

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—LXXVIII.

JUNO AND JANUARY.

Quid non sentit amor? says Ovid. What is there that love cannot find out? But to follow him, he says first, What was Pyramus to do? How could Thysbe bear the woe of her separation from him? Their mansions were divided by a partition not easily to be scaled, and scarcely observed. In this wall, however, there was a crack, a very strange crack, a recent little crack, as though but then occasioned, for it had never been discovered by the servants. Had the goddess Venus, or the goddess Socigena, the Jugarius Juno, otherwise the Goddess of Marriage, assisted them? The lovers soon found out this small crevice.

“For so many ages undescried,
(What cannot love find out?) the lovers spied.”

Of course they soon met there.

—“partique dedere

Oscula quisque sua non pervenientia contra,”

to quote from Ovidius Naso's great work on *Transformations*, which lines have been thus translated:—

“Their kisses greet

The senseless stones with lips that cannot meet.”

For, as the story goes, that when they parted they mutually pressed their lips on each side of the wall. Their words and their sighs each other heard, but they could not feel each other's kisses, neither could they see each other. The rapture of their hearts began to give place to sadness. Such love was never meant to be circumscribed by narrow bounds. It was not long, however, before it occurred to Thysbe, who is described as having been enchantingly sweet and innocent, as well as lovely, that they might appoint a place of meeting somewhere in the country where it would not be likely for any of their kinsfolk to find them.

This suggestion so prospectively happy, was fervently responded to by Pyramus and arranged. The ensuing night they resolved to evade all prying vigilance by an escape into a neighbouring wood, and there met, under the shadow of a large and notable mulberry tree. The trees flourished near a magnificent fountain of purling waters. When the sun went down and the evening darkened in the moonlight, Thysbe, having managed to elude the observation of her attendants,

arrived first in the wood, and hastened towards the place of her appointment. Lions were common then, and as dangerous to meet at large as in our days. A lioness returning from its quarry came to slack its thirst at the fountain. What was fair and helpless Thysbe to do? She had never heard, or if she had, she was too frightened to heed that—

“’Tis said a lion will turn and flee
From a maid in the pride of her purity.”

Terrified she fled, and in her flight her veil flew off. Her speed had the wings of a dove, but they bore her not homeward, but to hide herself in a cavern. Meanwhile the lioness, with paws still smeared with the blood of its prey, on leaving the fountain had trampled upon the veil and stained and rent it. Not long afterwards Pyramus having reached the trysting place, looking for Thysbe found prints of some lion's feet in the ground and the rent and stained veil which he knew to be one belonging to his beloved. Distracted with the idea of Thysbe being torn to pieces by the wild beast, he ran, he sprang, he flew to the mulberry tree. There was no trace of Thysbe. Without Thysbe he had no wish to live. His anguish became too great for him to bear. The thought of her death possessed his reason—it maddened him. He drew his sword; he placed its point against his heart, and to still its agony fell upon it. At this moment, Thysbe—having conquered her fear, and no longer able to endure the suspense of being parted from her lover—came with as much speed to the tree as erewhile she had used in leaving it. Here a man was expiring. Thysbe again was much alarmed. But this time she felt spell-bound; her eyes were fast fixed upon the dying man. Through the disguise that he wore, she was not long in perceiving him to be Pyramus; as says the poet:—

“Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores.”

“But when a nearer view confirmed her fear
That 'twas her Pyramus lay weltering there.”

She sprang forward to embrace him; she enfolded him in her arms; she kissed his cold lips, she mingled on his bosom her tears with his blood; or as says the poet:—

“Pyrame, responde, tua te clarissima Thisbe
Nominat; exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes,
Ad nomen Thisbes, oculos in morte gravatos;
Pyramus erexit, visaque recondidit illa.”

“She kissed his lips, and when she found them cold
No longer could she her wild love withhold
What horrid chance, what dreadful destiny,
Thus rends my darling Pyramus from me?”

Thy Thisbe calls, O Pyramus! reply;
 Can Pyramus not hear his Thisbe's cry?
 When Thisbe's name the dying lover heard,
 His half-closed eyes for one last look he reared,
 Which, having reached the blessing of that sight,
 Resigned themselves to everlasting night."

Thisbe, or Thysbe, was almost distracted with grief. She tore her hair loose, rent the covering from her bosom, and wept, and sobbed, and gasped for breath. There was no one that could comfort her—that could share her woe. The depth and pain of her sorrow was great, but she never appeared conscious of it until she perceived her veil, blood-stained and crushed, held in the hand of Pyramus, pressed against his heart. She needed no further inquiry; she at once fully comprehended the motive of his death. "He hath killed himself," she said, "because he thought me dead, that he might join me, and we will be joined, dear Pyramus; we will never be parted until the day we are born again, that we may live for each other." Resting on this fond hope of her religion, she drew from the breast of her lover the fatal sword, and with empassioned strength deeply stabbed herself. Thus, we are told, falling on the body of her lover, and pressing her lips to his, she breathed her last. Some sprinkling of their blood upon the mulberry tree, relates their ingenious historian, or through some Napærian sympathy commemorative of the unfortunate end of their constant love, the berries, which had hitherto been white, turned into their purple look of mourning at the death of Pyramus and Thysbe.

MASONRY IN ITS RELATION TO RELIGION.

One of the favourite objections which are constantly being raised to Masonry is that it is contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion. We wish to show that this is not the case; but that a man may quite consistently be an earnest and right-minded Christian, and at the same time a zealous Mason.

We are told that the end and object of Masonry is feasting and drinking; and that the brethren only meet together for this purpose. We meet this objection by a simple denial. That there have been lodges, that there still may be lodges, where this is made the chief feature, we admit with sorrow and shame. But the veriest neophyte in the Craft must know that the true Mason has far higher objects in view than these, and that a lodge thus conducted is like a church where the disciples, as in Apostolic days, meet together "to eat and drink." It is a state of things which may

exist, but only in spite of the true principles which should be the guide of the Craft. In days now happily past, there could scarcely be an assembly of men of any grade, for any purpose, but their meeting was made the excuse for gross excess. Even divines, eminent scholars, and celebrated preachers, were led away by the spirit of the times; and Masons fell into the prevalent fault; but now happily that day has passed; and as men can meet in each other's houses, and go home sober and cool, so in all well-regulated lodges, the excess of olden time is banished.

But it is said that it is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity that men of every creed—Jews, Mahomedans, Parsees, should meet with Christians in lodge, and sit together at the table. We reply that we do not see the objection. Do we wish to see our holy religion supersede false forms of faith? Do we wish to see Christianity, with its benign influences, spread amongst those who are now following false religions? Surely this is, and must be, the sincere desire and prayer of every true Christian, be he Mason, or be he not. And, if so, how do we hope to effect so desirable a change? Do we hope to influence men for good by standing aloof from them? Do we hope to attract them to our religion by perching ourselves on our own little pedestals, snarling at those around us, and saying, "Come not near us, for we are holy, and you are dogs?" Or do we hope to win them by mixing with them on terms of social equality, acknowledging that though we believe their creeds to be false, and our own, with the exception of the earlier faith it has superseded, the only one that has ever been sent down from heaven, we are yet willing to meet them as our fellowmen, as our brethren, made and preserved by the same hand, and accountable to the same judge. Surely reason and the precepts of Him who went about doing good, and who, while He dined at the house of a Pharisee, was willing to receive publicans and sinners, would teach us that if we want to bring in the lost sheep of the human race to the true fold, we must endeavour to gain their regard and esteem by associating freely and unreservedly with them. Even some of those who urge this objection to Masonry most earnestly, are themselves with great inconsistency associating with men of other creeds. They meet them in business, they sit with them in the justice room, they even become fellows with them in the same university, and unite with them for the promotion of one of the highest ends, the education of the rising generation; and yet, when other men meet them in a Mason's lodge for moral improvement, for charitable deeds, for social enjoyment, they tell them that they are forfeiting their religion.

But, say our opponents, in Masons' lodges prayer is offered up, and as men of various creeds are present, the name of the one Mediator between God and man cannot be mentioned, nor our prayers offered through him. We reply, that prayer may

be offered up in the name of Jesus without His mediation being always expressed. In the examples of prayer given in the Acts of the Apostles, there is no mention of the name of Jesus, as the name in which we offer up our prayers. Yet we cannot doubt that the Apostles offered up their prayers in and through Christ, though they did not always mention the name. Christians in the present day give expression to this by the words in which they conclude their prayers; and it is well that it should be so, because it keeps before our minds the great Christian truth that our prayers can only be received by the Father, through the Son. But there is no doubt that our prayers may be offered in the name of Christ without that name being mentioned. The Christian Mason, therefore, when he asks that the Great Architect of the Universe may be present and guide the proceedings of the lodge, may mentally offer that prayer in the name of the Redeemer, while the Jew or other brother, who does not acknowledge the mediation of Christ, offers his prayer without reference to such mediation. And here again we have the example of the Apostles, who continued to attend the Jewish worship in the temple and in the synagogues, and to worship with Jews who rejected Christ. Doubtless the Apostles in joining in this worship did so mentally in the name of the Lord Jesus; although they worshipped with men who could not join them in this, and although the name of Jesus was not mentioned; moreover, this was no private act, but the prayer was offered publically and officially. And shall we refuse to do what was done by these holy men? Do we make any compromise when we do this? Surely while we continue to profess adherence to our holy religion, and while in our lives we strive to glorify our Divine Master, we are not inconsistent, and need not fear to mingle our prayers with those of our brethren of other creeds.

Our chaplains and missionaries meet with men of other creeds and march in procession through the Town Hall, with the Chancellor of the University at their head, clothed in garments upon which a portion of the press has endeavoured to cast ridicule, their object being the improvement of the natives of this country by means of education. No word of prayer is there heard, but we cannot doubt that prayer does ascend from the hearts of some of these good men, and that they do implore that the blessing of God may rest upon the work in which they are engaged. And so Masons meet, and clothe themselves in vestments which are ridiculed by the outer world, that they may promote morality, a morality, be it remembered, founded upon the volume of the sacred law, and that they may exercise themselves in works of mercy. Surely men may as well unite on a broad basis with their Asiatic neighbours for these purposes as for education; and if Christian men and ministers can meet where prayer is excluded on account of differences of creed, surely they may meet and offer

up prayer where each man is allowed to offer up his own petition according to the manner sanctioned by his own faith.—*Masonic Record of Western India.*

PRACTICAL FREEMASONRY.

A beautiful exemplification of that noble spirit which should permeate the Masonic Craft from pole to pole has just been brought to our notice, and is well worthy of a place in our "Record" of good deeds done and of sufferings relieved. It is commonly, but very unjustly, supposed, that next to the fallen descendants of faithful Abraham there is no class of professional men so exorbitant and extortionate in their exactions as the members of the legal profession. They live and grow rich on the quarrels and animosities of weak and erring human nature, it is said; and truly sad illustrations of this prevailing sentiment too often occur to give a colour of truth to its surmised reality. But when the benign genius of Freemasonry spreads its potent spell over the most obdurate or callous of human kind, a change, wonderful as rapid, beneficial as elevating and ennobling, is effected, and every one enrolled under its banners feels its wisdom-working influence, and participates in that glowing enthusiasm which leads men with strong resolve to take the front rank in the battle of life, and to carry out the noble behest of humanity by acting true and faithful to their fellow-men in reverencing the G.A.O.T.U., and doing good to all around them. Our Masonic annals contain innumerable illustrations of practical Freemasonry in all the different vicissitudes of life. The battle-field, the shipwreck, famine, disease, and poverty, all furnish us with an array of good works, nobly done under the soul-inspiring influence of Freemasonry. The record of thousands upon thousands of these kind acts, prompted by that God-like spirit which still dwells in the heart of fallen man, has been lost amongst the dark clouds of oblivion which overshadow the impenetrable past. But enough remains to stamp with solidity the time-enduring virtues of our ancient Craft—the noblest and brightest of which is charity. Our present illustration of its operation is a simple but touching one, and although in mentioning the name of the brother who, we are certain, is one of those that

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame,"

we may be overstepping the prescribed limits of private friendship; yet we trust our disinterestedness, and our anxiety to inculcate by forcible example the daily practice of genuine charity amongst the brotherhood, will plead a sufficient apology for so prominently alluding to the matter. It is well known to many of the old members of the Craft in Bombay that Bro. Darby, a popular member of the mystic tie, has for many months been endeavouring to recruit his shattered

health on the arid plains of young Egypt—for so is Sind recognised, and christened accordingly by modern travellers. His sojourn in that land of sand, mosquitoes, and muggers, has not only renewed his toil-worn frame, but has increased his fame and fortune. He is the leading man at the bar, and is so much esteemed that the Kurra-cheites hope to secure his permanent residence amongst them. The other day a brother, who has held high position in the Craft, happened to have a case in court, the adverse decision of which would have caused him a loss of some 1,300 or 1,400 rupees, and would have proved ruinous. It involved some intricate points with which he was not competent to deal. At the eleventh hour, before the hearing of the case, the matter was casually mentioned by a mutual friend to Bro. Darby, who, on learning that the defendant to the action was not in a position to pay the usual heavy fees, immediately resolved to rescue his brother from danger and ruin. He mastered the case with the ability of an old and experienced practitioner. He defended his client in such a manner as to elicit the encomiums of the bench and the court, and triumphantly rescued his "brother in distress" from the clutches of the law and the grasp of the usurer. He brought his whole energies to bear on the weak points of the suit, and overwhelmed the opposing counsel with an array of legal arguments, supported by facts, that cut the ground from under the feet of the plaintiffs, and laid bare their rascality in such a manner as to induce the presiding judge to censure their conduct in the strongest terms. By this act a family was saved from ruin; and, to the credit of Bro. Darby be it said, he undertook the task without fee or reward of any kind whatever. He was solely prompted by Masonic feelings and fraternal ties, and he has now the pleasing reflection of knowing that not only did he do his duty to a brother in the hour of difficulty and despair, but he has earned the lasting gratitude of the family whose case he pleaded so eloquently and successfully, and won golden opinions amongst the Craft in Kurrachee. Comment on such conduct is superfluous. Let it be an example to the Freemasons in Western India. All have an opportunity of doing good in their individual spheres to their brethren around them; and, in conclusion, we may safely assert that such acts tend more to unite and elevate all classes and creeds in one universal bond of brotherly love, than any outward demonstration where display and ambition too often fan the embers of discord.—*Masonic Record of Western India.*

LIFE in the country may be one of the richest on earth, but it may also be one of the poorest. If the great book of nature be open to the eye of him who resides there, and illuminated with the light of heaven, from his little knoll he can see and enjoy all the glory of the world; but if he sees in nature only the potato-field which gives him food, then is this golden view closed from him and he himself stands like the potato plant, fast rooted into the earth.

MASONIC LAW IN INDIA.

(From the *Indian Freemasons' Friend*.)

ALLAN V. JORDAN.

The following report of the judgment in the case of Allan v. Jordan is important to the Craft as not only confirming by civil decree the constitutional Masonic action taken by the Provincial Grand Master, but as a warning to those who, forgetful of their obligations, seek to drag into a civil court actions cognisable, in reality, only by the supreme Masonic authority.

The course pursued by Bro. Jordan was so flagrantly in violation of Masonic right and custom, and we may add of common prudence, that we are not surprised at even a civil court expressing itself so decidedly on even a purely Masonic matter. Although glad to find that Bro. Allan has established the justice of his case, we would still have preferred that this matter had been left to the action of the R.W. the G. Master, as we hold it to be subversive of the principles of Masonry to submit Masonic cases to outside judicial decision, so long as a constitutional and Masonic Court of Appeal exists.

(*Outh Gazette*.)

This case I think does not require any great amount of legal acumen to decide it, but on the contrary should be determined solely by the constitutions or rules compiled by the authority of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, aided as far as possible by the civil law.

The plaintiff, Captain Allan, in his capacity of Master of the Lodge Harmony, claims certain jewels, books, papers, &c., belonging to the members of that lodge, and which he values at 200 rupees, on the ground that he is the proper custodian, having been elected Master in due course, and agreeably to sec. 2, page 59, of the "Constitutions" above alluded to, and furthermore that this election was duly confirmed as shown by the warrant, or document of authority, filed in Court, duly signed by Provincial Grand Registrar, and by the Provincial Grand Secretary.

Captain Allan, the plaintiff, further adduces a stronger argument in favour of his claims, the fact that the defendant, Mr. Jordan, was expelled the Order of Freemasonry, on the 28th December, 1863, by the Provincial Grand Master in Bengal, who is so empowered by Sec. 1, page 55, of the "Constitutions."

On the other hand, Mr. Jordan (the defendant) alleges that he, during his tenure of the office of Master, and previous to Captain Allan's election, suspended the said Lodge Harmony, for reasons best known to himself, and referred the same in October last, to the Grand Master in England, and argues that until a reply is received to the said reference he has the power to retain the various articles of jewellery, books, and papers, &c., under his own custody;—in addition to this, however, Mr. Jordan has brought forward the opinion of

three minute men versed in Masonic lore, bearing on the question of the power vested in a Master of a lodge, and in other minor matters as well, but these seem to me be superfluous, inasmuch as "The Book of Constitutions" which has been drawn up by authority, contains the only law for the guidance of all members of the society of Freemasons, as I believe each individual on initiation is compelled to take a most stringent oath binding himself to respect them, as well as to stand or fall by them, in matters connected with Freemasonry. I will now proceed to consider the exceptions raised by the defendant's counsel on behalf of his client on the ground of co-partnership—1st, I would observe that he (the defendant) is no longer a member of the lodge or fraternity, having been expelled by the competent authority, and this decision not having been reversed holds good, and supposing that he has not been expelled, he as a simple member of the lodge had no exclusive power over the property, it being by the "Constitutions" simply vested in the Master to be held in trust for the whole of the members. As regards his claims, therefore, as Master of the lodge under suspension, it is indefensible as well as inadmissible for the following reasons:—

1st, That he has been expelled Freemasonry.

2nd, That his tenor of office as Master for one year has expired.

3rd, That the plaintiff has been elected by the members of the lodge, and this has been duly confirmed by a legal warrant, or other document equally legal, granted by the Provincial Grand Master in Bengal.

In reference to the objections as set forth by the defendant's counsel that the society of Masons is not registered under Act XXI. of 1860, I am of opinion that it is untenable, as that act was framed to empower a paid servant of any company or society so sue, or be sued, in his own name; whereas in this case the plaintiff sues personally for property which is vested in him and him only as duly elected Master of Lodge Harmony in trust for the members thereof.

For the reasons, therefore, above set forth, I think the best line of action for Mr. Jordan would have been to make over the various articles in dispute to his successor, under protest if necessary, and to have quietly awaited the issue of his reference or appeal to the Grand Master in England. Moreover, when called on, Mr. Jordan was unable to point out in the "Book of Constitutions" the particular rule or section by which he was empowered to place the lodge in abeyance, but if he had been able to maintain that the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal had and has the power to withdraw the said suspension agreeably to the terms laid down in Section I each of pages 45 and 55 whereby he is vested with powers in his particular

district, similar to those possessed by the Grand Master himself.

I think, therefore, I am not exceeding my duty in expressing the opinion that the reference or appeal made by Mr. Jordan to the Grand Master of England should have been preferred through his superior, the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, whose authority he (Mr. Jordan) has persistently and resolutely ignored throughout the whole of his untoward proceedings; and I am further of opinion, that the plaintiff has acted most leniently towards the defendant in confining his proceedings to a civil action, as it appears at this court that the defendant might have been prosecuted criminally under Section 405 of the Indian Penal Code.

(Signed) A. G. FORSYTH, Major,
Cantonment Magistrate.

Cawnpore, 29th March, 1864.

CAWNPORE.—ALLAN V. JORDAN.

Captain Allan, Master of Lodge Harmony, lately instituted legal proceedings against Mr. Jordan for the recovery of the books of the lodge, and has gained his point. A correspondent of the *Oudh Mail*, who gives the following report of the case, is evidently much disappointed at the result:—

"The Freemasons' squabble is again revived in the recent law-suit of Captain Allan v. Mr. Jordan. The case was tried under Act III. of 1856 (no appeal under this Act), by our new Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Major Forsyth, on the 26th ult. The Court was crowded with Masons and non-Masons. The plaintiff claims 200 rupees, or the books of Lodge Harmony, now in possession of Mr. Jordan. Mr. T. Newton, barrister-at-law, appeared for the latter, and after his able and eloquent defence, Captain Allan and his friends gave the case up as hopeless." (So much for eloquence!) "The magistrate reserved his decision until the 29th. Nearly all present at the Masonic trial were in favour of the defendant's right to the property, and many, in fact, laid wagers that Mr. Jordan would win the case." (Short-sighted mortals!) "Mark the inconsistencies, the disappointments, we poor mortals are subject to. The case was decided on Masonic law against the defendant. The latter complained against such a decision, observing that it was impossible for Major Forsyth (a non-Mason) to judge correctly on Masonic law, when even the highest Masons differed on the point at issue. Mr. Jordan paid the amount claimed, and, I believe, intends detaining the books, &c., pending the decision of the Earl of Zetland (his Master in Masonry.)"

FIND fault, when you must find fault, in private if possible; and some time after the offence rather than at the time. The blamed are less inclined to resist, when they are blamed without witnesses; both parties are calmer, and the accuser, who has seen the fault, and watched for a private and proper time to mention it.

THE ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

TOWN CHURCHES.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the members of this society was held on Monday, the 28th ult., at the South Kensington Museum. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. Beresford Hope.

A collection of church-plate mosaics, by Signor Salviati, and of mural paintings was exhibited, and appeared to attract considerable attention.

The chairman commenced the proceedings by observing that the present was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the society, and might be said to make an epoch in its history. He was glad it was not a *tercentenary*; for, judging from the experience of the Shakspeare festival to commemorate that event, they had no desire to emulate that ceremonial. The association had, he might say, been successful at all points; and this was a simple fact, of which every county, every archdeaconry, and every large town in England was a standing witness. He would not refer in detail to what had been done for Gothic architecture, which had of late years revolutionised the external appearance of our churches, nor would he refer to that which the report would disclose, but would content himself by calling upon their hon. secretary to read the narrative of their proceedings during the last twelve months.

The Rev. Benjamin Webb, hon. secretary, then read the report, from which we take the following portion:—

“We proceed to notice the principal new churches of the year. In the first rank we must place Mr. J. L. Pearson’s excellent church of St. Peter, Vauxhall, which is memorable as the first example, in the present revival, of a church vaulted throughout. Mr. Street’s fine design for St. Mary’s, Clifton, and the same architect’s church of St. John, Torquay, are very noticeable. We hear with pleasure that Mr. Burges is really beginning the new cathedral of Cork. That of Tuam, by Mr. Deane, is also in progress. Mr. Scott’s new chapel for St. John’s College, Cambridge, is already above the first tabling. Mr. Buckeridge is building a very remarkable church, with hospital attached, at Holy Trinity, Ascot, Berkshire. Mr. Clarke’s original chapel for the House of Charity, Soho, will shortly be opened for worship. The shell of Mr. Bodley’s new All Saints’, Cambridge, is completed; and he has also in hand St. Wilfrid’s, Hayward’s Heath, Sussex. Mr. Robson has designed a good church at Rainton, in Durham; and Mr. St. Aubyn one at St. Mark’s, New Brompton, Kent. Mr. Slatr has designed a series of very inexpensive churches for Belfast, and his chapel at Hurstpierpoint is in course of erection. At Edinburgh he is about to complete the enlargement and enrichment of the church of the church of St. Peter. Mr. Withers has designed a chapel-school for Coatham Mandeville, in

the parish of Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham, which deserves special commendation. Mr. Peacock’s church of St. Jude, Gray’s-inn-lane, has made excellent points. St. Mary’s, Aberdeen, the work of a clerical amateur, has been finished.

“Out of England we notice the commencement of Mr. Street’s design for the memorial church at Constantinople; a church at Egutpoora, Bombay, by Mr. Buckeridge (embodying some suggestions by Mr. Cameron on Tropical Architecture); and one by Mr. Wray, for Calcutta.

“A design by M. Statz, of Cologne, for an Anglican chapel at Stuttgart, has been noticed at length in the *Ecclesiologist*; as also M. Cuyper’s remarkable Roman Catholic church at Amsterdam.

“Mr. Withers is about to build a very good English church at Brussels; and Mr. Smith has completed one, with many excellent points, at Naples.

The work of church restoration continues with unabated zeal. Hereford Cathedral, restored by Mr. Scott, has been re-opened. Gloucester Cathedral and St. David’s have been entrusted to the same architect, who is also commissioned to take the spire of Salisbury in hand. The spire of Chichester is rising again, under Mr. Scott and Mr. Slater. The works at Ely in the octagon are making progress, and a county appeal has been made in behalf of the continuation of the works at Worcester, under Mr. Perkins. A restoration of the *redos* in Westminster Abbey is contemplated, under Mr. Scott; and Signor Salviati’s mosaics in the Wolsey Tomb-house in Windsor Chapel approach completion. The well-meant but most deplorable restoration of St. Patrick’s, Dublin, continues to excite the deep regrets of all ecclesiologists. In St. Paul’s, London, the first mosaic of the apse, designed by Baron Triqueti and executed by Dr. Salviati, is about to be fixed. Pershore Abbey church, restored by Mr. Scott, has been finished; and Great St. Mary’s, Cambridge, by the same architect, having been rearranged and re-fitted, now displays the fine proportions of the interior. Other large churches, such as St. Cuthbert’s, Darlington, under Mr. Scott, and St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth, under Mr. Seddon, are in hand. In St. Sepulchre’s, Northampton, a new font is to be placed, as a memorial of the late Canon James. Mr. Norton has been called in to suggest a plan for enlarging St. Mary’s, Cheltenham, and Mr. Slater has in hand the fine church at Calne, Wiltshire. Newland Church, Monmouthshire, has been restored by Mr. White, and Bosham Church, Sussex, by Mr. Christian. Attention has been loudly called to the necessity for restoring the noble church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to serve, it is hoped, as the cathedral for a Northumbrian see. In London, Mr. St. Aubyn has finished his judicious alterations in the round nave of the Temple Church, and is about to begin the restoration of the interesting church of Cliffe-at-Hooe, Kent;

and Mr. Hayter Lewis and Mr. Slater are about to begin the actual works of restoration in St. Bartnolomew's, Smithfield. Elaborative decorative works are in progress in the ancient crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, which we hope will be used as a chapel for the Houses of Parliament. At Oxford, Mr. Burges has in hand the interesting task of transforming and decorating the interior of the chapel of Worcester College. All Saints', Brixworth, Northamptonshire, is about to be undertaken by Mr. Slater, with all the caution that is necessary in touching so curious and venerable a building. The interesting church of Cobham, Kent, has been restored by Mr. Scott; that of Minster, in Thanet, in the same county, has fallen into non-professional hands, but has not suffered so much as might have been expected. The need of some reparation in the round chapel at Ludlow, has been urged in the pages of the *Ecclesiologist*.

"Of works not strictly ecclesiastical may be mentioned the restoration of the curious Decanal house at Gloucester, and the contemplated improvements in the Guildhall, London. Here it is intended to reproduce the ancient open timber roof, and to restore the original windows, which happily remain. It is understood that the Corporation of London are contemplating further works of great magnitude, including a complete range of buildings, on a general scheme, for the law courts, the City library, and other municipal offices. It is greatly to be hoped that the result may be such a town-hall as may be worthy to be compared with those of the great commercial cities of the Low Countries. The remains at Mayfield, Sussex, have been purchased by a Roman Catholic community, and the ancient hall is to be converted into a chapel.

"Abroad, the opening of the completed and roofed nave of Cologne Cathedral must be chronicled. The restoration of French cathedrals seems to be continued with the same recklessness that has excited alarm among English antiquaries. At home also we have still to complain of the careless scraping of ancient sculpture in works of so-called restoration. It may be doubted, also, whether monumental stones, which are seldom without value as documents, are not too often needlessly sacrificed in modern alterations. At Amsterdam, M. Cuypers has won the competition for the new picture gallery. Here the competition was limited to that picturesque form of the Renaissance, which is natural to that city. He has subsequently succeeded in another competition for the National Monument of 1814, in the same city, when his Pointed design was chosen in preference to one in the Classical style.

"Turning now to the subsidiary arts, we are not able to say that the progress of religious sculpture is very promising. The committee look with some apprehension to the sculpture which is promised for the Albert Memorial at Kensington. Mr.

Philip has finished a high-tomb for Lady Canning; and Mr Redfern has in hand a good recumbent effigy of a lady for a church in Hampshire. Mr. Earp has also executed some good architectural sculpture.

"Polychromatic decoration is in a more hopeful state. Mr. Herbert's mural painting in the House of Lords must be noticed. Mr. Gambier Parry is carrying on, with vigour and increasing ability, the roof paintings in the nave of Ely Cathedral, begun by Mr. Le Strange. A promising experiment of an effective but inexpensive method of wall-painting is being tried, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, in Mr. Pearson's church of St. Peter, Vauxhall, which has been already noticed. At St. Alban's, Rochdale, Mr. Clark is colouring the whole chancel; and a skilled amateur is desirous to paint the church of Bosham, in emulation of Mr. Gambier Parry's admirable work in his own church at Highnam. At Lyndhurst church, Hants, a reredos has been painted by Mr. Leighton."

The Archdeacon of Bristol briefly moved the adoption of the report, which, he observed, bore most gratifying testimony to what had been done and what was doing all over the country for the development of correct principles of taste in the erection of new and the restoration of old churches. He knew of no association which appeared to do so much work with so little show and so little talk.

Nr. St. Aubyn called attention to the contemplated destruction of St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, which, he said, was about to be demolished, with the exception of the tower. He had ventured to remonstrate with Mr. Cooke, the architect, on the subject, but to no purpose; and perhaps it might be well for the Association to write a few lines before it was too late.

The Chairman: Is the new church to be a tolerably decent one?

Mr. St. Aubyn said from an examination of the plans, it appeared to him to be an immense church, which would quite bury the old tower that was to be left standing.

Mr. Gambier Parry said he lived in the neighbourhood, and that St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, was the only decent bit of architecture in the whole neighbourhood. He quite agreed with Mr. St. Aubyn as to the inadvisability of sacrificing the old church; it contained an admirable rose window, which was very rarely found in a parish church. It would, he thought, be abominable to destroy it.

The Chairman thought the subject was one which the Association would do well to take up, and he suggested that they should communicate with the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and transmit a formal remonstrance against the proposed destruction. They might all bring any local influence they might possess to bear on the same subject. As he saw the Rev. Dr. Jebb present, he would be glad to know whether he had anything

to say on the subject of the "restoration" of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Dr. Jebb said he was glad to be able to report that the proposed arrangement with reference to the choir would not be carried out, as it would have destroyed the character of the whole building. He owned that, from all he had heard in reference to the restoration, he had approached the structure with fear and trembling. Subsequent examination showed that his apprehensions were not groundless. He would not enter into all the barbarities of the details, but he might state that the general effect was not so very bad as he had expected to find it. Indeed, it was even fine. The northern transept had been restored, which, thirty years ago had been rebuilt in a most preposterous style, and had been used as a parish church. This had been pulled down, and a Norman transept built. He was, sorry, however, to find that the magnificent old organ, which had some of the finest "stops" of any instrument in the world, was to be removed. He understood that the pipes had been already melted down, and a new organ set up in a side aisle. He had been unable to ascertain whether there was to be an altar-screen; as, in answer to inquiries on the subject, he was informed that "Mr. Guinness had not yet made up his mind on the subject." The details of the "restoration" showed deplorable ignorance of art; and however much they might respect the munificence of the gentleman who had undertaken the work, that sentiment ought not, in his opinion, to mitigate their feelings of regret and censure for the manner in which it was being carried out. With respect to Christ Church, the other metropolitan cathedral of Dublin, the "restoration" was so wretched and preposterous, that nothing further remained to spoil, and total demolition was all that was left undone. A few of the ancient details yet remained, and it might be desirable to secure drawings of them, and to bring the influence of the Society to bear to prevent the complete desecration of a most interesting metropolitan church. He hoped there was no truth in the whisper of a whisper (for he could not call it anything else) which had reached him, of the intention to pull the building down; but he thought it his duty to mention what had reached his ear on the subject.

The Chairman said that he had some recollection of Christ Church and of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and that some of their details were so beautiful and interesting that he thought the society would do well to move at once in the matter.

Mr. Burges brought under notice the decayed and disreputable condition of the south facade of Westminster Abbey, built by Sir Christopher Wren. The sculptured figures were, he said, rotting away, and the whole of the apostles were already gone. With regard to the display of church plate in the room, he was bound to say that he did not think it was at all up to the age, as the forms and designs were those of twenty years ago, and

showed no signs of progress in this department of art.

Mr. White observed that he had seen the drawings for the proposed restoration of St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, and that the building which it was intended to construct would, in his opinion, be far too large to be filled by any single voice.

The report was then agreed to.

TOWN CHURCHES.

The Chairman, referring to the plan and construction of town churches in a practical and artistic sense, pointed out the various styles and features which it might be desirable to consider, and advocated the necessity of building town churches, with a view not only to ritual grandeur and congregational convenience, but also to the surrounding buildings. As an illustration of the representative of a fine Mediæval groined church, he referred to St. Peter's, on the site of Vauxhall Gardens. This was a brick groined church, with an apse, and reflected great credit upon the architect—Mr. Pearson. On the much-vexed question of galleries in churches, he must say that his opinion remained unchanged, as he believed that something similar to that found in the Rhenish churches, or in the New Roman Catholic church now building at Amsterdam, might be introduced with advantage. Here there were aisles, nave, and triforium, for congregational use, and over the latter a clerestory, and then a brick vault, all of which might be used as galleries.

Mr. Burges thought that the Chairman, who had studied the subject of church architecture so deeply and so well, might do good service if he could be persuaded to write another book in reference to the topics to which he had called attention that evening. With regard to town churches, he was of opinion that we had not in the whole metropolis a single church worthy of the name. We wanted thick walls, domes, mosaic inside, and marble outside—something, in fact, which looked like a church, and might be used by thousands as a church. In his opinion, the idea putting up little-village churches in London was simply absurd. London was now in course of reconstruction. We were building houses five and six stories high, and what we wanted to keep pace with our domestic architecture was, great masses of churches.

Mr. Gambier Parry said he quite agreed with what the Chairman had said on the subject of galleries in churches. It might be heresy to advocate them, still he thought they might be judiciously introduced in town churches. He had always supported Gothic architecture as the architecture of common sense. No other style was so elastic; and although it might be heresy to advocate the introduction of galleries in Gothic churches, still he felt bound to say that he saw no other way of accommodating large congregations than by various stories or galleries.

The Dean of Bristol confessed that, although he had heard a good deal in favour of galleries, he was of opinion that, if possible, the congregation should all be on the floor.

Mr. Clarke said his own feeling was that we had arrived at a period when galleries had become a necessity. If we could afford to decorate our churches with mosaic, majolica, and marble, as suggested by Mr. Burges, we might be able to build all our churches on such a scale as to accommodate the whole congregation on the floor.

Mr. White was in favour of constructing churches so as to obtain as much light as possible from above, and to make large chancels and chancel aisles.

After some further discussion, the proceedings were brought to a termination by a vote of thanks to Mr. Hope for presiding.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR PREFERMENT.

From the slovenly way in which our brethren prove their proficiency to be passed and raised in many lodges, perhaps the following hints from one of my scraps may not be totally out of place.—Ex. Ex.

"To be read in open lodge at a stated meeting."

"Office of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York."

"To the Masters, and Wardens, and brethren of the respective lodges in this jurisdiction, greeting:—

"At the last annual convocation of this Grand Lodge, the following report was adopted, to wit:

"The Committee on the Advancement of Candidates, to whom was referred the subject from the Grand Master's address, relative to the advancement of candidates, have given the subject the consideration its importance demands, and respectfully report—

"That one of the requisite qualifications for advancement to a higher degree, is proficiency in the preceding. Your committee believe that the best interests of the Craft would be subserved if the regulation was more generally adopted and imperatively adhered to, requiring that the candidate who desires to be passed or raised, should be examined in open lodge, or his proficiency in the preceding degree. The Constitution of this Grand Lodge provides (section 22) that no candidate for the mysteries of the Order shall receive the third degree in a less interval than four weeks from the time of initiation, except by dispensation from the Grand Master or his Deputy nor without proof of his proficiency before advancement.

"If these salutary regulations are strictly enjoined and practised, our lodges would have the proud satisfaction of boasting of proficiency and quality, rather than the quantity of its members. Skilful and competent workmen would be the result of the above practice, and the good effects of the institution would be perpetuated, and the lodges escape the too frequent

imputation of being filled with ignorant members, Masonically speaking.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"DAVID G. WOODIN,
"NEHEMIAH PECK,
"NICHOLAS WEAVER, } Com."

"By referring to charge iv. of the Old Charges, it will be found that a candidate shall make 'due improvement' in the preceding degree before receiving the next. This requirement is likewise distinctly set forth in our ritual, which is in daily use.

"Thus it will be perceived that it is one of the ancient usages and customs of the Craft—a landmark—that a candidate shall make suitable proficiency before advancement, which is to commit to memory the first section of the lecture in the degree.

"This rule has been regularly handed down to us from our ancient brethren, and is one of the most prominent in the teaching of our ritual. Being a landmark, it is not in the power of man to add to, diminish, or amend, therefore it is imperative that every Mason should see it strictly and faithfully complied with.

"The examination of a candidate upon his Masonic qualifications, takes place in open lodge, in the degree in which he is examined, when, after he retires, his proficiency is determined by a majority vote of the members present.

"It is simply necessary for the attention of the Craft to be called particularly to this ancient regulation, to insure their firm and undeviating adherence to it, and for the presiding officer to discover that he can neither neglect nor suffer a departure therefrom.

"Some of our lodges do not depart from this old usage, and some but partially neglect it, yet there are a very large number who disregard the duty entirely.

"The positive injury sustained by the Institution in the omission of this wise and wholesome regulation, renders it necessary that the evil be corrected at once. It need not be neglected in another instance, hence, in future, it will be expected of every subordinate lodge, that a candidate be duly instructed and Masonically examined before he is advanced to the next degree.

"The elective Grand Officers and the District Deputy Grand Masters, are requested to see this part of our ritual complied with, when and wherever they discover its neglect or omission.

"We confidently rely upon the co-operation of the Craft generally, in fulfilling the requirements imposed by this vital and important point in our fundamental laws.

"With you, in the bonds of fraternal affection,
"JOSEPH D. EVANS, G.M.

"Attest, JAMES M. AUSTIN, G. Sec."

NAPOLEON AND FREEMASONRY.

Napoleon was persuaded that the lodges were dangerous places and meetings for conspiracy. One evening Napoleon, incognito, with Marshal Duroc and General Lawriston, went to the Lodge of St. Marcel, in Paris. Duroc entered first as a visitor, and sat down near the W.M., and told him in a whisper that two other visitors were coming, but begged he would receive them without any ceremony, and to abstain himself from all kinds of manifestations in case he

could recognise them. The Emperor and General Lawrison entered, seated themselves under a column, and listened to the debates for more than an hour. Napoleon, well assured that the denunciation was false, retired satisfied. At the close of the evening, the W.M. of the lodge informed the brethren of the illustrious visitor who had been with them. The enthusiasm was extreme, and all exclaimed, "Long live Napoleon the Great, our Emperor."—Clavel's *History of Masonry*.—2.

MASONRY UNDER NAPOLEON.

The Marshal Duke of Rovigo, Minister of the Police of Paris, was the only agent of the power who had not joined any lodge. One day he thought there must be some evil in those meetings, and shortly after he suspended the Grand Orient. But Prince Cambaceres, Arch Chancellor, who was the third person in the Empire, and a zealous and talented brother, took their defence in hand, and they were never afterwards troubled.—Clavel's *History of Masonry*.—2.

EARLY MASONRY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

As many of the names in the records of the Portsmouth Lodge in 1739 are those of old families in New England, it would be an agreeable task for some of the New England genealogists to identify them.—HYDE CLARKE, 196A, Piccadilly.

ITALIAN FREEMASONRY.

The distinctions of the Italian Freemasons is not that of rites, but that of politics. The Garibaldi Grand Lodge is under the direction of the ultra-liberals—the Turin Grand Lodge under that of the moderate or ministerial party, and there is one good effect that the officials are compelled to promote Masonry, which they would otherwise persecute. They are anxious for a union, and it will most likely be effected; but at present Freemasonry in Italy is suffering from the same bane as in France, Spain, and Portugal. Continental Freemasonry under French auspices is essentially political, and consequently presents no effective views of union with English Masonry.—*#*.

IMPORTANT DEPARTURE FROM THE LANDMARKS.

It is too notoriously known that, immediately the candidate arrives, and all things are ready in the lodge for his reception, that he is taken to the proper apartment to be prepared in the usual Masonic way, without any kind of previous test or oath put to him; he is then allowed to witness another ceremony peculiar to this occasion, and after that another; then he is conducted to the proper place, and witnesses another; he is then directed to perform a certain ceremony himself, and witnesses others, till he gains admission into the lodge; and, shocking to relate, though notoriously known by almost every novice in Masonry, he actually goes through full four-fifths of the ceremony of the initiation before the oath is administered to him; he then receives the whole of the O. B. before it is possible to ascertain whether or not he will consent to confirm it by saluting the holy writings. Now, can there possibly be a greater absurdity and derogation from the ancient landmarks of our Order, than this most preposterous of all preposterous blundering dangers?—W. F.

THE VISITING BRETHREN'S SONG,
As sung in Lodge Excelsior by Bro. W. H. Abbot.
Air: *Garry Owen*.

1.

You may roam through this place some new pleasure to seek,
And in search of excitement may try every dodge,
But wherever you go any day in the week,
You'll enjoy yourself most when you visit this lodge.
For if hearts that glow like burning coal,
Full of social love and right good cheer,
Are comrades who most delight the soul,
You're sure to enjoy yourselves when you come here.
Then remember whenever for fun you're inclined,
When at home disengaged and with nothing to do,
On the first and third Tuesday of each month
you'll find,
'Mid the hearts of "Excelsior" a welcome for you.

2.

Our lodge is a young one, an infant in years,
Of antiquity's honours it cannot yet boast,
Yet it already feels that true love which endears
To a visiting brother the heart of his host.
Yes; we Excelsiors feel that "mystic tie"
Which binds alike the rich and poor,
And with heaving heart and kindly eye,
We welcome all who enter our door.
Then remember whenever for fun you're inclined,
When at home disengaged and with nothing to do,
On the first and third Tuesday of each month
you'll find,
'Mid the hearts of "Excelsior" a welcome for you.

3.

Our guests here to-night will, we hope, come again
To join in our work and partake of our cheer,
And let them not think that they come here in vain,
For they help us upstairs, and they gladden us here.
For Excelsior loves her guests to see,
Where her songs are sung and her wine is poured,
And those guests to please their hosts should be
A host in themselves at her festive board.
Then remember whenever for fun you're inclined,
When at home disengaged and with nothing to do,
On the first and third Tuesday of each month
you'll find,
'Mid the hearts of "Excelsior" a welcome for you.

FURTHER LIGHT IN MASONRY.

"Masonry is a progressive science," say the lectures, and as a brother advances in the mysteries, he advances in knowledge. The newly-initiated brother asks for light; the Craftsman, as yet uninstructed, requires more light; the Master Workman, that he may perform the duties that appertain to his new dignity, informs us that his great desire is further light in Masonry. Are these requests of the inquiring brothers legitimate? Have they the right to demand the instruction for which they have already paid? If so, then it is the duty of those who take upon themselves the office of dispersers of light to qualify themselves for their profession. If I might be allowed to express thus publicly the conviction that is often forced upon my mind by what I nightly see, it is this:—The farthing rushlight placed in the hands of young brethren in most lodges, serves only to make the darkness visible. The great principles of our beloved Order, its true history, its landmarks, its philosophy, its morality, and, if you please, its theology, are so little understood even by the most active members of the lodges, and consequently so indifferently explained to the intelligent gentlemen

daily attaching themselves to the Order, that it is not to be wondered at if we occasionally see an expression of countenance which plainly says, "Is this all? Is this that Freemasonry of which I have formed and long entertained a favourable opinion? Gentlemen, I am disappointed!" My dear brothers, these things ought not so to be. The candidate ought to be, and generally speaking is, pleased, astonished, delighted; he will be, if the work is done by skilful hands. If our speculative workmen emulated the ancient operatives, we should see the wise and the good from the uttermost parts of the earth again journeying to the East to behold the wisdom of Solomon, and exclaiming, "the half was not told me." But there is a further light in Masonry somewhat different from the mere intellectual instruction which has just been mentioned—the light of a Masonic life. How beautiful does the light of a fair, bright character, in a Freemason, enliven the countenance, and cause gladness in the heart of his brother. Such a light is often seen as one that shines in the dark places of the earth, exciting observation, engaging attention, and gladdening the hearts of beholders. Let Freemasons, then, by obeying the teachings of our Order, live soberly and righteously, do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly before God. Let them cause the heart of the widow to rejoice, and the fatherless to call them blessed. Then shall the light of their example spread its influence every way, diffusing knowledge, goodness, motives to reform, and encouragement to virtue. Other bodies around them will thus become a centre from which will radiate through all time to come, rays of purest light. There are few of us that are fortunately gifted as suns which shine of their own power, but many who have the gift of reflecting. It is our duty as well to nourish this, though a lesser gift, as it would be to trim the more brilliant light. Let us then bring our minds within the sphere of radiation of such minds as Oliver, Gadiecke, Preston, Hutchinson, Scott, Harris, Anderson, and others, and become the reflectors of their light if we cannot shine in a splendour all our own. I am proud of the Craft, and my pride is sensibly increased by learning of the great success of this magnificent enterprise—an enterprise so bold in its conception, so thoroughly adapted to the fraternity in its details, and which promises such unbounded results in its execution. What greater honour need any Freemason desire than that of linking his name with this effort to bring within the reach of the humblest the means to plenish his lamp with the purest oil, that his path may be lighted cheerfully to the tomb to which we are all hastening? On behalf of a grateful brotherhood, I thank the bold hearted brethren who have thus thrown themselves into the breach to check the tide of innovation, "to bring back to a wandering people," to dispel the gathering gloom, to offer to all a thing of great value; to the old, that which is worthy of contemplation, to the young instruction: in a word, "Further light in Masonry."

—JOHN SCOTT.

COMMENCING TO BUILD.

The following practical remarks, from the preface of Wheeler's "Rural Homes," are strikingly applicable to the moral labours of the Masonic Institution:—"The best way to set about building a country

house, I suppose I ought, with Abernethy, to say, is to 'take advice;' put yourself under the guidance of a professional man. We will suppose that already done, and so I, standing in the light of an architectural adviser, will proceed, with the best of my ability, to give the requisite information as fully as if my retaining fee had been secured in the shape of a promised five per cent. upon the cost of the proposed erection. The true way to commence, is to first consider the subject in its common sense, working-day, light. You are going to put up what you mean as your home; you want screening from the sun, and sheltering from the cold; you desire to be at all times snug and comfortable; and free from all harassments, in any way traceable to your dwelling's external character or internal accommodations. You have a wholesome dread of the horrors of a leaking roof, and of possible weekly repairs; you shudder at the idea of a damp bedroom, or a mouldy cupboard; and you have misgivings touching the amount of your St. Anthony-like forbearance under broiling tortures of a stifling July night, beneath a metal roof, and in an unventilated bedroom; and so all these thoughts make you reflect very deeply before choosing your material and your style. You notice I class these two together because I hope to show that the one influences the other rather more than it is the fashion just now to allow. In choosing your material you are, of course, influenced by the selection your neighbourhood affords. Wood and stone are those generally used, brick not being introduced so often into country buildings as I think it might be with great advantage. For a house on a very large scale, wood seems unsuitable, because, in a greater or less degree, it is suggestive of temporary intention in the erection. Stone is of many characters, and needs varied treatment. Its use is often a source of very great expense; where a character is attempted the particular specimens of material will not allow. Brick does not seem as yet to have had a fair chance of trial; and though where stone and timber are in abundance, I would not, of course, prefer its adoption; still there are many places in this country where it is both cheap and readily obtained, and in such places I conceive a far better use might be made of it than has, so far as my observation goes, been attempted. If your building is of moderate dimensions, and with timber conveniently near, you prefer to use wood, do thus: let timber, and timber only, be evident in every part of your building. Don't veneer it all over with a thin ceiling of inch boards, nicely planed and fitted, and then sanded, and painted, and lined off, in the imitation of stone, because if you do, no one will really be deceived by it but yourself. Especially don't heap Pelion on Ossa, and glue up fluted monsters of carpentry in front, and fancy because they have the outline and proportions of Doric columns, and have painted white lines at even distances thereon, running around them at about the height courses of stone would be cut. You have shown your classical taste, and possess a Grecian edifice. You have no such thing; you have only a great deal of unnecessary and expensive woodwork constantly to paint and keep in repair, and which the sooner you sweep away the better."

THE LEVEL AND LEVELLING.

A king, in the lodge, is reminded that although a

crown may adorn the head, or a sceptre the hand, the blood in his veins is derived from the common parent of mankind, and is no better than that of his meanest subject. The statesman, the senator, and the artist, are there taught, that equal with others, they are exposed by nature to infirmity and disease, and that an unforeseen misfortune, or a disordered frame, may impair their faculties, and reduce them to a level with the meanest of their species. This consideration is a check to pride, and incites courtesy of behaviour. Men of inferior talents, who are not placed by fortune in such exalted stations, are instructed to regard their superiors with respect, when they behold them voluntarily divested of the external trappings of worldly grandeur, and condescending, in the badge of innocence and bond of friendship, to trace wisdom and to follow virtue, assisted by those who are of a rank beneath them. Virtue is true nobility; wisdom is the channel by which virtue is directed and conveyed; wisdom and virtue alone mark distinction among Masons. Dr. Johnson, speaking of a lady who promulgated the doctrine of reducing all classes to the same level, used to relate the following anecdote:—"One day, when I was at her house, I put on a very grave countenance and said to her, Madam, I am now become a convert to your way of thinking. I am convinced that all mankind are upon an equal footing; and to give you an unquestionable proof that I am in earnest, here is a very sensible, civil, well-behaved fellow-citizen—your footman. I desire that he may be allowed to sit down and dine with us. I thus, sir, showed her the absurdity of the levelling doctrine. She has never liked me since. Sir, your levellers wish to level down as far as themselves, but they cannot bear levelling up to themselves. They would all have some people under them. Why not, then, have some people above them?"—Ex. Ex.

THE RELIGION OF MASONRY.

As Christian Masons, acknowledging the divinity of Christ, we have introduced the Bible into our lodges to manifest our behalf in the doctrines which it inculcates; in like manner the followers of Moses, Mahomet, and Burmah may introduce into their Masonic assemblies their Pentateuch, their Alcoran, and their Vedan, and yet the unity of Masonry would remain—the essential principles on which she moves would be the same—she would still declare to her votaries, "I regard not to what sect you attach yourselves; venerate the popular religion of your respective countries; follow the light of your understanding; forget not, however, the doctrine of the religion of nature; adore the Great Architect of the Universe, acknowledge the immortal soul and look forward to a state of future retribution, when the virtuous of all religions and countries shall meet together and enjoy never-fading bliss."—UNIVERSALIST.

SOME men so dislike the dust kicked up by the generation they belong to, that, being unable to pass, they lag behind it.

THERE are calumnies that kill women, but do only a slight injury to men as certain reptiles kill with poison in the warm months, and only wound in the cold ones.

HAVE frank explanations with friends in cases of affronts. They sometimes save a perishing friendship; but secret discontent and mistrust always end badly.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

FREEMASONRY AND THE GUILDS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In number 261 of the MAGAZINE, page 520, a "Yorkshireman" asks from which guild Freemasonry is derived. Every well-informed brother who has studied the valuable and scientific works of Bro. George Kloss, the eminent Masonic author (and as such acknowledged by the whole fraternity in Germany, France, America, and the Netherlands) would have answered—it is derived from the operative guilds, from the operative fraternities of the mediæval times. A nameless brother, who, I suppose, does not work the earnest historical researches of Bros. Schroeder, Kloss, Fallou, Keller, &c., replies in the MAGAZINE, "None. The mere assertion ought to show to any one of common sense that, by according to the Craft a guild, its antiquity is seriously impaired. If Freemasonry is the daughter of such a guild, what becomes of all the pre-Christian legends of the Order—those of Solomon's temple? Those who advocate such a doctrine must be possessed of very illogical ideas."—u. 5. f. Whether this nameless brother thinks himself alone logical in his ideas or not, I do not know; but I should like to be informed what works on Masonic history he has written to prove his views and assertions on the high antiquity of Freemasonry, and to contradict the works of Bro. Kloss, the *præceptor latomorum*. Concerning the antiquity of the Craft, nobody can make it older than it really is; and if there is any good in Freemasonry, its value remains the same. Our fraternity (not Order) may be only some hundred years old or some thousand years. Every brother who denies that Freemasonry is derived from the fraternity of the mediæval Freemasons, stands on the basis of an unprovable hypothesis of mere imagination, not on the basis of historical facts. What becomes of all the pre-Christian legends of the Order? Well, what is a legend? Is a legend a historical truth, or only a poetical invention, a fairy tale? Legends, traditional legends, like the Masonic, which only have a symbolical character and no historical value like ours, have had in Germany authority in all—nearly all guilds—for example, the smiths, and many other trades. Freemasonry would be the same royal art without the legend of Solomon's temple or that of the third degree, as it is with it. One can be a very

good Freemason without believing in fables of no value for the nineteenth century.

If the writer in the *MAGAZINE* is really opposed to the doctrine "I have said so, you must not think otherwise," then he should not base his assertions on mere assertion; he should, on the contrary, publish his works, or at least some lectures, on the history of the Craft, which give any proof of the high antiquity of it, and contradict the historical labours of the German fraternity, labours of thirty years' conscientious researches. Modesty is an ornament of a true Freemason, and therefore it should be practised. A modest and well-informed brother must speak with esteem of works, whose value is acknowledged by the whole Masonic fraternity with the exception of England, where they are unknown, or at least not studied.

The fraternity of Freemasons and the German building corporations of mediæval times have in common—1, the government of the society by means of a certain number of officers; 2, the exclusion of all profanations from their meetings; 3, the privileges of the sons of brethren; 4, the conditions of initiation; 5, the brotherly equality of all fellows; 6, assistance; 7, their own jurisdiction and the form of justice; 8, the opening and closing of the meetings; 9, the ceremonies of initiation; 10, the examination of visiting brethren, and many other points, grips, words, &c. The "Constitutions" of the operative guilds are the bases of the "Constitutions" of Anderson, who asserts that the institution rests on the old articles and points. The four lodges which constituted the first Grand Lodge, 1717, in London, were lodges of operative Masons, with some exceptions. A brother who denies that the Masonic fraternity is derived from the fraternities of operative Masons, denies the whole history of the Craft, and puts aside all reliable historical documents.

As I am not versed in the English language, I hope every brother will excuse me if have not used the right words in every place. I take this occasion to thank once more most sincerely all English brethren who have received me so cordially and fraternally, especially the brethren at Hull, Selby, York, Leeds, Swillington, and London.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

J. G. FINDEL.

Editor of the "*Bauhütte*," and author of
"A History of Freemasonry."

Leipzig, July 15, 1864.

[Bro. Findel, who we regret we did not meet when he was in London, must excuse us if we do not altogether agree with him in regard to the antiquity of our various ceremonies.—ED. F. M.]

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEM.

At the Lodge of Benevolence on Wednesday, the 21st July, Bro. John Udall, P.G.D., in the chair, seven petitioners were relieved with sums amounting in the aggregate to £36.

THE BOY'S SCHOOL.

The quarterly general court of governors and subscribers of this admirable institution was held, on the 18th inst., at the offices, 16A, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Bro. Symonds in the chair.

The Secretary (Bro. Binckes) read the minutes of the last quarterly general court, which were unanimously confirmed, and he also read for information those of the general committee of May, June, and July. The only interesting portion of the latter consisted of petitions sent in for aid from the widows or relatives of deceased members of the Craft for the admission of their sons to the Institution. In a considerable number of cases aid was afforded, and in others the boys will take their chance for admission at the election in October next.

In answer to a question from one of the brethren present,

The Secretary said that the entire sum required for the building of the Boys' School was £25,000, in respect of which £5,000 had been already paid, and there remained a balance in hand of about £10,000, so that £10,000 more is wanting to complete the building, which will afford accommodation to about 150 boys. There is little doubt that the proverbial liberality of the Craft will supply this sum. There was no doubt, he said, that much of the educational portion of the building would be ready for the boys in October next. It was contemplated to have a grand bazaar and fancy fair in furtherance of the objects of the Institution, and Miss Burdett Couatts would take an active part in the matter. He (the Secretary) and nineteen others at a former meeting, held a few days since, had undertaken to raise £50 each, and had put down their names for £5 5s. a-piece as a commencement.

A cordial vote of thanks to chairman closed the proceedings.

METROPOLITAN.

STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 45).—The summer festival of this lodge took place on the 21st inst., at Bro. Middleton's, the Greyhound, Dulwich. To the Craft the worthy host's capabilities as a caterer are well known, and to say that, on this occasion, he more than equalled himself, is though bare justice, the highest possible praise. The S.W., Bro. Booser, provided an agreeable surprise to the ladies and brethren assembled, he having engaged a party of four Tyrolean minstrels, who, clothed in their national costume, delighted both the eyes and the ears of the company. Those musicians, new to England, will, before long, make their mark in the musical world. The W.M. was honoured by the presence of several brethren, who, at great personal inconvenience, attended to pay a mark of respect to their mother lodge and its presiding officer. After a day spent in pure and unalloyed enjoyment the party returned to town, the W.M. receiving the congratulations of the ladies and brethren for his management of the most successful summer festival ever held by the Strong Man Lodge.

YARBOROUGH LODGE (No. 554).—A recreation meeting of this lodge was held at the Crystal Palace on Thursday, the 7th inst., Bro. J. W. Carr, the W.M., in the chair, supported by a goodly array of Past Masters, visitors, and officers of the lodge. It is pleasing to observe the gradual extension of the highly humanising and most agreeable innovation at Masonic lodge dinners, which is gradually taking place on festive

occasions, such as these summer banquets—the presence of the ladies. The leading feature of the day's proceedings was the presentation to Bro. W. Hamilton, the Immediate Past Master of the lodge, of a testimonial in the shape of a very handsome and massive silver teapot, as an appropriate mark of the very high esteem in which he is held by the members of the lodge, not only in his position as Master, but for his private and domestic virtues; for whilst the splendid P.M.'s jewel which the lodge had presented to him in lodge testified to the excellence of his working and the high opinion the members of the lodge entertained of Bro. Hamilton as their Master in the lodge. The brethren of the lodge felt it a duty incumbent on them, as well as a pleasure and a highly-deserved compliment, which should be paid to their Immediate Past Master, to go beyond their usual course of procedure when an efficient presiding officer has passed through his year of office, and performed all his duties with credit to himself and the lodge, and, therefore, the members immediately voted the handsome token of their esteem to Bro. Hamilton should be presented to him at a banquet to be given at the Crystal Palace. The weather was exceedingly propitious, and the grounds of the Palace at Sydenham were never more lovely; the rosary, with its abundance of different coloured roses, was in the height of its beauty, the unequalled display of multi-tinted flowers arranged in parterres with exquisite taste, and in the highest style of the landscape gardener's sublime art, was enchanting to the last degree; the effect was splendid, too, by the brilliant assemblage of the fairest of the fair amongst the beautiful and lovable daughters and comely matrons of glorious old England who graced the grounds and Palace upon that occasion. Of the banquet and the providers, or caterers, it would be most unfair, nay cruel, to omit expressing what every one felt to be so well deserving of entire approval, nay admiration, for the success which attended that part of all the day's proceedings. The dinner, dessert, and wines were respectively of the most choice, nay, of the most *récherché* description, and served with the most commendable attention and address, and, however admirably such things used to be done under the old régime, Messrs. Roberts and Bertram, the present contractors to the Crystal Palace Company, deserve still greater praise for the very admirable and efficient way in which they cater for their patrons, not only be it said in this, but upon every other occasion; and we know of no more thoroughly enjoyable place for a dinner than the Crystal Palace now is. Let us pass, however, to the proceedings of the Yarborough Lodge at their summer banquet. Bro. Carr presided, and performed the duties of the chair in an admirable manner, ably supported by his officers, Bros. Hudson, S.W.; Clerk, J.W.; Morley, S.D.; Stevens, J.D.; Prece, I.G.; and the following Past Masters, viz., Bros. W. Hamilton, J. Wynne, Treas.; Kindre, Vasey, Sec.; Shaboe, Chap.; and Middleton. Amongst the visitors were Bro. W. Smith, C.E., P.M. Nos. 38 and 1,142 (O. N.), and S.W. No. 26 (N. N.); Stains, and others; and Bros. Halfpenny, Mobbs, Brown, Roberts, Green, and other members of the lodge were also present, together with about thirty ladies; in all about sixty sat down to dinner. After the usual loyal toasts, and the ordinary or routine toasts were disposed of in the most enthusiastic manner, the W.M. proposed the toast of the occasion, the health of Bro. Hamilton, P.M., on his retirement from the chair of the lodge, and in an appropriate and feeling address tendered for his acceptance the beautiful piece of plate which had been unanimously voted by the lodge as a special mark of esteem and regard, wishing him and Mrs. Hamilton long life to enjoy, besides every other advantage and good this life can afford, the use and enjoyment for many years to come of the silver teapot, and that it might be handed down to their children's children as a memento, which the engraved inscription on it would truthfully convey in the future. Bro. W. Hamilton returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech. The toast of "The Visitors," coupling with it the name of Bro. William Smith, brought Bro. Smith on to his legs to return thanks, which he did in his usual style of post prandial eloquence. After sundry other toasts, including that of "The Ladies," which was proposed and responded to in admirably good taste, the meeting broke up to partake of tea and coffee, and finish a most agreeable afternoon with a most delightful evening's stroll in the grounds.

ROYAL ALFRED LODGE (No. 780).—This lodge held its meeting at the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, on Friday, the 22nd July, when there was as usual a very large assemblage of brethren and many visitors, amongst whom were Bros. Todd,

P.M. 27; Payne, P.M. 27; Platt, P.M. 144; Elmes, P.M. 177; Little, S.W. 975; Garden, 22; Isenbiel, 23; White, 101; &c. The business of the lodge consisted of the initiation of two gentlemen into the mysteries of the Order, and of a passing and two raisings, the ceremonies being performed by Bro. George, W.M., in such an impressive manner as to call forth the highest encomiums. Business being concluded, the brethren adjourned to banquet, after which the usual toasts, both loyal and Masonic, were duly given and responded to, Bros. Todd and Garden responding on behalf of the visitors, the former facetiously alluding to the pleasure he at all times felt in visiting the lodge, he being a constant visitor. After some further toasts were given and responded to, the lodge was closed in perfect harmony.

PROVINCIAL.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

PRESTON.—*Concord Lodge* (No. 343).—On the 15th inst., a special meeting of the members was held at the King's Arms Inn, when about thirty of the brethren sat down to a banquet. The chair was occupied by Bro. N. H. Beazley, W.M., and the vice-chair by Bro. R. Robinson, S.W. During the evening the W.M., in an appropriate speech, presented Bro. M'Glinchy with a beautiful silver snuff-box, supplied by Bro. W. Brown, P.M., silversmith. Cupid is represented, in gilt, standing upon a massive silver ground moving a wheelbarrow, upon which is the silver snuff-box, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. John M'Glinchy, P.M., by the members of the Concord Lodge of Freemasons (No. 343), on his removal from Preston, as a sincere token of their respect and esteem.—Preston, 21st July, 1864.—5864." Bro. M'Glinchy acknowledged the gift in feeling terms, and the company afterwards spent a pleasant evening together.

MIDDLESEX.

HOUNSLOW.—*Dalhousie Lodge* (No. 865).—This lodge held a meeting at the Town Hall, Hounslow, on Wednesday the 20th inst. There were present the W.M. Bro. J. N. Frost; Bros. Algernon Perkins, P.G.J.W.; J. J. Hardy, P.M.; Richards, S.W.; Edward Keogh, J.W.; Pellatt, S.D.; Hopwood, J.D.; Hedges, I.G.; Holloway, D.C.; Walmisley, Golding, Bingham, Daly, Jones, Alfred Jupp, Thomason, Briggs, Albert Day, Donald King, Simms, and several other brethren. They were also present as visitors, Bro. Creech, of the Camden Lodge, and several others. The chair was taken by the W.M. at 4.30; and Bros. Daly, Jones, and Alfred Jupp, after undergoing the usual examination, were raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, the beautiful ceremony of raising having been done by the W.M. in a most able and impressive manner. All Masonic business having been concluded, and the lodge closed, at half-past six o'clock the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet in the large room of the Town Hall, supplied by Bro. Lewis of the Red Lion, the chair being taken by the W.M., Bro. Frost, supported by Bros. Richards, S.W.; Keogh, J.W., and Hardy, P.M. After doing ample justice to the excellent viands which graced the festive board, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, and some delightful songs by Bro. Donald King, Golding, Pellatt, Daly, and Stacey, the brethren separated at a quarter to ten o'clock, to enable those who were returning towards London to meet the last up train. The "Health of the Founders of the Lodge," (namely Bros. Hardy, Gilbard, Willett, Thomason, Pellatt, Farrant, and Stacey), coupled with the names of Bros. Hardy and Thomason, elicited some excellent observations from those brethren, in which they congratulated the members of the lodge upon its extraordinary success in the short period of three years from its consecration, when it commenced with only seven members and now numbers upwards of seventy, there having been no less than sixty-five gentlemen initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry. It is proposed to form a Lodge of Instruction, under a warrant from the Worshipful Master of the lodge, and to be called the Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, to meet once a week at the Red Lion, Hounslow. The establishment of a Masonic Lodge of Instruction at Hounslow will be a great boon to members of the Craft residing in that neighbourhood, and as it will, of course, be accessible to every Mason, whatever lodge he may belong to, it is earnestly hoped that it will be attended and supported by all Freemasons in the locality and surrounding

districts. Bro. Hardy, P.M. and Bro. Richards, S.W., of the parent lodge, who are well known in the Craft as most efficient Masons, are indefatigable in their exertions to establish the proposed lodge of instruction, and with such excellent support it is to be hoped that its success will be as complete and perfect as that of the parent lodge.

SOUTH WALES (EASTERN DIVISION).

PHILANTHROPIC LODGE (No. 818).—The members of the Craft had a pleasant reunion at Abergavenny, in the province of Monmouth, on Friday week, to celebrate the installation of Bro. William Charles Freeman, S.W., in the chair of the above. The brethren assembled at the Masonic Hall at high noon, and the ceremony was performed in ancient and solemn manner by Bro. Henry Bridges, D. Prov. G.M. for Somerset.

The gathering was distinguished by the presence of an unusually large number of Past Masters, namely, Bros. H. Bridges, D. Prov. G.M. of Somerset; J. T. Hallam, 237; John Maund, Prov. G. Reg. of Monmouthshire; H. E. Sullivan, St. Tudno, Llandudno; James Peirce, 818; H. J. Higginson, 818 and 41; W. Pickford, P.M. 471; W. Evans, 471; and Bro. Browning, 818. There were also present Bros. J. Price, 818; W. Saunders, 818; J. W. Hands, 818; James Gosden, 818; J. H. Steel, 818; J. P. Meredith, 818; John Smith, 818; T. Harry, 818; — Dew, 818; — Rogers, 818; T. Map, 818; J. Gwynne, 818; — Eames, 818; J. Green, 818; — Williams, 818; P. Morgan, 818; W. Prosser, 120; and — Allman, 818.

The following are the present officers of the lodge:—W. C. Freeman, W.M.; J. Peirce, P.M.; H. J. Higginson, Treas.; J. H. Steel, S.W.; J. Gosden, J.W.; J. S. Meredith, Sec.; J. Gwynne, S.D.; W. J. Hands, J.D.; T. Harry, I.G.; J. Green, Tyler.

Bro. Bridges performed the ceremony of installation in a manner at once impressive and effective, dwelling with an emphasis becoming so sacred an injunction upon the high and important duties and privileges appertaining to the position of Master of a lodge. The brethren subsequently proceeded from labour to refreshment, provided by Bro. W. Saunders, florist and fruiterer of that town.

After the cloth was drawn, the W.M. gave the usual loyal toasts, followed by those of "The Earl of Zeland, G.M. of England;" "The Earl de Gray and Ripon, D.G.M.;" and "The Officers of Grand Lodge, coupled with that of Bro. Bridges, Prov. G.S.B. and Installing Master."

Bro. BRIDGES, in acknowledging the toast, expressed the pride, pleasure, and gratification he felt, as a member of Grand Lodge and a subscribing member of the Philanthropic Lodge, Abergavenny, to be present. It was a matter for regret with Grand Lodge that it had so small a number of collars to bestow, but when we look at the strength of the Masonic body in London, and the claims it has upon the Grand Master, we shall no longer feel surprise that so few grand officers are found in the provinces. It was, however, the desiae of the Grand Master that they should have collars, and he had determined to distribute one or two each year amongst the country lodges; but the acquisition of such honour were expensive, as the recipients must first attend Grand Lodge at least five times. As regarded his own services, they had only to command them, and he would strive to be amongst them; and trusting they might all live long, and day by day have the principles of Freemasonry more firmly engrafted in their hearts, he again thanked the brethren present for the warm reception they had given the toast. (Cheers.)

The W. MASTER gave "The Health of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master for the Province of Monmouth, Bro. J. W. Rolls," whom they all deeply regretted to learn was absent, through illness, from which, however, they would be delighted to know he was fast recovering. (Cheers.)

The W. MASTER also gave, in flattering terms, "The Health of the D.P.G.M., Bro. Charles Lyne, and the Officers of Prov. Grand Lodge." (Cheers.)

Bro. MAUND replied, and expressed a hope that at an early date the W.M. and members of Prov. G. Lodge would be enabled to visit the Philanthropic Lodge of Abergavenny, and thus strengthen the bonds of brotherly love that held them together. (Cheers.)

Bro. PEIRCE said he was quite sure they would all agree in the propriety of drinking the health of the brother whose name he was about to mention, and with him feel proud that they would have such a diligent member of the Craft to preside over them next year (applause); for during the time

that he (Bro. Peirce) filled the chair, Bro. Freeman was never once absent from his post as Senior Warden. (Applause.) This fact assured him that Bro. Freeman would make a good Master, and he had therefore much pleasure in submitting the toast. (Cheers.)

Bro. FREEMAN, the W.M. elect, in appropriate terms acknowledged the double honour that had been paid him—in his election to the chair, which he feared he should never be able to fill so efficiently as his predecessor, who had taken great pains to work him up in all the degrees of a Master Mason, and for the cordiality with which his health had been received. He would, however, do his best to discharge the duties of his office, and, with the regular attendance and generous assistance of his officers, he hoped to give satisfaction. (Cheers.)

Bro. BROWNING proposed "The Health of the Immediate P. M. Bro. Peirce," who was his successor in office, and who discharged his duties not only Masonically correct, but in the most praiseworthy manner. (Cheers.)

Bro. PEIRCE said it was most gratifying to him to hear his conduct spoken of in the manner it had, but he could not forget that, without the kind and able assistance of Bro. Maund, he should not have succeeded in the manner they had given him credit for. (Cheers.) He trusted, however, that Bro. Freeman would be even more successful, and that in the appointment of his officers he had chosen those who would support him better than he (Bro. Peirce) had been, for he unfortunately had frequently to rely upon the assistance of Bro. Higginson and one or two others. To that end his best exertions should, however, not be wanting. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Lodges of the Province" was acknowledged by Bro. Evans, of Newport.

The W. MASTER said he had selected his officers from the most regular attendants of the lodge, and that he hoped they would always be at their posts.

Bro. GOSDEN, as S.W., returned thanks, and promised to be regular in his attendance.

Bro. HIGGINSON, in eulogistic terms, gave "The Health of Bro. Pickford, the Treasurer of Grand Lodge," than whom the Prov. G.M. had no better officer. (Cheers.)

Bro. PROCTOR, in an excellent speech, returned thanks, and then urged upon the brethren the duty of subscribing to the Masonic charities, the advantages of which to the widows and orphans of deceased brethren be pointed out and instanced by cases brought under his own observation, and in which he had secured homes for several fatherless children. (Cheers.)

Bro. PEIRCE said all would agree that, to the exertions of Bro. Maund the present position of the Philanthropic Lodge was mainly due. (Cheers.) From the commencement they had been indebted to him for his assistance, not only Masonically, but in discharging the duties of absentees. (Applause.)

Bro. MAUND said he had striven to do his best, but feared he had only been a loose attendant. He was, however, glad to do whatever he could for Masonry, valuing as he did more highly their good word than his purse. (Cheers.) It was his sincere wish that the lodge should go on prosperously, and he congratulated it upon having a larger number of past masters present than he had ever seen at an installation. (Cheers.) He had to propose a toast, and it was the health of one who was the life and soul of everything he entered into, whether in Masonry, the Volunteer movement, or any public movement, viz. Bro. Higginson, whose efforts no one in Abergavenny failed to appreciate. (Cheers.)

Bro. HIGGINSON said he was fully rewarded by their approbation for any efforts he had made to establish a lodge in that town. He felt gratified by the success they had achieved, and of the fact that the Master just installed was initiated by him, and had worked his way up to the highest position in Craft Masonry. (Applause.) He was happy to say, as Treasurer, that the funds were in a more prosperous condition than they were four years ago, and that their lodge was a regular subscriber to the Masonic charities. (Cheers.)

The W. MASTER gave "The Health of Bro. Smith," a regular attendant upon the lodges of instruction, which was duly acknowledged.

Bro. PEIRCE proposed "The Health of Bro. Browning," who preceded him as Master of that lodge, and who they ought not to forget worked it admirably.

Bro. BROWNING suitably replied.

The W. MASTER proposed the toast of "The Visitors," coupled with the names of Bros. Hallam (of Crickhowell) and Prosser (of Hereford), both of whom replied.

Other toasts followed, including "The Health of Bro. Williams," "Bro. Morgan and his better half," with thanks for their excellent dinner, acknowledged by Bro. Morgan, "The Press," and "Bro. Prosser," &c., and an exceedingly agreeable and harmonious evening was spent.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

ST. AUBIN'S LODGE (No. 958).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, St. Aubin's, on Tuesday, July 19. Lodge was duly opened at a quarter before seven o'clock by Bro. Edward Malet De Carteret, W.M., assisted by Bros. Mannan and J. Stevens, acting Wardens, and Bro. C. Le Sueur, acting P.M. and Sec. during the absence of Bro. Dr. Hopkins, the immediate P.M. and present Secretary of the lodge, who is on a tour in England. The minutes of the last regular meeting, also of the emergency held on the 1st inst., were read and unanimously confirmed. There being no work for this evening to entice visitors, and owing to the absence from the island and domestic affliction of several members, the meeting was rather scanty. Lodge was closed in perfect harmony at a quarter to eight, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and although but ten in number, spent a very pleasant hour. The W.M. gave all the usual toasts, not forgetting the absent brethren, and the small party broke up at a quarter before nine.

INDIA.

(From the Masonic Record of Western India.)

BOMBAY.

LODGE ST. GEORGE (No. 549, E.C.)—At a meeting of this lodge held on Tuesday, 19th April, the following brethren were present:—Bros. J. Macfarlane, W.M.; G. Taylor, P.M.; R. T. Price, S.W.; H. Gamble, J.W.; A. S. Lawson, S.D.; W. G. King, Tyler; T. Diver, A. C. Gumpert, J. Gordon, F. Bartleet, R. B. Stranack, D. T. Roper, F. S. Hore. Visitors—Bros. Rev. J. J. Farnham, P.M. Prov. G.S.W. of Bombay; E. Leckey 757; C. E. Mitchell 914, J. A. Brown 349, G. Ventz 351, Fred. L. Brown 351, Nowrojee Maneckjee 342, K. R. Cama, P.M. 342, E. H. Noyes 343. The lodge having been opened, the minutes of last meeting were read by Bro. Roper, and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and Bros. Bartleet, Stranack, Roper, and Hore, were presented as candidates for the sublime degree; their examination proving satisfactory, they retired to be prepared, and during their absence the lodge was opened in the third degree. Bros. Bartleet, Stranack, Roper, and Hore, were then severally raised in due and ancient form to the sublime degree, the W.M. delivering the usual charge. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree, when Bro. Lawson, as acting Secretary, read a letter from the District Grand Lodge, enclosing copy of a letter from Bro. J. Gibbs, soliciting, as Steward of the Royal Masonic Institution, subscriptions in aid of the schools. Bro. Diver then proposed, and the S.W. seconded, the proposition, which was carried unanimously, that as a mark of esteem from the brethren of the lodge, \$10 10s. be subscribed from the Benevolent Fund, and be remitted in the name of Bro. G. Taylor, Prov. G.M., to secure his being nominated a life-governor of the Girls' School. The W.M. then appointed Bros. Roper, J.D., and Bartleet, I.G. Bro. Diver then proposed, and Bro. Lawson, seconded, the proposition, that Bro. Edward Rycroft Whitley, of Lodge Concord, be elected a member of this lodge. Matters specially pertaining to the lodge were then discussed, and there being no further work, the lodge was closed in harmony at eight o'clock. At a regular meeting of this lodge held on Tuesday the 17th May 1864, the following brethren were present:—Bros. J. A. Macfarlane, W.M.; R. T. Price, S.W.; H. Gamble, J.W.; A. S. Lawson, S.D.; D. T. Roper, J.D.; F. Bartleet, I.G.; Forrest L. Brown, Treas. and Sec.; W. G. King, Tyler; T. Diver, F. MacWilliam, W. R. Hoare, A. C. Gumpert. Visitors: Bros. J. C. Pearson 944, Robert J. Donaldson 727, J. Marriott 351. The lodge having been opened, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was then opened in the second degree. Bro. W. R. Hoare was presented as a candidate for the sublime degree, and his examination proving satisfactory, he re-

fired for the purpose of preparation. During his absence the lodge was opened in the third degree. On Bro. W. R. Hoare being regularly introduced to the lodge, he was raised to the sublime degree in due and ancient form. The lodge was then lowered to the first degree, when the Secretary read a letter from Bro. H. Prescott, of Lodge Concord, 757, giving a general invitation to the brethren to attend that lodge meeting on the 21st instant, and Bro. T. Diver, W.M. of Lodge Concord, courteously assured the brethren of a hearty reception to all who accepted the invitation. The half-yearly communication of the 9th March last of the District Grand Lodge was then laid before the members, and matters concerning the lodge were attended to. A letter from Lodge Concord was then read, intimating that a regular lodge of instruction would be held at their lodge rooms. Bro. J. Marriott, of Lodge Perseverance, 351 was then proposed as a joining member, by T. Diver, and seconded by the W.M. Bro. J. A. Brown, of Lodge St. Clair, Edinburgh, 349, was also proposed as a joining member by the W.M., and seconded by Bro. R. T. Price, S.W. Two candidates for initiation were then proposed to be balloted for at the next ensuing meeting. The ballot was then taken for Bro. Edward Rycroft Whitley, of Lodge Concord as a joining member, and being found clear, he was declared elected as a member. There being no further work before the lodge, it was closed in harmony at eight o'clock.

LODGE TRUTH (No. 944).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall on Monday the 1st May, Bro. G. S. Judge being in the chair, and the other officers in their places. There was a large attendance of the brethren, including several visitors from the sister lodges. Three brethren were passed to the second, and three were raised to the third degree. A letter was then read from Bro. James Gibbs, Past D.G.M. of Bombay, who, during his temporary stay in England, has accepted the office of Steward to the Boys' School, and also that of Steward to the Girls' School, and is anxious to hand over as much as possible to these charities from the brethren in Bombay. On the motion of Bro. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, it was agreed that a sum of ten guineas should be subscribed to the Boys' School from the Charity Fund in the name of the W.M., thus conferring on him the honour of making him a Life Governor of the Institution. The Boys' School was selected at the suggestion of the W.M., in preference to the Girls', as it is the Institution more in want of funds than the other. The brethren adjourned to banquet at 9 p.m.

LODGE OF INSTRUCTION (Under Lodge Concord (No. 757), E.C.)—The first meeting of this Lodge of Instruction was held on the evening of the 13th May, under the presidency of Bros. T. Diver, M.D., W.M.; J. Macfarlane, W.M., of Lodge St. George, as S.W.; R. Donaldson, J.W.; H. Prescott, Secretary; J. Lockley, S.D.; P. Llewellyn, J.D.; G. L. F. Connell, I.G.; G. Judd, Tyler. The lodge having been opened in due form, Bro. Burden volunteered as the candidate for initiation, whose services were duly and thankfully accepted, and the usual ceremony gone through; after which the M.W. delivered the E.A.'s lecture with great impressiveness and fervency on the tracing board, which was kindly lent to the Lodge by the W.M. of St. George. The W.M. then proposed that the future Instruction lodges be held on the first Saturday of each month, as from what he observed, and so was impressed, that, consequent on the departure of the English mail, many who were to have been at this meeting could not, he thought, attend, for which he expressed his regret, which proposition was unanimously and cordially carried. A vote of thanks was then proposed to the W.M. for his able presidency and unflinching perseverance in the cause of Masonry, and the lodge closed in regular form at 8.15 p.m.

LODGE PERSEVERANCE (No. 351).—The meeting of this lodge was held on the evening of the 14th May, when there were present Bro. R. B. Barton, Prov. G.M.; Bro. J. Jamieson, Worshipful Master; Bro. Mackinlay, P.M.; Bro. C. Gumpert, Depute Master; Bro. J. Macfarlane, Substitute Master; Bro. Fred L. Brown; Bros. E. Freeborn, S.W.; T. Wood, J.W.; C. Jones, Treasurer; G. Brookes, Secretary; J. B. Haines, S.D.; H. Bailey, J.D.; J. Gillon, I.G.; J. C. Houghland, Steward and Tyler. Visitors: Bro. T. Diver, M.D., W. Master; Bro. J. Wickham, Hon. P.M.; Bro. E. Leckey, S.W.; R. Donaldson, J.W.; H. Prescott, Secretary; G. Judd, S.D.; J. W. Seager, Tyler; Bro. Burden, Member, all of Lodge Concord; Bro. Dunbar, Lodge King Solomon, Massachusetts; and about 60 members. The lodge was opened in regular form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, after which the

ballot was respectively taken for Bro. J. Lockley and Vinn for affiliation, and four candidates for initiation, and found quite clear. Messrs. S. Hodgart, J. Masson, J. Cleave, being present, with Messrs. R. Schmuck and W. Starstedt, who were ballotted for at the last meeting, were then admitted, and initiated. The lodge in the interim was opened in the F. C. degree, and Bro. Maggs was regularly passed. Some routine business was next gone through, and the W.M. then informed the brethren that it was his intention to have resigned the chair that evening on account of the delicate state of his health, only that he was dissuaded from his purpose by the warm assurance of W.P.M. Bro. J. Mackinlay, who voluntarily offered to assist him on any occasion he might feel indisposed, or be unable to perform his duties, for which the Worshipful Master thanked them. W. Bro. Mackinlay, in reply to the W.M.'s statement, said that it was quite true what Bro. Jamieson had said regarding his voluntary offer, but he did not see why the brethren should depend upon only one or two to work the lodge; several brethren should try and qualify themselves for the chair, and with the view of more effectually carrying out his proposition, he suggested the formation of a Lodge of Instruction, which matter was referred to the Standing Committee. The W.M. next thanked the Prov. G.M. for his presence on this occasion, and expressed a wish that he with his Office-bearers should visit the lodge in his official capacity at its next meeting, to which the Prov. G.M. briefly replied that it gave him extreme pleasure at all times to visit Lodge Perseverance, congratulated the W.M. on his recovery from his late severe illness, and hoped he would be long spared. It was with sincere satisfaction he observed such a large number of visitors from the English Lodges, and expressed an earnest hope this interchange of fraternal cordiality may long continue. The W.M. then thanked W. Bro. Macfarlane for his attendance, although the place he held in Perseverance was but a subordinate one; who, in reply, said, that it was not his exalted position as Master of Lodge St. George (which was his mother lodge) that had induced his long absence from this lodge, in which he only held a subordinate position; but that it was his absence from Bombay that occasioned it, and he hoped now to be able to attend more regularly, and thanked the W.M. for his election of him as Substitute Master; he was happy as a Scotchman to be a member of Perseverance. W. Bro. Jamieson then thanked the Master and Officers of Lodge Concord for the honour conferred on Lodge Perseverance by their visit, as it was a sound proof of the good and social feeling existing between the two banners. Bro. T. Diver, the Master of Concord, replied, expressing his great satisfaction at the kind and cordial reception given to himself and his office-bearers. Business being ended, the lodge closed at 8.30 p.m., the brethren adjourning to the banquet table. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were proposed:—"The Queen and the Craft," by the W.M. of the lodge, and drunk with the highest honours. "The Memory of the Duke of Athol, late Grand Master of Scotland," by the W.M., and drunk in solemn silence. "The Grand Masters of England and Ireland," by the W.M., and drunk with honours. "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India." In proposing this toast the W.M. congratulated the brethren on the presence among them of the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. R. B. Barton, and expressed a hope that they may often meet him. (Honours.)—Bro. BARTON then rose, and in a speech of remarkable power, uttered with deep fervence, and breathing the true spirit of the Order, returned thanks for the highly flattering manner in which his health had been proposed and received by the brethren. He said that circumstances had prevented his visiting the lodge for some time, but the pleasure he felt this evening was a great deal heightened at seeing some of the officers of the District Grand Lodge of England, the W.M., officers, and brethren of Lodge Concord, as visitors. He eulogised in eloquent terms the beneficial tendency of the Order, portrayed the glorious results to be obtained by a proper working out of the system, expressed himself highly delighted with the scene before him—the happy union of brethren under different constitutions—and hailed the event as a bright omen of future prosperity to the Craft in Western India. He spoke in terms of the highest encomium of the efficiency, discipline, and correct working of Lodge Perseverance. He would avail himself of this opportunity to correct a wrong impression that had got abroad that the Provincial Grand Lodges of Western India under Scotland was inimical to the District Grand Lodge of England. It was true that they were mixed up in some senseless disagreement which occurred long before he became Provincial Grand Master,

and with regard to the real merits of which he was still in blissful ignorance; with this exception, that neither he or his officers had anything to do with the original offence, and deprecated it as much as Masons and gentlemen could do. He hoped that the present happy meeting was the harbinger of future peace, and amity among them; so that they may work together to the honour and glory of the Order. Of one thing he was certain, that the disagreement alluded to existed only amongst a very few, and the best proof he had for saying so was the very flattering reception he met with on his recent visit to Kurra- chee, not only by Scotch Masons, but a very large and influential body of English Masons, who were present on the occasion, several of whom came from distant parts of the country for the purpose. The worthy Provincial Grand Master continued at some length, and after renewed assurances of his best exertions to advance the interests, not only of the Order, but of every individual brother in Masonry as far as lay in his power, again thanked the brethren present for the very hearty and cordial manner in which they had drunk his health.—The W.M. then rose and proposed "The District Grand Lodge of England." (Honours.)—Bro. WICKHAM, Prov. J.G.W., rose and returned thanks. It gave him sincere gratification to be present that evening and witness the harmony between English and Scotch Masons. He was sure that the sentiments uttered by the Provincial Grand Master would be received in a fraternal spirit by the District Grand Lodge. Their sole aim was to work together for Masonry, and Masonry alone.—The W.M. then rose and proposed "The Worshipful Master, officers, and brethren of Lodge Concord." It gave him great pleasure to see Bro. Diver and his officers amongst them that evening, and hoped sincerely that the visit would be often repeated, as the brethren of Lodge Perseverance would always be too happy to welcome brethren of the English constitution. (Honours.)—Bro. DIVER rose and returned thanks on behalf of himself and brethren of Lodge Concord. When he contemplated this visit, he little anticipated such extreme pleasure as he then felt. He was utterly at a loss for words to thank them for the very kind and cordial greeting they had given him and his officer, but he hoped to return the compliment on the following Saturday, when he trusted to see the W.M., officers, and brethren of Lodge Perseverance at Lodge Concord.—Bro. DIVER then called upon the brethren to drink to the health of Bro. Jamieson, the W.M. of Lodge Perseverance. Although that worthy brother had just risen from a bed of sickness, he was surprised at the energy and vigour he displayed that evening in going through all the work he performed so creditably. It was a flattering proof of his attachment to Masonry; and concluded by wishing him health and prosperity to his lodge. (Honours.)—The W.M. next proposed "The Health of the Past Masters of Lodge Perseverance," to which Bro. Mackinlay returned thanks.—The next toast was that of the five initiates, to which Bro. Schmuck responded.—The J.W. then gave the final toast, and the brethren separated; and with mutual expression of regard and esteem, retired to their respective homes well pleased with each other. We may here remark that in consequence of the lodge being in mourning, the brethren suppressed their feelings in responding to the different toasts; but what the tongue failed to utter was joyously displayed in the countenances of one and all.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the younger branches of the Royal family remain at Goodwood. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who have been resident at Frogmore, have been amusing themselves with fishing, riding, &c., in the beautiful neighbourhood of Virginia water, and entertaining their friends in the Fishing Temple. On Wednesday they left town for Goodwood races as the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday, the 21st inst., the permissive bill for the use of the metric system of the weights and measures was, after some discussion, read a second time, by a majority of 11. Their Lordships also divided upon a bill prohibiting the use of poisoned flesh for the destruction of vermin, but the second reading was carried by a

considerable majority. A large number of other bills were advanced a stage.—On Friday, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe made a remarkable speech on the subject of the rumoured revival. The noble Viscount declared his belief that there was "a plausible if not a real foundation" for the reported coalition between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and that the Kissingen interview, the avowed policy of the Three Powers, and the whole circumstances of the time justified the apprehensions which had been aroused. He considered that the correspondence published in the *Morning Post* bore internal evidence of its authenticity, and he urged her Majesty's Government to take steps to meet this serious danger to the liberties of Europe, by cultivating alliances with those nations which were interested in checking the designs of the despotic Powers, and especially with our "great and able neighbour," France, which "had deserved well at our hands." Lord Russell expressed his conviction that the correspondence in the *Morning Post* was not genuine, and contended that the circumstances of Europe were so changed, that, whatever the Holy Alliance might have been in times past, its revival was impossible, and need excite no alarm. On Saturday one or two bills were advanced a stage.—On Monday Lord Campbell re-opened the Dano-German question, but, after a few words from Lord Granville and Lord Clanricarde the subject dropped.—After some discussion the bill guaranteeing a loan to New Zealand was read a second time, as were also the Appropriation Bill and the Public Works Act Extension Bill.—On Tuesday, after several bills had been advanced a stage—including the Appropriation Bill and the Public Acts extension Bill, which passed through Committee.—Lord Ellenborough reviewed the changes which had taken place in foreign affairs since Parliament met. He regretted that active assistance had not been given to Denmark, and submitted that the policy which the Government had adopted, and which Parliament had sanctioned, would have been possible in no previous reign except that of James I. He regarded the Conference as a farce, and its result in transferring Schleswig to Germany destroyed the balance of power and gave fresh vigour to the doctrine that might is right. He also saw in the aggressions of Germany a declaration of war against constitutional principles; but, at the same time, he felt confident that a day of retribution must come. Lord Russell declined to go over the ground he traversed in the debate on Lord Malmesbury's motion, but he pointed out the complicated nature of the dispute between Denmark and Germany. Denmark had for eleven years neglected to fulfil her pledges, and a feeling was excited in Germany which Austria and Prussia represented they could not control. He had already expressed his opinion of the course taken by the German Powers, but it was not for this country, when France and Russia stood aloof, to plunge single-handed into war. He maintained that the honour of the country had not been forfeited; and he did not share in Lord Ellenborough's apprehension that the constitutional progress of Germany had been endangered. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe thought Lord Russell was too hard upon Denmark, and while admitting the complicated character of the Dano-German question, he could not but feel that this country had suffered some discredit. The subject then dropped.—On Wednesday, the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, the New Zealand (Guarantee of Loan) Bill, and other measures were forwarded a stage.—The Poor Relief Metropolis Bill was read a second time after a short discussion, in the course of which Lord Redesdale inquired how it was that the measure had been delayed until the expiring days of the session. It seemed to him that all the bills emanating from the Poor-law

Board were unnecessarily delayed.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday, the 21st, Mr. Arthur Mills gave notice that in the event of the war in New Zealand not having, on the re-assembling of Parliament next session, been brought to a close, he should move an address praying her Majesty to prohibit her naval and military forces from taking further part in the hostilities. In reply to a question, Mr. Cardwell stated that according to his latest despatches it was believed at the Cape that all danger of a Caffre war had passed away. Sir C. Wood made his annual statement with reference to the financial position of India. He had again to announce a surplus of £1,827,346 of revenue over expenditure, and this result had been attained without any curtailment of outlay—retrenchment having been found impossible, owing to the necessity for pushing forward the public works and developing the resources of the country. During the past two years debts to the amount of eight millions had been paid off, while the Treasury balances stood at the high figure of 19 millions. Referring to the cultivation of cotton, he said there had been a gradual but steady increase in the development of that source of wealth, and he expressed a hope that the act passed for punishing those guilty of adulteration would have the effect of checking frauds of this description. Having described the progress made in the construction of railways and other public works, the right hon. baronet concluded by moving a series of formal resolutions, which, after some discussion, were agreed to, and various measures were advanced a stage.—On Friday the house held a morning sitting, and pushed forward a number of unopposed bills, including the Appropriation Bill, which was read a third time and passed. At the evening sitting, Mr. Bernal Osborne announced his intention of moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Aberdeen Act, relating to the Brazilian slave trade.—In reply to a question, Mr. Layard stated that the Spanish Government had intimated that they would restore the Chincha Islands as soon as their claims upon Peru were settled.—Mr. Cardwell stated that his further advices from the Cape confirmed the expectation that a Caffre war would be averted.—Mr. Cobden moved a resolution to the effect that the great extension of the Government manufacturing establishments called for the attention of the house, and that it was expedient that steps should be taken to place each separate establishment as nearly as possible on the footing of a private manufacturing concern or a public company, by taking a valuation of the fixed and floating capital employed, including the value of the land, and that upon this basis there be an annual stock-taking; when, after making all the customary deductions for depreciation of buildings, machinery, and plant, interest of capital, rates, and taxes, and other charges, such a price be charged to the Government departments for articles supplied as shall preserve the capital intact; and that these accounts, with a balance sheet, be laid annually on the table of this house. The hon. gentleman referred to the vast extension which has taken place in the Government works, and contended that the reports issued for the purpose of showing that the Government could manufacture at a cheaper rate than private firms, were entirely fallacious. Colonel Barttelot seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Monsell, and ultimately negatived.—On Monday, Mr. Lindsay asked if it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the other Powers of Europe, to use endeavours to bring about a suspension of hostilities in America. Lord Palmerston replied that the Government could not see that in the present state of things "there was any advantage to be gained by entering into negotiations, in concert with the other Powers, for the purpose of offering mediation, or in any other way interfering between the

Federal and Confederate States."—On the motion for the third reading of the Fortifications Bill, Mr. Bernal Osborne strongly denounced Lord Palmerston's whole scheme of fortifications, submitting that it was a mere "delusion." The Marquis of Hartington defended the scheme at some length, and after a short conversation, the matter dropped, the other business being little more than formal.—On Tuesday, the business was unimportant, the House being counted out early.—On Wednesday, the new regulations relative to the conducting of the private business of the house were agreed to.—The Lords' amendments to the Thames Conservancy Bill were considered and agreed to.—Leave was given to the Attorney-General for Ireland to bring in a bill for the recording of titles in Ireland; to Mr. E. P. Booverie, a bill to establish courts of conciliation; and to Mr. T. Baring, to amend the Salmon Fishery Act (1861).

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The mortality of the metropolis was high last week, even for this season of the year when summer diarrhoea is prevalent; it rose to 145 cases chiefly among children and young persons. The deaths from all causes amounted to 1,399. The average would not exceed 1,266. The births for the week were rather above the average, or 1,870 against 1,831.—It appears, from Mr. Purday's last return of pauperism in the cotton manufacturing districts, that the decline in the numbers relieved by the Guardians, reckoning from the period of deepest distress, now amounts to nearly 190,000. Last week 2,470 persons were taken off the union relief lists. "No union has more paupers;" four show no variation; and 17 exhibit a decrease. Ashton-under-Lyne union shows a falling-off of 180; Chorlton union, 320; Manchester, 330; and Preston union, 400. At the same time the adult able-bodied paupers of the district affected by the cotton famine are reduced to 19,000. The outdoor relief last week was £149 less than in the preceding week.—Sir J. Duke has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of the City, after fifteen years' service on behalf of the citizens, and twenty-seven years altogether in the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Lawrence) offers himself to the citizens as his successor. Both gentlemen belong to the Liberal party in politics.—Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, has been created a baronet.—The Metropolitan Board of Works on Monday invited the members of metropolitan vestries and other friends to inspect their works at the outfalls on both sides of the river. They proceeded by steamer, and entered one of the chambers of the great reservoir on the north side—the only one of the four which is not yet brought into use—and then went across the river and inspected the reservoir on the south side. These reservoirs being now finished will be brought into immediate use, and act in draining off from the river a still larger portion of the sewage than has yet been diverted. We understand that the diversion already amounts to one third of the whole metropolitan sewage.—It is generally known that the corporation of the City of London has of late shown considerable liberality in its votes of money for public purposes. From a report just presented by the committee which is charged with the superintendence of the City finances it appears that this liberality has not been always under the guidance of discretion, for they state that these votes will cause a deficiency in the City accounts to the extent of between £10,000 and £50,000. The committee complain that a standing order of the corporation, which requires that all votes for extra expenditure shall be submitted to them before they are agreed to, has been neglected, or this serious deficit would not have happened.—The new regulations for the traffic through the City, pursuant to the late act obtained, were pub-

lished on Saturday. They exhibit a small amount of alterations compared with the ambitious projects first entertained by the Aldermen, but which it was afterwards found passed beyond the bounds of the act. It is now provided that the omnibuses passing to and from London Bridge and the westward shall go by way of Cannon-street instead of Cheapside, and that the heavy traffic of the City must not pass through the streets between nine in the morning and six in the evening.—Saturday was "Election Saturday" at Eton College, when the usual formalities took place, closing with a cricket match in the play fields, and a procession of boats, the crews and coxswains in gay costumes, rowing from Windsor to Surley Hall, where they had a refection in the open air. Windsor Bridge and the banks of the river were gay with spectators. A dinner also took place in the College Hall, at which Dr. Goodford, provost of Eton College, presided.—We are sorry to have to record that a serious accident occurred at the Wimbledon meeting on the 21st. A private in the Coldstream Guards, who was employed as a marker at one of the pool targets for 500 yards, was shot through the body by a serjeant connected with the School of Musketry. He was immediately borne to the surgeon's tent, where it was found that the wound was mortal, though it is now believed the sufferer may recover. The principal event of the shooting was the decision of the International Match between the mixed marksmen of England and Scotland. On this occasion fortune was in favour of the North. The rifle competition was brought to a close on Friday. It would have been the most successful, and the most gratifying of all the meetings that have yet been held, but for the unfortunate accident to the marker of the pool target.—A curious case of dissolution of marriage has taken place. A young man named George Henry Wells married a prostitute clandestinely, his name of George, by which he was generally known, being omitted in the proclamation of the banns. It appeared that the girl knew of this suppression and consented to it, on which the jury found the marriage null, and the judge pronounced accordingly.—At the Surrey Assizes a case of some importance to the Duke of Devonshire has been settled. The duke and Mr. Davies Gilbert were joint lords of the manor of Eastbourne. The present Mr. Gilbert is a minor, and his representatives raised an action to have it found that a certain piece of waste manor belonged to him and not to the duke. The land in question was worthless in itself, but the determination of its ownership involved the point whether some eighty dwelling-houses of a superior class which the duke had erected at Eastbourne, were not built on Mr. Gilbert's land, and therefore fell to him. The case occupied two days, when a compromise was come to by which it was understood the property is to be divided.—Some time ago a charge was brought against a Mrs. Grant, widow of an officer who was killed in the Indian mutiny, of having set fire to her house in Brighton. She was brought up to be tried on the charge at the Lewes assizes, but the case was postponed on the application of her counsel, acceded to by the prosecution, on the ground that some material witnesses for her defence were absent.—At the same assizes there was a curious trial between Mr. Teibin, the well-known scene painter, and Mr. Fechter, the equally well-known actor. The latter had agreed to give the former £100 for scenery to illustrate the play of "Hamlet," and which he expected would be delivered to him by the 20th of April last. But as Mr. Teibin did not deliver the scenery till the 14th of May, he refused to pay more than £270, which he had already paid on account. The only question was whether a contract had been entered into for delivery by the 20th of

April. The jury, after having both parties before them, decided that there was no such contract, and Mr. Fechter was in consequence ordered to make up his payments to £100.—At the Middlesex Sessions, James Wren, a costermonger, was charged with stealing a medal from an army pensioner, named Robert Mitchell. He was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. George White and Catherine Haley, convicted last session of stabbing Joseph Mercer, a seaman, were brought up for judgment. The male prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the woman to twelve months' hard labour. Ann Parsloe was also brought up for judgment. She had been convicted of robbing a house in Upper-William-street, Portland-town, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.—On Friday a second warrant for the apprehension of Muller, the suspected murderer of Mr. Briggs, was issued by Mr. Henry, at Bow-street, and on this occasion the evidence was taken in public, and was much more full than has before been given. It is noticeable that a gentleman, a friend of Mr. Briggs, saw him in the carriage at the Bow Station, the last time he was seen alive. There were then two other persons in the same compartment. Unfortunately, this witness had a second-class ticket and did not get in beside his friend. If this gentleman is not mistaken, there must have been two persons concerned in the murder. Another arrest has been made in connection with this crime. A man, giving the name of "George Smith," and answering the description of Muller, was taken into custody at Stafford, charged with a robbery. An officer was despatched by Sir Richard Mayne to identify the prisoner if possible, but it proved not to be the man wanted.—A tragedy, parallel to that at at Somers Town, took place in Manchester on Tuesday. A man named Gilbert, a paviour, cut the throat of his wife and afterwards terminated his own existence by the same process. From the evidence at the inquest it would appear that the wife drank, and that the man had a very unhappy home. He had frequently threatened to murder some one or hang himself, and in moment of temporary insanity, as the coroner's jury thought, he had killed his wife and then committed suicide.—At the Nottingham Assizes Richard Thomas Parker was tried for the murder of his mother, at Fiskerton, on the 24th of March last. The prisoner was a butcher by trade, but latterly assisted his father in the management of a farm. In consequence of the dissipated habits into which the son had fallen frequent quarrels took place between him and his father. One of these occurred on the day in question, when the prisoner seized a gun, fired first at his mother, and subsequently at his father, wounding them both. The old man recovered, but the injuries of Mrs. Parker proved fatal. A verdict of wilful murder was returned by the jury, with a recommendation to mercy. Sentence of death was passed upon the prisoner.—John Short, the Bolton rag and waste dealer, who so grossly insulted a young woman on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway the other day, was brought up for re-examination at the New Bailey, yesterday. A plea of intoxication was put in, and he "threw himself upon the mercy of the Magistrates," who fined him £20, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment. The fine was paid.—Judgment was given on Thursday, in the Yelverton appeal case. There were present the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Kingsdown. The Lord Chancellor concluded his judgment by saying, "I must give my opinion that there was a valid ceremony by promise in Scotland, and that they were and are man and wife." Lord Wensleydale followed, dissenting from the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, saying he was sorry to be obliged to reverse the judgment of the noble lords below. Ultimately, the decision was given in favour of the appellant, Major Yelverton.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—An Imperial manifesto, it is said, is shortly to appear in the columns of the *Moniteur*, enunciatory of the Emperor's policy. A firm repudiation of any aggressive designs, and the expediency of a close and genuine alliance with England, are to be its main features. The coming document is believed to have been submitted to and received the approval of the King of the Belgians.—A report of the Minister of War is published in the *Moniteur* of Saturday, followed by an Imperial decree, modifying the administration of Algeria. The report says the insurrection was not only caused by fanaticism, but still more by an unfounded hope of surprising the vigilance of the authorities, who were believed to be disarmed because divided in their action. The report, therefore, proposes to increase the power and responsibility of the generals commanding divisions, making the prefects subordinate to them, and entrusting them with the administration of the natives established beyond the limits of the communal districts.—No one seems disposed to admit that the King of the Belgians has gone to Vichy merely in quest of health. A political object is persistently assigned to the journey, and the latest rumour on the subject is that his Majesty desires to confer with the Emperor Napoleon on the question of the Mexican succession. The Emperor Maximilian, who is son-in-law of King Leopold, is childless, and it is affirmed that the difficulties which may hereafter arise out of this circumstance will be fully considered and, if possible, provided against by the two Sovereigns.—A Ministerial crisis is apprehended at Athens, the National Assembly having passed a vote of censure on the Minister of War.—From Madrid we learn that the dispatches of Admiral Pinzon, which were reported to have been stolen at Panama, have been safely received by the Spanish Government.—We learn from Constantinople that the Porte has closed all the Protestant missionary establishments, and even arrested several converts. We presume that this must have been immediately protested against by the British and American Ministers, as the Bible and American Missionary Societies were soon re-opened.

AMERICA.—The Federals were recovering from the alarm caused by the expedition of the Confederates, whose approach within four miles of Baltimore had induced the managers of the banks of that city to send their specie, &c., on board steamers, and whose advance to the north side of Washington had at one time given rise in Philadelphia to a rumour that the Federal capital had actually been captured. The forces of the Federal General Wallace, whose defeat at Monocacy on the 6th inst. had preceded the approach of the Confederates to Baltimore and Washington, were said not to have exceeded 10,000 men; but apparently no estimate of his losses had been published. No important events had occurred at Petersburg; but the Confederates were reported to have made "demonstrations" against General Grant's left, with the presumed purpose of getting into his rear.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. B. S.—We have not been able to decipher your M.S., neither have we been able to find anybody who can. Any writing-master will give you six lessons for a guinea.
- P. P. G.—Ask the Grand Secretary. We cannot with any hope of getting a courteous reply.
- S. S.—You are thoroughly mistaken. We derive no information through the Earl of Zetland, and we are not aware that we ever spoke to his lordship but once, and then it was a mere interchange of the common courtesies of life. We have supported the noble earl when we believed him to be in the right; and we have opposed him when we thought he was in error—in each case without losing sight of the fact that as a Grand Master we are bound to defer to his decisions.
- ERRATA.—In the inquiry last week respecting Brown's Master Key, for "secret words" read "secret wards."