

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

A RUN TO THE LAKES: KESWICK.

(Concluded from page 188.)

The picturesque little town of Keswick has been justly considered at once the centre and the metropolis of the English Lakes. From this point the surrounding regions are most conveniently studied. Skiddaw lies in close proximity; Scawfell and Helvellyn within easy access. Romantic valleys and mountain passes, secluded vales and deep glens, abound everywhere in the neighbourhood. A richly diversified landscape of mingled woodland and pasture is seen all around the slopes of the neighbouring hills. In the valley below lies Derwentwater, the Queen of the English Lakes: its silver water studied with green islands; and its verdant banks adorned with the luxuriant foliage. It is not without reason that the poet pronounced the vale of Keswick the Elysium of the North.*

Of its early history we have almost nothing to relate. Very little can be gathered from the public records. At the period of the Roman invasion, it was probably a rude collection of British *burghs* as it might, with equal probability, have been the seat of some early lacustrine dwellings. The progress of civilisation, the mixture of races, and the gradual extension of intercourse, have done much to obliterate its aboriginal character. But a large admixture of Celtic blood is still discernible throughout the district; and it is singularly remarkable, but it is clearly established that in Bassenthwaite and Borrowdale there are numbers of pastoral farms which are owed by the farmers themselves who can trace their lineage and their title back to the Norman Conquest. The prevalence of the ancient British language in its topographical nomenclature clearly supports the English chroniclers in their statement, that it was a place of refuge for the unsubdued Britons retiring before the Saxon and Danish invaders; and there it is supposed, they continued. The Norman Conquest exercised very little influence on the character of the people. The contest of the great barons with the Crown, the wars of the roses, the civil wars, the restoration, the revolution; all these convulsions produced scarcely a ripple on the surface of the lakes. It is not until we come to the year 1715 when James, the third Earl of Derwentwater, was attainted for rebellion and beheaded on Tower-hill that we find a noticeable incident in the local history; and with this incident the history culminates. The Derwentwater estates were forfeited to the Crown, and applied to the support of Greenwich Hospital, from which they were purchased during the period of Sir James Graham's

* The name, it has been conjectured, is derived from its site, which must have been originally a swamp abounding in sedges. *Kesh* is a local appellative for water hemlock; and *wick* is Ang. Sax. for village. Hence *Kesh* or *Sedgewick*, i.e., the village by the sedges.

administration at the Admiralty, by the Marshalls, of Leeds, the eminent manufacturers, about five years ago. The fate of the gallant and chivalrous Derwentwater is a theme which poets may seldom meet with. Yet none of the lakers, as far as we remember, have sung his *requiem* or mourned his untimely end.

Camden found Keswick inhabited by miners. Leland before him described it as "A little poor market town called Keswike, a mile from St. Herbert's Isle that Bede speaketh of." The saint referred to is one immortal in story for the circumstance of having constantly prayed that he might not survive his patron, St. Cuthbert. His prayers, we are told, were literally answered; for both these holy men died on the same day! The few records we possess of population seem to fluctuate considerably; agues and fevers of a character now happily extinct, arising from its proximity to the swamps and undrained marsh lands, periodically carried off a large number of the inhabitants. The registers of Crosthwaite Church show that the number of interments for the year 1623 amounted to 258, probably a tenth part of the whole population of the parish at that period. Hutchison, the antiquary, writing in 1790, describes the town as it then existed in anything but flattering terms. Most of the houses, he said, were low, and meanly built. The best part of the town was obstructed by gloomy and ugly shambles; and there was little appearance of trade or manufactures, excepting some coarse woollen goods and some linen. A cotton-mill had been lately erected on the river Greta. The town, he adds, has a considerable weekly market, in which is exposed to sale a variety of fresh-water fish—salmon, pike, eel, and trout; and also the finest mutton in the island of Great Britain.*

The parish of Crosthwaite,† which comprehends the township of Keswick, possesses a fine old church, beautifully situate in the centre of the vale of Keswick, about half a mile from the town. There is no record to show the date of its erection. The building consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, tower, and porch. Externally the walls are rough cast, with the exception of the tower; and its interior has been handsomely restored by Mr. Gilbert Scott, at the expense of £4,500, nearly all contributed by a private gentleman in the neighbourhood, Mr. James Stanger, of Lairthwaite. In the chancel we saw an antique monument of the Ratcliffe family of Derwentwater, with an inscription in bronze admirably

* Hist. of Cumberland, vol. ii., p. 156.

† The word *Thwaite*, which is a very common postfix to the names of places in this quarter, signifies, according to Dr. Whitaker, "stuffed ground;" according to Ingram, "a watery, washy place." But Mr. Crosthwaite, of Keswick, who ought to know something about his patronymic, states that it signifies "a clearing,"—with the additional meaning contained of "wood grubbed up," i.e., "a forest made into a farm." It is curious that the corresponding Danish word has also this signification.

preserved; and right in front of the principal doorway reposes, in solemn grandeur, the magnificent recumbent statue, in white marble, of the poet Southey.

"His joys, his griefs, have vanish'd like a cloud,
From Skiddaw's top."*

As for the town itself, it is rather irregularly built, consisting of one principal street, with a number of smaller streets, intersected by lanes, enclosed courts, yards, and narrow passages. Most of the houses are built with the clay slate rubble of the district, and many are rough-cast and lime-washed on the outside. The plan of the town, as seen in a bird's-eye view from any of the surrounding hills, somewhat resembles the three-legged figure on a Manx penny. The public buildings are small and unimportant. The town-hall is an ugly black rubble building, erected in 1813, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church type; St. John's Church, erected and endowed by the lord of the manor, Mr. Marshall, is a rather neat early English structure, built of a light pink freestone ashlar, from the quarry near Greystoke; and the Cumberland Union Bank, which is the only other building worth mentioning, is a handsome square block, built of Borrowdale greenstone, with tasteful quoins, string courses, window openings, and doorposts of white sandstone, from Cocker-mouth. In the town-hall is exhibited Mr. Flintoff's elaborate model of the Lake district, which we strongly recommend to the study of all visitors who wish to master the topography of the country; and in Crosthwaite's Museum there is a perfect mine of mineral wealth and antiquarian relics peculiar to the district. One Roman sword and one cinary urn we saw were in a state of perfect preservation, and were pronounced by Sir E. B. Lytton to be the best specimens he had seen. The founder of this museum was the ingenious meteorologist who is mentioned in connexion with Dalton. He was the original inventor of the life-boat; of an improved species of Æolian harp; and also of a series of musical stones, composed of rough flat sonorous boulders, of the native Hornblendic slate, upon which the lady in attendance plays very pretty polkas and Scotch strathspeys. Specimens of the rocks and minerals of the district, we may mention, may be procured at this museum for a very moderate sum. Keswick also possesses an excellent grammar-school, a public library, and a mechanics' institute.

The population of Keswick in 1801 was 1,350; in 1821, 1,901; in 1841, 2,375; and in 1861, 2,610. Of course, this does not convey a proper idea of the surrounding population, which is growing more rapidly. The valuation of Keswick township in 1864 is as follows:—Crosthwaite

* Quoted from the inscription on the monument by Wordsworth. The statue was executed by Lough, and cost altogether, with the pedestal of Caen stone, £1,100. It is said to be a faithful likeness, and is exquisitely modelled.

division, £2,880; St. John's division, £4,948 10s.: total, £7,828 10s. There is a gas company (established in the year 1845), which supplies the town with gas at 6s. per 1,000 cubic feet. There is also a water company (established in 1856), which derives its supply from the stream and springs on Skiddaw, and delivers it, on the constant service system, at a moderate rate—to the poorer cottages, we were told, at a penny a week. What a boon would such a thing as this be for Bethnal-green! Finally, Keswick is at this very moment being furnished with a system of main drainage, from the plans of Mr. Lawson, C.E., and at a cost of about £1,000. Few every-day tourists, we dare say, care about visiting a place under the operation of drainage for the first time; but to us it awakens a feeling something like that which a tired and thirsty pilgrim in the desert is said to experience when he discovers a well which has been dug by some previous traveller.

Our predecessor in this case was Mr. Rawlinson, whose very able report to the Board of Health in 1852 is now before us. To recapitulate the sanitary condition of Keswick as set forth in that report would be to describe a condition of things which, fortunately for the inhabitants, has passed away. Twelve years have elapsed before the unwelcome truths which he told, and the unanswerable statistics which he produced, have fully done their work. But in that period Keswick has been purged from its horrible nuisances, supplied with water, and at length sufficiently drained. A physician of the district, Dr. Leitch, who was mainly instrumental in organising the preliminary inquiry and opposing the narrow and confined ideas of the local authority, deserves, we think, a public acknowledgment of his valuable services. There were lanes and alleys in Keswick at that time whose rate of mortality was higher than that of the most densely populated manufacturing districts; and he could point out, within a circuit of a few miles, localities in which scrofula, measles, small-pox, and typhus fever had left their ravages, which districts, with proper sanitary precautions, might have altogether escaped. It will be an interesting task to compare the local death-rate a year hence with that which represented the mortality of Keswick even a few years ago. And to this end we must still urge the local sanitary reformers not to abate one jot or tittle of their exertions; for a long experience of the municipal obstructive malady has taught us to be constantly careful of its tendency to relapse.

The Cocker-mouth, Keswick, and Penrith Railway, which is now in process of construction, is the next great improvement we must note in the district. It will connect the hitherto isolated capital of the lakes with two important main lines, and will afford incalculable advantages in facilities of travelling, as well as in the transport of commodities. At present it costs as much nearly to convey a ton of dry goods from Keswick to Win-

dermere, as it does from Windermere to London. This railway consists of a single line 31½ miles in length. It is estimated to cost £300,000. The engineer is Mr. Bouch, of Edinburgh. During the past week, we understand, the Government inspector, Capt. Rich, R.E., has been engaged in inspecting this new railway; and it is expected it will be opened almost immediately.

We took some notes of the local manufactures. The cotton-mill described by Hutchison had long been out of work before the supply of cotton failed. The woollen trade has dwindled away almost to nothing. The only flourishing manufacture in Keswick is the pencil-mills, which, however, it would require a separate article to describe. We may just mention that Mr. Wilson, of the Greta pencil-mills, informed us that the manufacture in Keswick employs about 100 hands; and that from £10,000 to £12,000 worth of pencils are annually turned out, and exported to all parts of the world. The celebrated mutton ham of Cumberland and the delicious char, which are indigenous to the Lakes (the char is chiefly potted for the London market), still constitute a considerable item of the revenue of the district.

But, after all, the greatest source of wealth in the Lake district resides in the Lakes themselves. It has been calculated by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, who gave evidence to that effect before Mr. Rawlinson, that the number of tourists visiting Keswick during a season was, on the average, from 12,000 to 15,000. Nor is there any reason to suppose that this estimate is too high. Our readers may attach any hypothetical sum to this as the average travelling expenses, and it will then be seen that a tolerable quantity of English gold is everywhere showered on the district of the Lakes. Tourists, we ought to point out, will do well to visit the district in May and June. There is less rain about this period; the atmosphere is clear; and the beautiful scenery is seen to the best advantage. The month of July is generally wet. After this, there is often a month or five weeks of continued fine weather (locally called "a Michaelmas summer"). Then the foliage begins to vary in colour; but the oak, birch, and other forest trees retain their leaves till the first severe frost, followed by high wind, when it occasionally happens that the whole is stripped off in a day or two, and the wintry aspect is seen at once. But even in winter, we are told, the scenery is beautiful; and the climate far from uncongenial, particularly in the valleys, which are sheltered from the prevailing winds.

We must now conclude our hurried observations. We have purposely abstained from dwelling on the picturesque beauty of the Lakes. How we climbed over the mountains during the day, and rowed on the Lakes by moonlight; fished for trout in the streams and perch in the Lakes, with other adventures of a similar kind, would probably not be interesting to those who have either visited

or who mean to visit the district, and find their own experience of a tourist's enjoyment. Nor is it necessary to dwell on the invigorating influences which "a run to the Lakes" is calculated to exercise on the health and spirits. We can only add, that such scenery is calculated, among other things, to awaken the highest emotions of our nature. The last view, as it happened, we had of Derwentwater, was on a lovely evening in July. The sun was setting behind Skiddaw, and gilding with a purple glory the placid and silver water of the lake. The stillness was undisturbed, except by the faint ripple of a solitary oar in the distance. Suddenly the band of the rifle corps in Keswick, which separates from drill at ten o'clock, struck up the Queen's anthem, and the effect, as the sound reverberated among the hills and in such a scene, was singularly grand, and even solemn. We could scarcely help the reflection, that the little town of these loyal and demonstrative subjects of Queen Victoria was also the last of the strongholds of the subjects of Queen Boadicea; that between these two periods of British history, several empires, republics, kingdoms, and principalities had sunk into oblivion; but that the little territory of those island queens was still the favourite haunt of the genius of liberty, and that it had carried its arms and its arts triumphantly through every quarter of the civilised globe!

The next morning saw us travelling through the valley of Threlkeld, on our way to Penrith, in which ancient town we took rail, and so bade adieu for the present to the district of the Lakes.

TERRA-COTTA AND LUCA DELLA ROBBIA WARE, CONSIDERED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF DECORATIVE ART.

By D. Rock, D.D.

A Lecture delivered at the South Kensington Museum.

(Continued from page 208.)

The free and frequent use, in architecture, of decorative burned clay, during the Mediæval period, all over the Italian peninsula, is something astonishing, and deserves the close attention of every art-student who visits that instructive land. Though Alps and Apennines could give its people stone and marbles, yet the while we were building our churches and castles, everywhere throughout this country, of stone, even in the fens and roadless swamps of Lincolnshire, the Italians were erecting their edifices, sacred and secular, of brick, with their ornamentation in burned clay. The observant traveller who goes to Rome, brings back with him lasting recollections of its several fine, tall, many-storied belfries, built of brick, saving some few low marble columns with their impostes, to the two small arches of the windows. Near Vesta's Temple, by the Tiber, stands that curious old house, once Cola di Rienzi's, all of brick, ela-

borately wrought into so many kinds of decorative form. Ever and anon, in some of the old out-of-the-way churches at Rome, do we catch a glimpse of some piece of burned clay work, which has been spared by the ruthless hand of the would-be Classic architects in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. All over Tuscany are scattered fine examples of this style, and the whole of Lombardy is full of them. In Verona they often start up before us. Pavia shows you the west front of St. Pantaleone's; Cremona, its cathedral; Monza, its town hall; Mantua, its ducal palace; and St. Andrew's, all rich in the splendid examples of what has been and yet may be done for architecture in its decorative members by the use of this material. Though last to be mentioned, almost the very first in importance is the great hospital at Milan, in all likelihood the finest specimen as a whole beyond the Alps of what decorative burned clay can do; and, perhaps, better still, how it should be done, as far as its manipulation goes, to bring out all its beauties. Here we find that the squeezing was but the first part of that process through which these ornaments were made to go. Thrown out of their moulds, and while yet soft enough, they were, as needed, wrought again by hand, before being fired, and thus had given them a softening grace and a crispy sharpness which the modelling stick of an artist can alone bestow.

Here, at home, we are not without several instructive instances of our own; and the way in which burned clay ornamentation, more especially in stacks of chimneys, was with great effect employed at Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire, Eton College, and Hampton Court, besides other places, should not be overlooked. All over Sussex the chimney-stacks of its homesteads attract admiring notice.

Thus far, for the greatest number of samples in architectural decoration, we have wandered on the Continent, and have pointed mostly to what may be only seen abroad. For specimens in higher art, we happily need travel no further than the well-filled splendid halls of this museum, which will show us at a glance how burned clay, after all its manners, whether in its own native tint, or variously coloured and wearing a bright glaze, has been and may be, with the best results, applied to statuary.

As the subject we have before us falls of itself into two parts, we will begin it by taking in hand "burned clay," to look at it under its first simple shape, that is, as a decorative ornament with no other than its own natural self-colouring about it.

Upon brackets round three sides of the northern court is a series, in red clay, by Tuscan artists, of no fewer than twenty-one busts; some ideal of the saints; the others, the portraiture of individuals most of whom, be it said, were seemingly not over-well favoured by nature with beauty and winning features. All these busts show that they were done by masters' hands, and the secular ones with

such a life-like truthfulness as to let us know that if the Florentines of that time, however intellectual, were not a handsome race, those men who fashioned their likenesses in clay did not stoop to flatter them, nor lower their noble art to adulation. The busts of holy personages exhibit rather a naturalistic than a lofty type of the outward beautiful.

While on the subject of busts, it might seem an ungracious omission were I not to bring to mind three very remarkable ones exhibited amid the Loan Collection, brought together in this Museum during the ever-to-be-remembered year 1862. One of these busts represented Lorenzo the Magnificent, and now belongs to Lord Taunton; the other two, the property of Mr. J. C. Robinson, gives us the portraiture of the father and mother of the Emperor Charles V. The Medici bust I look upon as one of the two most remarkable ones the world, ancient and modern, ever saw. The other is that of Caracalla. This Roman emperor's frowning effigy shows us the man inside and out. Upon his brow the murderer's brand is furrowed, and in that dark scowl of his we seem to see him as he bent his head and listened to the screeches of his dying brother Geta, as with his own hand he dealt him the last death-stab: aptly is Caracalla's bust called by some the last sigh of the arts. Though the mark of Cain is not upon the forehead of Lorenzo's, there is that in its face, its leering eyes, its determined mouth, that crooked sneering nose, which makes us think this head would be no unfitting frontispiece to an edition of Machiavelli's book, "Il Principe." In each of Mr. J. C. Robinson's two busts we discover much individuality and character—mild, elevated, prepossessing, but the features are a little idealized and nicely rounded. Though brought into this country from Belgium, I make no doubt these fine busts originally came from the south of Spain, where for some time there existed a splendid school of art, many chief masters of which wrought, and wrought admirably, in burned clay; and such works are little or nothing known to Englishmen.

Arranged upon the sides of four large square stands, somewhat in the middle of this court, are, along with one valuable bust of a friar, several fine examples of whole though small figures, as well as subjects in low relief, almost all of a sacred character; and one of them—a monk at his studies—a most remarkable and very precious work.

To these recesses on the north of this court, must we go, however, to behold some among the most daring and instructive productions of high art, left us by the great old masters in burned clay.

One of the earliest to work in clay of any sort, spoken of by Vasari, is Jacopo della Quercia, so called from the name of his birthplace, in the neighbourhood of Sienna, A.D. 1374. Telling of this sculptor, he says:—"The Sienese, deeply lamenting the death of their captain, (Giovanni

d'Azzo Ubaldini), they honoured him with a most superb and solemn funeral; they caused an edifice of woodwork to be constructed in the form of a pyramid, on the summit of which was placed a statue of Giovanni on horseback, larger than life. This work displayed considerable judgment, as well as fertility of invention, Jacopo having discovered a method of proceeding which had not been before in use. He formed the skeleton and body of the horses from pieces of wood and small planks, which were afterwards swathed and wrapped with hay, tow, and hemp, being well bound and secured with ropes, when all was covered with clay mixed with cement, formed of paste, glue, and the shearings of woollen cloth, &c." (*Lives*, i. 313). Though but sun-dried and unburnt, such was, from its lightness and the ease with which it could be wrought, the success of this group upon the top of what, in mediæval England, was of common use, and called a hearse, that, in all likelihood, it led Jacopo, and others after him, to employ for statues of all sorts clay made stronger and more lasting, though not more heavy, by being fired.

Hanging low enough to be well seen, upon the western wall, and numbered 7,613, we have, by the hand of this same Jacopo, one of the most precious art-works of the kind anywhere, telling us several things, and so many ways in which this sort of burned clay may be decoratively employed: this is a chest-front figured with the fall of our first parents, in three eight-sided panels let into a wooden frame, once richly gilt and elaborately ornamented with raised work.

Such trunks—to one of which this was once the front, as we perceive by the keyhole on it—were, in bygone times, important pieces of decorative furniture in great houses all through Italy. Seemingly made for no other purpose than to carry to the young and noble bride, in her new home, her costly dresses and the presents given her by her friends upon her marriage, these chests were really meant to be abiding ornaments to the palace, and hoarded as the tokens of so many splendid alliances in the family. Often, therefore, were they blazoned with armorial shields, and had bestowed upon them the artistic beauty befitting such an article of furniture. Every one who has heard sung the "Mistletoe Bough," or read the poems of Rogers, will, on seeing one of these chests, bring to mind the sad story of poor Genevra.

The once richly-gilt frame of wood, with its ornamentation in raised work, asks for our first attention, affording, as it does, a good example of a method very widely followed in the Middle Ages, here in England as well as Italy.

In his "Life of Margaritone" (1236-1313) Vasari says:—He appears to have been the first who considered the precautions required by him who paints on wood, to the end that the joinings should hold firmly, and that no clefts and fissures should become apparent after the completion of the painting. It was his custom to cover the whole surface

with canvas, which he secured by means of a strong glue, made from the boiled shreds of parchment. Over this canvas he next applied a layer of gypsum—on the gypsum, which was mixed with glue above described, he then formed diadems and ornaments in relief. He was also the inventor of grounding in bol-armoniac whereon he laid leaf-gold, which he discovered the means of fixing and burnishing, &c. (*Lives*, i. 91.) Read as applicable to the frame before us, these words give an exact description of its decoration. But while later Italian writers justly disallow Margaritone's claim to the invention of this process, we, in our turn, may with truth assert that the method was known and followed here in England long before the end of the thirteenth century; and examples of one part of it—the raised work gilt and burnished—may be found, though of course in a very much smaller form, but after the same fashion, in plenty, among the MSS. written and illuminated by English hands many years before that time.

This wooden chest-front is divided into five compartments, of which two, one at each end, are narrow, with shields—the armorial bearings all gone—the other three, eight-sided, filled in with reliefs done in red burned clay, glazed. In the first of these three panels, we see the Almighty upbraiding Adam and Eve (*Gen.* iii.) for eating the forbidden fruit; in the second, an angel is driving forth Adam and Eve from Paradise; in the third, we have Adam leaning on a long hoe or mattock as he stands before Eve, who is seated on a rock and spinning from a distaff. That no hand but that of a very able master could have wrought the figures in these three compartments, must be clear to every one. The well-draped personage of the Almighty, with His upraised hand in mild threatenings, is full of majesty, and on the down-bent countenance of Adam, face to face with his Maker, sorrow is well expressed; though on earth, the angel scarcely seems to tread the ground, as he is casting our first parents out from the garden. But the head of Adam, taken evidently from the same model, is too much like that of the Almighty, while Eve's bears too great a resemblance to that of the angel. The perspective, especially in the limbs of Adam as he stands in the middle panel, is too receding; yet, altogether, in the style there is a something approaching the grand which makes this chest-front a very precious object.

Close by, we have a Crucifixion (5,786), with a crowd of people at Calvary; and among them a man on horseback, with the usual foreshortening of the horse's haunches, admirably executed: whether by Lorenzo Ghiberti or not, this fine work, in high and bold relief, is a valuable acquisition, and a beautiful example of good grouping and broad effective drapery: the red burned clay in which this splendid specimen is wrought, displays great smoothness in its treatment. Besides its art-worth, this fine piece of burned clay ought

to have a peculiar interest for the student of symbolism and the hagiologist, who will see, at the top of the cross, a nest with the father-bird overhanging it, and with his bill ripping up his breast to bring to life his dead young ones slain by a serpent's bite, as he sprinkles them with his own warm heart-blood. This is the pelican in its piety, as it is called. Set forth here in its first and obvious meaning, this emblem tells us of the great atonement made by our Lord at Calvary, when He poured out His life-blood on the cross for fallen man's redemption.

Another admirable work (7,593) in the same material, is the small piece figured, in rather high relief, with the birth—a common subject among the Florentines—of St. John the Baptist (Luke i). So wide, however, is the difference, in the style, between this and the Crucifixion just noticed that they cannot be either of the same period, or the same master.

As a work struck off with wonderful ability, though, as it would seem, in great haste, and as a sketch for something of larger size, 7,619 ought not to be passed by, notwithstanding it be rough in very low relief, without a careful examination of those crowds of men and women quickened with strong, deep feelings of sorrow, the while, in one compartment, they look upon the scourging, within a vast architectural hall, of our Lord; in the other they are gathered about Calvary to witness, in wildest grief, His crucifixion. Done, as is evident, for some high personage, the artist has represented, after a somewhat classic manner, his patron's bust upon the sort of dado which serves as a basement to the whole of this double composition, as well as a shield of armorial bearings, of which the tints are unknown though a fess, charged with three stars of six points, is discernible.

Though barely one foot and a half high, and less than that in width, No. 7,610, the likeness of a monk, or perhaps a friar, seated at his studies and writing, has so many elements of the grand and majestic about it that, small in size as it is, it may be looked upon as one among the greatest works of its kind that have been wrought in burned clay, marble, or anything else. The inmate of the cloister is there with well imagined head; the cast of the features, far from being stern, has softened manliness; the brow is furrowed, the cheek haggard, not with age, but thoughtfulness, often watchings, fasting, and self-denial; the deep-set eyes, so keen, so quick, are all in earnest on their work, as if they had that moment caught the passage they had sought for in the open book—perhaps of Holy Writ—which they are scanning; the hand so gracefully outstretched, with its slight, tapering fingers, is strong and sinewy withal. Hardly anywhere could we find better, broader, more majestic folds of drapery than those which his full flowing habit takes as it falls around his person. Head and hand—all the thinking man, seems quickened with one feeling—the highness

of his hallowed occupation. Taken altogether, nothing that has come to us from the happiest times of Grecian sculpture can go before this little piece, in fitness, grace, and dignity.

From considering these few among the many works in high and low relief, let us go and view other burned clays of a more daring character, holding, as they do, a place in the loftiest class of statuary; that is, of groups done in the round. Of these, the first to which I want to draw your attention is No. 7,573, a group of the Blessed Virgin Mary sitting, with our Lord, as a naked baby, sleeping on her knee. It is ascribed, perhaps rightly so, to Jacopo della Quercia. Had this group represented a heathen woman with her boy, and been dug up in Athens, or found amid the ruins of old Rome, or in Adrian's villa at Tivoli, the classic world would have rung with its praises, and casts from it be set up in every museum, so admirably conceived and executed are both the figures. The virgin-mother is looking down, as much in worship as in love, upon that sweet son of hers, slumbering within her lap so fast asleep, asleep not only in eyes, but in hands, in feet, asleep all over His body, that is modelled so round, so soft. Though not thoroughly ideal in its forms, this admirable group shows a beginning of the Greek principle of choosing the finer shapes of nature found amid several individuals, and putting them in one, to give us human nature, not as it is, but as it might be, with more and greater beauties of the outward person about it than may be usually met united in the one same man or woman.

From a mere artistic point of view, the stark naked infant Lord may be scientifically and exquisitely modelled and so far admirable; but an inborn sense of the reverent and becoming, as well as seemly, whispers that, as in mediæval times, the body of our Lord as a babe should be somewhat clothed. An able artist needs not tax his invention very highly to find out the way for making a child beautiful in all its most beautiful parts and members, its head and face, its hands and feet, and yet know how, without hiding its limbs, to swathe its body in those garments with which, as the Gospel tells us, Luke ii., our Lord's blessed mother immediately wrapped Him at His birth before the shepherds came to find Him in the crib.

Quite near this fine work of Jacopo della Quercia, in the case behind it, is number 7,358, consisting of a group of four figures, almost life-size, that represents what in olden times we English used to call "Our Lady of Pity." In the centre is seated the Blessed Virgin Mary, bending over our Lord just taken down dead from the cross, and lying, full length, on His weeping mother's lap; to the right is, kneeling, the beloved disciple, St. John; upon the left side of our Lord, St. Mary Magdalen. To my thinking, this valuable work is, by a whole hundred years,

older than the date given it; and instead of belonging to the seventeenth century, it was done very early in the sixteenth. Though there is very little or no attempt at the beautiful in these personages, and we be rather struck with the high cheek bones, the rather over-bushiness in the head of St. John,—a somewhat common Florentine fancy—a slight liking for the hard and sharp in the lines of the countenances, the too stiff position of our Lord, the want of pyramidal position in the figures, and consequent row of three heads almost on the same straight level; still, notwithstanding all these defects, there is so much deep, keen, heart-felt dignified sorrow on the countenances, and so nicely and touchingly graduated too, with the strongest touch of all shown upon the down-bent face of the weeping mother, that the feelings of the spectator must be deeply stirred.

But, for our present purpose of seeking how burned clay may be made available as an object of decorative art, the teachings to be gathered from this group are very important. The figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary and that of our Lord, as far down as the end of the bust, seem to have been fired together; but each leg and thigh—all in one piece—apart, and afterwards joined on to His body. So very smoothly has the clay been wrought, that the surface of all the figures has taken a glossy look: if this is in reality owing to a glaze, it must have been put on so slightly as to hinder that sparkle and glittering which, when the glaze is too bright, will hurt the eye.

After a narrow look at these burned clays, we find from the streaks yet remaining on a few of them that at one time or another some have been gilt, others coloured. In the instance of Lord Taunton's large bust of Lorenzo de' Medici, the colours were not, as in the ordinary practice, left to dry by themselves, but fixed in by fire. Not, however, having in them, nor put on them afterwards, any glaze; those colours look, as they must have always looked, dull, dirty, dusky. Bearing in mind that a glazing over clay which in its plain self is not a bad one, is about the worst grounding to be found for gold, there cannot be a doubt but that the beautiful chest-front was meant by Jacopo to stand in its first plain glazed condition; and therefore the gilding, some traces of which remaining on it, may still be found, was given it years, nay, a century, after its first owners had passed away.

This mention of colour brings us to the second subject of this lecture, the so-called Della Robbia Ware.

(To be continued.)

RESTRAIN thy choler, hearken much, and speak little; for the tongue is the instrument of the greatest good and the greatest evil that is done in the world,

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

A BRIGHT MASON.

Bro. Pierson, the Grand Master of Minnesota, gave the following apt definition of the word "bright," so often used, in sometimes very different senses:—"Masonry does not consist of words alone. To be able to pronounce a few set phrases, and always in precisely the same language, does not make a Mason. A bright Mason is not one who has learned the ritual by rote, and is at a loss if a syllable or a word be forgotten, and knows no more of Masonry. A bright Mason, if I understand the term, is one who is familiar with the ritual, who understands the nature and origin of our symbols, who has studied the meaning of our ceremonies, who appreciates and practices the teachings of our mysteries, one who is a good man and true."—Ex. Ex.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ORDER ON THE FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

From a right view of our moral condition, and the necessities it imposes, we learn to be law-abiding and virtuous. Indeed, without a direct recognition of the legal as well as the moral code, by our cheerful obedience to both, we cannot defend the rights of others, nor justly maintain our own. Order is heaven's first law, alike in the physical as the spiritual world. It is sublimely manifested in all the works of Jehovah, whose benign purposes are proclaimed

"As full and perfect in vile man who mourns,
As the wrapt seraph that adores and burns."

It is, therefore, the analogy of a never-varying rule, by which the Craft are willingly controlled, not a slavish submission to mere power, but loyalty to principle, whose foundation-stone is eternal justice. Thus it is the lodge room becomes holy ground. We are taught before we enter it to subdue our rebellious will, and become a part of the 'tesselated pavement,' upon which all worthy brethren must stand; nay further that there is a point within the circle of human duties, where the true Mason must ever be erect—an equal among his peers. This all pervading idea is the web and the woof of our ritual; without it our institution would be an arch without its keystone, the ark without the tables of stone, the rod, the manna, and the candlesticks. Without it the cedar in the first temple would never have been hewn upon the mountain, and the marble would remain unshaped. It was under this inspiring influence 'the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothed with the plane, him that smote upon the anvil.' When we have a just conception of order, we can apply it to our self government, thus learning to control our wayward passions, by the sacrifice of every private feeling which may interrupt the union between brethren; and extending the principles still further, by our devoted submission to the laws of our country, we recognise in the magistrate the power that holds the social state in contact, while it vindicates the justice of God. No upright Mason can ever be a disorganiser, nor yet an ultra partisan, in the many efforts to produce what is too often falsely called reform; we should rather give it the name of disintegration. He cannot aid in the upheaving of the ancient foundations, to discover only the depth at which

they were laid, or the materials of which they are composed. Whatever is needed to repair their beauty or increase their strength, it is his mission to share in the common effort; but he never perils his stability, by the desire to innovate, where he cannot improve; he is not anxious to imitate the strong man of old in his physical power, nor yet in his blindness, lest in the fall of the edifice, whose pillars he has shaken, he should be lost himself among its ruins. Nor does he feel the legal or moral codes are bonds of restraint, but rather the silken ties of honest obedience to just enactments. To his apprehension, there is no tyranny where the virtues have free play, and the vices only are chained: where honest merit is encouraged, and impudent knavery only placed upon the ban. What the moral sense of mankind denominates a crime, he alike reprobates, whether committed by the fraudulent banker or railroad director, or the humbler and grosser exhibitions of sin by the degraded felon. He visits upon all the just retribution their delinquencies demand, shielding no offender from punishment, but yet rebuking in mercy while he inflicts the penalty. He is ever true to himself. Having vowed to cherish the cardinal virtues with a new zeal, when he became a Craftsman, he must illustrate their claims in his daily life, or he has misunderstood his mission. An irregular Mason is but another name for a Mason whose graces are fast wearing out; who has forgotten the square and the plumb-line; who is in the desolate region between the Euphrates and the Jordan, journeying without a guide, now lost in the valley, again stumbling upon the mountains, heedless of the covenant he has made to enter the Holy City and rebuild the temple of his Master. Temperance is thus added to justice, and the sister virtues cluster together in charity. All are required to preserve the symmetrical proportions of Masonic character. Like the hues of the rainbow, they form, when blended, the pure white light which is a symbol of the glory around the throne. The brazen laver before the altar, filled with pure water, and presenting on its surface a sea of glass, was a type of spiritual cleansing to those who touched the consecrated element. It was the preparation to enter the holy place; as the purification also from corporal defilement. So do our ceremonies impose the solemn obligation to live purely and soberly. They prepared the initiated at every step of his journey from degree to degree, for the just appreciation of the great fact that he really lives; thus developing every hour his moral nature for good or for ill, until he is called at last from labour to refreshment in the Grand Lodge above. Hence it is, Masonry holds no communion with the infidel or the atheist. Under the keystone of her glorious arch is suspended the initial letter of his name, who laid the foundation of the universe, and spread out the heavens as a curtain. Around and above us, every object displaying His perfection, and speaking to the sincere worshipper in tones as solemn as the grave, of man's disobedience and God's love: of that all-seeing eye whose scrutiny penetrates the inmost soul, 'While it notes the fall of the sparrow, and numbers the hairs of our heads.'—
JUDGE STORER.

PAPACY VERSUS FREEMASONRY.

In Lawrie's *History of Freemasonry*, p. 122, mention is made of the Bull of Excommunication which

was issued by the Papal Conclave against the fraternity in 1738. The text of the *brutum fulmen* may be interesting to the readers of Masonic Notes and Queries:—

"In the midst of the cares of the Apostleship, and the continual attention we have to extirpate heresies and maintain the Lord's Vineyard in all its purity, we have heard with grief and bitterness of soul that a certain society, who style themselves the fraternity of Freemasons, after making progress in several states in Europe, have likewise spread into Italy, and even had some increase. We have considered that the impenetrable secret of this so mysterious society is the essential part, and, as it were, the basis of its institution; and that being become thereby suspicious to the temporal powers, several of them have proscribed it in their dominions. We have, likewise, considered that by much stronger reasons it ought to be suspicious to the spiritual power, whose charge it is to have an ever-watchful eye to everything that may concern the salvation of souls. For these reasons, and animated by our pastoral care, we have condemned, and do condemn by the present Bull, the societies of Freemasons, as perverse, contrary to public order, and having incurred the major excommunication in its utmost extent; forbidding all persons, of what rank, quality, or condition soever who profess the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion to cause themselves to be written down or received into that society, or to frequent any of its members, or to hold correspondence with them, or to suffer or tolerate any assemblies of Freemasons in their houses under penalty to the contraveners of incurring likewise the same excommunication—reserving to ourselves alone the right of taking it off except in case of death.

"Given at Rome, May 29, 1738."

Lawrie goes on to relate that his Holiness, in the following year, ordered a French book, entitled an "Apology for the Society of Freemasons," to be burnt. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year has the following notice of the *auto-da-fé*:—"ROME.—There was lately burnt here with great solemnity, by order of the Inquisition, a piece in French, wrote by the Chevalier Ransay (author of the 'Travels of Cyrus,' &c.) entitled, 'An Apologetical and Historical Relation of the Secret of the Freemasons,' printed at Dublin by Patric Odonoko. This was published at Paris in answer to a pretended Catechism printed there by order of the Lieutenant de Police, much like Pritchard's in English." The "Catechism" here alluded to is the one which appeared in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, No. 271, amongst the Notes and Queries.—A. W.

MORE ABOUT MORGAN.

In a leading article on "The Chicago Convention," which appeared in *The Guardian* of the 14th of September, Mr. Thurlow Weed, one of the Northern States politicians, is alluded to, and the following passage occurs:—"A good story is told of Mr. Thurlow Weed, a gentleman of much experience as a suggestor of counsels to the Whig-Republican party. He was once engaged, on the eve of an election, in raising a strong excitement against the Freemasons, who were associated with the Democratic party. One Morgan was said to have been carried off, and, as many thought, to have been murdered by the Free-

masons, for betraying the secrets of the Craft. About this time, a body was found in Lake Ontario. Some persons believed it to be the corpse of Morgan, who had been taken to the Falls of Niagara, and having had his throat cut from ear to ear, according to the Masonic rule in such cases of treachery, had been thrown into the roaring cataract. Mr. Weed, it is said, on being asked by one of his political friends if it was really the body of Morgan that had been found, replied that 'it was a good enough Morgan until after the election.'" Does the above require a comment?—Ex. Ex.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Having always been given to understand that the Great Pyramid was connected with the system of Freemasonry, as practised by the ancient Egyptians (*vide* ALGER, &c.), I was astonished to find a work, recently published, entitled *Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid*. By Professor C. PIAZZI SMYTH, F.R.S.S. (L. and E.), Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and founded on the late Mr. John Taylor's idea that it was erected for the sole purpose of preserving the true measure of a British—then Egyptian—inch!

The work, with its beautiful photograph, carefully coloured map, and elaborate diagrams, is all about a small porphyry trough, or coffer, without a lid, contained in the innermost chamber of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh—"the sole thing which he containeth within his darksome entrails." There the coffer has been, for thousands of years, all alone, in a miraculously ventilated chamber, in the midst of a stupendous mass of masonry. It is approached by galleries, which, it is maintained, have a symbolic meaning in their proportions. Underneath is a well; outside is the desert; overhead are the sun, and moon, and stars. That the arrangements of the building are related to *these* is not disputed; the "orientation," a former relation to the polestar, and so on, are not among the topics which Mr. Smyth puts forward as new. But what is this strange little porphyry box, so carefully hidden away in the "entrails" of the largest of the pyramids? A box made of a material not liable to be much affected in its dimensions by change of temperature, and placed in a ventilated sanctuary, to which approach is almost impossible?

Professor Smyth tells, in a very graphic manner, the story of the resolute way in which the Caliph Al Mamoun, son of Haroun Al Raschid, had the Great Pyramid opened, expecting to find immense hidden treasure there; and also of the resolute way in which the Caliph made the best of it when he found there was neither silver, gold, or precious stones. Painfully the men have made their way up the galleries, though not without doing violence to the structure of the building, because they could not move a close-fitting block of marble which was in their way; and now they stand, with their torches, at the grand chamber:—

"And what find they there? A right noble apartment, 34ft. long, 17 broad, and 19 high, of polished granite throughout, in blocks squared and true, and so large 'that eight floors it, eight roofs it, eight flags the ends, and sixteen the sides,' and all put together with such exquisite skill that the joints are barely discernible to the closest inspection.

"Ay, ay, no doubt, a well-built room; but what does it contain? What is the treasure?

"The treasure! Yes, indeed, where is all the trea-

sure? They look around *them*, and see nothing of it, and trim their torches again, and carry them to every part without any better success. The room is clean—garnished, too, as it were; and, according to the ideas of its founders, complete and perfectly ready for its visitors, so long expected, so long delayed; but the gross minds who occupy it now find it all barren; they declare that there is *nothing whatever* in the whole extent of the apartment from one end to another—nothing, except *an empty stone chest without a lid*.

"The Caliph Al Mamoun was thunderstruck. He had arrived at the very part of the Pyramid he had so long desired to see, and had now found nothing, absolutely nothing; that is, nothing that he could make any use of. Then the people about him began to exclaim at his sacrilegious violence, and deplore their waste of time and loss of money. But he was a Caliph of the able day of Eastern rulers, so he had a large sum of money brought from his treasury and buried by night in a certain spot. Next day he caused the men to dig precisely there, and they found a treasure of gold; and the Caliph ordered it to be counted, and lo! it was the exact sum that had been expended in the works, neither more nor less; and the Caliph was astonished, and said he could not understand how the Kings of the Pyramids of old could have known exactly how much money he would have expended in the undertaking, and he was lost in surprise.' So the Caliph went home, musing on the wonderful events that had happened; and the King's chamber and the 'granite chest without a lid' were troubled by him no more.

"The poets of the Court did indeed again tune their lyres and celebrate their invincible patron's discoveries in that lidless box of granite—a dead man with a breast-plate of gold, and an emerald vase a foot in diameter, and 'a carbuncle which shone with a light like the light of day, and a sword of inestimable value;' though, according to some, the whole chest was crammed to the brim, full of gold 'in very large pieces.' But nothing further of any note was actually done in a cause which men began now to deem, in spite of their poets, to be absolutely worthless, and in a region more profitless than the desert itself. The way once opened, however, by Al Mamoun, remained then free to all, and 'men did enter it,' says one of the honestest chroniclers of that day, 'for many years, and descended by the slippery passage which is in it,' but with no other result than this, 'that some of them came out safe and others died.'

Professor Smyth quotes the legends about the Secret of the Pyramid in their proper places (and in a very happy manner, too); but it is not necessary to follow the history of modern investigations and conjectures about the constructor of the Great Pyramid, its relation to astronomy, and the meaning of the porphyry coffer. This history includes names like those of Harvey the physician and Sir Isaac Newton, and takes in the whole tribe of *Egyptologers*. Suffice it to say that the balance of sagacity seems to have rested with the older investigators. Harvey *predicted* the ventilation of the chamber, and Newton, if he had only had a little more information under his eye, would in all probability have knocked on the head the idea—which most persons now believe is knocked on the head—that this lidless box is a sarcophagus. But what, then, is it?

A curious reference to the Book of Job will be found in Professor Smyth's book; but, in the mean time, read Zachariah v., especially from the 5th verse to the end; Ezekiel xlv. 9 to 14; and the 1st verse of Ezekiel xlvi. This will prepare the mind with respect to the tremendous importance which was once attached among these trans-Mediterranean peoples to

the notion of a Sacred Measure, solid and liquid; a "house" for the sacred measure; the universal application of the standard; and the significance of the vessel being without a lid. One of the verses may be read in special connection with the "orientation" question, and the symbolic proportions of the galleries.

Now, the "discovery" is this: The porphyry coffer is the Sacred Standard of Measure (the very word "pyramid" meaning a "wheat-measurer"); and it bears a proportion to the length of the earth's axis, which fits it to be a standard for all time.

It is added that this standard was set up in idolatrous times—this particular pyramid showing no hieroglyphics (an indifferent reason, surely), and that, as it was totally impossible that the ancient astronomy could have found out for itself the axis-proportion displayed in the coffer—the maker must have been "inspired." This question I leave alone. The subject of "inspiration," in whatever sense the word is used, considered in its relation to the cyclical development of human knowledge, the subject of that development, its returns upon itself, and its lateral movements in the shape of "progress"—all this cannot be touched upon here.

But to come to what will be called the "practical" part of the book, and that matter of "our inheritance" in the pyramid. I confess I had not the least idea, until reading this book of Professor Smyth, of the astoundingly discrepant measures in use in this country; of the legislative confusion that exists in the matter; of the enormous difficulty there is in finally settling the standard (owing to the contraction or expansion of metals); or, lastly, of the importance which scientific men attach to fixing the "standard" at some quantity which is "earth-commensurable." For all this, reference must be made to the book itself. It is impossible to exaggerate the interest, nay, the fascination, of the pyramid question. To have solved this wonderful old problem was enough to turn anybody's head; and smile, as no can help doing, at the stupendous weight which is here put upon the great Inch question, our amusement is soon forgotten. The book is, for all its erudition, as readable as a fairy tale and full of interest. Having very imperfectly condensed its salient features, I would inquire where I may see some account of the Great Pyramid which treats of it as a Masonic structure? I have long regarded it as such, but can give no definite reason for my belief. Perhaps you, or some of your readers, will kindly indicate such sources to—THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN.

[This is not by any means a new theory. It has been broached many times before, and we printed one of these essays in a previous number. "The Ancient Egyptian" need not be disturbed in his Masonic theory, as it has far stronger grounds to rest on. In *The Classical Journal*, edited by Valpy, is a most remarkable series of papers on "The Pyramids of Egypt," written by a distinguished Freemason. For the convenience of reference we will give the precise places where they may be found. Part I., vol. 28 (date 1823), pp. 46-53. Part II., same vol., pp. 295-305. Part III., vol. 29 (date 1824), pp. 87-96. Part IV., same vol., pp. 266-272. Part V., vol. 30 (date 1824), pp. 240-247. Part VI., and last, vol. 31 (date 1825), pp. 166-176. The arguments, inferences, and deduc-

tions in this series of papers are as conclusive of the Great Pyramid being the great lodge room as the ample erudition of the brother who wrote it was above ordinary scholarship. Belzoni, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Denon, Champollion, and hosts of other world-wide celebrities on the subject, bear out every remark in that truly valuable series of papers. With the array of talent which points to a mystery having its chief seat in the Pyramids—with *The Classical Journal* pointing out what that mystery was—with the Temple Church reproducing the mystery—with the analogy between Egyptian Freemasonry and Templary and the derivation of Craft Masonry through both—"The Ancient Egyptian" may rest perfectly contented that the Pyramids were designed for something far more important to untold millions of men than the fact that three barleycorns make one inch.]

DEATH-BED OF A FREEMASON, A.D. 1772.

A few days ago, whilst examining the MS. volume, known to several of my Kentish brothers under the title of my *Denton Court Jottings*, in search of certain Masonic anecdotes, copied from notes of a conversation (Paris, 1838), with old Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, my task was suddenly interrupted by domestic matters, just as the page was reached containing the ensuing extracts. Previously to a resumption of the task, I venture to forward the extracts to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE as appearing to me not unworthy of a place amongst its interesting "Notes and Queries."—"La veille de sa mort. Toussaint invita Thiébauld son collègue à passer le lendemain à dix heures du matin, chez lui pour y être témoin d'une cérémonie religieuse qui y aurait lieu. Avant de recevoir le viatique des mains du curé, Toussaint en présence de sa femme et de ses enfants, qui étaient à genoux ainsi que Thiébauld, demanda pardon à Dieu du scandale qu'il avait donné par sa conduite et par ses écrits, déclarant que si, dans ses ouvrages ou dans ses discours, il s'était montré peu Chrétien, ce n'avait jamais été par conviction, mais par vanité, et pour plaire à quelques personnes * * * * * Le refus du Prince Henri de l'admettre dans la Loge Maçonnique, dont il était le Chef, acheva de le désespérer. Il tomba dans une maladie de langueur, à laquelle il succomba après une année de souffrances." These extracts do not seem to stand in need of any comment. I will only add that the death-bed scene passed in 1772, that Toussaint and Thiébauld were *littérateurs* of considerable reputation; and that both were professors in Frederick the Great's Military School at Berlin. My manuscript book, after stating that Toussaint had been initiated into our mysteries at Strasburg, records that inquiries made by me to ascertain whether Thiébauld was a Freemason, had been unattended with success.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

THE great bed of Ware has been purchased, it is said, for Mr. Charles Dickens for £100. The sale took place at the Saracens Head Inn, Ware, on the 6th inst., and Mr. H. Willmott, of the Railway Tavern, Hertford, offered £100 at the first bidding, at which sum it was knocked down without opposition. We believe Sir Frederick Roe possesses the old oak bedstead which was sold some years ago at Leicester as that upon which Richard the Third had slept previous to the battle of Bosworth Field. These Shakesperian relics should have their whereabouts recorded.—*The Reader*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

LODGE No. 600.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg to remind the several correspondents who have written in your MAGAZINE respecting the financial tables put forth by the Lodge of Harmony (No. 600), that the respected Treasurer of that lodge, Bro. J. Ward, P.M., offered last year in the columns of your journal, and in the fairest manner, to give any inquiring brother all the information he sought in reference to the tables if he would only write in his own name, and state the lodge to which he belonged, distinctly declaring that no further notice would be taken by him of anonymous correspondents.

I may add that I write this without the knowledge of Bro. J. Ward, or of any members of Lodge No. 600, save one.

I remain, yours fraternally,
S. O. BAILEY, P.M.,
Lodge of Harmony, 600.

Bradford, Sept. 19th, 1864.

[All communications on this subject must now cease, unless the brethren append their real names and addresses to their communications.—Ed.]

BUTE LODGE (No. 960).

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As you have inserted, by request of the Worshipful Master, a copy of resolutions of the Bute Lodge, purporting to "record its disapproval of the sentiments contained" in a letter in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE of the 3rd inst., in the same spirit of fairness which has ever characterised the valuable organ of our Order under your able conduct, you will, I know, allow me a few words in justice to your correspondent.

I must first premise that, although ostensibly emanating from the Bute Lodge, the resolution in question was really dictated to that lodge by the Worshipful Master, as affording a consistent opportunity of carrying out that parasitical line of conduct which has characterised his whole tenure of the chair; and that the W.M. gave notice to the brother, whom he supposed to be the writer of the letter referred to, of his intention to bring such resolution before his lodge only at the eleventh hour, when he well knew it could only be received by that brother *after* the lodge had been holden, and thus rendered it impossible for him to be present, and probably upset the whole proceeding. Indeed, the very "resolution" bears internal evidence that the letter under review was not even *read* to the lodge, and that no copy of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE was in the lodge at the time. Nor do I believe that it had even been *seen* by any member of the lodge other than the Worshipful Master. Whatever construction this worthy brother may have been pleased to place upon the communication in question was therefore, evidently, the basis of any conclusions arrived at by "The Lodge." This, however, will not appear so surprising if it be borne in mind that this lodge is a very young one, composed almost entirely of brethren who do not *profess* any Masonic knowledge or experience, and who, therefore, naturally, look up to the

W.M. as a sort of infallible authority upon all matters. Nor, I must admit, has this semi-dictatorship been often abused by the able and intelligent brother whose "resolution" I am now reviewing, and whom, I trust and believe reckons me among his friends; but the W.M. appears to have reared to himself an idol, in the person of Prov. G.M., whom on many occasions he has gone entirely out of his way to fall down and worship, with a devotion which has been simply amusing to the many, but truly distressing to his best friends. An instance of this kind is before my mind. In reference to an article you thought it necessary to insert relative to the absurdly un-Masonic conduct of the Prov. G.M., in recognising and actually being present at that ridiculous farce of "re-initiation" enacted in a certain lodge in the province. On that occasion the W.M. of the Bute Lodge could not forbear addressing you in defence of his idol, and, to my mind "damning him with faint praise," although he was in no ways implicated in the after.

Again, in the instance under consideration, the objectionable letter contained nothing but a fair criticism upon the extraordinary decision of a lodge (not the Bute) and an incidental expression of the individual opinion of the writer relative to the total incapacity, in a Masonic point of view, of a brother filling an important trust, who may be, and I believe is, a very worthy man, but no Mason, never having filled the chair, or, I believe, any office in a lodge; but the W.M. of 960 cannot let the opportunity slip, and rushes to the rescue with adulation, eulogy, and flattery bordering upon sycophancy. Had this been the whole burden of his resolution, I should, nevertheless, have left him to revel in his idolatry; but he has also levied so foul and unmerited a blow upon the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, that, as a warm admirer of that able and independent organ of the fraternity, I feel bound to take up the gauntlet in its defence, and challenge the worthy brother to show in what single instance you have "published letters and articles wholly inconsistent with facts." As a very attentive peruser of everything which has appeared in your valuable periodical, bearing upon this province or its Prov. G.M., I take leave to stigmatise this base and totally unfounded charge as a gratuitous libel, and therefore, for the present, leave it to the brother who has made it, either to retract it, or endeavour to substantiate it. If he does neither I shall, with your permission, take opportunity to further express my sentiments upon the matter. In the meantime I beg to remain

Yours truly and fraternally,
ANTI-TOADY.

P.S.—I omitted to inquire how the W.M. of the Bute Lodge justifies his conduct in acting in defiance of the "mandate" of his Prov. G.M., by forwarding the proceedings of his lodge to a publication against which that dignitary has so recently hurled his "Jove-like thunder;" or, how he came to set all notions of Masonic order at naught, by acting upon a nominal resolution before it has been confirmed by the lodge! He has, however, some precedent for the latter proceeding, in the conduct of his *beau ideal*, who has been known to give his official written authority to a by-law before it had been confirmed, obtained from him (doubtless in ignorance of its irregularity) just to serve the interests of a clique.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

It is stated that the Freemasons of Italy have not chosen any Grand Master since the resignation of Garibaldi, but have confined themselves to naming the Professor de Lucca regent.

The Provincial Grand Master of Gloucestershire, Lord Sherborne, has fixed Wednesday, the 12th day of October next, for holding Provincial Grand Lodge. It will be held this year at Cheltenham. During the recess the Masonic Hall, which was built about 40 years ago, at a cost of upwards of £1,000, has been thoroughly restored and redecorated, and is one of the most perfect buildings of its kind belonging to the Craft. It is expected that a large muster of the brethren will be present; and on this occasion the new jewels, which are extremely beautiful, and second to none in the kingdom, will be presented to the officers appointed.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Great preparations are being made at the Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham, by the brethren of the Athol Lodge, to receive the R.W. Prov. G. Master, Lord Leigh, in due form at the coming annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Warwickshire. It is rumoured that an application will shortly be made to Grand Lodge for a warrant to constitute a new lodge in the important province of Warwickshire.

The shares in the Freemasons' Tavern Company were allotted on Tuesday last. We understand it has been well supported since the meeting of Grand Lodge by the heads of the Craft.

A meeting is to be held at Bro. Todd's, Canonbury Tavern, Islington, on Wednesday next, to make arrangements for the reopening of the St. Mark's Lodge of Mark Masons (No. 1, S.C.)

METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 73).—This prosperous lodge, after a few months recess, opened for the season on Tuesday, September 20th, at Bro. C. A. Cathie's, Green Man Tavern, Tooley-street. Bro. E. N. Levy, W.M., was assisted by Bros. F. Walters, I.P.M.; H. Moore, S.W.; J. C. Gooddy, J.V.; E. Harris, P.M. and Sec.; R. Hurrell, J.D.; G. Morris, W.S.; R. G. Chipperfield, T. H. Moore, C. A. Cathie, J. Delany, J. Burke, R. Fenn, Marshall, A. D. Steel, J. K. Elliott, Ebsworth, Brookhouse, Jackson, M. A. Loewenstark, and many others too numerous to mention. Amongst a large number of visitors we noticed Bros. J. Brinn, 75; W. Shurry, P.M. 167; R. Welsford, P.M. and Treas. 548, &c. The minutes of the last lodges held were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballots were taken for the following gentlemen, which were declared to be unanimous in favour of their admission, viz.:—Messrs. John Retzbach, John Harrison, and David Rose. The several candidates for raising not being in attendance, the candidate for passing, Bro. Brookhouse, proved his proficiency in an able manner and withdrew. On his re-admission he was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft Freemason. Messrs. Retzbach, Harrison, and Rose being in attendance were introduced separately and initiated into Ancient Freemasonry. The W.M., Bro. E. N. Levy, so ably rendered every ceremony that some of the visiting P.M.'s expressed the pleasure they felt in witnessing such first-class working, and congratulated the lodge on their having a brother who so ably carried out in every instance the important duties of W.M. Bro. H. Moore, S.W., in an able speech, proposed that a benevolent fund be formed and attached to this lodge. Bro. M. A. Loewenstark seconded the proposition. After some discussion it was carried. Bro. F. Walters, P.M., proposed and the W.M. seconded, that £10 be given from the funds of the lodge in aid of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows, to be placed on the list of Bro. G. Morris, W.S., steward for the next festival, which was carried unanimously. Bro. G. Morris returned thanks for the liberal

vote of the lodge to support him in his exertions in support of of that charity. Three gentlemen were proposed for initiation at the next lodge. Bro. James Brinn, 75, was proposed as a joining member. All business being ended the lodge was closed. After business the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, and the evening was spent in a happy manner.

WELLINGTON LODGE (No. 548).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Wickham Arms Tavern, Brockley-lane, on Wednesday, September 13. Bro. H. Bagshaw, W.M., presided, and, assisted by his officers, opened the lodge. The business was of a formal character. The candidate for raising did not attend. One gentleman was proposed for initiation for the next lodge meeting. The lodge was then closed. Visitors—Bros. F. Walters, P.M. 73, 147, Sec. 871; T. N. Moore, 73; A. P. Stedman, 73; J. Brinn, 75; &c.

PROVINCIAL.

CHESHIRE.

CREWE.—*Lodge of the Four Cardinal-Virtues (No. 979).*—The first St. John's of the above lodge took place at the Town Hall on the 14th September inst., when the following visiting brethren, amongst many others, were present:—Bros. Rev. J. H. Bluck, Prov. G. Chaplain of Shropshire and North Wales; J. Twiss, Prov. G. Org. Cheshire; J. Adlington, Prov. G. Org. Derbyshire; J. Welch, &c. The first business was the installation of Bro. W. J. Bullock, which was most ably performed by Bro. the Rev. J. H. Bluck. Bro. Twiss presided at the harmonium. The W.M. then appointed the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Dr. Lord, S.W.; T. Mould, I.P.M.; Geo. Lord, J.W.; G. W. Reade, P.M., Treas. (elect); W. Eardley, Sec.; J. Broadbent, S.D.; J. Moody, J.D.; J. Adlington, Org.; H. Price and J. Yoxall, Stewards; J. Doyle, I.G.; R. Wilkinson, Tyler. The new W.M. and his officers then initiated Mr. G. Radcliffe into the mysteries of the Craft, and raised Bro. Doyle to the sublime degree of M.M., the whole lodge chanting appropriate words to the harmonium accompaniment, at intervals, which words we gave in the MAGAZINE a few weeks ago. The impressive and correct working of the W.M. and his officers drew forth the highest encomiums from the visitors. The passing of Bro. Cope, which was also to have taken place, was prevented through his unavoidable absence, and this took place on the next evening. The W.M. proposed Bro. Twiss and Bro. Bluck as honorary members, the former having assisted at the consecration, and the latter had come from Hertfordshire purposely to install Bro. Bullock, having initiated him into Masonry in Lodge 892, March 1862. The lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to Hill's Hotel, where a most substantial spread was made, and to which ample justice was done. The usual toasts were given, the W.M. and the Immediate P.M., Bro. Mould, receiving quite an ovation from the brethren on their healths being proposed. Bro. Bullock, in proposing Bro. Bluck's health, bore testimony to his great zeal for the Church of England and for the Craft, to both of which he reflected the greatest credit. The W.M. gave the "New Initiate," and sang the "Entered Apprentice," with an original verse for the last but one; and as it is so appropriate to an initiation, we give it for the brethren who like to introduce it:—

As there's one here to-night,
Who has just seen the light
Which the world first saw at its creation,
We'll with him entwine
A cable sublime,
Known to none but the accepted Mason.

The W.M. explained that the cable consisted of three twists, "brotherly love, relief, and truth." Bro. Radcliffe most suitably responded. The brethren concluded this most sociable and Masonic gathering about ten o'clock with the Tyler's toast.

DORSET.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge for this province assembled on the 15th instant at the picturesque little watering place of Swanage. There is no local lodge there, but Bro. John Mowlem having, out of the results of a long life of praiseworthy labour, built and endowed an institute for the benefit and improvement of the inhabitants of his native town, and specially

provided for its use by the Craft, it was decided upon inaugurating it for the Order by holding a Provincial Grand Lodge there, in acknowledgment of the kind intentions of Bro. Mowlem.

The lodge assembled at high twelve, when there were present—Bros. J. Gundry, P.M. 707, Prov. G.M.; J. M. P. Montagu, P.M. 707, D. Prov. G.M.; H. S. Edwards, P.M. 707, Prov. S.G.W.; R. Hoskyns, P.M. 138, Prov. J.G.W.; the Rev. Geo. Thompson, 417, Prov. G. Chap.; Hannen, P.M. 472, Prov. G. Treas.; T. Coombs, P.M. 417, Prov. G. Sec.; J. P. Gundry, W.M. 707, Prov. G.J.D.; R. H. Shout, P.M. 417, Prov. S.G.W.; J. Maunders, P.M. 170, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; J. Jesty, 170, Prov. G. Purst.; G. R. Crickmay, W.M. 170, P. Prov. S.G.W.; J. H. Harper, P.M. 170, P. Prov. J.G.W.; J. Bosworth, P.M. 170, P. Prov. J.G.W.; G. J. G. Gregory, P.M. 417, P. Prov. S.G.W.; T. Patch, P.M. 417, P. Prov. J.G.W.; W. Bryant, 170, P. Prov. J.G.W.; T. C. W. Saunders, P.M. 417, P. Prov. S.G.D.; C. Groves, P.M. 386, P. Prov. G. Org.; with the W.M.'s, P.M.'s, and Wardens, and many brethren of the Lodges of Amity, Poole (No. 137), All Souls, Weymouth (No. 170), Unity, Wareham (No. 386), Faith and Unanimity, Dorchester (No. 417), St. Cuthberga, Wimborne (No. 622), and St. Mary's, Bridport (No. 707). Also Bros. Dr. E. D. Burrowes, Prov. G. Chap. South Wales; Joseph Freeman, P.M. 18; Joseph Taylor, P.M. 18; Geo. Burt, P.M. 18; John Mowlem, and other visiting brethren.

The lodge having been opened, a procession was formed, and the R.W. Prov. G.M., officers, and brethren attended divine service at the parish church, prayers being read by Bro. Dr. Burrowes and Bro. Lester, and an admirable sermon delivered by Bro. Thompson, Prov. G. Chap. On resuming the lodge, the usual provincial business was transacted.

The deed of endowment of the Mowlem Institute was produced, and a vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Mowlem and to Bro. Burt for their reception of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the R.W. Prov. G.M. appointed the following officers for the ensuing year:—

Bro. J. P. Gundry, W.M. 707.....	Prov. S.G.W.
„ T. Rickman, W.M. 137.....	„ J.G.W.
„ Rev. W. M. Heath, 622.....	„ G. Chap.
„ M. C. Weston, S.W. 417 ...	„ G. Reg.
„ T. Coombs, P.M. 417.....	„ G. Sec.
„ James Poynter, W.M. 386...	„ S.G.D.
„ W. Smith, S.W. 170.....	„ J.G.D.
„ Dr. Burrowes, 386.....	„ G. Supt. of Works.
„ J. Maunders, P.M. 170.....	„ G. Dir. of Cers.
„ C. C. Barrett, 622.....	„ G. Assist. Dir. of Cers.
„ W. A. Atkinson, 417.....	„ G. Sword Bearer.
„ T. Patch, P.M. 417.....	„ G. Org.
„ C. A. Roberson, 417.....	„ G. Purst.
„ J. Shepherd, 137.....	
„ C. A. Lewin, 137.....	
„ D. Collett, 170.....	„ G. Stewards.
„ C. F. Arden, 170.....	
„ C. Yearsley, 386.....	
„ J. Spicer, 386.....	
„ R. Alston, 386.....	„ G. Standard Bearers.
„ H. W. Charrington, 386 ... }	
„ John Lovelace, 417.....	„ G. Tyler.

In making the preparations for the reception of the brethren Bros. Mowlem and Burt were materially assisted by Bro. G. R. Crickman, of Weymouth, P.M. of All Souls Lodge (No. 170) and P. Prov. S.G.W.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been closed, the R.W. Prov. G.M., officers, and brethren repaired to a marquee erected in the grounds of the residence, at Swanage, of Bro. George Burt, where they sat down to a sumptuous repast provided for them by the kind hospitality of Bros. Mowlem and Burt.

The weather, which up to this time had been most propitious, lowered, and shortly a terrific storm of rain burst over the town. Bro. Burt, however, was equal to the emergency, and at once had tables set out in his spacious vinery, to which place the brethren adjourned for the desert, and wherein they passed a pleasant afternoon, until the hour came for their departure to join the train at Wareham.

There was a collection at the dinner, the amount whereof (£3 13s.) was handed over to Bro. Burt to be distributed amongst the poor of Swanage during the coming winter.

There is strong ground for believing that one result of this visit to Swanage will be the establishment of a lodge there as

soon as the railway, for which an act has been passed, is in operation.

Bro. Mowlem and his nephew, Bro. Burt, are members of the well-known firm of Mowlem, Burt, and Freeman, at Westminster, of which firm Bro. Mowlem is the founder, and they possess considerable property at Swanage.

ESSEX.

HARWICH.—*Lodge Star in the East* (No. 650).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at Bro. J. Brice's, Pier Hotel, Harwich, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of installing the W.M. for the ensuing year. There were present—Bros. Surridge, W.M.; Durrant, S.W.; Newman, J.W.; also Bros. Ward, Immediate P.M.; Capt. Walford, Farthing, Capt. Dickson, Darken, Lieut. Morris, Whymark, Monson, &c. The following visiting brethren were also present:—Bros. John Head, W.M. Lodge Prince of Wales (No. 959); Westgate, S.W. 959, 376, 225; W. Cobb, 959; Brame, 376; Everett, 376; Kesgood, Lodge Adair (No. 936), &c. About thirty brethren were present. The lodge having been opened in due and solemn form, Bro. Morris was passed to the second degree by the presiding W.M., the working tools being afterwards given by Bro. Westgate. The ceremony of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. Durrant, was then most impressively performed by Bro. John Head. This interesting ceremony having been concluded, the newly-elected W.M. then proceeded to elect his officers as follows:—Bros. Whymark, S.W.; Newman, J.W.; Walford, Treas.; Surridge, Immediate P.M., Sec.; Ward, P.M., S.D.; Farthing, J.D.; Monson, I.G.; Carman, Tyler. The lodge was then closed in harmony, and the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment. The banquet was well served by Bro. Brice, the worthy host, and much enjoyed by the brethren present. After the repast, the W. MASTER gave in succession the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, which were duly honoured by the brethren. Next followed "The Provincial Grand Master of Essex, Bro. R. J. Bagshaw, and the Officers of the Province," which toast was ably responded to by Bro. WARD. The W. MASTER next gave "The Health of the Immediate P.M." Bro. Surridge, and paid him a well-deserved compliment for his exertions during the past year, and for the interest he had taken in promoting the prosperity of the lodge, which was now, he was happy to say, in a very flourishing state, more so than it had been for many years.—Bro. SURRIDGE acknowledged the compliment.—The W. MASTER next proposed "The Health of Bro. John Head, and thanks to him for the valuable assistance he had rendered the lodge, not only on this, but on many previous occasions.—Bro. HEAD, in reply, said he had had the honour of installing the W.M.'s of that lodge for three succeeding years. And with regard to the newly-elected W.M., he felt assured from what he had seen of Bro. Durrant, that a better selection could not have been made. He was confident that he would do all that he could to further the prosperity and interest of that lodge, over which he had that evening been called upon by his brethren to preside.—Bro. HEAD having been entrusted with the Master's gavel, proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master."—The toast was drunk with Masonic honours.—The W. MASTER next gave "The Visitors," uniting with the toast the name of Bro. Westgate.—Bro. WESTGATE, in thanking the brethren for the compliment, expressed the pleasure it afforded him and the brethren from a distance on all occasions to visit them, and to render what little assistance they could in the interest of Masonry.—The visiting brethren then left by train, after spending a most agreeable and harmonious evening.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LIVERPOOL.—*Merchant Lodge* (No. 241).—This lodge was opened at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, by the W.M., Bro. Robinson, assisted by the officers of the lodge. Visitors, Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., Prov. G.S.B. of England, and Bro. Blundell. The first degree was given by the W.M. in excellent style, and reflected great credit on him, being delivered with great care. Three brethren were examined as to their proficiency in the former degrees. Two not having had proper instruction by their sponsors, the lodge very properly decided that they should wait for another month. The candidate being a personal friend of Bro. Youngusband, P.M., Prov. G. Steward, he was asked to give the third degree, and accordingly took the chair; and in his usual very impressive manner raised his friend to the sublime degree of M.M., the W.M., Bro. Robinson, explaining the working tools and tracing board. The lodge over, it was closed in solemn form.



Ancient Union Lodge (No. 205).—This excellent lodge was opened on Thursday, Sept. 15th, at the Masonic Temple, by the W.M., Bro. Frisch, assisted by the officers of the lodge. Mr. William Evans was initiated into the mysteries of the Order by Bro. Rowson, P.M., Bro. Coleborn explaining the working tools and the J.W. delivering the charge to the candidate. Five brethren were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by Bro. Coleborn, P.M., who also delivered the charge and explained the tracing board and working tools. More than a dozen visitors were present, amongst whom were Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., Prov. G.S.B. of England; Bros. Shepherd, P.M.; Moreton, Winstanley, &c. The business of the lodge over, it was closed in solemn form. An hour was spent most profitably after refreshment by those gentlemen who remained, and separated at ten o'clock, happy to meet again.

ORMSKIRK.—*Lodge of Harmony* (No. 580).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at their rooms, Wheatheaf Hotel, on Wednesday, Sept. 14th, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. John Baxendale, supported by his officers. Bro. Blundell was raised to the third degree by Bro. James Hamer, P.M., Prov. G.T., who also gave the lecture on the tracing board. Business over, the lodge was closed. At refreshment the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were done justice to. Bro. C. J. Banister, Prov. G.S.B. of the Grand Lodge of England, returned thanks for the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, his deputy, and the Grand Officers; Bro. James Hamer, P.M., for the Prov. G.M. and Officers; and Bro. Ashmore for the visitors, in a spirited speech. The W.M.'s health was proposed by Bro. C. J. Banister, P.M., who responded in excellent style, and giving the brethren some wholesome advice; Bros. Jackson and Bromley for the P.M.'s of the lodge, and Bro. Thomas, S.W., for the officers of the lodge; and the brethren separated, having spent a very happy evening. A good amount was subscribed to the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution by the members of this lodge.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER.

On Thursday se'night the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of this province was held at the Shire Hall, Stafford. There was a very large attendance, unusual interest being attached to the proceedings in consequence of the appointment of Bro. William Kenwright Harvey (of Longton) by the M.W.G.M., the Earl of Zetland, to the office of Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire, *vice* Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Vernon resigned.

The brethren assembled in lodge, in the Grand Jury Room, at one o'clock, which, having been opened in due form, the minutes of the preceding lodge were read and confirmed. Bro. W. K. Harvey was then duly proclaimed the new Provincial Grand Master, and installed with the usual formalities.

The following appointments were afterwards made by the R.W. Prov. G.M.:

Dr. Burton	D. Prov. G.M.
G. Baker	Prov. S.G.W.
Capt. Segrave	J.G.W.
Rev. H. Day	G. Chap.
G. Howells	G. Treas.
Frank James	G. Sec.

Amongst those present we observed the R.W. P. Prov. G.M., Lieut.-Colonel Vernon; Bro. Dr. Burton, R.W. D. Prov. G.M.; Bros. Frank James, Prov. G. Sec.; A. H. Bass, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Geo. Baker, Prov. S.G.W.; C. Newnham, Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. H. Day, Prov. G. Chap.; Rev. J. Downes, P. Prov. G. Chap.; Geo. Spilsbury, P. Prov. S.D.; John Hallam, P. Prov. S.G.W.; F. A. Edwards, P. Prov. J.G.W.; S. Hill, Prov. G. Dir. of Cers.; T. James, P. Prov. S.G.W.; F. Gough, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Chas. Yarwood, P. Prov. G. Sec.; L. F. Day, Prov. G. Org.; George Whitehead, Prov. G. Purst.; J. Drake, P. Prov. S.G.D.; E. L. Bullock, P. Prov. J.G.W.; W. Dutton, P. Prov. S.G.W.; W. H. Folker, P. Prov. G. Reg.; G. T. Cannell, P. Prov. S.G.D.; E. Shargool, P. Prov. G. Org.; John Bloor, P. Prov. G. Purst.; W. Webberley, P. Prov. J.G.D.; Large, P. Prov. S.G.D.; W. Dibb, P. Prov. G. Sword Bearer; C. H. King, P. Prov. J.G.D.; John Butterworth, P. Prov. G.D.; S. P. Goddard, P. Prov. G.S.B.; John Ford, P. Prov. G.S.B.; J. J. Cannell, Prov. G. Supt. of Works; W. Hopkins, P. Prov. J.G.W.; George Sergeant, Kitson, Paddicombe, F. Dukes, H. C. Vernon, Prov. G.M. Worcestershire; Rev. T. Welsh, Prov. G. Chap. Derbyshire; J. Cooper, Liverpool; J. C. Fourdrinier, Canada; F. Welch, P.

Prov. G. Chap. Derbyshire; Charles J. Vyne, P. Prov. S.G.W. Somerset; W. Masefield, P. Prov. G.W. Worcestershire; W. Whewell, Statter, Apollo Lodge, Oxford; Roberts, Rochdale, &c.

At half-past two o'clock the brethren formed in procession, and walked to St. Mary's Church, where the Prov. G. Chap., Bro. H. Day, of Burton, preached an eloquent and practical sermon.

On the return of the brethren to the lodge room the following sums were voted:—£3 3s. for the Longton Dispensary, £5 5s. for the Walsall Cottage Hospital, and £2 2s. to the Rector of St. Mary's Church for the funds of the schools.

An excellent banquet was served in the Shire Hall by Bro. Senior, of the Vine Hotel, when about 140 sat down. The R.W. Prov. G.M., Bro. W. K. Harvey, presided, and was supported by Bros. Burton, Lieut.-Col. Vernon, Rev. H. Day, Rev. J. Downes, Arthur Bass, H. C. Vernon, and nearly the whole of the brethren who had assisted at the ceremony.

The galleries were occupied by a large number of ladies, and their presence added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

In giving the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales," the Prov. G. MASTER alluded, amidst applause, to the probability of His Royal Highness becoming a Mason, and in toasting the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland, he expressed a hope that the noble lord would hold that distinguished office until he should feel it his duty to give way to a Prince of the blood Royal.

The P. Prov. G.M. having acknowledged the toast of the Grand Master of England, proposed by Bro. H. Day, Prov. G. Chap., Bro. Burton, D. Prov. G.M., acknowledged that of the Grand Masters of Scotland and Ireland, the absence from illness of Bro. Col. Hogg, P. Prov. S.G.W., who has usually acknowledged the toast on behalf of Ireland, being feelingly regretted by the Prov. G.M. and the company.

The toast of the evening, "The Health of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, W. K. Harvey," was proposed by the R.W. P. Prov. G.M. Col. VERNON, his predecessor, who, amidst the most hearty applause, eulogised the Prov. G.M. as a Mason and a man. He congratulated the province that the Most Worshipful Grand Master had seen fit to appoint to the head of the province one who had won the esteem and the love of all who knew him. They might be proud to have such a man at their head, and he might be proud to be placed over such a body of Masons. The new Grand Master would, he had no doubt, discharge the duties of the office not only to the satisfaction of the province, but, what was more, to the satisfaction of his own conscience.

The toast was drunk, upstanding, with great enthusiasm.

The R.W. Prov. G. MASTER, in acknowledging the toast, said he felt proud to be elevated to such a position—to stand at the head of Freemasonry in Staffordshire. He felt deeply the responsibility of the office, but he looked confidently to all to support him. If spared to live for three months longer he should have been a member of the Order for a quarter of a century, and it was his pride and delight to be one of such a fraternity. He must trust to the brethren for indulgence for all his shortcomings, but he had great confidence in the counsel and assistance of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and the Provincial Grand Treasurer and Secretary, whose past experience would prove of such value to him in undertaking the duties of the office, and to secure which he had felt it desirable not to start with an entire new ministry.

The Prov. G. MASTER then gave, amidst the most enthusiastic applause, "The Health of the Right Worshipful Past Provincial Grand Master, Colonel Vernon," expressing the great regret which he, in common with the whole province, felt when they found that their last Provincial Grand Master was compelled to resign his office, which they had hoped he would have filled for many many years to come. He concluded by addressing Col. Vernon, and wishing him, with the deepest sincerity and from the bottom of his heart, good health, long life, and much happiness.

The toast was received with tumultuous applause again and again renewed, and which seemed as if it would never come to an end; and when in a lull, the object of it rose to respond, it burst forth afresh with renewed vigour, and was again protracted for some time.

The R.W. P. Prov. G. MASTER (Col. Vernon), in acknowledging the kind reception awarded to his name, said he could not forget the many occasions on which they had received him with love and kind fraternal feeling, which on the present occasion had been carried even further than ever. He acknowledged most earnestly the support he had always received during

the years he had been at the head of the province, reminding them that as the Grand Master he had ruled; and advising his right worshipful successor, after maturely weighing the steps he should take, fearlessly to exercise the authority with which he was entrusted for the benefit of the province. The P. Prov. G.M. most warmly acknowledged the great assistance rendered to him by the D.G.M. and the other officers of the province, and, amidst hearty applause, expressed his intention of coming amongst them as often as he could, observing that he hailed from St. Peter's Lodge, Wolverhampton, and sat down amidst loud applause.

Amongst other toasts were the healths of the R.W. D. Prov. G.M., to which Dr. Burton responded; of the R.W. Prov. G.W., with the officers of Provincial Grand Lodge, and which the Prov. S.G.W., Bro. Baker, acknowledged; the Visitors, responded to by Bro. Roberts, of Rochdale; the V.W. Prov. G. Treas. and Sec., acknowledged by Prov. G. Sec., F. James; the Masonic Charities, the Ladies, the Stewards, and the Tyler's toast.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—*Lodge Prince of Wales* (No. 959).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Ipswich, on the 5th inst. The W.M., Bro. John Head, presided, supported by Bro. W. Westgate as S.W., and Bro. F. B. Jennings as J.W. The ceremony of passing a brother to the degree of F.C. was ably performed by the W.M. Bro. F. Binckes (Secretary of the Boys' School), of Lodges Westminster and Keystone, and Bro. J. C. Peckham, Pythagorean, 79, were unanimously elected subscribing members of this lodge. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the banquet table, where a very pleasant evening was spent.

WALES (SOUTH).

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—At the regular lodge, held on Tuesday, the 20th inst., the resolution which appeared in our last publication was openly and unhesitatingly denounced (by a brother who was absent when the same was proposed), "in so far as it referred to the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE," as a "gross falsehood" and a "gratuitous libel," and not the slightest attempt was made either to defend it or to prove its allegations.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

DR. DOLLIVER'S PATCHWORK MORNING GOWN.—He crammed a great silver watch into his fob and drew on a patchwork morning gown of an ancient fashion. Its original material was said to have been the embroidered front of his own wedding waistcoat and the silken skirt of his wife's bridal attire, which his eldest granddaughter had taken from the carved chest of drawers, after poor Bessie, the beloved of his youth, had been half a century in the grave. Throughout many of the intervening years, as the garment got ragged, the spinsters of the old man's family had quilted their duty and affections into it in the shape of patches upon patches, rose-colour, crimson, blue, violet, and green, and then (as their hope faded and their life kept growing shadier, and their attire took a sombre hue) sober grey and great fragments of funeral black, until the doctor could revive the memory of most things that had befallen him by looking at his patchwork gown, as it hung upon a chair. And now it was ragged again, and all the fingers that should have mended it were cold. It had an Eastern fragrance, too, a smell of drugs, strong scented herbs, and spicy gums, gathered from the many potent infusions that had from time to time been spilt over it; so that, snuffing him afar off you might have taken Dr. Dolliver for a mummy, and could hardly have been undeceived by the shrunken

and torpid aspect as he crept nearer.—*Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Pansie."*

RECENTLY the incomes of literary men have become a matter of discussion in the Paris journals. Of M. Louis Ulbach, a correspondent says that "he has engaged to furnish a publisher three novels a year, for which the publisher agrees to allow him 1,200f. a month, for five years' copyright of these novels, or £600 per annum. He receives, as dramatic critic of *Le Temps*, somewhat more than £1,000 per annum, and for his correspondence to *l'Indépendance Belge*, in which a letter from his pen appears every three weeks, he is paid yearly the sum of £300. Add to these a play, which he produces every year, and for which he receives about £250." The income, however, the correspondent assures us, is as nothing compared to the revenue of successful dramatists, who make their £3,000 and £10,000 per annum. Formerly, French authors were most wretchedly paid for their books. Their most lucrative patrons were the press and the theatre. It is said that M. de Lamartine only received £50 from Didot for his "Meditations." His "Song of Harold's Pilgrimage" realised about £800, but now his income is some thousands per annum from the French publishers. M. Thiers received £20,000 for his famous "History of the Consulate and Empire;" Victor Hugo accepted the same sum from the Brussels' publishers for his "Les Misérables," whilst Michelet, will only publish with the Messrs. Hachette on commission, preferring to keep the copyrights in his own hands, as is the custom with many of our English authors. It is believed that M. Michelet is the only literary celebrity in Paris who adopts this course, although it was followed by Balzac, who united in his person author, printer, and publisher, and as might have been expected, finished his affairs in bankruptcy.—*London Review.*

CITY MEN.—The sight, in truth, is rather disappointing to a stranger, who has heard of the cares of wealth and the deceitfulness of riches. As he looks upon the men who go past him, the sight does not realise the conception of "city" life which he has formed from books or from his own imagining. He looks in vain for the haggard look and careworn features which he has learnt (very incorrectly) to associate with city men, and especially with the dealers in money. Overburdened, no doubt, some of these men are occasionally—and in what trade or profession is it otherwise?—but on the whole, they wear a more lively and cheerful look than any other set of business-men we have seen. They are intent on their work; they have no time to stand and parley with you; but they go about their business with liveliness and zest. You never hear the slow monotonies of depression; their voices are quick and lively, and a laugh and a bit of *badinage* are seldom quite absent as they fly about in search of information or in execution of commissions. They dress well, in a substantial style—and a gold chain across the waistcoat, or a flower in the button-hole, are their favourite and not very conspicuous modes of personal decoration. Sometimes, indeed, you see the gay-coloured neck-scarf, buttoned surtout, white waistcoat, and light gloves, familiar to you in Pall-Mall and Piccadilly, for even the West-end swell now-a-days ventures

into the vortex of financial speculation; but he looks a butterfly among the busy throng, and his air (as doubtless he wishes it to be) is quite different from that of the *habitués* of the precinct. Nothing more conduces to preserve youthfulness than a considerable amount of mental activity. The alertness and vivacity of the mind transfer themselves to the personal appearance; and despite all the worry and anxieties which these money-dealers and speculators are supposed to, and sometimes do, undergo, they wear better, and keep their youth longer, than the farmers and provincial classes generally. —*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"THE PSYCHONOMY OF THE HAND," by means of which it is attempted to prove the hand to be an index of moral, intellectual, and social development, is the title of a new work by Mr. Richard Beamish, F.R.S., the well known compiler of "The Life of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel." The "Psychonomy of the Hand" is a development of the system of M. D'Arpentigny, and contains a notice of the chiromantic theory of M. Desbarrolles.

MR. BRACEBRIDGE HEMYNG has a new novel in the press. Its title will be "Gaspar Trenchard." More than one successful novel, issued anonymously, or under a *nom de plume*, are said to have been written by this gentleman.

OF M. RENAN a letter informs us that his "Vie de Jesus" has brought him the sum of £4,000, and the golden harvest is still far from garnered: "his pen can transmute ink and paper into gold whenever he pleases; he has several works which daily find purchasers; and he is a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, which place brings him enough to pay house-rent." It is understood that he has in the press a work on his quarrel with the French Government, entitled "My Situation."—*Reader.*

THE PARISH PRIEST.—Their is one branch of priest-craft which, if not characteristic of the Anglican Church, is more thought of in that than in any other. I mean parochial visitation. The English priest must be ready not only to receive his people when they visit him, but to visit them when they are unwilling to receive him. Except in large town parishes, where shifting thousands crowd his district, and he simply cannot call on every one, he tries the accessibility of all his parishioners. He walks about among his flock in the sunshine and the rain. He rings at the park gates, and clicks the cottager's garden latch. He is not ashamed to be seen carrying the good book about under his arm. But, though he is expected to be thus kindly aggressive rather than accessible, he has no legal right of entry anywhere, as a priest. Unlike the semi-political Romanist in foreign parts, he relies only on such Christian courtesy as he shows himself. The sinner's house is his castle. He may damn himself undisturbed within doors, as long as he keeps clear of crime. No parson may cross his threshold on any errand of mercy or conversion without the sinner's leave. The priest who forced a door or broke a fence in the name of the Lord, might deservedly be taken up by a policeman. Still, though he may neither command admission as a right, nor creep into a house on the sly, he must call upon the evil and the good

alike. Those who affect to resent his visits would be among the first to blame him for not visiting. Though denied a right of entry, he must present himself at the entrance. And for a good reason. It is required of priests in England that a man be found open. We suspect retired asceticism. Popular imagination furnishes the cell and table of the hermit with eider down and fat. But national reserve yields to daily acquaintance. Englishmen want to get used to a man before they can trust him as a priest. Again—unless perhaps it be in some town district, where the preacher is lost sight of in the crowd as soon as he walks away from the church door—there is a distrust of Sunday performances. People like to see their pastor about our Father's business on the week day.—*Fraser.*

MR. ASSHETON SMITH.—The last great run by Mr. Smith was one of an hour and forty minutes, seven or eight seasons since, from Ham Ashley to Hungerford, and he was so pleased with the chesnut he rode, that he gave Mr. Sam Reeves 175 guineas for him. He christened him from the covert where they found, and ranked him ever after with the Amport, Rochelle, and Ayston, of his Hampshire affections. The last-named was perhaps the best of the three, and on one occasion, when he tripped on the road to cover, Mr. Pierrepont said, "If I were you, Tom, I'd ride that horse no more." He replied, "If I were going to ride for my life, I'd ride him and no other;" and he did so for several seasons. His last hunting gallop was on Shamrock, in the October of 1856, three miles in twenty minutes, from Sinicote-park to Siding-cut, and he crossed the downs as gaily as a boy. The cover side knew him no more after the October of '57, when he just cantered up to Wilbury on his chesnut hack Blemish, to see his hounds draw, and he was on her at the door of his covered conservatory rides, facing over Wilbury Liberty, when he took his last look at his hounds. Carter got his orders to bring the choicest of the 1858 entry, and he and Will Bryce arrived at the usual rendezvous, with five couple of bitches by the Fitzwilliam, Hardwicke, and Hermit. He looked at them a short time, and said, "Well, they're as beautiful as they can be;" bade both his men good-bye, and they saw him no more. What was once a summer temple, at the top of a long beech-shaded vista in his garden, is now his resting-place. Thousands whose lot it was to labour to produce his wealth, and for whose happiness and well-being he effected so much in return, will long cling fondly to his memory. Still, in the eye of the world, which knew little of these things, it was fox-hunting which lent such an intense earnestness to his life, and looking back at him only in that point of view, none will be found to dispute that, however hasty both in temper and action he might be in the field or on the flags, he was the mightiest hunter that ever "rode across Belvoir's sweet vale," or wore a horn at his saddlebow.—*From "Silk and Scarlet."*

OLD men's eyes are like old men's memories; they are strongest for things a long way off.

SOME men are called sagacious because they are avaricious: whereas a child can clench its fist the moment it is born.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

After an interregnum of upwards of two months, this theatre was reopened on Monday evening under the same management and with the same company which have controlled its destinies for a long period past. To the usual troupe of artists additions have been made in the instances of Madlle. Beatrice Lucchesini, from the Odéon and the Vaudeville, Paris, and of Mr. and Madame Weiss; but it can hardly be supposed that the engagement of the two latter is more than temporary, as the performance of opera is not very likely to be the chief feature in the entertainment. The introduction, however, of the once favourite comic opera of "The Castle of Andalusia," which Bro. Buckstone revived for his annual benefit on the closing night of the last season, and one of the leading attractions in which is to be found the songs appropriated to a bass voice, rendered the services of Mr. Weiss unquestionably valuable. In short, no other available singer could have been found so well fitted for the part of the Captain of Banditti as this gentleman; and his vigorous, musician-like singing of the old-fashioned songs of "Flow, thou regal purple stream," "On by the spur of valour goaded," and "The Wolf," has again brought those familiar compositions into the domain of favour and popularity. Such a production as the "Castle of Andalusia," though full of intrinsic merit, is scarcely within the pale of modern criticism, its character and construction being as ill adapted to the taste and understanding of existing playgoers as would be the "Masques and Mysteries" of more ancient date. Like all dramas of Spanish tendencies, it is made up of intrigues and disguises, and its chief incidents consist in the fact of a Don and his servant exchanging dresses and positions for the purposes of intrigue, and in the assumption by another Don of the character of a bandit on account of some family grievance. In long times past these were undoubtedly the stock materials for comedies, melodramas, and operas; and the annals of the stage tell us that they found considerable favour in the eyes of our forefathers. But theatrical habits and tastes have greatly changed amongst us since the days of Spanish cut-throats, and saucy, intriguing servants; and however ably such pieces as the "Castle of Andalusia" may be represented, a modern audience cannot quite appreciate either the tone of the dialogue or the strange complications involved in the plot. As an illustration of the works which dominated the stage in the time of our ancestors, and of the peculiar changes which have taken place in the popular taste regarding the spirit of the British drama, no better instance could be found than in "The Castle of Andalusia;" and, considered in that light, it will doubtless have its share in the nightly attractions at this house. The other performances included the little ballet of "Bacchus and Ariadne," and the farces of "Friend Waggles" and "A Kiss in the Dark," whilst the custom of giving the National Anthem on opening nights was on this occasion properly adhered to. The house was honoured by a large attendance, and the applause which often greeted the performers, and more especially Bro. Buckstone, afforded conclusive proof that the winter season has commenced under the most encouraging auspices.

STRAND THEATRE.

This theatre was re-opened on Saturday evening last, when all the resources of the establishment were brought into requisition. The performances comprised the comic drama, by Mr. A. C. Troughton, of "Short and Sweet," the burlesque extravaganza, by Mr. Byron and Mr. F. Talfourd, called "The Miller and his Men," and Mr. Bridgeman's farce of "Where's your Wife?" The absence of novelty in the entertainments was compensated by the energy and spirit which the artists infused into the characters they respectively played, and by the effective manner in which the chief attraction of the evening, "The Miller and his Men," was placed upon the stage. It is not unusual to hear condemnatory remarks upon the burlesque productions of Mr. Byron and others, whose forte lies in the power of parodying the most popular melodies of the time, and twisting her Majesty's English into the most tortuous of inconceivable sounds; but, nevertheless, at certain of our theatres this class of entertainment has a potent charm for the audience; and the Strand is perhaps, above all other places, the arena where burlesques are expected and realised in their fullest integrity. Amongst the male artists there is an abundant supply of that broadly vocal and acrobatic talent which tend so greatly to keep

the laughter of the spectators continually in the ascendant, whilst in the *troupe* of ladies there is a proportionate amount of grace as well as drollery, which shows how closely they have studied to realise all those mirth-producing requirements which are the very essence of genuine burlesque. "The Miller and his Men," is not one of the most effective pieces of the kind which have emanated from the fertile source which gave it birth, but it affords scope for the introduction of a number of characters. It must, however, be admitted that Miss Maria Simpson—although possessed of undoubted talent—has not sufficient vocal *physique* for the performance of the magnanimous *Grindoff*. The other parts were played with much humour by Miss Ada Swanborough, Miss Eliza Johnstone, Miss Kate Carson, Miss Fanny Hughes, Mr. Turner, Mr. T. Thorne, Mr. C. Fenton, and Mr. D. James. The two last-mentioned gentlemen as *Riber* and *Golotz* ("ruffians of the blackest order and deepest stage dye") effected a variety of pantomimical antics of the drollest description. It should be stated that, during the recess, many improvements have been made in the interior of the theatre, the most notable of which is the enlargement of the dress circle. The house was crowded in every part, and the audience were loud in their expressions of satisfaction.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the younger branches of the Royal Family continue at Balmoral, where Prince Alfred has joined the circle. The Prince and Princess of Wales are still in Denmark, but are to leave Copenhagen on Saturday for Stockholm. After a stay of three days in the Swedish capital it is expected that their Royal Highnesses will visit Paris. The Princess Royal (Princess Frederick William of Prussia) has given birth to another prince.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The Registrar General's return shows a further decline in the mortality of the London district, though still the number of deaths slightly exceeds the corrected average. Deaths from diarrhœa fell from 180 and 132 in the preceding weeks to 81 last week, and measles and whooping cough are also on the decline. Scarletina, however, continues prevalent. No fewer than seven persons died from carriage accidents in the streets. The births were more than 50 per cent. above the deaths.—The weekly return of the Poor-law Board shows a further increase of 960 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the 21 manufacturing unions with which the report deals. Manchester, Salford, Chorlton, Ashton, Stockport, Warrington, Saddleworth, Oldham, Bury, Burnley, and Blackburn contribute an aggregate increase of 1,240, which is reduced to the number we have stated by a falling off to the extent of 280 in the pauperism of Liverpool, Bolton, Preston, and Rochdale. In six unions no variation has taken place.—An equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort was unveiled at Halifax on Saturday last, with great ceremony. The task of presenting the memorial to the Mayor and Corporation of the borough was performed by Sir F. Crossley, M.P., and the large assemblage of spectators was afterwards addressed by Sir Charles Wood.—The foundation stone of a new Exchange for Liverpool was laid on Saturday last.—The principal members of the Corporation of the City of London attended Christ's Hospital on Wednesday morning to hear the speeches and present prizes, according to annual custom on St. Matthew's Day. After Divine service in Christ Church, Newgate-street, and a sermon by Dr. W. Haig Brown, the new head-master of the Charterhouse, the Lord Mayor and the civic dignitaries entered the hall, where the usual speeches were delivered. The orations were well received by the audience, the subjects being treated with considerable ability by the youthful orators.—Mr. Disraeli has addressed a large assembly at a dinner at Aylesbury, confining himself solely to agricultural topics. Replying to the toast

of "The County and Borough Members," the right hon. gentleman gave some sound advice to the farmers who were present, and managed to invest with great interest a subject which has been worn threadbare.—At the Court of Common Council on Wednesday, Alderman Waterlow brought forward as a question of privilege some extra expenditure made by the special committee appointed to superintend the restorations at the Guildhall. After some discussion it was agreed, with the consent of the members of the committee, that the order of the court should in future be obtained before such expenditure was again incurred. In the cases of the Royal entertainment committee and of the "special lunatic committee"—a name which for purposes of future reference might be advantageously modified—it appears such an order was obtained.—After passing through countless dangers in the interior of Africa and elsewhere, Captain Speke, the discoverer, in conjunction with Captain Grant, of the source of the Nile, has been killed while beating up game in the west of England. The gallant officer was out shooting on Thursday week, and was endeavouring to get through a hedge, when his gun went off. The charge entered his heart, and death would, of course, be instantaneous. He was only 37 years of age; and his life has been cut short at a time when, as has generally been understood, he was preparing for another expedition in the direction of the Nile's source.—The British Association closed its meeting on Wednesday at Bath, where a floral *fête* was very well attended. On Thursday there were two excursions, one of them being to the new Clifton Bridge, over which the Association passed for the first time. The savans then parted with mutual felicitations, hoping to meet in Birmingham next September. In his address before the Association on Monday night, Dr. Livingston stated that in his second exploration of the country through which the Zambesi and the Shire run he found "much more cotton than he had previously any idea of." The quality was fine, there was no danger of frosts nipping the plant, and planting was necessary once only every three years. Notwithstanding the unfortunate results of his late expedition, he said he had made up his mind to try again,—this time, however, to the north of the territory held by the slave-hunting subjects of the King of Portugal. Another African traveller, Dr. Baikie, of the Niger expedition, writes to the Foreign-office, from a place called Lukoja, that cotton was being received there, and that "if inquired for, it would soon greatly increase in quantity. The Association will hold its meeting next year at Birmingham, with Professor Phillips as President.—Mr. Turner, of Richmond, who has given to the public careful estimates of the result of each harvest for several years past, states that this year we have a "full average" crop of wheat, and "above an average" crop of barley. Oats are under an average in bulk, but "their condition is unusually good." The turnip crop is a failure; and with few exceptions the grass land has been "completely burned up." On the whole, although there is great irregularity in the crops, Mr. Turner thinks there is "very much to be thankful for." There is a fair crop of wheat, which may now be said to have all been secured sound and good; and the late showers of rain, though too late to do much good to pastures, will put the land intended for autumn wheat into good condition to receive seed for the crop of another year.—An I O U does not require a stamp, but a written agreement to pay, or a written acknowledgment of a debt to be paid at a given time, does. At the Sheriff's Court a plaintiff was nonsuited for producing such a document, and the judge told him that perhaps the debt might have been proved without the paper, but its production obliged the Court to dismiss the case.—Mr. Tyrwhitt has given his decision on the question whether

the use of the word "surgeon-chiroprapist" is a breach of the Medical Act. The magistrate held that the word "surgeon," even in conjunction with "chiroprapist," was such an offence as to call for the infliction of a penalty; but he offered to grant a case, which Mr. Lewis, for the defendant, determined to take to the Queen's Bench. In another case, at the Thames Police-court, the magistrate declined to convict a Mr. Fentiman, although he used the words "surgeon-dentist and chemist" on his shop bills. Mr. Paget, therefore, on the strength of a case decided four years ago in the Common Pleas, refuses to convict on what seems a more palpable offence than that for which Mr. Tyrwhitt imposes a heavy fine.—It is stated that Baron Deasy and Judge Christian will hold the special commission to try the Belfast rioters. The ship carpenters who struck work because their employers would not dismiss some Roman Catholic fellow-workmen, who were alleged to have played the part of spies, have returned to their labour, as they were assured that their suspicions of their fellows were unfounded. It is to be hoped that both parties will now consent to live in peace and quietness. There is no reason in the world why an Orangeman and a Roman Catholic should not find it possible to exist in the same city without wishing to cut each other's throats.—A most extraordinary case of locking up a wife for two years has been heard before Mr. Norton, at the Lambeth Police-court. After three sittings, during which the evidence has been gone into at great length, Mr. Norton having patiently listened to the witnesses, committed the husband and his servant or "housekeeper" for trial at the Surrey Sessions.—Captain Tuthill again appeared in the Clerkenwell Court, on Saturday last, as a plaintiff, and took nothing by his motion. Then came the "housekeeper" who lives in the same house with "the gallant officer" and his wife; and, though she exposed her manner of life, she did not succeed in establishing the assault of which she complained.—A woman, charged on Saturday last, at the Westminster Court, with an outrage on the assistant matron of Chelsea Workhouse, revealed the interesting fact that in gaols prisoners have to pick two pounds of oakum per day, in workhouses paupers have to pick three pounds in the same time! Truly there seems to be no crime like poverty.—Charles Brown, a boy of fifteen, has been charged before the Lord Mayor with forging and uttering a cheque for £350. The prisoner's accomplice, a boy of sixteen, is undergoing penal servitude for his share in the crime, and was examined on habeas as a witness, disclosing their well-laid plots and effectually involving his friend, who stands committed for trial at Newgate.—Muller, the supposed murderer of Mr. Briggs, was conveyed from Liverpool to London on Saturday. He was violently hooted at the Camden Town and Euston stations by the crowds which had collected to catch a glimpse of him, and a similar demonstration of popular indignation awaited him at Bow-street. Muller was examined at Bow-street on Monday, amidst a scene of extraordinary excitement. The small court was densely crowded, and among those who occupied seats on the bench were Prince Humbert of Italy and the Italian Ambassador. The only fresh evidence given was that of Mr. Briggs's son, who affirmed that the watch found in the prisoner's possession when he was arrested on board the *Victoria* belonged to the deceased. He was, however, unable to swear positively to the hat which the police officers also found among Muller's luggage. Matthews, the cabman, repeated the evidence he had previously given, to the effect that the hat found in the railway carriage after the murder was Muller's, and Mr. Death, the jeweller, identified the prisoner as the man who brought Mr. Briggs's watch chain to his shop, and exchanged it for another, two days after the murder was committed. Muller

was remanded for a week.—The man who foolishly accused himself of being an accomplice of Muller was brought up on Saturday last, at the Worship-street Court, when Mr. Lee, who saw two men in the carriage with Mr. Briggs, swore positively that the prisoner was not one of them. Some other evidence having been given, the magistrate read the prisoner a sound lecture and discharged the foolish fellow, who has only himself to blame for what he has suffered, and who, by his folly richly earned the punishment which he has undergone.—At the Central Criminal Court, John Williams, a sailor, was charged with wounding his wife with intent to murder her, and in a second count with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The act was committed on the 25th of August, in Leicester-square. The prosecutrix, according to her own admission, was living a very profligate life, and had given the prisoner great provocation. The jury found him guilty of unlawfully wounding, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months. Henry Wilkinson, mason, was charged with the murder of his wife. The prisoner lived in the neighbourhood of Hatton Garden; and it appeared that some quarrel had arisen on their return from a day's pleasure. Going into the room where his wife was sleeping the prisoner dragged her out of bed and inflicted upon her such injuries that the unfortunate woman died very shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Dr. Wilkins was tried for having undertaken, without a license from the Commissioners of Lunacy, the care of a lunatic. It was shown that the treatment of his patient by the defendant had been perfectly proper and human, the only point being as to his infringement of the law. The jury finding him guilty, he was called upon to enter into his recognizances to appear next sessions to receive judgment.—Upwards of seventy cottages and other buildings were destroyed by fire at Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, on Wednesday. The fire, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, broke out on the premises of a farmer, named Billips, and soon spread to the adjoining houses, which we presume were thatched, like those which were burned down at Billingham a few days ago. A fire broke out on Monday morning in the premises of Messrs. Tapping, Gresham-street West, which extended its ravages to the adjoining buildings, and continued its work of devastation till property roughly estimated at half a million sterling was destroyed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—It is reported that the Emperor is about to go to the Chateau of Arenenberg, in Switzerland, in which he passed the greater portion of his youth. According to the *Temps* the French Government has addressed a sharp note to the Danish Cabinet complaining of the indiscreet publication of the despatches of M. de Moltke, which described in very precise terms the mutual distrust which existed between the French and English Governments. The position of affairs in Algeria continues serious, fears are entertained of the defection of the native troops, and further reinforcements are under orders for the colony. The opinion appears to be gaining ground that some change is in contemplation in high quarters in the relations between the Government and the Chambers. According to an article in *La France*, M. de Persigny has been urging the Emperor to retrace his steps in the path of liberal concession. Parliamentary Government, to which he considers the present state of things tending, the French statesman looks upon as a very troublesome system to live under.—A few weeks ago, Count Bismarck sent to London a copy of the preliminaries of peace signed at Vienna on the 1st of August, and along with this document a despatch, in which he asked her Majesty's Government to ad-

mit that the German Powers had acted towards Denmark with forbearance and moderation. Lord Russell's reply has just been published. He says that her Majesty's Government would have preferred a total silence on the conditions of peace, but having been challenged to express their views upon the matter, they are obliged to state that they "deeply lament" that the advantages gained by a war which was "wholly unnecessary on the part of Germany," should have been used by Austria and Prussia to dismember the Danish monarchy, which it was the object of the Treaty of 1852 to preserve entire." Now, however, that the mischief has been done "they desire to see the wishes of the people of these Duchies consulted on the choice of their future Sovereign, and to see the Duchies receive free constitutional institutions. An arrangement which should set aside those wishes and suppress free institutions, would only be a new source of disquiet and disturbance in Europe."—A bill, which is sure to obtain public favour, is to be brought forward in the next session of the French Legislative Assembly, for the abolition of the octroi duties. Preparations are going on at Toulon to embark an entire division of from 10,000 to 12,000 men for Algeria. This looks serious.—The Italian Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 5th of October.—It is positively affirmed, both in Turin and Paris, that the French and Italian Governments have just concluded a convention which provides that Rome shall be evacuated by the French garrison at the end of two years. The Papal authorities will be allowed that time to organise troops for their protection against domestic revolt; and the Italian Government will, it is asserted, undertake to protect the Pope's remaining territories against external invasion, and assume the burthen of five-sixths of the Pontifical debt.—The *Moniteur* informed its readers that negotiations were in progress for prolonging the armistice between Denmark and Germany till the 15th December. No negotiations were required to prolong the armistice, as according to its terms it was to continue in force till the 15th September, and after that date till either of the contracting parties gave six weeks' notice of its termination.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has already left, or is about to leave Vienna for Hungary; but we are told his journey is undertaken, not with any view of attempting to conciliate his Magyar subjects, but "exclusively for military purposes."—The Spanish ministerial crisis has been completely surmounted, Marshal Narvarez having undertaken the presidency. The Cabinet announces a conciliatory policy, and in proof of its sincerity has suspended the prosecutions against the press.—The session of the Dutch States-General has been opened by the King in person; but his speech from the throne has no interest for any but the tranquil and prosperous people who inhabit his narrow territories.—The Pope has addressed an encyclical letter to the Polish bishops, who are reminded of the "persecution" of the Roman Catholics by the Russians of the Greek faith. His Holiness condemns the Russian Government before heaven and earth, and in general waxes very wroth with the authorities in Poland. However, he reminds the Roman Catholics of the duty of obedience to the civil power, and consoles them with the reflection that the Divine justice on their oppressors cannot be long deferred.—The Emperor of Russia has issued five decrees relative to the government of Poland. They provide liberally for the public instruction of the people, embracing the creation of a university at Warsaw and the establishment of numerous schools for all classes; the national language is to be preserved, the penal code modified, and corporal punishment abolished.—The New York papers contain accounts of another defeat of the French in Mexico. Cortinas, it is reported, having engaged the French

at Victoria City, and defeated them with heavy loss, was marching to defend Matamoras, where another battle was expected.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.—The Calcutta and China mail has arrived, but brings no news of any political importance from India, China, or Australia. Some details of the defeat of the Maoris in New Zealand are given. From them it appears that a Maori chief, encouraged by the repulse of the English at the Gate Pah, had the assurance to send a challenge to Colonel Greer, who commanded the troops at Tauranga. That challenge was not long left unanswered, for on the 21st June Colonel Greer marched out with 600 men and a gun, and found the Maoris intrenching themselves behind a single line of rifle pits. After some skirmishing the reserves arrived, and then the English soldiers—who appear to have been inflamed by the reproaches cast upon them in consequence of their disaster at the Gate Pah—rushed into the rifle pits, and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, which ended in the flight of the Maoris, 107 being killed on the spot, while as many more are supposed to have been wounded. The English loss amounted to nine killed and 39 wounded, including six officers. —The accounts from India are favourable. There was no disturbance of the general tranquillity, the rains were seasonable and the crops promising. The Viceroy was to leave Simla at the end of September, and be in Lahore the 1st of October, when it is understood that Sir R. Montgomery will resign, and Sir Herbert Edwardes succeed him as ruler of the Punjab. Various and conflicting rumours prevailed as to the affairs of Afghanistan, the latest being that the Ameer, notwithstanding the submission of his brothers, had made them prisoners and sent them to Cabool. The Shah of Persia has sent an ultimatum regarding Herat to the Ameer, the rejection of which he threatens to follow with the advance of an army on Herat. There were great differences among the Bhootan chiefs as to the answer to be returned to the Governor-General's letter, but the peace party appear to have prevailed, and an apology is to be forwarded. The communication by the Persian Gulf Telegraph was interrupted and suspended.

AMERICA.—The *China*, from New York, brought official confirmation of the statement that the city of Atlanta had been occupied by the Federals. General Sherman's and General Slocum's official despatches announcing the capture of Atlanta estimated that during the preceding operations the Federals lost 1,200 men, while the losses of the Confederates amounted to 3,000 men. Before evacuating Atlanta General Hood destroyed a number of locomotives and railway carriages, and a large quantity of ammunition and arms; but he was compelled to abandon fourteen guns. "Everything was quiet" at Petersburg; and no important events had occurred in the Shenandoah Valley, though Generals Sherman and Early were confronting each other, and a battle was expected. General Morgan, the active and well-known leader of Confederate guerrillas, had been killed, and the cavalry which he had led on a "raid" into Tennessee had been dispersed by the Federals. President Lincoln had deemed it expedient to abandon, or at least postpone his resolution to enforce a levy of 500,000 men; for we are told that, "no draft takes place." The *Jura*, from Quebec, has brought news that General McClellan had accepted his nomination as the Presidential candidate by the Democratic Convention. In his acceptance he "declared for the Union at all hazards," and said "the spirit of conciliation and compromise must be exercised; but the Union is the one condition." General Grant had written a letter affirming that the Confederates could obtain no more recruits for their army, and that "the end of the war was not far distant" if the North should continue united. It was rumoured in New York that Mobile had surrendered to

Admiral Farragut, and that the Confederate garrison had withdrawn into the interior; but the rumour seems to have proceeded from Confederate deserters who had come over to General Grant's army, and must be received with much circumspection. It was, however, known in New York that Admiral Farragut had succeeded in blowing up the steamer *Nashville*, which the Confederates had sunk in the channel over Dog River bar. General Sherman had reported, on the 7th inst., that he had pursued General Hood's army to the rear of Lovejoy's station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, and had there found the Confederates intrenched. He had consequently withdrawn to Atlanta, as the great object of his campaign, the capture of that city, had been attained. The fruits of his successful operations, during which he had lost only 1,500 men, were 27 guns and 3,000 prisoners. General Lee was said to have drawn large reinforcements from the Shenandoah Valley, and to have concentrated a great force for the purpose of attacking General Grant's left.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LODGE 600.—We are informed that there is no foundation for the statement in the letter signed "Veritas" (which appeared in our paper last week), that Bro. Ward, the treasurer of this lodge, is indirectly connected with the stage beyond the fact that his sister many years since married Bro. John Knowles, the respected proprietor of the Manchester Theatre.

WILTSHIRE.—We have received the last portion of the proceedings of the Prov. Grand Lodge, but not the first.

E. A.—We should hold that a P.M. of an English lodge is not eligible for election as a Master of an Irish lodge until he has held a Warden's chair six months.

IS IT A SIGN FROM HEAVEN?—We have received the first part of an address on this subject (lithographed) by C. H. Jones, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, &c., which, so far as it goes, is to us perfectly incomprehensible.

F. W.—1. In order to alter the rule which provides for the election and installation of the W.M. from June to December, it will be absolutely necessary that the present W.M. should hold his office for eighteen months. You cannot elect and instal two Masters within the year. 2. A Master of a lodge must be installed at the *next* regular meeting after his election. There can be no objection to his being installed on the day named, but no regular lodge should be held in the meantime. Make, by your by-laws, the 24th of June one of your regular meeting days, and elect your Master on the second Tuesday of that month, or forego that meeting entirely, adjourning from the second Tuesday in May until the 24th June.

P.M.—We are not quite sure we understand your question. We should say, however, that a P.M. of an English lodge would not be considered eligible to fill the chair in an Irish lodge without first having served as Warden in an Irish lodge for six months. Should we be in error, perhaps some of our Irish brethren will correct us. We know that having served the office of Master in an Irish lodge would not render the brother eligible to take the same office in an English lodge until he had been twelve months a Warden.

SECRETARY.—1. A P.M., though he has ceased to subscribe to a lodge, would be eligible, on rejoining, for re-election to the chair, without again serving as Warden, the only privileges he has lost being his seat in Grand Lodge and Provincial Grand Lodge. 2. It is not absolutely necessary that Grand Lodge certificates should be signed in open lodge, though, where convenient, it is desirable that they should be. 3. A private lodge can make a by-law to the effect that a candidate *shall not* be initiated the same night that he is balloted for, and we regard it as a very wholesome regulation. It would, however, be better to add to the rule, "excepting in cases of emergency;" of which the Master must be the judge.