

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

MY STARS AND GARTERS.

We had hoped that, after the publication of Bro. Nicholson's letter last week, and the observations which we felt it our duty to make in explanation of the Laws of the Order as applying to the position in which that brother—of whom we are bound to say we have received the highest accounts regarding his honour and integrity—was placed, that we should have been spared from again alluding to the subject. We have, however, received so many letters this week respecting it, that, though we decline to publish, we cannot abstain from alluding to them. Bro. Best, P.M., declares he had no connection with "N.W.'s" original communication, and desires us to publish his disavowal; but surely Bro. Best does not expect us to run a muck through, not only the whole lodge, but the whole Order, in order to discover the author of the first notice of the irregularity. What has the Camden Lodge to boast of?—A brother was initiated in January, passed in February, and raised in March; forthwith resigned, and looked for honours elsewhere. We have a high respect for the Camden Lodge *per se*, and shall appear *in propria persona* at no distant date.

OUR MASONIC CONTEMPORARIES.

NO. V.—BRO. OLE BULL.

We do not usually select "two of a trade" to follow each other, but in preparing the life of Bro. Vincent Wallace we came on that of Bro. Ole Bull, and as they were both at the same time in America, and occasionally playing together, we felt that we could not do better than to present them in succession.

The name of Bro. Ole Bull is very familiar to John Bull, and to most people—for the brother who owns it has been a great traveller in all parts of the globe. He is, as our readers may be aware, a celebrated Norwegian violinist, and in 1861 was playing at the Crystal Palace, to the great delight of thousands of spectators and auditors. He has done what Paganini never did—discovered the art of playing all the four strings of the violin at once; besides, he has introduced the double, treble, and quadruple staccato, and founded a colony of imitators in the New World. He is, besides, a great politician, as well as the first to establish a National Theatre, in Bergen, Norway.

Some particulars concerning the remarkable Norwegian artist, Bro. Ole or Olaf Bull, who, in 1836, came hither to dazzle and animate us, like a conusca-tion from those "Northern lights," that often are so conspicuous in his own land, may not be unacceptable.

His advent to our shores was immediately preceded by a visit to that of our lively neighbours on the southern side of the Channel.

The following sketch—of which the earlier and most picturesque portion is chiefly derived from a French account, written by a medical professor and musical amateur at Lyons—will furnish some idea of the powers and peculiarities of this individual.

It chanced, on a certain day, during the time when the cholera was ravaging the French capital, that one of the numerous diligences which were then wont to make their return-journey in an almost empty state, deposited in the yard of the coach-office a young Northern traveller, who came, after the example of so many others, to seek his fortune in Paris.

Scarcely arrived at his twentieth year, he had quitted his family, his studies, and Norway, the land of his home, to give himself wholly up to a passion which had held sway within him from infancy. The object of this pervading passion was music and the violin. Deeply seated, active, and irresistible, the bias had seized him when he quitted his cradle, and had never ceased from its hold upon him. At six years old he would repeat, on a little common fiddle bought at a fair, all the airs which he had heard sung around him, or played in the streets; and two years afterwards he had astonished a society of professional men, by playing at sight the first violin part in a quartet of Pleyel's, though he had never taken a lesson in music, but had found out his way entirely alone.

Destined afterwards by his family to the ecclesiastical life, and constrained to the studies which it imposed, he had still kept his thoughts fixed on his beloved violin, which was his friend, his companion—the central object of his attachment. At the instance of his father, the study of the law became subsequently his unwilling pursuit; and, at length, these struggles ended in his yielding to the impulse of his love for the violin, and banishing himself from Norway, in order to devote all his days to the cultivation of music.

In the midst of a mourning city—a mere atom of the region of a world—what is to become of the young artist? His imagination is rich, but his purse is meagre: his whole resource lies in his violin; and yet he has faith in it, even to the extent of looking to fortune and renown through its means. Friendless and patronless, he comes forward to be heard.

At any other moment, his talents must have forced public attention in his behalf; but in those days of desolation, when death was threatening every soul around, who could lend his ear to the charmer? The young artist is left alone in his misery; yet not quite alone, for his cherished violin remains like a friend to console him. The cup of bitterness was soon, however, to be completely filled. One day, in returning to his miserable apartment in an obscure lodging-house, he found that the trunk in which his last slender means were contained had disappeared. He turned his eyes to the spot where he had placed his violin—it was gone.

This climax of disaster was too much for the poor enthusiastic, who wandered about three days in the streets of Paris, a prey to want and despair, and then threw himself into the Seine. But the art which the young Norwegian was called to extend and embellish was not fated to sustain so deplorable a loss. The hand of some humane person rescued him from this situation.

His next encounter seemed like another special interposition of Providence; for he became the object of benevolent attention to a mother who had just lost her son through cholera, and who found in the young stranger so remarkable a resemblance to him, that she received him into her house, though possessed of only moderate means herself, and furnished relief to his necessities.

The cholera, in the meanwhile, ceased its ravages, and Paris resumed its habitual aspect.

Supplied with bread and an asylum, and soon afterwards with the loan of a violin, Bro. Ole Bull was again enabled to gratify his devotion to music. By degrees his name began to be heard, and he arrived at some small reputation. Thus encouraged, he ventured the experiment of a concert, and fortune smiled on him for the first time, for he gained 1200 francs, a large sum, considering the position in which he then was.

Possessed of this unexpected and almost un hoped for little fortune, he set out for Switzerland, and went thence into Italy. At Bologna, where his first great manifestation appears to have been made, he had tried vainly to obtain an introduction to the public, until accident accomplished what he had begun to despair of.

Full of painful emotion at the chilling repression which his simple, inartificial, unfriended endeavours had been fated to meet with, he one day sat down to compose something; and it was partly amidst a flow of obtrusive tears that his purpose was fulfilled. Taking up his instrument, he proceeded to try the effect of the ideas he had just called into life. At that moment it chanced that Madame Rossini was passing by the house in which his humble apartment was situated. The impression upon her was such that she spoke in emphatic terms upon it to the director of the Philharmonic Society, who was in a critical predicament, owing to some failure in a promise which had been made him by De Beriot and the Syren Malibran. Madame Rossini's piece of intelligence was a burst of light for the "manager in distress"—he had found his man. The artist was induced to play before the *dilettanti* of Bologna, and his success was complete.

At Lucca, Florence, Milan, Rome, and Venice, the impression he made was yet greater and more decisive. On each occasion he was called several times before the audience, and hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. At the Neapolitan Theatre, San Carlo, he was summoned back by the public no less than nine times, thrice after the performance of his first piece, and six times at the end of the second. It was a perfect *furor*.

Our Norwegian artist now revisited Paris, under happier auspices. Welcomed and introduced with eager kindness by the composer of *Robert le Diable*, he was several times listened to with delight on the stage of the opera, and obtained the greatest success that has been known since the displays made by Paganini.

Opinions were not agreed as to the extent to which Bro. Ole Bull was to be considered an imitator of Paganini.

It appears certain that the example of the latter first led him to attempt the more strange and remote difficulties of the instrument. It was during the time of his distressed condition that he found means to hear the great artist by actually selling his last shirt,

with the produce of which he joined the crowd in the saloon of the French Opera.

Every one around him, after the electrifying strains of the magical performer, was exclaiming that he had reached the furthest limits of what was possible on the violin.

Bro. Ole Bull (says the writer of the French account), after applauding like the rest, retired in thoughtful mood, having just caught the notion that something beyond this was yet possible; nor did the idea cease to occupy his mind, but gathered fresh strength during his rambles in Switzerland and Italy, until it impelled him, at Trieste, to abandon the old track, and resign himself to the dictates of his own genius.

In justice to Paganini, it must never be forgotten that he was the first who in modern days conceived the principle of its being possible to extract a variety of new effects from the versatile instrument that had been supposed to have surrendered all its secrets to the great antecedent masters; and that his practice lent marvellous illustrations to what he proceeded, under that impulse, to explain; nor does the supremacy of Paganini, in the "*nouveau genre*," for the reason previously touched upon in these pages, seem likely seriously shaken by any who seek the encounter of a comparison.

It may certainly be averred, however, that of all who have attempted to follow in the direction of the great Genoese genius, Bro. Ole Bull has been, owing to the fire and enthusiasm of his own temperament, decidedly the farthest removed from servility of imitation.

It speaks much for the originality of the Norwegian artist, that, in the early practice of his instrument, instead of a fostering excitement, he had to encounter the decided opposition of adverse views; and, instead of the open aid of a master, had only for his guide the secret impulses of his own mind.

On the whole, he must be acknowledged a man of fine genius, who forced his way through no common difficulties to a distinguished rank in the musical world, and who presents to the contemplation of the persevering student one of the most cheering of those examples which the history of human struggles in pursuit of some absorbing object is so useful to enforce. It must add not a little to our admiration of him to find that, in the mysteries of composition, he has discovered and shaped his own course.

The ingenuity of construction evident in the orchestral accompaniments to his pieces would suggest a methodical study of the harmonic art; yet it was said, on the contrary, that he was quite unacquainted with even the elementary rules of that art, and that it would have puzzled him to tell the conventional name of any one chord.

How then did he arrive at the power of striking music in parts? He opened a score, studied it, thought over it, made a relative examination of its parts after his own way, and then setting to work, as the result of this progress, became a composer himself. In the character of his compositions we may trace the effect of his unusual, and (it must be confessed), somewhat too self-dependent "*moyn de parvenir*." They are impulsive and striking, enriched with occasional passages of fine instrumentation, and touched with sweet visitations of melody—but they are deficient in coherence of structure, and in the comprehensiveness of a well-

ordered design. They may serve as fresh examples to illustrate the old maxim—that genius itself cannot neglect with safety that ordinary discipline which gives familiarity with the rules and methods of art.

The most surprising thing (amounting indeed to an enigma) in connection with Bro. Ole Bull's power of execution, was the very small amount of manual practice which he stated himself to have been in the habit of bestowing on the instrument, a thing quite at variance with all the received notions, as well as usage, on the subject. His labour was, it appears, in by far the greater part, that of the head; and a very limited application of the hands sufficed to "carry out" what he excogitated—to work out his purposes and "foregone conclusions." It sounds nobly as a proposition, that it is the "mind's eye," and not the blind gropings of practice, that should show the violinist the way to greatness, and give him the knowledge which is power; but, alas! common natures—nay, all that are not marvellously "uncommon"—find it necessary to draw to the utmost on both these resources, and cannot spare their hands from the neck of the instrument.

This comparatively trifling amount of musical cultivation, however, while it remains on a whole a "marvel and a mystery," may be accepted as a proof itself of how little trick (setting aside his extravagant quartet on one string) there is in Bro. Ole Bull's performance; for the successful display of tricks is essentially dependent on the most assiduous manipulation—the charlatanerie of the instrument being the triumph of the hand, as distinguished from that of the mind.

To particularise the various merits which belong to his execution would lead beyond the limit here proposed—else might his sweet and pure tone, his delicate harmonics, his frequent and winning duplicity of notes and shakes, his rapid and exact staccato, &c., be severally dwelt upon in terms of delight. We cannot forbear referring, however, to the "ravishing" of his consummate arpeggio, forming a finely regulated shower of notes, rich, round, and most distinct, although wrought out by such slight undulations of the bow as to leave in something like a puzzle our notions of cause and effect.

To suit the wide range of effects which his fancy sometimes dictated, it appears (another marvel) that he subjected his violin to some kind of alterative process, for which purpose he would open it (to use his own expression) like an oyster.

The manners and customs of this young artist, at the time when he was exciting attention in England, bore an impress of genius which it was impossible to mistake; and his occasional sallies of enthusiasm served to impart an increased interest to the abiding modesty which tempered and dignified his character.

In describing the state of his own mind, under the immediate domination of musical ideas, he pictured it under the forcible figure of heaven and hell, while he would speak of the object and intention of his playing as being to raise a curtain for the admission of those around him as participants in the mysteries open to himself. In his habits he is very temperate, wisely avoiding to wear out, by artificial excitements, the spontaneous ardours of his eminently vital temperament.

All the ordinary arts and intrigues by which it is so common, and is sometimes thought so necessary, for

men to seek professional advancement, seems completely alien to the nature of this child of the North. In person he is tall, with a spare but muscular figure, light hair, a pale countenance, and a quick, restless eye, which becomes extremely animated while in the act of playing.

When it is added that he entertains an invincible antipathy to cats, exhibiting unequivocal signs of distress whenever one of those sleek and sly animals was discovered in the social circle, we have furnished all the information we are able to give concerning a brother well entitled to commemoration.

Unfortunately, we cannot tell where Bro. Ole Bull was initiated; but that he is a Mason there is no doubt, as, during his visit to this country, he was frequently an honoured guest in several lodges, and delighted many of the brethren by his wonderful talents.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—NEW MATERIALS FOR THEIR LIVES.

SIR JOHN SOANE.—In one of the last conversations I had with the *Builder's* well-informed correspondent and friend, John Britton (to whom illustrated England owes so much), our talk turned to a subject not much to his liking—his old forgetful friend Sir John Soane. It arose, I remember (the subject was not of my seeking), from a discovery made by Sir Francis Chantrey, one of Soane's executors, and communicated, laughingly, to his "friend and assistant, Allan Cunningham," of an entry in the bank-book of Sir John Soane of a payment, to a well-known literary veteran, for what Soane considered "a good and acceptable service." The sum, if my memory does not fail me (and it is seldom wrong in matters connected with English literature and English art), was £500; and the service—the destruction, by "a well-known hand," of a portrait of Soane by Mr. MacIise. The portrait, hung in the rooms of the Literary Fund, was in no way a flattering likeness of the rich and able architect of the Bank of England, but one, to use Northcote's illustration, for "Lodge's Heads," a "Book of Beauty," or any future gallery of illustrious Englishmen. Soane thought, like Mrs. Oldfield, in Pope—

"One would not look quite horrid when one's dead,
And, Betty, give this cheek a little red;"

and with Queen Elizabeth as well, who, in her last years, never saw herself in a mirror, on canvas, panel, or coin that represented her truly. All this is written ramblingly, but still to the point. On this occasion, thus pleasantly brought to mind, Mr. Britton informed me that Soane, the son of a bricklayer, at Reading, in Berkshire, was born at Whitechurch, in Oxfordshire, and in the year 1755. If I remember rightly, he added, that he had gone to the expense of obtaining a baptismal certificate to that effect. My old friend Britton had, I suspect, some other motive than mere curiosity for obtaining the register of Soane's baptism. He got, however, the entry too late to annoy Soane, if such had been his intention; not like my clever and sarcastic friend the late Right Honourable John Wilson Croker, who, out of sweet revenge for Madame D'Arbly's refusal to aid him in his annotated Boswell, procured the entry of Madame Fanny's baptism, at

Lynn, and, by his skilful use of it in the *Quarterly*, threw a suspicion over the veracity of her printed "Memoirs," as I have heard Mr. Croker declare, with a sarcastic smile, and Madame D'Arblay complain of with a regretful voice and an ill-concealed tear.

I have mentioned Sir Francis Chantrey in connection with Sir John Soane; and this mention of a name (very dear to a Cunningham) recalls an amusing anecdote of the great sculptor, touching Soane's affairs. Chantrey was left one of the architect's executors, but threw up the office partly from ill health, partly from disgust. Soane was scarcely cold in his grave when Sir Francis received the following note in the beautiful handwriting of Mr. Thomas Hill, of James-street, Adelphi, dry-salter and bibliopole, the Paul Pry of Poole, and the Hull of Theodore Hook, whose rosy and inquisitive face flits before me as I write:—

To Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A.

My dear Sir Francis,—When last I saw dear Sir John Soane he said, in his usual kind manner, "My dear Mr. Hill, I have a book for you about my museum, but you must fetch it yourself. Come and taste my claret and take it away." Can you, as one of Sir John's executors, be the means of my obtaining this book?—I am, dear Sir Francis, yours very faithfully,
THOS. HILL.

To this Chantrey thus replied, drafting his reply on the hack of Hill's letter:—

To Thomas Hill, Esq.

My dear Sir,—I have resigned the Soane executorship, and therefore cannot get you the book or the claret. Will you dine with me on the 26th, at $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 6, and taste my claret?—Yours very truly,
F. CHANTREY.

Tom accepted, and was at the sculptor's table to a moment, ready for Chantrey's woodcocks (not the Holkham brace immortal in marble) and Chantrey's wines, always the best. My rosy friend, it is right to relate, had his usual banyan or Duke Humphry preparatory meal, one day preceding the Chantrey dinner—his custom always on turtle and turbot occasions.

Of the early life of the Bank of England architect very little is known; nor was Sir John, I have heard, willing to talk of his early days. That he was at Rome in his twenty-fourth year (1779), a portrait of him in his museum, painted by Hunneman, in that year and at Rome, is our only evidence. That what he saw was not lost upon him we have ample proof in his own works and in the large collections he left behind him.

Soane got his first footing within the charmed pale of the Royal Academy in November, 1795. He was then in his fortieth year, and West was president. Nor was his rise from the lower class so rapid as he could have wished. His signed diploma as an R.A., or one of "forty," is dated the 8th of April, 1802. Sir William Chambers was then dead.

Soane lies buried, not with Wren in St. Paul's, or Chambers in Westminster Abbey, but near to Flaxman, in the St. Pancras burying-ground of the parish (St. Giles) in which he lived and died. The handsome cenotaph which covers his remains holds those of his wife, who died in 1815, and of John, the elder of his two sons, who died in 1823, at the age of thirty-seven. George, his youngest son, took to literature, and was somewhat harshly, it is thought, disinherited by his father. I have seen, however, a letter written in 1824,

by the late Dr. Croly, the poet, to the son on the subject. The father was willing to forgive and to forget; Kitchener interposed, and the offer of the father was made to the son through Kitchener, and in these terms: "Let my son keep to any decided or regular pursuit for two years, and I will be reconciled to him." It is painful to think the terms were never carried out, and that the reconciliation never took place.

His looks are preserved to us by the hands of four of his contemporaries skilled in catching a likeness, and something more. Lawrence has refined upon his face with his customary delicacy; Owen has massed the features of the man of forty-eight with his usual breadth; Jackson has painted him when old and parsimonious, age-worn and anxious; Chantrey has caught him in all his moods—he is sagacious, querulous—thinking of Inigo and Wren, the Three per Cents., and the Belzoni Sarcophagus. The Chantrey bust bears the following inscription:—

JOHN SOANE, Esq., R.A.
Presented, as a Token of Respect, by
FRANCIS CHANTREY, Sculptor. 1830.

This was a complimentary return for the exquisite little gallery which the architect designed for the studio of the illustrious sculptor. Chantrey was not given to compliments of this kind. I can call to mind only one other instance,—the bust of Sir Walter Scott, undertaken at the instigation of my father, and presented to the great Unknown at the instigation of the same person. That Chantrey looked for more than an empty executorship from Soane was often hinted at the time, and not wholly without foundation.

And this reminds me (O! the pleasures of memory) of another anecdote. When (1829—1833) Allan Cunningham published his *Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, he made three dedications to his six volumes:—The Painters he "inscribed" to his friend, Sir David Wilkie; the Sculptors he "inscribed" to his friend and master, Sir Francis Chantrey; and at the instigation of Chantrey, he was, for the sake of uniformity, induced, somewhat unwillingly, to inscribe his volume of Architects to Soane, with whom he had no kind of personal acquaintance.

I have seen Soane's letter of thanks to the author; but the old dedication-fee, which Chantrey laughingly foretold the architect would give, from vanity, was never offered; and, I need hardly add, never for a moment expected by "honest Allan Cunningham."

The hereafter of Soane as an architect has not been fortunate. His corridor and other work in the old Houses of Parliament a famous fire destroyed; Barry paid no Burlington reverence to his Board of Trade, Whitehall; still more recently, Mr. Cockerell has altered his Bank of England; and only the other day his well-designed "State Paper Office" was levelled to the ground. Yet his name will live among architects for his wonderful skill of giving breadth of effect and beauty within narrow limits, and, rarer still, well-considered and seldom exceeded estimates.

The recent compulsory removal, by the costly machinery of an Act of Parliament, of the Hogarths from the Soane Museum to Fowke's Hall was an unwise proceeding. However desirable it may be to get together as many Hogarths as may be got, the wisdom

of stripping a bequest, and in such a season of sight-seeing, of much of its value, holds out little temptation to other would-be benefactors. With equal propriety Lords Westminster and Charlemont might have been compulsorily required to lend *their* Hogarths to the South Kensington caterers; or the Soane trustees may even now, on such a precedent, be called upon to send the Belzoni Soane Sarcophagus to the trustees of the British Museum: from Lincoln's-inn-fields to Bloomsbury is not very far. Happily, *how* to get the Sarcophagus out of Soane's house into the street, without pulling the house half down, is indeed a difficulty, and would form a fitting subject for a paper to be read at the next meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

THE QUEEN'S CROSS, NORTHAMPTON.*

It is pleasing to be able to record that, with the revival of Gothic architecture in our country, a great and manifest improvement has taken place with respect to memorials of the dead. Many are now to be found, not only chaste and appropriate in design, but Christian-like in character. This, I think, is especially true with reference to memorial windows, many of which are truly beautiful and expressive, and eminently calculated to improve the taste and, what is of far higher importance, to aid in the cultivation of the moral and religious feelings of the people. I might cite many examples of the former also, in proof of my opinion, but will content myself with one. What can be more beautiful, what more appropriate, than the exquisite monument by Mr. G. G. Scott, reared in the heart of that city, for ages renowned as the seat of learning and piety? I allude, of course, to the memorial of those great and noble men whose names have long since been added to the vast catalogue of that noble army of martyrs who now swell the chorus, "We praise Thee, O God." Be this, however, as it may, I think it cannot be disputed that the monument to which I have the honour of calling your attention to-day is one of the most chaste, graceful, elaborate, and, withal, beautifully appropriate specimens of memorials of the dead to be found in the United Kingdom, or any other part of the world. Its appropriate beauty as a work of art is rendered more sublimely beautiful from the recollection that it stands on the wayside hill, not only as a memorial of one who is no more, but, at the same time, a visible and tangible manifestation of conjugal affection.

It is not my business to indulge in the sentimental; neither have I the time, if I had the inclination, to give you the history of memorial crosses in general, or of the Queen's Cross in particular. The history of the latter has been ably written by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Mr. Britton, and others: and, as most of you, no doubt, are as well or better acquainted with these than myself, I shall refrain from attempting the historical, and confine myself to a description of a few particulars arising out of a discussion which took place on the occasion of the late visit of the British Archaeological Association to our town a few weeks ago.

In consequence of that discussion I have been induced, with the assistance of my sons and Mr. Irvine, the able clerk of the works at St. Sepulchre's, to make plans, elevations, and detail drawings of the Queen's Cross, from actual admeasurement. The plans and elevations are drawn to a scale of one inch to the foot, and most of the detail the full size of the original. I may perhaps be induced to publish these drawings; but, whether or

not, I intend to present copies of them to our Architectural Society if the committee will do me the honour of accepting them; and I shall do so with the fullest assurance that, being in possession of such a society, they will become a guarantee that in any future restoration of this beautiful memorial no deterioration will be allowed to occur, other than that which may already exist.

It will perhaps be as gratifying to most of those whom I have the honour to address as it is to myself, to learn that the several restorations of Queen's Cross have been carried out in a faithful and judicious manner. After the most careful examination, we have arrived at the conclusion that no material alteration of the general character of the structure, or of the detail connected therewith, has ever taken place. Indeed, so carefully, perfectly, and, upon the whole, so faithfully have the restorations been executed, that, had it not been for the varieties of stone used in the several restorations, it would have been difficult to ascertain precisely where some had been effected. Moreover, our examination has ascertained the fact that there is so much of every part of the original still remaining, that a structure exactly like the original might be made from these remnants. The drawings now before you, even of the most minute detail, have been made from portions of the original masonry.

With your permission, I will now proceed to the discussion to which I have referred, and which will form the basis of the residue of my remarks.

In consequence of the sweeping assertions of Mr. Roberts, the architect, on the occasion of the meeting of the Archaeological Association at Northampton, I was induced to address a letter to our local journals somewhat in opposition to these assertions, and I must confess that I was highly amused with Mr. Robert's reply. It was kind and gentlemanly, it is true; but, instead of meeting my observations by argument and facts, he says, "Fancy the outcry that would be made if our favourite Titians, Raffaelles, Hogarths, and Turners were to have each a few square feet cut out, and replaced with new canvass and copies of the original." No doubt there would be an outcry, and very properly so to; and I should be one of the first to join in the chorus; but there is no parallel in the illustration in the case before us. Who would be such a barbarian, I had almost said barbarian and idiot, as to cut out a few square feet either from a picture or statue, or even from a stone monument, for the sake of putting it in again? But I ask Mr. Roberts, that if he possessed a "real Titian, Raffaele, or Hogarth," and by accident, or by the effect of the ruthless hand of time, a rent or some other damage occurred to the picture, whether he would not hail with delight and satisfaction the artist who should, by great skill and judgment, restore the defect, while leaving the residue of the original untouched and unimpaired in all its original beauty and purity?

I am fond and proud of the glorious works of our forefathers in every department of art, and am prepared to venerate them; but I am free to confess that I am not so antiquated in my fondness, pride, and veneration, as to allow them to become defunct rather than lend a helping-hand towards their proper and legitimate preservation.

I have said that, in my opinion, the restorations at Queen's Cross have, upon the whole, been carefully and faithfully executed; and, with all due deference to Mr. Roberts, who says that no precedent could be found for one title of the last restorations carried out by Mr. Blore, I still maintain it.

One of the most extensive restorations, I apprehend, took place in the year 1713, in the reign of Queen Anne, as witness the Latin inscription upon a tablet placed upon the cross at that time, a translation of which is as follows:—"For the perpetual commemoration of conjugal affection the honourable assembly of magistrates or justices of the county of Northampton resolved to

* Paper read by Mr. E. F. Law, at the last meeting of the Northampton Architectural Society.

restore this monument to Queen Eleanor, nearly fallen into ruins by reason of age, in that most auspicious year, 1713, in which year Anne, the glory of her mighty Britain, the most powerful avenger of the oppressed, the arbitress of peace and war; after that Germany had been set free, Belgium made secure by garrisons, the French overthrown in more than ten battles, by her own and by the arms of her allies, made an end of conquering, and restored peace to Europe, after she had given it freedom." Now, I respectfully ask Mr. Roberts whether that was a period when anything half so chaste and beautiful as the forms and detail of our cross would have made their appearance if the workmen engaged in the restoration had not most carefully copied the sound parts of the original? I trow not: for, of all periods in the history of art, that was, perhaps, the most unlikely for anything half so beautiful and pure in Gothic art to have emanated from the brains of the architects or chisels of the masons. Again, on another tablet was an inscription of which the following is the translation:—"Again repaired and restored in the second year of King George the Third, and of our Lord 1762.—N. Baylis."

Now, I think Mr. Roberts will agree with me that this was a period equally unlikely with the former to have originated design and detail like that of Queen's Cross. Then, lastly, we come to the restorations executed under the joint superintendence of Mr. Blore, the architect, and of the late Northampton historian, George Baker, Esq., and Miss Baker; and, concerning these, I have no hesitation in saying, from personal knowledge, that the most judicious and sacred care was manifested in preserving every particle possible, and every peculiar feature of the detail of the original.

The opinion I have formed from the consideration of these facts, and the conclusion at which I have arrived, after the most careful examination, is this, that few structures have suffered less in purity and beauty from the various restorations to which they may have been subjected than has Eleanor's Cross at Northampton. I am confirmed in this opinion by Mr. Irvine, who kindly volunteered his valuable aid, and who has materially assisted me by his persevering diligence in making the survey we have now nearly concluded.

Again, in the discussion to which I refer, Mr. Roberts asserted that the tracery in the tympana of the arches of the lower story of the structure was an innovation, and that the depressed ogee member of this tracery was altogether a fabrication. Now, I venture to express an opinion that it can be proved to a demonstration that a great part of the tracery in question is truly original, and that the other parts are most faithful copies of the original. I believe this to be true not only of the tracery in general, but of that feature in particular, so thoroughly condemned by Mr. Roberts; viz., the depressed ogee member immediately above the shields, and forming the heads of the panels below. I believe this can be proved, not only by the peculiar character of the stone of the original structure, but by the jointing of the masonry,—an evidence, where it can be discovered, at once invaluable and conclusive. With respect to the depressed ogee member, of which Mr. Roberts complained as being inconsistent with the Geometrical period, I can only say that I can point to many similar introductions of it. In a window on the south side of the chancel of North Fleet Church, in Kent, we find this feature, and quite as depressed as in the instance before us. We find it also in the chancel east window of St. Mary's Stratford Church, Suffolk; in the Piscina, Fyfield, Berks, and in many other places too numerous to mention. One of the most difficult points to solve connected with the discussion in question is, that of the crowning member of the cornice of the lower stage of the structure. Mr. Roberts declared this cresting to be altogether an invention of Mr. Blore. Now, there is no difficulty in proving this statement to be incorrect, inasmuch as I have here prints, published by the Society of Antiquaries, in

which this member is proved to have existed long before Mr. Blore had anything to do with the cross. I am compelled, however, to confess that we have had great difficulty in determining whether this member is original or not. That greater part of it is comparatively modern I think there can be no question; but whether what is new was a copy of the original, is not so easily determined. There is certainly something so peculiar in the character of the panel-work, or tracery, found upon this member, that, from a mere cursory view of the subject, one might easily be led to the conclusion that it was altogether an innovation; but, on strict and close examination, we found that some of the quoins, or angle stones, of this member appear to be parts of the original; for they are not merely pieces put on or built into the face of the stone work, but actually go right under the buttresses which support the superstructure, and in such a manner that we can scarcely escape the conclusion that they must have formed part of the original structure. This is especially true with respect to the north-west angle. Then, if so, they must originally have been quite plain, or worked as they now are; for, if any other kind of tracery or panel work had been worked upon the face of them, surely we should find some traces of it; for almost of necessity it would show itself in some part or other, unless we suppose that the whole member was reduced and refaced; and one can scarcely believe that any men, at any time, would have imposed upon themselves the labour of such a work for no other apparent purpose than that of destruction. But there is positive evidence that it has not been so cut back, for the present face of the cresting is in the precise relative position with respect to the cornice below. It may be said, however, that this cresting, if entirely modern, might have been placed in its true relative position. I grant this; but with respect to the north-west angle, to which I have just referred, allow me to say that we found not only that it was in its true relative position, but constructed of the same kind of stone as the original structure; and has upon its face a portion, though small, of each of the peculiar features of this very peculiar cresting.

Another argument in support of the opinion that the member in question is part of the original is this, that a somewhat similar and peculiar ornamentation is found as the crowning member of the second story of the structure. Now, one can scarcely believe that any architect or workmen would have removed original work in two similar, but separate and distinct, parts of the same structure, to have replaced it with others; or that these particular parts should each have been so alike destroyed by the hands of time as to require restoration to the same extent, or to have involved complete renewal. Moreover, I find in the Cross at Waltham that the crowning member of the cornice of the first story of the structure is repeated in the other two stories; and, strange to say, that, although quite different from the corresponding members in the Northampton Cross; still, like it, it is somewhat inconsistent with the purity of the other parts of the structure; and yet I have never heard this disputed as being part of the original.

I quite agree with my friend, Sir Henry Dryden, when he says "a portion of stonework, like a sentence in a book, must be taken with the context; and that, in giving an opinion on architectural restorations, we should do well to look at joints as well as mouldings; in fact, joints," he says, "are much more valuable tell-tales than mouldings."

For want of attention to the principle of this suggestion, I conceive Mr. Roberts made a great mistake, not only with reference to the tracery which we have just been considering, but also in the remarks he made at St. Sepulchre's Church. He there stated his belief that the pillars on the south side of the nave, although square, with a simple chamfer, and very different in character from those of the north, were, nevertheless, of the same

date; and accounted for the massive solidity of their character, as compared with the north, by the supposition that they were originally built in the mass, as they now appear, but were intended to be worked into clustered columns, as those on the north, at some future period—a plan frequently adopted, as he said, by the masons of this day. I ventured to dissent from this opinion at the time, and founded my dissent upon the fact that the jointing of the masonry offered unmistakable proofs that no such intention existed; for if the masons had afterwards worked these piers into clustered columns, like those on the north, many pieces would necessarily have dropped out, and the whole mass would have been considerably injured, in consequence of the manner in which the stonework was jointed.

The jointing of stonework, then, it is evident, should always occupy a prominent position in the consideration of architectural restorations, and should be well considered by all who venture to give an opinion upon these subjects.

Another argument which Mr. Roberts advances in support of the opinion that the Cross at Northampton has been sadly tampered with, is the appearance of newness of some parts of the structure. Now, much of the newness to which he refers will be found on examination to be merely the effect of the use of the "drag," as it is called, during the execution of the restorations; and, although I regret very much the removal thereby of the quiet-toned tints of the lichens, yet I cannot admit that it affords any evidence of the destruction of any part of the original structure under consideration.

On examination of the sections of the mouldings before us, we cannot but be struck, I think, with the beauty and purity of their forms and character. Still there are indications of deterioration in one or two parts, but they are of such a nature that the eye of the uninitiated would scarcely detect them. I refer to the bead moulding in the panels of the buttresses of the lower story. The deviation from truth connected with this member enabled us to discover precisely where restorations had been effected. Wherever new work has been introduced we find a classical character given to the quirk of the bead, in lieu of the Gothic, like that of the original.

Leaving now the critical consideration of my subject, I think all will agree that such monuments of art as the one under consideration are, doubtless, capable of exercising a powerful influence over the intellectual faculties, and an inexpressible charm over the feelings of almost every passer-by; but how much more so when viewed by the eye of a cultivated mind,—a mind so cultivated as to be capable of appreciating their beauties,—and when contemplated with those feelings of devotion and veneration which the motive that dictated their creation is calculated to arouse! Entertaining these views, I venture to express a hope that such monuments may be increased in number; and, no doubt, we shall all be anxious to learn who was the architect of the memorable one under consideration.

Mr. Britton, when speaking of Eleanor's Crosses, says, "I have unsuccessfully endeavoured to ascertain who was the architect and sculptor of these structures; what orders were issued from the monarch on the occasion; what were the expenses, &c." Vertue and Walpole conjecture that they were designed by Peter Cavallini, a Roman sculptor, brought from Rome either by Abbot Ware or Edward the First; but this is controverted by Pilkington. Mr. Hartshorne, in his "Memorials of Northampton," informs us that John de Bello, or de la Bataille, was the architect of the Crosses at Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, and St. Albans; and that Alexander of Abingdon and William of Ireland were employed in the statues. He does not, however, inform us from whence he gathered this information. Whoever might be the architect and sculptor, certain it is that they have bequeathed to us a work almost without a rival.

Mr. Hartshorne is poetically eulogistic of the monuments of Edward and Eleanor in Westminster Abbey—*Qy.* Where is the monument of Edward referred to by Mr. Hartshorne?—and also of those of Eleanor's Crosses. "These monuments," he says, "display a physiognomy entirely unmarked by any of those disagreeable features peculiar to the countenances of the haughty and vicious: there is nothing but dignity and thought, yet thought mingled with earnestness and penetration, depicted in the face of the monarch: nothing but serenity and gentleness of soul beams in the soft and resigned expression of his consort. This same feeling of gracefulness and repose is observable in all of Eleanor's statues, and was unquestionably the faithful reflection of their reality." "They are graceful in their draperies, and replete with dignity and classical beauty." Moreover, he says, "The features of all these figures are precisely the same, and bear undisputable marks of coming from the same chisel. This remarkable resemblance was evidently the result of all of them being sculptured by the same artist." I fully agree with this description in general; but I can scarcely corroborate the rev. gentlemen's statement with respect to the features of the statues on our Cross, for they are all so terribly mutilated. Nothing, perhaps, can exceed the beauty of the drapery of these figures; but I cannot but think that the drawing of some parts of the figures is somewhat defective. This, however, may be the result of the truth and practical application of Mr. Hartshorne's theory; viz., "that each sculptor worked with the idea of personification, and that all his efforts had a 'realistic' tendency."

Before I conclude, allow me to offer a few observations on the doubts which have often been raised as to the manner in which the Cross at Northampton was terminated. Mr. Hartshorne in his paper read at the meeting of the Archaeological Society, to which I have referred, when speaking of this subject, says, "that an entry in the accounts leads me to suppose it was finished by a figure, most likely that of the Virgin, as William de Ireland was paid £6 3s. 4d. on one occasion for making five images for the Cross at Northampton. Therefore it is evident that a figure of some kind was imposed above the four of the queen now remaining." If a fifth figure was made for the Cross at Northampton, where could it well have been placed but on the summit of the structure. It appears to me that the inference drawn by Mr. Hartshorne from the fact to which he referred is a very legitimate one, and probably the only one that can be drawn with propriety.

In the survey just made, Mr. Irvine and I have examined very carefully the broken pedestal now forming the termination. The upper part or shaft of this pedestal is undoubtedly modern; and, in fact, we know it to have been placed there at the time of the restoration by Mr. Blore. The bottom part or base of this pedestal is, however, unquestionably part of the original; and, if a base to a pedestal can be shown to have existed, and proved to be original, that a pedestal existed is the natural inference; and, if a pedestal existed, it is as natural to infer, and with equal probability, that the pedestal was surmounted by a figure; and that the fifth figure, for which money was undoubtedly advanced, was the figure required and which probably formed the termination to this beautiful structure.

Before the restoration by Mr. Blore, the Cross at Northampton was terminated by a stone Maltese cross; but this was known to be no part of the original, and therefore was very properly removed. I mention this to remove an impression which appears to pervade the minds of many, viz., that the structure was originally terminated by a cross, and that it was an act of spoliation to remove it. This cross was in Mr. Whiting's yard for many years, but is now the solemn but silent indicator of the spot, in the garden of the late W. Harris, Esq., where his lady fell when summoned by death to leave this lower world.

A desire has often been expressed to see the summit

completed, but until something more definite can be discovered as to how it was originally terminated, I quite agree with Mr. Hartshorne, and many others, that it will be well to leave it as it is.

In conclusion, allow me to remind you that the steps which form the foundation of this architectural gem are fast falling into decay; I therefore venture to express a hope that immediate efforts will be made to restore the dilapidations, lest, by further delay, the cost of restoration be greatly increased, or the structure sacrificed for want of attention.

PARIS OF TO-DAY.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* has contributed an account of his impressions on revisiting Paris after an absence of six or seven years. We must give our readers the advantage of some of his observations.

"I remember well Paris some twelve or fifteen years ago, when the Rue de Rivoli was a wonder, and when the Boulevards were regarded as a sort of elegant garden fringing the city, and valued as appendages to the bright *cafés*, where the gay folks could sit in the open air and take their *demi-tasses* and *petits-verres* under the shades of the numerous trees, rather than as the means of business traffic in a great city. The inner streets were narrow, crooked, crowded, ill built, and very unsavoury; huge, tall houses overshadowing the way, from whose *gouttières* the foot-passenger shrank in awe, and down whose streets the water flowed unheeded, or stagnated undisturbed. The Rues Richelieu, Vivienne, St. Denis, and a few others were almost the only ones which afforded easy traffic for vehicles passing each other. The other streets were as I have described them, and they ran across each other in such a manner as would have led one to suppose they were purposely laid out to perplex and bewilder the traveller. The most sordid, and, had it not been for their multiplied system of story over story, the most paltry houses inserted themselves between the unfinished palaces of the Louvre and Tuileries. Had it not been for the Quays, the Place de la Concorde, and the Boulevards, Paris, in spite of many glorious public buildings, would have taken very low rank among the cities of the continent. How greatly and nobly it has been changed, and the methods by which this has been effected, I will now endeavour to sketch. Forgetting half my character as architect—that of the artist—I will now speak in the other half of my professional avocations, the man of business and of figures.

If you have a map of Paris corrected to the present time, and one of London, spread them out before you. They will assist my description; though, of course, the improvements must be seen to be appreciated. The first features which strike the eye of the stranger are the new Boulevards. There are streets varying from 60 feet to 80 feet, and even 100 feet in width, crossing the city in various directions. They have not the painful angular regularities of American cities, where, if you want to see a friend at one corner of the town, you must traverse two sides of a square to get at him. You must go due north and then due east, instead of following a direct route. No; each of these new streets is planned on the common-sense idea of passing in the shortest way from one important part of the town to another, or joining one active quarter in the most direct way with another. It is the principle on which Sir Christopher Wren proposed to rebuild the city of London after it was burnt in 1666; and it has been deep matter of regret that the obstinacy of the citizens of that day caused his plan to be thrown aside.

Having spoken of the general principle on which these streets have been laid out, let us now consider them more particularly. The principal of them is the Boulevard de Sebastopol. This extends from the extreme north of the city, beginning at the noble station of the Strasbourg Railway. It crosses the Boulevard St. Denis, between the arch so called and that of the Porte St. Martin. It cuts ruthlessly through the huge mass of houses which formerly lay between the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, never deviating from a straight line; crosses the river by the Pont au Change which has recently been rebuilt for the purpose; passes by the front of the Palais de Justice, which is now for the first time laid open to the eye of the passenger. It passes over the lower branch of the Seine by the Pont St. Michel, near which is a noble new fountain; but we must not pause to describe the recently-constructed bridges

and fountains now; they must be left for another opportunity. This fine new boulevard then penetrates the old Quarter Latin, that part where it may be remembered the gutter formerly ran down the middle of the streets, and where there were no pavements, and huge lumps of stone were the only protection from the careless drivers of the *voitures*; that network of rues where we used to hunt for old books, and where we did not feel ourselves particularly safe from the cavaliers of the *franc tapis* after sunset. It pursues its course to the Boulevard de Mont Parnasse, and finishes opposite the Observatory.

But now it will probably be asked how the fine buildings near its course are treated. The line is straight, and most of them stand back at some little distance from its course. This has been accomplished with great skill. From the Boulevard to the Rue de Rivoli there is little to remark, but we are writing, crosses this street, the first building effected is the Oratoire. The rear of this building has been restored and laid open to the view, a fine arcade connecting it with the line of the Rue de Rivoli. A little farther on was the old Place du Châtelet, with the Column of July. As this last was not exactly in the line, and as it is a beautiful and interesting feature, a very bold course was taken. The column was removed in one piece, and re-fixed on a new pedestal surrounded by fine fountains. A place was formed round this with a beautiful garden in the centre, on each side of which is a splendid theatre: one in place of the Cirque, the other of the Lyrique; both which are doomed to demolition, as will hereafter be stated. This principle of forming an open space planted with trees and flowers, at one side of which is the building proposed to be laid open, is pursued throughout this, and in fact, the other lines. The Hôtel Dieu and other buildings which hide Notre Dame will be pulled down, and similar gardens will take their place, and so exhibit that noble building. Opposite the Sorbonne will be a similar place, to exhibit the fine church built by Lemercier. In the like way, care will be taken that the Luxembourg and the Pantheon shall be laid open to public view in the best possible way.

The character of the construction of the Boulevard de Sebastopol is much like that of the older ones. It has a spacious macadamised roadway, with a broad footway, bordered with trees, and with frequent seats for passengers. The houses are, however, very imposing. They are entirely built of the fine white stone with which the neighbourhood of Paris abounds, and which is easily carved. The architecture has grown up from the species of Renaissance which originated with the works of the Louvre, till it has become a distinctive style, combining the correctness of detail and purity of ornament of the Greek with greater freedom, and more fancy than the purists would formerly allow us. It is indeed an imperial style, and one on which we hope to treat at greater length at a future time. The shops are as fine as any in Paris; but there is this peculiarity of the Rue de Sebastopol; the upper floors are almost exclusively devoted to business. It is here the merchants who trade with Manchester and our great towns have their counting-houses. Here is the centre of that commerce so important to France, the silk trade.

The other boulevards partake of the same features, but they are more or less private residences as they are nearer or farther from the centre of business."

"Let our English friends who think so much of a little cut from the Strand to New-street, Covent-garden, and who suffer such thoroughfares as Chancery-lane and Cursitor-street to remain with openings wide enough for one carriage only; let them, I repeat, contemplate these works, of which about fourteen miles are complete, and about half as much more are in progress; let them suppose the line of the Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside, and Cornhill pulled down and rebuilt in the most stately manner—the like with Holborn and Oxford-street; let them imagine wide streets from the Great Eastern, Great Northern, and Euston-square stations to the Bank, and thence to London Bridge; similar great arteries running directly and traversing London from north to south, and crossing each of our bridges—our friends may then form some little idea of what has been done, and shortly will be completed, at Paris."

In a second communication the writer says: "In my last letter I gave rather a hurried sketch of the principal leading feature of the improvements of Paris—the creation of wide thoroughfares, or boulevards, leading from those parts of the city of greatest importance to others of a similar nature. The architecture is generally of rich character, but not over-decorated. It is original in idea, without any trace of the absurd

and *outré* attempts at effect we so often see in England. There is also a consistent uniformity of style which, as I have said before, is a species of *renaissance* with more elegance and freedom than we have been accustomed to see in the designs of the modern purists; so that in the streets of Paris we do not meet with the strange jumble we do in London, where one house is Gothic, the next Greek, the next bare brick walls, with square holes for windows, and ugly high chimneys, the next Alhambra, and the next streaked with red and black, in the manner which some folks have the effrontery to call the style of North Italy. Nevertheless, the great variety in the treatment of the architectural decorations and other adjuncts, of which this style, which I have ventured to call the Imperial Renaissance, is susceptible, gives a pleasing variety to the general effect of the street, of which we may say, in the words of the poet,

"Nec facies una,
Nec diversa tamen, qualis decet esse sororum."

The footways are wide, and, as I have said before, are planted with trees and liberally provided with seats for the public. The roadways are macadamised, and the *trottoirs* asphalted. At night these stately architectural avenues are brilliantly lighted by elegant gas-lamps, which, in an artistic point of view, are very superior to the old glazed boxes, which are coeval with the application of gas to street-lighting. In some instances I have observed a successful attempt has been made to economise light. This is done by placing over the burning jet a metallic or porcelain reflector, which throws the whole of that portion of light which ordinarily ascends and is useless, directly on to the pavement, where it is wanted. As a friend observed in London, "We send the best part of the light up to the sky, so that the stars might not lose their way."

Permit me now, for the sake of clearness, before closing my observation on the general aspect of new Paris, to offer a detailed description of one house, which we may consider a type of the rest. Imagine a building six stories high, one of which would be in the roof, constructed of the beautiful white stone technically called *Pierre tendre*; the great portal in the middle, which generally runs up some 12 or 14 feet, the architraves round the windows, and the cornices at top being beautifully adorned with enriched mouldings, arabesques, and festoons. The balconies are protected by elaborately designed iron railings, often partially gilt. The upper story is on the roof of the construction, commonly called a *mansard*, and is covered with zinc, the windows of which are of the form technically called *lucarnes*, and are also richly ornamented in the same metal.

Let us now suppose we enter the spacious doorway of one of those dwelling-houses, which introduces us at once into a courtyard sufficiently large for a carriage to turn round in with ease—a pleasing contrast to the grave error lately committed in London, where the court is narrow, and in which the air stagnates, and light can scarcely penetrate. On the right and left of the corridor leading to the spacious court-yard will be found the foot of two grand staircases. These ascend through all the floors, and form the means of communication to all the better apartments as *escalier de service*, or servants' staircase, being provided in the court-yard leading to the roof, in which their apartments are usually placed.

Each flat or floor is provided with all the domestic necessities of modern refinement and comfort, regardless of original cost. The decorations of the *salons* are generally in good taste; not only the ceilings, but the panels of the doors are enriched, and for the most painted white and relieved with gold. The handsome mirrors found in all the apartments, together with the richly carved marble chimney-pieces, are the landlord's property, and let with the fabric. The floors are of the old-fashioned bright oak *parquetrie*; and, briefly, it may be observed that the wood-work in these modern buildings is confined to the joinery; the joists being of rolled iron, fitted in between bricks perforated for the sake of lightness. The glazing of the windows is usually executed in single sheets of plate glass; and the sashes are not hung to slide, as with us, but with hinges like our doors; and they are fastened with elegant *espagnolettes*. The same style of decoration is employed up to the fourth and sometimes to the fifth floors. The rents of these flats or suites of apartments, varies from £150 to £600 per annum. On the right and left of the entrance-doorway will generally be found shops, which let for a very high rent. It should be observed that it very frequently occurs that a second block of building, forming one side of the court-yard referred to, is constructed immediately behind such

a one as we have already described, and which we have supposed to have one side facing the street. This second set of apartments is, of course, in the rear of the first, is generally finished with elegance, and with every comfort; but the suites, as it may be easily imagined, do not let for such high rents as those which are nearer to the thoroughfares. The underground floors are not used in Paris for the purposes of residences, but are made available for cellarage.

It is hoped that a just description has now been given which will convey an idea of modern Paris. It remains to be observed that nearly all these great arteries of this magnificent city lead to parks for the recreation and health of the people. Thus we have the Bois de Boulogne, the Park Monceaux, and the widespread Park of Vincennes, all of which act, as has been said, of our own parks, as lungs of the metropolis, and are immediately accessible in their respective quarters. Independent of these large means of supplying air and health, smaller public gardens have been laid out in every place—round the column of July, round the Tuileries and Louvre, and other public buildings wherever space permitted. Here, in the morning, may be seen the juvenile population which form the rising generation of Paris, under the charge of their white-capped *bonnes*, in safety from the omnibuses and the *voitures* which traverse the streets; and in the evening the groups of quiet citizens talking over the events of the day, or the merit of the last piece at the Gaieté or Vaudeville.

One feature that is very striking in these gardens is the introduction of almost every new plant or flower which is capable of being grown in the open air in our climate. In short, the grounds of no private estate can be better planted and more carefully kept than these gardens for the people are in imperial Paris.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE LATE BRO. DR. BURNES ON FREEMASONRY.

The following is extracted from a speech delivered by E. W. James Burnes, K.H., Prov. G.M. of Bombay, India, on his visit to the Prov. Grand Lodge in Calcutta:—

"The Duke of York, when he sanctioned lodges in the army, foresaw their advantages, not only as inducing the soldier to obtain and retain a character, but in conferring on him also a sure protection in the time of need. Every one knows that even in the fury of the late war, the charters, diplomas, and insignia of lodges used to be returned with courtesy after an engagement. I am old enough to recollect when my own father, the master of a lodge, and a magistrate, took the responsibility of removing some French prisoners from jail to his own house, because they were brethren. And it was only last night that Col. Logan, a brave officer of the Peninsula, but no Mason, mentioned to me an authentic anecdote, which will interest you. A whole battalion of the 4th Foot had been taken prisoners, and the officers stripped of everything. Several of them were bemoaning their lot in a dreary abode, when to their surprise they saw a subaltern of their corps passing along with a gray step, in full dress. The explanation was very simple. Having been discovered to be a Mason, his uniform and baggage had been immediately restored to him, and he was then going by special invitation to dine with the French Field Marshal! Some of you may have heard the revered Bro. Blaquiere, whose Masonic reminiscences, communicated as they are with such perfect courtesy and taste, possess the most intense interest, mention the circumstance of a party of ladies and gentlemen having been taken prisoners in the Bay of Bengal by the French frigate *La Forte*, but who were all afforded the means of escape on the captain's discovering that there was the Master of one of the Calcutta lodges among them. It is needless to multiply instances, since every one knows that a Masonic token has often arrested the sword of the destroyer, and I would but ask those who represent our Order as a musty relic of bygone times, altogether incompatible with the golden age in which we live, to point out any other invention of man which could so soften the miseries of war, and heighten the courtesies of life between individuals of contending nations. For my own part, I conceive that, until the light of true religion shall pervade the universe, and the happy period arrive when the whole world shall become a lodge, and every man

a brother, the fondest enthusiast for the amelioration of the human race can scarcely dream of a condition of society, to which the enforcement of the obligation of brotherly love, relief, and truth can be inapplicable, or otherwise than a blessing; and I glory in the conviction, that Masonry was never more extended, triumphant, and influential than at the present moment."

ANTIQUITY OF THE ROSE CROIX DEGREE.

What is the date of the foundation of the Rose Croix degree, and is it of real antiquity?—R. A.—[Its introduction into England is coeval with Christianity. About A.D. 1314 it was well known in this country.]

MASONIC APRON.

From an American paper the following is taken:—"We are in possession of a Masonic apron that was worn at the coronation of the Prince of Wales as George IV., King of England. It is a lamb skin, of Royal Arch Symbology, trimmed with blue and scarlet, and the triple taw cross near its top worked in silver lace. It was presented to us (the Editor) by an English lady whose father, Bro. John Holmes, of West-street, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, wore it on the occasion alluded to above." I don't know the name of the paper from which the extract is made, but I should like to know why Bro. Holmes wore the apron, and where he did so?—K.

FRENCH LODGE OFFICIALS.

Is there any peculiarity with respect to the officers in French lodges?—A TRAVELLER.—[Yes: both Wardens are placed in the west, according to the old English custom. There are no Deacons, but in place of them two Masters of Ceremonies who wear a scarf around the left arm. One year must elapse between each degree being taken, unless special permission is received from the Supreme Council.]

WHIMSICALITY OF AMERICAN MASONIC JOURNALISM.

As a specimen of the humour indulged by our brethren in America in their Masonic journals, the specimen selected below may, perhaps, raise a good-humoured smile amongst some of the readers of Notes and Queries. If it tends to do so, no one will be more pleased than—Ex. Ex.

"MATRIMONY *versus* TEMPLARISM.

"Those readers who are at all posted in the rules of the Ancient Knight Templars know there is a clause which runs thus: 'A Knight shall not kiss a woman, no matter whether she be a mother, daughter, sister, or wife, for we have known many men fall away after doing this.' We know, to our sorrow, how this paragraph exercised us. Kisses are forbidden luxuries. Bowed down with grief at the knowledge we had been indulging in, to our mind, such innocent recreations, we wrote a penitent letter to the sage W.B. Hubbard, S.G.M., confessing our sin. The sage warrior and counsellor, in answer, says: 'As we had grievously offended, but had acknowledged our crime with becoming penitence, we should receive absolution; but remember St. Bernard, thanks to his forgetfulness, had not propounded a rule that a Knight should not receive kisses, if they were offered becomingly, and he would not be offended thereat. We are compelled to record, with a due sense of the dignity of the Order, that St. Bernard made a fatal error in not inserting a clause that a Knight should not receive kisses.' One of the most stalwart Knights of Temple Commandery has been assaulted and compelled to succumb. The *Chronicle* says he fought manfully, and hurled back the kisses he received with force and vigour, but was finally defeated, being in 'extremes.' Rescue or no rescue, he entered a bond, and signed it. Binding himself to kiss a certain woman whom his captor should name for the term of her natural life, pledging himself he will not go away from his bond. The compact reads thus: Mr. and Mrs. John A. Goeway.

J. A. Goewey } Tuesday Morning, Dec. 15, at
M. M. Bond. } No. 9, Portland Place, Worcester, Mass.

In the words of an ancient Grand Master, we can only say, 'Laisser Aller Resurgam.'"

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Would you again permit me a few hasty remarks on this subject?

First, as to Bro. Dunckerley and the Commandership of the Chivalric and Masonic Order of the Temple. Was he installed a Knight at York, Bristol, or London? In Manchester we find an Athol Lodge (Virtue, 177) obtaining from him, though a modern Mason, in 1795, a charter for the chivalric degrees; and whence arose the necessity, when their warrant authorised them to confer all degrees, up to 1813?

Again, Bro. Preston gives us, in many respects, an excellent history of Craft or Working Freemasonry in the South, and states that from 1485 till the period of the Reformation it was under the patronage of the Knights of Malta; but he carefully avoids allusion to any connection between it and the Free and Accepted Masons of York, and there is no evidence that this Maltese Freemasonry, before 1717, was in any way identical with York Templary, but the reverse. They were quite unconnected, dissimilar, and organised for different objects.

Then, again, as to the Templar K.D.S.H. If "Scrutator" can find any early evidence of its having been a "Masonic" degree, it is more than I can. It appears, half a century or more ago, to have been entirely chivalric, and to have held precisely the same relation to the chivalric degrees as the Arch, or Sanhedrim, does to Eastern Masonry, and was styled a "Grand Cross Council of the Order of K.D.S.H." Is it not the real Order of the Temple obtained by the Maltese Encampments, together with the Rose Croix, from the York Masons, or is it possible these latter obtained these degrees, or either of them, from the Continental Rosicrucians, who were another variety of Templars? The Rose Croix is, and claims to be, the perfection of Masonry, and is very similar, omitting the Knightly profession, to the present Templar Order.

Again, I do not believe Bro. Lyon can find any evidence that their Masonic Templars were connected originally with their Order of the Temple and St. John. Is the former not English Templary?

Lastly, did not the Duke of Sussex, in accepting the office of Grand Prior, after his installation as Grand Master of England, acknowledge the supremacy of the French Order, and do their statutes of 1705 allude to the Grades they now possess?

As a K.C.T., and a member of the A. and A.R., I appeal to my brothers whether it would not be better to recognise the whole as R.A., R.C., K.T., K.C., and G.C., allowing the Council of Rites the privilege of granting all warrants above the Royal Arch degree?

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
‡ T. Y.

THE QUESTION OF CERTIFICATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It was in the first days of this month that I left Holland for the purpose of assisting at a scientific congress, held in the old city of Bruges. Once being there, and my business over, I thought I could as well go back by England and visit the Exhibition, and so I did. I arrived at London on Thursday night, and on the following day, being the 12th, my first visit was to you, in order to get some information I wanted about Masonic affairs. Not having found you, either at your residence or at your office, I went to the Grand Secretary's office, where I heard that, on that same evening, at seven o'clock, a Lodge of Instruction was to be held at the Freemasons' Hall by the Emulation Lodge. Well, it is the duty of a Mason never to omit an opportunity of joining the labour of his brethren; and having by chance taken my Masonic clothing with me, I resolved to arrange everything in

such a way that I could be present in time for the meeting. So after visiting the Exhibition, and taking there a hasty dinner, I proceeded to my hotel, and from thence to Great Queen-street again, where I came at the appointed hour, not a little tired by all the walking I had done that day. I looked rather silly when on my arrival at the hall I heard that, to join the brethren, I had to mount all the staircases, the lodge being held in the roof. Well, thought I to myself, if in my country lodges are held on the first floor, every country has its own manners; and, perhaps, in the Emulation Lodge astronomical lectures are given; or it may be that its members meet so high, in order that they should be nearer to heaven. So I took courage, walked up, and arrived at the top of the staircases without accident, but rather out of breath. In the ante-room I found a brother, to whom I expressed my wish to witness the proceedings. I handed him my card, which he returned to me, asking me at the same time if I could show my certificate. My answer was that I could not; and, in fact, I never, when visiting Belgium, France, or Germany, took any with me, my name being sufficiently known in these countries as that of a man who is accustomed to grant diplomas, and not to be asked to produce any himself. I showed, however, the apron and badge, being those of a P.G.S.W. and Grand Officer of the Grand Orient of the Netherlands. I mentioned your name and my quality as your correspondent; I declared myself ready to answer any questions that should be put to me about every degree of Masonry practised in England, from that of Apprentice up to those of S.P.R.S., Knight Templar or Knight of the Royal Order. Nothing would do; and even my request that I should see the Master and Wardens of the lodge was not granted, to whom I could have shown such proofs of my not being an impostor as would have convinced all reasonable men. I was told that even if my assertions were believed, the law (I did not exactly understand if it was the law by which all English Masons are ruled, or one of the bye-laws of the lodge itself) forbade them to admit anybody who could not show his certificate, and so I was obliged to retire, and to look elsewhere how to spend the evening. My hope to enjoy a friendly and instructive meeting with English brethren so far, was frustrated; but this was not totally the case—two brethren from Manchester were in the same predicament as myself.

"Solamen miseris socios habuisse malorum."

So we left together, and, being in due number, we held a meeting on a smaller scale. If our labours were not very important, and our refreshments of the simplest kind, the spirit of Masonry was with us, and it was not without having reaped some fruit from our mutual conversation that we separated that night.

My story is told; and if I have thought it necessary to tell it, it is not to complain about the proceedings used against me, but simply to call the attention of my brethren in England to the following question, which arises from it.

Is there any law or regulation, by which the want of a certificate bars the entrance of a lodge to a visitor, who by pass-word, grip, and token, can prove himself a Mason, in conformity with the fundamental law of our holy Order? I think the only reply can be in the negative.

When a candidate is admitted, the Master of the lodge not only imparts to him the mysterious signs by which we know each other, but he also tells him that by these he will be recognised as a Mason the whole world round, and be admitted where brethren meet: even more, he plainly proclaims him (at least such is the case in the lodges on the continent where I have visited) to be a brother Mason, and declares that every Mason on the whole surface of the world will be bound in future, to respect him as such; but he does not tell him a word about a certificate.

If a certificate is the required *sine qua non*, I wonder why it still seems necessary to communicate to the neo-

phyte any pass-word or sign. The tokens to which we were learned to attach great importance are in future to be considered as useless forms, belonging to an obsolete state of things.

The Emulation Lodge held a lodge of Instruction. Perhaps they went through the Masonic catechism and charges. I wonder if they found in these a single word about certificates.

I question if Apuleius in his time, when wishing to join a meeting of the initiated in the sacred mysteries, was ever sent back for want of a certificate. Of course I speak of the time when he was restored to human shape, and no longer a golden ass; although, heaven knows! in our days golden asses have free entrance every where, even without a diploma.

The chronicles of Masonry record several instances of prisoners released, of soldiers saved from death, of shipwrecked travellers relieved, only by making themselves known as Masons. I wonder whether they did so by showing their certificates.

I will grant that the modern invention of certificates is, in some cases, of use to the bearer. When, for instance, a candidate, being on the point of starting for a foreign climate, has, therefore, been initiated, passed, and raised on the same day, or in a very small compass of time, it is ten to one that his memory will but confusedly retain the different secrets imparted to him; and in such case he would cut but a silly figure at the gate of a foreign lodge, were he not in possession of a diploma. But for Masons of long standing, and who have persevered in their working, they have better proofs to show that they belong to the Order than any certificate.

Nay, there is more; a certificate is not always a proof that the bearer is a true Mason; the certificate itself can be but a worthless piece of parchment.

There are spurious lodges everywhere. We have one in our country. The candidates initiated in that unlawful body are not to be considered as Masons, not only on account of the irregularity of their admission, but also because nobody can tell if the real doctrine and the real secrets of our Order have been communicated to them. Well, that same unlawful body grants diplomas to its members. Suppose one of these members had presented himself, certificate in hand, at the door of the Emulation Lodge on that same Friday night when I claimed admittance. Most likely the lodge, not being aware of the fact I have stated, would not have objected to the document produced by him; and he, the false brother, would have been admitted, while I, the true Mason of forty years' standing, would have been rejected.

As I said before, I leave the matter to the serious consideration of my English brethren, especially of such as are in authority. We live in days when passports everywhere have been, or soon will be, abolished. When even Governments have learnt by experience that passports were a nuisance to travellers without answering to the purpose for which they were established, will the obsolete rule, "No admittance without a passport" be retained by Masons alone? I am, dear Sir and Brother,

YOUR AMSTERDAM CORRESPONDENT.

P.S.—A severe illness of a near relation of mine, and my absence for some time from home, caused my letter to remain in my desk unfinished till now. The matter was, happily, not one of urgency.

[We feel convinced there must have been some error on the part of the Tyler, who is new in his office. We ourselves paid our first visit to the lodge, being then unknown, without a certificate, and gained admission after being examined by Bro. John Hervey, P.G.D., our certificate having been destroyed by fire in 1842, two years after our initiation. Foreign brethren without certificates have to our knowledge been admitted to Grand Lodge on giving other proofs of their being Masons, Bro. S. B. Wilson, P.G.D., the talented Preceptor of the Emulation Lodge of Instruction, being generally selected to examine them.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

At the meeting of the lodge of Wednesday last, Bro. Captain Creaton, G.D., in the chair, ten petitioners were relieved with sums amounting to £90 10s., and three recommended to Grand Lodge for grants amounting to £110.

METROPOLITAN.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE (No. 164).—This lodge held its first meeting for the season on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the "Globe," Greenwich, and was numerously attended. Bros. Mourilyan, W.M.; Scott, S.W.; Smyth, J.W.; Ryder, P.M. and Treas.; Robinson, P.M. and Sec.; Booth and Collington, P.M.s; Hubbuck, S.D.; Bonacich, J.D.; Badger, I.G.; Carless, Hill, Young, Delaney, Hards, Mackenzie, Lintoff, &c.; visitors, Goff and Moylan. Bro. A. Tattershall, of No. 13, Union of Waterloo, was unanimously elected a joining member. A ballot having been taken for five candidates for initiation, all were declared to be elected unanimously; three of whom, viz., Messrs. C. Thorne, R. M. Hubbard, and J. Jackson, being within hail, were duly initiated into the first degree in Freemasonry, the working being admirably conducted by the W.M., and his able and efficient staff of Officers. Two of the initiations were performed by the W.M.'s permission by Bro. Robinson, P.M. and Sec. Some candidates having been proposed for ballot on the next meeting, and other lodge business transacted, the lodge was closed in peace, and the members adjourned to banquet, after which an agreeable and pleasant evening was spent, the W.M. alluding with much gratification to the flourishing position of the lodge, and expressing himself warmly for the able and hearty assistance of his officers, and the members of the lodge generally. Bro. P.M. Collington, in proposing the health of the W.M., passed a high and deserved compliment upon that brother for his able working, and also for his urbane and gentlemanly bearing to his officers, and the other members of the lodge—sentiments most cordially joined in by the members and visitors present.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 1115).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, October 17th, at the Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton. Bro. Swinnoek, W.M., presided, all the officers being in their places. After the lodge had been duly opened, and the minutes read, the W.M. passed Bros. Batey, How, and Mind to the second degree. The lodge having been resumed in the first degree Mr. Henry Merritt, Mr. William Power, and Mr. Blandford were presented as candidates, and the ballot being in their favour they were in a very impressive manner initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. After some other business had been transacted, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, which was of a very excellent quality; and this having been disposed of, the W.M. gave the loyal and Masonic toasts. "The Health of their newly Initiated Brethren," was next given, the W.M. congratulating them upon their admission into Freemasonry, and said that, as he had been a Mason for some few years, he could assure them that the further they went into it the more they would like it, and whether they met Masons at home or abroad they would always be received with kindness and good will. Bro. Merritt returned thanks on behalf of the initiates. Bro. EMMENS, P.M., in proposing the health of the W.M., said that he was sure the brethren would agree with him when

he said that he did everything he could to advance the interests of the lodge, and was at all times ready and anxious to benefit anything that was for the good of the Craft.—The W.M. returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and for the very complimentary way in which their P.M., Bro. Emmens, had proposed his health, and said that, so long as he belonged to the New Concord Lodge, he would never deviate from the great principles of the Craft, and would, to the utmost of his power, promote the interests of the lodge. He was sure for what little he had done he had been amply repaid in the compliment passed upon him by the members of the lodge, although he regretted he could not devote more time to it. The health of the visitors was next proposed, for which Bro. Westley, of the Lodge of Prosperity (No. 78), returned thanks.—Bro. EMMENS, P.M., said there was another matter upon which he had the permission of the W.M. to address them, which was in reference to their benevolent fund. Most of them were aware that some time ago a motion was carried that they should have a benevolent fund, for which rules were introduced and unanimously agreed to. So far the project had been carried, but beyond that little or nothing had been done. He wished, however, to state that a portion of the subscription and of the initiation fee would go towards this benevolent fund, which was secured by one of the rules by which it was to be governed. He might say that the Old Concord Lodge had funded some hundreds of pounds, and from which any brother could, in case of necessity, at once receive £20, £30, or £50—from the funds of his own lodge—without the necessity of applying to the Board of Benevolence or Grand Lodge. Although the lodge had been but a short time in existence, he trusted to see in it a good benevolent fund; and if any brother objected to the system of sending round for collections, he hoped he would not refuse to drink success to the New Concord Benevolent Fund. He should propose, as a toast, "Success to the New Concord Benevolent Fund and the Masonic Charities," and should couple with it the name of Bro. Thompison. The toast was drunk with great cordiality, and a liberal collection was made towards the fund. Bro. THOMPSON said, however unworthy he might be to have his name coupled with the toast, yet as Bro. Emmens had conferred the duty of returning thanks on him, he would say, for the information of their newly-initiated and younger brethren, that the great and distinguishing characteristic of Freemasonry was its charitable institutions; but their benefits were dispensed in such a manner that they scarcely appeared like charity at all, but rather as helping aid proffered by a friendly hand. Their fostering care attended them through every stage of their life; for, in the first instance, should a brother, through misfortune, which no one could foresee or control, fall into distress, the Royal Freemasons' School for Boys was open for his sons, in which they were well clothed, maintained, and educated and fitted for those duties which in after life they would be called upon to perform. Freemasonry, ever mindful of all her children, was still more watchful of the daughters of its reduced brethren, for the weaker vessels required the greater care; and, therefore, by a recent regulation in the rules, they were received at seven years of age, and allowed to remain in the institution until they were sixteen; and thus for nine years they were the continued objects of their care. It provided them with a healthy and cheerful home, which, no doubt, many of those he addressed had caught a glimpse of in travelling on the South-Western Railway at Clapham, where they were fed, clothed, and educated so as to fit them for those duties which, in their passage through life, might be required of them, in whatever station they might happen to be placed. If Freemasonry could do this, it was really something to be proud of; but its programme of benevolence was not exhausted here, for after having done all this for her boys

and girls, and set them fairly on the highway of life, in their progress through it they were still the objects of her benevolence if occasion should require, and if at an advanced age, after a series of years well spent in acts of piety and virtue, misfortune should overtake them, the doors of her asylum were open to them to soothe their cares and smooth the path of their declining years. These were the great features of Freemasonry, and afforded a sufficient answer to the sneers which were sometimes raised against their institution by those who were too ready to revile what was done by others, and to condemn what they had not capacity to understand. He had been reminded of Cornelia, the Roman matron, who on being visited at her home, was asked to show her jewels, upon which she immediately collected her children, and pointing to them with all a mother's pride, exclaimed, "These are my jewels." Applying that to Freemasonry whenever a sneer was raised, or an attempt was made to throw a stone at them, they might be perfectly content to point to their three noble institutions, saying, these are our jewels, and we are very proud of them. Their brother initiates had that night entered their order, and, no doubt, they were very proud of being called Freemasons; but they must not be content to be so merely in name, as they were called upon to carry out one of the important duties which they had undertaken in their obligation, by which they would become Freemasons not merely in name, but in practice, and so enable Bro. Emmens to carry out the great work which he had that night explained to them. He thanked them cordially for having drunk his health, and for the patience with which they had listened to him. Several other toasts were given, and the evening was spent in the most complete harmony.

DALHOUSIE LODGE (No. 1167).—This lodge held its last general meeting for the year 1862 at the Town Hall, Hounslow, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The chair was taken by Bro. Hardey, P.M., in the absence of the W.M., Bro. Gilbard, who was unavoidably detained on Her Majesty's service with his regiment (the 16th Lancers) in Yorkshire. The acting W.M. was ably supported by Bros. Frost, who officiated as S.W.; Syms, J.W.; Richards, S.D.; Hocknell, J.D.; Stacey, P.M.; and Thomason, S. There were present, as visitors, Bros. Neville, of No. 3; Evans, of No. 8; John Lane, of No. 213; Syms, S.W., of No. 1155; Clark, W.M. of the Richmond Lodge; Donald King, Kyezor, Mircheson, and John Pitt Kennedy, of Lodge No. 46, of Ireland. There were also present the following members of the lodge, namely—Bros. Pellatt, Hopwood, Hedges, Walmsley, Holloway, Ford, Cave, Bohn, Power, and several other brethren. After having been duly examined and entrusted, Bros. Henry Bohn and Power were raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, the beautiful and impressive ceremony having been done by the acting W.M. (Bro. P.M. Hardey) in a more than usually effective manner. On the motion of Bro. Willett, seconded by Bro. Richards, Mr. Albert Day, of Isleworth, *M.E.C.S.*, was unanimously elected a member of the lodge; and on the motion of Bro. Hardey, P.M., seconded by Bro. Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Captain A. G. E. Murray, *R.N.*, was also unanimously elected a member. After all Masonic business had been disposed of, and the lodge closed with solemn prayer, the brethren adjourned to the Red Lion Hotel, where an excellent banquet was provided by Bro. Timothy Lewis, to which the brethren did ample justice, and strongly commended both the viands and the wine, which were pronounced to be excellent. After the banquet, and the performance of the National Anthem, the brethren were entertained with some delightful music by Bro. Land and Bro. Donald King, whose style of singing some of the beautiful melodies of Moore was perfectly enchanting. It was announced by Bro. Hardey, acting W.M., to the great delight of all the brethren, that Bro. Donald King had kindly consented to become an honorary member of the Lodge, which, however, must be done in due form, according to the *Book of Constitutions*. This will be a very great acquisition to the lodge. The progress of Freemasonry at Hounslow, and the success of the Dalhousie Lodge, is really surprising, for, although it is only about sixteen months since it was first established, it now numbers upwards of forty members, and includes some of the most respectable gentlemen in that part of the county.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This select lodge held its usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, September 24th, at Bro. Stevens's, Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford. The W.M., Bro. Scott, assisted by his officers, Bros. Wilton, Stahr, Stevens, Walters, Weir, P.M., and Mills, opened the lodge. The business of the evening consisted of the initiation of Messrs.

G. S. Hodgson and J. Rosenstock. The W.M. went through the ceremony in his usual style, and gave the entire explanation of the lecture on the tracing board in such an able manner as to call forth the unanimous approbation of the brethren. It is sincerely to be wished we could even occasionally hear of the tracing boards being explained in all lodges. There are some few lodges where there is reason to believe these explanations have never been given for some years, and it is to be hoped a spirit of emulation will be aroused on this point. After the business was finished the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, replete with every comfort and luxury. Amongst a large number of visitors we noticed Bros. E. M. Hubbuck, W.M. 66, J. F. Delany, 164, Tattershall, 13, &c.

PROVINCIAL.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONPORT.—*Lodge Fidelity (No. 280).*—At the bi-monthly meeting held on the 16th inst., at the Masonic Rooms, Chapel-street, the W. Bro. Clase, P.M., in the chair as W.M., Bros. Bannerman and Liscombe presented themselves as E.A., and, proving their proficiency in that degree, were duly passed. Bro. Harfoot, W.M. 83, after examining Bro. Elliott, raised him to the sublime degree of a M.M. During the evening Bro. Murch gave the lecture on the tracing board, and also the charge of the Fellow-Craft degree. The lodge adjourned for refreshment at half-past nine.

LANCASHIRE.

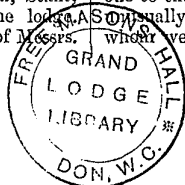
LIVERPOOL.—*Merchant's Lodge (No. 294).*—The regular meeting of the above lodge was held at the Masonic Temple on Tuesday, the 14th inst.; Bro. W. J. McCorman, W.M., in the chair. There was a very full attendance of the brethren and visitors, and amongst them Bros. Gambell, Prov. G.J.W.; Hamer, Prov. G.T.; and Pepper, Prov. G.A.D.C. The business of the evening was regularly gone through by the W.M. Several petitions for relief were brought forward, which being disposed of, Bro. Younghusband, P.M., alluded in feeling terms to the great distress at present prevailing in the manufacturing districts, and proposed that the sum of twenty guineas be voted by this lodge towards the fund for the relief of the distressed operatives (of which he was appointed Treasurer by the Provincial Grand Lodge), which was seconded by Bro. Mott, S.W., and carried by acclamation. Bro. Younghusband then thanked the brethren for their unanimous decision, and remarked that it was well calculated to strengthen his hands in his application to the other lodges in the province. The proceedings were then regularly brought to a close.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gaunt Lodge (No. 766).*—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street; but owing to the severe indisposition of several brethren, and the unavoidable absence of many others from various causes, the meeting was a small one. The following brethren were present:—Bros. W. Johnson, W.M., presiding; T. Sheppard, P.M., S.W., *pro tem.*; W. S. Bithrey, Sec., J.W., *pro tem.*; Knight, Sec., *pro tem.*; Barwell, S.D.; Green, J.D.; Bolton, I.G.; and Hodges. The lodge was opened in the first degree. The minutes of the last lodge were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Mr. Weldon Underwood, of Lichfield, and was unanimously elected; Bro. Hodges having satisfactorily answered the necessary questions, retired. The lodge was opened in the second degree; Bro. Hodges was passed into the degree of F.C. by the W.M. The lodge was closed in the second degree. Bro. F. Manning, late of the Limerick Lodge, No. 73, was proposed as a joining member; the business of the evening being ended, the lodge was closed in harmony, and the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

KEYNSHAM.—*Royal Albert Edward Lodge (No. 1208).*—The consecration of this lodge took place at the Lamb and Lark Hotel on Thursday, the 16th inst. The occasion being a rare one to the brethren of this and adjacent provinces, caused an unusually large assemblage of the members of the Craft, amongst whom were the R. W. D. Prov. G.M., Bro. H. Bridges, Prov.



G.S.B.; Bros. Box, W.M. 653; Wells, Prov. G.S.W.; Marshall, W.M. 61, Prov. G.J.W.; Kelway, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Commans, P. Prov. G.S.W.; Ashley, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Milsom, P. Prov. G.J.W.; Smith, Prov. G. Sec.; Payne, Prov. G. Treas.; Rev. C. Davy, Prov. G. Chap.; Walkley, Prov. G.S.D.; Meyler, Prov. G. Reg.; Lake, Prov. G.D.C.; Budge, Prov. G.P.; J. J. Evans, P. Prov. G.S.W., Bristol; Willway, P. Prov. G.S.W., Bristol; Scott, Prov. G.P., Bristol; Thomas, P. Prov. G.C., Somerset; the W.M.'s of 120, 327, 408, &c.; and Bros. Greening, 48; Wood, 48; Mann, 48; Becket, 48; Mitchell, 48; Smith, P.M. 61; Hayward, 61; Captain J. Randle Ford, 61; Simmons, 81; Banfield, 81; and many others. Previous to the ceremony the 1st W.M. named in the warrant, Bro. T. B. Moutrie, P.M. 48, and P. Prov. G.J.D. of Somerset, opened the lodge by dispensation, and passed two brethren to the degree of F.C.; after which the lodge was closed. The procession being formed in the ante-room, the brethren proceeded to the lodge room; the chair of K.S. was occupied by the V.W. D. Prov. G.M., supported by Bro. Ashley, P.M. 48, as his deputy, the other chairs being filled by the present Provincial Officers. The lodge being duly opened in the three degrees, the ceremony of consecration was most impressively performed, the consecrating vessels being borne by Bros. Ashley, P.M.; Commans, P.M.; Kelway, P.M.; and the Rev. Bro. Davy; the musical arrangements being efficiently rendered by the brethren, under the superintendence of Bros. Gleaves, of Wells; and Reeves, of Bath; the latter ably presiding on the harmonium. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Royal honours being given, Bro. T. B. Moutrie was regularly installed as W.M., and appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers for the year, viz.:—Bros. G. C. Mann, S.W.; C. Becket, J.W.; J. Wood, Sec.; A. Hinton, Treas.; L. Simmons, S.D.; S. G. Mitchell, J.D.; S. Churchill, I.G.; and S. R. Hellier, Tyler. A vote of thanks having been proposed to the V.W. D. Prov. G.M. for the very impressive and able manner in which he had performed the ceremonies of the day, and duly responded to, as also that of the visitors (several of whom had attended from a considerable distance), the lodge was regularly closed. The brethren, to the number of 60, afterwards assembled in the banqueting room, where a splendid repast, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, was admirably served up by the host, Mr. Weeks, which the brethren fully appreciated after their laborious duties. The W.M. presided, supported on his right by the V.W. D. Prov. G.M., Bros. Bridges; Evans, P. Prov. G.S.W., Bristol; on his left, by Bros. Davy, Prov. G.C.; Smith, Prov. G. Sec.; Scott, P.G.P., Bristol, &c. The cloth being removed, the usual loyal and other toasts followed, that of the V.W. D. Prov. G.M. being most enthusiastically received, who, in responding, expressed the great pleasure he always felt in doing everything in his power to forward the true principles of Masonry, and wishing the new lodge every success, congratulated the brethren upon having so zealous a brother as their 1st Master, who had been most indefatigable in getting up this new lodge, and also paid a well-merited compliment to Bro. Wood, for the admirable manner in which the minutes (whilst under dispensation) had been entered; the D. Prov. G.M. then, in terms of great commendation, proposed "The Health of the W.M.," which was most heartily responded to. The W.M., in reply, thanked the brethren for the honour conferred upon him, and added that when installed as W.M. of 48, the oldest lodge in the province, he thought he had obtained the summit of his ambition, but that he now felt he had still more in being the 1st Master of the youngest, and which he considered as a child of his own. The Masonic portion of the day's proceedings being ended, the brethren enjoyed themselves with harmony and social intercourse until warned that their pleasures must have an end, that time and train wait for no man. After one and all expressing the pleasure and gratification they had derived from the day's enjoyments, and wishing the Royal Albert Edward every success, the brethren departed.—This being a summer lodge, holds its meetings on the 2nd Wednesday in the months of June, July, August, and September, has been working by dispensation from May last, the W.M. elect having duly initiated eight gentlemen into the mysteries of the Craft and admitted several as joining members.

HIGHBRIDGE, BURNHAM.—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—The last regular lodge meeting for the season of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Railway Hotel, Highbridge, Burnham, on Friday, October 3rd, 1861. The minutes of lodge held September 5th were read and confirmed. Bro. Edwin Murrant, late a member of the Fortescue Lodge

(No. 1149), was unanimously elected a joining member. The W.M. Bro. John Burnett, jun., then resigned his chair to the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Henry Bridges. Bros. Snow, Sandford, and Arent having been examined and found duly qualified, were severally raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The Secretary read the revised Bye-Laws as prepared by the Committee appointed on the 11th July last, which was slightly altered and unanimously passed; also a letter from the Royal Albert Edward Lodge (1208), informing them that the Very Worshipful D. Prov. G.M. of Somerset, Bro. H. Bridges, Prov. G.S.B., has appointed Thursday, October 16, at high twelve, for the consecration of the Royal Albert and Edward Lodge (No. 1208), at the Lamb and Lark Hotel, Keynsham, near Bristol, soliciting the attendance of Masonic friends. Also a letter from Bro. Farnfield soliciting the name of a brother to represent the lodge at the Anniversary Festival in aid of the funds of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, on Wednesday, January 28th, 1863. Several other letters having been read and disposed of, the lodge was closed in due form and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the cloth was withdrawn, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and heartily responded to, and the evening spent in a very pleasant and agreeable manner, and the brethren separated at their usual early hour.

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIAN MEMS.

We have received the early numbers of the *Freemason*, established in Australia in August, and make some extracts, wishing our Colonial contemporary every success.

The lodges in Ballarat unanimously passed a resolution in each lodge to the effect—"That the W.M. should be empowered to co-operate with the sister lodges, in affording assistance to the Lancashire relief fund, and to draw such sum from the lodge funds as he might deem requisite."

At the close of the United Freemasons' Lodge, on Tuesday evening, 19th instant, the W.M.'s met together, and it was unanimously resolved that £50 should be presented to the fund as a donation from the Freemasons of Ballarat, each lodge contributing its share in a proportion as then agreed upon.

Bro. R. J. Price has retired from the office of Prov. G. Sec. E.C. for the Province of South Australia, in favour of Bro. Wadham.

The R.W. Prov. G.M., under the Irish Constitution, has left Melbourne, and is likely to remain for several weeks in Sydney, N.S.W. We have no doubt the brethren in the sister colony will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them to do honour to Bro. John Thomas Smith, who is already so well known for his civic and legislative as well as for his Masonic dignities.

A meeting of W.M.'s and P.M.'s of Lodges, I.C., was held at the Ulster Hotel, Bro. Rose, Prov. G.S.W. in the chair. The meeting was convened for the purpose of forming a Board of Benevolence connected with the Provincial Grand Lodge, and after a short discussion as to the best method of carrying out the object of the meeting, it was resolved on the motion of Bro. Casson, P.G. Steward, seconded by Bro. Crowell, W.M. 368. That a Board of Benevolence be formed, to consist of the Prov. G. Officers, the W.M.'s, and a P.M. to be selected by each lodge, the Board so constituted to bring up a code of bye-laws for its government. The Prov. G.S. was instructed to communicate this resolution to the lodges, and to convene a meeting of the Board as early as possible.

A dispensation has been granted by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Victoria, E.C., to the members of a new Lodge in Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, to be called the Dunedin Lodge. The first W.M. is Bro. F. H. Thiel; first S.W., Bro. B. F. Duncan; first J.W., Bro. G. H. Gilligian.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

KENT LODGE (No. 147).—The brethren of this lodge held their regular meeting on Tuesday, the 5th August, at the Grace Darling Hotel, Smith-street, Collingwood. The proceedings were commenced in due form and solemn prayer, by the W.M., Bro. S. Walworth, assisted by Acting Wardens Bros. Leeren and Patrick, and Bro. George Johnson, P.M. Bro. Geach was raised in the third degree. There being no other business of a Masonic nature to transact, the lodge was closed at half-past nine o'clock in the usual form.

AUSTRALIA FELIX LODGE (No. 697).—On Monday, the 14th August, the brethren of this lodge held their monthly meeting at St. Patrick's Hall, Bourke-street. The lodge was opened by Bro. S. Lazarus, W.M. The Warden's chairs were occupied by Bros. John Noone and W. Detmold. There was a fair attendance of members and visitors. Mr. Mallam took the first degree, and the lodge closed at nine o'clock.

ST. KILDA LODGE (No. 917).—This select and prosperous lodge held its monthly meeting at Pitt's Hotel, Robe-street, St. Kilda, on Thursday, the 7th of August. Bros. H. Tullett, W.M.; the officers, T. Londer, P.M.; J. H. Kelson, S.W.; and J. Worrall, J.W., opened the lodge in due form. Bro. Mundy was passed in an able manner by the W.M. to the degree of a F.C. Bro. Kenny was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The labours of the lodge being ended, it was closed by order of the W.M. at ten o'clock. There was a fair attendance of the brethren, and some visitors.

VICTORIA LODGE (No. 956).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Exchange Hotel, Ballarat, on Tuesday, the 12th of August. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. The W.M.'s and officers of the four sister lodges in Ballarat honoured the lodge with their presence. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the correspondence having been disposed of, a lecture on "Freemasonry and its intimate connection with Ancient Bible and Jewish History" was delivered by Bro. Secretary. At the second time of asking the question, "As to the best means to be adopted to afford assistance to the Lancashire Relief Fund," it came on for discussion, when it was resolved,—“That the lodge co-operate with the sister lodges, and that a sum of ten pounds be voted from the funds of the lodge for that purpose.” The resolution was carried unanimously, and met with the approval of the W.M.'s of the other lodges who were present.

COLLINGWOOD LODGE (No. 1029).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, August 7th, at the Swan Hotel, Gertrude-street, Collingwood. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Hackett, Bros. McLean, P.M., Child, S.W., and Watson, Acting J.W., assisting. The ballot was taken for Messrs. F. Peake, Brown, and Morrow, as candidates for initiation, who were declared elected, and being in attendance were duly admitted into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry; after which Bros. John Wood, Hyland, Dr. Hadden, Hamel, and Styles were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

COMBERMERE LODGE (No. 1054).—This lodge held its monthly meeting at the Swan Hotel, Fitzroy, on Monday evening, the 11th August. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Henry G. Freame, supported by Bros. Lecren and Porter, P.M.'s, assisted by Bros. Cartwright and Lecren, Wardens. The ballot was taken for Messrs. Alexander Rose and Franz D. Gessner, who were elected, and being in attendance were duly admitted into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry; and Bros. William Henry Freame, David Davies, Julius Politz, and C. Kelly, were advanced in Masonry. All other business being ended, the lodge was closed at half-past ten o'clock.

SANDRIDGE MARINE LODGE (No. 1070).—The brethren of this lodge held their regular monthly meeting at the Masonic hall, Sandridge, on Wednesday, August the 6th. Bro. Beresford, W.M., opened the proceedings in due form, assisted by Bros. Whyte, P.M., Ransford, S.W., and Vines, J.W. Bro. Torrens was passed as a F.C.

SOUTH YARRA LODGE (Under Dispensation).—This young and flourishing lodge met at the New Bridge Hotel, Gardiner's Creek-road, on Thursday evening, the 10th August, and the formal business having been disposed of, Bro. Lowry, the W.M., raised a brother to the degree of M.M. in his usual admirable manner.

IRISH CONSTITUTION.

AUSTRALIA FELIX LODGE OF HIRAM (No. 319).—On Thursday, the 15th August, the brethren of this lodge, held their monthly meeting at St. Patrick's Hall. The lodge was opened by Bro. S. Tallerman, W.M. Mr. M. Wallach was initiated in the first degree, and Bro. C. Lange passed to the second. On Tuesday, August 19th, the brethren held their regular monthly meeting. The W.M., Bro. S. Tallerman, opened the lodge with solemn prayer. Bros. Craig, P.M., Caro, S.W., and Lazarus, J.W., were in their places, and a fair number of the members were present. Bro. Wallach was passed to the second degree. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, and Bro. C. Lange raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason.

WASHINGTON LODGE (No. 368).—This lodge held its monthly meeting on Monday, the 4th of August. The W.M., Bro. Crowell, was supported by a full staff of officers, a large number of its members, and many visitors. Messrs. Llewellyn Elexis Wood, John Steel, Peter McEwan, and two other gentlemen were admitted into the mysteries of the first degree. Bro. Wood was passed as a F.C. This concluding the Masonic business of the evening, the lodge closed with solemn prayer.

CARLTON LODGE (No. 380).—An emergency meeting of the brethren of the above lodge was held on Tuesday, August 5th, at their lodge room, Old Lincoln Inn; Bros. Heywood, W.M.; S. C. Buck, P.M.; Baker, S.W.; and Smith, J.W. Ballot was taken for Messrs. N. Bushell and Thomas Walters, who were declared elected, and being in attendance were duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry. Bro. Davidson was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Monday, August 18th, Bro. Ruck, P.M., presiding in the absence of the W.M., and the several officers in their proper places. Ballot was taken for Bro. Davidson (a former member of the lodge) as a joining member, who was duly elected. Bros. Tucker, Dugan, and Cooper were severally raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons. The ceremony was worked in a most impressive and correct manner by P.M. Casson, to the delight of the members of the lodge, and to the evident surprise of the visitors. Another meeting of the lodge was held on Monday, August 21st, which was opened by the W.M. Bro. Haywood, assisted by Bros. Ruck, P.M.; Baker, S.W.; and Notley, J.W. Bros. Dugan and Cooper were then passed to the second degree, when a lecture was given on Fellowcraft Masonry by Bro. Mumford, P.M., with edifying and pleasing effect. Bro. Burn was installed I.G. for six months.

KING SOLOMON LODGE (No. 422).—A lodge of emergency was held on Tuesday evening last, the 22nd August, the W.M., Bro. Bryant, presiding. The following brethren were passed through the 2nd degree, viz. Bros. Crass, McLaughlin, Carpenter, Fussell, and Best; after which the following gentlemen were duly initiated into the secrets and mysteries of the Order, viz., James Barnes and Patrick McLean. At a subsequent meeting the lodge was opened by the W.M., J. M. Bryant, at seven o'clock in the evening, assisted by Bros. A. J. Clarke, S.W., and Thomas Ellis, J.W., in the second degree, for the purpose of raising Bros. Vassey, McLoughlin, Whyte, and Foxwell, who, having answered the questions satisfactorily, retired, when the lodge was opened in the third degree. The brethren were then admitted in due form and raised to the high and sublime degree of Master Masons. The ceremony was performed by the W.M., assisted by Bro. A. J. Clarke in his capacity of P.M. Bro. Rintel gave a lecture in this degree. The lodge was then reduced, in proper form, to the second and first degrees by the W.M. and Bro. Rintel, and closed in perfect harmony at ten o'clock.

VICTORIAN LODGE OF CELESTIAL ARCHITECTS.—On Monday, the 14th of August, the brethren of this lodge held their first fortnightly meeting at the Ulster Hotel, Spring-street. The lodge was opened by Bro. John Edwards, W.M.; and the Warden's chairs being filled by Bros. W. H. Naylor, P.M., and J. Edwards, jun. Most of the members and several visitors were present. A letter was read from the P.G.S. requesting that the name of the lodge should be altered, as an opinion had been expressed in the Provincial Grand Lodge that the present name bordered on impiety. The brethren present seemed to be of a contrary opinion, as a motion was almost unanimously carried to the effect that the name remain unaltered. The motion was very ably supported by Bro. Chaplain, who showed to the satisfaction of the brethren present that the name was most appropriate to the requirements of that particular lodge. The address mentioned on the business paper, to be delivered on that evening, was not given, in consequence of so much time having been occupied in discussing a motion that all lectures be read after the closing of the lodge, which motion was lost, and an amendment carried, "that all lectures be read in the lodge." Bro. J. Edwards, J.W., in supporting the amendment, considered that if it were necessary to have addresses or lectures on Masonic subjects, that a Masonic lodge was the most fitting place for delivering them; at the same time, if anything were introduced into such lectures which might not be listened to by Masons, he would be the first to denounce it. Bros. Brennand, Wilson, and Cowell were unanimously elected joining members, and several new members were proposed. The lodge closed in the usual form at half-past ten.

ROYAL ARCH.

COLLINGWOOD CHAPTER (No. 1029).—The regular convocation was held on Thursday, August 21st, at the Swan Hotel, Gerbrude-street. In the absence of Comp. M'Lean, the first Principal, the chapter was opened by Comp. H. Emery, Past P.L., Comp. O. Rose, H., and Comp. W. Grafton, Past P.Z., acting as J. After the companions were admitted, and the minutes read, the ballot proceeded for Bro. S. Rakowsky, who was duly elected, Comp. Emery then vacated the first chair to act as Principal Soj., which was taken by Comp. Rev. M. Rintel, Past P.Z., who exalted Bro. Rakowsky to the degree of a R.A. Mason. He was assisted in the ceremony by Comp. Rose, H., and Comp. J. J. Moody, Past P.Z., who concluded the ceremony by a most sublime, beautiful, and interesting lecture on the altar C.T.W., &c. It is really gratifying to see the number of Past Z.'s in this comparatively young chapter able to take any part in the ceremony; but when we reflect for a moment that Comp. Past P.Z. Moody was its first founder, and continues to act as its Preceptor, it is not so much wondered at, since his ability to instruct is so proverbial. The chapter was closed in ancient form at half-past ten o'clock, p.m., by Comp. W. M'Lean.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PEMBROKE ENCAMPMENT (No. 1).—On Monday, August 18th, the Sir Knights of this encampment held a meeting at St. Patrick's Hall. The encampment was opened in due form under the command of Sir Knight J. T. Sprent, Eminent Commander, at half past seven o'clock. The ballot having been taken for the following companions of the Royal Arch as candidates for admission to the Order, Comps. F. C. Standish, W. A. Dean Pitt, and E. L. Crowell, Collingwood Chapter (No. 1029). The same being unanimous, and they having signed the required declaration, were introduced in the ancient form and duly installed Sir Knights of the royal exalted, religious, and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar. The interesting ceremony being over, the encampment was closed in solemn form with prayer, at half-past nine.

ROYAL ARCH.

STONEHOUSE.—*Chapter Sincerity* (No. 224).—This chapter met on the 17th inst., at seven p.m., at the Chapter Room, St. George's Hall; Comp. Rodd as Z.; Dowse, H.; Clase, as J. Three brothers from Lodge 750 were exalted by E. C. Dowse. Among the Companions present were Bros. Arnott, Kent, Harfoot, and Hill.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL.

On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., the members of the Supreme Grand Council held a meeting at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, to consider various suggestions and propositions for the good of the Ancient and Accepted Rite; and we have been given to understand that several very important matters have come under their notice, amongst which are the formation of a set of general laws to be promulgated for the information of all holding under the authority of the S.S. G.G. II. G.G. 33°.

On Wednesday, the 15th inst., a consistory of S.P.R.S. was held at the same place, when the G.E. Knight, Bro. Mansell Talbot, was advanced to the 31°.

There were also several candidates for advancement to the 30°, which ceremony was very ably performed by Colonel Clerk, 33°, and the M.P. Sov. Com., Dr. Leeson, 33°, in the presence of the following:—Colonel H. A. Bowyer, 33°; Colonel Vernon, 33°; Dr. Kent, 33°; Hyde Pullen, 32°; Sec. Gen. to the Supreme Grand Council and Dr. Goulden, 32°; Captains King and Boyle, 31°; the Hon. Dr. Hamilton, Prov. G. Supt., Jamaica; J. W. Figg, Louis Lemanski, Richard Spencer, J. W. Bannister, Burrows, J. How, Walker, and Matthew Cooke, G. Org. to S.G. Council, all of the 30°. The following Ex. and Perf. brethren were advanced from the 18° to the 30°, viz.:—Major E. H. Finney, Arthur Coombs, Henry George Warren, Henry Mulliner, B. Gallaher, and M. H. Shuttleworth. After the consistory had been closed, the whole of those mentioned adjourned to a very excellent banquet. The cloth having been cleared and the dessert placed on table, the S.G.I.G., Colonel

Clerk, 33°, who presided, gave, as the first toast, "Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family."

Colonel Clerk then said their next duty was to drink "The health of the Head of the Order." Few words were necessary from him to state what he (Dr. Leeson) had done for the Order. His erudition and hard work in its interest, together with the greatest delicacy and tact, had been one of the foundations of its prosperity, and long might he enjoy health and increase of years to preside over them. (Cheers.) Dr. LEESON rose to return thanks for the very kind compliment they had been pleased to pay him, as well as to Colonel Clerk for his proposition. It was a great pleasure to find their Order flourishing in every nation on the Globe, each Supreme Council seeking to adjust all differences that came under their notice. Unfortunately there were quarrels and wars amongst various peoples, but the Supreme Grand Councils in every nation always endeavoured to cultivate Masonry. Therefore they ought to be grateful for the benefits flowing from their Order, more especially as the influence of the Ancient and Accepted Rite deeply sympathises with all endeavours to promote peace amongst mankind. Nothing that he knew was more likely to aid in extending the Order, and whatever exertion or learning was brought to bear on its prosperity, yet the great end of peace and good will to all men, was its greatest and happiest end. Thanking them for his very kind reception, the learned Doctor resumed his seat amidst considerable applause.

Dr. LEESON again rose and begged to remind them that the sun was always at its meridian in Freemasonry, and he could, therefore, with all others, look forward to that period, when their labours would naturally cease, and rejoice that the sun was not likely to be obscured whilst they had those who felt so strongly, and had the diligence, talent, ability, and devotion, to carry out the onerous duties devolving on them. That day one of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, Col. Clerk, had commenced a career of active work; and he (Dr. Leeson) felt sure that his zeal must ensure the prosperity of the Order. He then proposed "The Health of Colonel Clerk, their president," that day.

Colonel Clerk, 33°, felt very much flattered by the kind manner in which the M.P. Sov. G. Com. had proposed his health; but he felt, notwithstanding all Dr. Leeson had said, that in that his first attempt to work a ceremony he had fallen far short of what he considered to be effective, but on another occasion would take care to conduct the ceremony in a very different manner, and to the utmost of his ability. He also entreated the officers to second him in his endeavours; and if anything could induce him to improve this, his first humble attempt, it would be the kindness they had extended to him, for which he returned thanks.

The Ill. Bro. GOULDEN, 32°, said they could hardly select, out of the nine most eminent Freemasons that composed the Supreme Grand Council, one who more than another performed the arduous duties of their exalted rank, and he begged to propose "The Health of the Members of the S.G. Council."

Col. H. A. BOWYER, 33°, was quite unprepared to return thanks for the unexpected honour of the toast, but felt that he could most gratefully respond on behalf of the Supreme Grand Council. From all parts they looked to them as the great mainstay of Freemasonry. Like all in this country, their honesty of purpose and straightforwardness made them courted by all other Supreme governing bodies, and it was a benefit to the world that this country in all she did was esteemed abroad as the exponent of honest principles. So in Freemasonry, the Supreme Grand Council did not fail to promote peace and prosperity amongst mankind in general through the Supreme Grand Councils of other nations. It was an easy matter for them to assist in such good works when they were presided over by such a M. P. Sov. G. Com. as Dr. Leeson; and if they did their duty, which they tried their best to do, it was to be attributed to Dr. Leeson's great care and watchfulness. On behalf of the Supreme Grand Council, he begged to return thanks for the handsome manner in which their healths had been proposed and received.

Dr. LEESON had endeavoured to carry out the principle of not interfering between the conflicting claims of Supreme Grand Councils in other States. They made regulations which were frequently antagonistic to each other, and opposed to the old principles of liberty of thought and action, which happily exist in this country. Therefore they could not be surprised at the disturbances which had arisen in France, America, and other countries. There was a want of harmony

between the jurisdictions, and as they had lately seen in France that want was productive of very grave consequences. All the bodies, however antagonistic, made a point of endeavouring to induce the Supreme Grand Council of England to side with them, and it was their endeavour to promote peace and liberty throughout the world, remain in harmony with all similarly constituted bodies, but avoiding all acts of collision, and simply inculcating the great principles so long enunciated in the teaching of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. He believed that the progress of commerce had directed our national energies into new fields, where at last we might beat our swords into plough shares, a course which he deplored to be lost on America. By that unfortunate internecine war we should learn a very salutary lesson. It would show in its fullest extent how hateful was the spirit of discord, and he feared he must add that this had extended to Freemasonry. In proposing the health of the Supreme Grand Councils throughout the world, he must mention that in Peru two bodies had each applied to them for support, but they had resolved not to interfere between them. Notwithstanding these differences, there was great personal goodwill between individual members of the Ancient and Accepted Rite in all countries of the world. He hoped to see all combine together, in one effort to promote the fundamental principle of Freemasonry, and to be careful never to interfere with the three degrees and the Royal Arch, or any other Legitimate Authority. They had that day a brother present from Peru, and he should couple the name of the Ill. Bro. Gallaher, with the toast of the Supreme Grand Councils throughout the world.

The Ill. Bro. GALLAHER belonged to a country noted for its modesty, but he was happy to say that both in Ireland and in Peru, the Supreme Grand Council of England was looked up to with feelings of the most profound respect. On behalf of the Supreme Grand Council of Peru he begged to express his thanks for the toast.

Col. CLERK, 33°, said they must not forget the energetic and hard working Secretary General, Bro. Hyde Pullen, whose name was known in all ranks of Freemasonry, and prominent amongst their charities. Bro. Goolden, too, was an enthusiastic member of the 32°, the health of the members of which he proposed, coupling the same with the name of Bro. Hyde Pullen.

Bro. HYDE PULLEN thanked them most cordially for the toast. It was one he received with extreme pleasure. He hoped to see a proper and good understanding exist in every degree of the Rite, and he believed that everyone intended and did his duty to the best of his ability, and with the greatest respect to the members of Supreme Grand Council. Colonel Clerk had said rather more than he deserved, but had always striven to benefit his brethren in every rank and mankind in general. He had also endeavoured to do his best for the benefit of the Order, and for the kind manner his efforts had been received, he expressed his obligations.

Colonel CLERK hoped they would make a memorandum that if any thing was going wrong in Freemasonry it was the duty of the members of the 31° to inspect and report on the same, and although they had but two members of it present, he was sure that in Captains King and Boyle it was well represented. He then gave the toast of "The 31° and Captain Boyle."

Captain BOYLE, 31°, begged to return his sincere and grateful thanks for the toast, and believing that all the members of that degree knew their duty, they would do it with lenity to offenders and dignity to their chiefs.

Dr. LEESON was happy that it fell to his lot to give a very agreeable toast, to drink to those who had that day arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. It was an especial pleasure to give such a toast, as one had come to them from the old Athol Masons, and also on account of another, Bro. Henry George Warren, from whom they were sure to derive pleasure and advantage, while to him the Freemasons of this land owed a debt of gratitude for the ability with which he had conducted the only periodical devoted to Freemasonry in the country. He then went into some little historical episodes respecting the Mount Calvary Encampment, which was attentively received and warmly applauded, and he concluded by proposing and commending to their special notice "The Healths of the G. E. Knts, Bros. W. H. Shuttleworth and Henry George Warren, 30°."

Bro. SHUTTLEWORTH, 30°, felt placed in a most remarkable position. He had taken the 30° under the Athol constitution, and he had now taken another degree with a precisely similar name and number under the Ancient and Accepted Rite. The M.P. Sov. G. Com., had kindly and most satisfactorily expressed

his desire to receive all such brethren, and he returned him his best thanks for having so fairly examined the proofs submitted to him, of their being in possession of a degree having some differences from that practised under the Supreme Grand Council.

The G. E. Knt. Bro. HENRY G. WARREN, returned thanks for the kind notice that had been taken of his labours, during which he was repeatedly and warmly applauded. Shortly after the meeting broke up.

WOOLWICH.

INVICTA CHAPTER OF SOVEREIGN PRINCESS ROSE CROIX.—A convocation of this chapter was held on Friday, the 17th inst., at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, present, Col. Clerk, 33°; J. W. Figg, 30°, M.W.S.; Wm. Smith, C.E., 30°, 1st Gen.; Rev. Dr. Richards, 18°, Prelate; P. Laird, 18°, Raphael; and the excellent and perfect Bros. Bayley, Hewitt, Lyons, Dr. Hughes, Frederick Binckes, and Gumbleton, 18°; E. G. Knts. Mulliner, 30; and Matthew Cooke, 30, Grand Organist to the Supreme Grand Council. The business for the chapter consisted in the election of M.W.S., Treas., and O.G., for the ensuing year. To the first of which the E. G. Knt. Wm. Smith, C.E., was unanimously elected. The Ex. and Perf. Bro. P. Laird was re-elected Treas., and Henderson, O.G. The business over the brethren adjourned to dinnerr, at Bro. DeGrey's, the Freemasons Tavern, and the evening was spent in the manner peculiar to the Invicta Chapter, with only one difference, viz., that not one of the three visitors indulged in the fumes of the fragrant weed.

MANCHESTER.

PALATINE CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX.—A meeting of this chapter was held at the Masonic Rooms, Manchester, on the 14th inst., at one o'clock. Owing probably to the unfavourable state of the weather, there was only a very slender muster of the chapter, which numbers 61 members. Two brethren were received; the rooms being very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the ceremony conducted as follows: Bros. W. C. Cruttenden, 31°, M.W.S.; George Ormerod, 30°, as H.P.; S. Smith, 30°, as 1st G.; Bolderson, as 2nd G.; Webster, as M.; S. D. Leather, as R. B. St. John B. Joulx, 30°, as Org. An adjournment to an excellent banquet at the Palatine Hotel took place, at which the following perfect brothers were present:—W. C. Cruttenden, M.W.S.; Stephen Smith, 2nd G.; George Ormerod, Richard Cope, Webster, S. P. Leather, H. J. Rowen, M.D.; Robert Bridgeford, Richardson, Andrew, and John Zarker. The usual round of toasts followed, and everything concurred to render the evening a most agreeable one.

MARK MASONRY.

SOUTHWARK LODGE (No. 11, S.C.)—This prosperous lodge held its installation meeting on Monday, October 6, at the Bridge-house Hotel, Southwark. The lodge was open by Bro. E. N. Levy, the immediate P.R.W.M. The ceremony of installation was most ably done by Bro. Dr. Dixon (the father and founder of the lodge), who placed the R.W.M. elect, Bro. John Thomas, S.W., into the chair. The R.W.M. was pleased to appoint the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year, viz.:—Bros. A. D. Loewenstark, D.M.; F. Walters, S.W.; C. H. Murr, J.W.; W. Y. Laing, elected Treas; Walters, Sec.; H. A. Collington, P.M., M.A.; J. H. Pembroke, S. Org.; C. Stahr, J. Org.; J. W. Weir, S.D.; M. Speer, J.D.; P. Abrahams, T.K.; and Aldhouse, Tyler (re-elected). After the ceremony of installation, a very pleasing incident occurred, which was the presentation of a very handsome P.R.W.M.'s jewel to the veteran Dr. Dixon. Bro. E. N. Levy, P.R.W.M., in a very neat speech presented the jewel to Dr. Dixon, assuring him of the very high estimation in which he was held by the members of the lodge, and hoped he might be spared long to wear it. Dr. Dixon in a very suitable reply returned his thanks. The jewel is a specimen of our Bro. A. D. Loewenstark's artistic skill. The inscription on the back of the jewel bears testimony of the very many laborious offices our Bro. Dr. Dixon has held for the good of the lodge, viz., the founder, R.W.M., Treasurer, Hon. Sec., from the year 1857 to 1862. This jewel was given by the voluntary contributions of the members, and not, as is very often the case, taken from the lodge funds. The lodge being closed the brethren sat down to banquet, and spent a pleasant evening together. There were no visitors.

Poetry.

LOW TWELVE.

BY BRO. CHARLES SCOTT.

I see a Delta in the sky,
Which has a ray for every sigh;
And seven hues for every tear
Falling for the departed dear.

Good Enoch saw a Delta bright
E'en shining in the midst of night;
One, too, he saw beneath the ground,
Where all our bodies shall be found.

True and beautiful—that we must
Be wrapped in shroud, silent dust;
And when the great trump shall sound,
To raise, exalt us from the ground.

Lord, may my dusty home be nigh,
Where good ones sleep and gently lie;
When all shall hear the call to rise,
I would mount 'bove the burning skies.

Let sun, and moon, and stars expire,
And the darkness be set on fire!
The ashes shall tell Thy glory,
Father, Son, and Spirit holy.

Obituary.

BRO. JOHN SHIRLEY.

On the 4th October died, aged 59, Bro. John Shirley, P.M. and Treasurer of the Constitutional Lodge (No. 63), London. He was initiated in the lodge on the 17th November, 1842, and served the office of W.M. twice, continuing an active member and Treasurer up to the time of his death. He was buried at the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, on Friday, the 10th of October, the pall being borne by Past Masters of the lodge, and he was followed by many of the brethren, as also the present and past officers of the parish where he resided, and by whom, as well as the brethren, he was much beloved and respected.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty arrived at Brussels early on Saturday morning, on a visit to the King of the Belgians at his palace of Laecken. There was a Court dinner on Saturday, and a breakfast on Sunday morning. Her Majesty and the Royal Princes and Princesses by whom she is accompanied were to leave on Monday for Antwerp, there to embark for England. The state of the weather, however, retarded her Majesty's return, and she still remains a guest at her royal uncle's palace at Laecken. The Prince of Wales has arrived at Lyons with the Prince Royal of Prussia. His Royal Highness travels under the name of Baron Renfrew, and the Prince Royal as Count de Lingon. The royal party attended the Grand Theatre the evening of their arrival, and were expected to leave Lyons the next day for Italy.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The deaths in the metropolis last week rather exceeded the average mortality of the last ten years. The average, corrected to allow for the gradual increase of population, gives 1159, while the deaths of the last week is 1181, or 22 deaths above the average. The births are also above the average, the number for last week being 1863, while the average births is only 1811. In the causes of deaths typhus fever assumes an unpleasant prominence.—The equinoctial gales have set in with more than their usual violence, and their

effects are to be traced in a long and in some cases fatal list of shipwrecks. The Downs formed no shelter from the fury of the elements, several vessels went down at their anchors, others broke from their moorings, came into collision with others, and finally sunk. On the east and north coast the tempest also raged, and several shipwrecks, accompanied with loss of life, are reported. On land also the effects of the storm have been felt. The gale commenced on Sunday night, and seems to have been felt over the whole country. It raged with great fury along the coast; and in some of the inland towns considerable damage was done to property. A large ship was driven ashore near Southport on Wednesday morning, having during the night lost four of her crew. From the Tyne ports we have also sad intelligence—loss of life and serious injury to shipping and other property. On Monday and Tuesday, upwards of 100 wrecks and casualties at sea were posted at Lloyds, and this list, large as it is, is being still further swelled by reports of other disasters. A large East Indiaman, belonging to Liverpool, was lost in Bute's Bay, Cornwall, on Tuesday, and we regret to state that of the 33 persons on board 28 perished. The *Clarence* steamer, the property of the General Steam Navigation Company, on her passage from Hamburgh to London, had a narrow escape of foundering in the Channel, and was only kept afloat by the strenuous exertions of the passengers and crew. The gale appears to have been equally destructive on the French coast. To show the value of the observations made by the officers of the Meteorological Department, we may state that on Saturday Admiral Fitzroy despatched telegrams to the outports ordering signals of an approaching storm to be hoisted.—The London demonstration in favour of Garibaldi has taken place at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Wood, one of the members for the City. No attempt was made to disturb the meeting, and resolutions were passed, expressing sympathy with the great Italian, and protesting against the French occupation of Rome.—Mr. Lindsay, the member for Sunderland, is fond of communicating "exclusive information" to the world. Addressing an agricultural meeting at Chertsey the other night, he repeated the statement he made some time ago that the Emperor of the French is "ready to come to some tacit understanding with regard to the armaments of both countries, especially with regard to their naval armaments." He next had to communicate something about a most interesting lady,—the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. He recently spent an evening with a family at Copenhagen, who were "intimately acquainted" with her Royal Highness, and, he remarked, it "was scarcely possible to conceive the high terms in which that family, one and all, spoke of that young Princess." In the third and last place, he has "good reason to believe that some, at least, of the great powers of Europe have felt for some time that the Southern Confederacy ought to be received into the family of nations"—in point of fact, that the barrier which stops the way against such a recognition of the South "is not any of the great Powers of Europe, is not the unanimous Cabinet of England, but is a section of that Cabinet."—Sir John Pakington and Lord Hardwicke have come to the conclusion that the Southern Confederacy ought to be acknowledged by our own Government and the other Powers of Europe. A third member of Lord Derby's Administration has now spoken on the question, and he shares fully the views of his former colleagues. Sir William Jolliffe, addressing an assemblage of farmers, submitted that "we should be treating the Southern States of America in a very different way to what we had treated every other people, if we did not now, after they had for two years maintained their independence at an enormous cost, raised vast revenues, and established enormous armies, recognise them." The other day, Mr. Gladstone was appealed to by Mr. Moseley to explain the precise meaning of his statement, at Newcastle, that President Davis and his colleagues had made the South a nation. He has since been called upon by a Mr. Moore, of Northampton, to state his views on the subject of slavery. The right hon. gentleman in reply, through his secretary, says—"He hopes that the policy of this country will never be directed to the support or encouragement of slavery; but, in viewing the conflict which now rages in America, we must all, Mr. Gladstone thinks, wish it were in

our power, by friendly means, to stop the effusion of human blood."—There have been meetings at Bradford and Pontefract in aid of the distressed Lancashire operatives. At Bradford, Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., was one of the speakers, and gave a very gloomy account of the prospects of the winter. Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., at Pontefract, spoke highly of the patient endurance of the operatives, urged active measures for their relief; and, while approving of what had been done by the Government, said still more must be done if the measures already taken should prove insufficient. Mr. Farnall reported to the Executive Relief Committee, last week, that 176,483 persons are now receiving parochial relief in 24 unions of the cotton districts, an increase of 7,845 as compared with the previous week. The London depôt for contributions of clothing is now in working order, and we are glad to learn that the stock, which in the first day or two amounted to 72 bundles, is being daily augmented. —The United Kingdom Alliance held its annual meeting at Manchester, on Wednesday. Sir Brooke Pechell was in the chair. The Free Trade Hall was so crowded that a second meeting was improvised in the Assembly-rooms. Above £2000 was raised in the room, and £222 was voted from the funds for the relief of the distress in Lancashire. —The men who were taken into custody for their share in the Birkenhead riots have been brought up at Chester. A good deal of evidence was gone into, and the prisoners were remanded to Saturday, to give time for the completion of the depositions, the magistrates announcing that they should commit the whole of the men for trial at the next Chester assizes. Sir George Grey has absolved the Birkenhead magistrates from all blame in the matter of the riots. —At the Middlesex sessions, a wretched woman named Burgess, who had been charged with an attempt on her own life, was brought up for judgment, when one of the barristers (Mr. Edward Besley) suggested a doubt whether, under the new criminal code, the magistrates had jurisdiction over offences of this description. The suggestion was found to be so pertinent that the magistrates think it deserving of being made a case for the Criminal Appeal Court; but it is understood the prisoner will not suffer by the delay. —The wife of a hawkker named Jones died about a fortnight ago, when it was reported that her death was caused by the violence of her husband. A *post-mortem* examination was made, and a coroner's inquest was held; but though it was proved that the deceased and her husband did not live happily together, there was no evidence to show that he had caused her death, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. —The inquest on the body of the engine driver who was killed on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway a few days ago, has concluded. The evidence went to show that the line of rails had bulged out at that particular part, and that a key was wanting to bind one of the rails to the sleeper. The road had been reported on as in a defective state, but the repairs had been executed. It was stated, however, that at that part of the line the rails had a tendency to bulge out almost every day, and required great watchfulness. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, but recorded their condemnation of a particular class of engine, which in their opinion was more likely to cause the bulging out of the rails than others. —At the Surrey Sessions, Evans James Jones and Stephen Roberts were found guilty of assaulting a police-constable, and sentenced, the former to six, and the latter to two months' hard labour; two Germans, found guilty of a robbery at a railway station, were sentenced to 18 months' hard labour; and a woman, convicted of robbing a person of his watch in a house of ill-fame, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. —Constance or Catherine Wilson, the poisoner, was on Monday executed in front of Newgate, in the presence of an immense crowd. Wilson showed great firmness, and protested her innocence to the last. —Mrs. Theresa Yelverton's appeal against the adverse decision of Lord Ardmillan will come on for hearing in the First Division of the Court of Session on the 3rd of next month. —A Frenchman, described as a professor of languages, was charged, at the Hammersmith Police Court, on Saturday, with threatening to assassinate Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, the well-known philologist. The defendant, who said he was in misery at the time he wrote his alarming missive, expressed his deep regret for the act of which he had been guilty, and the Prince having kindly waived his claim to have him bound over with sureties, he was discharged upon entering into his own recognisances in the sum of £100. —A curious point of law has been raised at the Westminster Police Court. A man was charged with bigamy, and a second marriage was not disputed. But, as the prisoner's second "wife" was his

own niece, a girl of 17, and as a niece is within the prohibited degrees, the question was raised whether a second marriage contracted under such circumstances could be held to constitute the offence of bigamy. The Magistrate at first seemed disposed to hold that it could not, but on being referred to a case reported in "Archbold," he found that "it was of no importance whether the second marriage was void or not for the purpose of prosecution for bigamy." The prisoner was, therefore, committed for trial. —A dreadful accident occurred at a colliery at Willenhall, near Wolverhampton, on Friday. Five men were being drawn up to the surface, when a heavy "skip" fell from the pit mouth, and coming into contact with the ascending cage, hurled four of its occupants to the bottom of the shaft. Death in each case must have been instantaneous. —A poor old woman, an inmate of the St. Marylebone Almshouses, was on Wednesday burnt to death, the house in which she resided having been completely burnt. An inquest will, of course, be held, when it will be seen whether anyone was to blame for not rescuing her. —The three men and two women who have figured so prominently in the police courts as members of that abominable swindle,—"the Richards' Estate Fund Association"—have been committed for trial. A sixth person, who is said to have been the leader of the gang, has contrived to get out of the way. —An inquest was held at Stepney on Wednesday on the death of a child which was said to have died from the effect of a narcotic administered as a cure for a cough. The mother of the child stated that she purchased the drug from a person named Timpson, who keeps a chemist's shop, and acts as a doctor, though it appears he holds no diploma; and a medical man, who was called as a witness, stated that the narcotic contained two poisons—opium and beazine—and that the child died from their effect. As the case assumed a somewhat serious aspect, the inquest was adjourned. —The Metropolitan Board of Works have just published their annual report, which is chiefly occupied with the main drainage. The northern high-level sewer is completed and working. The mid level is about half completed. The low level was kept back till the question of the Thames embankment was decided; it will now be proceeded with as part of that scheme, and the Strand and Fleet-street will be avoided. The works on the south side are not in such a forward state. A remarkable feature in the report is the accuracy of the estimated expenditure made by the engineer, as proved by the price for which the contractors have engaged to construct the works. The difference is slight in every case, but generally it is in favour of the public.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The departure of the French Court for Compiègne has been postponed from this week, when it was to have taken place, until the beginning of next month. This fact has given rise to various conjectures, and to reports that a Ministerial crisis still impends. The rumour was that Count Persigny and M. Fould had submitted to the Emperor certain conditions relating to the Roman question on which alone they could retain their offices, and that failing to receive a satisfactory reply, they had determined upon resigning. The *Moniteur* has published a short letter from the Emperor Napoleon to M. Thouvenel, the late Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this letter the Emperor says:—"In the interest of the same policy of conciliation that you have so loyally forwarded, I have judged it necessary to replace you in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;" but he gives his discarded minister all the comfort that can be derived from an assurance that the imperial "esteem and confidence are in no ways impaired." The diplomatic changes consequent upon M. Thouvenel's dismissal have likewise been announced—M. de la Tour D'Auvergne replacing M. de Lavalette at Rome, and M. de Sartiges taking M. Benedetti's place at Turin. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has issued a diplomatic circular announcing his accession to the Foreign Office, in which he says that the Emperor Napoleon's Italian policy, as expressed in the diplomatic correspondence recently published, has undergone no change whatever. The Emperor still feels the same sympathy for "the two causes upon which he has lavished, in equal measure, tokens of his solicitude." Finally, M. de Lhuys declares that "The Emperor's government will continue to devote all its efforts to the work of conciliation undertaken in Italy by entering into it without discouragement, as without impatience, and with a full sense both of the difficulties to be encountered and of the magnitude of its task." —The Turin journals which support the Italian Ministry have apparently been instructed to put the best construction on M. Thouvenel's dismissal and M. Drouyn de Lhuys's circular, and to profess a belief that the Emperor Napoleon's policy has un-

dergone no change, and that he "does not desire to close to Italy the way to Rome." There seems reason to believe that no ministerial changes will occur immediately; but it remains to be seen whether Signor Rattazzi's administration can long survive the meeting of the Italian Parliament.—The reports relating to the health of Garibaldi still continue to be unsatisfactory and discouraging. A French paper represents it as the advice of eminently qualified surgeons that the amputation must take place after all—that is when the patient is in a condition to bear such an operation. Other accounts speak even more gloomily.—Their Spanish Majesties will return to Madrid on the 28th inst. Official despatches are said to have been received here from the French Government, in which assurances are given that the rumour of France intending to make Mexico a French colony is unfounded.—The King of Prussia, in replying to an address presented by a "Conservative society," has made declarations which will certainly not tend to allay the quarrel between himself and the House of Deputies, backed by the constituencies. He said that he wished to maintain the constitution, but that "it was his invincible determination to keep unimpaired the Crown transmitted to him by his ancestors, and the constitutional rights of that Crown," and that "he was firmly resolved to yield nothing more of the rights which had been transmitted to him." He added that "there must be a permanent well-constituted army, and not a pretended popular army, which as a Prussian had not feared to say, was to be the support of the parliament."—A project is said to be under the consideration of the King of Denmark of giving a special German Governor to the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, so as to deprive the Germanic Confederation of its pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of the kingdom.—A curious incident, unique in its kind, in connection with the Schleswig-Holstein question, has just occurred. M. Von Bulow, the Danish representative in the Frankfort Diet, and who has taken a leading part in all the intricate negotiations on the subject since 1851, fatigued and disgusted with the endless business, has tendered his resignation to his Sovereign, which has been accepted, though with great reluctance, as the utmost confidence was placed in him by his Government. M. Von Bulow, however, is not so completely exhausted and worn out but that he is prepared to assume the post of Prime Minister to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—At a conference at Munich on the commercial affairs of Germany the Austrian delegates proposed resolutions declaring the Franco-Prussian commercial treaty prejudicial to the rightful claims of Germany and injurious to its interests, and that therefore its acceptance was not to be recommended; and resolving that the propositions of Austria should be discussed simultaneously with the renewal of the Zollverein and the treaty with France by the collective German Governments with a view of arriving at a decision. These resolutions were assented to by all the representatives of the South German States.—A letter from the Foreign Office states that Lord Russell is of opinion that British vessels making for any point of the Circassian coast between the ports which have been opened by Russia to foreign commerce would not be secure from interference on the part of the Czar's cruisers, and that, consequently, any such attempt to open a communication with the people of Circassia "would only bring about complications with the Russian Government, and result in losses to the persons engaged in such enterprise."

AMERICA.—The Scotia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday and brought news to the 6th. It appears that on the 3rd and 4th instant the Confederates, under Generals Price, Van Dorn, and Lovell, attacked Corinth, but were ultimately repulsed, leaving their wounded and some 7000 prisoners in the hands of the Federals. They retreated towards the Hatchin river, but on the 5th they were encountered on the south bank of the stream by the Federal General Ord, who drove them back across the river towards Corinth, and captured some guns and prisoners. General Grant, who holds the supreme command of the Federals in Tennessee, was consequently confident that the Confederates, thus enclosed and pressed on opposite sides by General Ord and General Rosencranz, could not "escape without losing everything but their small arms." Newspaper-correspondents estimate the loss of the Federals at 300 killed and 1000 wounded, and that of the Confederates at 800 killed and 1800 wounded. The Federal Generals Hackleman and Ogleby were killed, and the Confederate General Rogers was likewise killed. Neither of the armies in Virginia seems to have made any considerable movement; but if we may believe the rumours published in the New York newspapers, General McClellan is about to undertake im-

portant operations. From Kentucky, the accounts are very obscure, but it seems probable that a battle must soon be fought. The Federal General Morgan's retreat from Cumberland Gap to the Ohio had been effected without any great loss; but his troops were greatly harassed by heavy marches, want of supplies, and constant attacks from the Confederate cavalry. By the arrival of the City of Baltimore and Anglo-Saxon we have news from New York to the evening of the 11th of October. So far as the war news is concerned, it is very confused. Two things, however, appear clear. There has been a severe engagement in Kentucky; and the Confederates have again entered Pennsylvania. With respect to the fighting in Kentucky, it took place on the 8th at Perrysville, where the Confederates, under General Bragg attacked the Federals. General Buell officially reports that the engagement lasted from ten o'clock in the morning until dusk, when the Confederates were repulsed. They gained "some momentary advantage" on the left, and the Federal loss is stated to have been pretty heavy, including several officers. As to the advance of the Confederates into Pennsylvania, it seems that General Stuart, with a force estimated at 3000 men and six pieces of artillery, crossed the Potomac at Hancock, and on the 10th occupied Mercersburg and Chambersburg. At Chambersburg the inhabitants surrendered on the condition that private property should be respected, but that public property might be carried away or destroyed. Accordingly, the Confederates destroyed the railway station, and carried off 500 horses. They then moved in the direction of Gettysburg, to destroy the bridge at that point, and so prevent McClellan coming upon them. The Governor of Pennsylvania at once began to send troops to the spot. It is difficult to conceive that anything beyond a mere raid is intended by this movement; for 3000 men must be wholly insufficient to contend with the force which would soon be brought against them. Two items of the news show movements on the part of the Confederates. General Bragg, who commands the army of the South in Kentucky, had issued a proclamation to the North-Western States urging them to exercise their State sovereignty and make a separate treaty of peace with the Confederates. He offers them several inducements to do so. This is of course intended to sever the Border States from the Union. In the Confederate Congress a step has also been taken by which it is probably hoped to enlist the sympathies by touching the interests of England. The Secretary of the Treasury is ordered to buy or impress 1,000,000 bales of cotton at a fixed price, and agents are to be sent to Europe to sell it. A resolution was also proposed to repeal all laws prohibiting the export of cotton from ports occupied by the Federals when such cotton is purchased by foreign Governments or their subjects. Captain Semmes, who achieved such fame as the commander of the Confederate war steamer Sumter, appears to be doing great havoc among the Federal merchant vessels in his new ship, the Alabama, or "290." According to intelligence received in Liverpool yesterday, he has recently captured and destroyed sixteen Northern vessels, including ten whalers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PETER * * * You must sign it. See *Book of Constitutions*—p. 87.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—It is a very rare volume, and if perfect and in good condition, priceless.

AN OLD SUB.—What do you mean? You sent us an envelope with a wrong enclosure, which we put into the post for you, and now you are angry some communication did not appear. We never received it; perhaps you put that, too, in a wrong cover.

J. B.—Burnt children dread the fire. We have had enough of it.

H. W. P. (ESSEX). Let him be thrice formally admonished by the W.M., and notices entered on the minutes that it was done. Then fine him; and if he don't day the fine, you can get rid of him easily.

P.L.—No; there is no price which will secure such a rank.

ERRATUM.—In the letter of "Scrutator" last week, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex is stated to have been "installed Grand Master of the Orders of the Holy Temple, and Sepulchre, and of St. John of Jerusalem, August 6, 1862," which year should have read 1812.