the rate of 45 per cent. Seeing this, his lordship gave a site of about 1½ acre, and built the church entirely at his own cost. The edifice was consecrated on the 29th ult., as St. Paul's chapel of ease. It is in the Early English style, and is cruciform in plan, consisting of nave, transepts, and chancel, terminating in a polygonal apse, with an organ chamber on the south side, and vestry on the north side of the chancel. The walls are built with the grey limestone of the neighbourhood, with windows and other features in Bath stone. The roof is of open timber work, wrought, stained, and varnished. There is an oak bell-turret, with slated spire over the intersection of the nave and transepts. The benches are all open, and of stained deal. The stalls in the chancel have fronts of open ironwork, supporting the book-boards. The altar-rail is of oak, resting on iron standards, decorated in purple and vermilion, relieved by gilding. The floors of the seats are of wood, but the passages throughout, the nave, and transepts, are laid with red tiles and black borders, and the chancel with Minton's Lancashire tiles. The arch dividing the chancel from the transepts is formed with alternate voussoirs of dressed grey limestone and Bath stone, springing from carved corbels. There are reredos, credence, and sedilia of Bath stone in the sanctuary; and on the wall spaces are emblems of our Saviour, the four evangelists, and other decorations in colour. The east window is filled with stained glass, representing the Crucifixion. The quatrefoil opening in the western gable has the figure of the patron saint. All the other windows are filled with green-tinted cathedral glass, with stained glass borders. The land was given and the entire cost of the building,—about £4,000,—defrayed by the Earl of Devon. There is accommodation for 500 persons.

The foundation-stone of a new Methodist chapel and schools has been laid at Winson Green, Birmingham. The building, which will be 42 feet long by 25 feet wide, is intended to serve the double purpose of chapel and school room, being put to the latter use on Sunday mornings and afternoons, and to the former on Sunday evenings. It will seat between 300 and 400 children, and the total cost of the building and the land on which it is erected will be nearly £400.

The new parish church erected at Great Barr has been consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield. The new edifice is built upon the site of the old one. The old church furnished accommodation for only about 240 persons, which was so inadequate to the requirements of the parish that it was decided to rebuild the whole, except the tower and spire. The works cost about £4000. The building will now accommodate upwards of 500 persons, many free.

The restoration of St. John's Church, Coventry, is completed. The eastern end, the tower, and the north and south transepts have been restored to their original form and appearance. The whole of the east window has been opened, and filled with stained glass. The design includes figures of the four Evangelists in the upper compartment, and St. John the Baptist, St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. James in the lower. The effect of the window is aided by the glass which has been placed in the sixteen clerestory windows of the chancel, at the expense of sixteen of the parishioners of St. John's.

The chief stone of a new chapel for the Wesleyans, in Park-street, Bolton, has been laid. The site is on a slight elevation almost equi-distant between the New and Old Chorley-roads. The buildings comprise the chapel and school-rooms, large meeting vestry, minister's and singers' vestry,

and four class rooms in the second story over the vestries; the whole of these being grouped together, the side wall of the vestries and the north gable of the school forming a continuous line with the transept gables. Detached from these, and standing at the north-west corner of the plot, will be a residence for the chapel-keeper. The total length of the principal group of buildings will be 141ft. 4in., and the greatest breadth externally 80ft. 4in. The chapel is calculated to accommodate 950 persons, and the school 260 scholars. The style adopted is Decorated Gothic of the fourteenth century. Externally the walls are to be faced with Yorkshire pierpoints, and the dressings of Wrexham stone, with St. Helen's stone for the relieving arches over doors and windows. The chapel consists a nave, with north and south transepts, and a chancel at the west end, in which the organ will be placed; the singers' pews to be on each side, in the recesses formed by the extension of the nave beyond the transept. The internal dimensions of the nave will be 84ft. long and 42ft. wide, each transept, 17ft. by 28ft., and the chancel 13ft. by 26½ft. The height from floor line to top of ridge in the nave will be 56ft. 9in., and in the transepts and orchestra 46ft. 2in.; the height to the wall-plate in all being 23ft. 6in., and the spring roof inside about 2ft. higher. The whole of the roofs will be supported by trusses springing from corbels, and will be open, with the exception of the upper portion of that to nave, which will have a flat ceiling at the level of ridge to transept roof. The meeting vestry will be 23ft. by 16ft., on the north side of the chancel, and extending beyond its west wall; lighted by three single-light windows in the north wall. The minister's vestry, 18ft. by 12ft., with lavatory and closet attached; and the singer's vestry, 11ft. by 10ft., will be on the south side of the chancel, extending past its western gable also. The school room will be on the west of the meeting vestry and chancel, 52ft. by 33ft. inside, with a recess 27ft. by 5ft. against the end of the latter, in which will be placed the library, with a small gallery over for the school choir. The height from floor to wall-plate will be 12ft., and to the top of ridge of roof 36ft. The roof will be open. The chapel will be heated by hot-water pipes, the heating chamber being under the meeting vestry. The whole of the joiners' work in chapel will be of pitch pine, the other woodwork of common pine stained to match, and all to be varnished. The roofs will be covered with boards and felting, and then slated with blue and green Westmoreland slates in alternate bands, having ornamental crests to the ridge tiles. The lights in tracery will be in lead bands, the whole of the other windows glazed with Hartley's patent quarry glass in diamond panes. The whole of the walls inside will be plastered and finished in rough stucco, coloured in distemper.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

PAST MASTER'S JEWEL.

In reply to S. S., the following is stated by Dr. Oliver to have formed a part of the old lecture, and it is easy to understand why it was adopted to distinguish a Master of Arts and Sciences:—

"As this figure depends on the connexion of several lines, angles, and triangles, which form the whole, so Freemasonry depends on the unanimity and integrity of its members, the inflexibility of their charitable pursuits, and the immutability of the principles upon which the society is established. The position is clear, and therefore, in a synthetical sense, we demonstrate that some of our brethren, from their exalted position in life, may be considered as standing on the basis of earthly bliss, emblematic of the greater square which subtends the right angle. Others whom Providence hath blessed with means to tread on the flowery meads of affluence, are descriptive of the squares which stand on the sides that form the right angle. The several triangles inscribed within the squares are applicable to those happy beings who enjoy every social

comfort, and never exceed the bounds of mediocrity. Those who have the heartfelt satisfaction of administering to the wants of the indigent and industrious, may be compared to the angles which surround and support the figure; whilst the lines which form it remind us of those unfortunate brethren who, by a series of inevitable events, are incapable of providing the common necessities of life, until aided by a cheerful and ready assistance."

Probably some of our older brethren may be able to afford S. S. better information, but I believe there was formerly an ancient tradition in the tracing board of the third degree, that this problem was invented by our Master H., just before his death; this account was perhaps struck out for the sake of consistency. Its real inventor is said to have been Pythagoras, the son of a sculptor ("as gode Masonus as on erthe schul go, Gravers and ymage makers they were also"), born at Samos about 500 years after the building of the Temple, and founder of the system of philosophy, which he named *Masowaneo*, because the most excellent body (the sun) should have the most excellent place (*i.e.* the centre). He was slain in a tumult raised by one Cylon, who had been refused admittance into the society. The legend of the third degree has had many prototypes, and has doubtless in Christian times undergone much variation.—A.

THE ATTOUCHEMENT.

A young French Count, not yet initiated, who, by way of an exercise in the English language, has been reading a stray number of the *Freemason's Magazine* (that for 21st September last), begs to be allowed to contribute the following lines towards an elucidation of the query "the *Attouchement*." They are copied from *La Lyre Maçonnique, Étrennes aux Franc-maçons et à leurs Sœurs, rédigée par le Frère, J. A. Jacquelin*, Paris, 5809, 12mo. The book belonged to his grandfather, a distinguished officer of the *Grand Orient*, at the beginning of the present century. It is a curious publication, and does not appear to be comprised in Bro. R. Spencer's valuable collection, a catalogue of which has recently been printed.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER, Chateau Frampas, Nov. 4, 1861.

IMPROMPTU A MADAME * * * *

Par le Frère Coupard.

Vous êtes franche, aimable, et bonne,
Et vous savez nous captiver,
Mais vous dites être Maçonne,
C'est ce qu'il faudra nous prouver.
Dans cet examen je dois mettre,
En usage mes documents,
D'abord vous devez me permettre,
D'employer les *attouchemens*.

THE OLDEST LODGE MINUTE BOOK.

Again continuing these extracts from page 326 of the *FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE*, we come to the date of the 17th of February, 1726. At the previous meeting the members had advanced 77l. for the use of the society by each paying £3 17s., and at the meeting under notice we get an insight into their reason for so doing. The anniversary was to be holden on the 18th instant (Friday), and in order to be able "to celebrate the same with the utmost joy," each member was to have the privilege of introducing a lady. Bro. Gulston was charged with the arrangement of the entertainment, which he was "desired to make as elegant and with as much frugality as the nature of such entertainment will admit of, and to take particular care to have sufficient performers to make a concert, both vocal and instrumental, for the entertainment of the ladies and the honor of the society." Several of the brethren that had been made Freemasons, in order to be admitted members, were to be summoned to attend. A motion was made and unanimously adopted to the effect that the portrait picture, being painted by Bro. Parmentier, should not be moved to any place to be finished, except to the house of Bro. Gulston, a director and Registrar, where it was to remain until the Society thought proper to remove it, that it be moved immediately to Mr. Gulston's new house in Marylebone fields, and that the painter have notice that such was the pleasure of the society. There appears to be no record of what was done on the

anniversary. On the 3rd of March the society was informed of the death of Bro. W. Wharam, and it was ordered that "the day of his death be registered in this book of records." On the 10th of March a motion was made that Bros. Edward Bedford and Thomas Fisher, members, and Jas. Brotherton and Thomas Reed, "persons made Masons in order to be admitted members," and none of them having attended or paid their calls, the two former should be expelled as two "very unworthy members," and the two latter declared as "persons not worthy of ever being admitted members of this Rt. Worfeful and highly esteemed society." On the 17th of March Edward Bedford and Thomas Fisher were "from that day expelled for their scandalous and unbrotherly actions." It was also declared that none of the 4 have any right or title, as members or visitors, for ever, and that the two latter, J. Brotherton and Thomas Reed, "are hereby expelled with the utmost contempt." Jas. Brotherton was also ordered to be paid £1 7s. 0d. for gilding and lettering some music-books. On the 31st of March, 1726 [It must be remembered that the year began on the 25th of March, according to the calendars at that time.] there was an election of officers, or rather a re-election, for they each maintained their stations; and had a balance of £10 14s. in hand. Jas. Atwood and Thomas Barton were summoned to shew cause why they did not attend, and Thos. Marshal, one of the founders, resigned his token of distinction. Bro. Oliverson's (the host) two bills, for entertainments, were ordered to be paid amounting to £17 19s. 0d., and the musicians attending were to be paid such sums as the Director (Geminiani) should think fit! On the 15th of April we find how much he did think fit, for Pardini, Scarpetтини, David Smith, and the famous singer, Eccles, signed a receipt for £17 14s. 0d. On the 26th of May the members were repaid their calls amounting to 46l., and Bro. Gulston and others repaid £51 5s. 5d., for which sums each signed his receipt entered in the book. On the 23rd of June the Registrar was ordered to be paid half a year's salary (£5 5s.), and Bro. Oliverson seven Guineas for rent up to the next St. John the Baptist's day. Joseph Murden, Esq., attended, and was made a Mason. Resolved that the Society meet on Tuesday the 7th of July, at the Apollo Tavern, near Temple Bar, to transact business of importance. On the 7th of July it was resolved "That all new members do for the future advance and pay over and above their entrance money to the President as much as will be sufficient to defray their contribution and nightly expenses for the subsequent quarter or presidentship." "Resolved that one hundred pounds be borrowed for the use of the Society, with interest, payable one year after date, and that the President Censors and Directors do give their bond jointly and severally to such person or persons as shall advance the same." Bros. John Cock, Isaac Thuret, and Joseph Murden were ordered to attend on the 21st in order to be inducted and admitted full members. July 21st Bro. James Murray returned his token of distinction as a director, and his letter being very flattering, was ordered to be entered on the minutes. Bro. Joseph Murden was the only one out of the three summoned that attended, and he "was inducted and properly admitted a perfect member." On the same day it was recorded that the society were in want of the following, viz., the Music of the *Overture of the Pharnaces*; *The Mason's Old Constitutions*; A Copy of *The Fundamental Constitutions and Orders*, all of which had been bought and were ordered to be charged in the quarterly account. Bro. William Jones was chosen President, and Bros. William Gulston and Papillon Ball, Senior and Junior Censors. The balance handed over was £2 9s. 7d.—MATTHEW COOKE.

SPANISH ROSICRUCIANS.

Was there ever a lodge of Spanish Rosicrucians?—ELTON. —[Your question seems to us almost incomprehensible. We have said, over and over again, Rosicrucians were occult philosophers not meeting in lodges. But you refer to quite a different set of men. Illuminates were a sect in Spain that first came to notice between 1570-80, and although they, in common with all philosophers, cultivated alchemy, which may be said to be the elder sister of our present chemical knowledge, yet they held themselves as beings of peculiar sanctity, and which not even the most heinous crimes

could sully. Hence they were enthusiasts who propounded right principles but committed the most fearful sins, under a belief that they, from their perfection, might do bad actions without sin.]

BELZONI A KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

Taking up an old copy of the Magazine, I saw the question asked "Was Belzoni, the Egyptian explorer, a Mason?" I am able to answer that he was; for he and I were both made Knights Templar, in 1828, in the Encampment at Norwich, the well-known Sir Knight, "Daddy Coke," afterwards Earl of Leicester, being Prov. G.M. No one who once saw Belzoni could forget him, he stood 7ft. 10in. in height, and such was his herculian strength, that he had been known to carry nine men on his back at one time.—W. SADLER, K. T., 18°.

KNIGHTHOOD.

In a very learned little book which is now scarce, and therefore prized, are the following accounts of some of the orders of Knighthood. The title of the book alluded to is *An Inquiry into some of the Most Curious and Interesting Subjects of History, Antiquity, and Science*, by THOMAS MOIR. Thinking these may be acceptable to several Masons, I extract them as follows:—

"Of the Knights of Malta—the Origin and History of that Order.—The Knights of Malta, or of St. John of Jerusalem, were originally called Knights Hospitallers, instituted by certain merchants of Amalfi, in the Kingdom of Naples, who, trading in the Levant, obtained leave of the Caliph of the Saracens to build a house at Jerusalem for themselves and pilgrims, on paying him an annual tribute. Soon after they founded a church in honour of St. John-the-Baptist, with an hospital for sick pilgrims, from which they took their name. The valiant and most pious Prince Godfrey of Bouillon, who took Jerusalem in 1099, exceedingly favoured these Hospitallers, who, in the reign of Baldwin I., King of Jerusalem, 1104, added to three religious vows another, by which they obliged them to defend the pilgrims in the Holy Land from the insults of the Saracens. From that they became a military order of knights, and wore for their badge a cross with eight points. In 1187, Saladin, the Caliph of Syria and Egypt, wrested Jerusalem, for the last time, from the Christians, and after the Kingdom of the Latins had maintained itself there 89 years, under their eight kings. The knights retired to Acon, or Acre, anciently called Ptolemais, on the sea coast in Palestine, until that strong fortress was taken by storm by the Saracens, in 1291, from which time they resided in Cyprus till, in 1310, when they gallantly took Rhodes from those infidels, and in the year following defended it against their furious assaults, being relieved by the seasonable succours brought by the brave Amadeus IV., Count of Savoy. The Turks having vanquished the Saracens, and embraced their superstitions, and Mahomet II., having taken Constantinople by storm in 1453, under Constantine Paleologus, the last Grecian Emperor, these knights became more than ever the bulwark of Christendom. Under the conduct of the valiant Grand Master Aubusson, in 1480, they bravely defended their isle for two months against the victorious army of above 100,000 men of Mahomet II., the greatest warrior of all the Turkish emperors, who conquered the two empires of Constantinople and Trebizonde, 12 kingdoms, and 200 cities. But Solyman II., surnamed the Magnificent, after a gallant defence made by the knights, rendered himself master of this strong fortress by the treachery of the Chancellor of the Order, in 1552; and the Grand Master, Villiers l'Isle Adam, after prodigies of valour, was obliged to seek a new retreat. The Emperor Charles V. gave the knights the Isle of Malta in 1530. Solyman II., in 1566, bent the whole strength of his empire against this small island, but, after a vigorous siege of four months, his army was shamefully repulsed by the most memorable defence that is recorded in history, under the conduct of the Grand Master, John de Valette, assisted by the munificence of Pius V. The Turks retreated with 80,000, while the Grand Master had only 6,000 men. The knights of this Order are obliged to make proof of their being nobly descended for four generations, both by the father and mother's side, and, upon their admission, pay 250 crowns in gold to the Treasury of the Order. They make three religious vows, consequently can never marry, and add a fourth, never to make peace with infidels. They observe certain constitutions, borrowed from the rule of the regular canons of St. Austin. Formerly this Order consisted of eight languages, or nations, but the English, which was the sixth, was extinguished by King Henry VIII. Each language was divided into certain Grand Priories, and every Grand Priory into several Commanderies. Servant-knights prove their

nobility, but not for four descents. The Chaplains must also be of noble extraction. The Dones, or Demi-Crosses, are not strictly members of the body, may marry, and wear a gold cross of three branches; those of the knights having four. The Grand Master is chosen by the Priors. There are servants of the office who are employed in the hospitals. The chief end of this Military Order is to defend the innocent, and protect and cover Christendom from the insults of the Mahometans, in imitation of the Maccabees, who, with the zeal of martyrs, defended the people of God in the old law.

"Raymond du Puy was the first Grand Master after they commenced knights. He drew up the Statutes of the Order, and died in 1160. In proof that this Order has produced many great heroes, who have achieved glorious military exploits, it is only necessary to read the Abbé Vertot's *History*.

"The Knights of Malta are obliged, after profession, to wear a white cross, or star, with eight points, sewed on the left side of their cloak or coat; but, before their vows, they wear a gold cross, with eight points, enamelled with white, hanging by a black ribbon. The knights may defer their vows, and seldom make them until sure of a Commandery. The languages now subsisting are called Provence, Auvergne, France, Italy, Arragon, Germany, and Castile. France alone having three languages, it is the most powerful in the Order. In Spain other military religious orders flourish, such as Alcantara and Calatrava, instituted upon the taking of those towns from the Moors; they are subject to the Cistercian rule, but the knights are not hindered by their vow from marrying once. In Portugal, that of Avis is likewise under the Cistercian rule; it was re-established after the victory of Evora over the Moors, and confirmed by Innocent IV. in the year 1234."

—EX. EX.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

A Letter to N. W. Senior, Esq., one of H.M. Educational Commissioners, by Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B., published as a parliamentary paper, remarks:—"The most wasteful element is niggardliness in the disguise of economy, which, looking no further than immediate payments, especially for school teaching, deems all service cheap where the pay is low. Alarm at increased educational expenditure is really alarm at the diminution of waste, and at the increase of productive power. The adverse feeling and false economy which passes, as a matter of course, and without dissatisfaction, an expenditure of two millions per annum on penal administration, with only a partial repression of crime, which goes on with an excess of nearly an equivalent amount for the relief of pauperism, of crime and pauperism utterly preventible by an improved training and education—which neglects or refuses to correct the misapplication of an annual income of nearly a million per annum, derivable from educational charities—which yet begrudges and would stay an annual expenditure of three quarters of a million, that influences directly the future productive power of at least one third of the population—is surely akin to the economy of the Welsh farmers, who rebelled against the payment of sixpence as a toll, by which sixpence three sixpences were saved in horseflesh."

Bro. George Augustus Sala's clever papers on Hogarth are about to be collected from the *Cornhill Magazine*, and published in two volumes. We understand that much additional matter, a list of Hogarth's works, and an appendix, will be added.

M. A. Thiers, in the nineteenth volume of his *History of the Consulate and the Empire*, of which an English translation has recently been issued, thus explains the contrast which all must have observed between the commencement and the close of "the Hundred Days":—"This contrast may easily be explained; from Porto Ferrajo to Paris, from the 26th of February to the 20th of March, Napoleon stood in opposition to the faults of the Bourbons, and besides he enjoyed a succession of successes from Porto Ferrajo to Cannes, from Cannes to Grenoble, from Grenoble to Lyons, and from Lyons to Paris. It seemed as if fortune had returned to associate with her favourite; sometimes bringing a favourable wind to his flotilla, and sometimes bringing to meet him men who could not withstand his influence. But having once entered Paris, it was no longer the faults of the Bourbons that stood opposed to him, it was his own, the faults that had accumulated during his first reign,

to remedy which all his genius and repentance seemed unavailing. The Treaty of Paris, which he had so obstinately refused in 1814, and even sacrificed his crown rather than accept, he now accepted without hesitation, and offered terms of peace to Europe with a humility that well became his glory. 'No,' replied Europe; 'you offer peace, but not sincerely.' And she repulsed the suppliant with proceedings so rude as even to forbid his couriers to pass the frontiers. Napoleon next addressed himself to France with a sincere offer of liberty; for though his temper abhorred restraint, his genius enabled him to see that he could no longer govern without the nation, and that liberty was the only choice left him. France did not reply in the same terms as Europe but she seemed to doubt; and to convince her of his sincerity, Napoleon was obliged to convoke the Chambers at once—those Chambers filled with excited, violent, and implacable parties, who offered him no support against Europe, but their divisions. Repelled by Europe, received with distrust by France at a moment that he needed all the support she could give. Napoleon after twenty days of joy, sank into a state of gloomy sadness, which he could only shake off when extracting from our military ruins the heroic but unfortunate army of Waterloo! He triumphed through the faults of the Bourbons, but sunk beneath his own; and after having presented to the world so many glorious and instructive spectacles, he offered another more deeply moral and tragic—genius sincerely but vainly penitent."

Mr. A. Gilchrist, the biographer of Etty, is preparing for publication a *Life of William Blake*, the poet and painter, who was born in London in 1757, and died on the 12th of August, 1828.

Mr. C. W. Cope's fresco painting of "Charles the First erecting his Standard at Nottingham," has been placed in the Peer's Corridor of the new palace at Westminster.

Mr. Thomas Wright, the eminent antiquary, is editing a new edition of the late Mr. Thomas Crofton Croker's *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*.

The *Milton Messenger* of the 2nd inst. has a leader on Fox-hunting, which is termed:—"The support of whole districts—giving labour and bread to the poor man; affording a market for hay and corn to the farmer; for horseflesh to the knacker and the dealer; and promoting health, enjoyment, and good feeling between twenty different classes." And it adds:—"The commonest cry in the world is, that such and such a county is not a country for fox-hounds; and the doctrine is easily established by destroying the foxes, and asserting that they never have a run. It may be perfectly true that, in the sense of Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Yorkshire, and some others, they are not quite fox-hunting countries; but if a man who hates the sight of a bound, and whose heart is set upon preserving pheasants for his own pleasure without any regard to his neighbour's recreation, is to be the judge of a fox-hunting country, they will speedily be reduced in number. The fact is, that it is the fashion to declare that a woodland country ought not to be hunted. We take the liberty of differing from this opinion, and of stating that there is as much real sport in hunting a fox over the crags and moorlands of Bilsdale, through the deep woodlands of Duncombe Park, or on the hills of Yorkshire, as in the scent-carrying pastures of Holderness itself. There is not the pace, and the jumping, and the excitement of a five-and-twenty minutes burst in the open; but there's a patience, a woodcraft, and observation, and a capacity for sport which increases with its difficulties. Fox-hunting is the great national sport of this country; and wherever a master can be found with sufficient courage to undertake the responsibilities of office, and a fair show on paper of subscribers can be met with, it is the duty of all classes, and their interest too, to support it in every way."

A new people's edition of our late immortal brother, Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley Novels* is about to be issued, in five volumes with a portrait of the author, and a hundred large woodcuts.

The following remarks by Atticus, in the *Critic*, will not be without their interest for the true Craftsman:—"To literature, as to all the liberal hearts and utterances, proportion is indispensable. In the absence of proportion, literature in the Middle Ages could not be arrayed in its loftiest attributes. The chain of classical tradition had never been quite broken in Italy; and the Spaniards had learned the secret of proportion from the Arabs; for the Arabs—though they are popularly placed among the Orientals—were, like the Jews their brethren, always free from Eastern exaggerations. The languages of Italy and Spain were already formed, their literatures already developed, while the North was still groping, stumbling, toward culture, and altogether rude in speech. The

North was more inspired, wed, moulded, than the South by Oriental elements. Onward from the vast Asiatic centres deluge after deluge of the barbarians had rushed. They brought with them whatsoever Asia had that was wild, fantastic, colossal, incredible. By the Romanic nations, on the contrary, the mitigating empire of Greece had been always felt: on them the beautiful image of Greece had always shone. It is common to speak of the Crusades as the conflict and commingling of the East and the West. But, in truth, they were the onrush of one kind of Orientalism on another. What startling, what monstrous shapes that which had sprung from the flames of the East took in the mists of the North, ere seeking, on the plains of Palestine, a path back to its birthplace—but seeking in vain! The sublimest poem the Middle Ages produced—the only poem in which symmetry was not sacrificed, the Cathedral—was an Oriental poem. It may not be so completely wrong as some recent writers maintain to call a certain style of architecture Gothic, inasmuch as the Goths were the most gifted, valiant, cultivated of the Germanic tribes, with a language much more melodious than Modern German. At first sight it seems difficult to discover why the Cathedral was so perfect, yet literature in the Middle Ages so imperfect. But all through the Middle Ages, especially among the northern nations, literature was a subordinate agency. As in Egypt and as in India the heart of mankind had only one sublime voice—architecture. The dwellers in cloisters wrote bad Latin, and the multitude had songs and legends. Apart, however, from the monkish chronicle, apart from legend and song, there were things striving to harmonise with the architectural grandeurs. There was mysticism and there were the various epical cycles. Now both the mysticism and those epical cycles were as Oriental as the Cathedral itself.”

Dr. Cumming has two new books in the press; one entitled *Readings on the Prophet Isaiah*, and the other the *Millennial Rest*.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon seems determined to champion the character of the great Lord Bacon, and, having obtained fresh materials, is busy with *The Story of Lord Bacon's Life*.

Mr. Francis M. Wyndham, in his *Wild Life on the Fields of Norway*, gives a pleasing description of Norwegian hospitality:—

“According to the invariable custom in Norway, at about six next morning a servant brought coffee and biscuits, reminding me of the similar habit prevailing in some parts of Germany. But this did not preclude an excellent breakfast, at nine o'clock, consisting of cold meat cut in slices, tea, coffee, with *flad* and *kage-brod* in plenty; while, on a plate under a bell-glass were placed a few pieces of the strong smelling, *gammel ost*, or old cheese. In Norwegian houses, the kitchen invariably adjoins the dining-room; and considering that the tea and coffee always remain in the kitchen, it is certainly a convenient plan for the lady of the house, who there filling the cups brings them into the dining-room, taking them back herself to be replenished when wanted. Our new acquaintances were extremely sociable, and the breakfast passed off most pleasantly.” And again:—“At about two o'clock the lady of the house announced dinner by saying, ‘Vær so god—spise’ (Be so good as to come to dinner); upon which the guests entered the dining room indiscriminately,—the ladies by themselves, and the gentlemen following. At a large dinner party, where some degree of formality is observed, the wine is passed round the table, and each person fills his glass; every one then bows and drinks to the health of every one else, emptying his glass at one draught,—the neglect of which is considered as a want of respect to the master of the house, and of courtesy to the company in general: but after the first glass, wine is drunk at pleasure. This ceremony concluded, the dishes are passed round the table from one person to another; and soup and meat being removed from the table, are generally replaced by an excellent pudding, the making of which appears to be well understood by the Norwegian ladies, and by a large dish of fruit, eaten in soup plates, with an abundance of milk. In this high latitude the profusion of raspberries, the fruit thus served up, much astonished me, till I found in what abundance they grew wild. As each person concludes his dinner, he carefully folds up his napkin, and laying it on the table, places his plate upon it. Every one having so done, the wine is again passed round the table, and, the glasses being all replenished, the same ceremony which preceded the dinner is observed in conclusion. The move for departure from table is now made by one of the guests, a gentleman, who, bowing to the host, says ‘Tak for Maden’ (Thanks for the food); and the whole party then rises, and each person replaces his chair against the wall—an accomplishment requiring some little practice before one can not only perform it quickly but also avoid making a great creaking upon the polished floors. A general shaking of the hands immediately follows, each person saying as he does so ‘Tak for Maden.’ All the company then proceed to the drawing-room, with

the exception of the lady of the house, who remains in the dining room to see the dinner removed. Coffee then follows, and in the evening, at about nine o'clock, an excellent supper—much like the breakfast, though more substantial.”

The first two volumes of Dr. Smiles' *Lives of Engineers, with an account of their Principal Works, and a History of Inland Communication in Britain*, are just ready.

A small manual of reference to the alphabets of ancient and modern languages, based on the German compilation of F. Ballhorn, is in the press, under the title of *Grammatography*. Could't the compiler have added another syllable or two? Some folks are fond of hard names.

The Ven. Walter B. Mant, Archdeacon of Down, has published a volume entitled *Christopheros, and other Poems*. In “A Ballad of Grecian History,” the Archdeacon gives us his version of the Battle of Salamis:—

“Arise! ye sons of Greece, arise;
And free your fatherland;
And save your children and your wives;
The foe is on your strand!

“Strike for the Temples of your Gods,
And free their altar-fires;
The tombs of heroes famed of yore,
The ashes of your sires!

“Ye now must strike for all ye love,
The foe is on your strand:
Arise ye sons of Greece, arise!
And save your fatherland;”

So rung the inspiring sounds that roused
The Grecians, few, but brave,
When Persia's thousand galleys lay
Proud threatening on the wave.

Those thousand galleys lay display'd
Before their Monarch's throne,
And countless armies stood around;
And all that Monarch's own!

The sun arose on Salamis,
And fell across the bay
On banner, turban, bow and shield,
The Persian's rich array;

Behind, on helm and spear it glanced,
On mail-clad warriors shone;
And few, but firm, in close array,
The Grecian fleet came on.

The Invaders deem'd that unprepared,
Secure they held their prize;
They heard, appall'd, the patriot shout,—
“Ye sons of Greece, arise!”

The sun, before he set that night,
Look'd down upon the bay.
And Persian wrecks and Persian dead
Beneath him scatter'd lay;

And Xerxes' golden throne was gone,
His hosts had left the strand;
The free-born sons of Greece had risen.
And saved their fatherland!

Mr. Haigh, in his recent book on the Saxons, says, —“Instead of regarding phonetic writing as the property of any race in particular, we must rather believe that different races received it at the same time nearly, from the one primitive source. Symbolic writing was the first stage of the art, the next was attaching a phonetic value to the symbols. This Josephus, relying on ancient tradition, believed was invented by Seth, and practised before the Flood; and certainly the title and contents of the fifth chapter of Genesis seem to indicate that there were written records in that age. Enoch also was the author of a book of prophecies, cited by St. Jude, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and Origen. Berosus says that in the days of Alorus, King of Babylonia before the Flood, an intelligent being, named Oannes, taught the people of that country the use of letters, and wrote a book on the origin of things; and speaks of antediluvian records hidden in the city of Zippara; so

that it is certain that Babylonian tradition spoke of the practice of writing of some kind, in the age before the Flood. This, I believe, was the very system which we find in full vigour in Egypt in the twenty-fifth century B.C.; for nothing can account for the fact of a system so complete having prevailed in that country almost from the beginning of its history, without the least trace of one less perfect having preceded it, but acquiescence in these traditions, so far at least as to regard it as one which had descended to the Egyptians from antediluvian times. If, then, the art of writing was practised before the Flood, the children of Shem and Japhet would be acquainted with it, as well as the children of Ham."

Mr. Warrington W. Smyth, *M.A., F.R.S.*, has just commenced a series of forty lectures on Mineralogy, at the Government School of Mines.

Hog-hunting in Lower Bengal, by Mr. Peter Carpenter, is in preparation, with illustrations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

MARK MASONRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Being aware that you have taken much interest in Mark Masonry, and consequently an admirer and friend to this beautiful part of the noble Craft, I will feel much obliged if you inform me and others of the numbers of all the Mark lodges in England, and where they are held. This information in your Magazine may be the cause of removing several objections which are frequently made against it; and also if you have ascertained what Grand Lodge the Mark Masons at Hythe hold their warrant from.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother, Yours Fraternally,



[We have frequently applied to Bro. Binckes, the Secretary to the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons, for the information without success. We believe that, as a rule, the degree has not taken in England, and very few of the lodges are in working order. Probably some brother at Hythe will answer the other query.—ED.]

GREEK FIRE.—This wonderful projectile, called also "liquid fire," is said to have been invented by one Callinicus, a machinist of Heliopolis, about the 7th century, and it was used with terrific effect by the Greeks long before it became known to other nations. Though its exact elements, and their proportions, can now be a matter of conjecture merely, it is reasonable to suppose that naphtha, pitch, and sulphur were some of its principal ingredients. It was usually kept in jars or large bottles, and could be propelled, in its fluid state, from the prows of ships, and from fortifications, with as much precision as water is now thrown from a fire engine. The moment it was exposed to the air it ignited, and became a continuous stream of fire, carrying with it excruciating torture and inevitable destruction. Unlike other combustibles, water increased rather than diminished its power; it could only be extinguished by vinegar, or stifled by sand; while to its other horrors were added a dense smoke, a loud report, and a most disgusting smell. Being thrown on the decks of vessels, and into besieged places, it ignited whatever it came in contact with. Not unfrequently the heads of arrows, wrapped round with tow, were dipped into this horrid preparation, and became the couriers of lurid fire and death. No wonder that the stoutest heart dreaded it; no wonder that it should always be mentioned with horror, and that results almost incredible should have been attributed to it. Happily for humanity, its composition is now unknown; the secret of it appears to have been lost about the same period when gunpowder was discovered—as if God, in mercy, would not allow two such scourges to exist together.—*Boy's Own Magazine* (November).

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The following has been going the round of the newspapers—"The Freemasons of Italy—who now enjoy the full benefit of a free Constitution under their enlightened King, Victor Emanuel—have unanimously elected General Garibaldi their Grand Master. This great movement will have an important effect in affording security to the throne, and consolidating the liberties of the people." This has, however, been contradicted by the Grand Lodge of Italy, it being stated that the party elected is Chevalier Negra, the present representative of Italy in Paris.

The *North British Mail* says:—"We understand that the Duke of Atholl, as Grand Master Mason of Scotland, lodged a protest with the Prince Consort against his laying the foundation-stones of the Post-office and Industrial Museum, at Edinburgh, on the ground that it was the province of the Grand Master Mason to perform that ceremony in the case of all public buildings." We can hardly suppose the noble Duke can have taken any such step. If the duty said to be claimed, was always confided to the Grand Master of Freemasons in England, he would have something more to do than he has at present.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of Derbyshire will be held at the Assembly Rooms, Derby, on Tuesday, Nov. 26th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The anniversary of the Tyrian Lodge, for the installation of the W.M., will be held on the same day.

A Grand Conclave of Masonic Knight Templars is summoned to be held at the Freemason's Tavern on the 6th December.

A special meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of the Boy's School is convened for the 22nd inst. to consider a proposition for purchasing the land opposite the School House at Wood Green. We last week stated that Mr. Frederick Russell, the new Master of the School, was lately second Master of the Grammar School of Brentford, whereas, it should have been of Brentwood, an old endowed school founded upwards of three hundred years.

METROPOLITAN.

PHOENIX LODGE. (No. 202).—The first meeting of this lodge for the season was held, on Saturday last, at the Freemason's Tavern, Bro. J. Bell McEntyre, W.M., presiding. The business was purely formal, but a very pleasant evening was spent. The visitors were Bros. Simpson, Durrant, and Wilson.

LODGE OF ISRAEL (No. 247).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the London Coffee House, on Nov. 12, under the presidency of Bros. Solomon, W.M.; Morris, S.W.; and Engel, J.W. Mr. George Bowes was initiated into the order, and Bro. Barlow raised to the third degree. The petitions of a distressed brother, and the widow of another, having been considered, they were relieved. On the motion of Bro. J. M. Harris, seconded by Bro. Ladd, P.M., it was resolved to give the votes of the lodge, at the next election for the Royal Benevolent Institution, to the widow of Bro. Philip Broadfoot.

INSTRUCTION.

ROYAL ATHELSTAN LODGE (No. 19).—ANNUAL BANQUET.—On Thursday the 7th inst., the annual banquet of the above Lodge of Instruction was held at Bro. James W. Adams', Union Tavern, Air-street. Bro. Gale, P.M. of the parent lodge, in the absence of Bro. Caldwell, presided, and Bro. Thomas A. Adams, G. Pursuivant, officiated as Vice President. The supper was, like all at Bro. Adams's, profuse, excellent, and piping hot. About forty brethren were present, amongst whom we recognised Bros.

Bywater, Rice, Newall, Gladwin, George, Caulcher, Exall, Carter, Dietrich, Cottebrune, Tyrrell, Styles, Figg, Newton, Baker, Claissen, and Herring.—After the cloth was cleared the President gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. In proposing that of the R.W., the D.G.M., Earl de Grey and Ripon, he said he should couple it with the Grand Officers, past and present, one of the members of the latter being seated in the vice chair. It was by such distinguished brethren coming amongst them that Masonry was honoured and he knew no better exponent of its ceremonies than Bro. Thomas A. Adams.—Bro. T. A. ADAMS, G. Purst., begged to return his sincere thanks on behalf of the R.W.D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers. Earl de Grey and Ripon was a brother of no ordinary merit, and had already shown his tact and ability in the business of the order. For the very high encomium their President had passed on him he would only say that he thought it a duty incumbent upon him to impart knowledge, and although he was a Grand Officer yet he hoped to see very many more wearing those colours. He was proud to be amongst them for it was a great amusement to him to be associated with his brethren of the Craft, and was happy at being their Vice President that night. He must say he was disappointed in not seeing the W.M. of the parent lodge there, and finding that he sent no note of excuse, some had asked the reason why he had taken no notice of their proceedings. (The president then said their W.M. was out of the country. He (Bro. Adams) thought it was the duty of the W.M., and of every brother of the parent lodge to attend and make himself acquainted with his duties in lodge.—The W.M. said they had met to celebrate the anniversary of the Royal Athelstan Lodge of Instruction. There were several who attended the lodge, and the parent lodge was under deep obligation to them for keeping up its reputation. Amongst those supporters were Bros. Tyrrell, George, Gladwin, Newall (than whom a more distinguished and zealous Mason could not be found), Cottebrune, and others, who deserved great praise for their perseverance. He should couple with the toast of the supporters of the lodge the names of the brethren he had mentioned.—Bro. TYRRELL, having been called upon by name, was sure it was equally pleasant for each of the brethren to give as to receive instruction. He begged to thank them for the reception of his health.—Bro. COTTEBRUNE offered them many thanks for the honour done him. He had had to overcome great difficulties in mastering the language, and then mastering the working, still he was ever ready to help others.—Bro. GEORGE said the last brother had alluded to two difficulties, whilst he himself had three to contend with; he was but a young Mason, was troubled with excessive modesty, (shouts of laughter), and wanted words to express his thanks. He was a two-year old Mason that month, but still he thought it his duty to instruct others, and his opinions on that point were but a reflex of Bro. T. A. Adams speech.—Bro. GLADWIN was happy to afford all the information in his power, and no one had to ask him a second time.—Bro. NEWALL had one comfort; though he was last, he was not least in his desire to advance in Masonry, and help onward all those who were actuated by the same spirit.—The PRESIDENT had next to propose the health of their indefatigable secretary, Bro. Figg. He had been secretary for many years, as long as he, their President, had been Treasurer, and the longer Bro. Figg did his duty, the better he did it to their satisfaction.—Bro. FIGG had to thank them for their kindness on this as well as similar occasions. He had been their Secretary for eight years, and when he first took office was very enthusiastic; but proud as he was of it, he could not pay that strict attention to it that he used. He was happy to say they were flourishing. Since their last anniversary they had admitted 56 new members, had devoted about £12 in charity, and still there was a balance in their favour. He hoped the lodge would continue to prosper, and that some younger and more efficient brother would relieve him of his duties. (No, no.) He was much obliged to them for the honour they had done him.—Bro. T. A. ADAMS had the pleasure of being allowed to propose the health of the President, Bro. Gale, who was a Mason of 30 years' standing, and had been a great man in the Craft in his day. Like all modern improvements, Masonry had not stood still, but gone on with the times, and no doubt Bro. Gale could remember it was not as easy as at the present day to get instruction when he first joined. They were all under an obligation to him for taking the chair at a minutes' notice, and he hoped they would fill a bumper in honour of their President's health.—Bro. GALE returned them his best thanks. As Bro. Adams had said, his duty was past, for he began as an aspiring Mason 30 years since. He was sorry they had no better chairman, but as the senior member of the parent lodge present, he could not shirk the responsibility. He felt many of them had all at their fingers' ends which he was doing and, as it was 25 years since he passed the chair, not doing very well, still no one was more anxious for Freemasonry than himself.—The PRESIDENT then gave "Success to THE FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE," which having been duly acknowledged, he said there was

one more toast, which all would sympathise with, "The Health of Mrs. Adams and Bro. Jas. W. Adams," who had so ably provided for their comforts that evening.—Bro. JAS. ADAMS was much obliged for the kind manner in which Mrs. Adams' name had been mentioned in conjunction with his own. They were both always pleased to entertain his brother Masons. Mrs. Adams always was anxious to do her share on occasions like that, and he hoped they would have many opportunities of doing so for the future. Bros. Exall, Carter, Herring, Newall, and Dyne added much to the pleasure of the evening by their glee singing.

PROVINCIAL.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTER.—*Royal Lebanon Lodge* (No. 724).—The annual banquet of this flourishing lodge was held at the Booth Hall Hotel, on Tuesday, the 5th November, Bro. J. H. Power, W.M., presiding, supported by the whole of the officers. The business of the meeting consisted of the usual opening of the Lodge, when Bro. J. Nicholson, P.M., presented Bro. J. G. Wilson, the W.M. elect, he having been selected by the brethren of the Royal Lebanon as their W.M. for the ensuing year, who was duly installed with all the usual and ancient customs of the Craft. The following are the officers for the next year:—Bros. J. G. Wilson, W.M.; W. B. Stocker, S.W.; W. F. Brown, J.W.; F. Skinner, S.D.; E. East, J.D.; G. G. Ladkin, Treasurer; J. Daviss, I.G.; W. Curtis, Steward; Doyle, Tyler. The lodge being reduced to the first degree, the ballot was taken for Mr. John Hulls and Mr. Nicholas Perrin, who were elected and duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. Bro. W. B. Stocker proposed, and Bro. J. G. Wilson, seconded, Mr. Chas. Tones, as a candidate for Masonry; various other communications were read the lodge was then closed. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet hall and the W.M. was supported by the following visiting brethren:—Bros. Gwennett, P. Prov. G.S.W.; J. H. Power, P.M., 307; J. Nicholson, P.M. 724; E. Boughton, 1141, Mayor of Gloucester; N. Nicks, 1141, Sheriff of Gloucester; J. M. Butt, 1141; W. Matthews, 1141; E. Trimmer, 1141; R. Henderwick, 1141; and about thirty brethren of the lodge. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, between which the brethren were highly pleased with songs by Bros. Skinner, Brown, and Curtis. In the course of the evening Bro. J. Nicholson, P.M., presented to Bro. J. H. Power a very splendid gold P.M.'s medal, subscribed for by the brethren of the lodge, as a mark of their high appreciation of his valuable services to this lodge. Bro. Power in a very feeling and appropriate speech acknowledged the gift. The healths of the "W.M.'s, Wardens, and Brethren of the Sister Lodge, (No. 1141)" followed, and was suitably acknowledged by Bro. Nicks. The remaining usual Masonic toasts having been duly honoured, the brethren dispersed after a pleasant re-union. Too much praise cannot be given to Bro. Bisco for the style in which everything was served.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 340).—A monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at which, in the absence from town of the W.M. on important business, the chair was filled by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Kelly. The lodge having been opened and the minutes of the preceding meeting read and confirmed, Bro. Selby was called to the pedestal, and having been examined in the first degree, he retired, and was afterwards passed a Fellow Craft. The lecture on the tracing board was delivered by the D. Prov. G.M., and after the lodge was lowered to the first degree, a portion of the first lecture was worked. Mr. Taylor, of the Pool-house, Groby, was to have been initiated, but was prevented attending. The lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, when they were joined by Bro. Sutherland, of Handsworth, as a visitor. Bro. Johnson, S.W., and Walter Knight, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, were also present.

KENT.

DOVER.—*Lodge of Peace and Harmony* (No. 235).—This flourishing Lodge held its monthly meeting at the Royal Oak Hotel, on November 4th, when it was honoured by an unexpected visit from Bro. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M., Kent; Br. Holwell, P. Prov. G.W. of Canada West; Br. Sheldon, P.M., P. Prov. G.D. of Gloucester; Br.

E. C. Hayward, P.M. 149 and 1086, P. Prov. S.G.D., Kent; Br. J. R. Feakins, P.M., 149, P. Prov. S.G.D., Kent; W. M. Cavell, 1086; Bro. Cook, 1086. About forty brethren were present. Lodge was opened, at 7 p.m., presided over by the W.M., Bro. Adamson, Prov. G. Asst. D.C. Kent; Bro. Vanderlyn, S.W.P., Prov. G.S.B., Kent; Bro. Coram, J.W.; Bro. Dallimore, J.D.; Bro. J. Grunwald, I.G.; also Bros. Philpott, P. Prov. G.P., Kent; Gardner, P.M.; Cox, P.M.; Page, P.M.; Duke, P.M.; Boyton, P.M. Bro. Read having answered satisfactorily, was raised to the sublime degree of M.M.; Messrs. Fletcher and Collyer were initiated into Freemasonry; three gentlemen were proposed for ballot, and six for joining members. The lodge closed at 9.30. Two guineas were voted to two indigent brethren. The brethren adjourned to refreshment. After the usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly responded to, Bro. Dobson, D. Prov. G.M., complimented the lodge on its highly efficient working, attributing the same to the Lodge of Instruction which is attached to this lodge, and is held at Bro. Adamsons, on Monday evenings, at 8 p.m. The brethren separated in a truly Masonic manner, quite in accordance with the name of the lodge—Peace and Harmony.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*Social Lodge* (No. 110).—This lodge held its first meeting at the Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday. There was a large attendance. It was resolved, on the motion of Bro. A. F. Morgan, P.M., Prov. G.J.W., seconded by Bro. Redgrave, P.Prov.G.D.C., that the Masters and Wardens of the lodges meeting in the rooms should form a committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of considering the mode of furnishing the lodge-room in a permanent and suitable manner.

NORWICH.—*Union Lodge* (No. 60).—The members of this lodge, we hear, have come to a resolution not to remove from the Norfolk Hotel at present, until they have more precise information as to the footing the lodges will be placed upon in the assembly rooms. The fact is, that as yet no official or even semi-official intimation has been received from Bro. Bond Cabbell as to his intentions respecting the building he has purchased, though it is well understood that he wishes the lodge to hold their meetings there, and two lodges are already actually in possession.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened in due form in the rooms of the St. Georges' Lodge (No. 624), North Shields, on the 8th inst., by the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master, the Rev. E. C. Ogle, assisted by the following officers and brethren:—M. L. Jobling, D.Prov.G.M.; William Punshon, Prov. S.G.W.; H. J. Hotham, as Prov.J.G.W.; Rev. J. Atkinson, Prov. G. Chap.; John Barker, Prov. G. Treas. and Reg.; J. Thompson, Prov.G.Sec.; Andrew Gillespie, Prov.G.Reg.; Thos. Crawford, Prov. S.G.D.; W. Dalziel, Prov. G. D. of Ceremonies; John Poppelwell, A.Prov.D. of C.; Wm. Berkeley, P. Prov. S.G.W., as Grand Pursuivant. The following Past Grand Officers were also present:—E. D. Davis, P. Prov. S.G.W.; H. G. Ludwig, Prov. G. Reg.; J. Johnson, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Wm. Twizel, P. Prov. J.G.D., &c., with members of all the lodges in the province, except No. 161, which has been suspended by the Prov. G.M.

The minutes of the last regular Prov. Grand Lodge, and of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Emergency, were read and confirmed. The report of the Committee, showing the Fund of Benevolence having reached the sum of £550, while a balance in the Fund of General Purposes being in hand, of £30, with the recommendations therein made, having been read and adopted, the next business was the motion of the Prov. Grand Treasurer, that this Prov. Grand Lodge decide to invest, annually or biennially, a sum of money towards the forming every lodge in the province into perpetual Life Governors of the Masonic Charities.

The GRAND SEC. stated that several lodges had communicated their dissent from Bro. Barker's proposal.

Bro. TULLOCH, the mover of the amendment at the last Prov. Grand Lodge of Emergency, stated that the scheme then proposed to be submitted by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, had not been communicated to the lodge.

To this the GRAND SEC. replied that Bro. Barker's scheme was published in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and a copy of the same sent to each lodge in the province.

Here Bro. BARKER rose to state what course he intended to propose with respect to his motion, and began with these words: R.W. Sir,—It seems that from what we have heard expressed that my wish to see this lodge follow the example of other Prov. Grand

Lodges in laying out a portion of its funds towards making all the lodges in the province life governors—

The D. Prov. G.M., rose and said, R.W. Sir, I rise to order. We have no subject before the Grand Lodge. At the last Prov. Grand Lodge of Emergency, presided over by the Deputy himself, it was resolved (?) that a report should be made on Bro. Barker's motion. This has not been done, therefore Bro. Barker cannot go on speaking on this subject.

The PROV. GRAND SECRETARY, and others, immediately stated that no report was ordered, and none expected; a scheme was to be submitted, and this was done.

Other brethren also showed unmistakeable signs that the D.Prov. G.M.'s hasty interruption of the Prov. G. Treasurer was most irregular and uncalled for.

Bro. BARKER rose again, and stated that as he had been put down in such a peremptory manner by the D. Prov. G.M., without being allowed to conclude, as he was going to do with his motion, either for its withdrawal or not, according as he saw his explanations were received—

Here again the D. Prov. G.M. rose to say that Bro. Barker's observations were too strong, as he had not put him down, but rose to order.

Bro. BARKER stated if he was not put down, he certainly, as in duty bound when a superior officer rose to address the Prov. G.M., sat down. (Laughter and applause.) He certainly would not resume the subject at such a late hour; and the subject dropped.

Some of the brethren who had taken the trouble to understand Bro. Barker's proposal, and to whom, when applied to, he entered into full explanations, felt sorry that the proposal was not gone into, as they feel with Bro. Barker that, as a province, Northumberland does not support the charitable institutions of the Order as it ought, and his scheme was a step in the right direction.

The next subject that came before Prov. Grand Lodge was a statement made by the D. Prov. Grand Master on the subject of Tylers. He said he was asked whether the Tylers of lodges were to be returned to the Grand Lodge and Prov. Grand Lodge as any other member, and if so returned, what constituted them members of the lodge they acted in as Tylers? His reply was, that the Constitutions were not clear on that point, and being serving brethren (as we understood him) they had no right to be returned.

P. Prov. G.S.W. DAVIS stated that Tylers were not considered serving brethren, though receiving salary for their services; and being one of the essential and constituting officers of a lodge, they ought, in his opinion, to be returned, and their fees paid to Grand Lodge. But he agreed that the Constitutions were not clear upon the point whether Tylers were members or not, and if they enjoyed all the privileges of members. He was glad the circumstance was mentioned, for perhaps the higher authorities might take some means of explaining the point.

The election of Treasurer was then proceeded with, when the Prov. S.G.W. EDWARD D. DAVIS, rose, as he had done on previous occasions, to propose the re-election of Bro. John Barker, who, during his occupation of the office, had done much to bring their finances into a healthy position, and had been enabled to gather the arrears due, as was shown by the report previously read.

The motion being duly seconded, Bro. John Barker was declared unanimously re-elected Prov. Grand Treasurer for the ensuing year, amid the loud acclamations of the assembled brethren.

The following officers were then appointed by the Prov. Grand Master and installed:—R.W. Bro. B. J. Thompson, Prov. S.G.W.; on this appointment being announced, from the very popular way the office of Grand Secretary was filled by him, the brethren received the appointment with loud applause. Bro. Wm. Twizel, 624, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. S. Atkinson, Prov. G. Chap.; John Barker, (elected) Prov. G. Treas.; Andrew Gillespie, Prov. G. Reg.; E. D. Davis, Prov. G. Sec.; James Kelly, 206, Prov. S.G.D.; Edward Shotten, 624, Prov. J.G.D.; George Lambton, 24, Grand Supt. of Works; Wm. Dalziel, Grand Dir. of Cers.; John Popplewell, 985, Assist. G. Dir. of Cers.; Anderson, 793, G.S.B.; Hanswell, Grand Org.; Symmington, G. Standard Bearer; Legg, G. Purst.; Grand Stewards Joseph Mather, 985; Anderson, 24; Winter, 793; Thompson, 706, &c.; and Alexander Divin, Grand Tyler.

There being no further business before the lodge, it was closed in due form.

The brethren then adjourned to the banquet, prepared in a most sumptuous style by Bro. Manning, of the Albion, and we only regret to say that the very bad weather and the *Lind* concert prevented the attendance of many members, and thereby not sufficient justice was done to Bro. Manning's purveying.

The Prov. Grand Master presided, supported on his right by the Deputy Grand Master; Bro. Davis, Prov. S.G.W.; Bro. Barker, Prov. G. Treas.; and on his left by the Father of Masonry in the north, Bro. Puncheon, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Berkeley, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Gillespie, Prov. G. Reg. The vice chairs were the two Grand Wardens, and we observed most of the officers and brethren present

at Prov. Grand Lodge:—Bros. Crawford, Dalziel, Popplewell, Johnson, Tulloch, Franklin, Ludwig, Past and Present Grand Officers, and many Past Masters and brethren of the province.

On the removal of the cloth the healths of the Queen, Royal Family; G.M. the Earl of Zetland; Deputy Grand Master, Earl de Grey and Ripon; the Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland were given from the chair.

The D.Prov.G.M. rose and proposed the health of their well beloved and highly venerated "Prov. Grand Master."—(Loud and repeated applause.) It would be superfluous for him to say how much the province loved their Grand Master, or how he was endeared to them by his kindness and urbanity. His presence was always hailed with pleasure among them; how Masonry prospered under his reign, they had before them in the reports of each lodge. The Masons of Northumberland had thought that a small token of their regard, of a substantive form, to commemorate their appreciations of the Grand Master, and to show the mutual regard of Masters and W.M's., should be presented to him at the united festival of lodges 24 and 793, on St. John's Day—provided that met with his convenience. (Loud Applause.) He concluded by giving them the "R.W.Prov.G.M.," (Drunk with full honours and rounds of applause.)

On the R.W.G.M. rising to return thanks he was honoured with long and repeated applause. He spoke as follows:—V.W.D. Prov. G.M. and Brethren. It seems to me I have little to say in returning you my best thanks for the manner you have received the proposal of my health, because I can only have to confess what I have done repeatedly since I have had the honour of being appointed to preside over you, that you have always overlooked my defects, and that whatever good has been derived by the province during my fourteen years tenure of this office, I owe entirely to your kind co-operation and able support, without which I could not have succeeded in bringing the province to its present prosperity. However, taking a retrospective view of our labours during my tenure of office, I see that—the first object that I desired to introduce in the province, after some difficulty was inaugurated in 1849, viz., the Provident Fund of Benevolence, and the report of to-day has shown you the fund amounting to £550, or nearly £100 better than 1860. Another object I have fondly cherished to see established, but as it requires larger funds than the preceding one, has not yet been established, but I should be willing on its being established, to lay down my staff, in the conviction that I had done sufficiently my duty, and this second object is a Freemasons' School for the province. An unexpected and most surprising intimation has been hinted at by the D.Prov.G.M., something of a testimonial that you intend to present me. I must say, brethren (here the Prov.G.M. showed evident signs of great emotion), that I cannot see why I should be thus selected, but as I know yet nothing of what it is your pleasure to present me, and as I feel deeply this renewed evidence of your attachment to me, and as it proves me that as you have always been kind to me you intend to commemorate such kindness, so that I might not, if even I could, forget my brethren and friends, now around me. I will not say more at present on this subject, but thank you again, brethren and friends, for your good wishes for my health. (Applause, long and repeated applause.)

P.Prov.S.G.W. PUNSHON, rose to propose the D.Prov. Grand Master's health, and said he could not as yet say much for his exertions in the post he now filled, only having been a year in it, but all who know his energies and Masonic work in his previous offices, could not but hope that great things were to be expected from the Deputy. In the meanwhile he threw out to him the following suggestion:—That he should obtain the Prov.G.M.'s consent to hold under his (the D.Prov.G.M.'s), presidency, quarterly or half-yearly Prov.G. Lodges; thus he might hear all the different lodges had to propose for the good of Freemasonry in the province. Have, in fact, all the routine work also done, and at the annual meeting, when the Prov.G.Master came among them, he would hear the work was done, and notify his approval, if it was merited. He concluded by proposing the "D.Prov. Grand Master's health, wishing it might be better."

The D. Prov.G.M., in rising to return thanks, though willing himself to meet the brethren quarterly, or oftener, thought that their G.M. would not be satisfied by only revising their work, for he wished to take part in it as he had always done. However if the G.M., allowed it and the brethren wished it, he was always ready to work for the benefit of the Craft. In fact he was very anxious to see in all lodges an uniformity in working, and for this purpose he would visit every lodge to see if this could not be carried out. He had spoken to the Grand Secretary, Bro. Grey Clarke, on the subject, and his reply was that he doubted his succeeding. "We have," Bro. Clark added, "in London what are called four Model Lodges, and still in each the working is slightly different, and still each maintains its own to be the most correct; now

how you can succeed with less advantages in the Provinces I am at a loss to make out." However he (the D. Prov. G.M.) thought that one thing surely could be made uniform and verbatim, that was the opening and closing, and he trusted that he would be able to see that in Northumberland. In conclusion he thanked the brethren.

Bro. W. BERKLEY, then proposed "The Past Officers of the year, with the health of the oldest Mason in the Province," and one who, in all the degrees, had done much for Masonry, and more than any other man in the north, he alluded to Bro. J.W. Punsheon, P. Prov. Sec. (Applause). The selection of the last year's officers was unexceptionable, and so much so that many of the officers from their great attention to their duties, some were promoted, others re-elected, and others re-appointed. A better test could not be had, especially as the plaudits of the brethren in Grand Lodge proclaimed this.

Bro. PUNSHON, P.Prov. S.G.W., returned thanks for himself and his late colleagues, and assured them that a man always met his reward if he did his duty, and if not at once, he finally obtained it while he had the approval of his conscience to reward him. In this Prov. Grand Lodge he had seldom seen it fail, though to some it might come slowly.

The Prov. S.G.W., Bro. THOMPSON, responded on his own behalf and that of his colleagues. He said he thanked the Prov. G.M. for thus rewarding his services and making him the first officer in the province. (Applause.) He thanked the brethren for their approval, for it showed that the duties of Prov. Grand Secretary, which he had held for the last three years, had been met with their recognition, and that while he had striven to discharge his delicate and arduous duties with impartiality, he trusted he had succeeded, if not to please everyone, at least not to have made a single enemy; and turning to the D. Prov. G.M., he said, "V.W. Sir, last year you made the same promise to visit each lodge, and to endeavour to introduce an uniformity of working—this you have again repeated this year—well, as this was not done last year, I will, if you wish, join you, we will visit officially each lodge, and it shall be my pleasure, as well as my duty, to assist you to bring an uniformity of working in the lodges, and at the same time to assist them with our counsel in all those points which we might find our assistance required. (Applause repeated, the brethren, well knowing that the Prov. S.G.W. is one of the best working Masons in the province, and always ready to give a helping hand in Masonic good work, both in the rituals as in the financial workings). Brethren, Masonry has greatly flourished in Northumberland, and notwithstanding the rifle movement, that has taken so many of us from our business duties to drill, we have not done amiss even this year. I hope, however, that our brethren are now well up in their drill, and that they can attend Masonry more—and that as the flow has turned again towards Masonry, that our next year will be even a more prosperous one than last. I am certain that my colleagues and myself will do all in our power to continue to have the good opinion of the Prov. Grand Lodge, and to merit a continuance of your approval."

With the toast of "The Visitors," responded by Bro. Powell, of Yorkshire, and that of "The Lodges of the Provinces," responded to by the W.M. of Lodge 24. Bro. Legg, the happy meeting was brought to a close as the time of the last train was up.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

SHEFFIELD.—*Royal Brunswick Lodge* (No. 373).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Freemason's Hall, Surrey-street, on Monday, 11th inst. Bro. T. Danby, P.M., officiated as W.M., and was supported by Bros. Dr. Bartolomé, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.D.; Wm. White, jun., W.M. 162, Prov. G.D.C.; H. Harrison, S.W.; E. Drury, J.W.; F. W. Primrose, Sec.; G. Stuart, P. Prov. G.O., J.D.; H. J. Garnett, I.G.; E. P. Hornby, No. 162; and Capt. Sheringham, No. 147. Mr. Seaton Edward Ricks (16th Regiment), and Mr. Harry Holdsworth, were severally initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. Bro. Henry Harrison was elected W.M., and Bro. Dr. Bartolomé Treasurer, for the ensuing twelvemonths.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—*Lodge la Césaire* (No. 860).—An extraordinary meeting was held on Wednesday, October 30th, under the Presidency of Bro. Baudains, W.M., the chairs of S. and J.W. being occupied respectively by the proper officers, Bros. Dixon Le Couteur and Philip Le Sueur. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the circular convening the brethren was read, announcing that the object

of the evening's réunion was to receive Bro. Ratier on occasion of a visit to Jersey. The W.M. then explained to the members the circumstances under which he had taken so unusual a step, reminding them of the respect and esteem in which their distinguished brother was held by all those with whom he had been associated, whether in Masonic or social intercourse, during his residence in the island; of the honours which had been so deservedly won by him as a member and, indeed, as one of the shining lights of the Craft; of the distinguished position he occupied in his native town and province as an advocate at the French bar; of the respect which had been paid to him by placing him at the head of the lodge on the first possible occasion after his return to his country; of the active service he had rendered to Masonry as Orator of Lodge La Césaire; of the stirring addresses they had so often heard from his lips when acting in that capacity, and inspiring them with the most exalted ideas of its high principles; of the eminent value of his counsel whenever occasion offered, whereby he could benefit his fellow-men, and especially his Masonic brethren to whom he had proved that he felt himself bound by the strongest ties. All this was judiciously and feelingly expressed by the W.M., and in conclusion he called on those present to join him in saluting their distinguished friend and brother with all the honours.—Bro. RATIER rose to reply to the remarks just made, thanking his former intimate and still beloved associates for the hearty reception accorded to him, and the indorsement they had given to the fraternal sentiments so unreservedly expressed by the W.M., assuring them that it was now, as it ever had been, his most anxious desire to be useful to his brethren. He stated that he had left home in his capacity of W.M. of the Lodge of l'Orient, to attend a meeting at Paris, summoned for the purpose of electing a new "Vénérable to be the Head of the Grand Orient of France," or in other words, a new Grand Master of Freemasons, and that he could not but keep a promise made some months ago, and avail himself of the opportunity, by making a little détour, on his return, to visit Jersey, with which he had so many pleasant Masonic associations. He reminded the brethren of the unfortunate position of Freemasonry in France at the present time, owing to the conduct of Prince Murat, the head of the Craft, and at some length gave a history of the occurrences which had paralysed it, at least for a period. In that country the Fraternity were now exposed to great trials and difficulties, from which it was to be hoped the Order would come forth in due course, more firm in its solidity, more purified in its faith, more exalted in its principles. It would be impossible to follow Bro. Ratier through all the details, with their numerous ramifications, which he gave, nevertheless, in a condensed and lucid form. Suffice to say, that more extended particulars may be obtained from a pamphlet, copies of which he placed in the hands of the W.M., for the perusal of the members, and whose contents formed the basis of his narration. This is entitled, "*Le Grand Orient de France, devant la Maçonnerie Universelle, simple mémoire adressé à nos frères de tous les Orients et de tous les Rites. Publié à Paris chez les Vénérables et au bureau du Journal des Initiés, 5, Rue de la Banque.*" At the conclusion of Bro. Ratier's interesting address, the lodge was closed, and the brethren, who numbered more than fifty, adjourned for refreshment, when (with one exception, as on all recent occasions) the usual Masonic honours were paid, and a most agreeable evening was spent. The regular monthly meeting of Lodge La Césaire was held on the next evening, October 31st. The lodge was opened in the first degree by the W.M. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, with one exception, confirmed. This referred to the resignation of Bro. D'Allain. With respect to it Bro. RATIER remarked, that he much regretted to find the pleasure of his visit interrupted and diminished by one circumstance of a serious nature, highly prejudicial to the character and advancement of Freemasonry, namely, the unpleasant state of feeling with regard to the Prov. G.M. of Jersey. While he regretted that there were many in the province who wanted moral courage to act an independent part, or who were but little acquainted with the true character of Freemasonry—and thus abstained from a participation in efforts to maintain its purity by requiring high principle in those at its head—he rejoiced that there was a band of brethren who were actuated by more exalted motives, and who understood their duty under such circumstances. He felt, however, that no one could be spared from this body, and especially the brother who had, in consequence of what had occurred, expressed his desire to cease all connection with Freemasonry as conducted by the Grand Lodge of England, in favour of that of Ireland. Bro. Ratier stated that he had seriously talked over the matter with him, pointing out what he strongly felt to be his line of duty under the circumstances, and he was not without great hope that he had prevailed, in inducing him to remain and co-operate with his brethren. As

an illustration of the course of conduct which the head of the province was pursuing, he would remind the brethren that last Tuesday one of the most important ceremonies in connection with the Craft had been celebrated in Jersey, no less than the consecration of a new lodge, and the installation of its first master, in the person of the Prov. Grand Master of the district. Rarely as such an event occurred, it might be supposed that most of the Masons in the province would be glad to assist, would avail themselves of an opportunity of witnessing rites which, in all probability, would not occur again for many years, would join in offering hearty congratulations on an addition to Masonic influences; it might be fairly assumed that on such an event every means of publicity would be adopted, with the hope of obtaining the sanction of a large number of the brethren, and thus give reasonable hopes of a prosperous career. But no; no official intimation had been sent to the other lodges, and the Prov. Grand Master of Jersey, who ought on such an occasion to have been surrounded by the whole body, anxious to honour himself, his office, and his new bantling, and to sympathize with him under such circumstances, had the support of scarcely more than twenty of his brethren, from the six lodges in the island, containing more than two hundred resident subscribing members. These few he had specially summoned to his aid by personal communication with each, rather than by open and general invitations, to cast them off again as soon as the object was accomplished for which they were requested to attend. Bro. Ratier resumed his seat amid loud cheers. There appearing to be no business on the circular for this evening, a circumstance which seldom happens in La Césaire, some time was spent in the consideration of several matters connected with its internal administration. The lodge was then closed at an early hour and the brethren had again an opportunity of enjoying a renewal of friendly intercourse at the social board with their distinguished non-resident member.

INDIA.

(From the Indian "Freemasons' Friend.")

We hear that the Officiating Prov. G.M. is about to confer brevet rank on certain brethren in the Upper Provinces, in recognition of their services to Freemasonry. This is a duty of great delicacy. Honours should not be bestowed with such a lavish hand as to make them valueless. But, in some instances, the selection of a brother from among others, and the balancing of his claims with theirs, will be a difficult task. On Saturday, August 18th, the brethren of lodge Excelsior, and some others of the Craft, who had been invited, sat down to tiffin at Hastings House (so named, we were told, after its original occupant, Warren Hastings), the residence of their worthy host, W. Bro. W. H. Abbott, at Alipore. The house, with its extensive grounds and picturesque trees, attracted much attention. If no difficulties had been thrown, by the authorities in the way of accepting an offer lately made by Bro. Abbott, the Volunteer Rifles would have found in the grounds of Hastings House an excellent place for target practice.

There being no business of importance to be laid before the District Grand Lodge, it appeared to the officiating Provincial Grand Master that, by postponing the meeting to be held this month, it would be in his power to receive the Rev. Bro. T. C. Smyth, D.D., on his arrival in Calcutta, with marks of distinction. There is a bye-law, in which the dates for the quarterly communications of the District Grand Lodge are fixed; but the Prov. Grand Masters have not always adhered to those precise dates when a slight deviation has enabled them to secure any good end. As, however, some brethren high in the Craft are of opinion that a separate arrangement should be made for giving Bro. Smyth a masonic welcome, and that there should be no departure from the bye-law, the Officiating Provincial Grand Master has abandoned his intention of postponing the meeting. From an official notification in the *Gazette*, we see that Bro. Smyth was permitted to leave England on the steamer of the 20th of September.

Lodge Humility with Fortitude met on the 20th of August, when one brother was passed, and an allowance to a widow was continued. The lodge met again on the 2nd of September, and passed Bros. T. U. Cargill and E. T. Gwyther. V. W. Bro. W. H. Hoff read an extract from a letter from R. W. Bro. W. Scharlieb, Prov. J. G. W. of Madras, conveying his fraternal greetings to several of the brethren with whom he had become acquainted in Calcutta.

* Our correspondent should have forwarded us the pamphlet.

CHAPTER HOPE, CALCUTTA.

Chapter Hope (No. 126), held a convocation on Saturday, Sept. 7th, M.E. Comp. F. Jennings presiding, for the election of principals for the ensuing year, and the exaltation of the following brethren:—J. H. Llewellyn, Surgeon, H.M.'s 8th Hussars, recommended by V.E.C. Llewellyn; Hugh McLardy, Secretary Ganges Steam Company, of Lodge No. 265; R. A. O'Brien, Surgeon P. and O. Company, of Lodge No. 279; and R. M. Wibrow, of Lodge No. 551. The last three, and two others who were afterwards proposed, viz., Bros. Æneas Perkins, of No. 265, and R. W. Pearce, of No. 284, were exalted. M.E. Comp. Jennings was re-elected to the first chair, providing a dispensation could be obtained, he having already filled the office for three years and a half. But as, inadvertently, the names of all those eligible for the Chair were not published in the summons, the question of election has been deferred. E.C. John W. Brown was elected to the Chair of H., and E.C. John Martin to that of J.; Comp. W. Clark, C.E., was re-elected Principal Sojourner; and Comp. J. G. Bowerman, Scribe E and Treasurer.

LUCKNOW LODGE.

A member of Lodge 771 of England has sent us the following account of a visit paid by him to the Lucknow Lodge:—"I was at a pretty large gathering of Lodge Morning Star (No. 810), on the 12th instant (August). After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, and after new members had been ballotted for, a craftsman was raised by Bro. Capt. W. Young, who performed the ceremony right ably, with a greater degree of solemnity, in fact, than I have seen it performed in many lodges both in Europe and India. After the lodge had been closed, the brethren sat down to an excellent supper; and the evening was wound up with some really good music. On the whole, I was highly pleased with my visit to Lodge Morning Star."

ROY BAREILLY LODGE.

The new Lodge, Faith, Hope, and Charity, at Roy Bareilly, was opened and consecrated on the 26th August, with the assistance of the Master and Past Master of the Lucknow Lodge, Bros. Young and Macgregnan, for whom dawks had been laid, and who, on arrival, received a cordial welcome from the Roy Bareilly brethren. The W.M. Elect of the new lodge, Bro. J. Grant, of H.M.'s 48th Regt., had been previously installed at Lucknow. A full report of the consecration will appear in our next issue. Bro. J. J. L. Hoff, Off. P.G.M., and the following brethren of Lodge Morning Star, have been elected honorary members of Lodge, Faith, Hope, and Charity:—Bros. T. N. Young and J. F. Macgregnan, J. Russell, P. H. Knight, and E. R. H. Hoff.

ROYAL ARCH.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER.

The half-yearly meeting of the Prov. Grand Chapter of West Yorkshire was holden at Bradford, on Wednesday, November 6, in the new Masonic Hall, under the banner of the Chapter of Charity No. 379).

The Chapter having been duly opened by Comp. Wm. Mawson, Z., Dr. Taylor, H., and J. T. Robinson, J., the Prov. Grand Chapter entered. In the absence of the Prov. G. Sup., from indisposition, Comp. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, Prov. M.E.H. and P.Z. 364, presided, together with M.E. John Booth, P. Prov. S.J. and P.Z. 322, as H.; and M.E. Comp. Wm. Cockin, Prov. G. Steward, and P.Z. 342, as J.; also Comps. Fox, as S.E.; Wm. Clark, S.N.; D. Salmond, P. Soj.; Henry Smith, 1st As.; Thos. Hill, 2nd As.; Wm. Dixon, Treas.; also J. Pickard; Henry Berlon, 379; J. H. Buckley, Michael Rogerson, W. Mawson, William Gath, P.Z.'s, 379; Dr. Taylor, J. T. Robinson, L. C. Hill, J. Gaunt, James Lumb, A. Hunter, J. J. Holmes, Dewhurst, J. Seed, J. Hill, J. J. Schappi, H. O. Mawson, R. H. Ward, of Charity, (No. 379); Thos. Perkinson, Isaac Booth, Hy. Wardle, 73; J. Ahrens, 874; as well as companions from various towns in the Province. Comp. J. Peace officiated as Prov. G. Organist.

The M.E.Z. read letters of apology from M.E. George Fearnley, Prov. G. Sup. of West Yorkshire, on account of bronchitis, as also from Comp. R. R. Nelson, S.E., from serious indisposition, as well as from M.E. Comp. Dr. Senior, P. Prov. H.

The formal business of the chapter having been concluded, the M.E. Comp. BOOTH proposed, and M.E. Comp. COCKIN, J., seconded,

a vote of congratulation on behalf of Prov. G. Chapter, to the M.E.Z. and Comps. of the Chapter of Charity, in respect of the beautiful rooms where they were for the first time assembled; the proposition met with a hearty response; and was unanimously agreed to by the companions present.

The M.E.Z. then alluded in feeling terms to the absence of the Prov. Grand Sup., through severe indisposition, whereupon it was moved by P.G. Soj., David Salmond, P.Z. 379, and seconded by Comp. Dr. Taylor, that the best wishes of the Prov. G. Chapter be tendered to the M.E. Prov. G. Sup. for a speedy restoration to health; and that the S.E. communicate the resolution.

It was unanimously resolved that the next meeting of the Prov. Grand Chapter be held at Huddersfield, under the banner of the Chapter of Perseverance (No. 342). There being no further business, the Prov. Grand Chapter retired, and the Chapter of Charity was closed in antient form. The companions then adjourned to refreshments in the banquet room, where a repast had been provided, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given; the companions having spent an agreeable evening, finally separated at nine o'clock.

LADY MASONRY IN SCOTLAND.

The *Ayr Advertiser* informs us that "Major Thornton, who is very popular in Masonic circles, both here and in Edinburgh, having accepted the office of Grand Superintendent of the Eastern Star Degree (Adoptive or Lady Freemasonry) there is every prospect of its being placed upon a satisfactory footing in the western district of Scotland. The major has, we believe, instructed his Secretary to frame a code of bye-laws by which the patrons of the Order will henceforth be regulated in conferring the degree, which is becoming quite a favourite among the ladies, whose relationship to the Craft entitles them to receive it. The Head of the Order, Dr. Morris, has been communicated with on the introduction of the 'step' into Scotland, and will, no doubt, approve of and confirm the appointments which have already been made by his depute, Capt. T. Wilson. The following appointments have been made, the brethren named being authorised to confer the degree:—Major Thornton, Prov. G.M. for the Western District of Scotland; D. Murray Lyon, Mother Kilwinning, Sen. Patron and Sec.; George Good, Patron in Ayr Kilwinning; James Rowan, do. in Ayr Operative; David Bingham, do. in Ayr Royal Arch; William Chambers, do. in Ayr St. Paul. Capt. Gairdner, of 43, Carrickfergus, was, along with eight others, last week initiated by the Mother Kilwinning Patron; and doubtless ere this the Eastern Star has deigned to emit its many-hued rays upon the fair ones in the northern parts of Erin's isle.

[We trust that the nonsense will not be allowed to extend to England—though we have heard of the degree being conferred in Fleet-street.]

NOVEMBER.—The flowers are withered, and we expatiate no more upon their many beauties; speak we then of the fadeless glories of the holy men which bloom everlastingly in the memory of the church. It was a fine idea which caused the festival of *All Saints* to be appointed for the first of November. It comes not with the new-born year, ere the echo of the Christmas carol has died away, and whilst the star of the Epiphany yet shines above the horizon. It comes not in the joyous spring time, when the earth is entwining herself with garlands, and the glorious Easter Hymn swells from a thousand throats; not when we rejoice in the summer's brightness; not when we gather the luscious fruits of autumn, or watch the waving of the golden corn. No; but when the branches of the trees are bare, and the sky is blue no longer; when the year, growing old, shrouds his shattered beauties in thick fogs; when our hearts may well misgive us on account of the transient nature of all things here below; then our thoughts are directed to the never-ending joys of the better land; and, whilst we are exhorted to "run with patience the race that is set before us," bright examples of those who have entered into their rest are given unto us, and in the festival of "All Saints" we celebrate "the great cloud of witnesses" which compasses us about.—*English Woman's Domestic Magazine* (November).

Obituary.

BRO. SIR JOHN MILLER, BART.

This brother, who died in London about a fortnight since, was an office-bearer in the Grand Lodge of Scotland for five years consecutively. J.G.D. in 1846; S.G.D. in 1847; J.G.W. in 1848; S.G.W. in 1849; Substitute Grand Master in 1850, and was in his place, in that capacity, at the laying of the foundation stone of the Victoria Bridge, Glasgow, in April of that year.

BRO. JAS. MILLERS.

This brother, who was a Past Master of Lodge St. Mark (No. 102), Past Grand Treasurer of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Glasgow, and Knight of the Royal Order of Scotland, died on 31st October, 1861.

BRO. RUEBEN CHERRIMAN.

Died on the 7th inst., at his residence in Brighton, Bro. Reuben Cherriman, aged 45 years. He was initiated into Freemasonry upon the 4th day of April 1850, in the Robert Burns Lodge, (No. 25). As a Sussex Mason, from his long residence in the province, he was generally well known and for many years respected. His attention to Freemasonry and an excellent retentive memory enabled him to afford information and instruction to the brethren, not only in the three degrees, but in the beautiful and impressive lectures appertaining thereto. He was a P.M., of the Mariners' Lodge (No. 878), now defunct; P. Prov.G.Purs. of Sussex, and Past S.W. of the Royal York Lodge (No. 394), to which he was a subscribing member and which, together with its Lodge of Instruction, he materially benefitted by his constant attendance, and the Masonic information he was enabled to impart. Bro Cherriman was a serjeant in the 1st Sussex Volunteer Artillery Corps, and a most indefatigable member. His funeral therefore, on Monday last, at the Extramural Cemetery, Brighton, was a military one, with the usual honours, music and firing, but we were pleased to notice around the grave the W.M. and several officers and brethren of Lodge 394.

THE NORMANS AND THE JEWS.—Among the evils which the Saxons associated with the Norman Conquest, not the least was the introduction, by William the Conqueror, of a considerable number of Jews into England. Doubtless, ere that event, the fame of their wealth, and of the atrocious means by which it had been acquired, had preceded them. But their arrival from Rouen caused much dismay. Accounts of their usury, their traffic in human beings, and the insults offered by them to the Christian religion, were carried through the land, and so influenced the popular mind, that, of all the nations of modern Europe, the Anglo-Saxons learned most thoroughly to despise the degraded remnants of the chosen people. There was something about the appearance of men of Hebrew race which raised involuntary antipathy in the breasts of the inhabitants of England; and wherever the face of a Jew appeared, with the sensual lip, the sharp, hooked nose, and and features the reverse of beautiful, hands instinctively clenched and lips curled with scorn.—*Boy's Own Magazine* (November).

OSTRICH HATCHING.—The jealousy that attaches to all other birds during their periods of incubation would seem to be entirely wanting in the ostrich. As many as forty-five eggs have been found in a single nest—closely packed on end so as to economise space—of which number perhaps not more than a dozen may belong to any individual hen. It is a joint-stock affair, and any shareholder sits—even the managing director, the old male bird himself, is not above “lending a hand,” and may be seen with his great clumsy legs astride the nest-hole, and his proud head perched high in the air, ever watchful for intruders. Whether in the ostrich-egg-companies the liability is limited, and each hen depositor responsible only for the faithful hatching of her ovarious promise, is not known.—*Wild Sports of the World*.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

On Monday next the Monday Popular Concerts will be resumed at St. James's Hall. It is announced that M. Vieuxtemps will be at the head of the strings during the early part of the season.

Arrangements for the Handel Triennial Festival at the Crystal Palace are being steadily proceeded with, and the various choral forces have commenced their drill for the coming event.

The vocal and instrumental concert, to be given by the Surrey Association for the Welfare of the Blind, in aid of the funds of the institution, has been unavoidably postponed until Tuesday, the 26th inst., at the Assembly Rooms, at Kennington, instead of at Peckham,

Mdme. Goldschmidt is now on a concert tour, and has been singing in the *Creation* at Liverpool.

It is said that the Limited Liability English Opera Company is about to open an office for the distribution of prospectuses, and for the issuing of shares to those able and willing to venture. The rumour that her Majesty's Theatre will re-open next year gains ground. By both experiments, remarks the *Athenæum*, the public may be gainers; and probably, in one point of view, the artists.

The late M. Scribe is said to have left a librette which is in the hands of M. Auber, who has nearly finished the music. The title is *La Fiancée du Roi de Garbe*.

It is announced that Mdme. Gueymard and M. Obin are in treaty with Mr. Gye with a view to produce *Robert de Diable* at Covent Garden.

The *Gazette Musicale* announces a singer, Senhora Bosario Zapater, who will not come out yet for a while, though she is now, when only 17 years of age, an accomplished mistress of her art, with a remarkable voice.

At Naples, the management of the Theatre San Carlo has engaged for its winter season Madame de Vries as “leading lady.”

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

“Lurline” was revived here on Monday evening. The beauties of Bro. Wallace's charming work are so thoroughly familiar to all lovers of good music, that to dwell upon them in detail would be but to recount an oft-told tale which everyone has already learned by heart. Equally supererogatory would it be to eulogise the singing and acting of Miss Louisa Pyne as Lurline, and of Mr. W. Harrison as Count Rudolph. It will suffice to say that both these accomplished artists made good their title to wear the laurels which they have already won in these characters. Both were in excellent voice, and their delicious execution of the well-remembered gems of the opera was rewarded by enthusiastic applause. Miss Jessie McLean played Ghiva for the first time. She was evidently extremely nervous, and not quite so familiar with some parts of the music as might have been desired, but on the whole she decidedly confirmed the favourable impression produced by her first appearance. Her acting in the latter portion of the second act was excellent, and quite justified the opinion which we had already formed, that she possesses very considerable latent dramatic power. In consequence of the temporary indisposition of Mr. Santley, the part of Rhineberg devolved upon Mr. Henry Corri, who played and sang it extremely well. He gave “A father's love” with great feeling and vocal power, and was rewarded with an encore. Mr. Eugene Dussek acquitted himself creditably as Zeliack, and Miss Thirlwall was a very pleasing Liba. The choruses were uniformly well given, and the band, under Mr. Alfred Mellon's able direction, was faultless.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. Falconer, the author-lessee, has made another fortunate hit by the production of a new play upon one of the *Tales by the O'Hara Family*, and entitled “Peep o' Day; or, Savourneen Deelish.” The play rests its claim to public approval less upon construction and dialogue, than upon the “situation” and scenery. In these latter respects the “Peep o' Day” has seldom been surpassed, and it is upon these that its popularity will be maintained. The play is divided into four acts, and the story upon which it turns may be briefly sketched as follows:—Harry Kavanagh (Mr. Herman Vezin) lives with his mother and his sister Kate (Mrs. P. D. Bowers) upon a farm rented of a harsh and oppressive landlord, whose son, Stephen Purcell (Mr. G. Spencer), a scoundrel of the deepest dye, entertains a passion for Kate, and is resolved, by fair means or foul,

to gain possession of her honour. Kate herself is not altogether indifferent to his overtures, which she supposes to be honourable, but the real character of the man is better understood by her relatives and neighbours, and she is warned against him. When the play opens Harry Kavanagh has gone to Dublin to raise money, and pay the rent of the farm, and during his absence Stephen Purcell presses his suit to Kate with apparent success. Harry, on his return, upbraids his sister for listening for a moment to the professions of a man who is known to be so vile, and being overheard by Purcell, a plot is at once laid by that worthy to identify him with the designs of the United Irishmen, then just breaking out, and thus to work his ruin. The means employed to effect this end it is unnecessary to describe. Enough to say that they completely succeeded; that Harry is discovered with treasonable papers upon his person, and that he is hurried away from home and all that he holds dear, to be tried for life in Dublin as a traitor. This closes the first act. A period of seven years is then supposed to elapse. On the opening of the second act we are informed that Harry was found guilty at his trial, and transported, that his aged mother had died of grief, and that his sister Kate, to save herself and her mother (whilst she yet lived) from actual starvation, had consented to enter into a secret marriage with the villain Purcell. We are further informed that Purcell, grown proud as well as rich, had since repudiated her, denied the legality of the marriage, and left her to wander about the country without a home and without a name. It is necessary to mention that Harry Kavanagh, previous to falling into the snare which Purcell had spread for him, had plighted his troth to Mary Grace (Miss Clara Weston), who warmly returned his passion, and swore to maintain towards him an eternal fidelity. Harry being exiled, and Kate discarded, Purcell now turns his regards towards Mary Grace, whom he first of all seeks to win by an open suit; but failing in that he resolves to abduct her by force, and for that purpose enters into a compact with some of the greatest ruffians of a body of Whiteboys, whom he engages in the first place to murder Kate, who comes inconveniently across his path, and then to assist him in forcibly carrying off Mary. In this scheme he has every appearance of becoming successful, but, unfortunately for him, his plans are completely known to Barney O'Toole (Mr. Edmund Falconer), a humble neighbour of the Kavanaghs during their prosperity, and a fervent hater of the Purcells, by whom their downfall and ruin had been affected. The worthy Barney is associated with the Peep o' Day Boys, and is the special confidant and agent of Captain Peep o' Day, a personage in the then existing state of things in Ireland, of considerable influence and power. This Captain Peep o' Day is, in fact, no other than Harry Kavanagh returned from exile and driven to desperation by the desolation that he finds spread around the home that was once so dear to him. Barney, of course, communicates to his captain everything that he learns as to the designs of Purcell, who, in consequence, finds himself counterplotted at every turn, and in the end perishes miserably at the instant that he expects to achieve a triumph, Harry Kavanagh at the same time claiming, and (after some hesitatin on the lady's part) receiving the hand of Mary Grace. Poor Kate has previously been killed by a chance shot in the skirmish between the soldiers and some of the peasantry.

The story is well told and the scenery really beautiful, that of the "Pattern," or festival fair, at the holy well in the second act, beginning with a jig and ending with a faction fight, has seldom been surpassed for humour, spirit, or effectiveness by anything we have seen upon the stage. Nor do we remember anything in the form of scenic effect more striking than the scene of the "Old Quarry in the Foil Dhuivo, or Dark Valley," a work which we are convinced every one will be disposed to regard as Mr. Telbin's *chef d'œuvre*. In this scene, too, there are some novelties of machinery which are productive of the happiest effect, and fill the minds of the audience with a feeling of delighted surprise. It would be unjust not to say a word in commendation of Mr. Grieves's lovely view of "the Lover's Dingle among the Green Hills." The whole of the characters are admirably sustained, and the piece is likely to have a run very little inferior if not superior to the "Colleen Bawn."

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Miss Avonia Jones, an established Australian favourite, who has appeared here in the character of Medea, merits an infinitely more cordial greeting than we are generally enabled to accord to artists who have earned a colonial reputation. The part which she has selected for her *debut* is one of the most trying in the whole range of the drama, and having passed triumphantly through the ordeal thus bravely courted, she may fairly be said to have made good her position in the foremost rank of modern tragic *artistes*. Her figure is firmly set, yet lithe and graceful, and appears to combine to an unusual extent as much muscular development as is compatible with feminine elegance, with perfect flexibility, and adaptability

to attitudes which have all the charm of the statuesque, with none of the stiffness with which it is too often allied. Her voice is thoroughly sympathetic, though her delivery is occasionally blemished by an undue prologation of syllables; but in the moments of highest passion this trick of elocution is cast aside, and the actress, evidently yielding herself up to the emotion of the situation, gives thrilling effect to her natural inspiration. Miss Avonia Jones is a treasure such as our tragic stage has long coveted, and it is to be hoped that she will make her home amongst us, and delight us by devoting her genius to impersonations more congenial to popular taste than that in which she has achieved her first English triumph.

On Wednesday morning an entertainment, quite new and interesting, was offered to the public by the performances of Mr. E. T. Smith's juvenile company of Italian singers and dancers, brought forward for the first time in this country. Of course the public will not expect to hear that a party of liliputian performers, varying in age from seven to fourteen years, can sing, act, or dance, like practical artists. In fact, if they did not often do very awkward, childish things, much of the interest that attaches to them would be lost, and though some of the children are comically awkward, some of them are extraordinarily clever and amusing.

The entertainments consisted of "Il Campanello," an operetta buffa, of which Donizetti wrote both words and music; and Perrot's "grand ballet of action," entitled "Catarina; ou, La Fille du Bandit." "Il Campanello" has been already performed in this country. The plot, which turns upon the sufferings of an old gentleman, who is kept out of his bed the whole of the night succeeding his marriage with a very charming young lady, is certainly broadest kind, and scarcely one that children would be expected to understand; but, nevertheless, the most ludicrous incidents and drollest situations seemed to be perfectly appreciated, and were unquestionably expressed by appropriate humour and unflagging spirit by the two principal performers, Signor Smiraldi and Signor Bottini. The latter young gentleman, indeed, is quite a genius in his way, and but for his voice, which nature has recently turned from "childish treble" into something quite indescribable, would have afforded unqualified amusement. The ballet was still more diverting than the operetta, and it is not too much to say that a more agreeable or interesting terpsichorean entertainment has been rarely seen on any stage. The *ensemble* dances, the solo steps, the dramatic action, were one and all admirable; but the highest praise is due to the very young lady, Maddie. Marianni Flori (aged nine years), who personated Catarina. The grace, agility, and gestural expression of this gifted child are perfectly astonishing.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Saturday was the birthday of the Prince of Wales, when his Royal Highness attained his twentieth year. As the Court is still in mourning for her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the usual military displays at Windsor were omitted, but the day was otherwise well observed, and the royal tradesmen celebrated the auspicious event by dining together on the occasion. It is stated that the Prince will, at the close of the present term, bid a final adieu to Cambridge, and proceed upon a foreign tour. The Court will remain in retirement some days, in consequence of the death of the King of Portugal.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Winter heralds its approach in the increased mortality of the metropolis. For several weeks the deaths had been considerably under the ten years' average; in the first week of this month they were more than 40 above it, or altogether 1251. The diseases of children occupy a large place in the causes of these deaths, showing that the late severe weather has been most fatal to the infantine population. In the same week the number of births has been 1710, which is about as much above the average as the deaths have been.—From many parts of the coast we have melancholy accounts of the effects of a heavy gale which took place on Sunday. The storm was felt with terrible severity between Bridlington and Flamborough Head, loss of life being added to immense destruction of property. A long list of casualties has also been received from the Lowestoft range of coast; while a Sunderland brig, the fate of whose crew is uncertain, is reported to have been wrecked on Gunfleet Sands. From Liverpool we hear of a sad disaster. The barque *Prompt*, from Rangoon, foundered off the Bell Buoy, on Monday, fourteen of the crew going down with the ship.—On Saturday the Londoners had their Lord Mayor's show, which was followed, in the evening, by the usual banquet at the Mansion House. Among the speakers after dinner were the Duke of Cam-

bridge, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Adams, the United States minister. The Duke of Cambridge alluded to the exploded rumour that it was the intention of the Government to cut down the regular army in consequence of the strength and efficiency of the volunteer force, and correctly represented the general feeling when he asserted that such a measure would never be sanctioned by the volunteers themselves. Lord Palmerston congratulated the country upon the satisfactory state of the revenue, and spoke of the present dearth of cotton as a temporary evil which would, no doubt, be productive of permanent good. "We shall find," he said, "in various quarters of the globe a sure, a certain, and an ample supply, which will prevent us being dependent upon one source of production." Referring to European affairs, he remarked that there were causes at work which, if not prudently dealt with, might "lead to local disturbances," but he trusted that we should not be brought within their range. He touched very slightly upon the American war. He viewed the conflict with "an affliction which no words could express," but "it was not for us to pass judgment upon the dispute." The Lord Mayor offered to Mr. Adams "the entire sympathy of the whole British people;" and His Excellency, in returning thanks, dwelt at some length on the functions of modern diplomacy, and strenuously denied the application to our day of Sir Henry Wotton's witty definition that an ambassador was "a man sent to lie abroad for the benefit of his country." Mr. Adams did not, however, deny the truth of another remark, often applied to diplomacy, that "language was given man to conceal his thoughts," but he assured the company he was there to perpetuate the friendly relations between England and the United States. While Mr. Adams was being fêted at the Mansion House, Mr. Dudley Mann and Mr. Yancey, the "plenipotentiaries of the Confederate States," were dining—and, no doubt, making speeches—at the Hall of the Fishmonger's Company. The Prime Warden, in proposing the toast which brought up Mr. Yancey, expressed an earnest hope that the strife which is now raging in North America might speedily give way to peace. Mr. Yancey echoed this sentiment, but said there was no prospect of such a result so long as the Federal Government treated the people of the South as rebels. If the North would recognise them as belligerents, then the Confederate government would be "inflexible on one point only—its honour and independence. For the great interests of peace and humanity, it would yield much that is merely material or of secondary importance." The Southerners are fighting for the right to govern themselves, and for the purpose of resisting subjugation; and, though they are cut off from foreign trade, they are still in a position to equip and maintain in the field any army of 250,000 men. They have not sought, and they do not desire, foreign intervention; for they are united, and can fight their own battles. They are anxious to be recognised by the various Powers, but "they have no reason to complain, nor do they feel aggrieved, because these great Powers see fit for a season to defer their formal recognition and reception into the family of nations."—A deputation upon the subject of the revised education code has had an interview with Lord Palmerston. They brought before him the objectionable features of the scheme, and his lordship promised that their complaints should have due consideration. Lord Enfield has delivered a speech on the same question at Brentford. He did not think that the code was as entirely evil as had been represented, but he at the same time thought that the certificated teachers had just ground of complaint, and that the measure in some other respects demanded revision.—A conference of the friends of the ballot has been held at the Whittington Club, under the presidency of Mr. White, M.P. Resolutions were passed urging that the ballot should be brought prominently forward at every election; that the co-operation of Reform Associations in the good work should be especially invited; and that the attention of the Reform Conference, which is about to meet at Leeds, should be earnestly directed to these points.—Mr. Charles Seely, who advocates an extension of the franchise, vote by ballot, and the abolition of the church rates, was returned for the city of Lincoln, on Saturday, without opposition. Mr. Bramley-Moore, who had been brought forward by the Conservatives, retired a few days before the election, by the advice of his committee.—We regret to have to announce the death of Sir Howard Douglas—a veteran who, during his long career, rendered signal service to his countrymen both by his sword and his pen.—The season of the Royal Geographical Society opened on Monday. The papers read, and also the discussions, had reference, in one instance, to the explorations of the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang, and in the other, to the ethnology and geography of the Caucasus.—Sir Robert Peel, who has been traversing the districts in the west of Ireland, which are represented to be suffering most from the failure of the potatoe crop, arrived at Sligo, on Saturday, when he received an address from the corporation of that town. The right hon. baronet, in acknowledging this compliment, stated that while he saw in some of the districts through which he had passed undoubted evidence of suffering, he believed there was no reason to

fear a repetition of the famine of '47. "At the same time," he added, "whatever may devolve on the Executive of the country fairly and honestly will be dealt with so far as it can consistently with the public interests."—A robbery of a very extraordinary character has been recently committed in Bessborough Gardens, Pimlico. A female employed by a gentleman living in that locality plundered her master of property to a large amount, and then decamped; but before doing so she cut a hole in the back door, broke a window, and covered a poker with blood and human hair, with a view, no doubt, to create the impression that the house had been entered by a burglar, and that a fearful struggle had taken place. The trick was too papable, however, to escape detection, and the consequence was that the police soon got upon the scent of the real thief. They ultimately discovered her at Great Yarmouth, dressed in male attire, and living in quite a fast style. She has been examined at the Westminster police-court, and appeared to be considerably abashed by her position. No suspicion that she has an accomplice is entertained. Certainly this is the very romance of crime in humble life.—We have to report another military crime of a kind which has of late become alarmingly frequent. It seems that Sergeant-Major Kennedy, of the third battalion of the Military Train, at present stationed at Aldershot, caused some annoyance to a private named Nicholas, on Wednesday week. The motive for revenge was of the most trivial and frivolous character, but Nicholas, availing himself of the facility afforded to every furious madman in the ranks, of obtaining possession of deadly weapons when off duty, took up his carbine, charged it, and deliberately fired at Kennedy. Nicholas was examined at Odiham on Tuesday last. It appears that the ball passed completely through the unfortunate man's body, and that he now lies in an extremely dangerous state. A witness, who saw the occurrence, having given evidence, the prisoner was committed for trial.—What is known as the "Rochdale oath case," has been before the Court of Exchequer in the shape of an appeal against the decision of Mr. Temple, the County Court Judge of Rochdale, who declined to receive the evidence of a Mrs. Maden, on the ground that that lady denied the existence of a God, and discredited the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishments. The Court decided that Mr. Temple's decision in the matter was in accordance with law and practice; and the appeal was therefore dismissed.—In the Queen's Bench Court a rule has been granted on behalf of the Rev. Sydney Gedge for a criminal information against a bookseller of Northampton named Bates, for exhibiting two libels in his window reflecting on the applicant, who is the vicar of Allhallows, Northampton.—Several persons have been fined 5s. each and costs, at Salford, for carrying on their ordinary occupation, that of tobacconists, on Sunday.—A fire, attended with melancholy results, broke out last week on board the ship *City of Agra*, which arrived a few days ago at Liverpool, from Bombay. The ship's cargo included 5000 bales of Surat cotton, and it appears that in this portion of her valuable freight the fire originated. In endeavouring to arrest the progress of the flames, the third mate of the vessel was suffocated, and a number of men who accompanied him into the hold were in a state of insensibility when drawn up to the deck.—A Birmingham contemporary asserts that in that town there is an active branch of a secret association formed in this country for the purpose of aiding the Hungarian revolutionary leaders. Arms are stated to have been purchased in considerable quantities, and to have "safely reached their destination."—The proprietors of the *Great Eastern* have sanctioned the proposal of the Board of Directors to raise an additional sum of £25,000, to meet the unexpected outlay rendered necessary by the recent accident to the ship. Nearly two-thirds of the sum has been already taken up.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains decrees nominating M. Fould as Minister of Finance, and M. Forcade de Larocquette, present Minister of Finance, to the post of Senator. The *Moniteur* also publishes a letter addressed by the Emperor to the Minister of State, wherein His Majesty approves of the financial programme drawn up by M. Fould, and acknowledges the necessity of confining the Budget within inviolable limits. The *Moniteur* then publishes a letter from the Emperor to M. Fould, approving of his financial programme, and charging him with the carrying out of the same; and M. Fould's programme, which demonstrates "the necessity for the suppression of extraordinary credit," and examines the financial situation. It recalls that "recourse has been had to credit under all its forms, and calculates that the deficit has reached the amount of 1000 millions of francs."—The death of the young King of Portugal, which took place on Tuesday, will be regarded with feelings of very general regret throughout Europe. A malignant fever was the cause of the melancholy event. Pedro the Fifth was born in 1837, and was the son of Donna Maria II., and of Fernando, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He succeeded his mother under the regency of his father, and only attained to the actual government of Portu-

gal in 1855. The Duke has already been proclaimed King, under the title of Fernando II. A Portuguese frigate, accompanied by an English and a French steamer, and having the Portuguese Minister of Marine on board, had left the Tagus to meet the vessel which bears the new King to Lisbon.—The King of the Belgians has opened the Belgian Chambers in person.—The Spanish cortes were opened by the Queen in person on the 8th inst. Her Majesty, in her speech, informed the members that measures for constitutional reform would be laid before them, and also made the gratifying announcement that the revenue covered the expenditure. On the following day the ministerial candidate was elected President of the Cortes by 214 votes against 89 given for the opposition candidate.—Unfavourable evidence of the discipline of the Italian army is afforded by the announcement that both at Milan and Piacenza disorderly manifestations have been made by some soldiers, who demanded that war should be declared, or that they should be allowed to return to their homes. It is said, too, that in Modena and the Romagna considerable difficulty is experienced by the authorities in enforcing the levy of recruits, and that thousands of refractory conscripts or deserters are scattered through the country.—The health of the King of Prussia being restored, his Majesty, the Queen, and the Crown Prince, intend to proceed to-day to Breslau. The Crown Princess, by the advice of her physicians, will not accompany the Royal party.—It is stated that some 600 of the St. Petersburg students are now imprisoned in the fortress, while the number at liberty, excluding some 300 Poles who have returned to Warsaw, does not exceed 600 or 700. At Moscow, the numbers arrested appear to have been smaller; but some 20 or 30 students were severely wounded by the swords of the troopers, who dispersed them when they assembled near the governor's dwelling.—The struggle between the Turks and the Montenegrins is pursued with great rancour. The chief of the insurgents has set a price of a thousand sequins on the head of Omar Pacha. Funds are being supplied from various quarters to the insurgents, who are reported to be very sanguine and exultant. Letters from Ragusa deny the rumours of a defeat of the Turks by the insurgents at Piva. It is alleged at Constantinople that a secret treaty for an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Austria and Turkey, in view of eventualities which may arise in Montenegro, Servia, and Dalmatia.—By a despatch from Constantinople, we learn that all differences in regard to the union of the Danubian Principalities have been settled by the European Conference assembled in that city.

AMERICA.—By the arrival of the *Arabia* we have intelligence from New York to the 31st ult. There had been no movement in the forces on the Potomac, and the long-talked of battle there was still to come off. The great naval expedition sailed from Hampton Roads on the 29th October. On the day previous General Sherman issued a general order stating that the Federal army would make a descent on the Southern states under circumstances requiring great coolness, vigilance, and intrepidity. The same day the captains received their sealed orders. Two or three minor engagements are reported, in all of which the Confederates were worsted. The most important appears to be an affair at Romney, in Western Virginia, where General Killey routed the Southerners, capturing three cannon and all the camp equipage. In Missouri the body guard of General Fremont had driven a force of 2000 Confederates from Springfield, and the general's advance guard was approaching the town. General Henderson, with 400 men, had also capitulated. In Kentucky the Federals were said to be gaining ground.—intelligence confirms the rumour that General Fremont was to be superseded in his command in Missouri. The order was sent by special messenger to General Curtiss, with directions to the latter to deliver it to General Fremont, unless he was actually in presence of the enemy. Great doubts are entertained whether the latter will obey the order. Instructions have been issued to the commander of the naval expedition in regard to the disposition of the slaves. Their services are to be availed of whenever offered for military or other purposes; but loyal masters of such slaves are informed that Congress will compensate them for any loss they may sustain thereby.

AFRICA.—The West Coast of Africa mail brings the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the long lost African explorer, Dr. Barkai. For two years nothing had been heard of him, but we now learn that during that time he has been sojourning among the natives; that he is in good health and at the last accounts was at the confluence of the Niger.—The representations made to the King of Dahomey by the British Government against his diabolical massacres have had no effect on that monster, and he is now preparing another sacrifice, at which 2000 human beings are to be beheaded.—A native plot had been discovered, and frustrated, for capturing the acting Governor of Lagos and massacring the merchants.—The dispute between the King of Bonny and his subjects had not been settled, and the country was in a very disturbed state.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

With the MAGAZINE, of Nov. 2, a beautiful Steel Engraving of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.G., P.D.G.M., in full Masonic costume, was presented gratuitously to every subscriber to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

The Engraving has been executed in the highest style of art, by Posselwhite, from a photograph by Mayall.

A few copies for framing (suitable for lodge and other presents) may be had as follows;—

India Proofs, before letters (which must be ordered immediately)	7 6
India Proofs (after letters)	5 0
Large Plate Paper	3 0

A few proof impressions of the Right Hon. Earl of Zetland, G. Master, may still be had: India paper, 5s.; large plate paper, 3s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.—All remittances by cheque, post, office orders, &c., are to be made payable to the Proprietor, Mr. William Smith, C.E., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

COMMUNICATIONS for the EDITOR to be addressed to H. G. Warren-Esq., 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

ALL ORDERS or Communications with respect to the publishing department to be addressed to the Publisher, 19, Salisbury-street, Strand.

J.B.—There is much truth in what you say, but the rule must be drawn somewhere, and wherever drawn, should be adhered to. We hold, notwithstanding it may not rank so high as that of Prov. G. Warden, that there is no office more honourable than that of Prov. G. Treasurer.

W.D.P.—1. A Senior Warden cannot be displaced and a successor appointed during his year of office because he has not been punctual in his attendance. The bye-laws of a lodge cannot override the *Book of Constitutions*. Have the bye-laws been sanctioned by the Grand Master? 2. A brother is not a Past Master until he has completed his year of office. 3. We consider the Corinthian pillar being third on the list in the definition of Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty, its proper place is in the south. It has no reference to the two great pillars supporting the lodge. 4. If the Scribe E. does not give the proper notice of the meeting of a Chapter for the installation of the new officers, the first principal should see to it, the chapter being under his care and guidance; but if the scribe E. has not give sufficiently long notice we do not know how the first principal can rectify the error without he appoints another day, which he will not be justified in doing if the bye-laws provide for the chapter meeting at a defined period for such installations.

H. N.—We must even rest under the imputation of "partisanship in throwing the shield of your Editorial protection over my opponent (Bro. Tweddell), who set the 'ball a rolling,' and when his two letters presented such an extensive field for analysis that I have been prevented from 'catawampously chawing him up.'"—rather than reopen the correspondence—as we shall always deem it our duty at once to close any correspondence when a brother taking part in it has evidently lost his temper, no matter whom that brother may be.

G. B.—Will see from our reply to H.N. that we are also compelled to decline inserting his favour, as should we do so we might be provoking more "last words," which had better be avoided.

S. S.—Any day but Thursday.