

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE YORK UNION
LODGE.

By BRO. THE REV. A. F. A. WOODFORD,
GRAND CHAPLAIN.

As I venture to believe that the subject matter of the present letter will not be without interest to some of your readers, I am induced to trouble you with its contents, in order that other brethren may follow my humble example, and supply like information as regards other collections, happily still in the possession of lodges in this country and elsewhere. In company with my friend and brother, E. W. Shaw, who has devoted so much time and talent to the study of Masonic archæology, and is now Senior Warden of the Pentalpha Lodge, Bradford, I had, on Friday week, the great privilege of going through for several hours the various documents still carefully preserved by the Union Lodge at York.

We had to thank the W.M. and brethren for their kind and ready permission granted in the first instance, and we have further sincerely to acknowledge the great personal courtesy of Bros. Cowling and Marsh, P.M.'s, of Bro. Davison, Sec., and of Bros. Monkhouse and Ward, who were unfailing in their offers of civility and assistance.

I propose now to give you a short *resumé* of the Masonic documents which passed under our notice.

There are, then, in the possession of the lodge three rolls, two on paper and one on parchment, more or less imperfect, of the ancient constitutions or legendary history of our Order. The oldest, on paper, was written, as copied from an older form, on the 23rd day of October, 1693, by Mark Typling, "the names of the lodg" then being, "William Simpson, Christopher Thompson, Anthony Worsman, Christopher Gill, Mr. Isaac Brent.—Lodg Ward."

The commencement is much decayed, and, unfortunately, imperfect, but what still is legible runs thus:—

"The might of . . . Father . . . Heaven and wisdom . . . thro' the goodness of the . . . be with us . . . , at our beginning, and give . . . to governe our lives that we may . . . eternal joyes."

The rest of the roll is perfectly legible and could easily be copied.

The second roll, on parchment, was written

and copied the 9th day of September, 1704, but it is not said by whom. Both the indorsements are in Latin.

The beginning of the second oldest roll, is as follows:—"The might of the Father of Heaven, with the wisdom of the blessed Son, thro' the grace of God, and the goodness of the Holy Ghost, that be three persons in one Godhead, be with us at our beginning and give us grace so to governe us here in this life, that we may come to His blessing, that never shall have ending."

I have given you these two headings in full, because it is a very curious and interesting question how many of these rolls, which still exist in so many of our lodges, are independent and separate evidences, or are copies and transcripts of one and the same common older form.

I should esteem it a great personal favour, if any brother would favour me with the beginning and conclusion of any such like roll, in his own possession or in that of another lodge.

It will be seen that these two forms at York, though very nearly the same, with a slight change of expression, differ entirely from the beginning of the additional MS., published by Bro. Matthew Cooke, that they vary somewhat from the Lansdowne, while they almost entirely agree with the two Harleian and the two Sloane MSS., as well as with the copy published in the "Gentleman's Magazine."

There is a third roll at York, but much mutilated, and clearly of very modern date. We perused also with the deepest interest, the books and papers relating to the old York Grand Lodge and the York Masons, which still are carefully preserved by the Union Lodge.

There is a most interesting parchment roll, containing the records of private lodge meetings from 1712 to 1730.

So far no records of earlier meetings have been found, except the fact of the existence of a lodge in 1693, as mentioned above.

All the lodge meetings mentioned in this roll, which is probably unique of its kind, were held at the various residences of the brethren, seemingly in rotation, and we have the autographs of the brethren then initiated. Thus the autograph of Francis Drake, the eminent historian and antiquary of York, is found at a private lodge meeting, September 6th, 1725, with that of five others.

From May 4th, 1720, till March 17th, 1761, there is a long hiatus, with the exception of a roll

of parchment containing the names of thirty-six Master Masons of the Lodge of York, July 7th, 1734. But on that day, according to a minute-book still at York, "The ancient and independent constitution of Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the city of York, was this day revived by six surviving members of the Fraternity, by the Grand Lodge being opened and held at the house of Mr. Henry Howard," and "where it was further agreed, that it should be continued and held there only the second and last Monday of every month."

On the opening page, we read this title :—" 17th March, 1761. Minute-book belonging to the Ancient Society of Free and Accepted Masons, of the Grand Lodge of all England, held at the City of York, 17th March, 1761, to 27th March, 1774."

Francis Drake was G.M. of this revived Grand Lodge, and G. Reynolds, D.G.M.; G. Coates, S.G.W.; T. Mason, J.G.W.; J. Tasker, G.T. and G.S.; C. Coulton and W. M. Crofts.

This minute book records the proceedings of these 14 years. We find there the installation of more than one G.M., and many interesting facts are recorded. On some future occasion I propose to send you a few extracts from this minute-book. By the term Grand Lodge, we must not merely understand an aggregate of Masons of other lodges, as we do now. For this Grand Lodge was, in truth, a private lodge, as we should say; and, though with off-shoots at Rotherham, Ripon, Scarborough, Doncaster, &c., and in the Regiment of Enniskillen Dragoons, initiated, passed, and raised. But the dissensions of the Craft, which then prevailed south, had also reached the north, as a warrant is still to be read in the archives of the Union Lodge, of date 1762, by which Aberdour, G.M. of the Southern Grand Lodge, or the "nominal Grand Lodge," as the York Masons call it in their addresses and manifestoes, authorises a lodge to be opened and held at the Punch Bowl, Stone-gate, York.

In 1775 twenty rules and regulations are recorded as having been drawn up and signed by eighty-eight brethren, whose names are given, with their actual signatures, "for the private regulations of the Craft." These rules are curious in themselves, and well deserve to subsequently noticed. A note is written on this document, "Grand Lodge met at Xmasse, Ed. Bell, Master."

In 1777 some of the York brethren obtained a warrant from Sir Thomas Taucered, Prov. G.M.

of Yorkshire, under the Duke of Montagu, G.M., to hold a lodge at York, called the Union Lodge.

This Provincial Grand Lodge of Yorkshire is called, in another document, the Apollo Lodge, under the constitutions of the "nominal Grand Lodge."

From 1777 to the present time, I believe, the records exist in unbroken order of the present Union Lodge.

There is among the papers and documents a very long and curious correspondence between the York Grand Lodge and the Lodge of Antiquity in London, in 1778. Though the authority of the York Grand Lodge was openly repudiated in York itself by many brethren, as appears by a curious draft of a proposed manifesto, the York Grand Lodge proposed to re-organise the immemorial authority of the Lodge of Antiquity, and to give a warrant to sixteen brethren named, the fifth being Wm. Preston, to form a "Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons South of the Trent."

The form of this proposed warrant or charter is still at York.

Whether this warrant, clearly extra vires, ever was granted, does not clearly appear, though the correspondence is very protracted, but there is a letter from a brother in London in 1810, to Lord Hawke, then G.M. of the York Masons, asking, in behalf of the Lodge of Antiquity, for a certified copy of such warrant, as the original had become decayed and "illegible."

In addition to these many letters and documents, which I can only just allude to now, there are also the accounts of the Grand Lodge, beginning in June, 1777, and ending October 9th, 1795.

Over and above these interesting records relating to the Craft Grand Lodge, we have also, at York, the account book of the York Grand Royal Arch Chapter (but no minute-book), beginning April 29th, 1768, and ending about 1780 or a little later.

We have found certificates in which the Royal Arch is called the fourth degree, and evidences are there to prove that at that time, at any rate, the connection between Craft Masonry and the Royal Arch was fully established and distinctly upheld.

In 1780, we find the first records relating to the Masonic Knights Templar of York, "belonging to the York Grand Lodge."

It seems probable that they had been informally in existence a little previously, though not long, as in 1780, the copy of an original warrant, to hold

"a lodge of Knights of the Holy Tabernacle of Jerusalem," with its interlineations, and erasures, and proposed amendments, is still extant at York.

That the Royal Arch degree and the Masonic Templar Order, were then entirely distinct, and kept so purposely, is plain, from minutes of a Royal Arch Chapter, opened at Rotherham, in 1780, and from the minutes of a Templar Lodge held the same day, and subsequently to the other.

The warrants for both, and the minutes of both are still preserved. There is also to be found a copy of a form of certificate, in which the four degrees are mentioned, and there is added "Knight Templar," such a date.

At this time, J. Browne was G. Secretary of the York Grand Lodge, Grand Secretary of the Royal Arch, and Grand Secretary of the Templars, which naturally accounts for the simultaneous meeting and acknowledgement of these various separate organizations.

Both the York Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the York Grand Lodge of Knights Templar met in the room of the York Grand Lodge, as it is expressly stated; but neither Bro. Shaw, who is a Masonic Knight Templar, nor I, who am not, could find any formal link of union, as between the York Grand Lodge, on the one hand, and the Masonic Knights Templar on the other, further than those I have already noticed. There are two pages of accounts of the Masonic Knight Templars, entirely distinct from those of Grand Lodge, and of the Grand Chapter, and if I remember rightly, in the hands of a different Treasurer. There is to be found at York, a curious ritual belonging to the "Order of Aaron or Royal Union Band of Holy Royal Arch and Knights Templar Priests." It begins, "This greatest and highest order of Christian Masonry, which from its pre-eminence takes the title of Royal Union Band."

This ritual is entirely distinct from that of the Royal Arch proper, and seems to be an Irish importation about 1809. A most interesting MS. is also extant at York, containing the best explanation of the connection between the third degree and the Royal Arch degree, which I have ever seen. There are many other documents and papers but I have mentioned or alluded to the most important and the most interesting.

There is, however, a box of unopened letters, which we were assured would shortly be examined, and I may have to trouble you, with the kind per-

mission of my York brethren, with another account.

That numerous documents relating to Masonry still exist in York in private hands, at present inaccessible, which formerly belonged to the York Grand Lodge, is also more than probable.

We must hope that time and circumstances will yet restore them to the Order, and to the Lodge at York. In the meantime, let all Masons carefully note, and anxiously preserve all such documents as these, which the York Masons so properly prize and guard; as, if we are ever to have a true and correct history of Masonry it can only be, when we have collected a still larger amount of information and evidence than we at present possess.

THE UNOBTRUSIVENESS OF FREEMASONRY.

Thomas Carlyle writes in one of his essays: "Bees will not work except in darkness,—thought will not work except in silence,—neither will virtue work except in secrecy." Here, in the quaint phrases of the English seer, have we a literal description of a most distinctive trait of Freemasonry. Modesty in the young maiden causes her to shun the stare which greets her on the public thoroughfare, while in her innocence she disports herself with perfect freedom amid the privacies of home. So with the sterner sex, who are compelled by hard social necessities to battle with the rougher forms of every day life; the virtue of brotherly love flourishes best in the mystic circle, into which none but the worthy are admitted. Occupied day after day in sustaining one or other of the conflicting interests of business, or constantly engaged in the fierce competitions which modern society engenders, the mind yearns for quiet, the heart longs for peace; the whole man feels the need of relaxation, and therefore seeks in the lodge a retirement wherein his better nature may grow and expand. Thus silence and secrecy have become essential features in Freemasonry, defined as a system of morality, veiled in symbols, devoted to the cultivation of fraternal feelings among its adepts, and the contemplation of the great facts of nature upon which they seek to rear a system of universal truth.

Growing out of this tendency to retirement from the contests and controversies of business life, Masonry has ever illustrated, in the lives of its votaries, in whatever station in life appearing, another tendency, of which we would now more particularly treat, namely, unobtrusiveness. Freemasons are not indifferent to their professions, neither is Freemasonry given up to latitudinarianism. It has its well defined doctrines regarding the principles of morality, to which the conduct of its followers must rigidly adhere, and to sustain which, intelligent Masons everywhere are well prepared with reason and argument; but, at the same time, dogmatism, or the insolent protrusion of its doctrines into public notice, is at variance with that disposition with which its teachings endow its disciples. In this respect, Freemasonry affords an admirable contrast to the obtrusive tendency and con-

troversial spirit which has, in all ages, animated nearly every religious sect which the world has seen. There has not been, through all time, a more fruitful source of discord among men, in families or nations, than the obtrusiveness to which the spirit of sect has given rise. Freemasonry never offended any man by forcing itself upon his attention. An ancient charge to the entered apprentice inculcated the lesson that he must not suffer his "zeal for the institution to lead him into an argument with those who, through ignorance, might ridicule it."

Freemasonry teaches its followers a better way, for instead of repelling, it attracts, by its very unobtrusiveness, all men towards it. It might be thought that this characteristic, so distinctive of all intelligent Masons, would deprive the Order of much of its weight and importance as a social force. But this is far from being the case. In the present and in past ages, many of the most prominent individuals, and most actively influential men, have been Freemasons. We have nothing but the traditions and records of the Craft to show that the celebrated architect, Inigo Jones, was ever Grand Master of England. Inigo Jones was co-partner with "rare Ben Jonson," in furnishing King James's court with dramatic amusement, and it is very likely that Freemasonry frequently formed a topic of conversation between the architect and the poet. Jonson formed the "Apollo Club," at the "Devil's Tavern," London, whereat Inigo Jones, and William Shakspeare, were wont to meet him once in awhile—and it is a curious fact that for a hundred years or more, the "Devil's Tavern" was a resort of Freemasons, and that even the Grand Lodge of England held occasional festivals there.

The same may be said of that other celebrated architect, Sir Christopher Wren, who for years was Deputy Grand Master of Masons, under the Earl of Rivers, and then Grand Master. He also presided over the meetings of St. Paul's Lodge, London, now known as the Lodge of Antiquity; and prominent as he was among the Craft in England, and before the country for so many years, his published life scarcely mentions his connection with the Order.

The celebrated English philosopher, John Locke, was also a Mason, and we have good reason to believe from the character of his writings, that he was a zealous labourer; but this is a fact known only to Masons. During his visitations to the Bodleian Library, he by chance discovered an old manuscript purporting to be notes of an examination of a brother Mason, before King Henry VI., taken by the antiquarian, John Leyland, appointed to the task by the king. Mr. Locke was so much impressed with the revelations of Freemasonry it contained, that he wrote as follows to the Earl of Pembroke concerning it:—"I know not what effect the sight of this old paper may have upon your lordship; but for my own part I cannot deny that it has so much raised my curiosity as to induce me to enter myself into the fraternity, which I am determined to do (if I may be admitted) the next time I go to London, and that will be shortly." Mr. Locke was evidently not aware that a previous Earl of Pembroke had been Grand Master of the Order—and it is probable that the then Earl, Locke's friend, was also one of the Craft. In his subsequent writings, Locke makes no direct mention of his connection with Freemasonry, but its teaching

and influences are clearly impressed upon his works. His celebrated Letter, written in 1688, "On Toleration," is undoubtedly of Masonic parentage. So also was his Essay, written in 1695, on "Reasonableness of Christianity," the object of which was to determine what points of belief were common to all the Christian sects, in order to facilitate a plan of the King's—William III.—for the reconciliation and union of them all—such an effort a Mason might well make in behalf of a cause, which has only in these latter days entered into the thought of the churches themselves, but it is not yet found practicable, owing to their being deficient in a spirit of fraternity, which is a prominent characteristic of Freemasonry. In the same year, 1695, King William himself was privately initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, and approved of the election of Sir Christopher Wren as Grand Master. He is also said to have presided over a lodge at Hampton Court. Macaulay, in his history, which is in the main a history of King William's reign, says nothing on the subject. Freemasonry, in its unobtrusiveness, lay hidden behind the throne, but evidently was there as a power. It were interesting to the Masonic student to investigate to what extent Freemasonry influenced the events of that eventful period, and assisted in the development of constitutional liberty in England.

We might also refer to our own George Washington, who was a devoted Mason, in further illustration of our subject; also to Benjamin Franklin, who, in less than one year after Henry Price had received his commission to establish Masonry in all North America, with other brethren, sent to Boston a petition to organise a lodge in Philadelphia. Their prayer was granted, and Franklin was appointed its Master. Never was there a more consistent Mason during his whole career than Benjamin Franklin, and no brother ever more faithfully illustrated the unobtrusiveness of Freemasonry.—*Masonic Monthly*, Boston (U.S.)

MILITARY IDEA OF THE STATUS OF AN ARCHITECT.

A correspondent of the *Builder* writes:—On the hoarding of the new buildings of the Foreign Office is a huge placard, evidently issued by some of the officials of the War Office. It is no quiz or hidden joke, but a genuine official red-tape document. It commences by stating, that "a few young men of good character are wanted to serve in Her Majesty's Royal Engineers." Then follows a list of trades, such as carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, wheelers, coopers, &c.; and the inquiring public are informed, that these young men, wanted to serve her Majesty, "should be able to read and write."

Then follows this further announcement:—"Men of other trades are required, only in limited numbers, such as clerks, draughtsman, photographers, ARCHITECTS, printers, collar and harness makers, shoemakers, and tailors;" and, for the further encouragement of those of the respective trades of an architect, collar-maker, &c., there

will be "a bounty of £2 and a free kit." We, the architects, collar-makers, &c., are then directed to apply to Sergeant R. Griffith, R.E., Blue Boar's Head, King-street, Westminster; and the whole performance winds up, like the last bounce of an exhibition of fireworks, with "God save the Queen!"

Here is encouragement to the rising young men of the architectural profession. Only a limited number is required, so "be in time!" Having passed the examination in mathematics, physics, languages, &c., would no doubt be accepted as a proof that they are "able to read and write;" and then, think of the advantages of the fellowship with the collar-maker and the tailor, and, above all, the "bounty of £2 and a free kit." What the architects' "kit" is to consist of we are not informed. We hope, however, there will be no mistake as to allotting their "kits" among the "trades," or the tailor may get a T square and drawing-pen, while the architect may receive a pair of shears and a goose. No bad premium, by the way, this last would be for men who go in for those swindles facetiously called "competitions."

There is no reason why Government should not advertise by placard: in fact, I expect we shall soon see other professions also invited to apply to the gallant sergeant at the Blue Boar's Head. The "kit," however, would differ according to the peculiar vocation of each. Thus, the young surgeon would be tempted by a lancet-case and a gallon of half-and-half; the young barrister by a crimson bag and order for the pit at the Princess's; the young physician by a gross of blue pills and a quart of black draught; the young curate by a dozen cambric handkerchiefs and a bottle of eau-de-cologne; the aspirant clerk of the Circumlocution Office, by a *Bell's Life* and a dozen real Manillas; the diplomatist by a stone or two of lead paper-weights and a gross of hanks of red tape; the debater by the last edition of Joe Miller; and so on.

There is one thing I *should* like to know, and that is, who can have penned this placard, where he was caught, and what strange chance threw him into the military service. He must be a curiosity. An *employé* of the Poor Law Board, inspector of spirit duties, mines, nuisances, &c., might plead that his peculiar avocations so took him from the world that he was sometimes at fault as to its courtesies and usages; but we generally find military men are gentlemen. Can any of your readers point out who it is, and satisfy the curiosity of,

Q.

The Corner.

[We agree with Q. in the Corner, that we expect to find military men to be gentlemen. But how often are our expectations disappointed?—Ed.]

HAPPINESS may grow at our fireside, but it is not to be picked up in our neighbour's garden.

ARCHITECTURE IN FRANCE.*

MEDIÆVAL TO RENAISSANCE.

A history of architecture in France is no light matter to give to this audience. Its leading features, and very much of its details, have been already most admirably set forth by such writers as Petit, Freeman, Fergusson, Scott, and others of our own country; and by De Caumont, Viollet-le-Duc, Verneilh, and other French authors; and there are few, perhaps, of my audience who do not well know not only those works, but the examples themselves, from personal study in France.

Much, therefore, that one would ordinarily dwell upon would be a mere waste of time here, and I trust, therefore, that I shall be excused in speaking to a greater extent than I usually do of these particulars, which have struck me the most forcibly in my own French studies.

Now, to begin with, I must ask you to call to mind the well-known fact that France never did, from the earliest to the latest of the Mediæval times, exist as an architectural whole. We find great local peculiarities in England, between even the different counties. Extend the studies to the sister kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland, and the peculiarities are seen still more strongly. But Mediæval France was broken up into various schools of art in a much more determined way. It was never, except in a few rare instances, one kingdom at all, politically,—not subject to one ruler,—not obeying the same laws.

Clovis found at his accession that his southern boundary was the Loire. He passed that, and pushed his confines on to the Garonne, and even beyond. Burgundy was added by his son. Charles Martel did nearly the same; so did Pepin; and so, after him, did the still more renowned Charlemagne, who ruled at his death what no French ruler, except Napoleon, ever did before or since, *all* France, with a great part of Italy, Spain, and Germany. But after these great monarchs, France was dismembered by their several sons; Italy, Spain, and Germany were eventually lost; and Mediæval France, such as her kings ruled in the twelfth century, really comprised only what was left of the kingdom when Brittany, Normandy, Burgundy, and all else to the east of the Rhone and south of the Loire were cut off.

And we must remember that this was not merely so in name: that these provinces, owning the French king as their feudal chief, were not really his vassals. These provinces were, *de facto*, distinct kingdoms, allied with their feudal chief when it suited their purpose, and allied equally often, for the same reason, with his enemies; and the counts of Brittany, Normandy, Burgundy, and Aquitaine, warring as often against the king as for him, and thus keeping up the national feeling of their several provinces in opposition to a united France, drew strongly a line of boundary to each for art as well as for war.

It was not till Philip Augustus and St. Louis (1226—1243), at the beginning of the thirteenth century, that the King of France was really the ruler of the greater part of it, as we now know it; and even after them France had to go through the fiery ordeal of our Edward and Henry, and saw Brittany, Normandy, Burgundy, and Guienne still and again

* By Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, read at the meeting of the Architectural Association, April 1st.

defy him. Then, again, in England, ours was the architecture, mainly, of one race. The Roman work was well-nigh destroyed before our architecture, as we find it, arose; and exercised no influence whatever upon it. But in France, the Roman work remained bodily before the eyes of the Mediævalists. Even now, you enter Rheims, or Autun, or Bordeaux, by or near the old Roman gateway; you may still see bull-fights in the amphitheatre at Nismes, and may worship the arts there in the temple where the Roman bowed down to his gods. In fact, the Romans themselves, like their architecture, seem never to have quite died out, but to have amalgamated, in the south especially, with the conquering races. Many proofs of this will be found, directly stated, in history. Then, again, there came down streams of emigration from the Rhine and down the Rhone, the Rhenish arts and architecture coming down with the streams, as we English carry them to our colonies. Then, again, there came up from the sea, through the southern ports, whatever the Venetians could bring from Byzantine Venice, and whatever the Easterns could send from Saracenic Syria and the Nile; not mere goods and merchandise, but arts and the men who practised them, and who formed goodly colonies at Marseilles, and Narbonne, and Limoges, much as we English do now wherever the doing is worth it. Then, too, in the north, were the Normans working art in their own province, Normandy, their own peculiar style,—the only one, so far as I know, of Mediæval times clearly belonging to the name, and to be traced wherever the Normans went, in their own land, in England, in Sicily, distinctly, to them and to no one else. So that, with all these facts together, we may well hesitate at tracing French history in a part of an hour or so.

Yet I willingly have dwelt, at some little length, upon this beginning, because it really forms the basis upon which all knowledge of such history must be founded; and because, too, it shows how little an architect can expect really to know, if he venture beyond mere bricks and mortar, without being well grounded in history. Not only the history of France, but we must know something of what was practised at the time in Germany, Venice, Constantinople, and the East, before we can enter very deeply into the matter. Without, however, detaining you more as to this, I may state broadly, as an introduction to French architecture, that between architecture as practised by the Romans and as revived in France, in later times, there was a clear, deep gap of some six centuries. For the latest time assigned to any Roman work of note is the third century, whereas the earliest Mediæval work that we know of, as worth caring for, bears date about the tenth. That is a long stride, that same six centuries; Goths, Franks, Saracens, had overrun the country then; Charlemagne, the great emperor, had ruled and died, and his enormous kingdom had been scattered to the winds; and, as we come upon France at the awakening of art in the tenth century, we find its king governing no more than one of its large provinces.

Now in all this great space of 600 years there is scarcely anything, from one end of France to the other, of importance enough to have attained celebrity.

A few remains of some little interest may, indeed,

be cited, and they are scattered widely over the country, from the Basse Œuvre at Beauvais, in Picardy, to St. Jean, at Poitiers, and Coustonges, in the Pyrenees.* But the dates of these buildings are very doubtful, and the remains too scanty for successful theorising, and all that we know beyond the Roman character of the detail is, that the nave and aisle arrangement with clerestory above was clearly, though rudely, even then in use; so, too, apparently was the dome; and that the masonry most in use was that of small stones, carefully bonded, and often arched with courses of Roman tiles.

It will assist us in our estimate of the arts in France at that time, if we call to mind that in England we had Brixworth, Wearmouth and Jarrow; that in Germany there were Aix la Chapelle, and the portico of Lorsch; in Italy, St. Vitale, St. Prassede, and one, at least, of the fine brick towers; and at Constantinople, St. Sophia's. So that our art then in France was sadly in arrear, and that is about the sum total of our knowledge both of the character of existing works and of their dates. We get in the tenth century on somewhat surer ground, for we have then, as examples, Tournus, St. Etienne, at Nevers, the Abbey of l'Ainay at Lyons, and Notre Dame de la Couture at Mans.

As to the latter, however, I have very strong doubts, and as the presumed age of the oldest part is almost the end of the tenth century, we may, I think, safely refer the building, generally, to a later date, and so remove it from our present consideration. The rest of these churches are more particularly within reach of German influences. At Lyons there is a dome, together with a singular arrangement of sculpture over the aisle columns; and at Tournus an almost unique example of vaults, arranged crossways, over the nave. This occurs in several places to the aisles, but I remember no other to nave. St. Etienne, at Vignory, I have not seen, but Viollet-le-Duc assigns to it the tenth century. There is, however, a very good monograph of it in the Institute Library, by M. Girault de Prangey, who gives good reason for supposing that the church is not earlier than the beginning of the eleventh century. Even at this date, however, we have the first, so far as I am aware, of the chevet arrangement, and without any trace of its being copied, to my knowledge, from any existing building.

The main works of similar date in Italy are parts of S. Ciriacco Ancona (a cross church) S. Fosca, in Torcello (also a domed church), and S. Ambrogio, at Milan; whilst in Germany there is little beyond parts of S. Pantaleone, at Cologne, and, perhaps, parts of Mayence. I say *perhaps*, for when we come to investigate these early-dated buildings—to go through the history of their repeated rebuildings and reconstructions, we become painfully aware that nothing but an examination, stone by stone, on the spot, such as Professor Willis and others have given to our own buildings, can, with certainty, clear up their history.

We may, however, so far as our knowledge goes,

* Many of these buildings are very curious. St. Jean at Poitiers, more particularly so. The mouldings are very carefully worked out, clearly in imitation of the Roman, and so bold and good, that one wonders that the building, as a mass should be so rude.

take it for granted that the beautiful arrangement of apsidal chapels appears in its earliest example in the north-east of France at the end of the tenth century, or beginning of the eleventh.

The interest increases with the next century. In the tenth century nearly all the examples were drawn from the countries near the Rhone; but in the eleventh we must trace the awakening of our art in nearly every part of France, and can find noteworthy examples everywhere.

In Picardy and Normandy we have Rochervillé, Jumieges, the abbeys of Caen, St. Lo, and others, all bearing strong signs of their Norman parentage, and being, in fact, more Norman than French, if we may so distinguish the parentage.

In Brittany, there is comparatively little worth notice clearly identified with the eleventh century; and one is surprised to find that the same must be said of that tract of country so rich in memorials of the two next centuries, French Flanders, and the Isle of France. Champagne, Burgundy, Lorraine, and Alsace contain little more than Langres—a very large and interesting church with details clearly copied from classic remains (a good sketch of it is given by De Caumont)—S. Remi, at Rheims, which clearly shows a German feeling, and Notre Dame de la Couture at Mans, which shows the most northern, to my knowledge, of the Angiovine churches without aisles. But get down farther south and we have a most interesting series gradually appearing. We have in Anjou, Poitou, and the neighbourhood, Loches, Saumur, Villandry, that most interesting example, St. Hilaire, in Poitiers, and others.

Here we have clearly, so far as we can judge, in the eleventh century, the grand arrangement which we find in many of the old basilican churches, of the eastern end raised high above the western part. One finds, too, in nearly all, the barrel vault, carried on great square sectioned ribs; the apsidal ends sometimes on the chevet plan, as at St. Hilaire, and sometimes in the plainer form of the simple apse to chancel and each aisle, as at Loches. And we find, too, the simple plan, so well known since as the Angiovine, of the cross church, without aisles, apsidal end and dome at the crux.

St. Hilaire and others, too, have their domes. All these churches are worth attentive study; St. Hilaire, in particular, seems to me to present as many picturesque features, shorn even as it is of its nave, as any church of the size that I know. Notre Dame de Nantilly, at Saumur, too, is a most interesting place, and if the date assigned to its roof (the eleventh century) be correct, it shows about the earliest case of the pointed arch, up north, that I am aware of.

Then we get further down south to Guienne, and we find ourselves at once in a country where art has advanced in a degree that we should scarcely expect from the few examples northward. We find Souillac, Perigueux, Toulouse, Moissac, St. Croix at Bordeaux, Carcassonne, and others, all presenting the most picturesque effects of plan and section, and, as a whole, very much beyond the general style of the more northern provinces.

Now here we meet, for the first time, so far as I am aware, with well-recorded instances of the real Byzantine pendentives, as distinguished from the form used by more Eastern nations. This Byzantine form

is so peculiar, difficult, and artificial altogether as to render it very unlikely to be invented by the architects of such, comparatively, rudely constructed works as those which we here investigate. We find it at St. Sophia's and St. Marc's; but not all through Venice even; for at St. Fosca, in Torcello, has the beginning of a dome which shows a strange sort of compromise between the Byzantine and Eastern, whilst the most interesting church, St. Ciriaco, at Ancona, has a dome which is altogether Eastern. I shall allude again to this peculiarity in tracing the history of art from the south.

Then again we find the prototype (we may almost say the original) of Notre Dame de Poitiers, in the earlier church of St. Croix at Bordeaux. We have the curious plan of Moissac, not Angiovine, but more like the southern one of Avignon, and above all, we have the glorious church of St. Sernin, at Toulouse, containing, though in a rude way, all the essentials of the finest cathedral, save and accept the clerestory. Five aisles, the centre having a fine barrel vault, a cross plan, with aisles to the cross, apsidal chapels to the transepts, a bold apse with aisles, and five apsidal chapels leading from it.

One cannot help regretting, in looking over this splendid church, and others akin to it, as one does too with the Renaissance churches of the Rhine, that so successful a beginning had not been further prosecuted and well worked out into a distinct style.

Now we come to Auvergne, a curious tract of country, distinct in its natural characteristics from the rest of France. It was first, I think, brought distinctly under notice in England by Professor Donaldson, and its main features have since been excellently described by Mr. Street. Both papers are amongst the Transactions of the Institute.

Clermont, Issoire, Brioude, and others, are most interesting, but they are so well known from the above and other works, that I will not detain you with them now. I ought, however, to remark, that two gentlemen of great knowledge in French art, Mr. Waring and Mr. Street, differ as to the claims of Auvergne as an art school. Mr. Waring considers it to be altogether indigenous and spreading its influence into the surrounding provinces; whereas Mr. Street assigns its origin to Eastern or Byzantine influence, like those which originated the style of Perigueux and others.

(To be continued.)

OXFORD MEN AT DUPPEL.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, in his letter of the 28th ult., describing the recent attack on Duppel, says:—

“I have mentioned, in some of my foregoing letters, a party of young Englishmen gathered at this place out of mere curiosity to see actual war, and have given my candid opinion of the rashness with which they had been all this time running into unnecessary danger. I have not named them hitherto because their conduct appeared to me neither sane nor rational. But they turned out in this affair quite the heroes of the day, and, as I have their permission to give their names, I believe it a duty to award them such poor meed of praise as my pen can impart. One of them is the Hon. Auberon

Herbert,* brother of the Earl of Carnarvon; another is his travelling friend, Mr. W. E. Hall; a third, Captain Alfred Bond. The Danish soldiers have been for several days familiar with them; some oddity in their costume, and their imperfect knowledge of any available language, having made them rather conspicuous. Seeing them often in the thick of the enemy's fire, without any reason or object, these good Danes observed that 'the English often labour under fits of the spleen, and when so afflicted are rather glad than sorry of any opportunity to get knocked on the head, and rid of that and all other complaints.' This day, however, the language of men and officers towards these gentlemen was very different. It was cheering to the soldiers on so hot an occasion to see mere unharmed civilians sharing their dangers; and when, in the thick of the fire, Mr. Herbert stepped out of his shelter at No. 4, and rushed with the ambulance to rescue the wounded almost from the midst of the foe, their blood staining that very buff coat which had been the subject of so many sneering comments, the enthusiasm of the troops for the brave 'Englander' knew no limits, endearing to their hearts the very name of the country from which these unlooked-for auxiliaries came."

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"Before I close my letter I wish to mention one event of the day, which will be of interest to your readers. There is here at present an English gentleman, the Hon. Mr. Herbert, brother of Lord Carnarvon, who has come over to see the siege. Contrary—I trust he will excuse me saying so—to the advice of his acquaintances here, Mr. Herbert has been in every spot where firing was going on, and this to such an extent that the Danish soldiers declared he was an English Milord, who had got the spleen, and wished to get wounded in order to experience a new sensation. I have no great sympathy for civilians who thrust themselves into dangers which do not concern them, out of mere curiosity; but, if a man chooses to take a part in the actual fighting, I think he is deserving of the honour which is always due to bravery. While our countryman was in one of the trenches this morning, a Dane fell wounded outside the works in a very exposed situation. There was some hesitation about bringing him in, when Mr. Herbert rushed out under a heavy fire of musketry, and bore the wounded soldier in his arms to a place of safety, amidst the cheers of the Danes. It was a gallant act done gallantly, and as such I have recorded it."

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 1st instant, says:—

"Mr. Herbert, and his friend, Mr. Hall, left us this morning, after a stay here of only nine days. The former gentleman, after being the actual nine days' wonder to the Danish army, has departed, the true hero of the hour. I walked and rode out with him yesterday for the best part of the morning and afternoon, and we scarcely passed a man or officer, on foot or on horseback, that did not greet him and hail him lustily as a comrade and a friend. Not a few broke from the ranks as they marched by us in column and shook him by the hand, till they almost wrung the arm from his shoulder. I never saw such genuine enthusiasm among these stout-hearted, and, to all appearance, phlegmatic people. His constant presence in the trenches and at outposts has made Mr. Herbert familiar with the vast majority of the Danish soldiers; but even those who had no knowledge of him by eyesight have learnt to single him out at a first glance from mere description. The authorities at head-quarters seem no less struck with the novelty and oddity of the 'generous whim' than the humble privates

* Mr. Herbert is a resident fellow of St. John's College, and Mr. Hall is a member of University College, Oxford, the first named gentlemen is also a member of the Masonic Craft, having been initiated in the Apollo Lodge in 1856.

with whom the hon. gentlemen courted friendship and comradeship. They have charged Mr. Herbert with despatches for the War Office at Copenhagen, and we have little doubt here that General Gerlach, the Commander-in-Chief, has sent up the Englishman's name among the candidates for the decoration of the Dannebrog. The admiration of these Danes for the English volunteer 'ambulance man' is, to say the least, reciprocated by this latter. Mr. Herbert himself, as well as his friend, Mr. Hall, and Captain Bond, all three of whom stood behind the foremost breastwork, were very eloquent about the calm and firm attitude assumed by these undemonstrative Northerners as they took their places on the trenches, lining them but thinly and feebly with their inadequate numbers, and bearing in their countenance the consciousness that the work of at least three men devolved upon each of them, and the determination to do that work, or give up their life in their endeavour to do it."

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE CUBIC STONE.

The cubic stone, which is so frequently alluded to in the legends and traditions of Freemasonry, is inscribed, in some cases, with a mystical diagram representing the Ineffable Name, as known to Royal Arch companions. The legends which speak of it state that it was in the possession of Adam when he was in Paradise. That it was used by Abel as the altar from which he offered his acceptable sacrifice, and finally by Seth for the same purpose. Enoch is also represented as being in possession of it, and it was subsequently, and finally, deposited in Solomon's Temple. Much of this, indeed all of it, is to be taken as a symbolism requiring for its comprehension a considerable knowledge of many degrees in Freemasonry. The legends respecting the cubic stone are all, more or less amplified, to be met with in the ancient York rite. It is there used as the symbol of Divine Truth.—Ex. Ex.—[So far, no doubt, our correspondent is right, but it must not be forgotten that there are several descriptions of cubic stones used in various degrees. Some of them bear elaborate designs and are, to a certain extent, the keys of several degrees. Others, such as that of the Grand Orient of France, are partial keys. Another is exclusively the property of the Order of the Temple. Another of the 18°, and in all they not only represent Divine Truth, but are symbols of the Almighty.]

MOST EXCELLENT MASTER.

In the Ode for the Most Excellent Master's degree, occurs a verse:—

"We accept and receive them, Most Excellent Masters,
Invested with honour and power to preside
Among worthy Craftsmen, wherever assembled;
The knowledge of Masons to spread far and wide."

I thought such powers were only reserved to brethren of the 18th and superior degrees. Can any instances be brought forward of a Most Excellent Master, claiming, or being allowed to exercise, such powers?—AN. AND AC. R.

IS THIS MASONIC?

A brother, out of lodge, called another a "sneaking lickspittle." Is such an expression Masonic.—FIVE POINTED STAR.—[We can't tell. Masonic expressions are numerous, but if every word is to be weighed by a

Masonic standard we must first find the standard to go by. No doubt it is neither complimentary or gentlemanly, but it might be true, and truth is a Masonic virtue, although it is better not to be so very virtuous as to be always uttering unpleasant truths. There is a great deal of false sentiment talked about Masonic and un-Masonic language. If we intend to deal strictly, we should never glose over words, but use the plain English which such affairs demand. The only alternative is——, and it is one much preferable to plain speaking. If you know anything that is not creditable to another, be charitable to his faults and be silent.]

MS. MASONIC DIARY.

[The brother who writes to us from Yorkshire stating that he has a manuscript Masonic Diary of what has been said and done in that county for the last thirty years, is assured that we know of no London brother willing to purchase his volumes. If the several Yorkshire brethren to whom he has offered it for sale won't buy, how can he expect us to help him to a customer here? Generally speaking brethren don't read books, and the few that do don't want after-dinner speeches. We must also decline to print any portion of it, the extracts sent being "fair specimens."]

THE PURPLE.

No doubt you, as well as many of us, have often heard of "the purple" having been offered to Bro. Thing-um-bob or What's-his-name. I protest against the expression. Grand Officers wear blue not purple. Women, usually, call deep blue purple, so, it appears, do the majority of the Masons, but blue is not purple any the more for such authorities. Purple is a mixture of red and blue, and is symbolical of regal dignity and power. Now it cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be conceded that Bro. Highheldy-piggeldy has an iota of dignity, power, or regal presence. Then why should he be said to wear the purple, seeing that his apron and collar are about as blue as his nose, and his carriage and deportment generally as impressive as that of a lame duck?—PRISM.

ILLUMINATI OF GERMANY—ADAM WEISHAUP—
FREEMASONRY.

The four secret societies mentioned in my communication, p. 205, of the present volume of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE are called, in English historical literature, the Illuminati, and not the Illuminate. Probably the omission of a dot to the *i* misled the compositor. It is stated in that communication that numerous Freemasons became connected with the German Illuminati, and that Adam Weishaupt (Weiss Nauphtis a misprint) was the originator of the Order. Weishaupt was an enthusiastic admirer of Freemasonry, and incorporated it in his system, a brief account of which has recently come in my way. His system has three divisions, of which the second is Masonic. I subjoin the words, as not unlikely to be acceptable to some members of the Craft:—
"Deuxième la Franc-maçonnerie, savoir: franc-maçonnerie symbolique, rituel des apprentis, des compagnons, et des maîtres, livre de la constitution; franc-maçonnerie Ecossaise, illuminé, major ou novice Ecossais, illuminé dirigeant ou Chevalier Ecossais." In my early visits to the Continent I remember to have met several distinguished Bavarians who had

suffered persecution as followers of Weishaupt. Much that he proposed was chimerical, but in England it would hardly have been considered mischievous.—
CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

THE RECEPTION OF THE M. P. SOV. G. COM.,
GENERAL GARIBALDI, 33^o.

The following is worth making a note of. The reporter of the *Daily News*—who gave the General the Masonic grip—gives the following description of the hero of the day, and the welcome given him:—

"The general is in his cabin," says a steward; and in a moment that cabin is full. The Duke of Sutherland, General Eber, and Mr. Seely are the first to greet him. Mr. Dolmage considerably stands at the door to prevent any undue crowding; and the rest of us stand as near to it as we conveniently can, anxiously waiting our turns for introduction. I hear a full-toned but sweet voice saying, 'Better, better, I thank you much,' in reply to inquiries as to his foot, some minutes before that voice's owner is visible to me. The natural eagerness of those yet outside is so far unallayed, when by a change of positions I obtain my first glimpse of the General. He is seated on his couch, with sling cigar-case and courier's bag hung up over his head, is shaking hands warmly with "Friend Joseph Cowen," is asking after the town of Newcastle, and gracefully acknowledging to all around the many kindnesses he has received. Leaning on his walking-stick, and limping slightly, he proceeds, accompanied by all of us, to the cushioned seat at the end of the saloon. In truth a kingly-looking man, some five feet eight inches in height, he is broadly built, and his presence is pre-eminently commanding; he has a broad and lofty brow, soft and gentle eyes, which sparkle with humour and playfulness, a full-size well-shaped nose, a massive jaw indicative of power, and a smile which a woman might envy. He wore light and thin trowsers, smartly made, patent leather boots, a silver grey gabardine with a scarlet lining or hood, and an embroidered smoking-cap, which looked as if it had been worked by some fair admirer. A black silk handkerchief round the neck—of course no collar—and a light crimson bandana thrown loosely over the shoulders, completed a costume which, for picturesqueness, it would be difficult to equal. He understands English perfectly, but speaks it with a slightly foreign accent, and it may interest some readers to know that on my shaking hands with him we reciprocated right heartily the peculiar grip only known to "brethren of the mystic tie."—PRUSSIAN EAGLE.

ANCIENT AND MODERN FREEMASONRY.

In what does Ancient and Modern Freemasonry differ? * * * * * B. B.—
[In everything. Ancient Freemasonry was a shield and safeguard to all oppressed by religious or political tyranny. It was the fore-runner of the Reformation, and the enemy of the Papacy. Emperors and kings were its protectors, and many of them were skilled adepts in its mysteries. The Wherwolf of Germany; the Tartarini of Switzerland; the Husites of Bohemia; the Lollards of England; the Albigenes, and many more, were all Freemasons. We used to think, with you, the Charter of Cologne, a spurious document; but as we have "lifted up our

faces," we know different now. Study the subject closely, and never be above confessing that you know but little of it, and that you may be wiser to-morrow than to-day. Freemasons, generally, have no idea of what even the Craft symbolism covers. Cut down, hacked to pieces, as it has been by tinkering and interested brethren, and yet there remains a most wonderful structure. The brother you mention, instead of devoting his talents to the good cause, is a great enemy, he is impatient of all others who do not think as he does. Keep your knowledge for those who can appreciate it, and hope for the better days which are in store for us. Days when enquiry shall be encouraged and not thwarted; when sense and not sound shall be the goal; and true Freemasonry shall expand its Catholicity, as of old, to all who hold the name of Freemason. At present, English Freemasonry is the most sectarian, narrow, and illogical, of doctrines. It has no comprehensiveness, none of the charity pointed out by the Apostle, and fears, instead of courting, enquiry. Proceed in the path you have marked out; ponder well; learn daily to distrust the assumptions of interested partisans; pray fervently; watch diligently, and "more light"—that desire of Bro. Goethe on his death bed—will be yours.]

THE PROPER TIME TO HOLD A LODGE.

What is the proper time to hold a lodge. Must it be in the evening or after part of the day?—AN EARLY RISER.—[No. Any hour in the twenty-four that suits the convenience of the brethren. Why not go out at daybreak and hold it under the canopy of celestial colours, with the birds for musicians, the smell of the refreshed earth for a banquet, all nature in its glorious sheen testifying to the wondrous works of God, and instead of the heated room, the wine cup, and exhausted spirits, go forth in the fresh beams of day to offer up the works of love and truth, pure and unpolluted, at our Maker's footstool? There is no furniture like the Creator's, no jewels like health, no offering so acceptable as early prayer and praise.]

THE ESSENES.

Is there any other work which gives an account of the Essenes and their origin, besides Josephus?—G. C. S.—[Several; but the most copious is the work of Philo, of Alexandria. It is a scarce book, but can be seen in most public libraries.]

AN INDIAN BRANCH OF FREEMASONS.

In the *Sunday at Home*, of the 9th inst., page 236, an Indian Chaplain, speaking of the Gosains, a learned priestly class, states, "These Gosains hand down from one to another a secret name or sentence, which is allowed to be told to no one of the uninitiated, this is called *objuntra*."

THE WORLD.—The course of a rapid river is the best of all emblems to express the variability of all our scenes below. Shakespeare says, "None ever bathed himself twice in the same stream," and it is equally true that the world upon which we close our eyes at night is never the same with that on which we open them in the morning.

ADVERSITY.—He that has never known adversity is but half-acquainted with others, or with himself. Constant success shows us but one side of the world; for, as it surrounds us with friends who will tell us only our merits, so it silences those enemies from whom alone we can learn our defects.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE MEDINA LODGE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Considering, as I do, that disputes between members of lodges are not altogether consistent with the principles of our Order, I have read with much pain a correspondence which has lately appeared in your MAGAZINE, with reference to the presentation of a Past Master's jewel to a member of this lodge; more especially I have perused with great regret the last letter you inserted on this subject, because the writer—whose name, by the way, is very well known here—under an appearance of moderation and an affectation of charitable zeal, conceals a spirit of animosity which cannot be too severely reprehended. As one desirous of knowing the truth, I have been at the pains to make myself acquainted with the sentiments of a large number of the brethren who were not present at the lodge when the jewel was voted, and, strange to say, I cannot find one who does not cordially concur in the feeling which dictated the presentation of a testimonial to one whom they all profess to regard as a well-meaning, painstaking, conscientious Mason, and an honest man. I was the more stimulated to pursue my inquiries, because the brother who signs himself "Anti-Toady," so far forgot his Masonic profession as to say that not only would he resign himself, but that a dozen others would relinquish their membership if the resolution of the lodge were carried out; but of none of these can I discover any trace. Like Falstaff's men in buckram, they have vanished and are no more to be seen, so that I am driven to the conclusion that the opposition of "Anti-Toady" and the other dissentients arises from the meanest of all feelings, namely, personal jealousy.

To put the matter in its plain light. The brother to whom the presentation was made (and who refused a subscription jewel) possesses a large fund of Masonic information which he is both willing and capable to impart in the shape of instruction to his brethren. He has consequently attained to a position of well-deserved influence in the lodge, by which "Anti-Toady," not being himself so well versed in Masonic lore, is placed somewhat in the shade; and there you have the secret—which, however, is no secret at all to those who know the parties. It is a pity that these things should occur, and, unfortunately, the Medina Lodge is not the only one which possesses one or two members who do their best to sow dissension and make everything disagreeable.

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

VERITAS.

April 11th, 1864.

[This correspondence must now stop. It is getting far too personal.—ED.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The quarterly court of the governors and subscribers to this school was held on Thursday, Bro. John Udall, V.P., in the hall.

The minutes of the various meetings were read, and it was announced by Bro. Head, as chairman of the committee for securing the portrait of Bro. Crew, the late Secretary, that he was prepared to hand it over to the institution, upon which it was resolved that it should be accepted with thanks, and placed in the Board-room.

The election of children was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

Dewar, Ellen Sophia	551
Jordan, Harrietta Ann M.....	543
Smith, Alice Adelaide.....	329
Carter, Annie Maria	327
Wood, Marion Fitzgerald	289
Rees, Marion	265
Parsons, Mary Ann.....	259
Browning, Emma	240
Foster, Elizabeth.....	233
Butterworth, Jessie Nelson L.	219
Feast, Frances Mary	191
Redgrave, Florence.....	151
Woolnough, Emily Sarah	148
Buck, Alice Caroline	148
Osborne, Ellen Catherine	137
Gillard, Maria Grace S.	95
Holland, Ellen	76
Mensor, Elizabeth Adelaide	67
Sherley, Charlotte	61
Schofield, Louisa Emily	43
Manger, Mary Anne Alice.....	29
Palct, Mary Jane	17
Dyer, Ellen Ann	14
Stansfield, Clara	14
Fleck, Selina Jane	0

The ten first were elected.

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

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 871).—This prosperous lodge held its regular monthly meeting at Bro. Stevens's, Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford, on Wednesday, March 23rd. Bro. C. Stahr, W.M., assisted by Bros. J. H. Pembroke, J.W.; F. Walters, Sec.; J. S. Blomeley, J.D.; J. Rosenstock, I.G.; J. Stevens, P.M.; F. W. Weir, P.M.; J. W. Hinderwell, H. J. Wells, and many others, opened the lodge. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bros. H. Moore, S.W. 73; J. Donnithorne, 73; H. Duncher, 73; and others. The only business was that of passing Bro. H. J. Wells to the degree of a Fellow Craft Freemason, which was done in an able and impressive manner. The proxies for the Masonic charities belonging to the lodge were distributed among other lodges, showing the good feeling existing to the neighbouring lodges. The lodge was then closed according to ancient custom. The remainder of the evening was spent in good fellowship, entertaining one another with songs, recitations, &c. Thus closed one of the many happy meetings of this lodge, which caused the brethren to look forward to the next reunion with pleasure and delight.

PROVINCIAL.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Merchants' Lodge of Instruction* (No. 241).—At the regular meeting of this lodge of instruction, held the 29th March, 1864, the lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Bro. Preceptor Mott then stated, that, in accordance with a resolution arising out of that, and your fast accumulating duties as Secretary of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, and an officer of the Provincial Grand Lodge, for your separating from us as our Preceptor, it affords me much pleasure to transmit to you the following copy of a resolution passed on the 16th ult., and confirmed at the meeting held on the 23rd ult. Resolved, on a motion by Bro. Preceptor Mott, seconded by Bro. M. George, 'That the sum of five guineas be paid by this lodge to the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Fund, to constitute Bro. Younghusband a Life Governor of that Institution—thus evincing, in some measure, the high esteem in which this lodge of instruction holds his past services and co-operation as its Preceptor, and as a remembrance of his having been its founder in the year 1859; and, further, that Bro. Younghusband be informed by letter that such a resolution has been passed.'

"Masonic Temple, Liverpool, March 18th, 1864.
"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Whilst deeply and sincerely regretting, with every member of the Merchants' Lodge of Instruction your present state of ill-health, and the necessity arising out of that, and your fast accumulating duties as Secretary of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, and an officer of the Provincial Grand Lodge, for your separating from us as our Preceptor, it affords me much pleasure to transmit to you the following copy of a resolution passed on the 16th ult., and confirmed at the meeting held on the 23rd ult. Resolved, on a motion by Bro. Preceptor Mott, seconded by Bro. M. George, 'That the sum of five guineas be paid by this lodge to the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Fund, to constitute Bro. Younghusband a Life Governor of that Institution—thus evincing, in some measure, the high esteem in which this lodge of instruction holds his past services and co-operation as its Preceptor, and as a remembrance of his having been its founder in the year 1859; and, further, that Bro. Younghusband be informed by letter that such a resolution has been passed.'

"I have also the pleasure to inform you that, on receipt of your letter of resignation, the members unanimously elected you an honorary member of the lodge of instruction.

"In choosing the above manner of expressing their regard for yourself, I may say the brethren have endeavoured to act in accordance with your own sentiments, and I trust it will meet with your approval and acceptance. With every good wish for your future career, Masonic and private,

"I remain, dear Sir and Brother,

"On behalf of the members,

"Yours truly and fraternally,

(Signed) "ROBERT WILSON, Secretary.

"To Bro. J. H. Younghusband."

"Exchange News Rooms, March 28th, 1864.

"To the Worshipful Preceptor and Brethren of the Merchants' Lodge of Instruction.

"MY DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,—I should feel indeed wanting in gratitude did I not write to return you my sincere thanks for having constituted me a Life Governor of the West Lancashire Educational Institution, and to assure you that no mode of expressing your approbation of my services would have been so agreeable to my feelings as this, which, while honouring me at the same time, benefits a most praiseworthy institution.

"I also feel much gratified by your having conferred upon me the honorary membership of your lodge, the deep interest I have ever felt in its welfare renders my being so distinguished particularly flattering.

"It was not without great reluctance that I brought myself to sever the ties and break off the agreeable intercourse and associations of so many years. Yet, although I can no longer be present at your meetings, my heart is still with you, and I shall always be delighted to hear of the prosperity of the lodge, and the happiness of all its members.

"Believe me to be, my dear Brethren,

"Your faithful Friend and Brother,

(Signed) "J. H. YOUNGHUSBAND."

It was proposed by Bro. White, W.M. 786, seconded by Bro. McGeorge, Secretary 241, and resolved, that the letters just read be inserted in the minutes, and a copy of this day's proceedings sent to the Editor of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE. Bro. Preceptor Mott then worked the ceremony of installation, Bro. McGeorge acting as W.M. elect, and, after a vote of thanks had been recorded to Bro. Preceptor Mott for the excellent and interesting manner in which he had worked that ceremony, and Bro. Jones, W.M. 667, had been appointed W.M. for the next meeting, the lodge was closed.

NORTH WALES.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW LODGE (No. 998), AND INSTALLATION OF W.M.

The R.W. Prov. G.M. for North Wales and Shropshire, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., accompanied by the following members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, Bros. Dymock, D. Prov. G.M.; Pryce Bulkeley Owen and Foudriviér, Grand Wardens; Randall, Grand Architect; and Wigan, Prov. G. Sec., visited the town of Welshpool, on Thursday, the 31st ult., for the purpose of consecrating a new lodge, under a warrant of constitution from the Grand Lodge of England, also of installing Bro. Dr. Goldsbro, P.M. 201, as first Master of the lodge.

A very numerous body of this ancient and honourable society had assembled at the Royal Oak to do homage to the Grand Master. The bells of St. Mary's Church were rung to welcome Sir Watkin, who, as the chief of the Masonic body in Wales, and as a kind-hearted landlord, is highly and deservedly esteemed throughout the whole of the principality.

Grand Lodge was opened by the Prov. G.M. in ample form, after which, by his command, Bro. Henry Muggeridge, P.M. 192, London, and the Preceptor of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, in a very impressive manner performed the ceremony of consecration, the musical portion of the ceremony being conducted by Bro. Robt. Sloman, *Mus. Bac. Oxon.*, and J.W. of the lodge.

After the consecration, Bro. Dr. Goldsbro was duly installed W.M.

The lodge was then closed and the brethren adjourned to the banquetting-room, which was very tastefully decorated with exotics, Masonic mottoes, and emblems, under the direction of Bro. T. B. Brown, Hon. Sec., and Bro. George Brown. The Prov. G.M. presided at the banquet, which was of a *recherché* order, provided by the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland.

The cloth being withdrawn, the Prov. G. MASTER, in rising to propose the health of the Queen, said it was an old proverb, "That time and tide waited for no man," neither did the railway train, and expressed his regret that he was obliged to hurry over this part of the proceedings. Loyalty, he observed, is the support of Freemasonry. How blessed is this country in the Sovereign reigning over it; how we look up to her; how we admire her. It must be a great pleasure to you to learn that she is beginning now to shake off those sorrows that have been heaped upon her for the last two or three years, and that she is about to come among her subjects again. Brethren, I give you "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen."

"National Anthem."

Sir WATKIN said the next toast on his list was "The Health of the Prince of Wales;" and trusted (as the relations of the Princes Royal of Denmark, he knew, were all Masons, and looked up to Masonry), before long to see the Prince of Wales presiding over Masonry, as did the last Prince Royal of the family.

Song.—"God bless the Prince of Wales."

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Bro. H. Muggeridge to give the next toast—"The Health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master the Earl of Zetland and the Grand Officers."

Bro. H. MUGGERIDGE, P.M., in reply, said—Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Officers, Worshipful Master, and Brethren of the Welshpool lodge, I am quite taken by surprise; but as I am commanded by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master to propose this toast, I do so with pleasure, though with exceedingly nervous feelings. I feel much honoured by the commands of the Provincial Grand Master, but am scarcely equal to the task. Permit me to say from personal knowledge that that a more estimable Mason cannot and does not exist than the Earl of Zetland. I can assure you that this nobleman takes great interest in Freemasonry, and does all he can to promote the prosperity of the Craft. Considering the great duties that the Deputy Grand Master the Earl de Grey and Ripon has to perform in the councils of this country, it is wonderful that he can spare time for any attention to Freemasonry. Those of you who have the *entrée* to Grand Lodge, and have the honour of knowing the Earl of Zetland, and the manner in which he conducts the Craft, cannot but acknowledge that he is an excellent Grand Master. Shortly after the death of the Duke of Sussex, when he was first elected, the promises he then made and the pledges he then gave he has carried out to their fullest extent.

Bro. DYMOCK, the Deputy Grand Master, then rose and said I have the privilege to propose the next toast—that of the "Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master,"—better known in Wales as the "Prince of Wales." I have only to say it is a hard thing to praise him before his face. As a country gentleman, who is so good a landlord as Sir Watkin?—who a better sportsman?—and who a better Master? There is no man so well meriting the good name he everywhere enjoys. As a brother Mason I hope that we shall long have him at the head of the Craft. It is a great privilege to have so good a man and so good a neighbour presiding over us. Fill a bumper, brethren, to our Grand Master—may he be spared many years to preside over us.

The CHAIRMAN replied as follows:—Brethren I beg to return my heartfelt thanks for the kind way my old friend Dymock has proposed and you have received my health. Having known this town so many years, it gives me great pleasure to come in here, you seeming so anxious to take up Masonry. I have been so often in this town, and so many of the people are so familiar to me, I am glad to call them all brethren. I am happy now to say that the Deputy Grand Master of England has repented of his ways, and that it is possible I shall have to appear in this room in another capacity than with the blue apron on. But, brethren, I now thank you for the kindness I have always received from the people of Pool, and I drink all your very good healths. May I ask you all to fill your glasses. By the by, the next toast is one that very few of you will be able to drink—it is your illustrious selves. I know no town in the principality more prosperous than Welshpool. I trust the lodge may prosper in this town, and I cannot do better than couple the toast with your Worshipful Master (Bro. Dr. Goldsbro), and with the Secretary (Bro. Brown). I believe although your Secretary is not in a very high position in the Masonic world, he has worked for his townsmen to get this lodge established, and, as in the minutes read to-day, the lodge paid him that compliment, it is not inappropriate from this chair for me to say (having the honour to preside over this province) that I wish to tender my thanks to him for his labours in the cause of Masonry. The toast I propose is—"Prosperity to the Welshpool Lodge, to the Worshipful Master, and to the Secretary."

The W. MASTER, in reply, said—Right Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Officers, and Brother Visitors, it gives me very great pleasure to express, on behalf of my brother townsmen and of the members of this lodge, as well as on that of my brother Secretary and myself, our united and heartfelt thanks for the very kind manner in which you, Right Worshipful Grand Master, have proposed the last toast; and I beg to assure you that it will be our ambition and pleasure, as well as our duty to endeavour to make this lodge honourable in the province and a credit to the Craft generally; and I beg also, on behalf of myself and the other members of this lodge to tender to you Right Worshipful Sir, and to the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, individually and collectively, our hearty thanks for the honour you have conferred upon this lodge in being present on this eventful occasion. Right Worshipful Grand Master and Grand Officers I beg to thank you.

Bro. PRYCE BULKELEY OWEN then proposed the next toast—"Lady Wynne and the Ladies," and said, you must all know, and if you do not then I must tell you, that I am very fond of the ladies. The ladies' health has been entrusted to me, therefore charge your glasses and let it be a bumper. I am happy to say that Lady Wynne is in a better state of health than she has been. Brethren, she is as good a Mason as her husband, and we should not have the presence of Sir Watkin so often among us if he were not encouraged by his wife to come to Masonic meetings, and preside over us in the way he does. She is a comfort and a happiness to him. A speedy return to her usual good health. Brethren, the toast we drink is Lady Wynne, and the wives, sweethearts, sisters, and daughters of England.

It being now within a few minutes of the departure of the last train, the Grand Master and Grand Officers retired, amidst the warmest and most heartfelt expressions of the brethren.

The chair was then taken by the W.M., who proposed "The Health of the Installing Master, Bro. Henry Muggeridge," coupling with it the visiting brethren who had honoured the lodge with their presence.

Bro. H. MUGGERIDGE, P.M. Stability Lodge, London, in reply, said, Worshipful Master and brethren of the Welshpool Lodge, I am delighted at the opportunity I have had of visiting this lodge and the town of Welshpool, and, believe me, I feel highly honoured in having been selected as the

brother to consecrate the Welshpool Lodge, and to install my friend, Dr. Goldsbro. I feel a strong desire that this lodge may prosper. I know the excellent qualifications of Bro. Dr. Goldsbro, and feel convinced that he and Bro. Brown, the Hon. Sec. and S.D., will do everything to promote its prosperity. It will and must prosper when I find on the night of consecration twenty members added to their number. Masonry is exceedingly popular in the town of Welshpool, or so many brethren would not have joined at this early period of its existence. I am very much pleased in having this opportunity of not only responding to the compliment paid me by the W.M. in proposing my health, but also for the many acts of kindness I have received in the town of Welshpool. I am not unused to Wales (South Wales). Some ten years ago I was proposed and made honorary member of the Haverford West Lodge, when Lord Milford was Provincial Grand Master. I am prepared to receive kindness from my Welsh brethren, and I feel myself more than half a Welshman. I am happy to do anything in my power to benefit the cause of Freemasonry, and I may mention that I shall be happy to see any of the brethren of this lodge at the anniversary meeting of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, which will take place at Radley's Hotel, on the 6th of May, on which occasion Bro. J. Stevens, Past Grand Warden, will preside.

The W. MASTER next proposed "The Health of the Officers of the Lodge;" and remarked that he was happy to say how well he was supported by his officers, both as regarded zeal and punctuality.

Bro. the Rev. ALFRED JENKINS, S.W., in reply, said I am much obliged for the honour conferred on the officers of the lodge by the W.M., and trust that we shall be able to fulfil the duties devolving upon us not discreditably. I have the welfare of Masonry at heart throughout the principality, and more especially so in this town, and should not like, through any inefficiency on our part, that it should be brought into disrepute. A short time ago I thought it desirable that I should resign my post as Senior Warden, but, on second thought, I considered that a wrong interpretation might be put on it. I will to the utmost of my power do my best. We have had opportunities of witnessing the great working powers of our W.M., and hope that through our own diligence and his perseverance, with his officers, we shall prove ourselves really a good working lodge in the Craft. W.M. and brethren, on behalf of the officers, I thank you.

The W. MASTER next proposed "The Health of the Treasurer, Bro. Thomas Newell;" and said what pleasure it gave him to find that the lodge had unanimously elected so estimable a brother to this honourable and responsible office.

Bro. NEWELL replied, that he hoped the way in which he should fill the office would give satisfaction to those who had elected him their Treasurer, and trusted that they would keep within compass, and begged to thank the brethren for the honour they had done him in drinking his health.

The Tyler being summoned, the usual final toast was given, and the brethren separated, after having spent an evening in such an agreeable manner as will long dwell in the memories of all who were present.

During the banquet, the band of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry (of which Sir Watkin W. Wynn is the colonel), under the direction of Mr. White, bandmaster, contributed much to the pleasure of the brethren, by playing an appropriate selection.

Among the number of the distinguished visiting brethren present, were:—Bros. Dr. Oakley, of Shrewsbury; Worsnam, of Newtown; Major Bulkeley Williams, of Pennant; Francis Smith, of London, and of Newton Abbot; Jos. Beattie, banker, of Birmingham; Henry Muggerridge, P.M., London; Phillips, P.M., of Shrewsbury; Stanfield, P.M., Shrewsbury, with many others, whose names we did not learn.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

BRADFORD.—*Pentalpha Lodge* (No. 974).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was holden at the rooms of the Lodge of Hope, on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., at 6.30. In the absence of Bro. W. Forster, the W.M., Bro. M. Rhodes presided, assisted by Bros. E. W. Shaw, S.W., Arthur Briggs, S.W., &c., and the ceremony of raising Bros. Jonas Foster, John Foster, and Richard Wrigley, was conducted in an admirable manner. Bros. David Salmond and William Gath, P. Prov. G.W.'s; R. R. Nelson, Prov. G. Sec.; D. Taylor and Henry Smith, P. Prov. G.D.'s; Michael Rogerson, A. Hunter, James Lumb, and H. O.

Mawson, P.M.'s took a part of the duty, by command of the W.M. The lodge was closed at nine o'clock, when the supper was served in the banquet room. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been duly honoured, Bro. Burnley, P.M., of the Lodge Harmony, rose, and in a highly complimentary speech, proposed the health of Bro. Rhodes, the acting W.M., who, in returning thanks, expressed his great pleasure in seeing so many visitors, and his obligations for the services of so many P.M.'s, expressing his conviction that, while they continued to give their assistance and advice, the lodge will prosper and increase in numbers. The health of Bro. Foster, W.M., was heartily received and many regrets expressed at his absence being caused by illness. Bros. Salmond and Watson added to the pleasure of the evening by singing several charming songs.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

LODGE LA CESAREE (No. 590).—At a very numerous attended meeting on March 31st, about hundred brethren being present, the lodge was opened in the first degree at seven o'clock, by Bro. J. Durrell, supported by his Wardens, Bros. Clement and Philip Edward Le Sueur. The minutes having been read and confirmed, Bro. Summers was examined as to his proficiency, entrusted, and dismissed for preparation. The lodge was opened in the second degree. A ballot was taken separately for Bro. D. Le Vesconte as a joining member, and for Messrs. P. Benest and E. Pixley as candidates for initiation, which was in each case unanimous in their favour. Bro. Summers was re-introduced and passed to the second degree by the W.M. At the request of the W.M., Bro. Dr. Hopkins read a communication from the Grand Secretary relative to the proposed ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Masonic buildings in London, and another from the Editor of the *Scottish Freemasons' Magazine*, which accompanied a copy of a number of that periodical containing a report of the funeral sermon preached to the Craft in Jersey, in December last, by Bro. the Rev. E. De La Mare, Prov. G. Chap. The lodge having been closed in the second degree, Messrs. Benest and Pixley were introduced properly prepared, and duly initiated into the Order by the W.M., the explanation of the working tools and the charge being given by the S.W. Bro. Du Jardin announced that the oldest member of the lodge, Bro. Le Geyt, who had been a Mason for more than half a century, had taken four shares in the Masonic Temple and presented them to the lodge. He proposed a vote of thanks to the donor, and a pledge on the part of the lodge to assist at the funeral obsequies of the brother whenever it might please the G.A.O.T.U. to remove him from the world, in accordance with the expressed desire of Bro. Le Geyt. This was seconded by Bro. H. L. Manuel, and carried unanimously. The W.M. made a few remarks, in consequence of a rumour which had reached him, cautioning the members, and especially the junior ones and those just initiated, against visiting the lodge opened in Jersey under the authority of the Grand Orient du Rite Ecossais in France, which had been declared by the Grand Lodge of England to be illegal. Bro. Manuel, as Treasurer of the Temple company, made a statement that of the 300 shares originally proposed to be issued, only twenty-two remained to be disposed of, and that, as it had been determined to allot a number more in order to extend the building beyond what was at first contemplated, he was anxious to see these taken up before asking the brethren to put down their names for the new ones. He concluded by proposing that, in addition to the thirty shares already belonging to Lodge La Césaree, twenty more be purchased, as the bank he represented had offered to lend the money. This was seconded by Bro. Du Jardin, and carried unanimously. A brother present offered to take the remaining two shares. The W.M. announced that as the building might not be quite ready for consecration on April 27th, which had been previously fixed, the board had determined to postpone it to May 24th, Her Majesty's birthday. On the proposition of the W.M., seconded by the S.W., it was determined that the three lights and two pillars, which are unique in their character, be presented to the Temple Company, and also any thing else belonging to the lodge which might be considered serviceable. A brother was proposed as joining member, and a gentlemen as a candidate for initiation. The lodge was closed at half-past nine, and a large party sat down to partake of the usual refreshment.

MARK MASONRY.

METROPOLITAN.

SOUTHWARK LODGE (No. 11, S.C.).—This flourishing and prosperous lodge held its usual regular meeting on Monday, April 4th, at Bro. Cathie's, Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street. Bro. H. A. Collington, R.W.M., assisted by Bros. Dr. Dixon, P.R.W.M.; J. Thomas, P.R.W.M.; E. N. Levy, P.R.W.M. and Treas.; A. D. Lowenstark, D.R.W.M.; W. Y. Laing, J.W.; F. Walters, Sec.; A. P. Leonard, M.O.; R. Hunell, J.O.; A. Avery, Conductor; F. J. Lilley, S.D.; E. Smith, J.D.; G. Morris, T.K.; Aldhouse, Tyler; E. Harris, C. A. Cathie, F. Durrant, J. L. Vallentire, and many others, performed the ceremony of the evening. After ballots were taken for a large number of brethren to become members of this lodge, which were all declared to be unanimous in favour of their admission, ten brethren presented themselves as candidates for advancement in this ancient and honourable degree of Freemasonry. They were all, viz., Bros. T. G. Dickie, T. Peridge, G. F. Davenport, W. Noak, F. E. Ward, F. Geider, J. W. Avery, J. Hawker, G. E. Lane, and T. E. Tout, properly introduced, proved themselves qualified, and regularly advanced to the degree of Mark Master Masons. The R.W.M., Bro. H. A. Collington, rendered this ceremony in that courteous, impressive, and interesting manner for which he is so well known both in this degree and the numerous other ceremonies, which he always gives in a superior manner. Under his able management this lodge prospers, for although his year of office has not yet expired, already no less than twenty-three brethren have been advanced since he has occupied the chair, and there are nearly as many more anxious for the honour. This is by far the greatest number ever advanced during one year since the lodge was founded. After business nearly thirty brethren sat down to an excellent banquet. The usual loyal toasts were given and received. Bro. C. Stahr was the only visitor.

INDIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY.

LODGE RISING STAR OF WESTERN INDIA (No. 342).—At the annual meeting of this lodge held on Monday, the 21st of December, 1863, at six p.m., at the Lodge Rooms, Calaba, there were present—Bros. Barton, Prov. G.M.; Merwanjee Manockjee, W.M.; K. R. Cama, P.M.; J. H. Anderson, Hon. P.M.; Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungdana, as S.W.; Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee, J.W.; Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama, Treas.; Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Sec.; Sorajjee Framrooz, as S.D.; Cursetjee Jehangeerjee, as J.D.; Nowrozjee Manockjee, I.G.; Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, Steward; Cowasjee Sarabjee Patell, Tyler. Members—Bros. J. H. Irvine, Muncherjee Framrooz, Sarabjee Jejeebhoy, Dossabhoy Harmusjee Cama, Sarabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Dossabhoy Byramjee, Jallbhoy Dorabjee, Rustonjee Cowasjee Bathoorjee, Merwanjee Bomonjee, Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lamma, N. M. Wadia, Muncherjee Cowasjee Marazban. Visitors—Bros. Cursetjee Framrooz, P.M. Zetland in the East; J. Powel, H. W. Wilson, and Jas. Reynell, S.D., of Concord Lodge; H. Glenoch; F. H. A. Cooper, Panmure (No. 101); A. M. Gubay, A. F. Hugess, Thomas Wood, F. Field, Thornhill, Perseverance Lodge; C. A. White; W. Willis, P.M. Rising Star Lodge. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last regular meeting of the 20th November last were read and confirmed unanimously. The summons of the 21st December was next read, and the immediate business of the night being to instal the W.M. elect, Bro. Merwanjee Manockjee, W.M., rose, and said that in retiring from his chair he begged to express his sincere thanks for the zeal and assistance which his officers and members rendered to him during the time of his office, and with feelings of much pleasure resigned his chair to the Prov. G.M. for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect. Whereupon the Prov. G.M. desired the Deacons to lead the W.M. elect to the pedestal, asking Bro. Rustonjee Bathoorjee to take his (the J.W.'s) place, and addressed him, informing him that he was elected W.M. of this lodge for the ensuing year, and that he would be required to give his assent to certain charges which the Prov. G.M. would read to him. The W.M. elect having given his assent to the

same, he was duly obligated and conducted to the chair by the Prov. G.M., who invested him with the jewel and other badges of his office, making an appropriate address respecting the same. Bro. Barton, Prov. G.M., then asked the brethren to form a procession according to their Masonic rank, and then duly proclaimed and declared Bro. Nowrozjee Nanabhoy Framjee as the Master of Lodge Rising Star of Western India with due honours from the West, South, and East. The W.M. then directed the S.D. to bring the jewels and aprons of the officers, and having nominated Bros. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, S.W.; Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungdana, J.W.; Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Cama, Treas.; Jehangeer Gustadjee, Sec.; Sarabjee Framrooz, S.D.; Cursetjee Jehangeer, J.D.; Framjee Cowasjee, Steward; Rustanjee Bathoorjee, Dir. of Cers. and Interpreter; Muncherjee Framrooz, I.G.; and Cowasjee Sarabjee Patell, Tyler, and having obligated and invested each of them with the jewel of his office, with appropriate remarks on each, except Bro. Jehangeer Gustadjee, who was absent, being ill, deferred to obligate him as the Secretary of the lodge till the next meeting. Bro. N. N. Framjee, W.M., rose and said—Right Worshipful Sir, I rise to return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour you have done me this evening in installing me in the chair. Dear brethren one and all, though being not possessed of that oratorical eloquence, you cannot expect any long speech from me, but I must not be altogether silent on an occasion like this. For my part I wished very much that the government of this lodge had fallen into abler hands than myself, particularly our worthy Bro. K. R. Cama, who conducted the lodge so admirably during the year preceding the last; but, as in the present instance, your choice has fallen on my humble self, though unsolicited, I cannot but feel proud of the honour you have thus conferred on me, and allow me, dear brethren, to offer to you my most sincere thanks for this mark of your kindness. Having done nothing for Masonry, and this lodge in particular, I cannot but consider this but as a mark of kindness and goodwill towards me. Availing myself of your kindness I cannot abuse it, but allow me to assure you, though adverse to making any large promises in the beginning, that I shall exert to the best of my humble abilities in furthering the interests of Masonry, and this my mother lodge in particular, and may the Great Architect of the Universe assist me in my humble endeavours so as to merit your approbation. Dear brethren, I must, however, observe that though I may exert to the best of my abilities, but should I be not supported by the other two pillars of Strength and Beauty of the lodge, as also by the other brethren in general, the task will be a most difficult one for me alone to achieve. Let unity, concord, and goodwill be our watchwords, and, dear brethren, your good inclinations to Masonry and to your mother lodge will induce you to discharge your duties towards it faithfully, and may His all-seeing eye guide us in that undeviating line of duty. The officers I have appointed for the ensuing year for the lodge will no doubt be approved by you all. With these short observations I beg to resume my seat; but before doing so let me once more, Right Worshipful Sir and dear brethren, express to you my sincere thanks. The W.M. then called for business, and the first business that night after installation being to rescind by-law No. 6. After some discussion the proposition was carried unanimously, with but one single dissenting voice, being contrary to the constitution. Bro. Dadabhui Naoraji was proposed as a rejoining member, by Bro. K. R. Cama, P.M., seconded by Bro. N. N. Framjee, W.M., and carried unanimously. Thanks were voted to Bro. Barton, Prov. G.M., for his accepting the chair in the east, by Bro. Anderson, and seconded by Bro. K. R. Cama, and carried unanimously. Proposed by Bro. Muncherjee Lungdana, J.W., and seconded by Bro. C. Nasserwanjee Cama to vote a Past Master's jewel to the retiring Bro. Merwanjee Manockjee, and carried unanimously, on which the retiring brother expressed his most sincere and heartfelt thanks. A letter was read from Bro. Cowasjee Sorabjee Patell requesting his work on "Chronology" to be dedicated to our lodge, which was, after some discussion, proposed by Bro. N. N. Framjee and seconded by Bro. K. R. Cama, to put to the standing committee for report, which was assented to by the majority, against three dissenting votes. Also a letter was read from Bro. Framjee Bomonjee to transfer his name to the list of absent members, as he is going out of Bombay for a certain time. Verbal excuses were received for Bros. J. Gustadjee and Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, from Bro. N. N. Framjee. There being no further business before the lodge, it was closed in peace and

harmony at about eight p.m. At the regular monthly meeting of this lodge, held on Wednesday, the 20th January, 1864, at the Lodge Rooms, Calaba, at six p.m., there were present—Bros. N. N. Framjee, W.M.; Merwanjee Manockjee, P.M.; K. R. Cama, P.M.; Ardaseer Framjee Moos, S.W.; Muncherjee Cowasjee, J.W.; Cursetjee Nusservajee Cama, Treasurer; Jehangeer Gustadjee, Secretary; Sorabjee Framrooz, S.D.; Cursetjee Jehangeer, J.D.; Rustonjee Bathoorjee, Dir. of Cers.; Muncherjee Framrooz, I.G.; Cowasjee Sorabjee Patell, Tyler. Members:—Bros. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Muncherjee C. Marazbon, Jallbhoy Dorabjee, Jejeebhai Jehangeer, Dossabhoy Ruttonjee Calah, Merwanjee Bomonjee, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Dossabhoy Byramjee, Sorabjee Jejeebhoy, N. M. Lufgrana, Dossabhoy Framjee. Visitors:—Bros. Dadabhai Naorji, of Rising Sun; J. S. Snob and H. Glenoch, of Concord; H. Jonach and W. Slyn Tyler, of Perseverance; John W. Jim, Franklin Walker, C. H. Whilley, and J. Roudley, of Concord. The lodge having been opened in the first degree, the minutes of the last regular meeting of the 21st December, as well as of the Standing Committee of the 8th January, were read and confirmed. The immediate business being to ballot for Bro. Dadabhai Naorji as a rejoining member of the lodge, Bro. Dadabhai was asked to retire for a few minutes from the lodge, when the W.M. said that though he felt that from the high honour in which Bro. Dadabhai is held by all the brethren he would be elected by acclamation, but, as the by-laws did not allow that, we should have to go through the ballot, and it would be the more creditable to him if he passed it. The brethren then proceeded to ballot, which having been found clear, Bro. Dadabhai was elected as a rejoining member. Bro. Dadabhai was then re-admitted and congratulated, and he returned thanks to the W.M. and the brethren for the honour they had done him. Entered Apprentices were asked to retire, and the lodge having been opened in the second degree Bros. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lamna were called and examined in that degree, and having been found proficient, were sent to be prepared for admission to the sublime degree. The lodge having been opened in the third degree, Bros. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lamna were duly admitted and raised to the sublime degree in due and ancient form, and the W.M. explained to them the working tools appertaining to the degree and gave them the charge. Bro. K. R. Cama then rose and said that he was glad the sixth clause of the by-laws was rescinded by the unanimous votes of the brethren at the last meeting; but a question still remained as to whether the W.M. or the lodge should have the power to appoint Depute and Substitute Masters. He thought it most advisable that the W.M. should be invested with the authority, and he submitted a proposition to that effect, which was seconded by Bro. Dadabhai Naorji. Bro. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana then proposed, as an amendment to Bro. K. R. Cama's proposition, that the lodge should have the power to appoint, Depute and Substitute Masters. The amendment was lost from not having been seconded. Bro. K. R. Cama's proposition having been put to the vote was carried unanimously. Bro. Jehangeer Gustadjee who, owing to indisposition, could not attend at the last meeting, was duly obligated as the Secretary of the lodge. The W.M. presented to Bro. K. R. Cama, the Past Master's jewel voted to him by the lodge, with an appropriate speech, laudatory of his past exertions for the interests of the lodge. Bro. K. R. Cama accepted the present with thanks, and said that he had not done anything more than his duty during his stay in the chair, and he was sorry if he had incurred the displeasure of any brother by his strictness for the proper discipline of the lodge, without which the lodge could not have been brought to its present high repute, as being second to none in every respect. Verbal excuses were made for the Prov. G.M., Bro. Barton, by Bro. Merwanjee Manockjee; for Bro. Irvine, by Bro. Framjee Cowasjee Metah. Bro. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana, J.W., proposed, and Bro. Framjee Cowasjee Metah seconded, that Bro. Dossabhoy Pesikakana be passed to the Fellow Craft degree. There being no further business before the lodge, it was closed in peace and harmony at about half-past nine p.m.

CALCUTTA.

(From the Indian Freemasons' Friend.)

LODGE STAR IN THE EAST.—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 27th January. Bro. H. Howe, the Master, presided, and initiated Mr. George Macartney Oglivie, C.S., into Freemasonry. At the banquet table, the brethren drank to the health of the late Master, Bro. Clark

(C.E.), who had just returned from Europe, and was looking, not "considerably improved" in health, but as well and as hearty as he has always looked. How surprised his friends in England must have been at finding him so little *etiolated* by a climate which had proved fatal to a Dalhousie, a Wilson, a Canning, and an Elgin, who, in the opinion of the "old folks at home," were all poisoned by the malarious exhalations from the Calcutta drains (which, now that we have a health officer rejoicing in the appropriate name of Tonnerve, will doubtless be all cleared away in allopathic masses.) Bro. Clark made a very interesting reply to the speech in which Bro. Howe had proposed his health. He described how he had met members of Lodge Star in the East at unexpected places in England; for instance, once when he was driving into a village in a remote district, and at another time when he had taken a seat in a railway train. Those unexpected meetings were, of course, exceedingly pleasant. Bro. Clark also stated that, in the prosecution of the enquiries which had formed the object of his deputation to Europe by the justices of Calcutta, he had derived much benefit from the circumstance of his being a Mason, his privileges as such having afforded him opportunities and facilities for seeking information from others of the Craft, or from the friends of Masons, which he would otherwise not have had. Bro. Clark having been commanded to attend the Viceroy early on the following morning, on a visit to the Mutlah, was permitted to leave the table before the final toast was given. Bro. Sandeman proposed the health of the visitors. The toast was acknowledged by Bro. W. H. Hoff, on behalf of himself, of Bro. C. Baker (of Lodge Good Hope, Dacca), and the other guests. He stated that he was often the involuntary cause of injustice to two parties: namely, to the lodges which he visited, and to the guests to whom honour was done in a toast. For it frequently happened that prominence was given to his name, and that every visitor consequently looked to him to return thanks. But as he did not possess the art which the previous speaker possessed in so eminent a degree, of making even the shortest speech in a satisfactory manner, he probably left, on the one hand, an impression on the minds of his hosts that he did not sufficiently appreciate their kindness, and, on the other, a feeling of disappointment with his brother guests at his having represented them so badly. With regard to the notice taken of his labours as Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. Hoff thought he could claim little praise beyond that of carrying out the orders of the Grand Master to the best of his ability, and certainly also of offering his advice and opinion, but not of originating measures of importance. He truly felt that, with a Grand Master of less activity and zeal for the discharge of his Masonic duties, he would himself work inefficiently. He thought it right to state this, as Bro. Sandeman often forgot the credit due to himself in his generous anxiety to praise others. Bro. Hoff also acknowledged the terms in which the Masonic press had been commended; and, with reference to a gentle rebuke administered by Bro. Sandeman, offered the explanation which his left-hand neighbours had requested him to make of the cause of their want of punctuality in attending the meeting. The brethren were favoured with a sentimental and a comic song by Bro. Caster, one of the Christy minstrels, who accompanied himself on the piano; and the brethren then retired from the hall, with the exception of half-a-dozen, who passed another hour very pleasantly in the Grand Master's room.

SINGAPORE.

LODGE ZETLAND IN THE EAST AND FIDELITY (No. 508).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Esplanade, on Thursday, the 12th November. Present:—Bros. R. B. Read, D. Prov. G.M.; E. Scott, W.M. of the lodge, presiding; F. H. Gottlieb, S.W.; J. P. Nevin, J.W.; E. M. Jerrish, Acting Secretary; W. Turnbull, S.D.; J. Huxtable, J.D.; W. Stuart, I.G.; P. R. Lazar, Tyler. The following visitors were admitted:—Bros. A. Nelson, of Lodge St. David in the East (No. 371), Calcutta; and J. Robilliard, of Hammond Lodge (No. 829), Guernsey. The election for the Master, Treasurer, and Tyler, for the ensuing year, was then proceeded with, the following brethren being eligible for the chair:—Bros. T. Scott, W.M.; F. H. Gottlieb, S.W.; J. P. Nevin, J.W.; W. H. Read, Prov. G.M., absent; R. B. Read, D. Prov. G.M.; C. Frommurze, P.M.; F. Von Hartwig, P.S.W., absent; E. Walker, P.S.W. 1042; A. McAlister, P.J.W. 1042. Bro. Gottlieb was duly elected W.M., and was also re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Lazar was re-elected Tyler.

ST. JOHN'S DAY AT RANGOON.

On the 28th December, the two lodges at Rangoon, Star of Burmah and Victoria, met in the morning at the assembly rooms, and walked in procession to Christ Church, where service was performed and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Clough who took his text from 1 Corinthians, iii. 11: "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." The preacher expressed his opinion that, in order to be a good Mason, it was necessary that a man should be a good Christian. A collection was made in aid of the Masonic fund, and the brethren then left the church and marched to the new rooms of Lodge Victoria, to assist in the ceremony of consecration, which was performed by Bro. Major Newmarch and the Rev. Chaplain. The solemnity of the ceremony was increased by the singing of anthems and responses.

The Master elect, Capt. H. T. Duncan, was then installed into the eastern chair, and the Wardens and other officers of the lodge were appointed. By ten o'clock the lodge was closed.

In the evening, a Masonic ball was given in the assembly rooms, under a dispensation, and proved a most successful entertainment. Great credit is due to the gentlemen who undertook to decorate the ball-room, for the elegance and taste with which they executed their duty. The assemblage of ladies was very large, and the music, being that of the bands of Her Majesty's Rifles and of the 28th Regiment, was of course excellent.

ST. JOHN'S DAY AT MAULMAIN.

On the 28th December the brethren of Lodge Philanthropy, at Maulmain, after opening lodge in their rooms at Tavoyzoo, at 7.30 a.m., proceeded to the Public Library, and at 9.15 marched thence to St. Matthew's Church, headed by the band of the 9th Madras Native Infantry. Service was performed and a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. E. Marks, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, who took his text from Ephesians ii., 20—22, and delivered a discourse of a less exciting quality than that with which, on the previous occasion, the priest of the parish of Maulmain had stimulated the pens of several of his parishioners. After the sermon a collection was made in aid of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Orphanages at Maulmain.

On the 4th January the brethren entertained the community of Maulmain at a ball and supper at the Exchange Hall. About two hundred persons were assembled, and everything went off well, except a little fracas between a lady and a gentleman—that is, a rough gentleman, who has since been sentenced to receive three taps on the head from the lady's fan.* The walls were tastefully decorated with the square and compasses and other signs and symbols; the names of the quadrilles and polkas were printed in illuminated capitals; the splendid band of the 9th Madras Native Infantry played the most enlivening airs; the members of the softer sex (who are not permitted to distract the attention of the members of the Craft with the brilliancy of their charms at purely Masonic meetings) appeared like a galaxy of stars; and the tables groaned (until supper was over) under the burden of what Jenkins would call the *recherché* delicacies of the season.

ST. JOHN'S DAY AT MADRAS.

Masonry seems to be looking up a little in "benighted" Madras, thanks to Bro. Capt. J. N. L. Magrath, of the Royal Horse Artillery. This energetic brother, with whom rests the chief credit of having established the new lodge, called The Mount (No. 926), was determined that St. John's Day should be kept up in ancient style. With this view he invited the brethren of the two other lodges at Madras, namely, Perfect Unanimity and Universal Charity, to join in a procession. The former responded to the call by sending two or three members, while the latter was represented by about twenty.

Lodge was opened in the morning at Bro. Magrath's house, and was adjourned till the afternoon. By half-past four p.m. the brethren re-assembled, and walked in procession to St. Thomas' church, headed by the band of the Governor of Madras; the Masters of the Mount Lodge and Lodge Universal Charity, Bros. Magrath and Greatorex, bringing up the rear. The bre-

* It has been suggested that the offender alluded to is the ghost of Chucks the Boatswain, because a correspondent of one of the local newspapers has affirmed that he (the said offender) served at one time before the mast, and has since been patronised by the Swedish authorities. Chucks, however, was a remarkably polite man, and if this be really his ghost, he must have kept bad company of late.

thren displayed a variety of colours: the deep blue and gold of the Grand Lodge, the crimson of the Irish, and the red and blue of the English Royal Arch, the azure of the ordinary Craft Mason, and the sombre hue of the Templar. The banner of the Mount Lodge, under which the brethren marched, showed the connection of the lodge with the Royal Artillery by a rich edging of Royal Artillery lace.

After the brethren had taken their seats in church, Divine Service was performed and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. Richards, M.A., the text being taken from Galatians vi., 10—"As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith." The discourse was highly appreciated, and is to be published for the benefit of the Grand Masonic Charity Fund.

On the conclusion of the service, the brethren returned to the lodge rooms and resumed business. Bro. Houdin was raised to the third degree by Bro. Gray, of Lodge Universal Charity, and Bro. Capt. B. T. Gordon, the Master elect of the Mount Lodge, was installed into the eastern chair, by Bro. Williams, also of Lodge Universal Charity. The following appointments were then made by Bro. Gordon:—Bros. Dr. Shaw, S.W.; W. G. F. Irvine, J.W.; Finlay, Sec.; L. Disney (69th), S.D.; Houdin, J.D.; Macvie, I.G. Votes of thanks having been offered to Bros. Gray and Williams, of Lodge Universal Charity for their aid, the lodge was closed, and the brethren proceeded to the banquet room, where an excellent supper had been provided by the brethren of the Mount. The following toasts were proposed by the Master, Bro. Gordon:—"The Queen and the Craft;" "The Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland;" "The Provincial Grand Lodges." The Junior Grand Warden returned thanks on behalf of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Madras. "The Retiring Master, Bro. Magrath," who made a feeling reply. "Lodge Universal Charity." Bro. Greatorex acknowledged the latter, and concluded by calling upon the brethren to drink a bumper to the health of the new Master of the Mount Lodge. Several songs followed; among them "Mrs. Magrath," with genuine Irish humour, by the Junior Warden, and "Bonnie Dundee," with genuine Scotch spirit, by Bro. Skues, of the 69th. The evening's enjoyments were brought to a close with "Auld Lang Syne," sung by all in the style in which it is usually sung at the termination of an agreeable meeting.

Poetry.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

MICKLE.

Say, gentle lady of the bower,
For thou, though young, art wise,
And known to thee is every flower
Beneath our milder skies;

Say, which the plant of modest dye,
And lovely mien combined,
That fittest to the pensive eye
Displays the virtuous mind.

I sought the groves where innocence
Methought might long reside;
But April's blossoms banished thence,
Gave summer, Flora's pride.

I sought the garden's boasted haunt,
But on the gay parterre
Carnations glow, and tulips flaunt,
No humble floweret there.

The flower you seek, the nymph replies,
Has bowed the languid head;
For on its bloom the blazing skies
Their sultry rage have shed.

'Tis now the downward withering day
Of winter's dull presage,
That seeks not where the Dog-star's ray,
Has shed his fiercest rage.

Yet search yon shade, obscure forlorn,
Where rude the bramble grows;
There, shaded by the humble thorn,
The lingering primrose blows.

MASONIC ODE.

Great Architect of earth or heaven,
 By time nor space confined,
 Enlarge our love to comprehend,
 Our Brethren all mankind.

Where'er we are, whate'er we do,
 Thy presence let us own,
 Thine Eye all-seeing, marks our deeds,
 To Thee all thoughts are known.

While nature's works and science's laws,
 We labour to reveal,
 O! be our duty done to Thee,
 With fervency and zeal.

With Faith our guide, and humble Hope,
 Warm Charity and Love,
 May all at last be raised to share
 Thy perfect Light above.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

MR. GERMAN REED'S "OPERA DI CAMERA"
 ENTERTAINMENT OF "JESSY LEA."

Often as Mr. Macfarran has delighted the musical world of London, and many as have been his productions and triumphs, in nothing he has yet achieved has he so completely charmed the ears of his admirers as in the exquisite pastoral trifle which, under the name of "Jessy Lea," has been re-produced at the Gallery of Illustration, under the auspices and direction of Mr. German Reed.

Some idea of the attractive power of this pleasing little piece may be understood when we say that, though Tuesday week was a period of rain, dirt, and discomfort, by three o'clock the Gallery of Illustration was crowded by a select and fashionable audience, whose delight at the music and its execution was so spontaneous and enthusiastic, that the applause only terminated with the re-appearance of the *artistes* to receive the flattering compliment accorded them. Miss R. Henderson made her first appearance here as "Jessy Lea," and sang the music intrusted to her with much sweetness and natural simplicity. The Gilbert Ashford of Mr. Whiffin was pleasing and clever, but somewhat deficient in force and energy; though, on the whole, he acquitted himself of a responsible character with much art and ability. Mr. Ralph Wilkinson, as Hugh Tempest, the Sea Captain and rejected lover, showed himself a clever and discriminating *artiste*, his full, rich voice coming out with admirable effect in the various pieces in which he takes a part. The great attraction, however—the chief centre of interest—was Miss Poole, who, as the gipsy, Elspeth, sang her several songs and duets with a thrilling pleasantness that afforded the highest delight to her audience. Never did the rich, clear notes of this gifted singer ring out with more distinctive fulness and beauty than on this occasion. *Jessy Lea* is one of the most complete and fascinating operatic entertainments which we have witnessed for many years, and, as far as costume and scenery are concerned, has been placed before the public with an elegance and finish worthy of the Gallery, the Management, and the distinguished visitors who patronise it.

A WISE MAXIM.—Be very slow to believe that you are wiser than all others; it is a fatal but common error. Where one has been saved by a true estimation of another's weakness, thousands have been destroyed by a false appreciation of their own strength.

An hour's industry will do more to produce cheerfulness, suppress evil humours, and retrieve our affairs, than a month's moaning.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

On Thursday evening, a "special" entertainment was given at the Italian Opera House—the occasion being the visit of General Garibaldi. The programme consisted of the entire opera of "Norma," and two acts of "Masaniello."

The elaborate revival of "Henry the Fourth," at Drury Lane Theatre, continues to draw a crowded house. The exciting scene of the Shrewsbury Battle-field calls forth the utmost enthusiasm of the audience.

The Haymarket announces the final nights of *Lord Dundreary*, as "Our American Cousin," which will have to be displaced in a few days to permit the production of a new comedy by Mr. T. W. Robertson, in which Mr. Sothern will personate "David Garrick," the greatest actor of the last century. A Shakspearean play will be represented on Saturday, April 23rd.

Mr. Fechter re-appeared last Saturday in his original character of *Angelo*, in "Bel Demonio," when the profits were presented to the fund for the Sheffield sufferers. Mr. Fechter has not performed since, and will not for some time, as he is now seriously suffering from the wound in his hand inflicted by his late accident. Mr. George Jordan plays Mr. Fechter's part most admirably.

On Wednesday morning, there was a performance of Sheridan's "School for Scandal," in aid of the funds of the Dramatic College, the cast for which embraced the *elite* of the London *artistes*. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have appeared in the comedy, but was prevented by indisposition. The performance took place at Drury Lane.

Miss Herbert has made her re-appearance at the St. James' as *Lady Freelove*, in the comedietta of "A Day after the Wedding."

The young French actress, Mdlle. Stella Collas, who made such a favourable *debut* at the Princess's last summer as *Juliet*, has returned from her engagement at St. Petersburg, and will soon appear before the London public in a new Shakspearean character.

Mr. P. Corri has announced his annual benefit at Weston's Music Hall, on which occasion powerful assistance will be afforded by the strong attraction arising from the ready co-operation of a numerous band of his brother professionals.

Eleven years ago, the late Mr. T. P. Cooke numbered up his principal personations, and this was the result of the calculation to that date:—

William, in "Black-Eyed Susan"	785	times
Long Tom Coffin.....	562	"
The "Monster"	365	"
"My Poll and My Partner Joe"	269	"
Roderic Dhu	250	"
Aubrey ("Dog of Montargis")	250	"
Luke the Labourer.....	181	"
Vanderdecken	165	"
Poor Jack	140	"
The Red Rover	120	"

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen held her first Court since the lamented death of her husband, on Saturday last, at Buckingham Palace. The members of the *corps diplomatique*, with their ladies, were invited, and paid their respects to her Majesty. The Queen was attended by Earl Russell, as Secretary

for Foreign Affairs, and by several members of the Royal Household. In passing through Windsor, and again in passing from Paddington Station to the Palace, great crowds assembled to see the Queen, and her Majesty graciously but heartily returned the respectful courtesies with which she was everywhere greeted. The Prince and Princess of Wales are dispensing the hospitalities of royalty at Marlborough House.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 7th inst., Lord Russell, in reply to a question from Lord Shaftesbury, who strongly denounced the Prussian bombardment of Sonderburg, said he had received no official intelligence respecting that event, and must, therefore, decline to express a decided opinion upon the matter.—On Friday, the business was only formal.—On Monday, an animated discussion took place on the conduct of the Government respecting Danish affairs. Lord Stratheden submitted a motion strongly censuring Government for the course they had adopted, and called on the House to express an opinion that in the approaching Conference the British Plenipotentiary should take such a course as to convince Europe that her Majesty's Government adhered to the treaties by which Schleswig had been guaranteed to Denmark. The Duke of Argyll said there was no ground for censuring the Government for not having prevented the present war. He approved the doctrine of Lord Derby, that Government should not come to Parliament for a policy, and said he thought they ought to approach the Conference freely, and without impediment. In entering the Conference, their object should be to restore the peace of Europe, to secure, as far as they could, the liberties of Schleswig and Holstein, and to reconcile them with the integrity and independence of Denmark. Earl Grey regretted that Lord Russell's interference only led to the use of irritating language, and he strongly denounced the "barbarous and savage" manner in which Austria and Prussia were conducting the war. Earl Russell said the substance of the accusation against the Government amounted to this—they had not gone to war, and they had preserved the country in peace. He traced all the difficulties of the Danish question to the treaty of 1851. The motion was withdrawn.—On Tuesday the Marquis of Westmeath moved the second reading of a bill providing that, in cases where two or more persons have been concerned in the commission of the offence, the lash shall be added to the punishment at present inflicted for outrages upon women.—Lord Grey complained of the inequality of the sentences passed upon criminals by different judges, and in this complaint Lord Wensleydale concurred. The Lord Chancellor, however, feared that any interference on his part with the acts of the Judges would produce more harm than good. The Government offered no opposition to Lord Westmeath's bill, which was read a second time.—Lord Carnarvon moved for correspondence relating to the case of Hall, the Birmingham murderer, who was recently respited, and complained of the course which the Home Secretary had taken in this and other similar cases. The Lord Chancellor defended the conduct of Sir George Grey in the Townley case, affirming that in relieving Townley the Home Secretary had acted upon his advice. He urged that under existing circumstances it was impossible to administer the law in reference to capital punishment otherwise than it was now administered; but, if their Lordships thought a change was desirable, they should order an inquiry into the whole subject. On a hint from the noble and learned Lord that the production of the papers asked for would be inconvenient to the public service, Lord Carnarvon withdrew his motion.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday, the 9th inst., Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced his

budget. He said that the actual expenditure for 1863-4 had fallen below the estimate by about £1,250,000. The revenue for the same year produced £70,208,000, so that after deducting a sum of £800,000 taken on account of fortifications there was a net surplus of £2,352,000. Coming to the year 1864-5, the right hon. gentleman estimates the expenditure at £66,890,000—a reduction of £1,393,000 on that of the last twelve months. This places him in possession of a surplus of over two millions and a half, which he disposes of by a reduction of the sugar duties; by taking 1*l.* off the income tax; by lowering the duty on fire insurances on stock in trade to 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. and several other remissions of minor importance. He declines to touch the malt tax, and insurances on buildings and furniture he proposes to charge at the existing rate.—On Friday, Mr. Layard, on the strength of consular reports, confirmed the statements of the existence of a horrible system of kidnapping in the cities of the United States for the recruitment of the Federal army. No less than 102 Irishmen had been thus laid hold of in Boston. The attention of the Federal Government had been called to these facts, but as yet their reply to Lord Lyons's representations had not arrived.—After one or two questions of minor importance, Mr. Newdegate moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. A. Smee, relative to the St. Mary's, Sydenham, burial-ground, in connection with the Brompton Oratory, in which, it is stated, no register of burials is kept, and no sufficient means is afforded of tracing the graves of deceased persons—and also relative to the spread of monastic and conventual establishments in this country. The motion was opposed by Sir George Grey on the ground that no necessity for such an inquiry existed. Lord Edward Howard and the Attorney-General for Ireland replied indignantly to the statements contained in the petition, and, after some debate, a division was taken, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 33.—On Monday, Mr. Horsman asked whether, considering that the approaching Conference would be held in London, the Ministers of the Crown would consult Parliament on any engagement which might be suggested before it was ratified. Lord Palmerston said he did not think that any difficulties would arise on such a subject, but he assured the hon. gentleman that if they did Government would strictly adhere to the spirit and practice of the constitution.—The Annuities and Assurance Bill was referred to a select committee.—On Tuesday, Sir H. Willoughby and Mr. Hubbard gave notice of amendments on Mr. Gladstone's resolution relating to the fire insurance duty. Sir H. Willoughby will oppose the proposed exemption in favour of stocks in trade, while the member for Buckingham will move the imposition of a uniform duty of 1*s.* "on all classes of (? fire) insurance."—Mr. Horsman gave notice of a resolution to the effect that her Majesty be requested not to give her assent to any engagements that may be entered into at the Conference on the Danish Duchies until such engagements shall have been made known to Parliament.—Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question from Mr. Darby Griffith, said the Sultan had recently ordered that forced labour should be discontinued in Egypt; but an extension of time had since been granted. His Lordship, referring to the Suez Canal works, expressed his regret that 30,000 or 40,000 men who might be profitably employed in the cultivation of cotton, should be now occupied in digging a canal "through a sandy desert, and in making two harbours in deep mud and shallow water."—Mr. Milner Gibson, in reply to a question from Mr. Maguire, said the light at Roche's Point was being altered, and would serve to indicate to ships approaching Cork harbour, the position of Daunt's Rock,

on which the steamship *City of New York* recently struck. He added that a private survey was now being made with the view of ascertaining the possibility of blowing up this dangerous rock.—Captain Jervis withdrew his motion relative to the grievances of the old East India Company's officers, who are alleged to have suffered some injustice from the amalgamation of the Company's and the Queen's service, Sir Charles Wood having intimated that the Government had decided to act upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission which had inquired into the subject.—Lord Robert Cecil's resolution, condemning the "mutilation" of the reports of the Inspectors of Schools was carried by a majority of eight,—a ministerial reverse which was greeted with loud cheers by the Opposition.—The House was counted out shortly after eight o'clock, during a speech from Mr. Dillwyn on the insufficiency of the Patent Museum.—On Wednesday Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of his bill for the extension of the county franchise. Mr. Augustus Smith, a Liberal, moved the previous question, urging that the bill was "impolitic, dangerous, and open to many constitutional objections." Mr. Knightley, a Conservative, supported the amendment, on the ground that the reduction of the county franchise from £50 to £10 would entirely destroy the political influence of the county constituencies. Lord Enfield, a Liberal, insisted that the county franchise should not be reduced below £20. Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. G. Bentinck, Mr. Treherne, Mr. Collins, and Sir John Walsh (Conservatives) opposed the bill, which was supported by Lord Henley, Mr. Neate, Mr. Hibbert, and Mr. Pease (Liberals). Mr. Warner, an advanced Liberal, suggested that the bill should be referred to a select committee. Lord Palmerston would vote for the second reading, but only because an opposite course might be understood to signify that he was opposed to any extension of the suffrage. If the bill, however, got into committee, he should vote against the clause fixing the county qualification at £10, and he added that from various circumstances the people of England were less disposed than formerly to demand organic changes in the institutions of the country. On a division, the bill was thrown out by a majority of 27,—the number of members voting being 481. After a strong protest from Mr. Bright, the motion for the committal of the new Irish Game Bill was carried by a majority of 103.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality in London still continues high. The deaths last week amounted to 1,501, which is 118 more than the corrected average of the corresponding week during the last ten years. The excess of deaths in the week may be taken as the type of the excess all through the whole quarter. The unhealthy winter that we have just passed through may be estimated from the fact that 4,000 persons have died during the last three months in excess of the average mortality of the winter quarter during the last four years. The births for the last week were 2,013, slightly exceeding the average.—It will be very satisfactory to our readers to learn, from the weekly statement issued by the Statistical Department of the Poor-law Board, that the number of paupers in the cotton districts continues to decline. "No unions have more paupers" is an unusual announcement. Last week 6,600 paupers went off the union relief lists. We observe, however, that upwards of 38,000 adult able-bodied persons yet remain upon the poor rates.—The report of Lieut. General Sir John Pennefather on the Volunteer Review at Blackheath on Easter Monday has been published. The Volunteers may well be gratified with it, for it awards them great praise—praise all the more valuable that it is not indiscriminate.—The reception given to Garibaldi on his entrance into London,

on Monday, was one of the most enthusiastic on record. The route of the procession from Nine Elms railway station to Stafford House was crowded with a dense mass of spectators, through which the General with difficulty made his way. Addresses were presented at the railway station, and Garibaldi briefly and simply replied to them. On Tuesday, the General, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, left Stafford House, and proceeded to the house of the Duchess Dowager at Chiswick, where a sumptuous *déjeuner* was provided, and a distinguished party was assembled to meet him. The road was lined with a considerable crowd of persons, who saluted the general as he passed, and he, on his part, cordially returned their greetings. Garibaldi paid a visit to Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell, on Wednesday, and then visited Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard. Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, York, and other places in the north are busily engaged in making arrangements for doing honour to Garibaldi, whose reception in every part of the country which he may find time to visit, promises to be an unexampled demonstration of popular enthusiasm. The freedom of London is to be presented to him next week.—A meeting of an interesting character was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday. Its object was to pass resolutions of thanks to Sir Moses Montefiore for his philanthropic conduct in undertaking his journey to Morocco to procure the enfranchisement of his oppressed co-religionists in that country. The meeting was very numerously attended. Alderman Salomons presided. The resolutions passed not only thanked Sir Moses Montefiore, but also Earl Russell for the assistance he had given the self-denying philanthropist. They also acknowledged the services of the British Consuls in Morocco.—Lord Palmerston has, it is said, offered the junior Lordship of the Admiralty to Mr. W. E. Baxter, M.P., for the Montrose burghs, but it is at present doubtful whether the offer will be accepted.—The power of Mr. Mackay's new gun has been demonstrated by a single shot. The trial took place at Crosby on Tuesday, the target representing a section of the new armour-plated ship *Agincourt*. At a range of 200 yards a ball weighing 167lb., was thrown with 30lb. of powder, completely through the target, which it so seriously shattered that it was rendered completely useless. The target was of immense strength, the outer plate alone being 5½in. thick.—At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, John Devine was put upon his trial for the murder of Joseph Duck. The murdered man, it will be remembered, was found lying with his skull fractured in a street in Marylebone. He was removed to the hospital, and shortly afterwards died. Previously, however, he complained of having been robbed, and some of the things which had been taken from him were traced to the prisoner. The evidence was purely of a circumstantial character. The jury found Devine guilty, but recommended him to mercy on the ground that when he attacked Duck he did not intend to kill but only to rob him. He was sentenced to death.—Information has been received in London respecting an enormous theft of bar gold, worth £50,000, from the sunken steamer *Golden Gate*, near San Francisco. The *Golden Gate* was wrecked in July, 1862, having on board £450,000 worth of gold and specie. The underwriters by whom the vessel had been insured despatched an agent to the scene of the wreck, and a party of men who recovered about £50,000 worth of bar gold, decamped with it. It is believed that most of the booty has already been forwarded to London. One of the suspected thieves has been taken into custody.—A most extraordinary attempt to commit a double murder was made at Worcester on Tuesday. One Walter Jones, the son of a highly respectable surgeon in that town, appears to have stolen a pistol from the

shop of a gunmaker. He loaded the weapon, and meeting a girl in the street he invited her to accompany him, and upon her refusing to do so he deliberately fired the pistol, the ball, however, happily only taking effect in her left hand. The culprit was then secured by a sergeant of police, named Drew, but he was unfortunately able to fire another shot from his six-barrelled weapon. The wonder is that the sergeant's head was not blown to atoms, but he escaped with the loss of several of his teeth and a portion of his tongue. Jones was again captured, and formally examined before the magistrates on Tuesday.—A shocking case of highway robbery and murder occurred near Rotherham on Saturday night. The victim was a gardener, named John Cooper, a tall powerful young fellow, who was on his way from Handsworth to Stone. He was attacked in an unfrequented part of the road, and on Sunday morning he was found dead, with his skull and jaw fractured, and his pockets turned inside out. A hedge stake was lying near, and the spot showed signs of a deadly struggle.—A shocking case of child burning was before the magistrates at Chelmsford on Tuesday. The wife of a gardener in that neighbourhood was, in the opinion of all her neighbours, on the eve of her confinement, but about the 11th of last month she declared she had had a miscarriage. On the evening of that day circumstances occurred to induce the neighbours to believe that she had given birth to a child and burnt it. On the police being called in and a doctor, the appearances found in the house went far to show that the horrible charge was true. But as there was no proof that the infant had been born alive, she was committed for trial on the minor charge of concealment of birth.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The new Emperor Maximilian, who formally accepted on Sunday the crown proffered by the Mexican deputation, is about to embark at Trieste on board the Austrian frigate which will convey him to Vera Cruz, after he has paid a visit to the Pope, whose blessing may possibly have some effect on the imaginations of the Mexicans, and whose influence over the Mexican clergy must be valuable to the new Sovereign. A letter from Vienna informs us that the renunciation by the Emperor Maximilian of the right of the succession to the Austrian Throne is unconditional, and unconnected with the stability of the Government in Mexico.—Advices from Copenhagen report that on Monday morning the Prussians attempted an assault upon both the Danish wings at Duppel, and that the attempt was in each instance a complete failure. The Commander-in-Chief of the Danish forces has made a report to the same effect. The cannonade from the batteries and approaches, he states, drove back the Prussians. The bombardment of the place was continued during the subsequent part of the day, and is represented to have been at least quite as violent as on any former occasion. About sixty of the Danes were wounded, but the injuries are stated to have been in most cases of a trifling description. The great anxiety of the Prussians now is to capture Duppel before the Conference opens, as an armistice would probably be the first step agreed on, and they dread a cessation of hostilities before they have accomplished any military success.—The Paris papers state that the Emperor will receive Lord Clarendon in a private audience on Thursday. It is believed in Paris that the object of Lord Clarendon's journey is to endeavour to establish a complete understanding between the English and French Governments in reference to the Danish question. Continental papers say that the Austrian Government has notified to France its entire disapproval of the proposal to submit the fate of Schleswig and Holstein to a *plebiscite*, while the Prussian Cabinet is inclined to assent so far to the French project as to accept the

decision of the Estates of the Duchies.—By accounts from Rome it appears that the health of the Pope has improved.

THE EAST.—The news brought by the overland mail from Calcutta is of slight importance. In China the chief event had been the return of Major Gordon to active service. It does not appear that the major had received the satisfaction he demanded of the Imperial Government, relative to the circumstances connected with the fall of Soochow; but he had thought it best to take the field to stop the growing confidence of the rebels, and to prevent the probable demoralisation of his force through want of employment. The cause of the Imperialists was brightening, and it was thought Hang-chow and Nankin would shortly fall.—There is no news from Japan.—The third session of the Parliament of Victoria was opened at Melbourne on the 20th January by the Governor, Sir Charles Darling. The chief measure in the ministerial programme was a new land bill. The financial state of the country was shown to be satisfactory, there being a small surplus, and no new taxes were necessary.—In New South Wales there had been very serious floods, which had destroyed a large amount of property. There had been some sharp debates in the Assembly, the new tariff meeting with much opposition.—In New Zealand the Maori chiefs had taken up a strong position at Piko Piko and Paterongi, whither General Cameron had followed them, and it was reported had succeeded in hemming them in, leaving the alternative to surrender or starvation.

AMERICA.—The American advices brought by the *Jura*, are not very interesting. The Federal expedition which had proceeded from Vicksburg up the Red River had taken Fort de Russy, with its garrison of a few hundred men, and had afterwards occupied Alexandria. There was a rumour that the Northern militia would be called out, and would be employed in garrison duty during the campaign about to be opened. The *Arabia* has brought us New York advices of the 2nd instant. There had been no important movements in Virginia; but the Confederates were believed to be strengthening their positions on the Rapidan, and General Grant was at Fortress Monroe, where he was supposed to be consulting General Butler respecting his plans for the campaign. A corps of Federal troops had advanced from Alexandria, on the Red river, to Natchitoches, and had there captured 200 or 300 prisoners and three or four guns. A body of Confederates had taken and burned part of the town of Paducah, in Kentucky; but the garrison of the fort, with the aid of some Federal gunboats on the Ohio river, had repulsed three attacks. There had been a conflict between the Federal soldiers and the inhabitants at a place called Charleston, in Illinois; and some 20 or 30 negroes had been killed or wounded. So serious was the conflict, that the General commanding the department had, we are told, demanded 5,000 troops to "suppress the insurrection."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. A.—Shall have his questions replied to to-morrow.

J. H.—Certainly not.

S. S. S.—We have not the report at hand, but will refer to it.

THE GRAND FESTIVAL.—All brethren are entitled to attend if there is room. The tickets, though sold at 15s. each, cost the Stewards in reality, including expenses, something like 30s. But then consider the honour of wearing a red apron, and taking no rank at the end of the year for your outlay.

S. W.—A brother not installed may preside at a Lodge of Instruction.