

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LXVI.

XI.—JUNO AND JANUARY.

The religious and moral legislators of India, Egypt, Greece, and Italy, by their attainments in learning and science, and the more eminent philosophers, convinced themselves that the public faith of superstition rested on the ignorance of men and the subtlety of their rulers, in the uninstructed state of the world, and that it was as solemnly impious as it was gravely absurd; yet, conscious of the danger of reasoning against long sanctioned and devoutly established opinions, discovered to be erroneous, they offered them no outward resistance, but swayed by experience, they contemptuously contended, as a reference to Strabo, and almost to any of the pagan sages, that the vulgar and ignorant, ever bound by their condition to remain illiterate, had no right to the enlightenment of truth, but should be terrified into submission and from acts of violence, by delusive hopes and fears respecting the attributes of those tremendous deities in wood and stone, whom they were taught to propitiate by their prayers.

In artful conformity to this general system of pseudo devotion, many of the idols were of ingenious contrivance, and of formidable attitudes, they could wink, and they could shake a spear. Thus Strabo, observant of his times, specified as the Augustine age, writes, "What is marvellous in fable is sometimes employed to please, and sometimes to inspire terror, and in both respects often resorted to, not only over the fancies of children, but over the imaginations of mature persons, to encourage them to act well, or to deter them from deeds of evil. Men are incited to what is laudable by hearing the poets celebrate the actions of fabulous heroes, such as those of Hercules and Theseus, for which they are now honoured as divinities, and exhibited to public view in painting and sculpture. So, likewise, they are restrained from vice, when the punishments inflicted by the Gods are related in awful words, or represented by frightful images, and denounced against them, such men believing (that is, in polytheism), that these threats have been really executed upon the guilty. For it is impossible to conduct women and the gross multitude, and to render them holy, pious, and upright, by the precepts of reason and philosophy. Superstition or the fear of the gods, must be called in aid of the influence of which is founded on fictions and prodigies. The thunder of Jupiter, the ægis of Minerva, the trident of Neptune, the torches and snakes of the furies, the spears of the Gods, adorned with ivy, and the whole ancient theology, are all fables, which the legislators who formed the political constitution of states, employ as bugbears to overawe the credulous and simple." These opinions, or rather unscrupulous censuring, can only be tolerated in their polytheistical sense, they are the fatal notions of the sect to which they belonged, strictly stoical, and in all other respects as fallacious as their asserted fallacies; they have nothing in agreement with the inward truth and reasoning of Plato, of Pythagoras, of Socrates, or even of Aristotle. The Jews were forbidden to revile the gods, which is, as we have said, another name for angels: and the Hindoos were instructed,

under severe penalties, to be pious, honest, humane, patient and peaceable. The real belief of the Pundits approached, not close near upon some of the genuine doctrines of the Greeks and Romans, but the orthodoxy of the Jews. Our best authorities on the Sanscrit all agree in investing it with very remote antiquity, and that the Mahabarata, an episode in the Baghvat-Geeta, of highly ancient celebrity and repute with the learned Hindoos, eloquently expounds and adheres to the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead, and deduces from nature to nature's God, what worship will be most acceptable to a Perfect Being, of whom there are descriptions, equal in force to any of the old and best Greek masters of philosophy. And it is from the writings of their ancient Pundits, transmitted to them from ages, that their deepest wisdom and most liberal sentiments are derived. To those capable of forming comparative ideas, the service in the pagodas must be an Idolatrous worship, a multiform superstition of frivolous and immoral rites and ceremonies, whilst they themselves, discern that it must be only by the sincerity of heart, and the purity of manners, or the bearing of the soul, that they could hope to obtain the approbation of a supreme God or Being all perfect in goodness. This profound knowledge Veias strenuously inculcates (Mahabarata, Baghvat Geeta, page 94) thus, "O mighty being" says Arjoon, "who art the prime Creator, eternal God of Gods, the World's Mansion? Thou art the incorruptible Being, distinct from all things transient. Thou art before all Gods, the ancient *Pooroosh, vital soul*, and the Supreme Supporter of the universe. Thou knowest all things, and art worthy to be known; thou art the Supreme Mansion, and by thee, O Infinite Form, the universe was spread abroad! Reverence be unto thee both before and behind; reverence be unto thee on all sides, O thou who art all in all! Infinite is thy power and thy glory! Thou art the Father of all things, animate and inanimate. Thou art the wise instructor of the whole—worthy to be adored. There is none like unto thee! Where then, in the three worlds, is there one above thee? Wherefore I bow down, with my body prostrate upon the ground, crave thy mercy, Lord! worthy to be adored; for thou shouldst bear with me, even as a father with his son, a friend with his friend, a lover with his beloved."

Abul Fazel, who examined with the nicest scrutiny the theology of the Brahmins, also states, "They all believe in the unity of the Godhead, and although they hold images in high veneration, it is only because they represent celestial beings, and may, as they think, prevent the thoughts of those who worship them from wandering," Ayeen Akbry, vol. iii., p. 3. Likewise M. Sonnerat, who in order to enquire deeply into the sciences and religion of India, remained there so employed for seven years, asserts in his discourses, that as Theists the Brahmins believe in the unity of God. The Pundits themselves declare in their translation of the Gentoo code, "That it was the Supreme Being, who by his power formed all creatures of the animal, vegetable, and material world, from the four elements, fire, water, air, and earth, to be an ornament to the magazine of creation, and whose comprehensive benevolence selected man, the centre of knowledge, to have dominion and authority over the rest; and, having bestowed upon this favourite judgment and understanding, gave him su-

premacv over the corners of the world." In another of the sacred books of the Hindoos, we find carried out still further the description of the Supreme Creator, signified by their own expressions, "the maker of all things, and from whom all things proceed," in which the general sentiments of the Pundits concerning the nature of divine perfection are evident, but still insoluble except by Christian exposition. As God is immaterial, he is above conception; as he is invisible, he can have no form; but from what we behold of his works we may conclude that he is eternal, omnipotent, knowing all things, and present everywhere.

MOTHER KILWINNING.

By Bro. D. MURRAY LYON, Prov. J.W. of Mother Kilwinning.

On the formation in 1736 of the present Grand Lodge of Scotland, when settling the order of precedence among the subordinate lodges, the first place was given to the Lodge of Edinburgh (St. Mary's Chapel), and to Mother Kilwinning was assigned the second. This arrangement was afterwards repudiated by the Kilwinning brethren, who claimed for their lodge, as being the mother lodge of Scotland, precedence over every other. Grand Lodge in the adjustment of their roll appears to have been guided by the documentary proof produced by each lodge in support of the position claimed for it; for, notwithstanding the almost universally-believed tradition in favour of Mother Kilwinning being the oldest lodge in Scotland, in consequence of the non-production of authentic written evidence to prove the identity of the lodge then existing under that name with the one anciently held in Kilwinning, the Grand Lodge ruled that because of its having been able to shew its minute-book of an earlier date than any borne upon that of the Mother Lodge, St. Mary's Chapel, should continue to hold the first place in point of seniority among the other lodges in Scotland. Rather than submit to this, Mother Kilwinning, although it had been a consenting party to the erection of the new Grand Lodge, withdrew from it in 1743, and reasserting its independence continued to exercise all the functions of a Grand Lodge until, in 1807, a reconciliation was effected between it and the present Grand Lodge of Scotland. Without in any way acknowledging her claim to be recognised as the oldest Scottish lodge, Grand Lodge, on the score of expediency, agreed to place the Kilwinning Lodge at the head of its roll under the denomination of Mother Kilwinning, No. 0,—the second place being assigned to St. Mary's Chapel, No. 1, and to Canongate Kilwinning fell No. 2.

We have already, through these pages, noticed the gift to the Grand Lodge of Scotland made by the late Earl of Eglinton of "the Memorials of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglinton," printed from ancient MSS. preserved in the charter chest of that noble family. The volumes in question were said to contain information of great interest to the Scottish Craft, and their publication discovers the existence of evidence to show that the precedence given to the Lodge of Edinburgh over Mother Kilwinning, at the erection of the Grand Lodge in 1736 was similar to what had been arranged in 1598 by William Schaw, "Maister of Wark" to James the VI. The existence of such a document must have been unknown to the Masonic world at the time of Mother Kilwinning's first dispute with the Grand Lodge, otherwise it would doubtless have been referred to as one of the strongest proofs in favour of St. Mary's Chapel's claim in point of seniority to rank next to Grand Lodge. The "Memorials" contain "The Statutes and Ordinances to be obseruit be all the Maister Maissounis within this realme," 1589; as are to be found in the last edition of Lawrie's History, and immediately following which is

the "Ordinance" affecting Mother Kilwinning, which, without farther remark at present, we now quote:—

"First, It is ordanit that the wardens within the boundis of Kilwinning, and vtheris placeis subject to their ludge, sall be chosen and electit zeirle be mong of the maisteris voitis of the said ludge, vpoun the twentie day of December, and that within the kirk of Kilwinning, as the heid and and second ludge of Scotland; and thereafter that the generall warden be advertysit zeirle guha is chosin warden of the ludge, immedietelie efter his electioun.

"Item. It is thoct neidfull and expedient bo my lord warden generall, that everie ludge within Scotland sall have in tyme cuming the auld and antient liberteis therof visit and wont of befor; and in speciall, that the ludge of Kilwyning, second ludge of Scotland, sall haif thair wardens present at the election of the wardenis within the boundis of the Nether Waird of Cliddisdail, Glasgow, Air and boundis of Carrick; with powar to the said warden and dekyn of Kilwynning to convene the remanent wardenis and dekynis within the boundis foirsaid, grehan thay haif ony neid of importance ado, and thair to be judgit be the warden and dekyn of Kilwynning grehan it sal pleis thame to convene for the tyme, other in Kilwynning, or within ony vther part of the West of Scotland and boundis foirsaid.

"Item. It is thoct neidfull and expedient be my lord Warden generall, that Edinburgh sal be in all tyme cuming, as of befor, the first and principall ludge in Scotland; and that Kilwynning be the second ludge as of befor, is notourlie manifest in our auld ancient writtis; and that S [trine] bing sal be the third ludge, conforme to the auld privileges thairof.

"Item. It is thoct expedient that the wardenis of everie ilk ludge sal be answerable to the press [tyte] rybes within thair schinef domes for the maissonis subject to the ludgeis, anent all offensis ony of thame sall committ; and the part of the vulawis sal be employit to the godlie usis of the lodge quhair ony offensis sae happin to be committit.

"Item. That ther be tryall tukind yeirle be the wardenes and maist antient maisteris of the lodge, extending to sex personis, guha sall tak tryall of the offensis, that punishment may be execut conform to equitie and iustice and guid conscience, and the antient ordour.

"Item. It is ordanit be my lord warden generall, that the warden of Killwynning, as second in Scotland, elect and chuis sex of the maist ferfyt and worthiest of memorie within [thair boundis], to tak tryall of the qualification of the hail masonis within the boundis foirsaid, of their art, craft, scynance, and antient memorie, to the effect the warden deakin may be answerable heirefter for sic personis, as is committit to him, and within his boundis and jurisdiction.

"Item. Commissioun is geiven to the warden and deacon of Killwynning, as second ludge, to seclud and away put furth of their societie and companie, all personis disobedient to fulfill and obey the hail actis and ancient statutis sett down of befor of guid memorie, and all personis disobedient ather tu kirk, craft, counsall, and utheris statutis and actis, to be maid heirefter for one guid ordour.

"Item. It is ordanit be the warden generall, that the warden and the deacon [to be present], of his quarter maisteris elect, cheis and constitut ane fomous natar, as ordinar clark and a cryb; and that the said notar to be chosinge sall occupie the office, and that all indentouris, discharges, and vtheris wrythis quhatsumeuer, pertaining to the Craft, sal be onlies wrytin be the clark, and that in a manner of wryt, neyther tityll nor wther evident, to be admit to the said warden and deacon befor thame, except it be maid be the said clark, and subscriynt with his hand.

"Item. It is ordanit be my lord generall, that the hale auld antient actis and statutis maid of befor be the predecessouris of the Masounis of Killwynning, be obseruit faithfullie and kept be the craftis in all tymes cuming, and that no prentis nor craftis man in any tymes heirefter, be admittit or enterit, but onlie within the Kirk of Killwynning as his parochie and second luge; and that all bankattis for entrie of prenteis or fallow of craftis to be maid within the said luge of Killwynning.

"Item. It is ordanit, that all jallous of Crafts at his entrie, pay to the commoun bokis of the luge the soun of ten pundis more, with X.S. worthe of gluffis, or evir he be admittit, and that for the bankett; and that he be not admittit without ane sufficient essay and prufe of memorie and art of Craft, be the warden deacon and quarter maisteris of the luge, conforme to the foirmur; and quhairthrow thai may be the mair answerable to the generall warden.

"Item. That all prenteissis to be admitted, be not admitted quhill [thai] first pay to the commoun bankat foirsaid, the souvine of sex poundis more; wtherwyes to pay to the bankat for the hail [memberis] of Craft within the said luge and prenteissis, thairof.

"Item. It is ordanit that the warden and deacons of the second luge of Scotland, present of Kilwvnyning, sall tak the ayte, fidelitie and trowth of all maisteris and fallowis of Craft within the hail boundis committit to thair charge, zeirlic, that thai sall not accompanie with cowans, nor work with thame, nor any of their servandis or prenteissis; windir the pain of the penaltie contenie in the foirmuir actis and peying thairof.

"Item. It is ordanit be the generall warden, that the Warden of the luge of Kilwvnyning, being the second luge in Scotland, tak tryall of the art of memorie and science thairof, of everie fallowe of Craft and everie prenteiss, according to ather of thair vocations, and in cais that thai have lost ony point thairof everie of thame to pay the penaltie as followis, for thair slowness, viz., ilk fallow of Craft, XXS., ilk prentesse, XIS., and that to be payit to the box for the commoun weil zeirlic; and that conforme to the commoun vse and pratik of the commoun luges of this realm.

"And for the fulfilling, obseruinge, and keeping of their statuttis, and all thair actis and statuttis maid of before and to be maid, be the warden, deaconis, and quarter maisteris of the lugis foirsaid, is for guid ordour keeping, conforme to equitie, justice, and ancient ordour, to the makinge and setting down quhair of, the generall warden hes gevin his powar and commissioun to the said warden and otheris abovescriit, to set down and mak actis conforme, as accordis to the office and law: and in signe and taking thairof, I, the generall warden of Scotland, hers sett down and causit pen thair actis and statuttis, and hes subscriit the samynis with my hand efter the tesimoniale.

"Be it kend to the warden, deken, and to the maisteris of the luge of Kilwvnyning, that Archibald Barklay, being directit commissioner for the said luge, comperit in Edinburgh, the twentie-sevin and twentie-awcht of December instant, quhair the said Archibald, in presens of the warden generall, and the maisteris of the luge of Edinburgh, producit his commissioun, and behaigt himself very honestlie and cairfullie for the discharge of sik things as was committit into him, but be'ressone of the absence of his maiestie out of toun, and that thair was na maisteris but the luge of Edinburgh convent of tyme, we could nocht get sik ane saltat ordour [as the privileges of the Craft requyris], tunc at this tyme; bot heirefter, quhan occasion salbe offerit, we sall get his maiesties warrant, baith for the authorizing of the [ludgies] privileges, and ane penaltie sett doune for the dissobedient persones and p[ertur]beris of all guid ordour.

"Thus far I thoct guid to signife unto the b[ail]l brether of the luge, vnto the next commoditie. In witness heiref, I haif subscriit this present with my hand, at Halyrud Hous, the twentie awcht day of December, the zeir of God Im Ve four scoir, nynetene zeiaris.

WILLIAM SCHAW, Master of Wark,
Wairden of ye Maisons.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

OPERATIVE FREEMASONRY.

In answer to "Delta's" query, I would beg to say, that the regulation he alludes to implies, as I understand it, that Masonry, henceforth, was to be under one head. Whatever be the real date of that regulation there can be little doubt, that then, as before and after, the old rivalry between north and south continued, and York never ceased to claim, and probably to be, the seat of a Grand Lodge. Unfortunately we have no York records forthcoming, though they still probably exist, to throw light upon this matter. Should they ever turn up they will enable us, I fancy, to explain much which now must remain doubtful and more which seems obscure in our history. The regulation was clearly a healing regulation intended to bring the Order, after the convulsions and distraction of preceding years, into active harmony and outward unity. Whether it had that effect may be a matter of question, but as to its real meaning I think there can be little doubt. I do not see the slightest re-

ference, in these words, to the "Master of the London company or guild," nor does the context support it, nor, in fact, does any such reference exist in any of the constitutions that I have seen, and I have seen all in the British Museum and one or two others. But the history of the London Company deserves close study, as I am persuaded that many interesting facts would thus be brought to light. The regulation respecting admission appears, to me, to be a great proof of the gradual breaking up of the purely operative guilds, while, at the same time, it affords also decisive evidence, as I read it, not only of the actual admission but of the gradual preponderance of the speculative element. Henceforth, at the admission of a brother, only two operative Masons need be present. There are several regulations extant, which I will gladly give "Delta," in another note if he wishes, which serve to show that the Craft was settling down, about the middle of the 17th century, after considerable confusion and probably partial abeyance. I confess that I do not understand "Delta's" last question. The only possible solution I can give to it is tantamount to a material admission of the main point of my argument, that the framework of speculative Masonry is long anterior to 1717.—EBOR.

FREEMASONS OF CHESTER.

At page 42, of Mr. Halliwell's *Barly History of Freemasonry in England*, in a foot-note, occur these words:—"Mr. Black possesses a minute-book of the Freemasons of Chester of the commencement of the eighteenth century." Is there any possibility of obtaining access to this minute-book? Is anything more known about it?—A. F. A. WOODFORD.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

The following is from our contemporary, *Notes and Queries*:—

In *Notes and Queries* (2nd S. x. 460), a correspondent refers to a publication called the *Synoptical Sketch*, which he says "is the best book on the present condition of the English Langue of the sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem." I have met with a copy, and have carefully perused it; but only to find how little reliance is to be placed upon its statements.

Thus, I read:—

"... the admission of Knights into the Order was an act performed in the various langues and priories by their respective priors and executive Councils."—P. 18.

This assertion is directly at variance with the statutes to which I referred in my last,

After the surrender of Malta, the Grand Master Hompesch sailed for Trieste with a few Knights; and I find the following puzzling observation respecting him:—

"There (at Trieste) the same reasons which prevented the members of the Order from going thither, led De Hompesch immediately to vacate his office, and retire into the seclusion of private life."—P. 21.

What can this mean? Then the writer carefully passes over the interval of the seventeen years between the loss of Malta and the General Peace:—

"It is unnecessary to trace minutely the state of the Order the uncertain politics of the seventeen years which elapsed, between the seizure of Malta and the General Peace. During this transition period, the component langues remained disintegrated. But the formality of electing a brother chief to discharge the office of Grand Master, and thus to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute was duly attended to; and since the death of the Emperor Paul in 1801, the office of Lieutenant of the Magistry, or Grand Master *ad interim* (sic), has been successively filled by the Grand Baillies Field Marshal Count Soltikoff, Giovanni Tommasi, De Gaevera, Giovanni y Centelles, De Candida, and the Count Colloredo, the reigning Chief."—P. 22. [Throughout this communication the italics are mine, except where otherwise mentioned.]

Here there is a statement that there actually is a reigning chief, elected to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute. This is an important fact, and implies that the

Order could not have been in the disintegrated state in which it is represented to have been.

"In the close of 1814, a General Chapter of the French Langues took place in Paris for the purpose of electing a permanent Capitulary Commission, and declaring the executive Government of the Order concentrated in such Commission, with plenary power to regulate all civil and financial affairs connected with the institution."—P. 23.

This is only a repetition of the words of Sutherland, to which I have already applied the test of the official *Reclamations* of the Commission itself.

"This General Chapter was attended by the Baillies, the Commanders, and Knights representing the three Langues of Provence, Auvergne, and France, and the two Langues of Aragon and Castile; being five of the original component branches of the Order."

But the official *Reclamations* of this Commission make no mention of the representatives of the Langues of Aragon and Castile being present; neither could they, since these two Langues had ceased to belong to the Order in 1802, and had become the Royal Spanish Order of St. John, under Charles IV., who had declared himself Grand Master thereof by a royal decree, dated Aranjuez, April 17, 1802:—

"The proceedings were sanctioned, and afterwards confirmed by the Lieutenant of the Magistracy, and the Sacred Council seated in Catania."—P. 23.

This is a further proof that the "executive government of the Order with plenary power," &c., was not concentrated in the French Commission. It must also be kept in mind, that the object for which this Commission of Paris was instituted, was to endeavour to obtain the restoration of such of the possessions of the Order in France as had not been sold, and thereby to revive the three French Langues. See their *Reclamation to the Chambers*, in 1816.

The *Synoptical Sketch* then proceeds to say that the "main achievement" of the Capitulary Commission, was:

"The formal resuscitation of the venerable *Lingua Sexta* (the Language of England), comprehending the Grand Priorities, baliwicks, and commanderies, within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty."—P. 23.

I presume this to mean, that the French Commission formally revived the English Language by recovering the possession of the priorities, baliwicks, and commanderies, of which the Order had been deprived by Act of Parliament in the reign of Henry VIII., and again under Elizabeth! And I presume there is as much foundation for this statement, as for that of the *revival of the lapsed charter* of Philip and Mary which follows:—

"By virtue of powers derived from this commission of the three venerable Langues of France, with the full and entire adhesion of the Langues of Aragon and Castile (reservation being made of right to the Langues of Italy and Germany to concur at time and place convenient), in three several instruments of convention given under their common seal, at the Hotel of the Chancellery in Paris, bearing dates respectively the 14th day of June, 1826; the 24th August, and 15th October, 1827. And having attached to them the signatures and seals of the Vice-President of the Council, the Commander de Dienne, the Count de Feuillassé, the Chevalier de Chastelain, the Chancellor of the Gallic Langues, and others, steps were taken in London, between the years 1826 and 1831, with a view to the re-organisation of the Langue of England, as one of the component branches of the Sovereign Order of St. John; and as an independent corporation still subsisting under the Royal Letters Patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, bearing date the 2nd of April, 1559. [I presume this is a mistake for 1557].

"These steps were consummated on the 29th of January, 1831; in accordance with the deliberations and instructions of the French, Spanish, and Portuguese authorities of the Order. On this occasion, at a Chapter of the Knights then constituting the British Langue, at which was present an Envoy Extraordinary representing the Continental authorities, the late Sir Robert Peat, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stanislaus, was installed into the office of GRAND PRIOR OF ST. JOHN,

ANGLIA (*sic*); and, together with the Officers forming the Executive Council, was invested with the necessary powers for admitting members and regulating the Order in the United Kingdom."—P. 25.

So, on this occasion, "the Knights then constituting the British Langue and Sir Robert Peat, were invested with the necessary powers for admitting members." Then when, and by whom, were they themselves admitted? And how can this direct violation of the Statutes about the reception be explained? And who were the Spanish and Portuguese authorities of the Order? And who were the "Continental authorities" represented by the "Envoys Extraordinary?" According to the *Synoptical Sketch*, I now perceive that there are three distinct authorities! There is authority No. 1: Count Colloredo, the reigning Chief, elected as his predecessors were, "to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute" (*Syn. Sketch*, p. 22). Then there is authority No. 2: the "permanent French Capitulary Commission, in which was declared concentrated the executive government of the Order, with plenary power," &c.; but whose earlier proceedings are stated to have been sanctioned, and afterwards confirmed by authority No. 1, the Lieutenant of the Magistracy and Sacred Council seated at Catania" (*Syn. Sketch*, p. 23). Then there is authority No. 3: "the French, Spanish, and Portuguese authorities;" but the Spanish and Portuguese authorities of the Order did not exist at this date. In these Articles of Convention I read, that "reservation was made of right to the Langues of Italy and Germany to concur at time and place convenient." Were they—the only two Langues actually in existence at that date—ever informed of this alleged reservation, or even consulted? And as these proceedings took place in 1826-7, there has been time enough to obtain their concurrence. Has that concurrence ever been obtained? And lastly, why is mention made of the Supreme Authority, the Sacred Council, and the Lieutenant of the Mastership, the "reigning chief" elected to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute? All this requires distinct explanation, if explanation can be given.

"By proceedings in the Court of King's Bench, on the 24th February, 1834, before Sir Thomas Denman, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, the Grand Prior, formally revived the Corporation of the Sixth Langue under the Royal Letters Patent of King Philip and Queen Mary, and took the oaths *de fidei administratione*."—P. 25.

The revival of a lapsed Charter is an impossibility. Yet this statement is repeated throughout the *Synoptical Sketch* on every possible occasion: as for affidavits in the King's Bench, as elsewhere, the oaths are administered by the clerk in open court, but the judge knows nothing of the matter.

"Throughout the quarter of a century which has now elapsed since the re-erection of the time-honoured banner of the Baptist, the various steps and proceedings of the Langue of England have been duly made known to the constituted authorities of the Langues of the Order on the Continent."—P. 26.

Since 1802, there have only been two Languages—Italy and Germany; therefore, "constituted authorities" can only apply to them. And if the proceedings of the Langues of England have been duly made known to them, it would be well to learn if they ever acknowledged these communications. And particularly whether these proceedings were ever made known to the supreme authority of the Order, the reigning Chief elected "to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute?"

"Further, through his Excellency the Grand Bailli, Count Christopher Ferretti, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Order in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, who visited London in 1843, special communications were made to the Executive Chiefs of the Order of the Langue of Italy; which communications were acknowledged by a letter from the Grand Bailli de Condidá, Grand Master *ad interim*, dated Rome, 17th of August, in that year, since which period, further intercourse of official character has taken place."—P. 26.

The artful manner in which this paragraph is worded, is well calculated to mislead the general reader; for it is so put, as to lead to the belief that the Executive Chiefs of the Langue of Italy, and the Grand Master *ad interim*, are one and the same! But the Grand Master ceases immediately on his election or nomination to belong to any Language; and we have already been informed that the Grand Master, *ad interim*, has been elected "to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute;" therefore, he must be the Head of the Order, and not the Executive Chief of the Language of Italy in particular. Such then being the case, *why are the official communications*, and, above all, *why is the reply*—for we are told that the communications were acknowledged by a letter dated Aug. 17, 1843—*passed over so quietly, and not given?* It would have been better if the communications and the reply had been included in the *Syn. Sketch*; for the suppression of a despatch from the reigning Chief, elected to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute, argues very unfavourably.

"With the seizure of Malta, the Order lost its political power; but neither its *conventional* organisation," &c.—P. 26.

Conventional, or rather *conventional organisation* (for that is what the author evidently means), can only have reference to the *convent*; and as the term "convent" is applied in the Order exclusively to the residence of the Grand Master, or his Lieutenant and the S. Council, &c., we have here conclusive evidence from the *Syn. Sketch* that the conventional organisation, *i. e.* supreme authority of the Order, had not been lost!

And with this admission, it is impossible to understand why no mention is made of the supreme authority of the Order in the transactions of 1827—1831.

Then we have the corporation again:—

"An abeyance of the Corporation in England, for upwards of two-and-a-half centuries, did not prevent the two last monarchs of the House of Guelf from recognising the Order and wearing its Cross."—P. 28.

They recognised the Order equally as the other sovereigns of Europe have done, and still do. But "the two last monarchs of the House of Guelf" never recognised the "English Language." And an abeyance of a corporation is impossible.

We are now coming to remarkable statements:—

"Since the date of the last General Chapter under a Grand Master, eighty years have elapsed; during which no Conventional Council, representing the eight Langues has existed."—P. 39.

The *Syn. Sketch* was printed in 1857. Consequently, the above statement takes us back to 1777—a period when there *actually* were eight Languages in existence; for the Anglo-Bavarian Langue had been created, and it was not until 1789 that the three French Languages ceased to exist. Conventional Council is only another term for the ordinary councils; and on referring to the statutes, I find that either the Conventional Bailiffs, or their Lieutenants, must be present at the ordinary council. But we have just learned that the *conventional organisation* of the Order had been preserved; therefore, of course, the usual councils were held. It is needless to observe, that General Chapters and Conventional Councils are quite of a different character from each other. Yet the *Syn Sketch* makes them appear to be one and the same.

De Novo:—

"Since the date of the last General Chapter under a Grand Master, eighty years have elapsed; during which time no Conventional Council, representing the eight Langues, has existed. But during this interregnum in the government of the Order, its relation with the Christian Powers of Europe have been continually upheld."—P. 29.

We have just learned that the *conventional organisation* of the Order had been preserved, and we are now told that an interregnum in the government of the Order has existed for eighty years, *i. e.* from 1777; so that the Order was at Malta for twenty-one years without a government!!

But the "continually upholding of relations with the Christian Powers," only proves that there was no interregnum in the government of the Order; for otherwise by whom, or by what supreme authority, could these relations have been kept up?

"In 1815, its ambassadors (who at foreign courts took the place of all those not deputed by kings) were: at London, the Commander Thuisy; at Paris, the Bailli Ferretti; at Vienna, the Grand Prior Colloredo; at Rome, the Bailli Bonaccorsi; in Portugal, the Bailli Carvalho; at Madrid, the Commander Paez; and at St. Petersburg, the Duke of Serra Capriola."—P. 29.

If the names are correctly given, these ambassadors must all have been accredited by the Lieutenant of the Mastership—the reigning Chief elected "to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute," for I cannot make out the existence of any other authority of the Order possessing the power to exercise the prerogative of accrediting envoys, or whose envoys would be received.

"In 1843, the ministers of the sovereign and illustrious Order were, in Austria, the Bailli-general, Count Khevenhuller; at Parma, Count S. Vitale; in Modena, the Marquis Caradini," &c., &c.—P. 29.

These ministers also must have been accredited by the Lieutenant of the Mastership.

We are then informed who the principal officers of the Order in France have been during the same period: there was a "Grand Secretary," and another official named the "*Mandataire Général*"—the Baron Nottred de St. Luys. Who was the Baron, and what were his duties as *Mandataire*? I seek information because, in 1858, an individual of this name I believe figured in a process at law before the Correctional Police in Paris, for trafficking in titles and decorations.

"The admissions into the Order during the present century include the names of King George IV. and King William IV.; Charles X of France; the King of the Belgians; the King of Naples; the King of Sardinia; the Archduke Frederic; H.R.H. Prince Albert," &c., &c.—P. 30.

It is quite certain that none of the Kings or Princes here named would have compromised themselves by being received into the Order, unless they were fully satisfied that their reception was at the hands of an authority, *legally constituted*, and the *legal representative of the supreme authority or government of the Order*. If these names are correctly given, it will be easy to ascertain when and *by whom* these royal personages were admitted; and this will be conclusive evidence as to who is the recognised and legitimate Head of the Order, if there can be any doubt remaining.

"From the period of the General Chapter of the French, Spanish, and Portuguese Languages under Prince Camille de Rohan, when the plenary Capitular Commission was constituted, which revived the Language of England, the *executive Sovereignty of the Order may be said to have been exercised exclusively by the Six Langues of Auvergne, Provence, France, Aragon, England, and Castile*."—P. 30.

Let us dissect this paragraph, which, certainly is cunningly worded.

"From the period of the General Chapter of the French, Spanish, and Portuguese Langues, under Prince Camille de Rohan."

The Commission of Paris was formed in 1814, and De Rohan died in 1816; and the official *Reclamations of the Commission* make no mention of the Spanish and Portuguese Knights.

"From the period, *i. e.* 1814 the *executive Sovereignty of the Order may be said to have been exercised exclusively by the Six Langues of Auvergne, Provence, Aragon, England, and Castile*."

It "may be said to have been exercised exclusively," but *was it* exercised exclusively? If it was, why were "the proceedings of this Commission sanctioned, and afterwards confirmed by the Lieutenant of the Magistracy and the Sacred Council seated at Catania?" (See *Syn. Sketch*, p. 23.) The one statement contradicts the other. At p. 24, we are informed, that "between the years 1826

and 1831 steps were taken with a view to the reorganisation of the Langue in England, which steps were consummated on the 29th January, 1831; and a corporation formerly revived in the Court of King's Bench on the 24 February, 1834." If this statement is correct, how is it that the Language of England—which, according to the *Syn. Sketch*, was only revived in 1826, 1831, 1834—should be included in the "Executive Sovereignty of the Order" from 1814? These contradictory statements defy all explanation.

"Within that time, indeed (i. e. from the period of the French Chapter in 1814), the formality of electing a Lieutenant of the Mastership has been kept up by a Chapter of Conventual Knights, which at one time has been seated at Catania, at another period in Ferrara, and latterly in Rome. But the proceedings of this body, isolated as it is, and devoid of power as a representative Council of the eight Langues, have no weight with those preponderating administrative Councils of the Order in Western Europe, that constitute virtually the Sovereignty; and whose fraternal support and concurrence the acts adopted in this country, for the legal and constitutional re-organisation of the Langue of England have been made and declared to be effectual and conclusive."—P. 31.

Here we have the admission that the Conventual Knights (i. e. the convent, or head-quarters of the Order) existed at Catania, Ferrara, and latterly at Rome, together with the Lieutenant of the Magistry. This corresponds with the statement in the *United Service Magazine* (p. 203), that the head of the Order is now (1863) represented by a Lieutenant of the Mastery at Rome. In Rome, therefore, the head and supreme authority of the Order exists. And, moreover, we have been told that the "formality of electing a brother Chief to discharge the duties of Grand Master, and thus to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute, were duly attended to," down to "Coloredo, the reigning Chief" (p. 22). And that there should be no doubt left, the *Syn. Sketch* gives a "Chronological Table of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John," beginning with Raymond du Puis, elected in 1118, and ending with "the Bailli Count Coloredo," elected in 1847. *Quid plura?* Then, at p. 30, we were informed that the *Executive Sovereignty* of the Order may be said to have been exercised exclusively by the Six Langues," &c. And now, at p. 31, we learn that "the preponderating Councils of the Order in Western Europe constitute virtually the Sovereignty.

One extract more, and I have done with the *Syn. Sketch* :—

"With these historical facts, patent and known to all men, it is not necessary to terminate this *Synoptical Sketch* with any observations calculated to countenance the supposition that a laboured apology is needed for the acts and doings of those in the British Islands, by whose instrumentality the Corporation of the Prior and Co-brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem Anglia (*sic*), with its hereditaments, privileges, and prerogatives, has been re-established."—P. 36.

This passage needs no comment, it speaks for itself. At the end of the *Syn. Sketch*, I find some "Declaratory Resolutions adopted at a General Chapter of the Knights of the Langue of England, held on the Anniversary Festival of the Order, 24th June, 1841." "Declaratory Resolution," No. VI., is quite remarkable in its way, and also very important :—

"VI. That the British Langue, having been re-established in the Reign of King George the Fourth (who was himself a Knight of St. John), under Commissary Powers similar to those under which the Venerable Langues of Provence, Auvergne, and France, are now being re-organised; and further, that the Royal Charter of King Philip and Queen Mary incorporating the Order in this Kingdom, having been formally revived by proceedings for that purpose taken before the Lord Chief Justice of England, in the Court of King's Bench, on the 24th of February, 1834, it is now competent for such members of the aristocracy of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as can furnish the quarterings of arms required by the Statutes to make foundations in it."—P. 43.

Here we learn that, in 1841, the date of the resolution,

the Three Langues of Provence, Auvergne, and France, were only being re-organised! After what has been stated in the *Syn. Sketch*, about the "exclusive exercise of the Executive Sovereignty of the Order by the six Langues," &c., and the preponderating administrative councils of the Order in Western Europe that constitute virtually the Sovereignty, it is marvellous to see how their proportions dwindle away by this declaratory resolution. It is also marvellous to learn that the French Languages, about which so much has been said, were, after all, only in the act of being, but not actually re-organised in 1841, under Commissary Powers similar to those, under which the Langue of England was re-established in the reign of King George IV. *Whose, or what where these Commissary Powers?* The English Langue claims to have been re-established by the French Commission, in 1826-31. I presume, therefore, that "Commissary Powers" refer to this commission. Now, if those powers could re-establish the English Langue in the reign of George IV., why should the French Languages, in 1841, according to the Declaratory Resolution of that very Langue which they themselves are stated to have re-established, only be then in the way of being re-organised? Surely, if the Capitular Commission had possessed the power of re-establishing the English Langue in 1826-31, it would have preferred to exercise that power in regard of the French Langues, whom it represented long before 1826 or 1841—seeing that the object for which the Commission of Paris was formed was to obtain the restoration of the "biens non vendus," and thereby to effect the revival of the three Langues of Provence, Auvergne, and France.

Testing these curious and contradictory statements one by the other, and applying collateral evidence, I am at a loss to understand why the *Syn. Sketch* should have been written; unless to mystify the reader, and under the tolerably sure presumption that no one into whose hands it might fall would ever think of analysing it, or of testing its accuracy. And still more do I wonder why your correspondent (2nd S. x. 460) should have drawn the attention of your readers to it, as the best book on the present condition of the English Langue: presuming, of course, that he has read the pamphlet as carefully as I have done. Yet the *Syn. Sketch* has received the official sanction and approbation of the "Langue," as I learn from a little pamphlet which has been sent to me. From this document it appears that, on May 28, 1858, a General Chapter of the Langue was held, at which the Grand Prior presided. After the usual custom at meetings, a Report, together with the *Syn. Sketch*, was laid upon the table; and, on the motion of the Grand Prior, seconded by a "Chevalier Grand Cross," it was *unanimously ordained* :—

"That this General Chapter of the Langue receives with cordial satisfaction the Report and *Synoptical Sketch* now submitted, approves of the proceedings therein referred to, &c.

Here we have positive evidence that the *Syn. Sketch* was received by the "General Chapter," and that all its errors and misstatements, &c., &c., including the *revival of the Corporation under the lapsed Charter of the Incorporation, were approved of!*

Of course, after this proceeding, one is naturally inclined to ask, whether the "General Chapter" had the slightest knowledge of the contents of the *Syn. Sketch*, which they received and approved of?

From the *Syn. Sketch*, and the other collateral evidence I have adduced, I draw the following conclusions :—

1. That the supreme authority of the Order has been, and is now, actually vested in the Lieutenant of the Magistry—the reigning chief elected to preserve the vitality of the Sovereign Institute—and the S. Council, forming the body of "Conventual Knights," or Government of the Order, at one time seated in Catania, then in Ferrara, and latterly in Rome, where the head-quarters, or "convent" of the Order, is now established.

2. That from their own official documents, the French

Capitular Commission never claimed to have the "executive government and power to regulate all civil and financial matters" concentrated in itself; but invariably acknowledged and recognised the Supreme Authority of the Lieutenant of the Magistry and S. Council.

3. That the Langues of Aragon and Castile, having ceased to belong to the Order in 1802, could have had no connection with the Capitular Commission of the three French Langues.

4. That the Supreme Authority of the Order, the Lieutenant of the Magistry and S. Council, and the Langues of Italy and Germany, the *only two Languages actually in existence at the period*, were never consulted about the transactions of 1826-31; and never approved of, nor sanctioned, the re-establishment of the "English Langue."

5. That the only grounds on which the "English Langue" can claim to be re-established, rest upon the authority of the French Capitular Commission; which, if ever legitimate in France, could never be legitimately exercised in England. And the evidence of the "Declaratory Resolution," No. VI., formed by the "Chapter General of the English Langue, presided over by the Grand Prior," in 1841, shows how it was then regarded here.

6. That the "Articles of Convention," by which the "English Langue" claims to be revived, are not worth the paper on which they are written. And no one who reads the *Syn. Sketch*, and tests it by its own statements and by collateral evidence, as I have done, can fail to come to the same conclusion. I offer my thanks to your correspondent (2nd S. x. 460), for having drawn attention to it.—HISTORICUS.

In my communication in "N. & Q." (3rd S. iii. 252) about the Knights of St. John, I mistook a date. The Paris Commission was dissolved on March 27, 1824,—two years *before* the execution of the instruments by which that commission has been supposed to have revived the Langue of England. I beg you to insert this material correction.—GEORGE BOWYER.

SISTER CAUDLE.

Where can I find a song, one verse of which is about Sister Caudle Masonry, and reads thus:—

"In Masonry I find 'tis true,
A brother they have made of you,
A sister soon I will be too,
Don't say I always lecture;
A secret from your spouse—odds life
Come tell it to your lawful wife;
A secret, la! how very queer,
Come tell it to me—there's a dear.
You won't!—Oh! Caudle, now I ken,
The secret's in the *Aprons* then,
Which makes you look like *Turnpike Men*,
And that's the way she lectures."

It was evidently founded on Mrs. Caudle's Lectures, but no one that I can find knows it.—B. B.

[The song is entitled *Rhyming Reminiscences of Mrs. Caudle's Lectures*, arranged by E. Fawcett. The author of the original Caudle's Lectures was our late worthy Bro. Douglas Jerrold.]

SOLOMON'S PILLAR AT ROME.

Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, fol. London, 1631, page 160, in his account of the various pardons and indulgences granted by divers Popes, says:—"Item: in the same chyrche (St. Peter's, at Rome), on the ryght side, is a pilour that was sometyme off *Salamon's* temple, at whiche pilour our Lord was wonte to rest him, when he preched to the people, at which pylour, if ther any be frentyk, or madd, or troubled with spyritts, they be deliveryd and made hoole." Any other references to the pillars will be acceptable to—M. C.

BRITISH SCULPTURE.—A VISIT TO THE STUDIOS.

(From the *Art Journal*.)

There have never, perhaps, been simultaneously so many public sculptural works commissioned and in progress as at present; and it is remarkable that they generally coincide in a community of character that suggests a comparison between the existing state of our school of sculpture and the hard conditions of its rise and growth. By critical visitors from the Continent during the season just passed, our sculptors have been placed at the bottom of the European catalogue. The quality of much of the art shown in our most public sites was enough for travellers, who came to us already unfavourably prejudiced. To them the selection of an incapable artist for the execution of a national memorial is an anomaly which no explanation could render intelligible. It is certain that our school of sculpture has never been more liberally supported than at present; but whether it is in a condition of advancement proportionate to that support, can only be determined hereafter, when the works now in hand shall be completed and placed in their appointed sites.

Between the early state of painting and the infancy of English sculpture there is some analogy, inasmuch as each, though with different purpose, was intended for the interior decoration of churches. We are eminently conservative of the memory of our worthies; and with the desire of a memorial rather of their life than of their death, we have begun to throng our public places with statues removed as far as possible from the monumental, and bearing direct allusion to the business of life. It is in this direction that the stream of patronage has set in. The years are not many since the erection of the earliest of those works, which claim to be regarded as belonging to the modern series—each, according to its later date, having been modelled in a successively simpler spirit of portraiture. Chantrey was an accomplished master in the difficult art of reconciling ancient and modern art. All his works date as of our time, but in their style there is a retrospect down a long vista of centuries. He was not defective on the side of pedantry; he failed on that of vacancy—as witness the statue in Trafalgar-square. On the other hand, his successes were more than artistic triumphs. Who that has seen them has forgotten his statues of Dalton, Grattan, Washington, and a few others? for it does not fall to the lot of one man to produce many such figures. When it is remembered how bitterly Bailey complained of the little discretion left him by the committee to accept an ideal design as a personal likeness. Bacon was unfettered in his "Doctor Johnson," as was Gibson in his "Huskisson;" yet, notwithstanding the beauties, power, and learning displayed in those statues, our matter-of-fact days seem to reject classic allusion, and insist on personal identity. Some of the statues that have been got up by irresponsible committees are the very worst of our public works. In contrast to these, certain of the series in St. Stephen's Hall afford ample evidence in favour of the better part—that is, of selecting a sculptor of known talent, and confiding to him the intended work. Few of our most eminent artists will enter the arena of competition; this was seen in the exhibitions for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament; and there continues to be shown a disinclination to competition in a ratio inverse to the diminution of confidence in the judgment of committees, when exercised in selection from an exhibition of models or designs. When the statue of Napoleon I. was set up in the Place Vendôme, it was observed by an eminent artist that thenceforward the declension of Greek and Roman design in statues would be gradual but certain, and so it has been.

The memorial statues which are now in progress are so numerous and important as to demand notice. They also mark a complete revolution in this branch of art. The statue of the late Prince Consort for the Horticultural Gardens, which was described while in progress, is now being cast in bronze, and so also are the sup-

plementary figures. It was first intended that in this monument the principal figure should be that of the Queen; but after the decease of the lamented Prince it was the command of Her Majesty that the statue of Prince Albert should be substituted. By permission of the Queen, Mr. Durham is about to erect at Guernsey a replica of this figure, also in bronze, the model for which has been sent to Birmingham to be cast. By the same artist there is a work in mixed relief, intended for Madras, the subject being an ordination of natives by the late Bishop, who is in the act of delivering the Bible to them. Mr. Durham's statue of Alastor is now being rapidly advanced, and will shortly be cast.

The bust of the Princess of Wales, by Mrs. Thornycroft, differs from all the photographs we have seen of Her Royal Highness. The features and contour meet in a great degree the heroic ideal of the artists of the German and Northern schools, with the substitution of placid dignity for severity. The sculptor has evidently intended that her work should convey impressions not yet communicated by other portraits, with more thought, yet with all the sweetness of the best. The bust, an engraving of which, as our readers have been made aware, is being prepared for the *Art Journal*, is simple, and entirely without ornament. The hair is turned back from the brow, and the only indication of drapery is a fold or two of the dress where the bust terminates, with a sprig of oak bearing leaves and an acorn. Mrs. Thornycroft is busied also with two statues for the Houses of Parliament, those of James I. and Charles I., with large monuments, and other works.

The ornamentation of the Consistory Chapel (St. Paul's) was entrusted, it may be remembered, to two artists—Mr. W. C. Marshall and Mr. Woodington; and the sculptures (bas-reliefs) are supplementary to the tomb of the Duke of Wellington. The subjects are "Peace" and "War," the latter of which was treated by Woodington, who chose for his theme the meeting of Abraham and Melchizedek, the former offering to the latter a portion of the spoils of his victory. But as these works demand a special notice, it is our purpose to describe them in their places.

Mr. Foley's statue of the late Sir Charles Barry, for the Houses of Parliament, is nearly ready for casting in plaster. The subject is seated, and he holds before him, in his left hand, a sketch of the Victoria Tower, the effect of which he is considering. The drapery—a loose morning wrapper—is that which Sir Charles Barry usually wore in the morning. The statue of the late Lord Elphinstone, for India, is cast, and in readiness for the marble. By desire of the subscribers, the draping is a peer's robe. In the same studio there is also the finished model of a statue of Mr. Fielden, for Todmorden; and one advancing in marble for Bombay, that of Manochjee Messerwanjee, a Parsee, held in so much esteem during life, that the public of Bombay has commissioned a statue to his memory. A statue of the Rev. Theobald Mathew, for Cork, also approaches completion.

Mr. Woolner is about to commence a series of statues for the Assize Courts, at Manchester; they are to be thirteen in number, and are to represent as many of the principal lawgivers of the world, beginning with Moses, who, in a small first sketch, appears descending with the tables, and in anger at the idolatry of the Israelites. This statue will be ten feet high, and is to be placed at an elevation of ninety feet from the ground. There is also in Mr. Woolner's studio a statue of the late Prince Consort, for Oxford; and a bust of Mr. Tennyson, the poet—for, we believe, Australia.

Macdowell's statue of Lord Plunket, like Foley's statue of Goldsmith, is an example of what can be done in the sculptural quasinude—that is to say, the figures have what are called dress-coats, waistcoats, and continuations, but are entirely devoid of line or fold of complimentary drapery—a simplicity most difficult to deal with.

The statue of John Hunter, by Weekes, will perhaps

be in the Academy; as also, perhaps, his bust of Benjamin Brodie—both of which are to be placed in the College of Surgeons. Mr. Weekes received the commission for the Hunter statue a year or two ago, and it was the desire of the committee that it should be modelled from Reynold's portrait, engraved, we believe, by Sharp. Indeed, this was one of the best authorities left; and accepting that as the identical John Hunter, the resemblance is perfect. Sir Joshua's John Hunter is an elevation of the man, so is Weekes's; but although Reynolds had the living man before him, it is yet probable that in the statue there is more individuality than in the portrait.

Mr. Theed is working at a figure of William IV., intended to be placed in the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords, near the entrance from the Prince's Chamber, to which a pendant will be supplied in a statue of George IV., intended for the other end of the room. Between these works, and on the walls of this room, will be seen Maclise's magnificent paintings in stereochromy, of which "The Meeting between Wellington and Blucher at La Belle Alliance" is finished. Besides these, Mr. Theed is engaged on a figure of Sir William Peel, for Calcutta, and on a statue of the late Prince Consort in the Highland dress; he has also completed a bust of the Queen, which has been tinted by Mr. Gibson.

For the decoration of the Mansion House, the execution of a statue of Prince Alfred was assigned to Mr. Stephens. It is completed, and the artist, true to the popular admiration of Alfred in adversity in preference to Alfred in regal state, presents him as a simple Saxon. Mr. Stephens has also in progress a statue of Lord Fortescue, and another of the Duke of Bedford, both for Exeter.

Mr. Lough is engaged on a statue of Sir Humphrey Davy, for Penzance; and a statue of the late Lord Herbert, by Baron Marochetti, will be erected at Salisbury.

Mr. Noble has, in different states of advancement, a colossal statue of the late Prince Consort wearing the robes of the Garter, for Manchester; for Leeds another statue of the Prince; and a third for Salford, which will be 10 feet high, and robed as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; also a statue of Lord Eglinton, for the town of Ayr; a recumbent statue of the late Bishop Carr, first Bishop of Bombay; a recumbent figure of the late Archbishop of York; a bust of the late Earl de Grey; a bust of the late General Bruce, and other important works.

Mr. W. C. Marshall's bas-reliefs for the tomb of the Duke of Wellington are now being fixed in their places in St. Paul's. As it will be our duty to describe them when *in situ*, and under the light in which they will hereafter be seen, we do no more here than state the fact of their completion. Mr. Marshall, it may be remembered, received a commission for a statue of Sir G. Grey, for the Cape; this, a colossal figure, in Sicilian marble, is in a state of forwardness. Others, by the same artist, are "Undine," "The Expulsion," "Ophelia," &c. Some of these may be known to the public; all are treated with happy simplicity, but in each the subject speaks out at once. Thus, in Mr. Marshall's works, there is a large proportion of the ideal; but it will be observed that in some cases above mentioned the subjects are almost exclusively monumental, while in others they are of mixed character.

Those on which Mr. John Bell is engaged are also, for the greater part, ideal and poetic. Mr. Bell's "Eagle Slayer" has been, we believe, cast in metal, and he has recently completed it, full size in marble, for Lord Fitzwilliam; and for the same nobleman a marble statue of Lalage, in which there is a sentiment deeper than the merely *dulce videntem* and *dulce loquentem*. Entitled "The Star of Bethelam," the delicate flower of that name helping the story, is a child—the allusion at once apparent—sleeping in an open basket cradle. This little figure is all but finished, and another figure of a child

(both are in marble) presides at a fountain, intended for erection in Kew Gardens; the latter is raising a shell to his lips as drinking "Your good health." "The Octoroon," a statue in marble, is well advanced. It is still, we believe, an open question whether Mr. Bell's statue of Cromwell is to be executed for the Houses of Parliament. His statue, "Honour," has been placed at Woolwich, not as originally proposed, but yet in an excellent site.

In the studio of Mr. J. Edwards (whose bas-reliefs have for years, by the way, attracted great attention in the Royal Academy) are some most careful models of recently executed monumental figures, which yet, with a reference to the antique, are conceived in the most touching spirit of our school of religious art; they are, "Self-knowledge," a suggestion from the saying of Thales; "Hope," from the verse of Campbell; "Philosophy," a statuette, the future great minister and interpreter of nature, &c., intended for a large statue; "Consolation; or, the Weary are reassured;" and "Religion," a principal figure from a commemorative composition.

By Mr. T. Butler there is all but finished a marble bust of the late Mr. Jacob Bell, for a public institution; and the same artist has commenced, for the staff college at Farnborough, a memorial of the late Professor Narrien.

The additions which the City is about to make to the series of statues in the Egyptian Hall are well worthy of those already placed there. From patronage of the lowest class of art—the decorations of the area of the Exchange—the City has at length vindicated its dignity in a manner which becomes a surprise to those who have been accustomed to estimate the civic standard of taste by Mr. Sang's frescoes. The City committee have been more fortunate than other committees west of Temple Bar. They have done well and wisely, though we were not quite certain that all the models they selected were the best that were offered to them; there are, therefore, as in all sets of art specimens, various shades of felicity in the subjects and in the manner of dealing with them. Considering the whole from the beginning, some of the artists have travelled far in search of heroes, while figuring conspicuously in our most popular literature, are characters that have never yet been seen in sculpture. So successful, however, is the City in its embellishments of the Mansion House, that it were much to be desired its essays should be carried beyond the Egyptian Hall. It has been suggested more than once in these columns that the most suitable decorations for the area of the Royal Exchange would be bas-reliefs and statues, not necessarily in marble, but in some durable material. The statues which will soon be placed in the Mansion House are—Miss Durant's "Faithful Shepherdess," from Beaumont and Fletcher; Durham's "Alastor," from Shelley; Stephens's "Alfred," Hancock's "Il Penseroso," and a subject, by Mr. S. Westmacott, from Alexander's Feast.

Among the works which Mr. Kirk, of Dublin, has recently completed, or is now engaged on, are four colossal statues for the campanile of Trinity College, Dublin, representing Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Science; a colossal statue of the late Marquis of Downshire, for the column at Hillsborough; a statue of Justice on the Court House at Belfast; a colossal statue of Captain Crozier, R.N., the Arctic commander; a bust of Sir Leopold McClintock, R.N., for the Royal Dublin Society; and busts of the late Sir Philip Crompton, Sir H. Marsh, and Drs. Bellingham, Porter, Cusack, and Williams, for the Royal College of Surgeons; a bronze bas-relief for the Wellington testimonial in Phoenix Park, representing the Siege of Seringapatam, and containing sixteen life-sized figures, &c.

Thus we name a catalogue of public statues actually advanced—monuments that are paid for by subscription or from public sources; and these are by no means the most considerable portion of the business of the artists named, for in cases where public commissions are few, private engagements are many. But a few years ago there were but few memorial statues being executed; but

now, after a brief interval, they are more numerous than they have ever been; and the identical coincidence of feeling in those which do not necessitate poetic treatment, or require particular costume, pronounces the classic a style of the past. But this may be rather a concession to public preference than a proof of the dereliction of what is called pure art on the part of the sculptors. Inasmuch as not fewer than one hundred of the best sculptural productions of the English school have been engraved in this journal, perhaps to ourselves will not be denied some share of the credit of having inculcated a taste for good art: be that as it may, it is a fact that the profession of sculpture is with us generally more prosperous than it has ever been before. The works we mention, we have seen; but there are many others recently finished, and yet incomplete, that we have not had an opportunity of examining; and these, in different parts of the country and in Scotland and Ireland, may approach in number those here mentioned.

There is, however, one artist whose name barely appears in the above list; yet, as a sculptor, he may take rank by the side of the very best of those who are "full of commissions"—we refer to Mr. W. F. Woodington; it is strange, indeed, that he should have been passed over whose designs manifest the highest genius, and whose finished works may be adduced as proofs of the rarest capabilities in execution. We may well ask, "how is this?"

FURNITURE.

Taste in furnishing a house is the first quality a young bride thinks she is bound to exhibit; and she would deem it a cruel infringement of her newly-acquired rights, a rude encroachment upon her own particular province, for any one, not excepting "that dear creature," to attempt to guide her choice in fitting up her future home. The utmost concession she will make is the arrangement of the study; that he may do as he likes with, provided he will submit to have open-worked dusters suspended over the back of his easy chair and wherever occasion permits. Yet, how rarely is any thought given by parents to the education of that taste which is to preside over the creation of a home, and which will either make or mar its comforts and attractions!

It will not be conceded at first, perhaps, that the forms and colours which pervade a home can in any way affect the happiness of its inmates; yet we think reflection will show it is not at all unreasonable to assume that man cannot be insensible to that to which brutes are sensible. We have no proof that animals are affected by formative beauty, although we believe they are; but we do know for certain that they are irritated by certain colours and pleased by others, even down to lizards and insects. Now, there are houses of all classes in which it is difficult for a man to enter and preserve his equanimity of temper, and which, if they do not convert the women who inhabit them into very shrews, only serve to show the strong-mindedness, or insensitiveness of the female character. In many houses of the upper middle classes, and even in the mansions of the nobility, where it would be supposed the rules of good taste would have been consulted, the first aspect of the entrance-hall is disagreeable. It is either crowded with hat-stands, tables, consoles, chairs, and benches, so as to convert the passage into a labyrinth which one has to thread with care to avoid being hurt, or it is so bare, from an affectation of simplicity, as to chill the visitor. Sometimes it is filled with works of art, but, as it is a place in which visitors are never kept waiting or allowed to linger, their effect is lost, while the mind is provoked and curiosity disappointed by the consciousness, obtained from hasty glances, of being in the presence of works whose merits are worthy of examination, but for which there is no time. We feel tantalized, ill at ease, and wishful, for we hardly know what. There is a house, tolerably well known, wherein the walls and staircase are covered with paintings and engravings. Not one of them can be observed, though we know they are all of value; and by the time we reach the first floor, we have perhaps, a wry neck and sprained ankle, confused vision, and a sense of unsatisfied desires, that ill dispose us to exhibit and enjoy the amenities of social life. In the decoration of a hall the aspect should be genial and inviting. It should offer a wel-

come, as it were, and be the *salve* which the Romans presented to the first glances of their guests. The ornaments should be co-ordinate and yet subordinate to the general effect. No one of them should attract attention from the rest, nor should they exhibit qualities calculated to inspire a wish to examine them in detail. Their function is not to arrest the attention of the passer-by or to induce him to loiter, but simply to convey to him a general sense of ease, wealth, and well-being, without occupying his mind by any special indication thereof. We do not require to be spoken at by a man's wealth, nor to have evidences of it obtruded on our notice, for that we esteem a vulgarity and a source of vexatious comparison, as well as a cause for envy, if we happen to be poor. We desire rather to feel the effects of his riches through the enjoyments he procures for us by their means.

Rarely do we see the proper character given to a dining-room, which should be that of quiet and geniality. The prevailing colours, which should be neither hot nor cold, are often oppressively hot, as though it were sought to raise the temperature of the diners to fever heat. Taking, for example, an ordinary middle-class house, it will often be found that, under the idea of obtaining an air of warmth and comfort, the curtains are red, the walls are decorated with crimson embossed flock paper, the predominating colour in the carpet is red, the chairs and sofa are covered with morocco, and the mahogany of the furniture is of the same hue. Whatever relief there may be is obtained by the gilded frames of pictures and looking-glasses, the latter stuck up wherever they can find a place—over the mantel-piece, between windows, in the backs of sideboards, and opposite the fire-place. On the Continent they may be seen let into the panels of doors. Mirrors, moderately and appropriately used, are effective means of decoration, producing a light and cheerful effect; but employed, as they too often are, in profusion, they are elements of disturbance and unrest. Light is reflected to where the eye looks for shadow; and if for change or relief one looks from what is immediately before and about—from the table and the faces of one's neighbours—the same is reflected from all sides, and the eye, like Noah's dove, wanders to and fro, seeking in vain a place of rest. Then again, pictures on the walls, if they are works of art, the trifles which go by the name of ornaments and nicknacks which people love to strew about, are all causes of what our neighbours term distraction. They excite the attention of the mind to observation and inquiry, instead of encouraging it to repose. The fire-place, which is a point of attraction, is, from some unreasonable whim of fashion, of black marble, or else of dark serpentine. No gastronome who cared for his digestion, his appetite, and bodily comfort, would eat a second time in such an apartment, for the genius of Carême would be lost upon him, and the highest efforts of fine-art cookery would procure no more enjoyment to the sense than the ordinary doings of a common kitchen wench. How differently the ancients, who had a proper reverence for the art of feeding and an intelligent appreciation of cookery, fitted up and ordonnanced the triclinium! In their dining-rooms the prevailing idea was that of repose. Hyperpenetration shed a calm and equable light over the apartment. The entrances were closed by draperies, that afforded all the colour that was required for contrast and effect; and the decorations of the walls were frescoes, tinted flat or architectural, of Ceres, Pomona, and Vertumnus bearing the fruits of the earth. Instead of these, we decorate our dining-rooms with pictorial representations of the creatures we may happen to be feeding on—dead game, hunting scenes, poultry yards, and cattle pieces—and, in some instances, with battle pieces, lurid with fire, and filled with maimed and bleeding bodies, as though we were anthropophagists. If, as it often happens, the room is so filled with furniture as to afford insufficient room for attendants to pass, and the table so crowded that the guests elbow one another, the evil effects of the apartment are augmented. They rise from table heated, all excitement, and the nerves high strung, in consequence of attention having been diverted and the faculties occupied, instead of being allowed to remain quiescent while the stomach was performing its grateful functions. If an occasional visitor suffers to this extent, what must be the condition of the unhappy inmates who are doomed to undergo the same infliction every day? Is it to be wondered at if they are irritable?

Wearied of the common style of dining-room furniture and decoration, some heads of families have sought relief and variety in the use of Gothic or Elizabethan forms. We can call up the picture of one so fitted before us. The walls are papered with

a dark chocolate paper, dotted here and there with gilt *fleur-de-lis*. The sideboard is carved into projecting knobs, points, and crooks, as though specially designed to contuse the limbs and catch the dresses of guests. The chairs are too heavy to move, are high-backed and straight, so as to afford no support to the body, and they also are carved into instruments of torture. The covers, of Utrecht velvet, cause an uncomfortable sensation to the sitter, and set the teeth of some on edge. The woodwork of the doors and shutters is dark, and so are the looking-glass and picture frames. Every article of furniture has points and angles, which oblige one to be constantly on his guard to avoid bodily injury. The whole aspect is dismal and gloomy in the extreme, and the sensation of relief which one experiences on leaving is comparable to that of a poor wretch on being released from a chamber of the inquisition. The latest novelty in the shape of seats are the Cromwellian chairs, and nothing more abominable and atrocious was ever designed. Heavy, square, angulated frames, and with seats of bright scarlet, they must be the invention of some wretched misanthrope who wishes to see men dyspeptic.

Chairs are intended to be moveable; they should, therefore, be not too heavy for the strength of a person of ordinary physical force to lift and carry easily without exertion. For the same reason, they should afford the means of handling; instead of which they present nothing to lay hold of that is not carved into angles, and consequently disagreeable to touch. The arcazon that ornament should never interfere with usefulness is universally admitted; and Mr. Redgrave pointed out, on the occasion of the '51 Exhibition, how the famous St. Hubert hunting-knife was defective, through the handle being carved in high relief, and thereby rendered inconvenient to employ for the purpose it was intended to serve. Chairs too heavy to lift, presenting no plain service for the hand to grasp, but, in place, many pointed projections to catch and tear the dress, are absurd and in bad taste. It should always be borne in mind that no article of furniture should present angles, or junctions of right lines that are likely to come in contact with the person. Self-evident as is this proposition, it is surprising how often it is violated, more particularly by French upholsterers in designs for bedsteads—precisely the objects one would expect would be carefully avoided presenting angles that the head might come in contact with.

As it is only in very rare cases that furniture is designed for a particular house, it becomes all the more difficult to fit up a room with taste, and to give it an air of freshness and originality, except by calling in the aid of colour, and in the addition of objects for purely ornamental effect. Furniture is made to suit all kinds of rooms, and to accord with all sorts of decoration, and for this reason cannot exhibit originality or character except at the risk of being unsuitable for general use. It is, therefore, not desirable to aim at a high artistic design, or to spend time, thought, and labour in elaborate decoration. The simpler the forms, and less pretentious the ornamentation, the better; not but what the outlines should be as elegant as it is possible to design them. Nor would there be any chance of such designs being vulgarized because of their being used. The artistic beauty and grace of the outline of an Etruscan vase remain the same, notwithstanding it was employed for utensils of the commonest use, and no matter whether the material was coarse or fine.—*Building News*.

STRUCTURES IN THE SEA.

At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the 31st ult., John Fowler, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair, the Paper read was on "Structures in the Sea, without Coffers Dams; with a Description of the Works of the New Albert Harbours at Greenock, by Mr. D. Miller.

It was stated that the immediate object of this Paper was to treat of the various methods of constructing the foundations of quays, walls, piers, or breakwaters, for the formation of docks and harbours, in deep water; and to describe works of this kind which have been carried out on principles different to those usually practised, and to point out the further application of those principles to other structures of a similar nature. The plans which had chiefly prevailed were, founding upon piling carried up to about the level of low water, constructing within caissons or coffer-dams, or building under water by means of diving apparatus. Instances of the failure of the first of these

methods, which was believed to be inapplicable where there were marine worms, were given. The second was most effectual, but was generally expensive, and often attended with danger. The last was also costly, besides being subject to delay in the progress of the works. In bridge building, of late years, the plan of forming enclosures of close piling, of the shape of the pier, and filling in with hydraulic concrete, had been pursued by French engineers; and the substitute of iron for perishable timber piling, in the construction of this plan of the piers of the Chelsea and Westminster bridges, by Mr. Page (M.Inst.C.E.), was considered to be a successful departure from stereotyped rules.

Although the value of *béton*, or hydraulic concrete, was now appreciated in this country as a substitute for masonry, and had been employed in some important works, yet its use was chiefly confined to forming a homogenous and monolithic bearing stratum for foundations, and not, properly speaking, as a constructive material. The modes in which concrete had been applied for constructive purposes were, building it dry in mass, and allowing it to set before being placed in the work, as had been adopted in the construction of the walls of the Victoria and of the London Docks; preparing it first in blocks, and allowing it to harden before being used, as employed at the Dover breakwater, and for the new sea forts at Portsmouth and Plymouth; and depositing it in a liquid state, and allowing it to set under water, as practised at the Government Graving Docks at Toulon. The facilities for making *béton*, which had the invaluable property of setting under water, and of thus forming an artificial rock or stone, were very great, as it might be made either from the naturally hydraulic limes, the artificially hydraulic limes, or cement, or from the rich or non-hydraulic limes, rendered hydraulic by the admixture of other substances, such as *Puzzolana*, *minion*, or *iron mine-dust*. Various examples were adduced of the application of concrete, on a large scale, prepared from these different materials, especially at the Mole of Algiers, at the breakwater at Marseilles, and at other French ports, as well as in the Pont d'Alma over the Seine, in which case both the arches and the piers were formed of rubble concrete.

As Engineer-in-chief for the new harbour works for the port of Greenock, the author and his partner, Mr. Bell, had an opportunity of introducing a system of constructing sea walls and quays in deep water, without the aid of coffer dams, diving apparatus, or other means equally expensive. These works were situated on the west side of the town, and had been projected almost entirely beyond the high water line into the sea. The outer pier would ultimately be upwards of 3000ft. in length and about 60ft. wide at the top, with quays on both sides. Within this there would be space for two harbours, each 1000ft. in length, 15ft. deep at low water, and 25ft. at high water, with entrances 100ft. wide, and ample room for the construction of graving docks, for the storage of timber, and for the erection of sheds. At present it was only proposed to erect about one-half of the sea pier, and to form one harbour or tidal dock. In the design of these works, it was suggested that the walls under low water should consist of a combination of cast-iron guide piles in the front, with a continuous stone facing, slid down over and enclosing these piles, timber-bearing piles being used in the body of the walls where required, and concrete backing being deposited in a soft state; and that the upper part of the walls should be built of masonry in the usual manner. The first operation, when the water was not sufficiently deep, was to dredge two parallel trenches to the required depth, 17 feet below low water, for the foundations. A staging of timber piles was afterwards erected in the line of the pier over its whole breadth, for carrying the tramways, travelling cranes, and piling engines. The cast-iron guide piles were then driven from the staging, with great precision, 7 feet apart in the line of the face of each quay wall. These piles were driven until their heads were near to the low water line, by pile engines, furnished with long arms projecting downwards, strongly stayed by diagonals, and forming a trough, into which the pile was placed, and from which it was shot, like an arrow from a cross-bow. The piles were connected at the top transversely by wrought iron tie-rods stretching through the pier. When the piling was driven, a bed of hydraulic concrete, 3 feet thick, and 20 feet wide, was deposited in the trenches to form a base for the wall, and to give a large bearing surface. Into the grooves formed by the flanges of the iron piles, large granite slabs from the Ross of Mull, from 18 inches to feet thick, were slipped, the bottom one resting on the concrete base, and on a

projecting web cast on the piles. This constituted the face of the wall, and in each compartment between the piles, 16 feet in height and 7 feet in width, there were only three stones. Behind this facing hydraulic concrete was lowered under low water in large boxes having moveable bottoms, and was discharged in mass to form the body of the wall. To confine this at the back before it had set, loose rubble stones were deposited. The hearting of the pier consisted of hard till, stones, and granite up to the level of the low-water line. When the whole of this mass was consolidated, the heads of the iron piles and the granite facing blocks were capped by a granite blocking or string-course, and the upper portion of the walls was built in freestone ashlar and rubble. The remainder of the hearting between the walls was then filled in, and the whole finished with a granite coping and causeway. The walls were 33ft. in height from the foundations, 11½ feet thick at the concrete base, diminished by 5ft. at the top. In the part of the work already executed, the outer flange of the iron piles was exposed to the action of the salt water. In future it was intended to reverse this plan and to make grooves in the stone facing, so that it should overlap the iron piles, filling in the grooves from the top with cement. When the whole extent of the seaward pier was completed, the interior operations for the harbour would be proceeded with; this pier serving as the principal coffer dam, and a short dam, about 100ft. in length, closing the entrance. It was stated that this mode of constructing walls in deep water without coffer dams had been most successful, and that a seapier of great solidity and durability had been formed in deep water at a comparatively moderate cost. The works of the Albert Harbour were being executed under the superintendence of Mr. John Thompson, as resident engineer, by Messrs. W. and J. York, contractors.

The application of this system to the construction of breakwaters and harbours of refuge, was then noticed, reference being first made to the principal modes of construction hitherto adopted, and to the peculiar phenomena by which such structures were affected. The usual method of forming breakwaters used by the *pierre perdue*, or long slope system, as carried out at Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Holyhead. Where stone was most abundant, a vertical wall was built from the bottom by means of diving apparatus, of which the breakwater at Dover, now in course of construction, was the most prominent example. Besides these systems, which might be taken as the extremes, an intermediate form of section, combining both, that was to say, a rubble mound to a certain depth under low water, and a vertical wall above, had been carried out at Alderney. From an examination of the general principles which affected breakwaters, and the modes of construction usually adopted, the conclusion arrived at was, that the vertical system was that which had best resisted, or rather averted, the destructive action of the sea, and required the smallest amount of material. Both the long-slope and the vertical systems, as at present carried out, were expensive, from the quantity of material used in the one case, and the costliness of the material and the mode of construction in the other; the former might be characterised as involving the maximum in quantity, and the minimum in cost of material; the latter, on the contrary, the minimum in quantity and the maximum in cost of material. The object sought to be attained in the new system was to effect a minimum, as far as possible, both in the quantity and in the cost of the material. Breakwaters might be thus constructed, either wholly vertical from the bottom, or partially vertical, springing from a rubble mound. The principal feature of the new plan was a framework of iron piles, or standards, and ties, which would serve during the construction as the staging, and would afterwards form an essential portion of the structure, by binding together a strong casing of stone, or other sufficiently durable material, which would enclose and form the facing of the breakwater, the interior being filled up with loose rubble, cemented into a solid mass by liquid concrete. As soon as a pair of piles transversely had been fixed, rubble would be deposited up to, say, 18ft. under low water. Strong casing blocks, either of stone or of *béton*, made to enclose the iron standards, would then be lowered, the blocks being locked or arched into each other, so as to resist pressure from behind, and made to break bond, if thought desirable. The hearting of the work would be proceeded with simultaneously with the building of the casing, and would consist of rubble in the centre, and of hydraulic concrete behind the stone casing. It was believed that such a structure could be erected in a depth of 6 fathoms, with a range of tide of 15ft., for £190 per lineal yard

without a parapet, and at £200 per lineal yard including a parapet. The economy of this system would arise from the smallness in quantity and the cheapness of the bulk of the material. It would also possess the advantage of rapid execution, as the mass of the material could be deposited without any tedious operation being necessary over a great length of the work at one time.

The author was of opinion that the system which had been described admitted of being applied for the construction of the works under low water of marine fortifications, as well as of breakwaters, piers, quay-walls, lighthouses, and other similar structures. He considered that, although the mode of constructing an engineering work must be determined greatly by local circumstances, this system presented the following advantages—great economy, combined with strength and durability; facility and rapidity of execution; and adaptability to situations where the present modes of construction would be inapplicable.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

In a report to the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. Bazalgette says,—

“The total length of the embankment is about 7000 feet, but it is completely divided by the bridges into three sections, each of which will be viewed by itself, and the line of vision will not ordinarily be continued from one section to the other. The first section is from Westminster to Hungerford Bridge, the second from Hungerford Bridge to Waterloo, and the third from Waterloo to Blackfriars Bridge.

“A continuous line of embankment wall would not in itself be productive of much architectural effect: the present landing-places for steamboats are exceedingly ugly, and there would be much difficulty in connecting the river wall with the existing bridges, so as to produce an effective and consistent design.

“At each of the bridges there are, and must be, landing-places for steamers; and midway between the bridges there are landing-places of some description, which will have to be maintained.

“To meet these requirements, it is proposed to treat each length of embankment from bridge to bridge as a complete design, and to make the steamboat-piers and landing-places prominent and effective, as well as useful and necessary features.

At Westminster Bridge, the roadway, which rises at an inclination of 1 in 80 to the level of the bridge, is set back some 30 or 40 feet from the face of the embankment wall; and the intervening space would be preserved as a promenade and steamboat pier, having access from the bridge by a wide and imposing flight of steps opposite the Houses of Parliament. This will terminate without abruptness the varying styles of architecture at this point. Between Westminster and Hungerford Bridges would be the landing-stairs for small craft; and here it is proposed to introduce the beautiful water-gate now situate at the end of Buckingham-street, and erected after a design of Inigo Jones. On either side of Hungerford and Waterloo Bridges would be steamboat landing-piers, the dummies for which would be partly concealed within recesses formed by projecting into the river, in front of the general line of embankment, massive granite piers with moulded pedestals rising about 30ft. above the roadway, and hereafter to be enriched with bas-reliefs and surmounted by groups of statuary.

“Half way between Hungerford and Waterloo bridges it is proposed to construct a flight of landing steps 60ft. wide, projecting into the river, and flanked at each end with massive piers, rising to the level of a few feet above the roadway, and hereafter to be surmounted with colossal figures of river deities, or other appropriate groups. It is proposed to form an approach for foot passengers from the high level roadway to the river by a second flight of steps, descending to the level of the lower or embankment roadway, which would add much to the effect of this central feature as viewed from the river. On either side of this approach a line of shops could be erected on the land side of the embankment roadway, the backs of which would form a retaining wall to the ornamental crescent and promenade above them.

“Between Waterloo and Blackfriars bridges, and in front of Arundel-street, a steamboat pier would be constructed, in lieu of the present Essex-street pier, designed upon the same principle as those adjoining the bridges.

“The embankment wall itself has been enriched with mouldings of a simple character, down to the level of high-water mark, the continuous line of moulding being broken by the introduction, at intervals, of massive blocks of granite, to carry ornamental lamps, and by occasional recesses for promenade seats.

“It is proposed in the first instance to construct the embankment wall and fill in behind it to the level of 4 feet above Trinity high-water mark, and afterwards to arrange for the laying out of the area reclaimed. I propose to divide the work into two contracts, the first from Westminster to Waterloo Bridge, which may be let about the end of May or early in June; and the second from Waterloo to Blackfriars Bridge, which may be let before August next.”

The number of houses required to be taken for the construction of the Thames Embankment on the north side of the river, situate in Printer's Street, Huish Court, Currier Row, Jackson's, Canterbury, and Green Dragon Courts, in St. Anne's Blackfriars, amounts to thirty-two, consisting of tenements containing from three to eight rooms, and the number of persons to be displaced thereby 437, children included. The number of houses to be taken for the construction of the Southern Embankment in High Street, Vauxhall, Princes Street, Upper and Dower Streets, and Stangate, in Lambeth, is 124, including seven model lodging-houses, and calculated to displace 1,175 persons, including children.

AN INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—You were good enough to publish an incident from Bro. Dr. Pritchard's (R.W.M. 102), Lectures, and it gives me much pleasure to communicate another given by a naturalised American-Scotchman, Bro. H—, P.M. Arcana Lodge (No. 246), New York, which I had the pleasure of listening to last night, at a meeting in the oldest Freemasons' Lodge in Scotland, being Lodge St. John (No. 3 bis).

The worthy brother appears to have been travelling through the States on his way north, at the time of the outbreak of the present fearful fratricidal misunderstanding—resulting in such terrible bloodshed—and on the train stopping he found himself suddenly surrounded, and a prisoner in the hands of the Southern soldiers, arrested on suspicion of being a spy, and brought before a committee of five individuals to prove his innocence. His carpet bag and trunk were examined, his letters and papers perused, his very clothes searched, and he was on the point of being committed to prison, when he perceived on the watch appendage of the principal of the committee a Masonic emblem. He instantly bethought himself as a *dernier ressort*, to try Freemasonry, and accosted the wearer with “you are my brother, try me, and prove my words.” With magical instinct they mutually withdrew from the gaze of the rest, and having satisfied each other of the truth, both being M.M.s, to Bro. H—'s great joy, his luggage, letters, papers, &c., were restored, and the next train bore him far beyond the reach of further check, and here he was, to bear witness to the sacred nature of Masonic principles, as in all probability without its protection, his life might have been forfeited, or at least a long, tedious, and ruinous imprisonment fallen to his unhappy lot. Thus amid the wage of dreadly strife, unparalleled in the history of the world, we record another glorious episode to the honour of our Order.

H. M., St. John, 3 bis.

Glasgow, April 8th, 1863,

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Quarterly meeting of the Boys' School and election takes place on Monday next, Bro. John Udall, V.P., in the chair.

A meeting of Grand Conclave is summoned to be held at the Freemasons' Hall, on the 8th May, when the Grand Officers for the year are to be appointed.

The anniversary meeting of the Stability Lodge of Instruction (No. 227), is to be held at Radley's Hotel, on the 24th inst., when the first degree will be worked in sections. Bro. John Havers, J.G.W., will preside at the banquet.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.

A Quarterly General Court of the Institution was held on Thursday, 9th inst., Bro. Udall, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes being read, cheques were signed for the quarters accouns, amounting to £735 8s. 5d., including the furniture of a portion of the new building to accomodate ten additional children.

The salary of Miss Jarwood, the Matron, was increased from £55 to £70 a year, having been assistant Matron and Matron for a period of thirty-eight years.

The allowance to the medical officer of the school was increased from £16 to £24 per annum, owing to the increased number of children in the school.

Bro. B. B. Cabbell, P.G.W., was re-elected Treasurer.

The election of eleven children for admission to the school, from a list of twenty-four approved candidates, resulted as follows:—

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Woolnough, Fanny Susan.....	4028
Tappolet, Kate.....	3403
Gray, Constance S.....	3262
Richardson, Maud F. E.....	3232
Barrett, Georgiana.....	3227
Littlewood, Sarah A.....	2586
Hardeastle, Phœbus A. R. B.....	2425
Burditt, Mary.....	2407
Triggs, Ada F.....	2365
Aldridge, Anne.....	2237
Sewell, Ellen.....	2181

UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Turner, Emily.....	1815
Briggs, Kate.....	1848
Browning, Emma.....	978
Saunders, Elizabeth S.....	823
Rees, Marion.....	740
Parsons, Florence.....	701
Foster, Elizabeth.....	696
Hodgson, Mary A.....	403
Henderson, Elizabeth.....	223
Palot, Mary Jane.....	140
Carter, Annie M.....	38
Dyer Ellen A.....	30
Williams, Louisa.....	22

METROPOLITAN.

INSTRUCTION.

WHITTINGTON LODGE.—(No. 1164).—The usual weekly meeting of this Lodge of Instruction was held on Thursday, the 9th inst., at Bro. Frith's, Old Kent Tavern, Brownlow Street, Holborn, when the fifteen sections were most ably worked. Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, as W.M., supported by Bros. C. Horsley, S.W., W. Hurlstone, J.W., T. H. Foulger, S.D., J. G. Thompson, J.D., L. Carle, I.G., and C. Collins, Secretary. The sections were worked by the following brethren, viz., J. Brett, Terry, Foulger, Francis Salisbury, Calston, Carle, Cleghorn, and others, the answers being given with promptness, and in such a manner as to elicit the approbation of every brother present. The lectures being concluded several brethren were elected members. Bro. C. Horsley, proposed, and Bro. W. Hurlstone seconded, that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes to Bro. S. B. Wilson, for his kindness in presiding as W.M., and working the sections, which was carried unanimously. The W.M. replied, thanking the brethren for passing such a vote, and expressing his pleasure in being amongst them, and his satisfaction at the manner in which the answers were given. The Secretary announced the intention of the brethren to celebrate their first anniversary on Thursday the 21st day of May next, to commemorate the opening and establishing this Lodge of Instruction, when Bro. J. Brett, P.M., 206, 1164, has kindly consented to take the chair. The business being concluded, the brethren separated, highly delighted.

PROVINCIAL.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

TWEEKSBURY.—*St. George's Lodge* (No. 1202).—The last meeting, for the season, of this lodge occurred on Friday, the 10th inst., instead of the 3rd, (Good Friday), as a lodge of emergency, when there was a good muster of the brethren to witness the excellent working of the W.M., who, raised Bros. the Rev. F. H. Laing; the Rev. C. W. Grove; John Yardley, and John Livesey; which ceremony was performed by the W.M. most perfectly, the different sections being rendered, if possible, with greater effect and solemnity than they had been before; creating the utmost satisfaction to every member present. Bro. Jabez Jones, P. Prov. G. Org., Worcester, presided at the harmonium, and gave "The Dead March in Saul" with excellent effect, interspersing the ceremony with appropriate and fitting strains of music. Bro. Dix, of the Royal Union Lodge, Cheltenham, was present as a visitor, and at the solicitation of the W.M., occupied the position of S.D., and performed the duties in the most desirable manner. It is the intention of the brethren of this flourishing lodge, to present their W.M. with a suitable and valuable expression of their esteem and regard for him as a Mason, as a friend, and as a gentleman, the which, at his request, has been postponed, until he shall have completed this, the second year of his office, that being a more seasonable and Masonic period to reward the zealous and assiduous W.M., who has conducted every ceremony, from the period of establishing the lodge up to the present time, with the utmost ability; and whilst preserving the privileges of his high position, has invariably exhibited the utmost courtesy to the brethren of the lodge, and given a hearty welcome to all visitors if properly vouched.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

WATFORD.—*Watford Lodge* (No. 580).—The annual meeting held on Friday, April 10, in the Freemason's Hall, was well attended. Present, Bros. Captain C. M. Layton, W.M.; Brett, S.W.; Martin, J.W.; George Francis, P.M., D. Prov. G.M.; H. H. Burchell Herne, P.M., and Sec., and others. The minutes of the preceding lodge were read and confirmed. The report of the Permanent Committee which announced the flourishing state of the lodge, referred to the loss sustained during the past year by the death of two valued members, Bros. Ward and Goodyear. The W.M. with much feeling particularly noticed the recent death of Bro. Goodyear, with whom he had most intimate acquaintance, and in brief terms eulogised the departed brother's excellent qualities and brotherly kindness. Bro. Herne, in speaking of Bro. Ward, referred to the fact of his having been almost the founder of Masonry in Hertfordshire, and for a

period of five-and-thirty years had sustained and fostered the Order. The lodge unanimously resolved that the sentiments embodied in these addresses be entered on the minutes. Bro. Alfred J. Copeland was raised to the third degree. The W.M. then resigned the chair to Bro. Francis, D. Prov. G.M.; and, presenting Bro. Alfred T. Brett, W.M. elect, he was duly installed into the chair. The W.M. then appointed and invested the several officers as follows:—Bros. H. G. Martin, S.W.; Rev. R. T. Branson, J.W.; Thomas Rogers, Treas.; H. H. B. Herne, P.M., Sec.; Rev. George Finch, Chap.; Wilson Iles, S.D.; S. Camp, J.D.; H. F. Schröder, I.G.; T. Hill, Dir. of Cers.; Thomas Thomas, Tyler. All business ended, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony and brotherly love, and at six p.m. about twenty-five brethren gathered round the social board. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and the evening's entertainment was enlivened by the presence of Bros. Fielding, Shonbridge, and Ransford, who discoursed sweet music, in particular some glees of the old masters of English melody.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Merchant's Lodge* (No. 294).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday the 14th of April, when four gentlemen were initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by Brother McConnan, the W.M. At refreshment there was a large attendance of the brethren, and several distinguished visitors. The toast of the Provincial Grand Officers was responded to by the Prov. G. Treasurer and the Prov. G. Registrar, the former of whom spoke highly of the working of the lodge, and attributed its excellence to the influence of the Lodge of Instruction, founded and presided over by Bro. P.M. Youngusband. The Prov. G. Registrar followed in the same strain, and stated that eminent Masons from London had told him that the working of the Lodge 294 was not excelled in any lodge in the metropolis. He also complimented the lodge on its exertions in the cause of charity—its contribution to the West Lancashire Educational Institute being greater than that of any other lodge in the province. In responding to the toast of the Past Master, Brother Youngusband stated that a pleasing duty devolved upon him that evening. The brethren might remember that, a few months ago, he had proposed that the lodge should provide an album for preserving the *carte de visite* portraits of all its members, which after the lapse of a few years, would form a most interesting collection. He had now the pleasure to inform them that a most elegant album had been sent from New York by Brother R. N. Musgrove, of 294, and in his name he (Bro. Youngusband) now presented it to the lodge. The health of Bro. Musgrove having been drunk with Masonic honours, it was decided that his letter to the W.M. should be placed on the minutes, an account of this presentation sent to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, and a copy posted to his address in New York. The toast of the visiting brethren was responded to by Bro. Young, P.M. of Lodge 255 of London, who stated that in no other lodge in Liverpool, except 294 was the working pure. If, said Brother Young, the pure working is not to be found in London, under the shadow of the Grand Lodge, where may we expect to find it? The Emulation Lodge of Improvement, presided over by Brother Stephen Barton Wilson was the standard, and this was the model adopted in the Merchants' Lodge of Instruction, 294. The brethren were indebted to the Prov. G. Treasurer, Bros. Mott, R. Wilson, and other brethren for some excellent songs, and after a very delightful evening, the lodge was closed before 10 p.m.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BIRMINGHAM.—*Faithful Lodge*. (No. 696).—This lodge held its annual Festival at the Masonic Rooms, on Tuesday, April 14th. Bro. W. H. Dawes, W.M., initiated Mr. Bonus, and afterwards resigned the chair to Bro. J. A. Turner, who in a very impressive and able manner installed Bro. William Hutton into the chair, the W.M. then proceeded to appoint his officers for the year and afterwards closed the lodge. The brethren, mustering over sixty, then proceeded to the banquet, the W.M. being supported on his right by V.W. Bro. Charles W. Elkington, P.G.S.B., D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. Capt. Charles Ratcliff, Hudson, Thomas Bragg, Robinson, West, Hopkins, Simpson, Hooper, S.W.; and on the left by W. H. Dawes, S.W.; John Ratcliff, J. J. Turner, J. H. Beresford, Capt. Bullock, Bullock, Jun., Nelson, S. A. Parker, &c., &c. The W.M. proposed in suitable terms "The Queen and the Craft," "the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the

rest of the Royal Family;" "The M.W.G.M., the D.G.M., and the Grand Lodge of England;" coupling with the toast the name of the V.W. Bro. Charles W. Elkington. Bro. Elkington, in reply, spoke of the high and noble qualities of Earl Zetland and Earl de Grey, and assured the brethren that they, with the Grand Officers, zealously and successfully performed the various duties in connection with their offices. "The R.W. the Prov. G.M., Lord Leigh; the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Charles W. Elkington; and the Provincial Grand Lodge," was then given, the W.M. speaking in high terms of the Prov. G.M., and also of the Deputy, who most zealously and faithfully performed his duty, and was always welcome amongst them. Bro. Elkington assured the brethren how much he valued their good opinions, and the hearty reception the toast had received, he was happy to tell them Lord Leigh would be at home on the 1st of May, and what they would be equally pleased to hear that Lady Leigh's health had been fully re-established by the change of climate. Bro. Elkington, in an eloquent speech, then advocated Freemasonry, and appealed for support to the Girl's School at the forthcoming Festival, at which his friend, Bro. the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford was President of the Board of Stewards: Bro. Capt. Ratcliff was also a Steward. The appeal met with a liberal response. Bro. Elkington alluded to the wonderful subscription for the Boys' School, a sum having been realised which had never been surpassed at any Festival, and begged his brethren to carry into practice that which they had all professed to admire—Charity! Bro. Elkington concluded his speech amidst cheers, and proposed the health of their excellent friend, Bro. Hutton the newly-installed W.M., and success to the Faithful Lodge. The toast was received with all the honours, and Bro. Hutton, made a spirited reply and proposed the immediate P.M., Bro. W. H. Dawes, who had so faithfully performed the duties of the chair, and had so beautifully performed the ceremony of initiation. The health of the newly-initiated brother was proposed by Sir John Ratcliff; the Visitors, responded to in an excellent speech by Capt. Ratcliff, the P.M.'s, the Installing Master, Bro. J. J. Turner, received with long-continued cheers, the Officers' and the Tyler's toast. During the evening some good music and singing enlivened the proceedings, Bros the W.M., S. A. Parker, Lieut. Edwards, J. J. Turner, and others, assisting therein; it was a most enjoyable evening, and all separated at an early hour.

YORKSHIRE (WEST)

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—A meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening, the 6th inst., under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Manoh Rhodes, who was ably assisted by his officers, and supported by a numerous assembly of the brethren. There was also present Bros. R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Dodd, W.M.; John Ward, P.M., P. Prov. J.G.W.; T. Peel, S.D. Harmony, 874; E. Robinson, Moira, 406; J. G. Wheelwright, St. Oswald, 1212; Capt. Robson, Malta, 387; C. Watson, Integrity, 529; John Greaves, Friendship, 344; John Fisher, P.M.; T. Perkinson, P.G. Supt. of Works; J. Booth, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works; J. Dawson, J. Stott, F. Smith, and J. D. Hutchinson, Probity, 73, Halifax. The lodge was opened at 5:30 p.m., being an earlier hour than usual, on account of the pressure of business, and to meet the requirements of those visitors who desired or were necessitated to leave by early trains. After the minutes of the previous lodge and subsequent lodge of emergency had been read and confirmed, Bros. John Armitage, W. H. France, and Sydney Lister successfully passed their examination, and with the unanimous consent of the brethren were passed to the degree of F.C. The ballot was then taken for Mr. W. H. Hattersly and Mr. Charles Gott, and the result being in favour they were duly initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry. The lodge business being concluded, Bro. R. R. Nelson, Prov. G.S., rose and eloquently advocated the claims of the Masonic Charities upon the sympathies and substantial support of all Masons throughout the world. He spoke in terms of high and sincere commendation of the "long pull," the "strong pull," and the "pull altogether" that the Lodge of Hope had made in getting up the magnificent subscription of £336, presented last anniversary to the Boys' School. He adverted with great power and earnestness to the blessed results of Masonic benevolence, and urged all Masons to be true to the charitable principles of the Order, and not to grow weary in well doing, so long as the seed was sown in good ground and brought forth some twenty, some

thirty, and some a hundred fold. Good deeds, continued the eloquent brother, have through all time been the legitimate manifestations of Freemasonry to the outward world, and wisely and well directed charity is its source of strength and influence now, both within and without its pale. He desired the brethren to understand that in addressing them as an honoured guest, or in writing to them as Prov. G.S., he was indeed only with the best intentions in respect to Freemasonry, and requested them to bear this fully in mind when digesting or replying to his letters. He concluded by paying a just tribute of respect to Bro. Manoah Rhodes for the active interest he continued to take in the Masonic Charities, and thanking him for his able efforts in getting up, and contributing to, the subscription for the Boys' School, sat down amid the cheers of all the brethren.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT ZION CHAPTER (No. 159).—The last convocation was held on Monday, April 12th, at Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street. Present—Comps. R. Favvan, M.E.Z.; J. How, P.Z. as H.; A. Pratt, J.; the several officers, P.Z.s, and others. A ballot was taken for the admission of three brethren of Lodge 57, and one, Bro. John Lacey, being in attendance, he was exalted into this sublime degree, the whole ceremony being most efficiently gone through by the M.E.Z. and other officials. The chapter was closed until October, and the companions partook of their usual pleasant banquet in the large room of the hotel.

SCOTLAND.

SUPREME ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Copies of the following circular have, within the last few days, been addressed to the members of Supreme Chapter, and distributed among the members of the order generally:—

“Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, Scribe's Chambers, 50, George-street, Edinburgh, 13th April, 1863.

“M.E. Sir and Comp.—At a meeting of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, held on 17th December last, it was found necessary to suspend four chapters, and thirteen companions of the Order resident in Glasgow, for insubordination and disobedience to the Supreme Chapter.

“It appears that these thirteen suspended companions formed themselves into what they were pleased to term a ‘General Grand Royal Arch Chapter for Scotland and the Colonies;’ and having prevailed upon a number of members of the suspended chapters to join them, they commenced issuing charters and working the Royal Arch degrees. This having been reported to the Supreme Chapter, that body, at a special meeting held on the 6th inst., expelled from the Order of Royal Arch Freemasons the brethren whose names are contained in the annexed list.

“I am directed by the Supreme Chapter to communicate the sentence passed upon these brethren to all Chapters and Mark Master lodges holding of the Supreme Chapter, in order that they may prohibit and discharge their members, in all time coming, from holding any communication with any of them on the subject of Royal Arch Masonry, or from admitting into their chapters or lodges any of these expelled brethren, or anyone exalted in, or belonging to, any of the spurious chapters established by them.

“I am also directed to intimate this to all sister Grand Chapters, and to request that the usual publicity may be given to it among their daughter chapters, in order that these chapters may not, through ignorance, communicate with spurious chapters and expelled brethren.

“And, lastly, I am directed to intimate this to the Royal Order of Scotland, the Chapter General of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple, and the Supreme Council of the 33rd and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in order that these bodies may adopt such measures as regards those of the expelled brethren who may be members of them, as they may see fit.

“I have, accordingly, in terms of these directions, sent you this notice, which I have to request you will lay before your first meeting.

“I am, M.E. Sir and Companion, yours fraternally,
“L. MACKESY, G.S.E.

“List of brethren expelled from the Order of Royal Arch Freemasons by the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, at a special meeting held in Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, the 6th of April, 1863:—

- “1. Donald Campbell, 1, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
- “2. E. W. Pritchard, M.D., 11, Berkley-terrace, Glasgow.
- “3. John Laurie, 151, Queen-street, Glasgow.
- “4. James Cowan, 62, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.
- “5. David H. Millar, 25, St. Enoch's-lane, Glasgow.
- “6. Robert Wallace, 45, Renfield-street, Glasgow.
- “7. Charles Brown, 273, George-street, Glasgow.
- “(All belonging to the Glasgow Chapter, No. 50.)
- “8. James Muir, 16, St. Enoch-square, Glasgow.
- “9. David Sutherland, 108, Argyle-street, Glasgow.
- “10. Robert Clagstone, 21, Howard-street, Glasgow.
- “11. Henry Marshall, 543, Gallowgate, Glasgow.
- “12. Neil B. Dalveen, 3, Argyle-street, Glasgow.
- “(All belonging to the Cathedral, Glasgow, Chapter, No. 67.)
- “13. James Bannatyne, 3, Carrick-street, Glasgow.
- “14. Hutcheson Campbell, 64, Argyle-street, Glasgow.
- “(Both belonging to the St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Chapter.)”

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL.

The half yearly meeting of the Supreme Grand Council was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday last, when there were present:—Dr. Leeson, M.P.S.G. Com.; Col. Bowyer, M. Ill. Lt. G. Com.; Col. Clerk, G. In. Gen.; Col. Vernon, Ill. G. Treas.; Dr. Kent, G. In. Gen.; Winson, P. 30°. Bros. Hyde Pullen, 32°, Sec. Gen.; Dr. Goolden, 32°; Barker; 32°; Col. Dering, 32°; Col. Boyle, 31°; Keddell, 31°; W. S. Slaney, 31°; R. Costa, 31°; J. Goddard, 31°; Maj. Finney, 30°; R. Spencer, 30°; Burrell, 30°; Gallagher, 30°; C. Beaumont, 30°; Figg, 30°; S. Smith, 30°; M. H. Shuttleworth, 30°; Warren, 30°; and many others. The first business was the raising Bro. Bollaert to the 31°. The following brethren were afterwards raised to the 30°. Bros. the Hon. G. B. Bruce, and J. Gibbs, Metropolitan Chapter; C. Ratcliffe, Vernon Chapter; A. H. Pearson and W. E. Gumbleton, St. Peter and St. Paul Chapter; J. Bolderson, jun., J. Smith, and S. P. Leather, Palatine Chapter; Donald McLachlan, Vectis Chapter; G. Lambert, Invicta Chapter.

The whole of the ceremonies were beautifully performed—after which the M.P.S.G. Com. addressed the brethren on the history of the Order, and the formation of the Supreme Grand Council. He denied that the degrees of Herodem had any connection with the Templar degrees, as maintained by some, and stated that he was in possession of original documents, which proved the existence of the Order, long before the first establishment of Masonic Knight Templars.

At the conclusion of business a number of brethren adjourned to dinner, and spent a very pleasant evening in mutual conversation, only one toast being given, that of the health of Her Majesty. The brethren separated about ten o'clock.

Obituary.

BRO. JAMES WILDER ADAMS.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death of this well known and respected brother, which took place on Monday last, at his residence, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, in his 44th year. Bro. Adams was initiated in the Polish National Lodge (No. 778), on the 15th May, 1848; joined the Prudent Brethren Lodge (No. 169), in 1849, and was Master in 1852. He subsequently joined the Globe Lodge (No. 23), the Robert Burn's Lodge (No. 25), the Royal Union Lodge (No. 536), Uxbridge, and was one of the founders of the Beadon Lodge (No. 902), and at the time of his death, a member of Nos. 25, 169, 536, and 902. He was exalted in the Polish Chapter (No. 778), in October, 1849, and passed the three chairs, being Z. in 1855. He was also a member of the Royal Union Chapter (No. 536), completing his year of office as Z. on the day of his death, and of the Crystal Palace Chapter (No. 1044). He was a liberal supporter and Past Steward of the various charities and a member of the Committee of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows. Bro. Adams was brought up

to the business of tavern keeping, originally managing the Brown Bear, in Piccadilly, for his mother. On his marriage he became the proprietor of the Man in the Moon, in Vine-street, St. James's, and afterwards of the Star and Garter, Kew-green. He was then for a short time out of business, after which he took the Union Tavern, which was at a rather low ebb, but by the great attention of Bro. and Mrs. Adams, it has been raised to a very high character, it being largely patronised by the Masonic body, both of London and the provinces—there being two excellent lodges and a chapter of instruction held at the house. He was a supporter of all the charities connected with his trade—a genial companion—and his loss will be severely felt by his family, and a large circle of attached friends. It appears that Bro. Adams attended the volunteer review as a member of the 1st Middlesex Artillery corps on Easter Monday, and caught a cold, of which, however, little was thought. On the Friday he was taken seriously ill, and died on the following Monday, of gastric fever. His remains are to be interred on Saturday (this day), in Brompton Cemetery, in a grave which he bought only about six weeks since for his step-son, Alfred Duddy, who was carried off as suddenly as Bro. Adams.

REV. F. W. FREEMAN.

The remains of the lamented D. Prov. G.M. of Suffolk were interred at the church of Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, of which place he was Rector, on Saturday afternoon the 28th of March. By a request from the Prov. G.M. of Suffolk, Col. A. S. Adair, who was himself present, a large number of Masons attended to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of one who was so deservedly and so highly regarded by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Amongst the lodges in the province represented were, from Ipswich—Lodge 522 (Perfect Friendship); Bros. Edward Dorling, H. Luff, C. T. Townsend, F. B. Jennings J. Head, W. P. Mills, J. Franks, R. N. Sanderson.—Halesworth—(Lodge 554) Prudence Bro. T. B. Streathern; (Stowmarket)—737, Phoenix, Bros. S. Freeman, F. Betts, Robinson, J. K. Sedgwick, R. G. Fuller, G. Freeman, R. Fox, S. H. Wright, W. Stagg, F. B. Marriott, E. Bewley, W. S. Ranson; (Bungay)—1231, Waveney Valley, Bros. Capon, Neve, Bowen, W. M. Swan, S. B. Adams; (Aldro)—1235, Adair Bros. E. Hayward, Wright; (Lowestoft)—84, Unity Bros. R. W. Col Adair, Prov. G.M. of Suffolk; R. Clarke, W. Graham; (Woodbridge)—96, Doric Bros. B. Penn, G. F. Graham, W. Bruff, S. S. Jones, J. Mullet; (Hadleigh)—417, Virtue and Silence, Bro. J. F. Robinson. Other lodges also sent their representatives, but their names we were unable to obtain. About 50 Masons were present dressed in black and wearing white gloves. The funeral took place at half-past 2 o'clock, having met previously at the house of the deceased. The company formed procession and proceeded in order to the church. It was composed of private friends and relatives of the deceased gentleman, S. Freeman, Esq., of Stowmarket, brother to the deceased, acting as chief mourner; the Masonic body; the coffin, borne by eight of the labourers; and 4 pall bearers; a number of the principal inhabitants of Stowmarket, where the deceased formerly resided; and many of the residents in the neighbourhood. The service was most impressively read by the Rev. R. N. Sanderson, Prov. G. Chap. of Suffolk. At the conclusion of the solemn service the Masons formed a circle round the grave to take a last farewell of him who in life was beloved by them all. The coffin, which was of plain polished oak, bore the following inscription, "The Rev. F. W. Freeman, born 11th October, 1811, died 22nd March, 1863." By the death of the deceased, the Masonic body of Suffolk have lost a valuable and energetic officer and the poor of Pulham a firm and faithful friend. The Masonic arrangements were under the direction of Bro. E. Dorling, Prov. G. Sec. for Suffolk.

BRO. JOHN GOODYEAR.

On the 31st March, at Cathebury, near Watford, aged 53, Bro. John Goodyear, in the Watford Lodge (No. 580). Bro. Goodyear passed through all the offices to the chair, and was exalted in the Watford Chapter. He attained the chair of J. He also entered the Stuart Encampment of Knight Templars, and was next in succession to the chair of E.C. Bro. Goodyear's industry and courteous bearing had won him the good will of all, hence his loss will be severely felt by the Watford brethren. He held the office of Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. of Herts, and was an officer of Grand Conclave.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

[The following notices, in type last week, were unavoidably postponed by press of matter.]

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The Great Sensation Trial; or, Circumstantial Effie Deans; by Mr. Wm. Brough—is a burlesque founded on the travesties now in vogue of "The Heart of Mid Lothian." The author was summoned to the footlights at the conclusion of the piece, and the principal performers were also recalled; so the burlesque must, we suppose, pronounced, *pro tanto*, a success. The principal parts very efficiently sustained; and the two most talented burlesque actors of the day—Miss Marie Wilton and Mr. James Rogers—have been engaged on purpose to strengthen the cast.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The melodrama of *The Duke's Motto* in which Mr. Fechter's performance of the leading character has for many weeks past commanded the admiration of full and fashionable audiences, is still as attractive as ever, and passes off nightly with all its customary *éclat*.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

The Trial of Tompkins, a piece as irrational as its name, was produced at this theatre on Easter Monday, and was received with a favour more creditable to the generosity than to the discrimination of the audience. The story, without being comic, is so grossly improbable as to exceed the license even of farce, and notwithstanding that the piece has come from the practised hand of Mr. T. Williams, who has produced some good things in his day, there is nothing in the dialogue to compensate for the absurdity of the plot. And the only thing that saved the piece was the admirable acting of Messrs. Bedford, Toole, and Sefton, and Misses Kelley and Seaman.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE.

The performances throughout the week have commenced with the time-honoured *John Jones*—as the comic singers advertise—"late of the Haymarket, now of Westminster" followed by *The Trial of Effie Deans*, which went off with all its *éclat*; and concluded with *Mr. and Mrs. White*, in which Mr. Frederick Lloyd, from Manchester, made his *début* as Peter White, and sent the audience laughing home. Mr. Lloyd is a genial and humorous comedian, who both dances and sings well, and will be sure to become a favourite.

STRAND THEATRE.

A new version, of the 40 thieves, entitled *Ali Baba, or the Thirty Nine Thieves*, in accordance with the author's habit of taking one off, were produced here on Easter Monday. Abdalla, the chief of the bauditti, is played by Miss Ada Swanborough with extraordinary dash and spirit. She makes the most *incroyable* of fascinating evildoers. Ganem, the son of Ali, was played by "Polly Marshall" with innate natural jollity. Morgiana was entrusted to Miss Charlotte Saunders, but the part was, comparatively speaking, an uninteresting one, and this mirth-moving and original *artiste* had very little to do. The Cassim Baba of Mr. Frank Seymour, and the Ali Baba of Mr. H. J. Turner, were capital specimens of burlesque acting. The new scenery and appliances, together with the ballet and spectacular effects, are most creditable to the management.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace on Easter Monday began to fill very early, and there was a round of amusement throughout the day; the beautiful wedding decorations which have added so much to the appearance of the building during the last three or four weeks being still retained. There were performances by the Palace and the Coldstream bands at various periods throughout the day—the French clowns, Arthur and Bertrand, with their wondrous performances in a fairy drama, *Rothemago*—a Chinese divertissement by a well trained juvenile corps de ballet—with acrobats and comic singers without number.

MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY.

Mrs. Brown's visit to Queen Victoria's own theatre, to which Mr. Brown, who works in the docks, has been presented with an order, as presented by Mr. Arthur Sketchley, has become an established favourite at St. James Hall; and "A Quiet Morning"

with the same gentleman affords ample gratification to a good and laughter-loving audience every evening.

FEDERALS AND CONFEDERATES

Mr. Henri Drayton, at the Polygraphic Hall, has no reason to complain of a want of patronage to his highly-interesting pictorial and musical entertainment upon the position of Confederates and Federals of America, which conveys a great deal of amusement and instruction at the same time; and the more it is heard the more popular will it become.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Among the Easter offerings none are likely to prove more acceptable than the *Charming Cottage* of that well-assorted trio, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry, in their own persons, undertake to find a "charming cottage" for some friends (Mr. and Mrs. Crotchet), who in due time arrive, to find out the very superficial nature of the charms of their new abode—sofas with ruptured springs, chairs with fractured legs, bell-ropes susceptible of instant dislocation, and a host of minor disagreeables, call forth the domestic othosis of the newly-arrived pair; who, by the bye, have a very pretty quarrel "on their own hook," and which is added to by the criticisms of their various friends as they arrive. The music, composed by Mr. Reed, is throughout lively. A very pretty scene has been prepared for the occasion, and the whole has been produced with great care and finish under the immediate supervision of Mr. Reed.

EGYPTIAN HALL.

The *Evening Party* has been replaced by clever and highly amusing sketches of some of the people who attended it, furnished by two of the company, personated by Mr. Power and Mr. Yates, whose unsparring criticism is not the less enjoyable that everybody knows somebody who is or might be in the mind's eye of the critic. The dialogue is smartly written, and abounds in reflections on "absent friends," the uncharitable nature of which does not prevent their being keenly relished by the audience.

QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOM HANOVER SQUARE.

The already numerous tribe of entertainers has received a new accession in the person of Mr. David Fisher, in whom the play-going public will recognise a clever actor, who, both at the Princess's and at the Adelphi, displayed a more than average aptitude for the ordinary business of light comedy, and a decided speciality for clerical fops and *Abbés gallants*. His entertainment, entitled *Fisher's Facts and Fancies*, is a collection of musical and dramatic sketches. The introductory observations of Mr. Gabriel Gag might be advantageously abbreviated; and a lyrical travesty of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* would also be improved by undergoing a judicious process of compression; but the other parts of the entertainment have a conciseness of plan and execution which adds not a little to their general effect. Mr. Fisher is assisted in the musical parts of his entertainment by Miss Kilpack, who performs brilliantly on the piano, and by Miss Kate Mellon, a young vocalist of some promise, who sings a few legendary ballads in a melodious voice, though scarcely with the distinctness of articulation which that kind of composition especially requires.

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKSPERE.

After an absence of six years, Mrs. Fanny Kemble has resumed her Shaksperian readings in London. The choice of "As You Like It," to open the series of readings with, must be considered a very good one. Essentially a pastoral drama, devoid of rude action, full of contemplative truths, it stands in less need of the adjuncts of acting, scenery, and dresses to make its beauties apparent than any other of Shakspeare's plays. From first to last "As You Like It" was given in a conscientious manner; not a speech was slurred over, not a character received scant justice. The readings are to be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.

In the days when we were young Mrs. Salmon's exhibition was one of the lions of the day, and not to have seen it would have been deemed as showing a want of taste on the part of the person making the avowal, but Madame Tussaud's collection is as much superior to that of our old friend Mrs. Salmon as the railway to the old stage coach. Easter always brings its crowd of visitors, and who could refuse to go, now that there

has been added to the other attractions a beautiful group representing the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which certainly the likenesses are extremely good; and, moreover, ladies may be glad to learn that "Her royal highness is represented in a costly white and silver moire antique dress, trimmed with Honiton lace and choice flowers, in strict imitation of the one worn on the occasion.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

Either the early date at which Easter has fallen in the present year, or the somewhat gloomy appearance of the morning, checked the large flow of visitors which usually takes place towards the Gardens of the Zoological Society in the Regent's-park on an Easter Monday. Nevertheless, before the close of the day no less than 17,063 persons entered the gardens—a number which, although not so large as in 1862, has been but twice exceeded in previous years. The most recent addition to the society's stock of animals are three American bisons, and some pairs of the remarkable pheasants from India, known as the Tragossan or horned pheasant. These, as well as the old established favourites—the hippopotamus, the ratsels, and the lions and tigers—all drew their share of spectators.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and other members of the Royal Family still continue at Windsor—the Prince and Princess of Wales remaining in Norfolk. There is a report in Paris that the Prince and Princess will visit the Emperor, at Fontainebleau, towards the middle of May.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The HOUSE OF LORDS re-assembled after the Easter holiday on Tuesday, when Lord Derby and Lord St. Leonards urged various objections to the Bill, introduced by Lord Westbury, for the augmentation of the benefices at present in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. After a brief reply from the Lord Chancellor, the measure was referred to a Select Committee. Their lordships then adjourned.—The HOUSE OF COMMONS re-assembled on Monday, after the recess, but no business of importance was transacted. Mr. F. Peel proposed to go on with classes 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the Civil Service Estimates; but Mr. A. Smith moved that class 1—"Public Works and Buildings"—should be referred to a Select Committee. This proposition was opposed by the Government, but it was ultimately agreed to postpone the consideration of this class. Class 3—"Law and Justice"—was then taken, and several of the votes under this head were agreed to.—The House assembled as usual at four o'clock on Tuesday, but soon afterwards adjourned, as a mark of respect to the memory of Sir G. C. Lewis, who died at his seat in Radnorshire, on Monday. The adjournment was moved by Mr. Walpole, who dwelt upon the great loss the House and the country had sustained in the death of the Secretary for War. Lord Palmerston, who appeared to be deeply affected, did little more than second the motion. Mr. Disraeli followed the noble lord, and in a few happy sentences summed up the virtues of the deceased statesman and scholar.—On Wednesday, Sir George Grey stated that the Government proposed to fix the 27th inst. for the discussion of the question concerning the distress in the cotton-manufacturing districts.—A debate took place upon the motion for the second reading of Sir Morton Peto's Burial Bill, the object of which is to allow dissenting ministers to officiate at funerals in parish churchyards. Lord Robert Cecil moved the rejection of the bill, which had the support of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the opposition of Mr. Disraeli. On a division, the bill was rejected by 221 votes to 96.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—We record, with sincere regret, that the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Secretary of State for War, died on Tuesday afternoon, at his seat in Radnorshire, in his 57th

year. It seems that Sir George Cornwall Lewis had not been in very good health during the winter. A few days ago he caught a severe cold, which was followed by a "chill" and a bilious attack. Dangerous symptoms set in on Sunday, and on the following day he died. He leaves no issue, and the baronetcy descends to his brother, the Rev. Gilbert Frankland Lewis. It is at present too early to speculate as to his successor at the War Office, or in the representation of the Radnor district of boroughs.—Mr. Hamilton, one of the members for the county of Dublin, has intimated his intention of resigning his seat in consequence of ill-health. The conservatives have decided to nominate his son, Mr. Ion Hamilton, but it is stated that the Liberal party will make an effort to obtain possession of the seat. It is thought probable that a member of the well-known White family will be requested to oppose the Tory candidate.—The Duke of Somerset and several of his colleagues at the Admiralty, including Lord Clarence Paget, and Admiral Robinson, the Comptroller of the Navy; the Dukes of Newcastle and Devonshire, Lord De Grey and Ripon, Sir John Hay, and other persons of distinction, visited Sheffield last week, for the purpose of witnessing the operation of rolling armour plates at the well known Atlas Works, which are the property of the Mayor of that borough. Availing themselves of this opportunity, the Corporation presented an address of welcome to the Lords of the Admiralty. The First Lord, in acknowledging the compliment, said he believed that there was a feeling among the nations that England had nothing to gain by any war, and, consequently, the policy of this country, in keeping up its navy, had been well received on the Continent, where we had many friendly allies. The Admiralty would still persevere in their efforts to secure for England the best armament they could possibly devise, and he was certain that, if ever it became necessary to employ our naval strength against an enemy, the resources of the country "would astonish the world."—A reduction of twopence in the income tax; an increase in the duty on chicory, so as to bring it up to the rate imposed on coffee; an alteration in the sugar duties; the abolition of the petty charges on trade; and a reduction of fivepence per pound in the tea duty;—such, it is rumoured, will be the main features of the financial scheme which Mr. Gladstone will submit to the House of Commons on Thursday night.—The Court of Aldermen met on Tuesday, when some conversation took place on the incidents on the night of the illuminations. The sum of £125 had been graciously forwarded to the Lord Mayor by her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, for the relief of those who had suffered by the casualties on the night of the illuminations; and the knowledge of this fact had drawn upon him a host of applications from persons who said they were injured on that occasion both in and out of the City. He wished, under these circumstances, that a committee would take the distribution of the money off his hands. The Court were, however, of opinion that his lordship would distribute it more satisfactorily himself, taking care that none but those who had sustained serious injuries should participate in it.—The grand race for the championship of the Thames, and for a pleasant prize of £100, has been rowed. The combatants were Robert Chambers, champion of the Thames and the Tyne, and George Everson, of Greenwich, and the former is the victor.—Mr. Farnall reports a further decrease of 4491 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton manufacturing districts; but he also shows that 414,489 individuals, or a fraction over 20 per cent. of the population of the unions included in his tables, are supported either by the poor rates or by charity. To this vast aggregate of poverty and suffering must be added the inmates of the various workhouses, who number 11,458.—

The Mansion House Committee was waited upon on Friday last by a deputation from one of the London parishes, who presented a memorial, strongly urging that a grant should be made to assist emigration from the cotton manufacturing districts. The proposal was not unfavourably received, and it is stated that the question will probably be fully considered at the next meeting of the committee.—The question of emigration as a means of partially relieving the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts, was considered at an influentially attended meeting held in Manchester, under the presidency of the Mayor. The meeting expressed its unanimous opinion "That it is expedient to assist unemployed persons who may desire to emigrate, and whose training and habits adapt them to the exigencies of a colonial life;" and a committee was appointed to collect and disseminate information on this important subject, and to receive subscriptions in aid of the movement.—The President of the Poor Law Board, in the course of an address he delivered at Willenhall, took the opportunity of paying a warm tribute to the endurance and patriotism of the suffering operatives of these districts, and of pointing out that there was nothing in the recent disturbances to justify a change in that favourable opinion which the country had so substantially expressed in the large contributions which had been raised for the relief of the distress. The riots, he said, could not be traced "either to Englishmen, or even to men;" they were the work of "Irish youths."—Delegates representing the various adult schools of Ashton, Dunkinfield, and Stalybridge met on Saturday, for the purpose of protesting against the imputation that the great body of the operatives of those districts participated in, or sympathised with, the recent disgraceful disturbances. It was urged that the riots were the work of a band of malcontents who were "generally" not natives of the county; and in an address to Lord Shaftesbury, which was unanimously adopted, the operatives declared their intention of co-operating with the authorities, should any further attempt be made to disturb the peace. A similar meeting was held on the same day at Mossley.—Some time ago, the New York Chamber of Commerce sent a very strongly worded paper to the Liverpool Chamber, complaining of the building and fitting-out of the *Alabama* at a British port. This communication was referred to a Committee whose report was read the last meeting of the Council. The report stated that the fitting out of such ships as the famous Confederate cruiser was clearly a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act; that that Act, however, was so worded as to be capable of easy evasion; and that its "insufficiency" in this respect "tended to expose our professions of neutrality to the charge of insincerity, and to establish precedents which might in future be turned with harrassing effect upon ourselves." After a good deal of discussion, it was decided to send copies of the report to Lord Russell and the New York Chamber.—An authoritative contradiction is given to the statement that the Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, are building vessels for the Confederate service. It is also denied that the Government have ordered the workmen employed upon the alleged Confederate gunboat, *Alexandria*, at Liverpool, to cease their operations, although that craft is still in the hands of the authorities.—The *Virginia* or *Japan*, which recently left the Clyde for a trading voyage in the Chinese seas, has been met in the English Channel by the steamer *Alar*, and furnished, it is said, with provisions, guns, and ammunition. One of the *Virginia's* condensers had burst, seriously injuring two men, who were conveyed to Plymouth by the *Alar*. The *Alar* also brought away from the *Virginia* 15 other men, who are reported to have backed out of their engagement. The alleged Confederate cruiser had still, however, a complement of 80 men;

and she will probably turn up again at no distant date. It seems that on the return of the steamer *Alar* to Plymouth, after having transferred a large quantity of "hardware" to the *Virginia*, the Custom-house authorities instituted an inquiry into the matter. The result of the investigation was that the steamer was allowed to leave the port on Saturday afternoon. It is stated that the *Alar* discharged her cargo into the *Virginia* in a creek on the French coast.—A terrible accident has happened at a powder mill at Ewell, Surrey. An explosion has not only committed great havoc as regards property, but the lives of three working men have been sacrificed. The cause of the calamity will probably never be known, but, as far as facts have yet transpired, there appears to be no blame attachable to any one.—A horrible murder has been committed in a house of ill fame in Bloomsbury. The murdered young woman is said to be named Jackson, an unfortunate, but, for her class, a well-behaved person. The murderer has escaped. Dr. Lankester held an inquest on Saturday on the body of the young woman. The brother of the deceased identified the body, and the surgeon described the nature of the wounds, two of which, he said, were sufficient of themselves to cause death. There were five wounds in all. The servant in this den of iniquity who admitted the victim and her murderer also gave evidence, but she could give no description of the parties. One piece of evidence is dwelt upon with some emphasis, that the room where the murder was committed is separated from another by a thin partition, through which words spoken, even in a moderate tone, can be distinctly heard. This room was occupied at the time of the murder by two young women, who are subpoenaed, but their evidence, if they have any to give, was not taken on Saturday. It is also remarkable that when the two were admitted in the morning the door of their room was fastened from the outside, so that it is not known how the murderer made his escape.—A singular trial for inciting to murder has been before the Dublin Criminal Court. A man named Harcourt was charged by two witnesses with having come to them in Dublin and offered them £10 for shooting a gentleman at Newry, on the plea that he ill-used his wife. The prisoner was sentenced to ten year's penal servitude.—Another shocking death from destitution is recorded. It was shown that the deceased John Hayes, who was a cane dyer, had latterly been out of employment and in great distress. It transpired, however, that the man had given way to drink. The verdict was to the effect that death resulted from apoplexy, brought on by want of food.—Another woman has been burnt to death through crinoline. She was the wife of a labourer in Prince's-row, Newport Market. The jury returned the now familiar verdict:—"Accidental death by fire."—An inquest has been held on the body of Mr. J. Hardy, an artist, who died in the Middlesex Hospital, consequent on an accident which resulted in fracture of the collar-bone and ultimate death. The evidence showed that deceased had contracted intemperate habits, and this, combined with the accident, had produced *delirium tremens*.—An inquest has been held respecting the death of Sarah Moore, who, it was alleged, had died of starvation, in the neighbourhood of Bethnal-green. The jury decided that fever was the approximate cause, but that it was accelerated by long privations and want of proper food.—The following executions have taken place:—William Hope, at Hertford, for the murder of Mary Corbett, a young girl at Ullingswick. The crime was one of an atrocious character, and no sympathy was felt in any quarter for the murderer. He confessed his crime. Robert Alexander Burton (at Maidstone), for the murder of a little boy of nine years of age. John Duckyer, of the murder of Elizabeth Tye at Halesworth, at the Suffolk county goal at Ipswich, and Edward Coope, who mur-

dered his own son in Shropshire, at Shrewsbury.—It appears that the American "green backs" have been thought worth the trouble and risk of forging in this country. An engraver named Hides, and one of his workmen, named Light, have been brought before the Sheffield magistrates on a charge of forging American Government notes. It seems that some months ago the American Ambassador was made aware that a system of forging the American notes was carried on here, and that the notes were shipped from this country for circulation across the Atlantic. The matter was put into the hands of the detective police, and the present apprehensions were the result.—A gang of receivers of stolen goods in London is being broken up. A man named Yates was convicted in January last of receiving goods knowing them to be stolen, and his wife gave information which led to the apprehension of Odin Simpson, a fellow who appears to have been engaged for years in burglaries and similar offences. He was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court. From what was stated at his trial a man named Everett was ordered to be apprehended. This was done, and he has been brought up at the Guildhall Police-court charged with receiving the produce of several robberies. The evidence against him was principally that of Yates and his wife. He was remanded for further examination.—A stylishly-dressed young fellow, who called himself Henry Bedford, was brought up at Westminster Police-court, on Wednesday, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. He had represented himself to be the Marquis of Ormond, and had victimised several tradesmen. He lived and kept up a considerable establishment in Neville-street, Brompton. Before the magistrate he behaved very impudently, and declared that he had a property worth £4000 a year: This was stated by a gentleman in court to be wholly untrue. On the contrary, the prisoner, who was the son of a respectable solicitor, had not a shilling. He was remanded.—From papers officially published, it appears that Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal, and Admiral Washington, of the Admiralty, both object to the lines of railway that are projected to cross Greenwich Park. There are two lines contemplated, which pass within a few hundred feet of the Observatory, and these gentlemen declare that any railway passing within a 1000 feet of the Observatory would disturb the operations. They, therefore, recommend that both the lines should be opposed.—A man named Grierson was shot a few days since in the county of Donegal, and died on Monday of his wounds. He was able to identify his assassin, who had been arrested by the police and was brought into his presence before he died. The unhappy deceased was making arrangements to emigrate with his family when he was shot.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—We have various accounts from Poland announcing successes obtained by the insurgents and the continued spread of the insurrectionary movement. The most important intelligence, however, comes from St. Petersburg. On the Russian Easter Sunday, an Imperial manifesto was issued, granting a full and entire amnesty to all Poles in the kingdom who shall lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by the 13th of May. The same term for laying down their arms and giving in their submission is also fixed for the insurgents in the Western Polish provinces. The manifesto also announces that the institutions granted to the Polish people shall be maintained, and after practical experience shall be developed according to the necessities of the age and the country.—The Polish Revolution government has issued a proclamation declaring that the insurgents will not lay down their arms until the independence of Poland shall have been accomplished. All accounts agree in stating that the proffered amnesty has been a complete failure. The *Czas* of Wednesday

states that several fresh engagements have taken place, and that new bands are swarming in the district of Sandomir. In one of the engagements it is stated that 3,000 insurgents took part, and that the Russians lost 200 killed and seven guns. The number of the insurgents is, however, probably an exaggeration, as the war is now carried on entirely by small bands starting up everywhere. It is now again reported that neither the Grand Duke Constantine nor the Marquis Wielopolski will leave Warsaw.—The *Moniteur* has announced that “the Austrian Government having displayed views upon the Polish question in conformity with those of the western powers, an understanding has been established between the three courts for acting in concert towards the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.” It is not, however, probable, that this “concerted action” will produce much effect, or that the Russian Cabinet will do anything more than reply that an amnesty has already been offered to the insurgent Poles, and that the Emperor Alexander entertains the most benevolent intentions towards his Polish subjects.—The Government of Prussia has issued a rescript according to which the Polish refugees on Prussian soil are to be sent back to Poland, or, where that is not practicable, they are to be arrested and imprisoned in a fortress. As if this proceeding were not sufficiently unpopular it is said that the Government intends departing from its passive attitude, and, while admitting that the Chamber of Deputies has the right of voting the budget, is determined to dispense with its authority and continue to levy the taxes.—The municipality of St. Petersburg have presented an address to the Emperor similar in spirit to that tendered by the nobility. The municipal address expresses entire devotion to the Sovereign and a desire to preserve the integrity of the empire.—A ministerial journal of Turin admits that the Italian Cabinet, in a note dated the 26th ult., informed the Swiss Government of the preparations which members of the Italian “party of action” were making in the Canton of Ticino, for an inroad into a “neighbouring country.” At the same time, however, it carefully contradicts a report that the Turin Ministry had warned Austria of intended attempts to excite an insurrection in the Italian [Tyrol.—The new Spanish Premier, the Marquis de Miraflores, has made his ministry’s profession of political faith in the Cortes. The new administration will, he said, be “liberal conservative” and constitutional, and it will “propose a definitive solution of the question of constitutional reforms.” In foreign affairs it will preserve neutrality, but will maintain the dignity of Spain.—A Vienna journal states that Prince William of Denmark’s father has commenced “preliminary negotiations” with the ex-King Otho and the Bavarian Cabinet, and that they will form “the basis of further negotiations” with the three great powers which are the protectors of Greece.—The Sultan, prior to leaving Alexandria for Cairo, gave an audience to the European Consuls, and in replying to their congratulations, said that he had visited Egypt for the purpose of giving the Viceroy a special token of his “goodwill and most particular affection.” His efforts were devoted to the welfare of all classes of his subjects, and to “the strengthening of the ties which unite us with Europe;” and he was persuaded that the Viceroy would pursue a similar course.—The Sultan has made an excursion from Cairo some little distance up the Nile. He was to leave Cairo on his return to Constantinople yesterday.

AMERICA.—The Europa brought intelligence from New York to the 2nd inst. The further accounts from Port Hudson confirm the report that only two Federal vessels, the Hartford and the Albatross, succeeded in passing the batteries, the rest being driven back. The failure of General Banks’s land expedition is likewise confirmed, as also is that of a second he had the hardi-

hood to send. The reports from Vicksburg are, as usual, conflicting; but the progress of the Confederates on the Yazoo was very slow. Of two Federal gun boats which attempted to run down the Mississippi and pass the Vicksburg batteries, one was sunk and the other disabled. The Hartford and Albatross are both said to have received damage from the batteries at Grand Gulf. A good deal of manœuvring was going on in Tennessee, and the Confederates had advanced within 19 miles of Murfreesboro. and a battle was supposed to be imminent. The Confederates were also said to be in front of Williamsburg, in Virginia, 20,000 strong, preparing for an attack. By the arrival of the *Etna* we have news from New York to the morning of the 4th April. The most interesting part of news is that which relates to the war on the Mississippi. General Banks, it seems, made a second reconaissance, with a view of ascertaining the position of Commodore Farragut’s ships Hartford and Albatross. He had reported that the reconaissance was perfectly successful. Philadelphia papers, however, publish accounts which state that he was repulsed by the Confederates. Fears were entertained of the safety of the Hartford and Albatross, as the Confederates were known to have three rams on the river between Port Hudson and Vicksburg. On the 3rd April it was rumoured that the two ships had been captured, but there is no confirmation of the report. The *Indianola*, which was said to have been blown up, is now reported to be undergoing repairs at Alexandria, on the Red River. General Sherman’s Sunflower River expedition had returned, and the canal opposite to Vicksburg had been abandoned. General Van Doran, with a heavy force; was reported to be advancing with a view of flanking General Rosecranz on the left. The Confederate armies of the Mississippi and Tennessee were said to be making a junction. Captain Mosely, with his Confederate cavalry, had defeated a squadron of Vermont cavalry at Dranesville. General Price was said to be reorganising the Confederate forces in Arkansas with a view to the invasion of Missouri. The Federals had sent an expedition across Lake Pontchartrain, to destroy the bridge at Manchal Pass. This was accomplished, and several prisoners and 400 bales of cotton were taken. It was reported that some of the negro regiments would be employed in the attack upon Charleston. At Savannah great distress prevailed for want of food. There was rice in the city, but no more corn, meal, or bacon. Several vessels are reported to have run the blockade at Charleston, and some have been captured. The Florida had captured and burnt the *Star of Peace*, from Calcutta to Boston, with a cargo worth half a million of dollars. The Florida had been chased by the Vanderbilt, but had escaped. At New York it was said that the captain of the *Peterhoff* had laid all the facts as to the capture of his vessel before Lord Lyons, who was likely to interfere in the matter.

CHINA AND INDIA.—The Calcutta and China mail has arrived. The Indian advices are unimportant; but the accounts from China and Japan are somewhat interesting. The destruction of the British residency at Yeddo was believed to have been caused by emissaries of the Japanese authorities, who had previously urged the British envoy to relinquish the site. The dissensions between the Tycoon and the Micado continued; and it was thought that they might result in bloodshed. It was supposed that the Tycoon would not unwillingly see a British force chastise those *daimios* who are alike hostile to foreigners and his own power. The disciplined Chinese force raised by Colonel Ward, and since commanded by Colonel Hollond, had been completely defeated in an attack on Taitsan, a city some 50 miles from Shanghai. All their heavy guns were taken by the Taepings, and of the 40 European officers and non-commissioned officers who had trained the force, no fewer than 20 were killed or wounded, although the men seemed to behave with much spirit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. S.—We understand that the *Book of Constitutions* is out of print.
A MASTER MASON.—We never heard of the work you allude to.
A YOUNG MASON may see the jewel he alludes to at any Masonic Jeweller’s.
SCRIBE E.—Certainly not.