

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

## FREEMASONS' HALL.—THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Wednesday next, the 27th inst., will mark an epoch in the history of the English Craft of no mean importance, as on that day the foundation-stone of our new buildings is to be laid, with all becoming ceremony, by the Grand Master, and in which about 800 brethren are called upon to assist. It was the desire of the Committee who have the management of the building in hand—and who have certainly zealously endeavoured to carry out the duties entrusted to them—to have accommodated all the brethren who might desire to attend the interesting ceremony; but as they had only room for 800 at their disposal this has been found to be impossible, and they have been reluctantly compelled to come to the decision that none but members of Grand Lodge can be admitted, viz., Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of the various lodges, with the present and past Grand Officers, and even of those who claim to be present by right of their position, many will have to be disappointed; and we warn the brethren that unless they have previously received tickets it will be no use attempting to be present, as they will be *rigorously excluded*. A circular was in the first instance, as our readers are aware, addressed to the Masters of the various lodges requesting a return of the number of the brethren who wished to attend—first, of those having the right to sit in Grand Lodge, and, secondly, of other brethren not having that right. To this circular replies were received showing that about *two thousand* brethren had signified their desire to be present, of whom *twelve hundred* had the right to sit in Grand Lodge; and the Committee had, therefore, to reduce even the number of those having that right, by one third, and this, we believe, they have done with the utmost impartiality, though, of course, some persons will have to be disappointed, the number of tickets given to the various lodges being from one to ten, according to the number of their members. But some lodges, we understand, are excluded altogether, from no fault of the Committee, but through the negligence of their Masters or Secretaries. The circular called for a reply on or before the 13th inst., and we specially directed attention to that circumstance, and reminded the brethren that punctuality was

the soul of business. But notwithstanding, we believe, that even whilst we are writing, replies are still coming in—every place having been allotted to those who applied in time, and properly so.

The programme of the proceedings which we publish below has been admirably arranged, and though the ordinary course in reference to the procession has in some measure been departed from, it has only been because the nature of the ground on which the ceremony is to take place and the necessities of the case have compelled it. As a rule the youngest lodges march first, and each lodge takes its place according to its number, but it is self-evident that no such rule could be adopted in the limited space at the command of the Committee, and where some four or five hundred lodges would have to be marshalled. The brethren will therefore take their places as best they can, the procession proper commencing with the Grand Stewards' Lodge, which immediately precedes the Grand Officers.

The proceedings will of course commence with the opening of Grand Lodge in the Temple, but as not more than one-third of those to be admitted to the platform can find room within the Temple, we would suggest to the London brethren that it would be but a graceful and courteous act were they at once to proceed to take their places on the platform, leaving to the country brethren who desire to see Grand Lodge opened the opportunity of doing so; and in like manner, on the close of the ceremony, they should also refrain from endeavouring to enter Grand Lodge.

We should not give this advice but leave to all the opportunity of faring alike, were we not convinced that those who adopt it and abstain from going into the Temple, will lose no part of the ceremony, if, indeed, they will not see it better by the opportunity afforded them of selecting their places.

We would direct particular attention to the regulations for ensuring order, and trust that the brethren will as closely as possible observe them, and endeavour, one and all, to assist in preserving order and promoting the success of the gathering, for on that the Committee have relied, very properly declining to engage a single policeman to act within the building or hoarding. The Masons, we have no doubt, will know how to act, and by the observance of that order and regularity which should always distinguish them, fully justify the

confidence reposed in them by the Committee, and set an example for the future.

The mallet to be used on this interesting occasion is the one with which Sir Christopher Wren, the Grand Master of Freemasons, laid the foundation-stone of that master piece of architectural art, St. Paul's Cathedral, and which is religiously preserved by the Lodge of Antiquity of which Sir Christopher was so distinguished a member.

To add due zest to the ceremony Bro. Plucknett, the head of the well-known firm of Cubitt and Co., has kindly given the services of the band of that establishment gratuitously—and an ode has been written for the occasion, to do justice to which an efficient chorus has been engaged, and, however great the temptation, we trust the brethren will not attempt to join in the chorus, but leave that to the professionals, as though eight hundred voices might add to the noise they certainly would not contribute to the harmony—nor to the solemnity of the proceedings.

The business of the day, after the appointment of the officers, closes with the Grand Festival; and here the Stewards have found themselves in the same difficulty as the Committee who have had to arrange the ceremonial for the day. The applicants for tickets are so numerous that they cannot all be supplied, for the sufficient reason that the hall will not hold them, and the Stewards must refuse to sell, or the foundation will be at once laid for destroying the comfort and harmony of the evening. It is true that the "Book of Constitutions" says, every Mason has the right to attend the Grand Festival, but that right must be governed by the capacity of the hall to hold the company—as a new hall cannot be extemporised for the occasion; and it is better that some should be disappointed of the opportunity of attending than that all should be inconvenienced by the attempt to seat 500, where there is not room for 400. We may regret the disappointment occasioned to the brethren, but it cannot be avoided, and must, therefore, be borne with resignation. When the new hall is built, there will be more room should it be required for the accommodation of the brethren, as there will be then two halls available for extraordinary occasions—though even then it will be impossible for the Grand Master to preside in both, though that would be a difficulty easily surmounted.

With the foundation-stone laid, an important

step will have been gained towards obtaining for English Freemasonry a befitting home; and we trust that early next year the brethren will be called upon to assist in its consecration; and thenceforth the brethren will have that trysting-place which has long been considered a desideratum amongst those who wish to elevate the Craft to that importance which its numbers, its legends, and its solemn ceremonies, so eminently fit it to hold. At present, the outside public too often associate Freemasonry only with the Tavern, not knowing that the latter is but the adjunct to, and not the main-spring of, Masonry. At the time the Tavern was built, the Craft was not large enough or rich enough to support an establishment entirely for its own use, and the Tavern has therefore done good suit and service as the nucleus of our now magnificent property; but henceforth, though the Tavern will doubtless remain as it has been, one of the best known and appreciated in the metropolis, the immediate connection with the Craft must cease, and the brethren hold their ceremonies in proper apartments devoted only to the purpose, and in which the business of the outer world can never intrude.

The following is the official programme of the proceedings at laying the foundation-stone on Wednesday next:—

The brethren having previously assembled, the Grand Lodge will be opened in the Temple punctually at three o'clock, and, being adjourned, the ceremony will be at once proceeded with.

As the space in the Temple and in the corridors is limited, and in order to promote as much as possible the convenience of the brethren, it is requested that as many as may feel disposed to do so will, without going into Grand Lodge, take their places on the platform in the situations to which they will be directed by the Grand Director of Ceremonies and his assistants.

The band and choir will take the places provided for them on the platform before the opening of Grand Lodge.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Bro. Albert Woods, G.D.C., the M.W. Grand Master has been pleased to direct Bro. Jennings, P.G.D.C., to assist in superintending the ceremonies of the day.

The brethren, marching two and two, will leave the Temple by the west door, will pass through the south room, down the staircase, and along the corridor to the temporary doorway opening to the platform.

(It is not necessary that brethren below the dais should take their places in the procession according to the seniority of their lodges, but those nearest to the west door are requested to proceed first.)

The order of procession will be as follows:—  
Tylers.

Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Private Lodges.  
The Grand Stewards' Lodge.

Past Grand Officers, and Present Grand Officers whose duties do not require them to assist in the ceremony.  
Members of the Board of General Purposes, and of the Colonial Board.

Members of the Building Committee.

Grand Steward. \* \* \* Three W. Masters of Lodges bearing the Cornucopia and the Vessels containing oil and wine. Grand Steward.

\* The Grand Secretary bearing the "Book of Constitutions."

\* The Builder bearing the Trowel.

\* \* The Architect and Surveyor bearing the Plans.

\* The Chairman of the Building Committee bearing the Inscription, &c.

\* The Grand Treasurer bearing the Phial containing the Coins.

Provincial and Past Provincial Grand Masters.  
The Corinthian Light borne by the W. Master of a Lodge.  
The Column of the Junior Grand Warden borne by the Master of a Lodge.

\* The Junior Grand Warden with the Plumb-rule.  
Grand Steward. The Banner of Grand Lodge borne by the G. Tyler. Grand Steward.

The Doric Light borne by the W. Master of a Lodge.  
The Column of the Senior G. Warden borne by the W. Master of a Lodge.

\* The Senior Grand Warden with the Level.

The Junior Grand Deacon.

Grand Steward. \* \* The Grand Chaplains bearing the Sacred Volume. Grand Steward.

\* The Deputy Grand Master with the Square.  
The Ionic Light borne by the W. Master of a Lodge.

\* A Provincial Grand Master bearing the Mallet.  
The Grand Sword Bearer.

\* The Most Worshipful Grand Master.

The Senior Grand Deacon.

Two Grand Stewards.

Tyler.

All brethren, except those against whose names an asterisk (\*) is placed, will take their places on the raised steps, so as to leave clear the space immediately around the stone.

The M.W. Grand Master having taken his place, and silence having been proclaimed, the ceremony will be commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Bro. Hayshe, Grand Chaplain.

The chairman of the building committee will present the inscription, and deliver to the Grand Master copies of the reports, &c.

The Grand Secretary will read the inscription on the parchment, which, together with the reports and the various coins of the present reign, will be deposited by the Grand Treasurer in the cavity of the lower stone.

The builder will deliver the trowel to the Grand Master, and the cement being laid, and the stone duly lowered into its place, the Grand Master will proceed to prove it by the plumb-rule, level, and square, which will be successively delivered to him by the Junior Grand Warden, the Senior Grand Warden, and the Deputy Grand Master.

The architect will then deliver the mallet to the Grand Master, who striking the stone three times will declare it truly laid.

The Grand Master will then deliver the several implements to the architect for his use.

The plans and elevations will then be submitted to the Grand Master for his approval, and will be returned to the builder for his guidance.

The Grand Master will then strew the corn, and pour the wine and oil over the stone, and pronounce the invocation.

The following ode will then be sung by the choir:—

Bounteous Creator, from on high direct us,  
Seeking to raise a temple to thy praise;  
May thy good Spirit govern and protect us,  
While to thy glory a structure we raise,  
Thus then combining, hand and heart joining,  
Sing we in harmony our Maker's praise.

Here each fraternal sentiment exciting,  
Order promotes our unity and joy:  
All social bliss receiving and requiting,  
Peace and affection our hours employ,  
Thus then combining, hand and heart joining,  
Long may continue our unity and joy.

The Rev. Bro. A. F. A. Woodford, Grand Chaplain, will deliver the oration.

According to ancient usage, some money for the workmen will then be placed on the stone by the Grand Treasurer.

The ceremony being concluded, the procession will return to the Temple in reversed order, i. e. the Grand Master going first.

In order to avoid hurry or confusion, the business of Grand Lodge will not be resumed until ample time has been allowed for the brethren to resume their places.

The following Music, under the direction of the Grand Organist, will be performed by the choir, and by Capt. Plucknett's Band, viz. :—

By the Band, while the procession is arriving.....	} March, "The Englishman."
By the Band while the stone is being lowered .....	
By the Choir after the stone is laid .....	} An ode written for the occasion.
By the Band, at the conclusion of the ceremony .....	
By the Band, while the procession is returning .....	} March, "The Guards."

#### REGULATIONS.

*The space in the Temple, Corridor, and Platform is so limited, that unless the utmost order and regularity are observed, confusion and inconvenience must result. The attention of the brethren is respectfully and earnestly called to the following*

REGULATIONS, WHICH FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF ALL, WILL BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED.

1.—No brother can be permitted to remain in the corridor, or in the approaches to Grand Lodge or the platform.

2.—No brother, unless he is provided with a ticket, can under any consideration be admitted to the platform, or be permitted to join the procession.

3.—All brethren must show their tickets to the Assistants of the Grand Director of Ceremonies when required by them to do so.

The Assistants of the Grand Director of Ceremonies will be stationed in various parts of the approaches to the platform, and will be distinguished by a purple-and-white rosette.

The tickets will be of two colours, *blue* and *red*;—the handrails on the platform will be coloured in a similar manner—the *blue* will indicate the spaces appropriated to the brethren generally, who are provided with *blue* tickets; and the *red* will designate the places appropriated to the members of the different boards and committees, and the Grand Officers who are provided with *red* tickets.

The space around the stone is to be strictly reserved for the M.W. Grand Master and his immediate Assistants.

WM. GRAY CLARKE, G. Sec.

ALBERT W. WOODS, G. Dir. of Cers.

Freemasons' Hall, April, 1864.

## ARCHITECTURE IN FRANCE.

## MEDIÆVAL TO RENAISSANCE.

(Continued from page 303.)

I now come to Provence, the most interesting district in France, to my mind, for Romanesque work, yet in the eleventh century it was scarcely so advanced as we might expect. We here find Valance, Avignon, Arles, St. Croix, at Montmajeur, La Palud, Vienne, and others. These Provencal churches have, for the most part, a cross plan, round arches for the subordinate parts, no triforium or clerestory, the nave being covered with a pointed barrel vault, resting on massive unmoulded ribs. The section of the few mouldings used is Mediæval in some, quite Roman in others. But the ornaments are, almost invariably, traditional copies of Roman. We have, too, at Avignon, the dome combined with the pointed barrel vault, and at the picturesque sepulchral chapel of Montmajeur, one of those seeming imitations of such old work as the tomb of Galla Placidia, the baptistry at Ratisbon, or the end of Mayence cathedral, which make us doubt whether so clever a plan be original or not. The Avignon dome is, so far as I know, unique in the way in which the square plan of the dome drum is worked out from an oblong base. No Byzantine architect did that. It is Eastern altogether.

As this eleventh century is an important one in the history of our art, I will take a short review of its main features in France.

In the north we have a style pretty well developed by the Normans, who have left the clear distinct traces of their work wherever their race could find a home, in England and Sicily, as much as in Normandy. They get, so far as I can see, no share of their inspiration from the south. What was not their own was German. Then east, west, and south of this we find but little to remark until we come to the German provinces on the east, and approach Aquitaine to the south.

There we meet at once with the Venetian work as shown at Perigueux, Souillac, and Angoulême; and with the Eastern work as shown in nearly every other dome and in the pointed arches, and with details which show their copyism from the old provincial works of the Romans. I class them thus, for I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that the use of the dome was altogether a revival that came from the East in the Middle Ages; the form of its pendentives being modified by the Roman architects of Byzantium, and as we see it at Perigueux, but showing their genuine Eastern origin in every other school with which I am acquainted.

It is the mixture of Roman, Norman, Rhenish, and Eastern art which makes the study of French so interestingly difficult, and results in so many picturesque arrangements in plan and outline. In the twelfth century we find art in Picardy and

Normandy still Norman, but advanced, and slightly mixed with the pointed arch.

There is little in Brittany worth mention; but in central and northern France there are parts of Senlis, Noyon, Soissons, Laon, Bourges, Sens, Chartres, Le Mans, and St. Remi at Rheims.

In Anjou and Poitou we have the picturesque church of St. Nicholas; at Blois, the cathedrals of Tours and Angoulême.

In Guienne we have the portals and cloisters of Moissac, La Cité in Perigueux, &c.

In Auvergne, great part of Le Puy, &c.

And in Provence, the portals of Tarascon, St. Trophime at Arles, &c.

You will see by the above list that we are now in the era of great churches. Not that the great cathedrals were finished as we find them; but each has remains enough to show that those who first designed them were twelfth-century men at the latest, and that their designers meant them to be of the vast proportions which they assume now.

We find that the nave of Le Mans was then built of its present size, because the outer walls and arcades are original. Bourges, also, was designed to be of the same extent as we now see it, for the north and south doorways are of twelfth-century date. At Chartres, the great west front is of the same date. The great churches of St. Remi, at Rheims in the north, and Toulouse in the south, were earlier. Still, I doubt whether a more interesting series could be found than we see in ranging from north to south through these great French churches.

The fact of the great size of the churches at this date and earlier seems to interfere a good deal with M. Viollet-le-Duc's theory as to the thirteenth century work. He describes the cathedrals of that date as being rebuilt in consequence of the great and sudden efforts made during the enfranchisement of the towns, their great increase of wealth and population having led to the rebuilding on so vast a scale of their cathedrals. It did undoubtedly lead to their being rebuilt in a much more *ornate* manner, but the size had been set in the olden time long before.

Start at the extreme north, and we are stopped at once at Laon, one of the grandest as well as most ancient of these works,—almost superior in the beauty of its site even to Durham. It stands on a spur of a long range of hills, with a steep escarpment from the plain, and you ascend straight up the face of the rock by ranges of stairs, one only having no less than 260 steps. The face of the cliff is terraced off and clothed with vineyards, and high above you as you ascend, towering above all around it, and standing boldly and grandly out, with its towers against the sky, stands the grand church of Laon.

I know of no work more beautiful or nobler of the age,—noble in the magnificence of its outline, and beautiful in the richness of its detail. The

date is given, in the guide-books, as 1114, and it is said not to have been altered since.

Nearly every arch is pointed, and it is so Gothic in its general feeling, so advanced in many of its details, that it is scarcely possible to credit its date to be so early. M. Viollet-le-Duc, indeed, considers that it was almost destroyed before 1190, and rebuilt *circa* 1200, and that date quite harmonizes with its present appearance. The shafting to the piers is so delicate in form as almost to be painfully so in parts, those of the nave especially. The mouldings are those so well known in later times, and much of the enrichment is beautifully graceful, though the capitals retain much of the Romanesque in their foliage. The only thing wanting to complete the Gothic is tracery to the windows; and were the church restored in its integrity, or finished as designed, one thing more only would be required to make it almost perfect—the chevet in place of the straight end. Laon altogether may be described as being thoroughly Gothic in outline, with much more Romanesque in detail, than works of the same date with us. It is a marvel in art, and presents a subject well worth the most attentive study. Only a few miles from it is Noyon, almost perfect in plan, but wanting the picturesque towers of Laon.

Farther south, and about level with each other are Senlis, between Noyon and Paris, and St. Remi, at Rheims, much more to the east, both Romanesque, but St. Remi has strong marks (in its towers particularly) of the German influences which we should expect to find there. Then we find at Paris a still more curious contrast in style and dates, for we have in the earlier parts of St. Denis a great approach towards the perfect Gothic, whereas, within a short distance of it, there remains the church of St. Germain des Pres, built twenty years later, and perfectly Romanesque. This curious fact was brought very prominently forward by Mr. Scott, in his Royal Academy lectures. But still more curious is the history of St. Germain, as told by the writers upon it; for they give clear and positive accounts of the church having been altogether rebuilt in the seventeenth century. I cannot account for these statements, and merely bring them forward as not to be forgotten. The church is well known to me, and I do not believe that any restoration such as this must have been could have been carried out at the date assigned to it, or even now; but, as the church is a most important one, the statements above alluded to should be known.

A little south of Paris we get Sens to the east, and Chartres to the west; Sens Traditional, but Chartres pure Romanesque in its sculptured porch and west front.

A little farther south and we come to the nave of the great cathedral of Le Mans, near Chartres. This, too, is one that requires very strict examination on the spot. The arches over columns have clearly been put in round, the pointed arches of

mouldings have been introduced afterwards; and it seemed to me, on close scrutiny, from a seeming alteration in the curve of the main arch ribs spanning the nave, that they were put in, at first round nearly to the apex, and then the summit altered into a point. I have a very strong impression that the whole of this nave was finished at or near the end of the eleventh century, and that we have in it the nearest approach in these parts to the true basilican outline of the nave, it having been altered only as we find it in the twelfth century. A very little farther south and we come on the Loire, to Angers and Tours cathedrals, and St. Nicholas, Blois.

Tours was late in the century, and the earlier part is of well-advanced Gothic. But Angers and St. Nicholas seem much earlier, and present very notable features. Angers has the bold cross, aisleless plan of Angoulême, but without its domes, the church, of some 50 feet span, being vaulted with high domical vaults, and nearly all the arches pointed: the ornamentation very rich and beautifully carved.

But Angers contains very much of early date of extreme interest. St. Serge, for instance, the choir whereof is said to be still earlier than the cathedral, and yet is designed with an elegance and lightness that make its feeling Gothic altogether. In fact, there are very few specimens of our Pointed architecture to equal it in lightness. Then, in St. Nicholas at Blois, we find the southern dome combined with the northern chevet, the arches partly pointed and partly round, and the dome itself most curiously formed in a half-Byzantine, half-Eastern way. Blois is just at the midway between northern and southern influences, and its architecture is influenced just as we might expect.

South a little farther, but more to the east, and out of the direct reach of mediæval traffic, is the magnificent church of Bourges. This is chiefly of later date than the twelfth century, but there still stand, little the worse for their 700 years' wear, the two grand portals, north and south, and in them you have the stiff archaic sculpture of the time. Bourges is now in the very heart of France, but it was, at that time, an outlying post in a barren country, and one does not look for nor find much progress there. Southward again, in the direct track of trade, we come to Poitiers—southward still of that, to Angoulême; both too well known to need much notice here. Poitiers is northern in its domical vaulting, and southern in the want of clerestory and triforium. Angoulême has the northern chevet, the Angiovine aisleless plan, and the altogether southern domes. These domes are Byzantine altogether. And now, for my last examples, we reach Moissac, Tarascon, and Arles, all in the great southern province: no trace there of northern art; no fine lights and shadows from clerestory and triforium; no boldly soaring towers; no beautifully-planned apse. We

miss all these down south, but we have, instead, the bold and graceful portals and the richly-sculptured cloisters—so lavish in their decorations, so elegant in their carvings, that one almost forgets the contrast between Arles and Laon, in the wonderful interest which the carvings to these small southern churches excites.

Now I want to lead you, before we come to the great works of the thirteenth century, to examine again the course of the art—changes up to the end of the twelfth. First, then, we find Normandy, as before, still, to a certain extent, isolated in art, not borrowing from or influencing other provinces, and still keeping its own peculiar style, be the origin of it what it may. But it and its arts seem to have influenced us. Secondly, then, at the time when we had only such archaic work as we see at Durham, Peterborough, and Norwich, there had been finished a large part of the great Pointed church of St. Denis.

But the Angers Pointed churches must have been earlier still; and earlier still than those were Avignon and other Pointed vaults still farther south. We must call to mind that most of the buildings, *Christian and Saracenic*—and grand ones they are—wherein the Easterns had a hand, as Sicily, and Egypt, and Syria, were, long before, all Pointed in their arches. In Italy, even in the north, all was strictly still Romanesque and round-arched. But though the true Gothic seems to have been begun in France, it was only in the north that the style had taken root. Little of it is to be found south of Paris, for the Pointed arch in the southern provinces was used with no Gothic feeling. It marks, however, the influence of commerce upon art, in that the nearest to it, perhaps, is to be found in Angers, the chief town northward in the general route. Now, up to this time, it seems to me that this advance in Gothic was altogether French; at least, I know of no other place from which the style could have been borrowed: from Germany it certainly was not. All that I have ever seen or heard of it was Romanesque—Romanesque of a very peculiar and beautiful style; very Eastern much of it, and containing some of the finest specimens of plan and outline that the world has ever seen; but no Gothic was there. It did not come from England. Few of our works here are even Transition, and we cannot call such buildings Gothic.

It did not come from Italy, for nothing there is to be found that is not Romanesque. To France, too, we must, I think, give the honour of designing the great sculptured portals, such as we find in this country at Arles and Tarascon (most carefully described by M. Waring at the Institute, in 1860), and the earliest of these are at Bourges and Strasbourg. Somewhat near to them in date are those of S. N. Toscanello and Verona. But these are very different in arrangement from the French—combine less harmoniously with the general mass; and, although the French and Italians of those

times may have interchanged ideas, it seems to me that the French architects of Southern France may fairly claim the merit of their design, and nothing that I know is more rich and graceful.

It is clear, however, that there was, as I have before suggested, an interchange of thought between the art workers of France and Italy, because, in addition to the twelfth century being the age of porches in both countries, we find also, in both, the strangely conventional introduction, under the columns, of lions and other animals. This lasted in Italy to the fifteenth century, one of the most magnificent specimens being the porch of Ancona. To sum up—the French works of the twelfth century, as a rule, were more powerful than graceful—more bold than studied—less marked as a distinct epoch by mouldings, or outlines, or plans; but free in all to an extent that no age, before or since, perhaps, has known.

The architect in Provence, Auvergne, and Anjou, was a singularly unfettered man. He took for his plan the cross form or the oblong, with or without aisles, as it but answered his purpose or his funds. He turned his lower arches in the round form which his fathers used, covered his great church with the northern groin or the southern barrel vault, and sometimes with both together, and formed these groins or vaults with the Pointed arch. Then, upon that, if he wished for a bolder form, he raised the dome with its pendentives borrowed from the east, and finished the great work by the radiating chapels which led to the glorious French *chevet*. And then he lavished upon the entrance to this church all the efforts which sculpture could make, and which were the beginnings of that work which culminated in the portals of Rheims and Bourges. Where, too, shall we find such studies in aftertimes as those that we get in the cloisters of Arles or Moissac? Rude they are—rough—not to be looked at for studies of anatomy or graceful drapery (though you may find that too), or for all the delicate refinements of the sculptor's art. But what a study there is of the men who wrought them! What lessons in stone do they teach! Walk through those cloisters; and, as you look at each capital, the mind can find a separate subject to learn from or instruct. The Greek never did this, nor did the Roman. Not even did the men of a century later! Compare, for instance, the carving in the cloisters of St. Triplime with that of the later cloisters of the Augustines at Toulouse—a wretched falling off. I don't say copy these rude works; but I do say, work as they worked, with our superior knowledge as a help to us, and we shall do well.

Now for the thirteenth century, the last that one can well study in France, for art ran to riot very quickly afterwards; and, though much of the after work is beautiful, almost to perfectness, yet there is so much waste, if I may use the term, in its beauty, that one can scarcely well go



very deeply into it ; at least I, for one, never could ; and I shall, therefore, now confine myself almost to the thirteenth century, with a general glance only at the after work. The thirteenth century is the date of Philip Augustus and St. Louis—of Philip the Bold and Philip le Bel—of the conquest by the French of the English provinces, north and south—of Provence and Champagne—of the Crusade in Languedoc, and the destruction of the great order of the Templars. It reached from our John to our Edward I.—from Norwich cathedral to Salisbury, Wells, Lincoln, and Westminster—the nave of York and the Eleanor crosses.

In Germany, it gave us many of the Cologne churches, with part of the cathedral itself ;—in Italy, the Baptistery at Parma, St. Francesco at Assisi, the Campo Santo and Baptistery at Pisa ;—in Spain, the Alhambra. It is the great era which M. Viollet-le-Duc brings forward as the age of prodigious activity in art—when the grandest of the French works were undertaken with the most marvellous power of design and richness of detail ; but done, he says, in a hurried way, so that both the construction and details were wanting in that perfect finish which characterised the earlier works : and it is the time at which the purest Pointed architecture is to be found in Europe. Of this era are the chief parts of the great French churches of Amiens, Bayeux, Rheims, Chartres, Le Mans, Strasburg, Tours, Poitiers, Limoges, Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Alby, the walls of Carcassonne, and many another work that gives life and interest to the city or the landscape. Here again, as before, we find a difference, strongly marked, between the north and the south ; but the strength of the south had now died out, and all the energy of design had passed to the north. There is, indeed, much of great interest in the south : the great churches of a single plan, and of one aisle only—marvels of construction, and valuable for study for our Protestant service. So, too, there is much to be learned from the brick architecture of Toulouse and its neighbourhood—a style quite peculiar to it, and not much known. But, nevertheless, the great move in architecture and sculpture in the thirteenth century was in the north, and to their architects, I think, belongs the credit of the movement.

The change, however, in France, was scarcely so great as with us, from the style preceding ; and it was, to a much greater degree than with us, a mere refinement on the century before. We find the mouldings, to a great extent, very similar in both—the foliage to the capitals very much the same ; so, also, the general contour of the buildings, the sculptured porches, the lofty spires. All had been shadowed out before very much more than with us, and though they had got the start of us in the twelfth century, I think we had overtaken and outstripped them in the thirteenth.

To begin, now, with the details, the most im-

portant point, although the most minute in any comparison of work and dates.

No one studying the subject can fail to see at once that the change of details made in France is very much less than with us. The mouldings most in use continued with them to be almost the same ; and one finds the sections that were used at St. Denis, in the middle of the twelfth century used still at Chartres in the middle of the thirteenth, with very little change indeed. Yet that length of time is very similar to that between our St. Cross and Westminster—between the Norman section of the one and the elegant Pointed section of the other. So, too, with the foliage. From a very early period in the twelfth century to a later period in the thirteenth, much of the foliage of the capitals was very similar throughout ; and though the later work was somewhat freer and less archaic than the earlier, yet the general form was still the same. Compare this, now, with the difference between the same buildings that I have before named, or with the heavy work of Peterborough transepts and the Chapter-house of Salisbury and York. This great adhesion to a settled type of work presents much greater difficulty to any student investigating the theory of dates in France than he meets with in Great Britain, and it is somewhat dangerous to speculate too closely upon French dates from such details. It is, indeed, captivating when we find, as we do when first we begin our studies in architecture, that the mere contour of a moulding, or the turn of a leaf, will sometimes fix a building's date within some twenty years ; and one is sorely tempted to theorise thereon somewhat too confidently in settling to our minds a doubtful date. But a larger study will often show that a little knowledge here, as in many other things, is a dangerous thing—not to have, but to theorise upon and the actual facts of a given proved date, will often show how much we must assign of influence to local types and peculiarities. Knowledge makes us modest in this as in all things else.

In France, however, so far as I can see, study has taken a path quite different ; for details there seem to be studied by the French in quite a secondary way. I do not know a single French work which gives the detailed mouldings to any workable size.

This, however, is a digression.

Compare such of the French mouldings as I have given, and which are perfectly fair specimens, with any of our works of the same date, and the difference will be found very striking in favour of the advancement in England.

As to the capitals, the magnificent series of drawings which Mr. Scott has been kind enough to lend me, and to which I shall allude in conclusion, will show at a glance the various differences of form and foliage.

But then there comes the tracery of the windows, and I am afraid that the French had clearly

the start of us there. I must, however, doubt whether they had much start of us in their sculpture. Wells cathedral was about equal in date to most of the great French churches; and the sculpture there will hold its own, I apprehend, with any. Take, as an instance, its sculpture as compared with Chartres. Comparisons are, however, rendered somewhat difficult by the uncertainty of the dates themselves in many of the examples best known. Take, for instance, Amiens, better known and more written about, perhaps, than any other, from its nearness to our own land, and its reputed date, so temptingly near to Salisbury. The latter was begun in 1220, and finished some *forty years after, on one plan*. Amiens about the same; but the works there are said to have extended to 1272; and then again, after a severe fire, to have been renewed in the fifteenth century. Now, there can be no doubt whatever that a total change of the aisle plans took place after the main skeleton of Amiens was up, because the outline of the buttresses, clearly meant to be external, can still be seen *within* the chapels—this plan adding, in fact, another aisle to the whole building, and pushing outwards the whole of the lower walls. These latter, therefore, with the whole of the lower windows, aisle, groining, &c., must have been added after the general skeleton of the cathedral was finished. I think, too, that any one carefully examining the details will say that the work externally, above the canopies of the great portals, is later, to a marked extent, than the figures below. Also, that the whole of the capitals to the traceried windows throughout are very much later than the general skeleton of the building; so are the parapets. Much, too, inside is clearly of a later date, so that, until the history of this great church is much more closely written from the stones themselves, than has, I think, been done, we must scarcely take it as a good foundation for a theory of date comparisons. We may, however, do something more by comparing it with other French works. I do so with Tours and Chartres particularly, and found the piers, capitals, abaci, groining, and many other parts, to be almost identical with one or other of these two cathedrals.

Now, the date of Chartres and of Tours is about the same, viz., 1250, and I do not think that we should put the upper part of Amiens at all earlier—the tracery of the windows, the parapets, and the west front decidedly later. This middle of the thirteenth century, then, affords us a most excellent standing point of comparison between Amiens, Tours, and Chartres of that date, Westminster and other English examples of the same time, Paris a few years earlier, and Laon of a few years earlier still. The result is curious, for if you take the mouldings and the general lightness of the style as evidence only, the earliest, Laon, would really seem more advanced than the other French examples. The capitals are freer at the

later date, but scarcely so finely modelled, I think, and most decidedly, the ornamental work of Laon, in the exterior, exceeds by far the rest. The early French work, in fact, in general, shows such broad surfaces and is so little cut with mouldings, that I am constantly reminded of Mr. Burges's remark, that we must choose between colour and mouldings, and cannot have both—the French preferring the colour. It is not, however, very easy to find genuine examples for the study of colouring in the interior of the old French churches. There are, indeed, very many and large traces of it in many places. I may mention *St. Hilaire, at Poitiers*, and the cathedral of Tours in particular. But, it requires very great care in discriminating as to what was done at the time, or nearly so, of the building, and what was added afterwards in Renaissance times (often upon the first), when decoration was used in France most lavishly. Then all was whitewashed over, and it is sometimes no easy work to say, until we come to some decided ornament, to what date we must assign the painting.

To resume as to the comparison of dates, we may, I think, be quite safe in concluding that the Pointed style in France was developed at an earlier period there than with us, but that, in our mouldings, and our foliage, it advanced with us to a greater degree of delicacy, refinement, and beauty of details, than ever it did in France. I know of nothing in France that will equal in grace and delicate beauty the Early English foliage capitals, or the beauty of the spandrels and other ornaments that we see at Lincoln or Westminster, or the Chapter-houses of Salisbury and of York, for instance. The French are, no doubt, gloriously vigorous, as Mr. Scott's fine drawings here show. Their piers and mouldings, too, are bold enough, but they always seem to me to have scarcely the richness that one would expect to find in them. I mean, of course, up to and including the thirteenth century, for there was no lack of richness after—it then ran quite to riot in its details. I should not care to trouble you much with this, even were there time; for, beautiful as much of the detail is, and picturesque as much of its effects, there seems throughout to be so much of it of the artificial, that its study is soon abandoned. Much of the very late work, quite of the Renaissance, is very picturesque in outline, and the skylines of the roof afford, very often quite wonderful studies. I give a few examples, enlarged from my sketches.

Before quite concluding, I should like to make a few general remarks on the French works:—1st, with respect to the general outline, there is no one, I suppose, who does not know the wonderfully elegant flying buttresses of Chartres, for instance, which tell so well in a section. Beautiful they are in drawing, and fine as constructive works. But the real effect, more especially at the apsidal ends, is by no means so good. In many cases (I



noticed it particularly at Chartres itself, and at Le Mans), the buttresses are so close together, and reach so nearly to the parapets or eaves, as quite to exclude the windows and the wall-lines from most points of view. There is at Le Mans a good opportunity of comparing the effects of these heavily buttressed apsidal ends with the simpler form of an earlier date; for the lady-chapel there is shown projecting its simple apsidal outline in direct contrast with the flying buttressed end of the church; and, certainly, I could not hesitate to say that the earlier simple form was the most pleasing. Then the excessive height of the French cathedral seems to require such depth in the buttresses as, in many cases, to obscure the side walls, as I have above described they do the apse.

Then, again, the triforium is treated, generally, in a very different way to ours. We have, as a rule, in our early work, a deep practicable gallery, lighted from the back, low in height compared with the aisles and the clerestory, and giving thus a scale to the whole of great value. The darkness, too, offers a fine contrast to the lightness of the clerestory over.

In France, as a rule, the triforium is a mere gallery in the thickness of the walls, and is glazed throughout. Great lightness is, of course, the result, but one misses much the deep shadow of our own cathedrals. This great lightness, too, has another defect, viz., that the great solid piers of the nave and choir seem too heavy for their work. This is particularly the case, I noticed, at Bourges, and the effect is increased by the want of massiveness as well as richness, in the effect of the great aisle arch mouldings. On the other side, however, the French have many advantages over our plans. No one can, I think, contrast our square-ended churches, as compared with the French apse and chevet, without feeling the superiority of the French plan.

In a few instances, as at Strasbourg and St. Hilaire, Poitiers, the Italian arrangement of the apsidal end, raised above the Saints' Confessional, is to be found. But, in general, the French plan is strictly a congregational one, the aisle being continued round the apse as a regular path. Then, externally, we have in French works, the great crowning cornices—a feature of very great importance, and that gives a remarkably bold finish to the walls. This is found, too, in the domestic work as well as ecclesiastical, and in work of all dates. It deserves attentive study, both for detail and for general effect; and seems to supply the only want (and to my mind a very great want) which we find in the great Gothic palaces of Venice, viz., that of a great crowning cornice. Finally, we have the domical vaulting—a beautiful variety of groining in itself for one compartment seen separately, but very difficult to manage well when seen in a long succession of bays.

(To be continued.)

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### ZOROASTER.

I am anxious to ascertain the best modern edition of Zoroaster as I am informed there is much to be found in his writing which bears on Masonic Templary?— $\Delta$ .—[The Magi, Templars, and Rosicrucians, one and the same body holding the identical philosophy of the first school of Zoroaster, but each clothing it in the language of his age and country, are very prominently brought forward in J. P. Corry's *Oracles of Zoroaster*, 12mo., 1835. Baptista Porta; Cornelius Agrippa; Robert Fludd; *cum multis aliis*, all were disciples of the great Persian mystic. We know what you require and therefore give a hint, begging that you will apply our scriptural conclusion literally. The school looked upon fire as the cause of motion, generation, and primary source of forms, besides being the alpha and omega. Air—not the common element as we speak of it but pure ether—is the cement and universal bond of nature. This is the "universal world, spirit," of Baptista Porta. Water—in its purest form—such as we are told of in Genesis, "the waters above the firmament," is to be looked upon as moisture, a symbol of life. Earth—animal, vegetable, or mineral—is the common mother in which all the other elements produce their influences and from whose fruitfulness all things spring under the threefold operation of fire, air, and water. A certain Egyptian statue bore for its inscription,—*"I am all which is; which has been; which shall be. No mortal hath withdrawn my veil and the result which I have brought forth is the sun."* The Cabiric and Druidic priesthoods are said to have certain bonds of connection. The serpent was believed, in both, to be generated by the sun, and, as such, was an emblem of the initiates, in both these mysteries, they being said to be the sons of the sun or of light. It was therefore a symbol of wisdom, and a title of the priesthood. So in our Christian dispensation we have the image continued in the words, "Be ye, therefore, wise as serpents, and harmless as doves."]

### NAME THE POET.

I attended a lodge consecration some time ago and the following "worsification" of the 133rd Psalm was sung. Can you say who is the poet that has given birth to such a wonderful travesty of the sacred Scripture?—RAF.

Behold! how pleasant and how good  
For Brethren, such as we,  
Of the "Accepted" Brotherhood,  
To dwell in unity.

'Tis like the oil on Aaron's head,  
Which to his feet distils;  
Like Hermon's dew, so richly shed  
On Zion's sacred hills.

For there the Lord of Light and Love,  
A blessing sent with power;  
Oh! may we all that blessing prove,  
E'en life, for evermore.

On Friendship's altar rising here,  
Our hands now plighted be,  
To live in love, with hearts sincere.  
In peace and unity.

—[We don't know. Perhaps some one will kindly inform us.]

## DE BOON DIE, SEDERT HONDERD JAREN.

Wanted the words of a Dutch Masonic song beginning "De boon die, sedert honderd jaren."—A TRAVELLING BROTHER.—[They are as follows, in Dutch, what they mean we are at a loss to know. If our correspondent will send us a translation, as a *quid pro quo*, we shall not regret our trouble in hunting them out for him.

De boom die, sedert honderd jaren  
Zijn wort'len schoot in Neêrlandsch grond,  
Spreidt door zijn takken, rijk aan blaaren,  
Ten zegenrijke schaduw roud.  
Het licht dat van den hemel daalde  
En schoon en onbeneveld straalde,  
Drong koestrend schors en veez'len in.  
In weêrwil van de rijkste vruchten dragen  
Bleef hij de ruwste vlagen  
Van broedertrouw en Menschenmin.

De dauw der Wijsheid die hem voedde,  
Versterkt hem en voorkomt zijn val,  
Hij wast in d'onverstoorb're hoede  
Van d'Opperbouwhcer van't Heelal.  
Stout blijft hij nog de kruin verheffen,  
Geen bliksemstraal die hem kan treffen,  
Geen noordstorm die hem deeren kon.  
Het blozend ooft, zoo rijk aan zegen,  
Lacht, tusschen't loof, de menschheid tegen,  
Gekoesterd door d'Oranje-zoon.

Die kweekte veertig jaren leven,  
En heeft, tot heil van iedren stand,  
De nev'len van den nacht verdreven  
In't vrijheidlievend Nederland.  
Die koesterde in de milde voren,  
Bij't trotsch plantsoen, ook't voedend koren,  
Tot dat het barstende airen schoot.  
Geen wolfloers kan luister dooven,  
Wij zaamlen broederlijk de schoven,  
Die d'akker van de liefde ons bood.

Is dit het beeld der Heilge Orde?  
Het beeld van Hem die haar versiert?  
Dat dan haar invloed sterker worde,  
Haar magt heel d'aard ten zegen wierd.  
De vaste band, dien zij kan vlechten,  
Blijve allen op het naauwste hechten,  
Ten spijt van't Rijk der duisternis,  
Dan zal jis lot en jaren tarten,  
En stort'een geest in aller harten,  
Die d'adem van het leven is.

Thank heaven! Never ask us for another Dutch copy as long as you live. One such job is enough to last a lifetime.]

## THE FREEMASONS' QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Where are the early numbers of "The Freemasons' Quarterly Review" to be obtained?—STUDENS.—[Unless Bro. Spencer can supply them you will find great difficulty in procuring them.]

## THE MARK DEGREE.

Where is a history of the Mark degree to be found?—TIMEKEEPER.

## GARIBALDI MEMORANDA.

It may, perhaps, be useful to record in these columns two extracts from the *Daily Telegraph*, of Tuesday, April 19th, relating to the M. P. Sov. G. Com. 33<sup>d</sup>, General Garibaldi. In describing the reception at the Crystal Palace the reporter says:—"Then came bodies having foreign relations; and the first of these,

the Memphis Lodge of Freemasons, Grand Orient Lodge, thought it necessary, against the universal feeling, to read their lengthy address, although an understanding had been arrived at to the effect that all the addresses should be taken as read. We may observe that the body of Freemasons in question, not owning the authority of any Grand Lodge in this country, had no such standing as could warrant their pretence to be representatives of the Craft." And in the chronicle of his movements, at Stafford House, is stated that, "on Monday morning a deputation from the Polish National Lodge waited on General Garibaldi, and presented him with a beautiful jewel, in the shape of an Eagle and Crown, as a mark of fraternal feeling. They also invited him to a banquet, and to become a member of the lodge. Garibaldi replied in the warmest terms, accepting the jewel and the membership, but declining the banquet. He introduced his friend Dr. Basilio to the deputation as one whom he wished to become acquainted with the Polish and other Masonic lodges in this country, being specially deputed for that purpose by the Grand Lodge of Palermo."

## THE ROUND TOWERS OF IRELAND.

What have the round towers, so frequently found in Ireland, to do with Masonry?—STUDENS.—[Read Bro. O'Brien's work and Taylor's Platonism and you will immediately see for yourself. The mystical hymns of Orpheus will greatly assist you.]

## SECRET SOCIETIES IN ITALY.

During the last war in Italy the action, of the secret societies were very frequently alluded to. Where can I obtain any account of them? I read Italian.—A P.M. OF TWO LODGES.—[Zaccone is in French, but he gives the secret societies both political and religious, comprising the Inquisition, Jesuits, Franc Juges, Templars, Freemasons, and Carbonari. In Italian Bro. Oswald Perini has published just what you seem to enquire for, under the title *Storia delle Società Segrete*.]

## BETH-SHEMISH.

[It is no part of our plan to give the derivation of words. In most cases they are conjectural, and where they are well authenticated, as in the case of Beth-shemish, certain reasons preclude our discussing them, especially so in print. We do not offer an opinion as to your being correct, or incorrect, in your definition because we are not sure that you are entitled to ask it. Prove that you have taken the degree and we will then assist you in your praiseworthy plan as far as we can consistently do so.]

## THE ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.

Wanted the date of the foundation of the Royal Order of Scotland?—FFESHIRE.—[Under Robert Bruce, immediately after the battle of Bannockburn, which took place on St. John the Baptist's Day, A.D. 1314.]

## MASONIC BOOTS.

A respectable brother who keeps a large warehouse has a card painted, near his doorway, "Masonic boots, one guinea per pair." What are Masonic boots?—BOOTY.—[Leather or other coverings for the feet of Freemasons, not being clogs, sandals, or shoes.]

## A SCRIPTURE REFERENCE.

[We cannot discuss the question. Your answer will be found in Galatians, ii. 9.]

R.S.S.G.I.E.S.I.P.A.T.S.R.E.A.M. 2995.

What degree to the above letters and figures denote, and what do they mean?—M. M.—[The 13°. By your signature, as we take it, you must wait for a solution.]

## MASONIC UNITY.

Has there ever been a meeting, in England, amongst the leaders of the various rites in furtherance of Masonic Unity?—ENQUIRER.—[No; and if there had been such an attempt made the majority are far too confident in their own views to imagine such a thing as the Catholicity of Freemasonry, because each section styles its own members universal instead of exclusive.]

## JEWEL OF HIGH PRIESTHOOD.

What is the jewel worn by those who have attained the Order of High Priesthood?—MELCHIZEDEK.—[They are not all alike. The most usual consists of a plate of gold in the form of a triple triangle with a breast plate placed over the points of union in the centre. In front the face of each triangle bears the word יחידות. On the other side the upper triangle contains . . . . | . . . . | the two lower triangles having the Hebrew letters פ and ק engraved on them. Each side of the triangle should be one inch in length and may be chased, or ornamented, at the fancy of the wearer. The breast-plate may be either an engraved representation or set with the proper coloured twelve stones.]

## LISTS OF LODGES.

I saw in the *Western Daily Mercury* a report of the Cornwall Easter Sessions just held in Bodmin, in which it was stated, "The Clerk of the Peace then laid on the table the usual return of the List of Members belonging to the various Freemasons' lodges in Cornwall." Is this usual?—JUNIOR WARDEN.—[It is not usual, because but few lodges now obey the law by returning their members to the Clerk of the Peace, but all ought to do so.—ED.]

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## MASONRY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Your columns constantly contain records of the affairs and proceedings of private lodges, in this country and in distant places, under the control of the Grand Lodge of England; but it is not often that you have an opportunity of publishing notices of the general position of Masonry abroad, from the pens of trustworthy and observant brethren, fully imbued with the principles and beauties of the Order, who, while they find much to admire, have the candour to condemn with impartiality when necessary. In my reports from this locality, which you have kindly inserted in your columns, I have frequently had occasion to speak highly of Bro. the

Rev. F. De la Mare, late Prov. G. Chap. of Jersey, and Chaplain to St. Aubin's Lodge. I have mentioned the pain with which we parted from him on his departure for the Mauritius, where he had been offered a clerical appointment. It will, doubtless, be gratifying to you, as it is to me, to learn that in consequence of these notices, from time to time made known to our distant brethren by the *MAGAZINE*, which they take in and read with much interest, our late Chaplain has unexpectedly met with a most hospitable reception, simply because they had become acquainted with his merits previous to personal intercourse, and, as true Masons, know how to appreciate them. This is highly creditable to them, and we, in Jersey, may regard it as a compliment to ourselves, as well as to our esteemed friend and rev. brother.

Such of your subscribers as are interested in the general proceedings of the Craft, and all of us ought to be so, will perhaps read with pleasure a few extracts from the letter I have just received from the Rev. De la Mare, written about a month after his arrival at his destination, *i.e.*, March 4th:—

"How shall I ever repay you for the many acts of brotherly kindness for which I feel indebted to you? Could you believe that it is entirely through you that I have met with so many friends here, and have been so cordially greeted by them? I confess that I was astonished to receive, a few days after my arrival, official letters of welcome from the three English lodges in the island, and could not make out how it was till I learnt from Bro. Ambrose, the W.M. of the Harmony, that they had seen my name mentioned with honour in the *FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE*. So you see how far your kindness has travelled. I only wish you were here, for I feel that I have lost my stay and pillar, nay, my right hand. You are the very gentleman wanted to guide and direct us all—to steer, as it were, our noble Masonic ship. Fancy that we have not a man capable of being appointed Principal of the chapter we are about to form. I am so sorry I did not take the Royal Arch degree. Oh, do tell my brethren to lose no time, but to seek to make rapid strides in our noble art; they will never regret it.

"All the lodges here are working in the greatest harmony and good understanding. They are presided over by the leading men of the place, and are consequently well conducted, never sitting after lodge later than ten p.m. The generality of the members are influential men, and of very good report. The funds are in a flourishing state. I shall meet the brethren for the first time on Thursday next. All the officers and members are to be present. I expect a large gathering. . . . And now, dear brother, would I could be with you when you open your temple, and in the more humble but equally happy rooms at St. Aubin's. I should be contented even in your little study."

While stating many things of a private and personal nature, our rev. brother constantly reverts to the Craft, as if that and its associations were uppermost in his heart. Having suffered depression of spirits from a long detention in quarantine, he des-

cribes the delight of escaping from it, and refers to the hospitality subsequently shown to him and his children by gentlemen high in position, both socially and Masonically. He details with grief "painful examples" which came under his observation during the voyage "of the want of moral rectitude, even amongst those who could, in virtue of their connection with us, call me brother." After having given the particulars in reference to these departures from Masonic principles and practices, which "brought our respectable institution into disrepute," he thus addresses the members of the lodge over which I have the honour to preside, and his words may with advantage be read and considered by all who belong to the Order:—"Oh, my brethren of St. Aubin's Lodge, permit me, in the language of affectionate earnestness to beseech you, whether at home or abroad, to conduct yourselves according to the principles so strongly and so frequently brought before you from the east end of the lodge. Our institutions never suffer so much as when they are wounded by their own friends."

Again private matters intervene, and he then resumes the subject of Freemasonry as follows:—

"I am happy to be able to inform you that I have met with the most cordial reception from the W.M.'s and members of the three English lodges in this island, the Military, the British, and the Harmony. I have had official letters of welcome and offers to become honorary member and chaplain from them all. I shall probably visit them all, without attaching myself to any but the Harmony. I like the title. I shall tell you more of their working when I am better acquainted with them."

Our rev. brother then reverts to another distressing occurrence, calculated to bring discredit on the Craft, on the part of one of its members, which "affects us most injuriously in the eyes of men," . . . "but you know there are black sheep everywhere;" and thus concludes:—

"And now, dear brother, I must close, promising to write to you every second month. I hope you will do the same. Pray assure the brethren of my undiminished affection. Often in spirit am I with you. I bear them all in my heart; and my most earnest prayer is that I may be spared to meet them once more; above all, I do hope that we shall so live as to be found worthy at the last of being admitted to the Grand Lodge above. God grant it."

Should this, as I suppose it will, if you favour me by insertion, meet the eyes of the brethren in the Mauritius, I beg them to receive from myself and the members of St. Aubin's Lodge, a warm expression of fraternal feeling for their kindness to one whom we so highly value, and an assurance that they will find in the Jersey Freemason who has gone among them, a brother who must become dear to their hearts, by a happy combination of good qualities—one who will be most valuable to them, not only in his sacred profession, but in the promotion as a Mason of right sentiments and high principles among the Craft, by the moral influence which his manner and conduct cannot fail to enable him to acquire there, as he has done here.

Yours fraternally,  
H. H.

Jersey, April 19th, 1864.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEM.

The Pleiades Chapter, Totnes, was consecrated on Thursday, a report of which we hope to give in our next.

### THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

A Quarterly General Court of the Governors and subscribers to this Institution was held on Monday afternoon at the Freemasons' Tavern, Bro. Udall in the chair.

On the motion of Bro. J. RANKIN STEBBING, seconded by Bro. CREATON, resolutions were adopted, providing that any Life Governor of the Institution making donations to the Building Fund be entitled to additional privileges, viz.:—A present Life Governor having paid 10 guineas, and being entitled to two votes, might pay 5 guineas more and have four votes. One who had paid 20 guineas, and had four votes, might pay 10 guineas, and have eight votes; and one who had paid 30 guineas and had six votes, might pay 15 guineas and have twelve votes, the privilege to continue during the present year.

On the motion of Bro. BENJAMIN HEAD, V.P., seconded by Bro. CREATON, it was resolved "That Joseph Freeman, Esq., be placed on the list of Life Governors, with two votes at all elections of children, he having generously presented the Institution with stock considerably exceeding in value the cost of that qualification."

The ballot for seven boys out of thirty-one approved candidates, was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

#### SUCCESSFUL.

Robinson, John H.....	939	Isborn, Ernest C.....	565
Mortimer, Edgar M.....	729	Lewis, John .....	405
Bick, Henry .....	625	Pratt, Harry Tradelle...	380
Packinson, Wm. Hofe ...	617		

#### UNSUCCESSFUL.

Rees, Rowland F.....	331	Thompson, B. H.....	96
Denton, Henry J.....	326	Crabtree, B. Townsend...	72
Heal, Joseph .....	319	Dawson, J. C.....	71
Hew, G. A. F.....	280	Wilson, R. C.....	57
Floyd, H. W.....	273	Harrison, F. M.....	41
Recknall, G. S.....	239	Johnson, Henry.....	30
Bakeley, Alfred.....	236	Pearson, L. S.....	29
Wood, W. Dunbar.....	224	Collingwood, S.....	20
Hill, J. Staniforth .....	222	Hicknott, H.....	17
Dawson, Wm.....	218	Jackson, H. J.....	11
Packer, W. J.....	214	Martin, J. R.....	2
West, W. Bowditch .....	177	Bentley, E. T.....	2

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

### GARIBALDI.

The Salisbury Lodge (No. 435), under Charter from the Grand Lodge of England, was honoured on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., with the presence of Dr. Giuseppe Basile, S.G.W. of the Grand Lodge of Italy, and the intimate friend and medical adviser of General Garibaldi.

He expressed himself highly pleased with the working of the lodge, and also with the kind and generous reception the brethren had given him.

He was unanimously elected an honorary member, and in returning thanks, said that the honour would be further enhanced if he could communicate to his friend and patron General Garibaldi, that he also was elected an honorary member of this lodge. The general was the Grand Master F.M. of Italy,

and had the noble cause of Freemasonry at heart, and highly esteemed his English brethren.

General Garibaldi was then unanimously, and with acclamation, elected an honorary member of the lodge.

### METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL ALBERT LODGE (No. 907).—The installation meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday the 18th inst. The lodge was opened by Bro. Smith, P.M., assisted by the Wardens and other officers, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Charles P. Farnfield, on his return from India, was then raised to the sublime degree of M.M., and Bro. H. Ravaisson passed as a F.C., the ceremonies being ably performed by Bro. Smith. The W.M. elect, Bro. Downs, S.W., was presented to receive the benefit of installation by Bro. T. R. Lewis, P.M., and after the usual preliminaries a board of installed masters was formed and Bro. Downs was regularly inducted into the chair of K.S. by Bro. Smith, the addresses being most admirably delivered by Bro. Lewis. On the brethren being re-admitted, Bro. Downs then appointed and invested his officers as follows:—Bros. C. J. Jefferys, I.P.M.; J. A. Farnfield, S.W.; T. Peters, J.W.; W. H. Farnfield, S.D.; J. Abbott, J.D.; C. Chard, I.G.; and H. J. Lewis, Dir. of Cirs.; Bros. J. Smith, P.M., and R. W. Little were respectively re-invested as Treasurer and Secretary. Bro. Downs then very efficiently initiated Mr. John C. Cheetham into the Order, and passed Bro. S. Neate to the second degree. The lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. proposed the health of the initiates, to which Bro. Cheetham responded in appropriate terms. Bro. Jefferys, P.M., then called upon the brethren to drink the health of their W.M., remarking that Bro. Downs had shown them by his proficiency in the lodge that he was resolved to become an efficient Master. In returning thanks the W.M. stated that he hoped to do still better than he had done that evening; he had been preceded by two very excellent Masters, and would endeavour to copy their example. Bro. Lewis, P.M., then rose and said that a very pleasing duty had been committed to his hands, he had been deputed by the lodge to place on the breast of Bro. Jefferys, the retiring Master, a Past Master's Jewel, as a token of the great appreciation of his urbanity and Masonic good feeling, as well as of the regard which every member of the lodge experienced for Bro. Jefferys. He (Bro. Lewis) need not encroach too much on their time to dwell on such a theme, but would simply wish P.M. Jefferys long life and prosperity, in which desire he was sure every brother would join. Bro. Jefferys briefly thanked the brethren for the honour conferred upon him, which he did not feel that he deserved—(no, no)—however his time had not permitted him to become so proficient in the ceremonies as he had wished to be. Bro. Cubitt, W.M. 157, responded for the visitors. Bro. J. A. Farnfield, S.W., and the other officers *seriatim* on their healths being proposed. The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by some capital singing by Bros. T. R. Lewis, P.M., T. Peters, J.W., H. J. Lewis and other brethren. Visitors:—T. Cubitt, W.M. 157, H. Norman 91, C. Meacock 11, C. L. S. Croxford 73, and C. Page 975.

STRAWBERRY HILL LODGE (No. 946).—This young, vigorous, and prosperous lodge, celebrated its first year of existence at a regular meeting held at the Grotto Tavern, Twickenham, on Wednesday, April 13th. The members present were Bros. John Gurton, P.G. Steward, W.M.; Stedwell, S.W.; Collard, J.W.; John Archer, S.D.; Faithful, J.D.; Hopwood, as I.G.; W. Watson, P.M.; and W. Platt, sen., Sec., as well as Bros. Brown, Box, Bendy, Foresight, Rapkin, Escott, Paxon, Jacklin, Court, and others. The visitors were Bros. G. S. States, G. Steward 23, W.M. 173; W. Watkins, P.M. 23; Carter, P.M. 141; Cobham, P.M. 382; Sedgwick, W.M. 180; Matthew Cooke, Sec. 23; H. A. Stacey, P.M. 180; A. White, late of 902; Page, 975; Honthor, 144; Cottrell, P.M. Lily Lodge and Castle Lodge; and several others whose names were not signed until late. The business consisted in receiving the audit committee's report, by which it appeared the lodge was in an excellent financial position. Bro. John Gurton then initiated Messrs. William Sneed and John James Boddy, and it is needless to add one word here as to the ability with which this was done. Bro. Stedwell, the S.W., was then presented and in-

stalled second W.M. of the Strawberry Hill Lodge, by Bro. John Gurton, who discharged the duties of an Installing Master, before a board of thirteen P.M.'s, eliciting warm approval from all for his admirable work. The new W.M. was pleased to appoint and invest his officers as follows:—Bros. John Gurton, I.P.M.; Collard, S.W.; John Archer, J.W.; John Gurton, Treas.; William Platt, sen., Sec.; Faithful, S.D.; William Platt, jun., J.D.; and Paxon, I.G. Bro. Archer, J.W., in a speech in which good sense and earnestness were very happily combined, alluded to the services of their first W.M., Bro. John Gurton, and, in showing how the lodge had been founded, gave him the greatest share in its establishment. But not only did Bro. Gurton help the lodge to its proper work, he went beyond. He qualified himself as a Vice-President of the Boys' School, and in the first year of the lodge, its first W.M. served that stewardship from which the lodge derived great credit. To such a noble-minded, generous, and open-hearted brother they could do no less than vote him a P.M.'s jewel, and he hoped they would select the very happy design Bro. Platt, their Secretary, had produced, for it told its own tale, and however little Bro. Gurton needed or desired such a gift, yet he, Bro. Archer, thought they could do no less than present him with such a memento of their respect and esteem for him as a brother Mason and a courteous and able W.M. The motion was warmly seconded by the W.M., Bro. Stedwell, and carried by acclamation. The new W.M. then very ably initiated Mr. Herbert, in a manner which evinced the first W.M. was followed by no mean student of the science. After the routine business was completed, the lodge was closed and the brethren proceeded to a banquet, served in a style and with a profusion that did Bro. Bendy the greatest credit. The cloth having been cleared and the strawberries, a standing dish at this lodge, furnished from Bro. Gurton's grounds, and the rest of the dessert placed upon the table, the W.M. proceeded to give the toasts of "The Queen;" "The M.W.G.M.;" "The D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers," coupled with one who they had then present, Bro. G. S. States.—Bro. STATES, as the humble representative of the distinguished noblemen, the Earl de Grey and Ripon and the rest of the Grand Officers, was happy to say that in every lodge he visited the toast was warmly received, but nowhere was it more cordially welcomed than in the Strawberry Hill Lodge. It had been his good fortune to be present twelve months ago at the consecration, since which he had met the Prov. G.M. of Jersey in his own lodge in that island, and Bro. Hammond had assured him he looked back with pleasure to having been present at the Strawberry Hill consecration. (Hear, hear). That day twelve months they were, like the strawberries on that and the present occasions, but seedlings, but they had spread their fibres and were now to be ranked as plants. Long might the plant bear fruit and gain strength by cultivation, and might the lodge plant, and the plant which was born on the day the lodge seed was set continue to flourish side by side, so that the lodge might ever have its strawberries, both in fruit and in brethren of the name of Gurton.—Bro. JOHN GURTON, P.M., said it was his province, for the first time, in that lodge, to propose the health of its W.M. He was delighted to do so, because he felt, under their new W.M., they must be prosperous and effective as Masons. They had, most of them, that day seen the ability of the W.M., and he felt sure that Bro. Stedwell's year of office would be one beneficial to the lodge, and that he would carry out its best interests with profit to them and credit to himself.—Bro. STEDWELL, W.M., said he had been very highly spoken of by his P.M., for which he was thankful and also for the hearty way in which his health had been received. It was his intention to do his best for the lodge. His heart and soul was in Freemasonry, and he should use his best efforts to further the Craft in general and the Strawberry Hill Lodge in particular. He was proud to see so many visiting brethren and hoped it would always be the same during his mastership. The W.M. said two of the initiates he did not know personally, but he felt bound to second them. The one he did know he was glad to see there, and if he only showed the same tact and skill in Freemasonry that he did in other affairs he would be a successful brother, and bear a very favourable reputation in the Craft.—Bro. SNEED returned thanks on behalf of the initiates, and said they each felt, already, that they wished success to the Strawberry Hill Lodge.—The W. MASTER, in proposing the next toast—"The Visitors"—said he had a numerous body on his right. Fortunately they were all pretty well-known or he should want an afternoon to describe them. He hoped to see them all again

and again, as it was a pleasure to receive such brethren. He coupled the toast with the name of Bro. Sedgwick, W.M. of the St. James's Union Lodge (No. 180).—Bro. SEDGWICK was deputed to express the thanks of the visitors for the very flattering manner their names had been received. For his own part he had heard much of the goodness of Bro. Gurton's working, but was somewhat surprised at the excellence of its reality. The W.M. too was no mean proficient in his duties, and every officer seemed to emulate him. With such talents the lodge must prosper. The visitors also, through him as their mouth-piece, could not refrain expressing their thanks for the very warm and exceedingly elegant hospitality of the lodge, and he would say, in conclusion, that it was so grateful to all of them that the W.M.'s kind and pressing invitation really was not needed as they each intended to visit again if they could.—Bro. W. WATKINS, P.M. 23, said it would be nothing wonderful if they did not see him again. Living, now, in their immediate neighbourhood although, he might not, perhaps, join the lodge, he promised to visit it on many occasions.—The W. MASTER could not adequately explain all he desired in reference to the next toast. He felt he could not say all he knew about the brother to which he alluded, but all he did know of him was—everything that was good—everything that a friend should be, a Freemason was, and a man wished to be. (Hear, hear). By his perseverance nothing had been wanting for the good of the lodge, and he had brought it as near perfection as could be done in one year only. He regretted that he held in his hand the design only of a P.M.'s jewel, and that he could not decorate Bro. Gurton with it that night, but he hoped to do so ere long, and they could but show their sympathy with their worthy first P.M. by drinking his health at present, which he felt sure they would do heartily and lovingly.—Bro. JOHN GURTON, P.M., said, for the first time, it was his duty to thank them in the character of a P.M. of the lodge. The W.M. had considerably overrated his endeavours, but what he had been able to accomplish was done with the motive that it should be for the good of the Craft and that lodge. If he had carried out his year of office satisfactorily it was a pleasure to him to think he had been able to do so. With respect to the jewel alluded to, he should receive it with gratitude, for although he had had several, yet that of the Strawberry Hill Lodge would be esteemed second to none by himself, and he hoped, cherished as warmly in his family as an heirloom. (Hear, hear). He was warmly attached to their lodge, for he looked upon it as a twin child of his own—(hear, hear)—and would do all in his power to increase its success. He felt he owed a debt of gratitude to the officers of the lodge who had rendered him such hearty co-operation, and then and there he tendered them his best thanks for their uniform kind assistance. To the members and to the lodge he would drink, wishing them individually health and happiness, and to the lodge prosperity.—The W. MASTER then proposed "The Health of the Officers of the Lodge," not omitting Bro. W. Platt, sen., their excellent Secretary.—Bro. COLLARD, S.W., in a very few words, returned thanks, and so ended the first anniversary of the foundation of the Strawberry Hill Lodge, which bids fair to be "all red" both in name and success.

## PROVINCIAL.

### DEVONSHIRE.

MORICE TOWN, DEVONPORT.—Lodge St. Aubyn (No. 954).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th inst., when one brother was raised to the third degree, and two were passed to the second. Prior to the lodge closing, the W.M. called the attention of the brethren to the fact that their next meeting was one fraught with much interest, as they would be called upon to nominate a successor to him, as well as a Treasurer and Tyler. Notice was also given that permission would be asked to have a Royal Arch chapter attached to the lodge at the next meeting. Three candidates were proposed for initiation, and the lodge was finally closed at a quarter past nine.

### ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—United Lodge (No. 697).—The annual meeting of the brethren of this Military Lodge, for the purpose of installing the W.M. for the ensuing year, was held on Friday, the 8th inst., at the George Hotel; and great additional in-

terest was given to the occasion by the presence of the founder of the lodge, Bro. Colonel Maydwell, who had arrived in England a few days previously, after five years' service in the Island of Ceylon. There was a large muster of the brethren, and the lodge having been opened in due form, the W.M., Bro. Major Burney, of Walmer Barracks (who occupied the chair until the installation of his successor), said he considered it his duty in the first instance to call upon the brethren to pay a mark of respect and welcome to the founder of the lodge by greeting him after the manner of Masons. This having been done, Bro. Maydwell acknowledged the compliment, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to return to his native country, and to be present once more at a lodge to which he was so strongly attached.

The ordinary business of the lodge was then proceeded with, the W.M. elect, Bro. Colonel Freeman, R.E., being duly installed by Bro. Peter Matthews, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers. for Essex; after which the officers of the lodge were appointed and invested by the W.M., as follows:—

Bros. Captain Boyce, 34th Regiment, S.W.; Lieutenant Skey, 38th Regiment, J.W.; Anderson, Quarter Master, 10th Depot, Battalion, Treas.; F. Early, Pay-Office, 10th Depot Battalion, Sec.; Paul, Colour-Sergeant, 38th Regiment, S.D.; Moore, J.D.; Doorley, Colour-Sergeant, 5th Fusiliers, I.G.; Witten, Tyler.

### THE BANQUET.

At six o'clock upwards of thirty brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Bro. Guiver, of the George Hotel. The W.M., Bro. Colonel Freeling, presided, supported by Bros. R. J. Bagshaw, Prov. G.M.; Colonel Maydwell, P.M.; Major Burney, P.M.; and Peter Matthews, P.M., P. Prov. J.G.W. There were also present Bros. the Rev. W. Westall, John Mann, Prov. G. Secretary for Essex; R. S. Nunn, Capt. Irby, 92nd Regiment; Capt. Boyce, 34th Regiment; Lieut. Carter, 90th Regiment; Lieut. Skey, 38th Regiment; Quarter master Anderson, 10th Depot Battalion; W. V. White, Purveyor; and T. Quilter, Mess master, all of No. 697; A. T. Jones, 110, Rochford; T. Hall, P.M. Nos. 59 and 697; J. Pattison, P. Prov. G. Treas.; J. Coppin, P.M.; W. Williams, P.M.; N. Gluckstein, S.W.; T. Ralling, W. Winterbon, H. T. Waterworth, R. Evans, and J. Hope, No. 59; W. Bishop, W.M.; J. Bromley and P. York, Brightlingsea; Early, Paul, Lloyd, Doorley, &c.

The toast of the Queen was followed by the National Anthem, led by Bro. Bromley.

The healths of Earl Zetland, Grand Master, and Earl de Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand Master of England, were next duly honoured.

The W.M. said the next toast came nearer home, and he was sure would meet a cordial reception—"The Health of the Provincial Grand Master for Essex, Bro. Bagshaw." (Drank with honours.)

The PROV. G. MASTER, in returning thanks, said he felt a peculiar pleasure in being present that evening, having always taken a deep and lively interest in all that concerned this lodge. He was present when it was constituted; and he was delighted to see once more amongst them the brother to whose exertions they were mainly indebted not only for its existence but for the high position the United Lodge held in Masonry. If there was thing more than another of which as Grand Master of the Province he felt proud it was this lodge. During a residence of some years in India he had seen the great advantage of Masonic lodges to military men in a foreign country. He therefore hailed the formation of a military lodge in his own province, and it had more than realised his most sanguine expectations in the number of officers who, having learnt here the principle of Masonry, had carried those principles to the most distant quarters of the globe, benefitting themselves and disseminating the system still more widely. With these feelings he could not but repeat how delighted he was again to meet the founder of this lodge; and, having felt the greatest regret that Bro. Maydwell's sudden departure for Ceylon some five years ago prevented the carrying out of his (the Grand Master's) intention of giving him the highest post at his disposal—that of Senior Grand Warden for Essex—(Hear, hear)—now that he had returned to England he should certainly apply for the sanction of the Grand Master to bestow upon him that distinction among Masons. (Applause.) He was also extremely pleased to meet Bro. Burney, the immediate P.M. of this lodge, whose removal to a distant station had entailed upon him great sacrifices in carrying out the duties of his mastership, which,



however, he had performed in a manner which entitled him to the highest esteem of the brethren. (Applause.) In conclusion, he could only express his hearty wish for the prosperity of the United Lodge and of every brother connected with it. (Applause.)

The next toast was "The D. Prov. G.M. and Officers of the Province," with the health of the G. Sec., Bro. Mann, who returned thanks.

Major BURNER said he esteemed it a great privilege to propose the next toast, for having the pleasure of being one of the original members of this lodge he could speak with full confidence of the merits of its founder. (Applause.) Probably few of the brethren present were aware of the labour and exertion involved in the formation of a lodge; and for his great exertions in forming this lodge, as well as his great ability in ruling it during the first two years of its existence, they owed a deep debt of gratitude to the beloved brother who had that day again come among them—(applause)—and it was a fortunate coincidence that, after an absence of five years, one of the first visits he was able to pay on his return was to the festival of the United Lodge. (Renewed applause.) He might remark also that he considered it a bright day in the annals of this lodge, which had witnessed the election of Bro. Colonel Freeling to the Master's chair—a guarantee that the lodge would again flourish as it did under its old Master, Colonel Maydwell. Nor was it in this lodge only that that worthy brother had exerted himself for the good of Masonry. Having for two years filled the mastership of this lodge, the brethren, on his leaving, presented him with a jewel, which it was a great regret to him not to be able to wear to-day in consequence of its having been packed up with his uniform; but he wore on his breast another jewel, presented to him on the eve of his departure from Ceylon, as a testimony of the manner in which he had carried out his Masonic duties in that Island. Having joined there a lodge under the Irish Constitution he became Master, and during twelve months he performed no less than fifty-two initiations, sixty raisings, and fifty-nine passings. (Much applause.) It was therefore quite true, as the Prov. G.M. had remarked, that from this lodge the principles of Masonry had been disseminated far and wide. (Hear, hear.) They all knew the ability and the urbanity with which Bro. Maydwell ruled this lodge, and although many old members were no longer resident in Colchester, it was gratifying to find that every one within reach had come down to welcome their old Master, together with many brethren from the elder Colchester Lodge and elsewhere. (Applause.) If there was any brother present who was not personally acquainted with Bro. Maydwell, or what he had done for Masonry, he might refer him to the minutes of this lodge for the number of brethren initiated under his rule. (Hear, hear.) Without detaining them by any further observations he was sure they would all join him in drinking the good health of Col. Maydwell, congratulating him upon his return to his native country, and wishing him long life, prosperity, and happiness. Drank with Masonic honours.

Colonel MAYDWELL said it was with no ordinary pride and satisfaction that he rose to return thanks for the extremely cordial and hearty welcome he had received that day; and to acknowledge not only the very kind remarks of the Provincial Grand Master, but the very friendly and fraternal manner in which he had been spoken of by Bro. Burner. He begged also to thank the Provincial Grand Master for the kind intention he had expressed with regard to him. As Major Burner had remarked it was a great regret to him that he was not able to wear to-night the jewel presented to him by the brethren of this lodge. Since he left England he had been a good deal in Masonry, but not for some years, because in Colombo he found no English lodge; and he was for a long time unwilling to leave the constitution with which he had been connected at home. The only lodge in the place was one held in the 50th Regiment, under the Irish Constitution: it was a very good lodge: when he went out the Lieutenant-Colonel was Master, and when he left the Sergeant-Major was Master and the Lieutenant-Colonel Secretary, which showed that Freemasonry in a regiment not only did good, but added to the good of that regiment. When the 50th Regiment was removed to Candy it was thought that Colombo would be without a lodge; but they left an offshoot, from which in 1861 a lodge was formed, which he was invited to join, but declined for the reason he had given, and also because he hoped to form an English lodge. In this, however, he did not succeed; and when in 1862 the Master's

time was up, it was represented to him that unless somebody of some position in the town joined the lodge it would go down altogether. In fact, it barely numbered twenty members upon the rolls, and there was often considerable difficulty in forming a lodge. Feeling, therefore, that the interests of Masonry were at stake—for whether the Constitution were English or Irish the system was the same, he consented to join the Sphinx Lodge, and in 1862 was elected Master, the term of office there being six months, at the end of which he had the honour of being elected for a second term. (Applause.) During his mastership he had the honour of performing the number of initiations, passings, and raisings which Bro. Burner had informed them of; the number of subscribing members was increased from 20 to 107—(applause)—and the lodge was in so flourishing a state that it was thought better to divide it; and two days before he left Colombo he had the honour, as Past Master, to install the Master of the new lodge. Another fact which showed the deep root Masonry had taken in Colombo, was the purchase of a house to be used as a Masonic hall, reading-room, and club, for the sum of £1,500, which was all raised in a fortnight, although an institution under purely Masonic rules, which nobody but a Freemason could belong to nor yet take a share in—(hear, hear)—and he had every hope that this Masonic hall at Colombo would do very much for the spread of the Masonic order in the East. (Applause.) The Provincial Grand Master had pointed out how Masonry abroad might be spread by a little help from a home, and his apology for giving these egotistical details was to show that if, as they had been good enough to testify, he had been of some little service to this lodge, he had also been permitted to render some little assistance to Freemasonry in the East. On leaving Colombo, as mentioned by Bro. Burner, he had the pleasure of being presented with a jewel as a parting token from the brethren of Colombo, and he should have been very glad if those brethren could have witnessed the enthusiastic and flattering manner in which he had been welcomed back to his old Lodge (No. 637.) (Applause.) For that welcome he once more returned them his sincere thanks, and he hoped, as long as he remained in England, to have an opportunity often of visiting this lodge. (Much applause.)

The PROVINCIAL G.M. proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master, Colonel Freeling, expressing his satisfaction at seeing that position occupied by men whose countenance and example could not but advance Masonry in the opinion of officers younger than themselves. (Hear, hear.) He (Bro. Bagshaw) had already adverted to the great value of Masonry in military circles. Although not a military man himself, he was initiated in a lodge in the Fortress of Chunar, chiefly military, but open like this to civilians as well, and the effect of Masonry in cementing society at that station was delightful. Further than that, he might say, as a Christian, that he believed in many parts of the world the seed of Christianity was often sown through the influence of Masonic lodges. (Hear, hear.) Many young officers had, for the first time, their minds directed to the Bible in a Masonic lodge; in fact, he had himself seen such good fruits from the system, that he had no hesitation in saying that he was a Mason at heart; and he believed there was no human instrumentality so calculated to advance the interests of mankind as the multiplication of well-regulated Masonic lodges. (Hear, hear.) Where, he would ask, in ordinary society, could they find the same cordiality, sentiment, and feeling which pervaded their present meeting; and if they were sensible of its benefits to themselves, let them do all they could to increase its numbers and thereby extend its influence. (Applause.) As far as his voice could reach he would urge all young men, and more especially young officers, to join a Masonic lodge, where they would fall into good hands, and in the result would benefit both themselves and mankind. (Hear, hear.) He had very great pleasure in proposing "The Health of Bro. Colonel Freeling," whose acquaintance he had that day made for the first time, but who, he was quite confident, would rule the lodge in a way to insure both its efficiency and prosperity. (Drank with honours.)

Colonel MAYDWELL might be permitted to remark upon the coincidence that he had been succeeded in the Master's chair at Colombo by Lieut.-Colonel Sim, Royal Engineers; and on his return to England he had had the happiness of witnessing the installation, as Master of his old lodge, of Lieut.-Colonel Freeling, Royal Engineers. (Hear, and applause.)

Colonel FREELING said he rose with great diffidence to acknowledge their kind reception of him on the occasion of his

being initiated Master of this lodge. The duties connected with such a post were, he knew, very onerous, and it was only after considerable solicitation that he consented to undertake it. He had considerable distrust of his own ability properly to rule and conduct a lodge like this; but he trusted, with the help of the officers that day appointed and the assistance which he knew he could reckon upon receiving from that excellent Mason, Bro. Hall, he should be able to go through the duties of his position with more or less satisfaction to the brethren. As Masons were always gratified to hear of the progress of their order in far off lands it might interest them to be told what a deep root Masonry had struck in Australia, where he was himself initiated. The lodges in Australia were as well worked as in the mother country, which was of course due to the exertions of those brothers from England, who had been instrumental in sowing the seeds of Masonry in that comparatively new land. All the lodge meetings were characterised by the greatest harmony, and such meetings in a country where the distinctions of positions were not so marked as they were here, had great effect in preventing that antagonism of classes which was often found in a new colony, invariably inclined to a certain extent to democracy. (Hear, hear.) It was a curious coincidence that he (Col. Freeling) had been nominated to the high office of Provincial Grand Master of South Australia, whilst his predecessor at this station, Capt. Clarke, had held the same office in the province of Victoria, of which Melbourne was the capital, and when he left Melbourne he carried with him the good wishes of all the Masonic lodges in that very populous and flourishing colony. (Applause.) For himself he could only say that he should do his best to rule this lodge with all courtesy and all firmness. He should trust to the officers of the lodge to support him in every legitimate exercise of authority, but to give him their candid advice in case they might think him in any way exceeding that authority—(hear, hear)—and with these safeguards he hoped that the work to which he had set his hands that day, would be commenced in order, conducted in harmony, and ended in peace. (Applause.)

The W.M. proposed "The Health of the Installing Master, Bro. Peter Matthews," with thanks for his very efficient services, and for his kind assistance to the lodge upon former occasions. (Honours.)

Bro. MATTHEWS said he felt especial pleasure in visiting this lodge to-day, when they welcomed the return of Bro. Colonel Maydwell, with whom, and Major Burney, he himself had borne some little part in the foundation of this lodge. (Applause.) He rejoiced to hear of what Colonel Maydwell had done for Masonry in Ceylon, and of the fraternal recognition of services on his departure from that island; but he was sure that any kindness he might have met with abroad was not half so acceptable to his feelings as the hearty and affectionate welcome which awaited him in the bosom of his own lodge. (Applause.) The W.M. had been pleased to thank him for the small services he had rendered that day; but he was sure he might return that compliment of commendation to the Worshipful Master, and congratulate the lodge upon being presided over by a Mason who had commenced the working of his lodge as Bro. Freeling had done to-day. (Applause.)

The W.M. proposed "The Health of the Visiting Brethren," more especially the members of the Angel Lodge, to whom he was aware this lodge owed a deep debt of gratitude for the support and assistance given at its formation. (Honours.)

Bro. GLUCKSTEIN, S.W., in the absence of the W.M. of the Angel Lodge (Bro. Collier), returned thanks for the toast, and expressed a hope that as there should be no distinction among Masons whatever lodge brethren might belong to, the harmony which had hitherto existed between the two Colchester lodges might continue to prevail. (Applause.)

Bro. HALL, who was also called for, said he happened to fill the double capacity of a member of the Angel Lodge for many years and of the United Lodge since its formation; indeed he felt very considerable interest in the latter, because no two Masons ever more deserved success in an enterprise than did Colonel Maydwell and Major Burney in their zealous and self-denying efforts, both for the establishment of this lodge and for extending the influence of Masonic principles among the garrison of Colchester, and through them to the most distant quarters of the globe. (Applause.) He begged to thank the Worshipful Master for his kind allusion to the services he had occasionally been able to render in the working of this lodge, and to assure him that whenever he could be of any assistance

to Masonry, either in this lodge or in any other, he looked upon it not only as a duty but a pleasure to render that assistance. (Applause.)

Bro. WESTALL also returned thanks as a visitor.

The health of the Past Masters of the United Lodge was also associated with the name of Bro. HALL, who returned thanks, as did also Bro. MAYDWELL and Bro. BURNEX.

The W.M. proposed the health of the officers of his lodge for the ensuing year, expressing his reliance upon their punctual attendance and ready assistance to enable him to discharge the important duties of his position. (Applause.)

Bro. Captain BOYCE, S.W., returned thanks.

The W.M., in proposing "Success to the Masonic Charities," observed that Masonic Institutions were good in themselves, but they were especially good in the help and maintenance they afforded to the poor, the helpless, and the infirm. (Applause.)

Bro. MATTHEWS returned thanks for the toast, pointing out the relative merits of the principal Masonic Institutions—the Boys' and Girls' School, the Old Men's Asylum, and the Old Ladies' Asylum, and the claims they each possessed upon the support of the brotherhood. He alluded to the case of the two little girls, children of the late Bro. Septimus Dakins—a Brother who had seen better days, but who through misfortune had left his family unprovided for—as a very deserving case for support; but at the same time impressed upon the brethren that the most effectual aid they could render to this or any similar case in which they might be interested was by themselves becoming subscribers to one or more of the Masonic charities. (Hear, hear.)

Major BURNEX said it was one of the arrangements of this lodge to have a book, in which any brother having 6d. or 1s. to give away could put it by, and when a sufficient sum had accumulated it was given as a donation to one of the Masonic charities. The plan he considered a very good one.


The parting toast "To all Poor and Distressed Masons," &c., was then drank, and the brethren separated.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Lord Edward Clinton has addressed the following letter, dated 18th inst., to Bro. R. Allen, Prov. G. Sec. of Nottingham, who had made an official inquiry respecting the health of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Provincial Grand Master:—"It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that my father, the Duke of Newcastle, has so far recovered from his last serious attack of nine days ago, that I was this day able to read your kind and sympathetic letter to him; it would have been useless to do so before, as my father would not have been able to understand the full meaning of it. He wishes me to express to the Freemasons of Nottingham his heartfelt gratitude for their wishes for his restoration to health, expressed in such a very touching manner. I fear that it is useless to shut our eyes altogether to the critical condition that my father is in, but I am happy to be able to tell you that a consultation of four medical men has just taken place, and they pronounce him rather better than he has been for the last few days. I think, therefore, that while gradual improvement continues, we may have more and more hope for the future."

#### ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

##### WOOLWICH.

INVICTA CHAPTER OF S. P. R. —This famous chapter held a regular meeting at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Friday the 15th of April, when the following brethren were present:—Capt. Boyle, 32°, M.W.S.; W. Carter, 18°, Prelate; Capt. W. P. Dadson, 30°, 1st General; J. R. Thomson, 18°, 2nd General; Capt. McLaughlin, 18°, Grand Marshal; George Lambert, 30°, Raphael; J. W. Figg, 30°, Registrar; Peter Laird, 18°, Treasurer; Matthew Cooke, 30°, Org. to Sup. G. Council, Org. and Dir. of Cers. There were also present the following members not in office:—Lieut.-Col. Clerk, 33°; Capt. Philips, 33°; J. Gibbs, 31°; Lieut. Price, W. Stewart, W. Platt, J. W. Meymott, and several others, all of the 18°. The business consisted in installing Bros. Lieut.-Col. George Whitehead, Charles Horsley, H. Styleman le Strange, Henry Ovey, John Hall Doe, and William Bissenden Heath. The business being concluded—for which the M.W.S. and officers of the chapter received very warm congratulation for its admirable and efficient rendering—the brethren then adjourned to Bro. De

Grey's to dinner, and after which but one or two toasts were introduced, and then came the re-union of information, thought, inquiry, and universal kindness which have rendered these meetings so popular and thoroughly appreciated by members of the high grades.

## ROYAL ARCH.

### METROPOLITAN.

CONSECRATION OF THE WESTMINSTER AND KEYSTONE CHAPTER (No. 10).—This new chapter, for which a charter was granted in 1862, was solemnly consecrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday, the 18th April. The companions present were—Comps. S. B. Wilson, P.G.S.B.; John Savage, P.G.S.B.; R. Spiers, D. Prov. G. Supt. for Oxfordshire; W. W. Beach, M.P.; John Udall; R. A. Benson; F. Binckes; Horton Smith; H. le Strange, and others. Visitors: Comps. Paas, P.Z. 30; J. Goldsborough, N. 218; S. Glover, P.Z. 30; and Matthew Cooke, E. 180, 382, 534, and 657. The chapter was opened by Comps. S. B. Wilson, as M.E.Z.; John Savage, as H.; and John Udall, as J. The consecration was then performed by Comp. S. B. Wilson; Comp. F. Binckes acting as E. and Orator, and Comp. M. Cooke performing the music. The new Principals were then installed, viz., Comps. W. W. Beach, M.E.Z. and R. A. Benson, J.; Wyndham S. Portal, H. designate, being unable to attend. There were four brethren in attendance who were exalted as Royal Arch Masons, viz., Lord Ernest Bruce, Hanley, Martin, and Geach. The officers appointed stand thus:—Comps. W. W. Beach, M.P., M.E.Z.; Benson, J.; Frederick Binckes, E.; Hanley, N.; Horton Smith, P. Soj.; and Charles Speight, Janitor. The chapter was then closed and the companions adjourned to dinner. After which the usual Royal Arch toasts were given, and the companions separated at a reasonable hour.

## ISLE OF MAN.

DOUGLAS.—*Athole Lodge* (No. 1,004).—On Wednesday evening week this new lodge, under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, was opened at Bro. Henry Mayle's, the Douglas Hotel, Douglas. The installing officer was Bro. James Hamer, of Liverpool, Prov. G. Treas. for West Lancashire, P.M. and P.M.E.Z. The lodge was opened by Bro. Henry Mayle, P.M.; after which the warrant from the Grand Lodge was read, when all the brethren retired, with the exception of Past Masters, when Bro. James Hamer, assisted by Bros. Mayle, Honeyman, and Bawden, installed Bro. Thomas John Ouseley with the Master's degree. This being done the brethren of the lodge, and the visiting brethren, were admitted and the installation ceremony was proceeded with, and Bro. J. T. Ouseley was conducted to the chair. This ceremony lasted nearly two hours, and the admirable manner in which Bro. Hamer conducted the business was the theme of great praise, and afforded much gratification to the brethren. About seven o'clock the brethren adjourned to the banquet room, the W.M. occupying the chair, supported on his right by Bro. Hamer, and on the left by Bro. Honeyman. Bro. Mayle was in the vice-chair. Eighteen brethren dined. The dinner consisted of every delicacy of the season, and there was an abundant supply of champagne, prime old port, and sherry. Bro. Hamer offered up a prayer before proceeding with the banquet. At the close of the dinner the brethren returned to the lodge room, where a most excellent dessert was placed on the table. The W.M. then rose, and proposed the first toast, "Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Craft." He then said: Brethren, the next toast is one that I am sure will be cordially received; it is that of "The Prince and Princess of Wales, the infant Prince, and the rest of the Royal Family."—Chairman: I now come to a toast that is dear to all Masons. I need not dwell upon the merits of the brethren whose names I am going to introduce to your notice: "The Earl of Zetland, Grand Master of England, the Earl de Grey, Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Officers." Drank with Masonic honours.—The Chairman: I now rise to propose "The Healths of Bros. LeGendre, Nicholas Starkie, Prov. G.M., Sir Thomas Hesketh, D. Prov. G.M., and the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers for West Lancashire," and with this toast I must couple the name of our most highly esteemed Bro. Hamer, the Installing Master of this day. No words from my lips can, I feel assured,

add to the high respect you entertain for him, not only as a worthy brother, but as one deeply initiated into the mysteries of our noble Craft. Drank with Masonic honours.—Bro. Hamer, on rising, was greeted with loud applause. He said: Brothers, I am much gratified with the reception you have given to the last toast. Our Provincial Grand Master and his Deputy are both good working Masons, and they take very great interest in the prosperity of the Craft. Bro. Starkie is now advanced in years, and Bro. Hesketh is so attentive to the prosperity of the Order that he has opened a lodge near his residence in Lancashire, and I had the honour of installing him as Master of that lodge. For myself, brethren, I assure you it affords me much pleasure to meet you. I only heard of a desire that I should attend this day on Saturday last, and as I found that Bro. Mayle could not leave Liverpool, it was Monday evening before I was aware that my presence would be necessary, and I left for this Island on Tuesday morning. My time being my own I am always ready, at a moment's notice, to travel to any part of the kingdom to aid in the good work of Masonry. (Applause.) I am delighted to see the brethren here assembled, and if I may judge from what I have witnessed this day, and from some conversation that I have had with the Worshipful Master, I anticipate this lodge will be so conducted in all its relations as to be of great credit to the Craft. Before I sit down permit to propose "The Health of our W.M., Bro. Ouseley." (Applause.) And drank with Masonic honours.—The W.M. rose, and said: Brethren, without affectation I tell you that I feel highly honoured by the position in which you have placed me as the Master of this lodge. I am fully aware, and no one can be more so than myself, of my inefficiency in the art of Masonry to hold so distinguished an office; but I will do my best to become fully acquainted with the duties entrusted to my charge, and I hope by perseverance, and with the assistance of my brother officers, to overcome all obstacles. (Applause.) My great endeavour will be to keep the strictest order in this lodge, for that is essential to its prosperity, and in accordance with my duty according to the rules of the Craft. I trust we shall all act towards each other like brethren, in the true acceptance of the word, both in lodge and out of it. Should any difference arise amongst any of you, and we are but men, and subject to the infirmities of human nature, it will be my object to soothe any unpleasant feelings, and thus restore that harmony that, as Masons, and members of the great human family, ought never to be broken. I thank you most sincerely for the kindness with which you have received me; and before I resume my seat, I propose "The Officers of the Lodge, and prosperity to it."—Drank with Masonic honours.—Bro. Mayle proposed "His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor," which was enthusiastically received.—The W.M.: Brethren, the next toast I have to offer to your notice is one that I feel convinced will meet with warm approval; it is that of the "The High-Bailiff of Douglas." (Applause.) A better man does not breathe the breath of life. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, when he appointed Bro. Samuel Harris (for I hear that he is a Mason of some years' standing), selected him as the most popular, and the most respected man in Douglas, his native town. (Applause.) He is not only a sound lawyer, but a good man, courteous, and kind-hearted to all who are brought in contact with him, and I feel very confident that he will discharge the duties of his important office honestly, justly, mercifully, and impartially. Let us drink his health with Masonic honours, and may he long be spared to continue his many exertions for the prosperity of Douglas. (Applause.) Drank with Masonic honours.—The next toasts were "Our Visiting Brethren," and "To all Poor and Distressed Masons."—"The Health of Bro. Henry Mayle" was proposed by Bro. Ellis, who remarked that but for Bro. Mayle there would have been no lodge opened in Douglas that day. Bro. Mayle had, on his sole responsibility, applied to the Grand Lodge of England, and was backed in his application by English Masons, who knew and valued him as a worthy brother. He had not only obtained the warrant, but had furnished the funds to pay for it, and laid a banquet before them of no ordinary character. Every Mason felt the deep obligation they were under to Bro. Mayle for his untiring zeal in the good cause. Drank enthusiastically with due honours.—Bro. Mayle replied in a brief speech, and said that he was an ardent admirer of the Craft, and should always take great interest in its extension and prosperity. After the proposal of the names of two gentlemen for initiation, the lodge was closed, about nine o'clock; and the

brethren separated, having enjoyed a highly intellectual treat from the manner in which Bro. Hamer conducted the installation, and a delightful evening from the harmony that existed at the festive board.

### THE WEEK.

**THE COURT.**—We regret that Her Majesty was compelled to postpone the reception at Buckingham Palace, which had been fixed for Saturday, in consequence of indisposition. Her Majesty had been suffering from neuralgia in the face. Her Majesty having somewhat recovered, left Windsor Castle on Wednesday for Osborne House, where she arrived in the course of the afternoon. The station at Windsor, as well as other points along the line, was crowded with spectators, mostly ladies; and it was remarked that Her Majesty did not, as she used, withdraw herself from the public gaze, but took an interest in the scene, and graciously returned the loyal salutations that greeted her on every side. The stay of the Court at Osborne is expected to continue for two or three weeks. The King of the Belgians returned home *via* Dover on Tuesday. Prince Alfred has gone on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham.

**IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.**—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, April 14th, the Punishment of Rape Bill passed through committee—an amendment by Lord Wensleydale, rendering the measure compulsory instead of optional, having first been agreed to.—The Improvement of Land Act (1864) Bill was read a second time.—On Friday Lord Lucan called attention to the fact that in the present year some 10,000 soldiers would be entitled to their discharge, and about 8,000 next year. This was a serious prospect; and he wished to know what steps the Government intended to take to avert such a heavy depletion of the army. Lord De Grey, relying upon past experience, calculated that 6,000 out of the 10,000 whose period of service expired this year, would re-enlist. He proposed to give an additional £1 to men who re-enlisted. After a few remarks from Lord Dalhousie, the subject dropped.—On Monday Lord Derby called attention to the experiments with the Mackay gun, and observed that if the results obtained were accurately stated in the newspaper reports, the weapon would prove a formidable rival to the guns of Sir W. Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth. Lord De Grey said the report handed in by the officer sent down specially to watch the trials confirmed the accuracy of the newspaper accounts, but the experiments could not as yet be considered conclusive. A conversation followed, in the course of which the Armstrong gun was condemned by several Peers, and the Duke of Somerset could only reply that his department was in a fog on the subject.—Lord Granville made a statement in defence of Mr. Lowe; and, some other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned.—On Tuesday Earl Russell, in reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, said no answer had yet been received from Berlin in reference to the bombardment of Sonderborg, and probably no answer would be given on the ground that a neutral Power had no right to ask a question on the subject. He strongly condemned the bombardment.—The Earl of Clarendon, in reference to the departure of Garibaldi, denied that any representations had been made to him by the Emperor of the French on the subject. On the contrary, that potentate had admitted the propriety of the reception given to Garibaldi in England. No concessions whatever had been asked for on the subject.—The Land Securities Company Bill was read a second time after some discussion.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday, the 14th inst., Colonel Barttelot moved that the consideration of the duties upon sugar be postponed until the House should have had the opportunity

of considering the expediency of the reduction of the duty upon malt. The hon. and gallant member deprecated the discussion of the question from a party point of view, but frankly avowed that his object was to take a portion of the surplus revenue which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had at his disposal, and apply it to the reduction of the malt tax instead of the sugar duties. He contended that the malt tax was opposed to the principles of free trade, and reminded the House that both Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Cobden had admitted that if the corn laws were repealed the malt tax could no longer be maintained. He believed that a remission of the duty would be a great boon not only to the consumers of beer, but also to the growers of malt. Mr. Cobbett seconded the motion. After a long discussion, the motion was negatived by 347 to 99. The House then went into committee of ways and means, and agreed to the amended resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relating to the sugar duties, as also those continuing the duty on tea, altering the duty on corn, and continuing the income tax at 6d. The propositions relating to stamp duties and licenses to sell tea were also agreed to.—On Friday, Mr. Hennessy gave notice of a motion, affirming that England is no longer bound to recognise the sovereignty of Russia in Poland; and Mr. Kinglake announced his intention of moving an amendment on Mr. Bernal Osborne's resolution on the affairs of Denmark.—Mr. Disraeli pointed out that "contrary to the provisions of the act of Parliament regulating these matters," there was five Under Secretaries of State in the House of Commons, or one more than the legal number. Lord Palmerston declined to go into the subject.—In reply to a question, Sir George Grey said he intended to bring in a bill to amend some of the details of the Highways Act.—Mr. W. E. Forster—who complained that the trade of England with foreign nations suffered from the imperfect arrangements of the two departments, which ought to take every opportunity to facilitate the development of English commerce with other countries—moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the whole subject. The motion was agreed to, after a long discussion, in which Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Layard, Lord Stanley, Mr. Cobden, and other members took part.—On Monday a discussion took place on the curious point raised by Mr. Disraeli respecting the presence of five Under Secretaries of State in the House. Legally only four such officials can hold seats in the House of Commons, and it was afterwards decided to appoint a Select Committee "to consider whether the Under Secretary of State last appointed to office has vacated his seat." The Under Secretary last appointed was the Marquis of Hartington.—Mr. Lowe entered into a statement explanatory of his conduct with reference to the alleged mutilation of the school inspectors' reports, and his explanation appears to have satisfied Lord R. Cecil and Mr. Disraeli that he was entirely innocent of the charges preferred against him. Lord Palmerston gave notice that on Thursday he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the matter.—On Tuesday Mr. D. Griffith, alluding to the rumours as to the political reasons for Garibaldi leaving England, asked if there were any truth in them. Lord Palmerston, in reply, made a statement similar to that made in the House of Lords by Lord Clarendon, and added that he believed it was solely from considerations as to his health that Garibaldi was shortening his visit to this country.—Mr. B. Osborne called attention to the effect of our policy in Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. He attributed the whole of the confusion which had arisen to the Treaty of 1852. concocted by the present Premier. That treaty had made away with the rights of an ancient people and of an hereditary duke. In making the treaty the noble lord had

become a tool in the hands of Russia to advance the designs of that Power. He went at great length into the history of the question, and contended that Denmark had been guilty of great oppression in the Duchies. He declared that the recent policy of the Government had deprived England of all influence on the Continent, and asked the Opposition to support his resolution, which was to the effect that it is unjust and inexpedient to insist upon the provisions of the Treaty of 1852, as a basis of the Dano-German dispute. Mr. Peacocke moved an amendment to the effect that the Danish Government in this approaching Conference should be called on to maintain the provisions of the Treaty of 1852. He deprecated the moving of the previous question, as tending to create an idea in the country that the Opposition had no policy on this matter. Mr. A. Egerton supported the amendment. The discussion was continued by Mr. G. Duff, Lord Robert Montagu, Mr. C. Bentinck, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Newdegate, Sir H. Verney, and Mr. Liddell. Mr. Layard condemned the discussion of this question on the eve of the meeting of the Conference. He went through the statements of Mr. Osborne, and controverted them. Mr. Disraeli, while declaring that he disapproved entirely of the policy of the Government, agreed that this was not a fitting time to discuss the question. He denounced the delay of the Government in producing papers, and said the whole of the difficulties had arisen through the refusal of the Government to assent to the Congress proposed by France. Lord Palmerston defended the Government, and contended that in refusing to take part in the proposed Congress they had correctly represented the opinion of England. After a few words from Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Osborne withdrew his motion.—On Wednesday, Mr. Blake moved the second reading of the Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill, the chief object of which was to separate the fiscal from the criminal business transacted by the juries. Mr. Dawson moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. A lengthy discussion followed, after which the bill was thrown out, on a division, by 150 votes to 27.—The second reading of the Forfeiture of Lands and Goods Bill was postponed to the 18th of June.—The Chief Rents (Ireland) Bill was read a second time after some discussion.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The date of mortality is still high for the season. The deaths last week numbered 1,523, while the average number for the last ten years only amounted to 1,364. More than half the number of deaths last week were of persons under twenty years of age. The births for the week were 1,972 children, which is rather below the average.—Mr. Farnall's fortnightly return read at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee of Lancashire, showed a further reduction of between 7,000 and 8,000 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton manufacturing districts.—The Poor-Law Board's statement for the past week is not so cheerful as its predecessor. The total decrease of pauperism was only 290. The diminution in the number of the adult able-bodied paupers, however, was 800; at the same time, two or three unions show an increase in that class. Rochdale relieved 209, Blackburn 93, and Chorlton 47 more than in the previous week.—The Convocation of the Province of Canterbury met on Tuesday. Archdeacon Bickersteth was unanimously elected Prolocutor in the room of the Dean of Bristol, who has retired on the score of ill-health. The dispatch of business was then proceeded with.—The death of the Bishop of Peterborough is announced. He will be chiefly remembered as tutor to Her Majesty when Princess Victoria. He died at the venerable of eighty-four.—The Lord Mayor presided at a meeting at the Mansion House, on Monday, when Mr. Cowper and Mr. Tite, M.P., appeared as a deputation from the Shakespeare Committee to urge upon the citizens the desirableness of erecting a monument to Shakespeare, somewhere in Piccadilly, which should be worthy of Shakespeare, worthy of London, and worthy of the art of the nineteenth century. Something less than £3,000 has been subscribed for this great work, and the deputation thought if the citizens would put their shoulder to the wheel they would raise what was yet wanting. The citizens present appointed a committee.—A Reform Conference, attended by delegates from a number of towns, was opened in Manchester, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. George Wilson. A report from "the Executive" was read, laying down the proposed basis of the new agitation. The programme recommended for adoption was "such an extension of the franchise as will confer the suffrage, in counties as well as in boroughs, upon every male person, house-

holder or lodger, rated or liable to be rated for the relief of the poor, together with a more equitable distribution of seats, vote by ballot, and a limitation of the duration of Parliament to three years." This was not comprehensive enough to meet the views of Mr. Earnest Jones and several other delegates, who would agitate for nothing less than "registered manhood suffrage"—the new name, apparently, for universal suffrage; but, after a long discussion, "the Executive's" report was carried by a large majority.—The arrivals of cotton at Liverpool during the last ten or twelve days have been very heavy, the value of the whole being estimated at from five to six millions sterling.—The *Alexandra* has been restored to her owners by the Government.—The Inman steamer *City of New York*, which recently struck on Daunt's Rock, near Cork, has become a total loss. She parted in two on Tuesday, and at once disappeared.—On Thursday, the 14th, General Garibaldi visited Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., at Campden Hill, and thence proceeded to the residence of Signor A. Campanella, at Maida Hill. In the evening he visited the Royal Italian Opera, and was most enthusiastically greeted by the audience. Soon after ten o'clock on Friday morning, General Garibaldi, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland, proceeded by the Midland Railway to Bedford, to witness some interesting experiments in steam ploughing and other agricultural operations, which were conducted by Messrs. Howard, the well-known implement-makers of that town. The day was favourable and the General was much interested in this, to him, novel application of science to agriculture. As on all former occasions every spot at which a view of Garibaldi could be obtained was crowded with enthusiastic spectators. On Saturday morning the General paid a visit to the brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins—that establishment which almost verifies the *dictum* of old Dr. Samuel Johnson (when it—the brewery, not the *dictum*—was Thrale's) that "it possessed a potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." In the afternoon Garibaldi went to the Crystal Palace, accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and the Earl of Shaftesbury, to receive an address from his Italian countrymen now in London. There was an immense attendance of the wealthier classes, and the road from London to Sydenham put one in mind of a Derby day. Garibaldi was received at the entrance to the palace by his countrymen, to whom he spoke in an animated manner in his own language, eulogising the people and the institutions of England and dwelling upon all the aid that England had given Italy in the cause of the national independence. He was then conducted to luncheon, and afterwards occupied a place in the central transept, when loud and prolonged cheering burst forth from the assembled thousands. The addresses and swords to him and his son Menotti were then presented, after which there was a concert of Italian music, including, of course, Garibaldi's Hymn. On Monday he paid a second visit to the Crystal Palace, where about 60 addresses were presented to him, and where from 20,000 to 30,000 of the middle and working classes were assembled to see him. The day was lovely and Garibaldi had the opportunity of seeing that unequalled building and its magnificent grounds lighted up with brilliant sunshine which was denied him on Saturday, but the effect of which once seen is never forgotten. The reception of the general by the vast assembly was as enthusiastic as on any former occasion. In the course of the day it became generally rumoured that the general was about forthwith to leave England in consequence of his health, which was confirmed the next day though the cause was doubted. A private meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held on Tuesday, at Stafford House, to consider the propriety of presenting the general with some substantial mark of admiration. It was unanimously agreed that a subscription should be raised for the purpose, and nearly £2,000 was subscribed by those present. On Wednesday the general made his entry into the City amid the greatest demonstrations of popular enthusiasm. The crowd, of course, was not so great as on the occasion of his arrival in the metropolis, and it was distributed over a much larger area. The ceremony at the Guildhall scarcely occupied an hour. Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain, addressed the general in a most eloquent and appropriate speech; and Garibaldi's reply, which was brief and to the point, was enthusiastically applauded. The weather was everything that could be desired; indeed, June or July could have produced a lovelier day. The question of the departure of Garibaldi from England was warmly discussed in the evening at a meeting of the joint committees. Mr. Seely made a statement as to the causes which had led the General to arrive at his determination, and espe-



cially denied that there had been any Government interference in the matter. Notwithstanding Mr. Seely's statement several gentlemen expressed strong opinions that there had been occult influences at work. Finally, it was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the General to ask him to change his resolution and to visit the chief towns in the provinces, as he originally proposed. The deputation had an interview with the General at a late hour of night, when he promised to reconsider his determination, and communicate with Mr. Edmund Beales the following day (Thursday), when he finally decided to return to Caprera without delay. In answer to a deputation from Newcastle he expressed a hope that he should soon revisit England and see his friends in the provinces. At an early hour he made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Ugo Foscolo, the Italian poet, in Chiswick Cemetery. He left behind him a touching memento of his reverence for the illustrious dead.—On Thursday week two men and a woman occupied a second class compartment in an express train from London to Oxford and Worcester. One of the men—a Mr. Elton, who appears to have previously shown symptoms of insanity—suddenly drew a knife, and attempted to stab the woman. The third occupant of the carriage seized Elton; a violent struggle took place; and there were loud cries for assistance. Two railway officials, who, fortunately were riding in an adjoining compartment, heard the screams and gave the necessary signals, when the train was stopped and the madman secured. Elton apparently did not succeed in inflicting a wound upon either of his fellow-travellers.—A woman was found dead in a lane near Sevenoaks on Sunday week, under circumstances which left little doubt that she had been violated and murdered. Since then two labourers in the neighbourhood, who admitted they had been in her company the night before, have been taken into custody, and the magistrates committed them for trial on the charge of murder.—A young woman, who resided near the works of Messrs. Wildsmith and Gaunt, artificial manure manufacturers, at Wolverhampton, recently died from inflammation of the lungs,—the disease, in the opinion of a surgeon, having been “accelerated” by the inhalation of poisonous vapours emitted from the manure works. An inquest was held on the woman's body, and the result was a verdict of manslaughter against Messrs. Wildsmith and Gaunt.—A man named Bishop gave himself up to the police in Bath on Saturday, stating that he had shot his wife in the streets. His story was true, though fortunately the wounds are not likely to be fatal. The man is in custody. It is said the woman was of a very violent temper, which compelled a separation after a few months of married life, after which she used to follow him about the streets and annoy him till, goaded beyond endurance, he committed the crime for which he is now in custody.—An inquest has been held on the bodies of a man named Pearce and his wife, who were found with their throats cut in a house in Leigh-street, Burton-crescent, on Monday. After several witnesses had been called, the jury returned a verdict that the husband murdered his wife and then committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.—The man Clitheroe, who murdered Mary Woods at St. Helens, in December last, was executed at Kirkdale on Saturday.—Mr. Childers has been appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. Stansfeld.—Mr. Lowe has resigned the office of Vice President of the Education Committee, in consequence of the adverse vote of Tuesday last, and he is succeeded in the appointment by Mr. Bruce, who has been Under Secretary for the Home Department since November, 1862. Mr. Chichester Fortescue has also resigned the Under Secretaryship of the Colonies.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The *Moniteur* officially denies the assertion “that Earl Clarendon, in the name of the British Government, promised, as a concession to the Emperor, that Garibaldi should shorten his stay in England.” “No observation,” adds the journal, “was made to Earl Clarendon by the French Government on the subject of Garibaldi.” Two Paris journals, the *France* and the *Presse*, agree in asserting that the Earl of Clarendon's mission has resulted in the establishment of a concert between the French and English Cabinets respecting the Danish question. The *Presse* even adds, “under reserve,” that “the interview between the Emperor and the Earl of Clarendon was of an essentially re-assuring character for the peace of Europe, and that it is not impossible that considerable reductions may be made in the naval estimates of both countries.” No sooner was the Mexican loan announced, and the formal treaty with the new Mexican Government published, than the Emperor Napoleon addressed to his Finance Minister

a letter declaring that “the happy solution of the Mexican affair” made him desire to “see the country profit by the first repayment of the expenses of the war, by diminishing the taxes on landed property.” Therefore, the Minister was ordered to “effect the immediate suppression of the second décime registration fee;” and the Emperor adds that “this measure, together with the hopes of peace, which every day become more certain, will contribute to the development of public prosperity.” The annual produce of the tax on transfers of reality which the Emperor has thus abolished is estimated at more than £1,000,000.—The Emperor of Austria has adjourned the Vienna International Exhibition which was to have taken place in 1866. Political affairs, the attitude of Austria towards the Zollverein, and the fact of an International Exhibition being arranged to take place about the same time in Paris, are assigned as the causes of the postponement.—The Emperor and Empress of Mexico have been visiting in Rome not merely the Pope and the leading members of the Papal Government, but the ex-King of Naples likewise. They are to leave immediately for their new empire.—The Swiss Federal Council has passed a resolution putting in force a decree of expulsion against Mazzini. As Mazzini is understood to be at present in this country, we presume this implies that he will not again be permitted to enter Switzerland.—The Saxon Chamber of Deputies has adopted unanimously a protest against any step on the part of the forthcoming Conference which might tend to dispose of the Duchies without consulting the wishes of the inhabitants.—The Danish position at Duppel was successfully assaulted on Monday morning by the Prussian columns. From the details received, it appears that six redoubts were carried by the Prussians, who likewise stormed the *tête-de-pont* which defended the bridges across the channel between the mainland and Alsén. One of these bridges was blown up by the Danes; but it seems to be uncertain whether the other was destroyed. The fighting on Monday was succeeded by a truce on Tuesday, the Danes having been allowed the whole of that day to evacuate Sonderburg, which was to be once more bombarded after nightfall by the Prussians, who seem to have been unwilling to incur odium once more by shelling the town while it was probably full of Danish wounded. A Danish two-decker and a fleet of steamers were seen off Alsén on Tuesday afternoon. It is now stated in Berlin journals that the occupation of the whole of Jutland has been resolved upon as a pledge for the indemnification of German subjects who have suffered losses by what is called Danish piracy. One of these acts of piracy is reported to have just occurred in the capture of the Hamburg and American Company's mail steamer *Bavaria*, which left Hamburg for New York on Sunday, the 10th, and was taken, it is stated, by the Danes on the 19th. The Vienna semi-official journal of Vienna, declares that in the Conference about to be opened in London, the German Powers will demand “the inseparability of Schleswig and Holstein; their occupying towards Germany the position of protected states; and finally their administrative and political independence.” The Conference, which opened on Wednesday, stands adjourned until Monday next.

AMERICA.—There is no intelligence of any importance in the advice brought by the *China*. Heavy rains had fallen, and neither of the belligerent armies in Virginia had made any movement; but General Grant had proceeded from Washington to the Federal head-quarters. The Confederate cavalry was still active in West Tennessee and Kentucky. The Federal expedition which ascended the Red river to Alexandria was continuing its advance towards Shreveport. The Federal House of Representatives had passed resolutions deploring recent events in Mexico.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. B.—We have not received the communication.  
 R. S. P.—We have no feeling on the subject; and certainly do not intend to move in it.  
 J. W.—You must exercise not only patience but forbearance, or you will never be fit to govern a lodge.  
 S. S.—The Ancient and Accepted Rite.  
 ROSE CROIX.—We are not aware to what you allude—perhaps you will write again.  
 ERRATA.—In the report of the Lodge *Césaire*, page 309 of present volume, line 18 “report,” should be “reprint;” and line 19, “funeral,” should be “farewell.”