

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862.

THE GRAND LODGE PROPERTY.

In treating of the future disposition of the Grand Lodge property, there is one point on which we have not touched, though it is one which we are aware interests a large and influential body of the Craft,—viz., the accommodation to be given to the Rose Croix, the Knights Templar, the High Grades, and the various other degrees now practised—though not acknowledged by Grand Lodge. To us it is clear that in a building devoted solely to Masonic purposes, under our present laws, no rites or ceremonies can be allowed otherwise than those acknowledged in the *Book of Constitutions*, viz., the three degrees, including the Royal Arch, and if the high degrees cannot be permitted to find a home within such a building, the more especially must the holding of meetings of Mark Masters Lodges be prohibited, for however graceful an addition it might have been to the second degree, as once declared by Grand Lodge, we must not forget that Grand Lodge afterwards solemnly resolved that it would permit no interpolations into the work as laid down in the act of reconciliation of 1813, and therefore the continuing to work the degree, and the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, was an act of contumacy against the authority of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge, which we believe was never taken notice of by the heads of the Craft, only because it was believed the innovation would of itself die out, and the so-called Grand Lodge soon become a thing of the past. So far, perhaps, they have been mistaken; but it is clear that the performance of the ceremony of this and kindred degrees can never be permitted in a building belonging to the Craft, the majority of which know no other Masonry—and wish to know no other—than that laid down for them in the *Book of Constitutions*; the three degrees of E.A., F.C., and M.M., including the Royal Arch.

But if the ceremonies of the various degrees to which we have alluded cannot be allowed to be performed within that portion of the property dedicated to solely Masonic purposes—and we maintain they cannot—for however beautiful those degrees may be in themselves, and however intimately connected with Freemasonry, they cannot be held by Grand Lodge to have any closer connection with it than the Odd Fellows, the Foresters, the Druids, the Old Friends, the Antediluvian Buffaloes, or the thousand and one other appellations under which men occasionally congregate together.

Masonry, pure and simple, it is clear can only be permitted to be worked in a building solely dedicated

to the purposes of the Craft, though perhaps the other degrees may be permitted to find a home in the Tavern, which we presume will be attached to our Masonic Hall, but only in common with the many other societies we have already alluded to, and of which Masonry takes no cognizance.

In making these observations, we are in no way actuated by hostility to the High Grades—nor can we be, there not being a brother engaged in the management of this Magazine who is not himself connected with them—but we are bound as Members of the Craft owing allegiance to the Grand Master and United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons to point out that a building exclusively devoted to Masonic purposes, and created under the sanction and with the funds of Grand Lodge can be used for no other purposes than those of the members of such degrees only as are sanctioned by Grand Lodge, however closely the members of other societies may be connected with the Craft; and it will be for the members of the High Grades themselves to consider what is the nature of the accommodation they require, and where they can best obtain it.

The object of our sitting down to pen this article was, however, not so much to call attention as to what may or may not be done in a building devoted to Masonry, as to point out from whence, in our opinion, the funds may be obtained for the support of such a building.

We believe that there can be little doubt that the letting on a ground lease a portion of the Grand Lodge property for a tavern and the taking into our hands another, and we hope the better, portion for Masonic purposes only we shall involve an immediate loss by way of rent of something like £1000 per annum, to which must be added for lighting and attendance say £400 a year more, and for newspapers, magazines, &c., not less than £100, making a total of £1500, which must be provided by the Craft themselves.

Now there are at present in London about 160 lodges from which we calculate there would be found an average of two subscribers to subscription coffee, reading, and writing rooms at £1 1s. per annum each member. 2. From 90 lodges within one hundred miles of London, we look for two members at 10s. 6d. each. 3. There are then about 200 lodges between 100 and 200 miles of London, to whom we would give the power of obtaining for their members at all times the same privileges as the regular subscribers at £1 1s. per annum for every ten members, or 7s. 6d. per annum for individual members, with an allowance where the number exceeds 25. 4. For 250 members above 200 miles from London, 15s. for every 10 members (or 5s. for individual subscribers), with an allowance above 25 members. 5. Monthly and weekly

subscriptions to coffee and reading rooms from colonial and foreign brethren at 1s. per week or 3s. per month. 6. Single subscriptions by the day, 6d. each. 7. Thirty-seven lodges (the number at present meeting at the tavern), six meetings in the year, at say 10s. each meeting. 8. Eight Chapters three meetings a year, each at the same rate. 9. Two hundred letter boxes in writing room, to be rented by brethren at 3s. per annum each. 10. Rent of basement or cellars of Masonic building. 11. Commission to be paid by tavern keepers on sale of refreshments in coffee-room at 5 per cent. From these various resources we expect to receive on a moderate calculation—

	£	s.	d.
1. London Lodges	336	0	0
2. Country Lodges within 100 miles of London.....	94	10	0
3. Country Lodges 100 to 200 miles from London.....	472	10	0
4. Country Lodges above 200 miles from London.....	468	15	0
5. Monthly and weekly subscriptions	104	0	0
6. Single subscription	104	0	0
7. Lodge rent	111	0	0
8. Chapterrent.....	12	0	0
9. Letter Boxes	30	0	0
10. Rent of cellars	80	0	0
11. Commissions on sales in coffee- room	52	0	0

Making a total of 1864 15 0

against a presumed loss and additional expenditure of £1500, though of course these figures are only put forward as a mere approximation to what we believe may be expected when the arrangements are in full operation, we having made no allowance whatever for any increase in the number of lodges or chapters meeting in such a building as we propose should be erected for Masonic purposes only; and having made our other calculations on what we believe to be the lowest figures—more with a view of eliciting the opinions of our provincial brethren on the scheme than with any other object.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LIII.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

It is written in the eighth verse of the third chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the spirit." In the fable of Cupid and Psyche, which Apuleius (who ironically wrote of his own metamorphosis, as it were, into a golden ass) asserts he derived from some Grecian mythology, an account of Psyche being conveyed by Zephyrus, under an order of Cupid, unto a certain isle, or domain, described as serene

fragrant, and beautiful as the Garden of Eden; if indeed, the delightful place was not so intended to represent Paradise itself. It is thus made to appear, that as "God is love," the ancients had attained to some veritable knowledge of the loving-kindness and watching mercy that has ever been manifested by the Almighty towards the human soul, and of His promises to reclaim it and bring it again unto himself. With reference thereunto, we cite of His Holy Word, and of the Holy Spirit, as at the hand of Isaiah it is written, "I form the light, and create darkness. . . . I have made the earth and created man upon it. . . . Ask me of things to come concerning my sons. . . . Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee. . . . I have spread out my hands all the day unto a rebellious people. . . . As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem. . . . For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulders; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace. . . . It shall come, that I will gather all nations and tongues, and they shall come, and see my glory. . . . And they shall declare my glory among the Gentiles." It is here to be borne in mind, Jacob begat Joseph, or rather, Joachim begat Mary, the wife of Joseph, of whom was born Jesus, who is called Christ; or, as it is specified in other words, "And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus; for he shall save His people from their sins;" and also that His Apostles were Jews; and, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new," "For as the new heavens and the new earth which I will make, shall remain before me, saith the Lord, so shall your seed and your name remain. And it shall come to pass that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before me, saith the Lord. And they shall go forth and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against me; for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh." Of the same spirit Christ bears witness in record at the hand of St. Matthew, xxiii., 37, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" But in the fable of Cupid and Psyche, perhaps more in keeping with the design of its author, may be recognised as an allegory of much metaphysical significance. Under this consideration we purpose to represent it.

Before or about the time when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, and daughters were born unto them, the Spirit of Beauty, by name Venus, with her son the Spirit of Love, call Cupid, reigned universally over the kingdom of spirits, of which Envy, Hatred, Jealousy, and Curiosity formed extensive and powerful classes or divisions of her Sovereignty. Venus had ever known that without the aid of her son, her charms might soon be neglected, "pall on the sense," and be passed by as more

repellant than attractive; therefore her constant care was to keep him as near to her person and under her authority as possible to prevent and prohibit him from ever attempting to leave her. The princess Psyche, the *femineus sexus* of the place of her birth, the soul's immortal, rare, unsophisticated, pure, and sweet-tempered, resided in a peculiarly fair palace belonging to the most original and complete figured style of architecture that has come down to us, although now seen of a more ornamental character than it then was, but still in its essential proportions, if not construction, but little changed. This princess was herself so lovely that her charms were compared to those of the Queen Venus, and after a careful examination of the beauty of each, judgment was unreservedly pronounced in favour of Psyche. This decision was received by the goddesses of Olympus, or rather the female spirits at large, as an unpardonable indignity and offence sufficient to subject the young and beauteous new creation in soul to the implacable vengeance of their queen, her reigning rival, and of themselves. Venus, therefore, sought the presence of her son whom she peremptorially commissioned to punish the presumptuous little upstart, as she angrily termed the gentle and innocent Psyche, by inflaming her purity with a passion for some monster—the most ugly and brutal of the sons of clay. The spirit of love consented to obey the command of his mother, the Spirit of Beauty. But Cupid here for the first time addressed and adjusted himself to his power, or his arrow to his bow, without its ability, and had a lesson to learn, even in the affairs of love, beyond his skill to master, save that "love begets love." At any rate the son of Venus on beholding the modesty and loveliness of Psyche, let fall his arrow and his bow, a purer and swifter shaft than any of his own having entered his breast, or then unknown had he been wounded by one of his own arrows? The happy and contented look and bearing of Psyche absorbed his wondering thoughts, and admiring gaze from the moment he beheld her, "Ah," he mentally exclaimed, "is it not by my power that every natural living creature becomes enamoured? I have given of my spirit, figuratively called my arrows, to all flesh. In Psyche I now contemplate the beauty of the soul. I came into the world the source of the greatest happiness to others. Was it therefore to be denied the enjoyment of my own nature in the happiness I bestow? Wherefore should it so be? There is, as I have divined to see, a different description of beauty than that of my mother Venus. Is not Jupiter my father? Yes, I am his son. I feel I am no longer a stranger to myself in the sentiments I create. I will constantly nurture this new feeling of love inspired by Psyche. My arrows hitherto have been tempered by the Spirit of Passion, whom they call my brother. Henceforward I will make my own arrows. My mother may engage the Spirits of Envy, Jealousy, and Misery, to accomplish her bidding, her ends, and her devices, until I can wholly reveal myself. Psyche, sweet virgin, creation of heaven and earth, farewell! I go from you cherishing the hope of our mutual love, and of one day making and seeing you my beloved and loving bride."

But these two assuredly omnipotent powers, Cupid

and Psyche, as representing the spirit of love and the soul of humanity, not only bring us to another chapter in our compilation of the Histories of Theology, but also to another chapter consequent on their own pre-eternity, eventual union, and co-operation in perfecting the temple of life, as, figuratively speaking, the unpolluted abode, or holy sanctuary of love.

MASONIC FACTS.

(Continued from page) 264.

166. The foundation stone of the Church of Notre Dame de Pamele, at Audenaerde, in Belgium, was laid by Arnould, Lord of Audenaerde, on the 14th March, 1235. The church was built from the designs of Arnould de Binche, the earliest known Belgian designer.—*Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture*.

167. A Gothic inscription, at one of the angles of the Town Hall of Louvain, informs us that the foundation stone was laid on Monday after Eastertide, 1317, and the works superintended by three Master Masons, called Jean Stevens, Arnould Hore, and Gort Raes:—"Mest Jan Stevens en mest. Art Hore en mest. Gort Raes, dese dry mestere begonste dese halle in't jaer ons heere mcccxxvii s'maen daegs na bevloke Paeschen.—*Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture*.

168. The chancel of the Parish Church of Aerschat, in Belgium, commenced in 1337. An inscription on the side door of the sacristy informs us that it was designed by Jean Pickart:—"M semel X, scribis ter C ter et V semel I bis, Dum chorres iste pic fundatur honoro Marie. Saxa basis prima juliani lux dat in ima Pickart artifice Jacobo pro quo rogitate.—*Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture*.

169. The foundations of the body of Strasbourg Cathedral were laid in 1015, by Bishop Werntier, and during 13 years, 100,000 hands were daily employed in its erection. This church was destroyed by fire in the 12th century. The present West front and towers were designed by Magister Ervin de Steinbach, in 1275: he finished the lowest division, and died in 1318. He was succeeded by his son Jean, who carried the front up to the platform, or summit of the third division: he died in 1339.

The spiral staircase and spire of the Northern Tower were constructed by John Hültz, of Cologne, and were finished in 1449.

The original drawing of this front is preserved at Strasbourg; it is on vellum, and some feet in length. Above the archway of the *middle porch* of the West Front, forming the central ornaments of the sharper angles, are figures of the Almighty, the Virgin and Child, and *Solomon*. They are accompanied by lions below and Scriptural figures above.

Tradition says, that the daughter of Steinbach worked a good deal at this middle porch, and even sculptured several of the figures.

At the South Porch there are *three dials*, the bust of our Saviour and *Solomon* are beneath them. This porch is said to be of the same date as the West Front.—*Dr. Dibdin's Tour*, vol. iii.

Conrad de Lichtenberg was the Bishop who laid the first stone of the present edifice in 1276. The ceremony of laying it was splendid and imposing. After the celebration of High Mass, upon the anniversary of the Purification of the Virgin, Conrad, at the head of all the Clergy of the place, accompanied by a numerous procession of the inhabitants, walked thrice round the extremities, of what was considered to be the old cathedral. He then dug up three shovels' full of earth, and was followed, in the like ceremony, by the rest of the clergy. The workmen immediately began to dig out the foundations; but two of them disputing about the honour of commencing just where the Bishop had first put his spade to the earth, a quarrel ensued, and one was killed by the other with his spade. This was considered an inauspicious commencement. The work was interrupted for 9 days; and the ground re-consecrated; the foundation stone of the west front was then laid, upon which the towers were to be built.

* * * * *

Æneas Sylvius (afterwards Pope Pius 2nd), was the Pope's legate at Basle, and came frequently to see the west front of this celebrated cathedral, during its erection. In 1458 he was Pope, and in a letter says of this church, "secto lapide magnifice constructa, in amplissimam fabricam assurexit, duabus ornata turribus, quarum altera, quae perfecta est, mirabile opus caput inter nubila condit."

J. G. M. Sforza Visconti, Duke of Milan, wrote in June, 1481, to the Chief Magistrate of the town, to send over to him some skilful architect or builder to superintend the construction of the cupola of his own superb metropolitan church, which he was then beginning to erect—such being the admiration of those employed in the cathedral of Strasbourg.—*Grandidier, Essai sur Hist. et Topog. l'Église Cathédrale de Strasbourg*, 1782.

Strasbourg, in the middle ages, was celebrated for its school of masons, and the fraternity there was acknowledged by kindred associations, and in time received the appellation of the *Haupt Hütte*, or Grand Lodge, and exercised supremacy over the *hütten* of various countries bordering on the Moselle. The Masters of various lodges met at Ratisbon in 1459, and on the 25th of April contracted an act of union, recognising the chief of Strasbourg Cathedral as the head of the Freemasons in Germany. The Emperor Maximilian confirmed this act by the diploma which he gave in this city in 1498, which Charles V., Ferdinand, and their successors renewed. One Dotzinger, of Worms, who had succeeded Hültz, was the first Grand Master. Grandidier says that the first lodges were held in a building called the *Mauverhoff*, in the *Place* opposite the Chapel of St. Catherine. Their statutes, 1459-1464, in the original German, were first published by Carl Heideloff, in 1844, at Nuremberg.

In the cathedral, there is yet preserved two boards, on which are delineated about 150 marks of the masons, formerly engaged in erecting the building.—I am indebted to Bro. G. Kloss, the present architect of the cathedral, for the following marks, taken from that portion erected in the 12th century. (See Figs. 49, 51.)

170. *Some particulars respecting Windsor Castle.*—In 1349 John Peynton was appointed to the office of Surveyor of Works at the Castle. In 1350, Richard de Rotheley, or Richard de Rochelle, held the same office; in this year William de Hurlle and William de Herland also received the appointment, and were assigned to press hewers of stone, &c.; they were also to provide materials, &c.

In 1351, the King granted "to *John de Spondelee* the office of *Master Mason*, and gave him power to press Masons and other artificers, to convey them to Windsor, and imprison such as should disobey, until the King took other order." In 1351, Robert de Bernham was appointed Surveyor; "and to the end that this great undertaking might be honestly and substantially performed," the King (Edward III.) assigned John Brocas, Oliver de Burdeux, and Thomas de Foxle, jointly and severally, with all due diligence (at least once a month) to survey the workmen and their works, and to encourage such as did their duty competently well, but to compel others that were idle and slothful.

William of Wykeham was appointed, by patent, dated 30th October, 1356, Surveyor of the King's Works at the Castle and park of Windsor. By this patent he had powers given him to press all sorts of artificers, and to provide stone, timber, and all other materials and carriages. He had 1s. a day while he stayed at Windsor, 2s. when he went elsewhere on his employment, and 3s. a week for his Clerk; on 14th November, 1357, he received a grant of 1s. a day from the King, payable at the Exchequer, over and above his former salary, "until he should obtain ecclesiastical preferment." He advised the King to pull down and rebuild a great part of the Castle, which was accordingly done. Holinshed says that in 1359, "the King set workmen in hand to take down much old buildings belonging to the Castle at Windsor, and caused divers other fair and sumptuous works to be set up, in and about the same Castle, so that almost all the masons and carpenters, that were of any account within the land, were sent for, and employed about the same works."

William de Mulsho was appointed Clerk of the Works in 1361, which office he held until 1364.

By Patent, 33rd Edw. III., 10th July, 1359, Wykeham was constituted Chief Warden and Surveyor of the King's Castles of Windsor, Ledes, Dover, and Hadlam, and of the manors of Old and New Windsor, Wichemer, and several other castles, manors, and houses, with power to appoint workmen and provide materials, and to order everything with regard to materials and repairs. In this year Geoffrey de Carleton was the chief or Master Mason, and had 6*d.* a day. In the next year 360 workmen were impressed, at the King's wage, and in consequence of some of the workmen having left Windsor clandestinely, writs were issued to prohibit all persons from employing them, on pain of forfeiting all their goods and chattels, and to commit such of the workmen as should be apprehended to Newgate.

In 1362 writs were issued to the Sheriffs of several counties to impress 302 Masons and diggers of stone, to be employed on the King's works. The counties of York, Salop, and Devon were to furnish 60 men each. Geoffrey Chaucer was appointed Clerk of the Works,

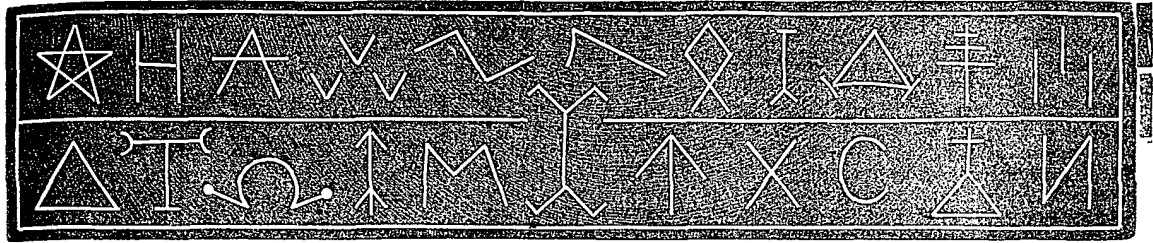


FIG. 49.—Strasbourg Cathedral, 12th Century.

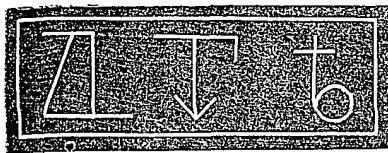


FIG. 51.—Strasbourg Cathedral, 13th Century. Built by Ervin de Steinbach.

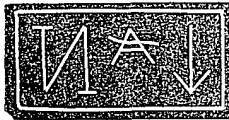
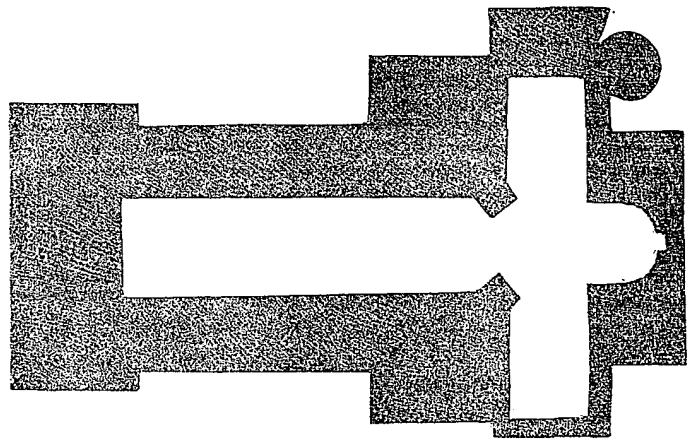


FIG. 52.—Friburg Cathedral.

FIG. 50.—Strasbourg Cathedral. 100 feet = 1 inch.



on 12th July, 1389, his patent also mentioning Westminster, the Tower, Berkhamstede, Kenyngton, &c. Chaucer held office until June, 1391; when John Gedney succeeded him, he was allowed a certain quantity of cloth for a livery, and had the privilege of appointing a deputy.—*Lyson's Magna Britannia*, vol. i.; *Bishop Louth's Life of William of Wykeham*; *Mr. Wyatt Papworth, &c.*

171. In the reign of Edward I., according to Mr. Hallam, an income of £10 or £20 was reckoned a competent estate for a gentleman, at least the Lord of a single manor would seldom have enjoyed more. A knight possessed of £150 passed for being extremely rich, yet this was not equal in command of commodities to £4000 at present. The salaries of judges (Edw. III.) varied from 40 to 80 marks per year. The chief and Puisne Barons of the Exchequer in 36th of Edward III. had £40 per annum; and in the 39th year of the same reign the Justices of the Bench had £40, and the Chief Justice of King's Bench, 100 marks.

Mr. Hallam gives the following table to find the value of money in the middle ages:—

Previous to	Henry 6,	× by 20	for present value.
During reign of	Henry 6,	× by 16	" "
For reign of	Henry 3,	× by 12	" "

Other authorities think these rates to be too high, and multiply by 15, 12, and 8 instead.

172. The Choir of Friburg Cathedral, built from the designs of Hans Riesenberger, of Graiz. The first stone laid in 1354.—*Moller's Memorials of German Gothic Architecture*. (See Fig. 52.)

173. In 1321, while the erection of the dome of Sienna was proceeding, Laurentius Magri Matani, and Nicola Nuti, of Sienna, Cinus Francisci, Jone Johannis, and Vannes Cionis, of Florence, were appointed to inspect the works; and by a Latin instrument, dated 17th February, 1321 (which Della Valle has printed), these persons declare that the new work ought not to proceed any further, because it would not have that measure in length, breadth, and height, which the rules for a church require.—*Hawkin's Gothic Architecture*, p. 183.

174. Johanni Hendhachet, sementario, operanti super dictum murum per iiij dies et dimidium, cap. die. iiij. xviii.—*Works at the New Castle-on-Tyne*, 1358.

175. In the Archives, preserved at Edinburgh, there is a contract, made in 1380, between the Provost and certain masons, to vault over a part of St. Giles' Church in that city. Another one dated 1387, with "Johne Johne of Stone, and Johne Skayer, masounys," for a porch and doorway, which is required in the contract to be "in als gude maner als the durre standand in the west gavyll of ye foresaid kyrk."—*Maitland's Hist. of Edin.*, p. 270.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH AND IRISH LODGES IN CANADA.

We request the attention of the Colonial Board to the following:—

OFFICAL—GRAND LODGE OF RHODE ISLAND.

*Office of the Grand Secretary, }
Providence, Feb. 21, A. L. 5862 }*

In Quarterly Communication this day, it is

RESOLVED—That any member of either of our subordinate lodges, who by reason or on account of his removing from the jurisdiction of his own lodge, or any other matter, may desire to become a member of another lodge, shall, after his application has been accepted by the lodge to which he may apply for membership, and before being qualified as a member thereof, give notice in writing of such acceptance to the lodge of which he is a member; whereupon such lodge shall, at a regular communication thereof, grant to the member a dimit, unless there shall be good and sufficient cause for refusing the same.

Notice of the granting of such dimit, or the refusal so to do, shall be forwarded by the Secretary of the lodge under its seal, to the lodge to which said application for membership shall have been made. And no lodge shall permit such member to qualify himself until the aforesaid dimit shall be granted, nor shall any lodge grant a dimit to any member until he shall have made application for membership to some other lodge and been accepted.

RESOLVED—That all Masons in this jurisdiction who are now members of any two of our subordinate lodges be, and they are hereby required forthwith to terminate their membership in the lodge in which they were first admitted, in the manner prescribed in the edict this day adopted.

By an edict of the M.W. Grand Master of Masons in Canada, dated January 16, A. L. 5862:—

St. George's Lodge (No. 643), and St. Lawrence Lodge (No. 923), English Register, of Montreal, and St. John's Lodge (No. 209), Irish Register, of London, Canada, are declared to be irregular and unconstitutional.

The subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction will therefore pay due heed to said edict, and govern themselves accordingly.

You will cause the foregoing to be read in open lodge at the meeting following its receipt, for the information of the Craft.

Blank forms of dimit and of the notices required by the foregoing edict will be forwarded as soon as possible.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, G. Sec.

FREEMASONRY AND ITS MEMBERS.

We have received the following address to Freemasons in general, and the members of each individual lodge in particular, from a brother well known to us.

BRETHREN,—Bear with me a few minutes whilst in an imperfect manner, with my unworthy pen, I address to you a few words with well-meant intention.

Many imagine that because they have been baptized, and occasionally attend a place of divine worship, therefore they are christians; likewise, not a few, who have been initiated and now and then present themselves at the meetings of their lodge, consider that they are Freemasons; but in neither of these cases is such a supposition necessarily correct. Baptism is but the entrance to Christianity—initiation but the portal to Freemasonry—and he who is content with entering in at either without pursuing the path leading therefrom is neither a Christian nor a Freemason. Moreover, the attendance

at the place where the outward forms of either are celebrated is but itself a form, unless the heart and understanding are with the worship or the ceremony; for, both institutions are, in their integrity, matters of the heart, though necessarily outwardly shewn by forms and deeds. In thus drawing a parallel between Christianity and Freemasonry, I would not for one moment be understood as placing them on a level: far from me be any such intention. Every man's first duty is to his God; secondly, to his immediate family; and thirdly (if a Mason,) to the craft; which, when properly understood, includes his duty to himself, his country, and his fellow-man.

Again, although the outward forms and ceremonies are not the essential parts of Freemasonry, neither must they be neglected, for man's constitution unfortunately is such that he is prone to attach no importance to that which is not evidenced to his senses. It is a lamentable fact that many obtain access to our noble institution through most unworthy motives: some from mere curiosity, and some thinking to obtain pecuniary advantages from it. If such men see the ceremonies gone through in a loose, imperfect, and indifferent manner, they look upon them as an idle form of words, and, ultimately, upon the order with indifference, and even sometimes with contempt; whilst, on the other hand, if they are gone through solemnly, correctly, and as they ought to be, they awake the candidate's attention, and frequently lead him to pursue the science, and, eventually, to understand Freemasonry as it really is.

There is, unfortunately, in many lodges, an undue eagerness amongst the members to hold office, whether fitted for it or not, forgetting the essential principle of Freemasonry, that promotion should go by merit and not by seniority. Let then, for the future, any brother who from his present position in his lodge is, according to ancient custom, entitled to promotion, take care to properly qualify himself for it; and if from any cause he is unable so to do, let him gracefully retire, always remembering that, as a true brother, he should look to the interests of the Craft rather than to his individual advancement. Let also every brother who, as a member of a lodge, has a voice in the election of its chief officer, remember that he abuses his privilege if he votes for any one who is not fully suited for the office, or (if there be none such) who has not evidenced a desire and intention of becoming so.

It is not an uncommon thing, on enquiring in a town or city whether Masonry prospers in it, to be told: "Alas! it is not what it used to be; all the old members have left the lodge, matters are loosely conducted, and the thing is fast going down hill!" The reason generally assigned for this is, that some brother has done something offensive to many others; but although the recusant brother may have long since withdrawn from the lodge, the offended parties do not return to their allegiance. "Brethren, these things ought not so to be!" Would you cease to attend your Church because a few who go there may be hypocrites? Would you cease to support your Queen because some of her subjects may be traitors? A man who has ever had a true Masonic spirit should, when he sees things going wrong, put himself forward and do his best to set them right, and not stand supinely by. Lukewarmness is in itself a slow decay.

The fault of many lodges being imperfectly and inefficiently conducted seldom rests with an individual. Generally, every member is a little to blame: for there is none so weak but what, if the spirit be willing, he may give some help; and even if only anxious to improve himself, such improvement tends to the welfare of the lodge of which he is a member.

Let us then, one and all, do something for the advancement of the Craft, and endeavour ourselves to understand what Freemasonry really is. It is not a

mockery! it is not a pretence! it is not a meaningless ceremony, nor a childish pretension to mystery! for a true Mason is (if such be his faith) a good Christian, a good subject, and a good man! Surely these are "consummations devoutly to be wished for!"

I am, brethren, with all humility, and a sincere wish for the prosperity of the Craft.

A MASTER MASON.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONRY AMONGST THE DRUSES.

Where is to be found the best account of the Masonic tenets of the Druses and their neighbours?—C. A.—[In Colonel Churchill's *Mount Lebanon*; De Sacey's *Religion of the Druses*; The Hon. Mr. Walpole's *Ansaryri, and the Further East*; Lyde's *Asian Mystery*, and the Earl of Carnarvon's *Recollections of the Druses*.]

THE CUBIC STONE.

Where can I get a cast of the cubic stone? none of the dealers in Masonic wares seem to have such an article.—X. X.

LODGE PLATE.

What lodges have silver banqueting plate?—C.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE "MAGAZINE" INDEX.

Brethren very frequently want to know what was done at a lodge when they were aware certain brethren were present. Could not the MAGAZINE give with its index a reference to all the names of the brethren mentioned in it?—INQUIRER.—[Many thanks to Inquirer for his *ingenious* suggestion! Does he think the editor has nothing else to do but "to chronicle small beer?" Let our correspondent take one number and extract all the names—then arrange them alphabetically—and we are quite certain he will soon be disgusted with his task, the labour being too much for him, and certainly too much for our editor, who has quite enough on his hands at present.]

MASONIC DOOR-KNOCKER.

Where can I get a design for a Masonic knocker for my street door?—QUIZ.—Anywhere. All you have to do is to copy the Reading Masonic Hall, where a gavel is suspended for the purpose. Your signature leads us to suspect you are trying to quiz us, but this time it is not a happy experiment, for, as before stated, the thing has been done. Indeed we don't know what has not been done in the manufacture of supposed Masonic articles of use, &c. We remember Masonic bed-quilts, studs, floor-cloths, waistcoats, watch keys, charms, neck-ties, glasses, cups, and should not be at all surprised by some enterprising brother tailor announcing a Masonic coat cut upon "the square," or a brother florist setting forth that he would undertake to keep our gardens "on the level." What a pity it is that some one don't open an establishment where the facial angle might be trained, and in due time we should have a batch of the most approved Masonic noses.]

THREE TIMES THREE.

Notes and Queries, pray tell me,

Who wrote the song of "Three times Three"?—J.—[Bro. J. E. Carpenter, Poet and Lecturer.]

CRYPTIC MASONRY.

What are the degrees of Royal and Select Master?—C. E.—[Cryptic Masonry. Modern and essentially an American humbug.]

THE FIFTEEN SECTIONS.

Why are the Fifteen Sections called lectures when they are really catechetical?—PERRY.

THE POSITION OF LODGE WARDENS.

In all old plates representing the interior of lodges, the S. and J. Wardens' chairs are always shown as standing together in the West. When was this discontinued and the present positions introduced?—A. PRINTER.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

This is certainly not the age when a successful author is treated shabbily by the publisher. We read, for example, that Victor Hugo is to have £1000 per volume for his new work published at Brussels, *Les Misérables*; and as the work will extend to six volumes, here are £6000 for the illustrious exile and the author of *Nôtre Dame de Paris*.—A convict, liberated after nineteen years spent in the bagnio at Toulon, is introduced as the *misérable*. Tired and wayworn, he arrives at dark in a little town in the south of France, and immediately proceeds to the *mairie* to get his passport *visé*. The rumour immediately spreads that a dangerous character has arrived, and before he leaves the police office he is a marked man. He goes to an inn, and asks for bed and supper. The landlord eyes him suspiciously, sends to make inquiries, and then in a subdued whisper tells the wretched wanderer—"I know who you are—I don't wish to be uncivil—go." The *misérable* bends his head submissively, takes up his knapsack, and marches forth into the night. Every door he tries is closed against him. At one place he is told—"You are the man—;" at another he is cast forth like a dog. He wanders forth into the country; espies a snug little cottage, with light gleaming through the window. He draws near, and looks upon a sunny picture of domestic happiness. A young, healthy, vigorous peasant, seated by his young wife, a child prattling on their knees. He knocks. "Come in." "I want food and shelter. I am able and willing to pay." "Why don't you go to an inn?" "They are all full." The peasant grows suspicious. "Surely you are not the man." The convict droops his head, and begs in mercy a crust of bread and a glass of water—he has walked thirty miles. The peasant takes down his gun, and the convict again wanders forth, with rage and bitterness at his heart. In this mood he goes back into the town. Without going into further particulars, it will suffice to say that he, greatly to his surprise, finds a refuge in the house of the bishop—an exemplary priest, who treats him as an honoured guest. The character of the bishop is beautifully drawn; and the savage, headstrong nature of the brutal galley slave, surprised and awed at first, but gradually softening under the treatment he receives, is described in a manner worthy of Victor Hugo.

Weldon's Register remarks:—"It is stated by the *Literary Budget* that Mr. Coventry Patmore has been paid by Messrs Macmillan and Co. £2000 for his 'Victories of Love,' contributed to *Macmillan's Magazine*. This must be at the rate of about a guinea per line—a price never before paid to anyone but Mr. Tennyson, and to him only for two very short pieces, one in the magazine just mentioned and the other in the *Cornhill*." On this the *Critic* says:—"It is truly amusing to see *Weldon* seriously debating such an absurd *canard*. £200 is more like the figure than £2000; and even £200 is extravagant pay for verses which convinced evrybody that even Tupper could be outdone.

A testimonial fund has been commenced in acknowledgment of Mr. Isaac Taylor's eminent services to literature. Mr. Taylor has at no time received from his works any adequate remunera-

tion; he is now in his 75th year, and has sustained some serious losses, and, moved by these considerations, some of his friends and admirers propose to raise a sum of money for investment for the benefit of himself and his family. Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh, and the Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, of King's College, London, will act as secretaries, and Mr. J. Gurney Hoare, of Lombard-street, as treasurer of the fund.

In an able article on political economy, published in the present number of the *Revue Contemporaine*, M. Levasseur borrows the following concerning workmen in France from Louis Reybaud's book on the subject. "In the north of France the wages of a cotton-spinner are 3*fr.* 25*c.* per day, and may rise to 4*fr.* for a clever hand. A country weaver does not earn more than 1*fr.* 50*c.* per day. Generally a man earns from 600*fr.* to 1200*fr.* in the course of the year, calculated at 300 working days; a woman earns from 375*fr.* to 450*fr.*, and a child from 120*fr.* to 225*fr.* The expenses of a workman in Normandy would not exceed his income did he know how to husband it; he might even lay something by. The only heavy burden is house-rent, especially in the larger towns; living is not dear, and his wardrobe is cheap; hence, with a little order, he would do well, but unfortunately it is this he neglects. He has a predilection for damp quarters and narrow streets, where he and his class live crowded together. At Amiens, convenient and healthy lodgings have been constructed on high ground, but the workmen shun them. At Lille, the authorities have had to intervene in order to drive them out of the cellars where they were being devoured by fever; but they have not abandoned the filthy streets called *couvelles*. At Roubaix, they inhabit what are called the *forts*, which look rather well on the outside; but on penetrating into those courts one finds that the ground is not levelled, dirty water is left there to stagnate in pools, and all kinds of filth are accumulated around. The interior is not more inviting. Generally the bed is unmade, the floor is not swept, straw is the only bedding, and is seldom renewed; different ages and sexes are confounded together; there is but one bed for all. Here M. Levasseur pauses to ask how this can be. It is not attributable to insufficiency of wages, since there are a few families which, though they do not earn more, still live decently. In Alsacia, with lower wages, the working classes live much more respectably. The cause of the misery described lies in the moral condition of the people, and M. Levasseur points to drunkenness as the reigning vice. Good example on the part of the masters would do much to correct this state of things; but, according to M. Reybaud's testimony the master is scarcely better than the man, and it is not easy for an employer to preach abstinence when his own conduct belies his words.

Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. will publish immediately a Civil Service Arithmetic, containing, in addition to the ordinary arithmetical course, upwards of two hundred questions proposed at recent civil service examinations, their answers, hints for solutions, and the names of the departments in which each question has been proposed.

Mrs. Wood, the author of *East Lynne*, will commence a new novel. "The Troubles of Mrs. Haliburton," in the *Quiver* of this month. To the same periodical the Right Hon. J. Napier, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, will contribute a second series of papers on "Butler's Analogy."

Messrs. Kelly and Co. have a half-crown Post Office Guide to London in hand, which will be out at the end of the month.

The Reminiscences of Captain Gronow, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, comprising anecdotes of the camp, the court, and the clubs, at the close of the war with France, is in preparation.

Mr. Carlyle, who has found that it will require five volumes to contain his *History of Frederick the Great*, has resolved (says the *Critic*) to publish the third volume, which has been printed off some time, by itself. The fourth volume, which is well advanced in type, will likely be kept back until the completion of the fifth.

The *Queen*, the ladies' newspaper, will remove next week to larger and more prominent offices, at 346, Strand. It is announced that the *Queen* will henceforth be edited by a lady, and neither pains nor expense, it is promised, will be spared to make it the most attractive and useful ladies' journal ever published. Political news will be omitted, as such news can be best obtained in papers devoted to it. The speciality of the *Queen* will lie in all matters which interest ladies at home or abroad.

The National Portrait Gallery, Great George-street, Westminster, will be open to the public on Easter Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, from ten to five o'clock.

"The Dublin University Magazine" has lately changed editors, Mr. Cheyne Brady having been succeeded by Mr. Le Fanu and Mr. Anderson Scott.

The Rev. Isaac Taylor has a work in preparation on "Words and Places; or, Chapters on the Relations of Geography and Etymology."

The Life and Writings of Tim Bobbin, the renowned Lancashire poet, is announced by Mr. John Heywood, of Manchester, for publication, in one volume, next month. Tim Bobbin is little known out of Lancashire; but in Lancashire he is about as well known as Burns in Ayrshire.

Miss Anne Sheepshanks has been elected a Fellow of the Astronomical Society. The splendid present of instruments made by this lady to the society (says the *Athenæum*), and the large endowment by which she has perpetuated the name of her brother and his astronomical pursuits in his own university, most properly call for such acknowledgment as a society devoted to astronomy can give.

Government (says the *Athenæum*) having resolved on lodging Professor Owen and his interesting collection of Natural History at South Kensington, a formal application has been made from Downing-street to her Majesty's Commissioners for 1851 for space. Her Majesty's Commissioners very readily met the wishes of the Government, and the site made over to Professor Owen will probably be that of the ground now covered by the western annex—the machinery department of the International Exhibition. We should be glad to see Sir Roderick Murchison and the Geological collections lodged in a corresponding building on the eastern side of the Horticultural Society's Gardens.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—These words are used by you in the review of Bro. Sharman's *Hand-book to the Post Office Savings Banks*:—"To lodges with but limited funds, and Lodges of Instruction, the Post Office Savings Banks offer a ready means of investment, and making something on their money (if only a little), instead of letting it lie idle in a Treasurer's hands."

From the first establishment of these banks, I was struck with the idea that they would become useful in the way you suggest, and what is more it would enable a lodge to feel itself more safe as to its savings, especially

in the case of the death of the Treasurer, as occurred lately in a neighbouring lodge. The sudden death of the Treasurer leaving his assets to be administered by non-Masons, added to the carelessness of the deceased brother in making his entries of lodge monies, rendered it a very painful proceeding to get even a portion of it by the lodge, every possible impediment having been placed in the way of the Masons.

I therefore consulted our Past Master as to the best mode by which a Treasurer of our lodges could invest the money of the lodges. We went through the rules. We found that as our Society was not registered and our rules approved by Mr. Tidd Pratt, we could not invest according to those rules. I suggested that the Treasurer might invest it as Trustee to the lodge. He said that could not be done. I then pointed out the Charitable Societies heading, under which I thought we might invest, and he did not think we could; at least, he said the only way was in the Treasurer's own name. But though this did not give us the element of security the investment would have, as if invested in the name of the lodge, still I thought that was better than nothing at all. But again here came another objection: I was asked, was the Treasurer directly or indirectly connected with any other savings bank. I replied, the children of the Treasurer were depositors in the Local Savings Bank. He then said this was fatal, and no deposit could be made. But as I pointed out to him how large our Society was, and how many of our lodges would be able to avail themselves of the bank if it could be made available, under the Charitable Societies Chapter, he promised to state the case at head-quarters, and let me know their decision. The decision came, and it was stated by Mr. Tidd Pratt that Freemasons' Lodges could not come under the head of Charitable Societies, or other Societies contemplated in the Act, and the deposit could not be taken.

I then went to our local bank, and they at once took it under the heading of Charitable Societies. But the Post-office authorities, hearing of this, got Mr. Tidd Pratt to write to the Secretary of the local savings bank, and ordered him to cancel the deposit, as contrary to law, and the Treasurer was therefore obliged to make the deposit in his own and another name at the local bank.

Now, sir, if Bro. Sharman can show us how these deposits can be done without treading on the toes of the red tapes, and have the deposits securely invested for our lodges, he will be conferring a benefit on the Craft at large. I should like, therefore, to see how to get over Mr. Tidd Pratt, who seems to me a very imperious sort of *bodie*, as they say down here, as our local authorities seem to be in great dread of him.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
A PROVINCIAL TREASURER.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 5, 1862.

BURN'S MASONIC CONTEMPORARIES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Under the heading "Notes and Queries" you have in your last number devoted considerable space to an extract cut from an American paper and forwarded to you by "Ex. Ex.," who remarks, "Where its editor got it from I don't know." I recognise in these extracts given by "Ex. Ex." biographical descriptions of the characters represented in a painting of great merit well known to Scottish Freemasons, and engravings of which are found to adorn the walls of many of our lodge-rooms and private parlours. These "descriptions" appear in a foolscap 8vo. tome, of some 200 pages, entitled *A Winter with Robert Burns*, being annals of his patrons and associates in Edinburgh during the year 1786-7, and details of his inauguration as Poet Laureate of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning (No. 2),

and published in Edinburgh some fifteen years ago. The volume is dedicated to the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, and contains a lithographed key to the picture, the painting of which suggested the compilation of the biographical sketches just alluded to. It was on Bro. Stewart Watson's return from the continent in 1845, where for many years he had resided in the prosecution of his studies and profession as an artist, that, at the special request of Lodge No. 2, he was induced to undertake a painting of "the Inauguration of Robert Burns as Poet-Laureate of the Lodge Canongate Kilwinning;" and for the benefit of those who may not have seen the painting. I take the liberty of appending a short description of it as given in an Edinburgh paper, when it was being publicly exhibited in the Scottish metropolis: "This is the first attempt on canvas to illustrate the life of Burns. The plan adopted is the only true one, by presenting him in the actual light in which he was regarded by his contemporaries—the sort of men who were his friends and companions—in fact, giving a glimpse into the intellectual world in which he moved in the metropolis, after his first arrival, during the year 1786-7. The subject is striking, and awakens our finest sensibilities. . . . Burns is represented in a standing posture, in the act of being installed Poet-Laureate by the R.W. Master. The lodge, at the moment, is filled by the most distinguished and notable men of the day, in groups, and so arranged as to shew the friendship and remote, intimacies subsisting among them. . . . The leading characters are evidently portraits, but they are animated and lighted up by the interest of the scene and the passing conversation arising out of it. The groups on the Master's left is composed of distinguished visitors, such as Lords Elcho, Torphichen, Glencairn, Eglington, and the Earl of Buchan. On his right we have Sir William Forbes, Sir John Whiteford, Mr. Dalrymple, of Orangefield, Mr. Miller, of Dalswinton, &c. The next most prominent group of the whole is graced by the interesting portraits of Lord Monboddo and Henry Erskine. The next presents Henry Mackenzie (the "Man of Feeling"), Baron Norton, and Lord Kenmure, engaged in conversation. A prominent group now presents itself, amongst whom Dunbar (Ratlin' Roarin' Willie) appears, supported by Nichol and Cruickshank, Masters of the High School, Lewis Cauvin and Allen Masterton, who, being a composer of music, is addressing himself to the orchestra. We have then Dugald Stewart, William Smellie, and Creech, the publisher; also Sir James Hunter Blair, Lord Francis Napier, the celebrated James Boswell, Alexander Wood, Captain Grose, with many more interesting and well known persons connected with the history of the period. The features of Burns are admirable. Such a picture as the present imparts more insight into the character of Burns and the relation he stood in to the world around him, than many common-place biographies."

If agreeable to you and your readers, I may, in the absence of Masonic news from the land of Burns, and during our Masonic "recess," send you a few more selections from the biographies of Burns' Masonic contemporaries.

I am, yours fraternally,
D. MURRAY LYON.
P.J.W. of Mother Kilwinning,
and P.G.J.W. of Ayrshire.

Ayr, April 7, 1862.

HIGH PRIESTS.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Please permit me to inform your correspondent (see your February number, page 105) that the Priestly order of Melchisedech should, I conceive, belong to the Royal Arch degree. Over twenty years back I was anointed, in a Conclave of High Priests,

under a Royal Arch Warrant, in the City of Cork, Ireland, and I may further state, that that ceremony was almost similar to the anointing of the third principal J. in an English R.A. Chapter. Before I conclude, please also to permit me to point your attention to an article in one of your numbers for January, which appears in page 77, under the head of, IRELAND—CORK—*The Third Lodge of Ireland*. The article states, that Comp. J. T. Archer, P.Z., No. 25, Chap. England, proceeded to open a Lodge in the V.P., M.E.M. and S.E.M. Degrees; after which, the Chap. was duly opened, said Archer as 1st P. &c. &c. Will you, Mr. Editor, be so kind as to inform your subscribers in this locality under what authority are the degrees alluded to conferred. When I was in London I never even heard of them.

I remain, yours very obedient,
P.Z.

P.S.—I expected to have seen remarks on the communication, which prevented my forwarding this to you before now.

OLD KENT LODGE OF MARK MASTERS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—The Old Kent Lodge confers the Mark Degree under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England—whose Grand Secretary, Bro. Binckes, presided as W.M. on the occasion alluded to—and “Anti-Spurious Mark” ought to know that the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland ceased in England, by all Masonic laws, when the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters was established in this country. I never saw the ceremony of passing the veils in any English Royal Arch Chapter, and it is, I believe, irregular, if worked in the North. I am, however, too recently advanced a Mark Master to feel qualified to enter into any discussion on the subject, and should not have replied at all to the allegations of A.S.M., had he not so pointedly alluded to me as an Officer of Grand Conclave. As to his attack upon the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, I shall leave abler and more experienced pens to answer. The question of the Baldwyn is not at all a parallel case, but holding the position I have the honour to do, I should, in my opinion, be acting most unjustifiably, and be wanting in Masonic and Knightly courtesy towards my Bro. Knights of the Baldwyn by entering into a discussion in a public journal, whilst negotiations are still pending.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours most fraternally,
M. H. SHUTTLEWORTH, 30.

[The passing the veils has no connection with the Mark degree, and is never worked with it excepting upon the Mark Master being at once exalted into the Royal Arch as in Scotland.—Ed. F. M. and M. M.]

MASONIC CHARITY.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have read, with mingled feelings of surprise and amusement, the extraordinary effusion of your worthy correspondent, “A.P.M. in Three Provinces.” In the absence of our excellent Bro. Biggs, who is in a distant part of the country, I think it due to him and to your readers that I should correct an error in the report of his speech—an error so self-evident, that until I read your correspondent's epistle, it never occurred to me to rectify it. Bro. Biggs said that, in our great foundation schools, the scholarships were not filled by the poor and indigent (as, in many cases, it was expressly provided), but by the sons of the prosperous middle classes, and often by the sons of the wealthiest classes. The fact that the report was forwarded to you an hour after the lodge was closed, accounts at once for the obvious error it contained. In making a statement, the truth of which is so perfectly notorious, and so universally regretted, and which is recorded in numerous official docu-

ments, I take the liberty to assert that our brother was neither “mistaken in his facts,” nor “indiscreet in his expressions”—Past Masters in any number of provinces to the contrary, notwithstanding.

As for your worthy correspondent's passing allusion to myself, and his serio-comic inference of some unknown offence, or the misprision of some unknown offence against the laws of the land or the Ancient Charges, it is too delectable to do more than provoke a smile.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours faithfully and fraternally,
W.M. OF NO. 90.

SOUTH SAXON LODGE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—In reply to your correspondent, P. H. B., in “Notes and Queries,” allow me to state the South Saxon Lodge (No. 390) hold their meetings in the hall which was designed and built for them at the first formation. The N. E. corner-stone was laid with Masonic honours by Gen. Sir Samuel Hulse, the then Prov. G.M., and nearly sixty other brethren afterwards went in procession to Southover Church, where our late Bro. the Rev. W. Fearon delivered an excellent discourse, a copy of which we have in our care. In 1821 the lodge was re-organised, and assembled at the Gateway of Lewes Castle, which was granted on a lease for the use of the South Saxon Lodge by our late Bro. T. R. Kemp, M.P. for Lewes. In 1843 the members had notice to quit the Castle, but held possession until 1852, since which time the Castle Gateway has been used by the Archaeological Society as a library and warders' apartment.

We must observe that our lodge is in the High-street, and has over the door a stone bearing the inscription, Freemasons' Hall, MDCCXCVI.

The north portion of the ancient west gate had to be removed to make room for the present building.

AN OLD P.M. 390.

HELE, HEAL.

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

It may appear a ridiculous presumption in a foreigner to give his opinion concerning the mode of pronouncing an English word; but still I do flatter myself that some knowledge of my own language, and some acquaintance with the English sister tongue may enable me to throw some light upon the question discussed by your correspondents (page 248) and perhaps to decide it.

The English and Dutch languages having the same origin, do possess some thousands words in common, only with a slight variety in the mode either of spelling or of pronouncing them. Now it is to be observed that amongst those words such as are written in Dutch with *ee* (to be pronounced as the *é* in the French word *été*), are written in English either with *o*, as *tecken*, token, *meer*, more; (but with these we have nothing to do here) or with *ea*. Of these I will give some examples:—

<i>Ik breek</i>	<i>I break.</i>
<i>leek</i>	<i>leak.</i>
<i>spreek</i>	<i>speak.</i>
<i>preek</i>	<i>preach.</i>
<i>deel</i>	<i>deal.</i>
<i>steel</i>	<i>steal.</i>

Now it appears to me that in spelling and pronouncing the word *hele*, which is exactly the same as *heel*, still in use with us, and bearing the signification of “hide, conceal,” an Englishman has only to follow the same rule as adopted in the precited words, changing *ele* or *eel* into *eal*, and pronouncing the *ea* just as it is pronounced in *deal* and *steal*, the more so, as only in that case the rhyme with *conceal* and *reveal* is preserved.

A DUTCH BROTHER.

Amsterdam, April 7, 1862.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

A drawing on the Art Union principle took place at Plymouth, on the 25th ult., for a picture, painted by Mr. Valentine Robins, of the Freemasons' procession, which took place some two years since at Plymouth. A local print has the following:—"The list of shareholders, comprised the names of the principal Masonic lodges, and the personal subscription of four shares by Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, P.M. 224. The list was also sprinkled with lady subscribers who, although not of the Order, felt a strong liking to win so faithful a representation of their mysterious lords officiating in the procession of the mysterious Order. Indeed, when we are informed that the same masonic, ecclesiastical, and military authorities, including the Royal Marine Band, entered the same fine old Church of St. Andrews, after a lapse of twenty years, that is 1841 and 1860, upon the same fraternal errand, we cannot but think that should the procession not be repeated again for another twenty years, the picture will retain especial interest to the Order rarely combined on one canvas. The winner, Thomas Mills, Esq., of Redruth, Cornwall, had not, we are told, even so much as seen the picture of which he has become the fortunate possessor. Richard Rodda, Esq., having, when subscribing his name, also added that of his friend, the winner. We may add that the investment of 5s. has been well employed in securing to one of the Order so lasting a memorial of Masonic gatherings in the West."

An appeal has been issued to the brethren of the Masonic lodges in Plymouth, Devonport, and Shrewsbury, asking them to aid a committee formed for the purpose of presenting a lasting testimonial to Bro. Rogers, P.M. and P.Z. of Lodge Friendship, as a mark of their appreciation of Masonic zeal and talent.

THE ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

We last week directed the attention of the brethren to the case of Mrs. ELIZABETH PIPER, who, in her 77th year, now appeals for the eighth time to be elected on the funds of this institution, and now have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the following votes:—

Lodge No. 1208.....	4
Bayntz Bro. E.....	4
Cooke M.....	4
Gaball J, H.....	4
Glegg, James.....	12
Morris.....	4
Sargeant, W.....	8
Warren, H. G.....	36
Warren, Mrs.....	8
	84

We also have in hand the male annuitant proxies of Lodge 1208; Bros. Capt. Creaton, Gaball, Morris, and Warren, to exchange for Widows proxies to aid Mrs. Piper.

BRETHREN, remember the EIGHTH APPLICATION. LET IT BE THE LAST.

Proxies will be thankfully received by Bro. Henry G. Warren, at the Office of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, or at 6, Red Lion-square, London, W.C.

Every 5s. subscribed will buy four votes.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Quarterly Court of the Governors of this school was held at the Freemasons Tavern, on Thursday, Bro. Udall, V.P. P.G.D. presiding,

The minutes of the last general meeting, and the special meeting held on the 20th January (containing resolutions approving of giving one admission of a child to the school for a sum of 120 guineas, and a life nomination for 750 guineas,) were confirmed.

It was ordered that the bills of the last quarter, amounting to £667 1s. 11d., on the general account; and £140 5s. 8d. on the building account be paid.

The following annual subscribers were elected members of the General Committee:—Bros. Arliss, H.M.; Baker, B.; Barringer, Wm.; Baker, S.; Bone, Geo.; Bent, J.; Diggins, E.; Dyer, J.; Emmens, J.; Farmer, D. R.; Goff, W. H.; Harvey, W. C.; Hewlett, A. H.; Hurst, W.; Leveau, A. A.; Levy, Alex.; Marks, J. P. Jun.; Marzetti, A.; Monnery, J.W.; Moore, W. F.; Mason, R. B.; Pratt, A.; Partridge, W. H.; Sowden, H.; Spooner, E.; Stanborough, J.; Steel, A. W.; Thompson, H. J.; Thompson, W. J.; Young, A. D.

Bro. B. B. Cabbell, was re-elected Treasurer.

The election of five children for admission to the school, out of a list of twelve candidates, was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Elizabeth Hope Banks, London.....	3581
Alice Edith Isborn, West Ham, Essex.....	3063
Agnes Maria Feast, London.....	1849
Caroline Florence Fabian, Leighton Buzzard.....	1815
Catherine Robinson Thompson, Ripon, Yorkshire....	1700

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Emily Redgrave, Norwich.....	1467
Emily Roe, Thrapston, Northamptonshire.....	738
Julia Caroline Morris, Isle of Wight.....	571
Phœbus A. R. Hardeastle, Hull.....	502
Emma Browning, Deptford.....	198
Anne Aldridge, London.....	113
Mary Ann Hodgson, London.....	44

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and Scrutineers closed the proceedings.

METROPOLITAN.

WESTMINSTER AND KEYSTONE LODGE (No. 10).—The annual festival of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., when Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, P.M. of the Apollo University Lodge (No. 460), and P. Prov. G. W. of Oxfordshire, was installed as W.M. for the year ensuing. The officers appointed for the next year are, Bros. C. Temples Depree, P.M.; W. W. Beach, M.P., P.M., S.W.; Geo. Brudenell Druce, J.W.; Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, C. Ch., Chap.; Col. Brutton, C.B., P. Prov. G.M. for Bengal, Treas.; Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., Prov. G.M. for Kent, Sec.; Fredk. Binckes, P.M., Assist. Treas. and Sec.; R. J. Spiers, P.G.S.B. Sen. M.C.; Arundel Rogers, S.D.; A. Fulke Greville, J.D.; Fred. Dawson, P.M., Org.; Hugh Hanly, I.G.; John Udall, P.M. and P.G.D., and R. Biddulph Martin, Stewards; W. Rice, Tyler. The candidates for the different degrees not being in attendance, and no further business offering, the brethren adjourned to a banquet of a most *recherché* character. The visitors were Bros. Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., P.D. Prov. G.M., Worcestershire; W. Williams, P.M. No. 11; Geo. Cary; and L'Estrange, of No. 460; a large number of those invited having written to express their regret at their inability, from various causes, to be present.

PROVINCIAL.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Pomfret Lodge* (No. 483).—The usual meeting of this lodge was held on the 3rd inst., under the presidency of Bro. James Bearn, the W.M. The minutes of the Lodge and the Lodge of Emergency having been read and confirmed, the W.M. then vacated the chair in favour of Bro. W.M. Flewitt, P.M., who passed Bro. the Rev. George Phillips from the First to the Second Degree. The ceremony having been concluded, Bro. George Cattel took the chair, and initiated Mr. Thomas Kendall Scotthorn and Mr. George Mitchell into the mysteries of the Craft. The W.M. having resumed the chair, the lodge was closed in due form.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BATH.—*Royal Cumberland Lodge* (No. 48).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Corridor, Bath, on Thursday, April 3rd. The chair was taken by Bro. T. B. Moutrie, the Immediate P.M., in the absence of the W.M., Bro. Ruddock, through indisposition. There was a good attendance of members and visitors upon this occasion to witness the ceremony of raising, which was most ably performed by the acting W.M., well supported by his officers. At the conclusion of the ceremony a vote of thanks to Bro. Moutrie, for the admirable manner in which he had performed the duties of the evening, was carried by acclamation. A proposition for initiation having been received, and other business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed with prayer and harmony. [We understand that a warrant has been granted to some members of this old lodge, for a new lodge called the Royal Albert Edward, to be held at Keynsham, mid-way between Bath and Bristol, and that Bro. T. B. Moutrie is to be the first W. Master. The consecration is expected to take place in June, when a large attendance of brethren is looked for.]

SCOTLAND.

AYR KILWINNING (No. 124).—There was a most interesting meeting of this lodge on Monday, 7th inst. In addition to the usual sprinkling of visiting brethren from "Mother Kilwinning" and the sister lodges in town, No. 124 had the pleasure of receiving a deputation from St. Mungo, Mauchline (No. 179), composed of Bros. Dr. Fowlds; Roderick Mathieson, of H.M.'s Inland Revenue; and James Taylor, Factor on the Barskimming Estates. It says much for these brethren that they should thus have run out the depth of their cable-tows to the length of some 10,000 fathoms, for the purpose of enabling them to sound the depth of Masonic lore said to be possessed, and in action, and in healthful operation, by the *bona fide* workers in the lodge Ayr Kilwinning. The work and lectures in all the three degrees were, on this occasion, beautifully and impressively exemplified by Past Master George Gooch, Bro. Salford, Instructor of Musketry in the 76th Regiment, being the candidate upon whom the third degree was conferred. Deputy Master Andrew McGaan having reduced the lodge and "called off," a slight refreshment was partaken of, the brethren afterwards adjourning to Bro. John Park's, of the Prince of Wales, where intercourse with the Mauchline brethren was prolonged by the holding of a parlour *conversazione*, the president being Bro. D. Murray Lyon, of Mother Kilwinning. Bros. Dr. Fowlds, Taylor, and Mathieson, severally addressed the meeting. The Doctor stated that the special object of his coming to Ayr that afternoon was to witness the working of the Lodge No. 124, and to institute a comparison between it and that obtaining in his own lodge. He was highly gratified with what he had seen, and with the kind reception his colleagues and he had experienced at the hands of the Ayr brethren. In reality there was no essential difference between the Ayr and the Mauchline mode of working, but one thing which had attracted the attention and elicited the admiration of himself and those accompanying him, was the nicety with which every part of the ceremony of the evening had been dove-tailed into the other. On his return home he (Dr. Fowlds) hoped, with the aid of his brethren, to present such specimens of the grapes of Eschool as would tend to animate the sons of

St. Mungo to put forth renewed exertions in the cultivation of that vine whose juice would yet contribute to the healing of the nations. Bro. Mathieson spoke hopefully of the good results likely to flow from the light which had been shed upon their soul through the medium of the symbolisms which had that evening been so successfully illustrated in their presence. He regretted to confess that the venerable St. Mungo was at present in a sort of comatose state, but taking encouragement from what appeared to be attainable with an ordinary amount of industry and perseverance in the management of a lodge, he would now devote his best energies to the revivification of his mother lodge, and the placing of her in the high position to which her association with the contemporaries of Robert Burns justly entitled her. Bro. Taylor begged to endorse all that had been uttered by Bros. Fowlds and Mathieson; so much pleased was he with his visit to Ayr that he would embrace the very first opportunity of again returning. Allusion had been made by the chairman to the number of non-commissioned officers of the 76th Regiment who had recently joined Ayr Kilwinning; these brethren, although natives of merry England, would, he doubted not, appreciate the beauties of the county, rendered classic by the gifted pen of the Ayrshire ploughman. He would therefore cordially invite his military brothers to pay him a visit before they left Ayrshire, when he would conduct them to the various places of interest at and around the farm and Mossiel, so well known to all readers of the biography of Burns, and as a diversity of colour was agreeable to the eye, he (Bro. Taylor) begged to extend the invitation to the chairman of their present meeting, and to as many civilians as might choose to accompany him; all would be heartily welcome to share the hospitality of his humble roof, and all of them might spend together very profitably, a day in the open fields, visiting the many landmarks of the Poet's sojourn on the great level of time, and in admiring the works of the G.A.O.T.U., as displayed in "mountain, flood, and field." Bro. Sergeant Holton, on the part of the military, and the Chairman, on the part of the civilians, having accepted Bro. Taylor's kind and courteous invitation, Saturday, the 19th inst., was fixed upon for Ayr Kilwinning's excursion to Mauchline and Mossiel. Bros. Good, Park, McGaan, Glass, Love, and others, having taken part in the chat of the evening, and the respected "host" of the Prince having generously refreshed the brethren with a cup of claret, and which was partaken of by the strangers as their "stirrup-cup," who, mounting nag, were soon lost to their companions in the darkness of midnight, *en route* homewards, the brethren dispersed.

INDIA.

SINGAPORE.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE.

A meeting of the District Grand Lodge of the Eastern Archipelago was held on the 29th November, for the annual election of officers, and the following was the result:—J. C. Smith, D. Prov. G.M.; R. Taylor, Prov. G.S.W. and Reg.; H. P. Simson, Prov. G.J.W.; W. C. Hamay, Prov. G. Treas.; S. J. G. Jellicoe, Prov. G. Sec.; R. B. Read, Prov. G.S.D.; C. G. McClelland, Prov. G.J.D.; E. Walker, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; F. von Hartwig, Prov. G.S.B.; C. Dunlop, Prov. G. Purst; W. Stuart, Prov. G. Tyler.

No other business of importance was brought before the meeting.

The P.G.M., the R. W. Bro. W. H. Read, delivered a very admirable address on the duties and responsibilities of Masters and officers of Lodges, and concluded by congratulating the brethren that the Masonic Hall had been secured for the Craft by the spirited assistance of the brethren who had subscribed for the shares, which had lately been in danger of being bought up for the purpose of placing the property in other hands and converting their noble temple into a club-house; and he trusted that the energy and zeal then displayed would be followed up by a careful economy in the management of the expenses of the lodges, so that they might be enabled gradually to redeem all the shares now on the hands of private brethren, and thus make the hall and the ground in which it stands the public and permanent property of the Craft.

The following work was reported in the lodges at this station during the past year:—

	Joining Members.	Initiations.	Passings.	Raisings.
Zetland in the East, 748.	4	12	11	14
Fidelity, 1042	6	5	3	3

On the 27th December, the installation of the Master of Lodge Zetland in the East, No. 748, took place. The ceremony was conducted by the R. W. Bro. Read, P.G.M., in his customary and able style. There were 33 brethren present; the officers and members of Lodge Fidelity, No. 1042, had been especially invited, as there is great cordiality and goodwill between the two lodges. After the ceremony, the brethren sat down to a banquet, at which the usual public and private Masonic toasts were given, and heartily responded to. The brethren separated at 11 P.M., happy to meet, sorry to part, and happy to meet again.

The following are the officers of No. 748 for the ensuing year:—

W. Bro. R. B. Read	Master.
„ H. P. Simson	Past Master.
„ F. von Hartwig	Senior Warden.
„ S. J. G. Jellicoe	Junior Warden.
„ F. R. Kendall	Treasurer.
„ C. Dunlop	Secretary.
„ J. P. Niven	Senior Deacon.
„ J. Huxtable	Junior Deacon.
„ W. Stuart	I. G. and Steward.
„ P. R. Lazar	Tyler.

LAHORE.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

The brethren at Lahore met to celebrate the anniversary of St. John's Day, at sunrise, on the 27th December.

Bros. S. Banness and W. Marshall were raised to the 3rd Degree. There was no installation, as W. Bro. Ball had been re-elected for 1862. The Worshipful Master was proclaimed from the E., W., and S.; after which he appointed his officers as follows:—

Senior Warden, W. W. Boddam; Junior Warden, J. G. Forbes; Senior Deacon, T. Jones; Junior Deacon, R. T. Greetham; Inner Guard, G. Hutchinson; Steward, W. Claxton. Bros. L. Asquith as Treasurer, and W. Claxton as Tyler, had been elected previously.

St. John's Box was, as usual, passed round, and a sum of nearly Rs. 300 was collected.

At 9 A.M., the brethren were called off from labour to refreshment, to meet again at 11 o'clock,—when, headed by the Anarkullee Band, they proceeded (under dispensation) in Craft costume to St. James' Church. The brethren in procession numbered about 40; among them were His Highness the Rajah of Kupoorhulla, Sirdar Bikrama Sing, and Past Masters H. J. Wahab, Gordon, and Hopper.

The sermon at church was preached by the Rev. Mr. Sloggett, who selected for his text from v. 24 of the 22nd chapter of St. Matthew—"What think ye of Christ?" The latter part of the reverend gentleman's discourse was particularly directed to the Masonic portion of the congregation. He said that it had been represented to him that Freemasons, in their working, used prayers in which the name of Christ was omitted; that he hoped and believed this was not the case, as such an omission was equivalent to a denial of our Saviour; that the majority of the Freemasons of Lahore were men with whom he was proud to associate; that their deeds of charity were not confined to their own Craft, but were extended to all needing relief; but he considered that, when a body of men solemnly offered up prayer, it could only be properly done in the name of Jesus Christ.

[Upon this the *Indian Freemason's Friend* says:—The sermon was preached with the reverend gentleman's well-known eloquence, and appeared to excite deep attention. The impression on the minds of the non-masonic portion of the congregation must have been that Masons exclude the name of Christ from their prayers, such exclusion being anti-christian, and that therefore all Masons are anti-christians. It is a pity the reverend gentleman did not, before writing his sermon, have an opportunity of perusing the excellent article in the July No. of the *Indian Freemason's Friend* on "Masonic Prayers." If this did not satisfy him that Masons are justified in not adopting the name of Christ in their prayers, it would have taught him the nature of those prayers, and he could then have framed his discourse as his duty as a clergyman might prompt him. As

the matter now stands, those non-masons who heard the sermon must be prejudiced against Freemasonry by the objections urged against it from the pulpit, for there can be no sufficient denial given by the Craft at Lahore that would have equal weight with the words of a minister of the Gospel. On application made by the brethren, the reverend gentleman had consented to the sermon being printed *in extenso* and there will, no doubt, be found many Masons able and willing to prove that the practices of Masons are not anti-christian.]

At the conclusion of the service, the usual donation of Rs. 100 was made by the Lodge to the charitable funds at the disposal of the reverend gentleman.

The Brethren, after leaving church, dispersed to their homes, and met again for labour at 5 A.M. The Lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 7 P.M., when the brethren adjourned to the banquet. Upwards of sixty gentlemen sat down, and among them several non-masonic guests. The arrangements reflected the greatest credit on the stewards, Bros. Chapman, Crommelin, Asquith, and Claxton, who had been unremitting in their exertions; and it must have been as gratifying to them as it was to those who were fortunate enough to partake of the good cheer, to know that their labours proved eminently successful and were duly appreciated. The Anarkullee Police Corps Band was in attendance, and played several popular airs.

CALCUTTA.—*Lodge Industry and Perseverance*.—At a meeting of this lodge on the 3rd January, Bros. J. H. De Salis, A. H. Ledic, and John Wm. Brown, were elected honorary members by acclamation. Bro. De Salis was Master of the lodge in 1857 and 1858, after which he went to England, and was succeeded by Bro. John Brown. Bro. Ledic has been a member of the lodge ever since he has been in Calcutta, nigh a score of years. Bro. John Wm. Brown was invited to become a subscribing member of the lodge towards the close of 1856. In 1857 and 1858 he served as Secretary. In 1859, being then Master of Lodge St. John, he also presided in Lodge Industry and Perseverance, when his namesake, Bro. John Brown, the Master, was in delicate health, and also when he proceeded on business to Moulmein. In 1860, he worked the lodge in the absence of the Master, Bro. E. J. Lindsay, who had proceeded to England. In 1861 he relieved the Master, Bro. Jno. Martin, by aiding him in conferring the degrees.

CALCUTTA.—*Lodge St. John*.—At a meeting of this lodge held on the 10th January, Bro. Jno. Wm. Brown being in the chair, Bro. the Hon. Capt. J. H. Fraser, of Lodge Stability (No. 1137), of Gonda, in Oude, was elected a member; and Bro. Lumsden, of the Dum Dum Lodge, St. Luke (No. 1150), and Bro. Pittar, of Lodge St. Mark (No. 102), of Glasgow, Barrister-at-law, were proposed for election as members. A monthly allowance was granted to the widow of the late Bro. L., formerly of Madras, and afterwards of Bombay. An interesting letter addressed to R. W. Bro. Brown, by W. Bro. Wilmer, (American Consul and merchant), the immediate Past Master, was read in open lodge. It was dated 18th November, from on board the steamer *Africa*, on her passage from America to Liverpool. Bro. Wilmer was quite restored to health, and intended returning to Calcutta after passing a few months in England. He has sent his affectionate greeting to his brethren in the far East.

INDIAN MASONIC MEMS.

(From the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*.)

The Rajah of Kupoorhulla and his brother, Bikrama Sing, who are now in Calcutta, will be received in Lodge Star in the East (No. 80), on the 12th February.

The brethren at Monghyr, we hear, have expressed a desire to establish a lodge at that station.

We are happy to learn that the profits of Bro. Sandeman's Masonic Almanac, after the payment of all expenses for printing, postage, &c., amount to Rs. 227, of which Rs. 180 has been paid into the Fund of Benevolence, and Rs. 47 is outstanding.

Since the issue of our last number, we observe in a general order, dated Peshawur, the 23rd January, that Bro. E. K. O. Gilbert has been appointed to the Presidency.

R. W. Bro. Col. Hogge, *C.B.*, was one of the passengers on board the last steamer, the *Nemesis*.

Bro. H. C. Cutcliffe has been elected Master of Lodge Hope, at Meernt; but as he is obliged to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for 18 months, W. Bro. Foster, has taken charge of the lodge. Bro. Cutcliffe hopes to be installed in Calcutta.

Owing to the exertions, chiefly, we believe, of W. Bro. J. H. Linton, Master of Lodge Courage with Humanity, Chapter Holy Zion has now a prospect of being worked efficiently. M. E. Comp. J. M. Harris has consented to fill the office of First Principal, and to make the two other Principals (Companions Hamilton and Linton) perfect in their lectures.

A brother writes from Kussowlie:—"It may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Magazine to learn that a Past Masters' jewel was presented to W. Bro. Thrall, (on his departure to Europe) by the brethren of Lodge Triune Brotherhood (No. 984.) The jewel was very handsomely designed by Messrs. Allan and Hayes, Calcutta. The following is a description of it:—Centre gold emblems of a P.M., surrounded by five stars in silver, to represent the five p. of f.; gold buckle and holder; centre gold clasp, with the following inscription on the reverse:—

"Presented to W. Bro. Thomas Thrall (on his departure to Europe) by the brethren of Lodge Triune Brotherhood (No. 984), held at Kussowlie, in the Himalayas, East Indies, as a token of their sincere fraternal regard."

AMERICA.

NEW YORK.

GREENWICH LODGE (No. 467).—On Monday, March 13th, in accordance with previous arrangements, Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, presented its worthy and estimable P.M. W. Bro. John A. Loefferts, with a valuable ex-venerable's jewel set with diamonds. The services on the occasion were public, a large number of ladies—wives, daughters, and sweethearts being present—and redounded much to the credit of that respectable lodge. The music was excellent, the addresses by distinguished Masons present, highly interesting and instructive, and the presentation speech by W. Bro. Bonneville, Master of the Lodge, in exceedingly good taste. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the brethren present, accompanied by the fairer portion of creation partook of refreshments of the choicest kind, and passed an hour or so in the most agreeable social converse.

GRAND CHAPTER OF RHODE ISLAND.—The M.E. Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Rhode Island held its Annual Convocation in Masons' Hall, on Wednesday, 12th March. But little business was transacted. The following officers were elected and installed:—M.E. Lyman Klapp, of Providence, G. High Priest; R.E. Nathan H. Gould, of Newport, D. G. High Priest; R.E. Jabez W. Wilmarth, of Pawtucket, Grand King; R.E. John F. Driscoll, of Warren, G. Scribe; R.E. Gardner T. Swarts, of Providence, G. Treas.; E. Samuel B. Swan, of Providence, G. Sec.; E. and Rev. George M. Carpenter, of Providence, G. Chap.; E. George A. French, of Pawtucket, G. Lecturer; E. James H. Armington, of Providence, G. Marshal; Comp. Ebenezer B. White, of Providence, G. Tyler. The installation services were conducted by M.E. Ariel Ballou, P.G.H.P., who delivered an eloquent address on the occasion.

LODGE OF PERFECTION IN BROOKLYN.—On Tuesday March 14th, "Shekinah" Lodge of Perfection (No. 4), under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council 33° for the United States, &c., was organized in Brooklyn, by the election of the following Ill. brethren as officers:—John B. Harris, T. P. G. M.; Daniel T. Walden (D.D.G.M. for the 3rd Masonic District,) D.G.M.; Arther Boyce, D.G.H. Priest of the Grand Chapter, G.S.W.; R. W. Dockson, G.J.W.; E. J. Spink, G. Orator; F. D. Morris, G.M. of Cers.; E. A. Hodgson, G.C. of Guard; G. B. Flanders, G. Sec.; G.K. of S.; James Bliss, G. Treas.;—Stacey, G. Expert; G. F. Bailey, G. Hos. Brother; Ira Young, G. Sentinel.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—THE GRAND RECORDER.—In consequence of the death of Sir Knight Samuel G. Risk, of New Orleans, who at the last Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, was elected Grand Recorder, the Grand Master, Sir Knight Benjamin B. French, has, by virtue of the power vested in him by his exalted office, appointed Sir Knight John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to fill the vacancy thus created. The letter of appointment reads as follows:—



IN HOC SIGNO VINCES.

Benjamin Brown French, Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States of America.

To all the Sir Knights of the Valiant and Maganimous Order of the Temple, Greeting:

Know ye, That in consequence of a vacancy in the office of

Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States, I do, by the power in me specially vested by the Grand Encampment, hereby appoint our trusty and well-beloved Sir Knight and Frater, John D. Caldwell, of the City of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, Grand Recorder of the said Grand Encampment, having full confidence in his integrity, honour, ability, and good judgment to perform the duties of said office.

To have and to hold the same until the Grand Encampment in Triennial meeting assembled shall elect his successor, and such successor be installed.

Given under my hand and seal, at the City of Washington, this twenty-first day of January, Anno Domini, 1862, (U. S.) Anno Ordinis 744. B. B. FRENCH.

We congratulate the Templars of America on this excellent appointment. It is intimated that should it be found impossible to hold the Triennial Conclave at Memphis next September, a Special Conclave will be earlier called; to determine where the regular assembly shall be held. If the contingency arises due notice will be given.

ROYAL ARCH. °

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—Cabbell Chapter (No. 1109).—This chapter held its convocation on Thursday, April 3rd, at the Assembly-rooms, St. Stephens, Comp. Henry John Mason, M.E.Z., assisted by Comps. B. C. Lamb, H., and W. R. Redgrave, J. The chapter being opened in ancient form, the minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed, after which a Grand Conclave of Installed Principals was formed. The M.E.Z. of the Chapter, Comp. H. J. Mason, with Comps. Lamb and Redgrave as H. and J., then proceeded to install Comp. A. F. Morgan as H., and Comp. H. P. L'Estrange as J., for the ensuing year. That being over, the chapter was closed, and re-opened at 8 o'clock for the purpose of exalting Bros. A. F. Day, John Hotblack, D. Brown, of Social Lodge (No. 110), and John Suggett, Cabbell Lodge (No. 1109). There were twenty-seven companions present, including the Hon. F. Walpole, who was appointed, and accepted the office of Assist. Soj. of the Chapter. Before the chapter was closed, it was proposed by Comp. Walpole, and seconded by Comp. G. E. Simpson, that a vote of thanks be forwarded to the Grand Provincial Superintendent, Comp. B. B. Cabbell, for his kind and benevolent feeling in presenting the chapter with a donation of £10 10s. for the Boys' School, giving the First P. of the chapter, for the time being, four votes. The chapter was then closed in solemn prayer by the Rev. Comp. Hodson, Prov. G. Chap. The companions afterwards retired to the banquetting-room, and partook of an excellent supper, supplied by Comp. Woods, and spent a joyous evening.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL held their quarterly meeting at their Grand East, Ludgate Street, London, on Tuesday, April 8th. There were present the M.P. Sov., G. Com., Dr. H. B. Leeson, the Ill., Bros. C. J. Vigne, H. A. Bowyer, H. C. Vernon and Col. H. Clerk. A Grand Council of the Ill. Knights, K.H. 30° was held, presided over by the M.P. Sov. Grand Commander at which were present, besides the members of the Council, Bros. Hyde Pullen, Sec. General, Dr. R. N. Goolden and Phillips, 32°, also Dr. W. Jones, Dr. Keddell, Dr. Hinxman, and R. Costa 31°. Col. Goddard, Capts. King and Boyle, Bros. Coombs, Barlow, Shenier, How, Blenkin, Walmisley and others. There were fifteen candidates named for advancement to the thirtieth degree, and the following presenting themselves, were received into the degree; Bros. Henry James Sparkes, Edward Burrell, John Simonds, Thomas Willis Fleming, Matthew Cooke, Henry Blenkinsop, John Machon. The ceremony was conducted by the M. P. Sov. Grand Commander, Bro. Hyde Pullen, acting as Grand Marshal, and Bro. R. Costa as Master of Ceremonies. Some candidates were proposed for advancement at the next council and the business was concluded. The usual elegant banquet followed, at which about twenty brethren were present, presided over by the M.P. Bro. Dr. Leeson. The health of her Majesty having been given, and also that of the Prince of Wales, who, Bro. Leeson observed, had on a late occasion at Oxford, viewed with some interest the proceedings of the fraternity, and there was every reason to hope

that ere long the illustrious heir apparent would become a member of our order, Bro. Goolden rose to propose. "The Health of the Sov. G. Commander" who had done such great services to masonry. Year after year they saw that illustrious brother untiring in the promotion of the rite under which they were assembled; and who by his extensive learning and philosophical views aided in developing the mysteries of the institution; they could not but feel that under his guidance they must advance not only in Masonic knowledge, but also the principles of Masonry. He therefore called upon them to express their gratitude by a warm reception of the toast. Bro. Leeson in acknowledging the kind reception with which his name was year after received, could not but give expression of his gratitude for past favours and the support of his brethren. As he advanced in years he felt he could not long continue in the chair, and he therefore hoped that those who might succeed him would bring the same amount of energy to promote the spread of the rite. He had never contended, he said, for any particular degree, but what he had and did contend for, was that the ancient mysteries of Freemasonry were derived from the Egyptians, by them transmitted to the Jews, and thence through the secret society in the middle ages, and what was termed craft masonry, had no existence until the building of St. Paul's Cathedral. Mason, he asserted, was a Coptic word, meaning loving a brother, the same as the Greek Philadelphos, and the ancient brotherhood repudiated the notion of its being a fraternity of builders. He referred to authors of the earliest era of printing for proofs of his statements, and showed by quotations from the reformers of the 13th century, how these rites were preserved for the purpose of sustaining knowledge and learning against bigotry and superstition. He referred to the first establishment of the Grand Lodge of England in opposition to the ancient York Masons, his general argument being to advance the progress of Ancient Masonry as existing in the Ancient and Accepted Rite. He also noticed the success that had attended his labours in the establishment of a Supreme Council, and by its means obtaining a good understanding with the Freemasons in all parts of the world. Bro. LEESON, after a brief interval, then rose to propose the other members of the Supreme Council, and announced that by the resignation of Bro. Vigne he had been enabled to place in the position of Lieut. G. Com. one of most worthy members of the Order, Captain Bowyer, who by his kindness and courtesy had won the esteem and regard of all who knew him. He had the pleasure also to congratulate the order on the acceptance of office in the council of another worthy brother, Colonel Clerk. The toast was acknowledged by Bro. Bowyer who with some humility expressed his fear he should not be equal to the high demands upon his ability. The members of the 32nd and 31st degree who were present were greeted by thanks for their attendance, which toast was acknowledged by Bros. Goolden and Pullen, the latter observing that in undertaking the serious responsibility of the office of Secretary General, however pleased he might feel to be in any way instrumental to the further advance of these orders, he could not have surmounted the difficulties but for the support of the Supreme Council. The information and instruction he had received had smoothed his path. He hoped and trusted that so long as he might be allowed to hold that position, the brethren would kindly view his efforts and consider any errors to be those of the head and not the heart. "The Health of the newly advanced Brethren" was proposed to by Bro. Fleming (Prov. G. Master of the Isle of Wight) and after some few routine toasts the meeting broke up.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—*Cabell Encampment*.—This encampment held a meeting on Wednesday, April 2nd, at the Assembly Rooms, Norwich, under the command of the E.C., Hon. F. Walpole, who appointed and installed the following Sir Knights for the ensuing year. Sir Knight N. Micklethwait, 1st Capt.; H. L'Estrange, 2nd Capt.; G. E. Simpson, Prelate; Joseph Marshall, Reg.; Henry Underwood and Geo. W. Minns, 1st and 2nd Heralds; Alfred F. Morgan, Expert; H. J. Mason, Capt. of Lines; J. Parken, Org. The Eminent Commander ordered the next meeting of the Encampment to be held May 7th, for the reception of the standards, and to admit as Sir Knight of the Order, Capt. A. F. Day.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It is highly interesting to those who have occasion to visit the building in its present incomplete state to notice the progress of each day's work; to observe how slowly but surely order is being evolved out of confusion; and to note the evidences which everywhere exist of method and design in the midst of all the noise and bustle which meet one in every direction. In one spot, surrounded by unsightly packing cases, and rising out of a heap of shavings, a lovely statue stands on its pedestal, her head still bound with cloth and canvas to protect her from injury; in another part a sugar pan, large enough for a small inland lake, has been fixed in its position; rising over the tops of some heavy packages are seen the slender mast of the beautiful model of a line-of-battle ship—type of a class which, like the dodo and the unicorn, will soon be extinct, or be remembered only in connection with the names of our Nelsons and Rodneys; a monster bell, capacious enough for a small dinner party, stands close by; bronzes and metal work, and products of every branch of industry, are cropping up amid the weeds and waste round them, to give promise of the plentiful harvest which is to ripen by the first of May. The visitor who is permitted at the present time to visit the south-east portion of the building, where the great metal workers of the country vie with each other—where the steel goods and light cutlery of Sheffield, the brass and lacquer wares of Birmingham, the saddlery iron of Walsall, the locks and keys of Wolverhampton, the chain cables of Dudley, are represented in contiguous groups—will find a pleasant surprise in the courts in which the mediæval workers in brass, iron, glass, ceramic ware, wood and tapestry, prove themselves worthy disciples of the lamented Pugin. Messrs. Hardman, Skidmore, and Hart are engaged in keen rivalry in the preparation of their courts. Mr. Hardman is far advanced with his work, Mr. Hart has called in the aid of Mr. Crace for the decorative part of the business, and Mr. Skidmore is erecting his charming cathedral screen of brass, iron, and mosaic work. Mr. Hardman's court is already sufficiently advanced to attract the notice of the visitor. It is a compartment 25 feet square beneath the gallery in the eastern transept. The ceiling is divided into square compartments by gold borderings. The ground is painted a rich blue, and decorated with golden stars. On the sides are "rubblings" from monumental brasses which have been designed and executed by Mr. Hardman since 1851. This is, in fact, a branch of art-industry which may be said to have revived within the last 10 years, and the exhibition of works of this class is therefore exceedingly appropriate to the present Exhibition, which is designed to show the progress made since the last Exhibition. On the right hand side of the court is the monumental brass of Dr. Monck, Bishop of Gloucester. Next to this is the "rubbing" from the brass of Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, one of the Indian heroes. He is represented in armour, after the fashion of the ancient memorials of this description, and many of our readers are probably aware of the discussion which has taken place as to the propriety of representing a modern hero in this style. The copy now exhibited will be examined, no doubt, with considerable interest. Next to Sir Robert Wilson is the very elaborate Crimean memorial erected in York Minster to the officers and men of the 19th Regiment who fell in the Crimea. There is great beauty in the design of this monumental brass, and it is perhaps one of the best specimens of this revived art which has been executed in this country. Another of the copies represents the Earl Beauchamp. The original was erected in Madresfield Church, where the earl filled the office of lord of the manor. There is also a very fine copy of the memorial to the Earl of Shrewsbury put up at Alton Church, in Stafford. On the left side of the court there is an elaborate memorial of the Kenmare family at Killarney, and next to it is the Earl of Lichfield, from Lichfield Castle; and adjoining that is the memorial of John Britton, the historian, from Salisbury Cathedral, and finally we have a very beautifully-designed memorial of Dr. Routh, the late President of Magdalen College, Oxford. At the back of the court there are ornamental scrolls, bearing the names of Albert Durer, Raphael, Bindino, Ferrugino, and other artists in the mediæval time, in metal work. In the centre are the royal arms—an honour which Mr. Hardman is well entitled to claim. That which will perhaps excite more general notice among the visitors is a beautiful statue of the Madonna and Child in the centre of the court. It is carved in British alabaster; and whether we regard the texture of the material, the beauty of the design, or the admirable finish of the workmanship, it cannot fail to be an object of great admiration. The figure represents Heavenly

Wisdom, the infant Christ being represented as expounding the Scriptures. The subject is conventionally treated, and the attitude and expression of the figures are thoroughly in keeping with the reverential feelings which the artists have sought to inspire. The Madonna wears upon her head a circlet of gold, and her drapery is bordered with the same material, which forms a pleasing and most agreeable relief to the delicate tints of the alabaster in which the figures are carved. On the lower part of the throne on which the Madonna is seated are carved a number of figures which illustrate Human Wisdom as contrasted with the heavenly wisdom which is taught by the Holy Infant. We first see Adam and Eve in innocence, in Paradise; the next group shows the temptation of Eve by the serpent: this is followed by the expulsion from Eden, the angel with the flaming sword guarding the gates of Paradise; and the life of labour and sorrow which follow the knowledge so dearly bought by tasting of the forbidden fruit is typified by the tilling of the ground, and tending the flocks by Cain and Abel, the children of our first parents. In a second series below these bas reliefs are represented the principal holy women mentioned in Scripture. The whole forms a most artistic and harmonious work, and affords most satisfactory evidence of the progress which during the last ten years has been made in what may be termed the ecclesiastical branches of industrial art.

As to the progress of the Exhibition, we have only to repeat that everything is going on in the most satisfactory manner. It has been estimated that over 5,000 persons were employed daily during the last week in different parts of the building in bringing the whole into something like order and regularity. It is a curious fact that even so late as yesterday applications were made for space to exhibit; and one individual, indignant at not receiving an allotment of space, has given vent to his feelings in the following letter, which, for his gratification and that of our readers, we print:—

"Sir,—As the Royal Commissioners have tantalised the whole world by holding out hopes leading to fame, and then discouraging many of the most deserving competitors, without assigning any just grounds for excluding their inventions, some of which are far more useful than others accepted, they cannot therefore feel surprised that indignation is felt at such treatment. I trust if any future exhibitions are got up that they will be established in France or some other country, where the most honour dwells, and not where it is most talked about; for without it justice is not to be attained. In England all favours are conferred by interest and caprice. In France rewards are gained by merit. The treatment of the operative classes in England savours much of slavery, because the private earnings of a slave, which sometimes amount to a few dollars, can be claimed by their master or mistress as a legal right. The working classes here are allured to give up or unfold their genius, which is laid open to the disposal of the rich man. Scripture tells us that it is easier for a camel to enter the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. I think this simile rather analogous to the case of the present Exhibition."

Perhaps the most extraordinary letters which the correspondence connected with the Exhibition has called forth are those relative to applications for employment. It may prevent a vast amount of disappointment if we state that there is really no prospect of employment in the capacity of clerks, check-takers, or other such occupations at the exhibition. More than 20,000 letters upon this subject have already been received. Mr. Morrish, who has one-half of the refreshment department, has received upwards of 3000 applications from young women wishing to be engaged as waitresses. It is sad to think of the many refusals which must necessarily be made even in this branch of the Exhibition. Many hundreds of the persons who have applied for employment have unexceptionable testimonials. The style in which many of the applications are written, and the eulogistic character of the recommendations, are in many instances perfect models of the kind. One gentleman writes in favour of one "whose character is his only plea." He is a married man with a family of five children: his wife is the mistress of a national school, with a salary of £40 a year; and this, equal to 15s. 4½d. per week, including a domestic servant, is all that they have to live upon! The husband, for whom employment is sought, is described as "remarkably active, shrewd, and diligent in his work; of gentle, kind, and amiable manners: very humble, patient, and self-denying; and, above all, he is perfectly upright, blameless, truthful, honest, sincere and straightforward. He will not wish to be employed for gain on Sundays in any measure. He was never intoxicated

for he never drinks ale, wine, beer, spirits, nor does he smoke at all. He is not a man of much education, but can read well and write tolerable, and keep accounts in a simple way. He does not know any language but English. He is perfectly trustworthy, and his word may be depended on as fully as an oath. He is well versed in the usual modes of the low and vulgar, by which they attempt to deceive, and can quickly detect any tendency to artifice or deception. The clergyman who was over him here writes that his character is lovely and his life blameless. His whole family is conducted on the highest principles of obedience and duty; his very servant is faultless in her conduct. He is a conscientious member of the Church of England, pretty well acquainted with her doctrines, and he ever seeks to act and live as a true Christian should do. He is not the person who would selfishly limit his hands or mind just exactly to what he engaged to do, and no more; but he has a large and generous mind, willing to do all he can to meet the wishes of those who are over him, so far as he is able. He is capable of great exertion, can walk many miles a day, and is of a very contented spirit. But he feels much when such as are over him suddenly oppress him, and treat him with uncalled-for unkindness."

With such a recommendation as this there can scarcely be a doubt that the wishes of the applicant will be fully realised. So perfect a specimen of humanity would prove attractive, even as an exhibition in the building, and would prove a fitting companion to that model man whom the commissioners some months since wished to obtain as general manager of the undertaking. We fear to enumerate the many virtues and high qualities which were required, lest we should not do justice to the list, which fortunately found a happy representative in the person of Col. Shadwell. The call of military duties called that gentleman to Canada during the excitement on the Trent affair, and his duties of manager have since been, and will in future be performed by Mr. Sandford, the secretary to the Commissioners.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second *fiête* of the season at this society's gardens on Wednesday would have been a success had the weather been favourable; but the rain which fell in the morning and the threatening aspect of the sky during the afternoon kept hundreds away, and diminished the company to those who are prepared to admire floral beauties under any circumstances. Their perseverance was, however, well repaid, for rarely have we witnessed finer specimens of azaleas than were exhibited under the arcades of the gardens. The competition between the nurserymen and amateurs in the culture of this genus of plant appears, if we may judge from the variety and beauty of the specimens exhibited, to have been severe. It would indeed have been difficult for the uncritical to choose between the productions of the two; yet on the whole, perfection has been more nearly attained by the former than by the latter. Although ostensibly an azalea show, the society had provided for its visitors a very fine display of rhododendrons, not equalling perhaps the azaleas in their beauties as specimens, but still worthy of attention. Exhibitors were, however, more successful in cinerarias and auriculas, of which several kinds were for the first time exhibited. The auriculas more than any plants exhibited, gave evidence of the care bestowed upon their culture.

PUZZLED WHICH TO CHOOSE.—A picture, vividly embodying an illustration of this old saying, excited great notice at one of our recent exhibitions;—but we doubt whether the saying could be more forcibly made manifest, than when visiting the establishments of some of our fashionable London tradespeople, particularly of those where the excellencies of English workmanship unite with the elegancies of Continental taste. At such an establishment, for example, as that of Messrs. T. A. Simpson and Co., 154, Regent-street, where, "ever changing and ever new," the senses are really at first confused at the multiplicity and novelty of articles displayed to the astonished gaze. In Ladies' dressing cases, of every choice description of fancy wood, and of every variety of ornamental construction; in French clocks of elegant design and correctness of time; indeed, in every variety of jewellery, the intending purchaser will truly for a time be "puzzled which to choose." The safest plan in such a case would be to indicate the nature of the article required. The probity of the establishment, and the matured judgement of Messrs. Simpson in consulting the wishes and tastes of their customers, have invariably tended to ensure an approval of the articles there selected for those "puzzled which to choose."

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The season of 1862 opened last evening with the performance of Rossini's "Giuglielmo Tell," before a crowded and brilliant audience. The cast is precisely the same as when the opera was given last season. It is therefore needless now to enter into detailed criticism. All the principal artists were in excellent voice, and played and sang with a vigour and effect thoroughly worthy of their fame. Signor Tamberlik was as nobly impassioned, M. Faure as impressively heroic, and Madame Miolan Carvalho as graceful and sympathetic as ever, and the execution of the music by each merited the highest praise. Madame Rudersdorff, Herr Formes, and Signor and Madame Tagliafico displayed their accustomed excellence, and the band and the choruses were perfection. In a word, the opera was rendered in a style which would induce us to enhance, rather than to qualify, the hearty commendations bestowed upon its performance last season. All the resources of scenic effect have been liberally drawn upon in placing it before the public; there has never been seen upon the stage anything more exquisitely picturesque than Mr. William Beverley's scene for the second act, or anything more excitingly dramatic than the meeting of the conspirators at its close, which the practised skill of Mr. A. Harris has fashioned into a moving tableau replete with animation, and superlily impressive in its climax. Mr. Gye has done most wisely in inaugurating his new campaign by reviving one of the pleasantest reminiscences of last season, which at the same time affords the most abundant evidence of his managerial enterprise, the perfection of his taste, and the richness of the facilities at his command for the representation of great lyric works in a manner altogether faultless. All the old favourites received a cordial welcome on their entrance, and upon Mr. Costa was bestowed an especially enthusiastic greeting.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Out of evil sometimes cometh good. Accordingly we find that out of the persecutions of so-called entertainments at some of the music halls in which two persons were engaged by the theatrical managers, such popular entertainers of the public as Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have been enabled to extract a hint which has not been thrown away. Seeing that their duologues and triologues, we suppose we must say since this gifted couple were joined by Mr. John Parry, were likely to be attacked by the theatrical managers—as no doubt they would have been after the decision of the magistrates on the Canterbury "Enchanted Hash"—they at once obtained a theatrical licence from the Lord Chamberlain, under which they have since successfully proceeded with their popular "Card Basket," and the "Rival Musicians," both good in their way, and introducing a great variety of characters, but wanting in the one desideratum, a sustained plot. With their license, however, it was seen they could proceed a step further, and on Monday was produced as neat a little drama as was ever placed before an audience under the title of "The Family Legend," written by Mr. Tom Taylor, in which he transports the audience in imagination from the busy streets of London to the most romantic regions of North Wales, and affords to the actors an opportunity of displaying their talents in a series of new characters, chiefly Cambrian, to which they do full justice. Thus Mrs. German Reed comes out first as Miss Grace Price, "a Welsh nightingale, with a good many airs of other people, and no end of graces of her own;" subsequently appears as Miss Mountjoye, an aspiring young lady, who has a mania for scaling mountains; and finally assumes the character of a peasant girl with a huge hat and an unpronounceable name, who goes about recounting mysterious legends, and singing wild snatches of mountain melodies. Mrs. German Reed's nationality, however, is not restricted to West Britain. In this play, as in most others in which she performs, she proves herself a citizen of the world, and her impersonation of Babbette, an old French nurse, who is perpetually reverting in memory to the days of her youth and to the pranks and gambols in which she then indulged, is one of the artist's best efforts. Pilkington, a pompous British butler, whose dignity is constantly at war with his duty, finds an amusing representative in Mr. German Reed, who soon passes into a variety of other characters, the most remarkable being Barney Maguire, an Irish boatman, who, as a matter of course, is eternally making "bulls;" and Frank Price, an erratic genius,

who has been round the world in search of strange adventures, and who has an alarming propensity to walk in his sleep. Mr. John Parry shares his comic individuality among three personages—Colonel Price, a half-pay officer with a *penchant* for the fine arts; Mr. Willoughby Warble, a moon-struck poet, who talks outrageous nonsense; and Pry-did Ap (something which cannot be spelt), a blind Welsh harper, well skilled in the minstrelsy of his native land. There is a "sensation scene," in which the chief person is a sheeted ghost, who roams about at night with a fire-shovel in his hand; and in this scene Mr. German Reed achieves a transformation of character with such celerity of motion as completely to take the audience by surprise. The dialogue is smart and amusing, and the music has been exceedingly well chosen. There are also three new songs by Mr. German Reed, of each of which we can conscientiously speak with warm praise. Of Mrs. German Reed's impersonations, the best was decidedly Babbette, which was perfectly marvellous in its reality; but she was also very excellent as Miss Mountjoye, and all her other characters were well done. Mr. German Reed shone especially as Pilkington, but was also excellent as Mr. Fermenty Fussell, and his other characters. A finer piece of acting than the Mr. Willoughby Warble of Mr. John Parry it has rarely been our good fortune to witness. It was in every respect a masterpiece, and elicited shouts of laughter and applause. Some very pretty scenery has been painted for this entertainment by Messrs. Grieve and Telbin. The views of Llanberris Lake and Snowdon, sunset—of the Tower of Dolbarden and Llanberris Lake after a snow-storm—and of Dinas-y-coed early in the morning, with the mountains all covered with snow, are scenic pictures as brilliant and beautiful as any that even the pencils of these gifted artists have produced. If the "Family Legend" does not have a long and distinguished run, we shall be much disappointed, for we know of no entertainment which more richly deserves it.

MRS. MACREADY'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mrs. Macready, a lady of whom report speaks highly as a gifted elocutionist, has been giving a series of readings, or rather recitations, from some of our best authors, at Willis's Rooms, with, we hear, good effect; but we have as yet been unable to avail ourselves of an opportunity of being present, as, though we have been favoured with invitations, in consequence of their being forwarded on the day the entertainment is to take place, they rarely reach the Editor's hands until the morning after.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A decision was arrived at on Tuesday last by the Committee of the House of Commons sitting on the Railway Bills of Group 1, which is likely to exercise a most beneficial effect on the future prospects of the Crystal Palace. The Chatham and Dover Railway Company have this session promoted a line starting from the junction of their Metropolitan and Victoria lines at Brixton, and proceeding through Peckham, Forest Hill, and Sydenham, up to the road front of the Crystal Palace, and the Committee declared, that, subject to the Brighton Company constructing a portion of the line, over which the other Company is to have ample running powers, the Bill should pass.

This important measure will give access to the Palace on a sufficiently high level to avoid the inconvenience caused by the present numerous stairs, and as the new station—which is intended to be placed in Dulwich Wood, immediately opposite the Palace—will have platforms of nearly 1,000 feet in length, with several wide covered lateral approaches to the level of the lower floor of the building, it is obvious great public convenience will result from the passing of this additional means of access to the Palace.

As this new line will also open up the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway by the intended bridge at Blackfriars, the Northern railways, the Metropolitan stations in Farringdon-street and in the New-road, will thus be in direct communication with the Palace.

The chain of communication with the North London Railway by Kensington and Wandsworth is also fast approaching completion, and thus it is evident that, ere long, the great *desideratum* of ready and convenient railway access to the Crystal Palace will be attained.

At the present moment considerable works are being carried out at the Palace. The floors of the building in the tropical and southern ends have been replaced with brick walls and piers round each flower-bed in place of the original wooden supports. A new wide triple staircase has been erected, leading

from the great transept to the basement, so that the crowds assembled at the Palace on days when the great fountains are played, and other popular occasions, may escape from the building to the gardens, and *vice versa*, without the pressure and inconvenience so often complained of. The enormous roof over the Great Handel Orchestra is being rapidly proceeded with for the great musical celebration to be held during the coming season. Competent acoustical authorities predict with certainty that while the volume of sound will be enormously increased, the quality and clearness of the music will be still more greatly improved. The demand for seats for the coming Festival being already considerably in excess of the Festivals of 1857 and 1859, contracts have been entered into for many thousands of cane-bottomed chairs for reserved seats and other places. A limited number of Half-Guinea Tickets for the Festival will be issued on the 23rd of April.

The Exhibitors' department has received, and is daily receiving, very extensive additions. The carriage department has been considerably enlarged, notwithstanding which it is difficult to accommodate all who apply for space. Great exertions are being made to have the Palace as fresh and as pleasing in appearance as possible by the opening of the International Exhibition, that foreigners and provincial visitors may have the opportunity of contrasting it not alone with the present International Exhibition, but with its predecessor in Hyde Park, in 1851. Those who attended the 1851 Exhibition may be well reminded at this time that the present Crystal Palace received vast additions when it was re-erected at Sydenham. In the 1851 building the naves were flat-roofed, in place of being arched from end to end, and were considerably less lofty than they now are.

The great transept is also nearly as large again as the transept of the 1851 Exhibition; an additional story was also added to the garden front of the Palace, and this, coupled with the magnificent site upon which the Palace is placed, overlooking some of the most varied and beautiful English scenery, gives it advantages of the highest order, and must tend to make it the great place of popular resort for the millions drawn to London by the International Exhibition.

Great care and preparation are being bestowed on the gardens within and without the Palace. Hanging baskets by the score have been suspended along each side of the nave; the flower-beds and walks on the terraces are being renovated and prepared for the season with the greatest activity. The brilliant display of flowers in the upper gardens last year was the theme of such general eulogium, that all concerned are more than usually anxious that their reputation shall be fully maintained during the coming season.

The Directors, having in view the anticipated great influx of visitors during the next six months, have decided upon issuing only one class of season tickets, viz., at One Guinea each—a liberality which will doubtless be attended by its full reward. They will be shortly ready for issue.

The first great day of the season will be on Good Friday, when Sims Reeves, Madame Rudersdorf, and other vocalists, will appear in a concert of sacred music. To afford full opportunity for visitors arriving and departing, the doors of the Palace will be opened at Nine o'clock, and the Palace be lighted up in the evening. As on Good Friday last year 50,912 persons visited the Palace, when Sims Reeves also appeared, a great day may be anticipated.

On Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Blondin—who is engaged by the Lord Mayor for a juvenile entertainment in the Egyptian Hall on the following evening—will go through a series of his high rope and low rope performances. For the latter purpose the handsome stage used for the Christmas Festivities, will be made available. Blondin, who is bound down by engagement to appear nowhere else in London than at the Crystal Palace, will give a few performances during the Exhibition season, and thus strangers to the Metropolis will have the opportunity for witnessing his unrivalled exhibitions.

Weimer, says a letter from that place, does not forget that she has merited the surname of the "Athens of Germany." The artistical riches which that city contains are, from the want of sufficient and suitable space, divided and dispersed in a manner which is very prejudicial to them. A bill will, therefore, it is expected, be presented by the Government to the Diet, demanding a grant of 60,000 crowns for the construction of a museum. The adoption of this measure is considered as so certain that Dr. Schuchard is already spoken of as the future director of this national establishment.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Florentine journals are filled with enthusiastic accounts of the *début* of a new *prima donna*, in the Theatre Delle Pergola of Florence. The new soprano is Signora Giovanna Stella, a lady 21 years of age, and endowed, according to the journals of Florence, with singular attractions of face and figure. The journals are unanimous in predicting a splendid career for the young singer. Signora Stella is described by one of the journals as having an exquisite voice of the true soprano quality, of a tone at once peculiarly sweet and powerful, a style perfectly trained in the best schools, and a dramatic power which bespeaks the genuine artist.

Herr Ernst's many friends (and never had musician warmer ones) will be glad to hear that late accounts from the South of France speak of his health as in some small degree amended, so as to enable him, without discomfort, to proceed with compositions in hand. Of these we hope to hear something more definite ere long.

Mr. F. C. Burnand's extravaganza of "Fair Rosamond," will be the Easter novelty at the Olympic.

Mr. H. J. Byron is engaged in preparing a new entertainment for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews.

The Easter pieces at the Theatre Royal, New Adelphi, will be, "The Vampire" (a revival) and "The Cricket on the Hearth" (a reconstruction), both by Mr. Boucicault.

At the Princess's, a five-act drama, from the joint pens of M. Fechter and Mr. Edmund Yates, called, "The Golden Dagger," will be produced on Easter Monday.

Mr. W. Brough, the author of "Perseus and Andromeda," has a fairy extravaganza in preparation at St. James's, for Easter.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the younger branches of the Royal Family continue at Osborne.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 3rd inst., the Duke of Somerset, in reply to a question from Lord Hardwicke, stated that in the course of the present year we should have ten armour-cased ships afloat, while that number would be increased next year by five or six.—On Friday Lord Normanby reverted to the alleged military proclamation issued in Southern Italy, but was met with the rejoinder from Earl Russell that, while there was reason to believe that the documents referred to had been drawn up without authority, it was absurd to attempt to make Her Majesty's Ministers responsible for the acts, or alleged acts, of the Italian government. In reply to a question from Earl Stanhope, Lord Granville stated that the re-"revised code" would be laid on the table before the House adjourned for the Easter recess. Lord Kinnaid called attention to the increased severity of the Russian rule in Poland, referring more particularly to the torture alleged to have been employed for the purpose of extorting evidence from M. A. Zamoyiski. Lord Russell said the rumoured torture of M. Zamoyiski was denied by the Russian authorities, and he declined to go into the general question of the state of Poland. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe believed that friendly representations might be made to the Russian government with good effect.—On Monday Lord Clarendon, as president of the Public Schools Commission, stated, in reply to a question from Lord Campbell, that while it would be undesirable to make military drill compulsory in the public schools, the Commissioners would give the subject careful consideration. Four of the batch of titles-to-land bills, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, and three other Law Lords, passed through committee; and three other measures—the Industrial Schools Act (1861) Amendment Bill, the Whipping Bill, and the Pier and Harbour Act Amendment Bill were advanced a stage.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 3rd, Mr. Gladstone made his financial statement. He stated that the actual expenditure for the past year was £70,838,000, and the revenue £69,674,479, showing a deficit of about £1,160,000. Taking things as they stand at present, the right hon. gentleman estimated that the revenue for next year would produce £70,190,000, the estimated expenditure being £70,040,000. This would leave him in possession of a surplus of £150,000; but he proposes a commutation of the hop duty, which would involve a loss of £15,000, and a reduction of the duty on playing cards from 1s. to 3d. per pack. He further proposed to apply to

foreign bonds and loans of all descriptions the charge of one-eighth per cent.; to provide a supplemental license for permitting publicans to supply commodities to persons at fairs and other public gatherings; to alter the present system of brewers' licenses; to issue licenses for private brewing, and to modify the alcoholic test of wines.—On Friday, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald elicited from Mr. Layard a statement on the subject of the allied intervention in Mexico. The hon. gentleman stated that with the exception of a small body of marines, the British forces had been withdrawn, and it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to take any part in the proposed expedition into the interior. He added that although the Government did not altogether approve all the articles of the convention agreed upon by the Allied Commissioners and the Mexican authorities, the convention generally had met their approbation. Mr. Denman raised a discussion on the Polish question, in the course of which Lord Palmerston expressed his sympathy with the Poles, and strongly censured the severities practised on that people by the Russian authorities. He had, however, confidence in the humane character of the Emperor, and he advised the Poles to wait with patience and abstain from premature demonstrations. He added that this was a question in which the Government could not hope to interfere with any useful result. Mr. Bernal Osborne then submitted his resolution, declaring it to be expedient to suspend the construction of the proposed forts at Spithead until the value of iron-roofed gunboats shall have been considered. The motion, which was seconded by Sir Morton Peto, gave rise to an interesting debate on the question of armour-cased ships *v.* fortifications, in the course of which Lord Palmerston announced the intention of the Government to agree to the motion, and said that already the Secretary-at-War had instructed the Defence Commission to re-examine the question of the utility of permanent forts as compared with floating defences alone, or in combination with floating defences, and to make a report thereon. That report would probably be in the hands of the House in the course of a very short time, and the whole subject would be taken into consideration after the recess.—On Monday a long and somewhat lively debate took place on the financial propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The ball was opened by Mr. Disraeli, who criticised Mr. Gladstone's magnificent management of the national purse with great severity. The repeal of the paper duty last year he considered a fatal mistake, and he deplored the present financial position of the country, which was, he said, the price paid for that measure and the commercial treaty with France. He taunted the Chancellor of the Exchequer with providing the ways and means for an expenditure which he had so strongly denounced, remarking that formerly the right hon. gentleman was in the habit of lecturing on political morality, and pointing the finger of scorn at the unfortunate wights on the other side of the House; but they now saw the end of political morality. Mr. Gladstone, after explaining, in reply to some remarks from Mr. Bass, that it was proposed to modify the scale of brewers' licences originally decided upon, proceeded to deal with Mr. Disraeli's address. The member for Bucks, he said, had told them some things true and some things new; but, unfortunately, what was true was not new, and what was not new was not true. He then vindicated at considerable length the financial policy of the Government, and the commercial legislation of the past twenty years. The debate was kept up with spirit on both sides for some time; and at length the House went into Committee of Ways and Means.—On Tuesday, Mr. W. Ewart obtained a Select Committee to consider the practicability of a simple and uniform system of weights and measures; Mr. Whalley gave notice of his annual motion on the Maynooth Grant; and the report on Ways and Means was brought up and agreed to.—On Wednesday, Mr. Bouverie moved the second reading of the Clergy Relief Bill—a measure which proposes to exempt clergymen who secede from the Church of England from the disabilities under which they now labour. The hon. gentleman, in an able speech, showed that the existing state of the law was not only grossly unjust to individuals, but that such an alteration as he proposed would be beneficial to the Church itself. Sir W. Heathcote, while arguing against the principle of the bill, said he was unwilling to agree to a select committee. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. M. Milnes and Lord Stanley supported, and Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Newdegate opposed the bill. Sir G. Grey, on the part of the Government, admitted that a change in the law was necessary, but objected

to some of the details of the bill. He thought that a clergyman who had disgraced himself and the Church by personal misconduct should not be permitted to withdraw from ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the easy manner which would become possible under the clauses of the bill in their present shape. Ultimately, on the motion of Mr. Bouverie, the bill was referred to a select committee.—The Metropolis Local Management Acts Bill passed through committee, and progress was made with several measures of less importance.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The returns of the Registrar General for the past week, and also for the three months of the year, have been published. In both returns the results are favourable. The number of deaths for the week is 42 less than the corrected average would give, being 1299 against 1341, while the last quarter was less fatal to life than the corresponding quarters either of 1860 or 1861. The fever cases are high; but the diseases affecting the respiratory organs were less fatal than in many former winters. This may partly be accounted for by the fact that the temperature of the atmosphere was milder than it has been for several years past. The births for the last week were 2095 against an average of 1854.—It has been determined to afford the working classes, and indeed the people generally throughout Her Majesty's dominions, an opportunity of contributing to the fund for the erection of a national memorial of the late Prince Consort. The sums hitherto received have been mainly contributed by the wealthier classes, and it is rightly felt that if the memorial is meant to assume the character of a national tribute, measures must be adopted with the view of affording our humbler fellow subjects an opportunity of assisting in the work of rearing a monument "on a scale of sufficient grandeur." Steps are being taken to give effect to this proposal, and it is probable that the co-operation of the ladies will be specially invited by the Council of the Society of Arts.—We regret to announce the death of Sir James Clark Ross, the celebrated Arctic navigator, and nephew of the discoverer of Boothia. Sir James Ross discovered and planted the British flag on the north magnetic pole, and afterwards sailing into the antarctic circle he reached within 160 miles of the south magnetic pole, being the highest latitude attained by any voyager. He died a rear admiral, and held honours from several scientific societies.—Captain Brown, registrar general of seamen, who has done so much to promote the naval reserve movement, has been created a Companion of the Bath. A similar distinction has been conferred upon Mr. Watts, the chief constructor of the navy.—The Metropolitan or Underground Railway has at length been so far completed that it may be said there is a continuous communication between Victoria-street, Farringdon-street, and the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, embracing a junction between the London and North-Western and the Great Northern on its way. A party of gentlemen interested in the line went through this portion on Saturday, now walking, now drawn by horse power, and now by the locomotive. There was but one opinion among the visitors as to the convenience of the railway and the completeness of the work. It is expected that the line will be ready for working in the month of June, when there will be one continuous communication formed between the lines on the north side of London and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, so that a traveller may proceed from the extreme north to the extreme south of the line without changing his carriage.—The last of the controversy that has been so long continued as to the usefulness of Mr. Train's street tramways may be said to have been decided on Saturday, when, after a two days' trial, the jury found a verdict to the effect that the tramway was a nuisance, but some points of law were reserved. Several witnesses were called to prove the inconvenience the tramway caused, and the counsel for Mr. Train and the Lambeth Vestry offered to call witnesses on the other side who would testify to the advantages they derived from it; but Chief Justice Erle, who tried the case, intimated the evidence of 19 witnesses who did not experience the nuisance would not outweigh the testimony of one who did.—Another ship, direct from Charleston, with a cargo of cotton, tobacco, and resin, has arrived at Liverpool. The Captain reports that when he left Charleston, several other vessels were about to follow his example, and run the blockade.—A curious will case was tried at the Kingston Assizes on Saturday. A grandson was also heir-at-law of a person who owned a public-house and some land at Primley; but about a month after his father's death a will was found, leaving it to the testator's other children. There was at first some doubt as to its genuineness, though that was not in the end insisted upon. But

in the course of the evidence it appeared that the two witnesses to the will did not sign it in each other's presence. The deed was therefore declared to be invalid, and the property went to the grandson.—An action was brought against the *Morning Post* at the Surrey Assizes. It may be remembered that a few months ago one of our magistrates was called to decide between two young ladies as to the ownership of a dog. The *Post* inserted a humorous comment on the affair, which one of the ladies, Miss Waldron, chose to construe into a libel. The jury held it to be, if a libel at all, one of the mildest type, and assessed the damage done to the young lady's character at one farthing.—At the Central Criminal Court, among other business, Abraham Emden, clerk, has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for embezzlement, and in relation to Henry Kernan, who pleaded guilty of a similar offence, sentence was deferred.—The five persons charged with having in their possession certain forged plates, with intent to defraud the Imperial Bank of Russia, were tried and found guilty. Sentence was deferred until some other trials growing out of the same offence have taken place.—The inquest in the Hendon tragedy has terminated. The young man Lawrence, who first shot the girl Cox and then wounded himself, assigned as a reason that she was pregnant by another person. A *post mortem* examination was made, when it was found that the poor girl was suffering from dropsy, giving to her person an appearance that might have excited the prisoner's jealousy, but for which there was no other foundation. The jury returned a verdict against Lawrence of Wilful Murder, through jealousy, and the coroner committed him for trial.—An important prosecution for keeping public-houses open on Sunday, or rather for supplying refreshment to persons who allege that they are *bonâ fide* travellers, has been conducted at the Clerkenwell Police-court. The evidence in each case mainly rested on two police-spies dressed in plain clothes, at once to entrap the publicans into a breach of the law and to "detect" them in it. The defendants in each case were fined, with costs.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—It continues to be rumoured in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon, deterred by the unpopularity of the proposed augmentations of the taxes on salt and sugar, has resolved that the proposal shall be withdrawn from the Legislative Body, and that M. Fould shall make good the consequent deficiency of receipts by such savings and expedients as he can devise. The credence given to the rumour has been increased by the announcement in Friday's *Monteur* that a further reduction of 32,000 men and 2200 horses is about to be made in the strength of the army in active service.—The Pope held a Consistory in Rome on the 8th inst., at which he nominated sixteen bishops, and among them those who are to occupy the vacant sees in France. His Holiness also demanded the opinion of the Cardinals on the canonisation of the martyrs of Japan. We likewise learn from Rome that the Neapolitan General Clary has been ordered to confine his residence to Civita Vecchia, where he will be under the surveillance of the French military authorities. This measure is stated to have been ordered in consequence of his co-operating in reactionary movements.—A despatch from Turin states that the French garrison of the Pontifical territory has begun to take some effective measures for the suppression of the sorties of brigands from the Papal States into the Neapolitan provinces. The band of Chiavone, a noted brigand leader, has been dispersed by French soldiers, who likewise seized a convoy of provisions intended for the use of the Bourbonist brigands. At the same time Crocco, another leader of note, has been defeated by the Italian troops, which drove the fugitives towards the Roman frontiers.—The urgent desire of the Prussian people for a diminution of the heavy military expenditure has at length made some impression on the Government. The *Vossische Zeitung* published on Saturday a letter addressed by the Minister of Finance to the Minister of War, urging on him the necessity of reducing his military budget by two millions and a half of thalers, in order to allow of the removal of the present additional taxes, and to enable the Government to give assurances to that effect to the people before the elections take place.—A great outcry has been caused by the publication of the letter which is stated to have been surreptitiously obtained, and the printing office has been searched for the MS of course without success. Others affirm that if it was stolen it was purposely placed in the way of some one likely to make use of it. At all events the recommendation has been adopted, or, what is much the same thing, the King has appointed a

commission for considering its possibility. Further concessions to the liberal demands are also held out, to induce the electors to return members favourable to the Government. The whole budget for 1862 is promised to be laid before the chamber in greater detail than hitherto, and the items of the budget of 1863 are also to be submitted to it. Moreover, there are to be no new taxes, economy in the public expenditure is to obviate the necessity of an increased income tax, and reductions are to be effected in the taxes on the necessities of life—corn, rice, cattle, and meat.—The Russian Government, justly apprehensive of the stigma which would attach to it if the charge of putting to the torture the printer Zamoyksi remained uncontradicted, issued a commission of inquiry to investigate the matter. The commissioners thereupon summoned Zamoyksi before them, to whom he declared that since his arrest he had been kindly treated, and that not only had he been free from corporal punishment, but not a hand had been laid upon him. The charge is thus happily completely disproved, supposing of course that the truthfulness of the commissioners can be relied on.—Intelligence has been received in Berlin from Athens which represents the insurrection in Greece as rapidly extending itself. The insurgents, it is said, retain the wives and children of the inhabitants as hostages, which renders bombardment impossible. The prisons are said to be full. It is, however, extremely difficult to rely upon any of the scattered scraps of news which filter through Germany from Greece.—The Spanish Cabinet, has once more declared that "nothing will change its firm determination to abstain from any demonstration prejudicial to the independence of Mexico."

AMERICA.—The *Africa*, which left New York on the 25th ult., brings us accounts of fresh successes obtained by the Federal troops in North Carolina and Western Virginia. Part of General Burnside's expedition had advanced from Newbern to Beaufort, which was abandoned by the Confederates, who also blew up Fort Macon. The steamer *Nashville*, which was lying in Beaufort harbour, was said to have been burned by the Confederates, though another account asserts that she attempted to run the blockade, and was captured by the Federal cruisers. The Confederate General Jackson, having been misinformed that the Federal troops had retired from Winchester, advanced towards that place, and the consequence was a severe engagement between his forces and the corps of the Federal General Banks. The action resulted in the defeat of the Confederates, who lost several guns, some 250 prisoners, and 600 or 800 killed or wounded, while the Federal loss is represented not to have exceeded 400 men. In their retreat the Confederates were closely followed by the Federals, and the pursuit, which is said to have been most disastrous to the vanquished troops, still continued at the time of the latest accounts. The operations against Island "No. 10," in the Mississippi, had had no decisive results, Commodore Foote being seemingly unwilling to risk his iron-clad gunboats too near the Confederate batteries, and the mortar-boats having apparently been less effective than they were expected to be. But some of the Confederate guns had been silenced, and it was reported that a retreat had been begun by the Confederate troops. It was believed in Washington and New York that an attack must have been commenced on some of the works which defend the approaches to New Orleans, the Federal mortar fleet having sailed from Ship Island; and a rumour affirmed that Fort Pike had fallen into the hands of the Federals. A well-known anti-slavery orator, Mr. Wendell Phillips, had been mobbed at Cincinnati, in which city he had undertaken to deliver a lecture.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ERRATA.—Bro. Shuttleworth letter:—Page 238, lines 13, and 22, for "country" read "county" page 226, first column, line 10 from bottom, after "order" read "and," column 2 line 29 from bottom, for "Freemasons" read "Freemasonry" line 15, after christianity for a semicolon, insert a comma, line 16 after "human redemption," insert a semicolon; same line, for "noblest" read "noble and."

R. S.—Certainly not.

P. S.—You have no such power.

MULTUM.—We will inquire.

B. BOLTON.—We must respectfully decline this offer.

MUSICUS.—Bro. Laslen.