

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

THE CONVENTION OF FRENCH MASONS.

(Concluded from page 44.)

FOURTH SITTING, JUNE 7.—(Bro. de Saint-Jean in the chair.) Proposed to introduce in

Clause 9 the words, "The initiation to include several degrees besides the three symbolical degrees." Supported by Bros. Ducarre and de St. Jean; opposed by Bros. Duclos and Battaille; carried by 71 Ayes to 34 Noes.

Clause 10. Moved, "The Master to be a perfect Mason;" amendment proposed by Bro. Caubet, "The three symbolical degrees to be the foundation of Masonry." Supported by Bro. Battaille; opposed by Bro. Ducarre; negatived by the assembly.

Clause 11, relating to the preliminary conditions for becoming a Mason. Resolved that Masons' sons may be initiated at the age of eighteen years (opposed by Bros. Poule, de St. Jean, and Buisson); that the proof of the possession of sufficient means of subsistence be made compulsory (supported by Bros. Ducarre, Jonaust, Razy, and Bouisson; opposed by Bros. Rattier, Fauvety, and Pernet-Vallier). A proposition to compel neophytes to declare on oath that they have not been refused admission in any other lodge was referred to the General Committee.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied by discussions on clauses 12 to 18, relating to the colours and distinctions to be conferred on members of higher degrees, and various matters of equal importance. By clause 17 the Masonic press was endowed with perfect freedom from censure and repressive measures.

FIFTH SITTING, JUNE 8.—(Bro. Lenglé in the chair.)—Bro. André Rousselle stated that ten delegates who had been shut out during the vote on the high degrees, would have voted for the suppression of the same if they had been present. Resolved, that the Council of the Order be dissolved in its totality, and a new Council elected.

Clause 21. A very animated discussion, rich in drasty incidents, took place on the occasion whether the Grand Master should have the precedence over the assembly, or *vice versa*. Of the nine divisions, four voted in favour of the precedence of the Grand Master, and five for the precedence of the assembly. After very lengthy and very un-Masonic proceedings, the majority of the assembly decided the question in favour of the Grand Master.

Clause 22. Moved, that the travelling expenses of the delegates be defrayed by a uniform tax laid on all lodges of the province of the Grand Orient. This proposition was referred to the General Purposes Committee.

Clause 23. Discussion on the term of office of the Grand Master. Two divisions were in favour of a seven years', five for a five years', and two for a three years' term. Bro. Peigné's three years' motion was negatived by 113 Noes to 72 Ayes. The five years' term was finally determined upon. Bro. Duclos' motion "That the Grand Master be elected by universal suffrage of all Masons" was negatived, having been impugned by Bros. Pernet-Vallier and Battaille.

The remainder of the day was occupied by discussions on the constitution and rights of the Grand Master, "cabinet," and various other questions devoid of interest for our readers.

SIXTH (NIGHT) SITTING, JUNE 8.—(Bro. Lenglé in the chair.) An animated and clamorous discussion took place on the powers of the Council of the Order. Resolved, that the judicial powers of the council should cease from next year, and a Masonic magistracy be organised then. Moved by Bro. Peigné that the sittings of the council be public for all members of the Convention. Negatived by 52 Noes to 39 Ayes. The clauses relating to delegates by major and minor lodges were adopted, according to the draught by the committee.

The assembly being greatly fatigued and exhausted by its six days' labours, the final vote on the Constitution was insisted upon, to prevent a further adjournment, and the following was the result of a nominal appeal. Members present, 97; Ayes, 75; Noes, 22; majority in favour of the Constitution, 53.

SEVENTH SITTING, JUNE 9.—(Bro. Lenglé in the chair.) This was the day appointed for the election of the Grand Master, in lieu of the ever-to-be-regretted Bro. Marshal Magnan. The chairman declined to stand as a candidate, and requested his friends to cast their votes in favour of Bro. Mellinet. Various "personal facts" having been gone through, the assembly proceeded to the election. The poll yielded the following results:—Votes for Bro. General Mellinet, 142; Bro. Massol (W.M. of the Renaissance Lodge), 34; Bro. Lenglé, 7; Bro. Duke de Persigny, 4; Bro. Prince Napoleon, 3; Bro. Alfred Blanche, 3; Bros. Baron de Rothschild, Napoleon III., de Sauley, and Gau-

thier-Lamothe, 1 each ; blanks, 3 ; total, 200 votes. The French Masons have thus, once more, maintained their character as an *ecclesia militans*, by electing for their Grand Master Bro. Mellinet, who occupies the rank of commander of the garrison of Paris.

The 8th and 9th sittings were occupied by the "installation" of the Grand Master and officers. A record of these proceedings would encroach too much on our space, and probably be devoid of interest for our readers.

The most important result derived from the transactions and votes of this assembly is the maintenance within the Constitution of the French Masons of the affirmation of the existence of a Supreme Power, and of the immortality of the soul. We feel bound to congratulate our French brethren for having maintained in their Constitution the fundamental principle of Masonry, and thwarted all the puerile attempts of the atheists, alias *positivists*, headed by the *Monde Maçonnique*, to demolish the ground work upon which the institution of the Craft has rested ever since its foundation.

FREEMASONRY IN MEXICO.

The first establishment of Masonic institutions in Mexico dates from the commencement of the present century. The Scottish Rite was introduced there by native Spaniards in 1810, and was adhered to by many emigrants and colonists. The latter were particularly pleased with the high grades on account of their denomination, and the opportunity they afforded them of satisfying their luxurious propensities by the garments they wore at the Masonic gatherings. One of the clauses of the statutes of the Grand Lodge of Spain was enacted more especially in opposition to the French invasion, and declared "that it was the duty of every Mason to maintain the integrity of the Fatherland;" this duty the Mexican Masons could fulfil conscientiously during the time when Mexico was a dependance of Spain. But immediately after the close of the war of liberation in the mother country, an insurrection, tending towards independence of the colony from Spain, broke out in Mexico. Masonry had spread more particularly amongst the antagonists of the secession movement ; but many of the insurgents had also joined the Craft, and this accounts for the Spanish dynasty not being at once superseded

at the time of the declaration of independence of Mexico.

After the rejection of the treaty of Cordova by Spain, and the subsequent definitive secession of Mexico from the mother country, followed up by the fall of Iturbide's empire, and the erection of a republican confederation, the Freemasons of Mexico perceived that they were in contradiction with themselves by obeying the Grand Lodge, and thus betraying the independence of their country. Many patriotic Masons seceded, therefore, from the Scottish Rite, and adopted the rite of the York Masons, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of New York, and through the instrumentality of Bro. Poinsett, the then United States Minister at Mexico.

The York Rite was successively adhered to by the Independents, the Liberals, and the Republicans, and became the national rite for Mexico after the subsequent introduction of the Royal Arch Degree and of a Grand Lodge. The native Spaniards and Spanish sympathisers, however, abided by the Scottish Rite, and a hostile tendency arose between the two systems, which was soon transplanted on political ground, and carried with it the most distressing consequences, both for the Institution of Freemasonry and the country at large. The *Escoceses*, or Scottish Masons, seeing their lodges deserted, considered the *Yorkinos* (York Masons) as renegades and traitors, and commenced a sanguinary persecution against them, and with a view to counterbalance the fast-increasing power of the latter, the *Escoceses* formed the *Novenarios*, a kind of militia whose name is derived from the regulation requiring each member to enlist nine additional adherents, who were bound to take an oath of fidelity to the enlisting member. The *Novenarios* recruited themselves more particularly amongst persons connected with churches and monasteries, many members of the clergy having also joined the Scottish Rite, after having been the most embittered enemies of Freemasonry in past years, and continuing to be most hostile to it up to the present moment.

The *Yorkinos* became soon aware of these doings of their antagonists, and tried to outdo the latter by recruiting their own lodges upon the plan of receiving all applicants, without distinction, provided they belonged to the *federal*, i.e., the patriotic party. Thus the system of Freemasonry very soon degenerated into a party

question, and, at last, all the adherents of the Conservative (otherwise traitorous) part styled themselves *Escoceses*, and their opponents, the national republican party, *Yorkinos*. In 1828, the two parties resorted to open warfare, with a view to decide the question at issue by the sword, and the civil war, then commenced, has lasted ever since.

At the period we refer to the President of Mexico, Dr. Vincente Guerrero, was Grand Master under the York Rite. During his presidency a law was enacted by which all Masonic lodges were closed, and every Mason found within the precincts of a lodge was punished with eight years' banishment. The *Yorkinos* obeyed their Grand Master, they complied with the act of Congress, and discontinued their gatherings, while the *Escoceses* kept on working and rejoicing at the apparent simple-mindedness of their antagonists; but they had counted without the host. Some of the most important lodges of the Scottish Rite were suppressed, and their members banished. Subsequently to these events, all native Spaniards were expelled from the territory of the Mexican republic. Thus, the activity of the Freemasons seemed to be brought to a standstill for many years.

A few brethren of both rites, however, had remained faithful to the true spirit of Masonry. Nine of them held a nocturnal gathering at the Great Fountain of the Alameda, and resolved upon resuming genuine Freemasonry. This was in 1830. After the distressing experience of past years, they did not deem practicable or expedient to adhere to either the Scottish or York Rite, as they apprehended the intrusion of unworthy members and the revival of political antagonism. Besides, they assumed for independent Mexico the right of having a Grand Lodge of her own, without depending on any foreign Grand Lodge for its Constitution. They, therefore, resolved to establish a system based upon these principles and to remove by means of peculiarities, those dangers that might be brought about by the reception of either *Yorkinos* or *Escoceses*. The nine brethren having belonged to the highest grades of both these systems, they werethoroughly acquainted with their organisation, and this facilitated greatly the preliminary labours for the new system. The Constitution of the latter was soon drawn up, discussed, and adopted.

The new school of Masonry was established

under the name of "Rito Nacional Mejicano," and was to consist of the following nine grades:—

- 1st. Apprentice (Aprendiz).
- 2nd. Companion (Compannero).
- 3rd. Master (Maestro).
- 4th. Approved Master (Maestro aprobado), equal to the 15th Scottish.
- 5th. Knight of the Secret (Cabellero del Secreto), equal to the 18th Scottish.
- 6th. Knight of the Mexican Eagle (Cabellero dell' Aguila Mejicana).
- 7th. Perfect Artist (Perfecto Artifice, Templario).
- 8th. Grand Judge (Gran Juez).
- 9th. Grand Inspector General (Gran Inspector General).

All these degrees are equivalent to various grades of the Scottish Rite; for the St. John's degrees there are special signs for Mexicans, which, however, are not required for non-Mexicans who are foreign to the party contests.

The labours of the lodges are superintended by the Supreme Grand Orient (Supremo Gran Oriente), consisting of adepts of the ninth grade.

The administration of the Order is in charge of the National Grand Lodge, whose members are elected by the various Provincial Grand Lodges, and meet in the metropolis. The Provincial Grand Lodges have their seats in the State capitals, and are formed by the three "lights" of at least five St. John's Lodges. So long as this number is not complete in any one state, the lodges are subject to the Grand Lodge of some other state.

Besides the general Masonic laws, the Mexican Masons have a constitution called, "Constitucion General del Rito Nacional Mejicano," also a "Reglamento General," and each lodge has rules and regulations of its own.

In 1863, the following lodges were in active operation within the boundaries of the republic:— In the metropolis, one National Grand Lodge and six working lodges; of these, one belonging to the Scottish Rite was constituted by the New Granada Grand Lodge, and formed chiefly by foreigners. In Toluca, five St. John's Lodges and one Provincial Grand Lodge, having also under its sway one lodge in Tenango dell Valle, one in Cuernavaca, one in Tetecala, one in Zitacuaro, and one in Morelia (the two latter in the State of Michoacan). In Guadalajara, there were two lodges under the National Grand Lodge, and two

under the same in Vera Cruz. Besides these, a so-called "Council of the Supreme Grand Orient" was working at Toluca; it belonged to the province of the National Grand Lodge, and superintended the rituals of all the high grades having a chapter in the State of Mexico.

The influence of the French invasion on the state of Freemasonry in Mexico has been most disastrous. A great number of brethren have been dispersed by the war, and the activity of most lodges has been suspended or eliminated. At Toluca, the Temple was sacked by the mob, headed by the prefect and a priest, although General Bertier, himself a Mason, was in command there at the time of this event. Throughout the country the members of the Craft have been most cruelly persecuted by the Imperialists and the French; amongst others, the W.M. of the Lodge Constancia (No. 3), to whom we are indebted for this account. Most Mexican leaders distinguished during the present war belonged to the Craft, *e.g.*, Juarez, Ocampo†, Degollado†, Lerdo de Tejada†, Zaragoza†, Zarco, Valle (sen. and jun.)†, Zamora†, Porfirio Diaz, &c. It is to be hoped that the re-establishment of a normal state of public affairs will be conducive to the interest of the Craft, as well as to the general welfare of this hitherto unfortunate country.

[We should add that the preceding is compiled from a series of articles and statements which have recently appeared in the *Freimaurer Zeitung*.]

NINE PRECEPTS.

By BRO. JAMES FREDERICK SPURR, P.M., *addressed to the brethren of the Old Globe Lodge (No. 200), Scarborough.*

I give you the following precepts for the best of purposes, and that is that you may always sincerely in your actions incline your hearts to what is good, and endeavour to correct whatever is evil and vicious in your disposition; for there is no other way in which you can be happy in this life, or safe in that which is to come.

1. True religion consists in a prevailing love of God in all our actions, and the strongest resolution to obey Him in every instance. Where there is true religion there is such a belief of the gospel as consists in a love for the church, where this belief of the gospel is taught and practised—a zeal for the truth—a true affection for those that are good

—a great desire to be united to Christ—a hatred for sin, and a love for virtue—a great humility in ourselves, and an entire trust in the grace of God, joining at all times in fervent prayer that we may have a just esteem for everything that has relation to the Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns for ever.

2. Nothing but religion can bring us that peace and satisfaction which the mind of man so naturally and earnestly desires; and they that live without a sincere purpose of bettering their hearts by God's word, will die without any reasonable hopes of happiness.

3. Peace of conscience will enable a man to go through every difficulty of life, when he knows that he is in the way to heaven and endeavouring to please God. Nothing but holiness and simplicity of manners can make the mind truly easy. Obedience to the will of God entitles us to a particular promise of His assistance for our peace and comfort. Almighty God gives His grace according as a man labours and prays for it; and withdraws His grace according as His goodness and providence are neglected and dispersed by a careless and wicked life.

4. Grace and blessings abused harden the heart, and this is most frequently brought about by the neglect of public and private prayer.

5. If we seek for happiness in anything but in God we are sure to be disappointed; and it is God Himself who disappoints us, that we may turn our hearts sincerely to Him.

6. As the peace of society is founded upon good dispositions to God and man, so the misery of life is the too sure consequence of wickedness and bad examples.

7. The only way to keep up converse with Almighty God, and be grateful for His daily mercies is by frequent and humble prayer; and it is not sufficient for salvation to be innocent of the gross sins of the world, if at the same time we neglect those important duties of public and private prayer.

8. A child's best inheritance is a pious education; but a neglect in that is an evil in after life, that rarely, if ever, can be conquered.

9. It is the way of many to hope all things will be well with them at the last, when at the same time they are living in a careless habit of committing many wilful sins. There is no delusion so fatal as this, and we can never be too often put in mind of it. If we would have comfort in this life we must obey the precepts of the gospel, than which nothing is so easy to be understood; but if we neglect these plain precepts and follow the thoughtlessness of others, our past time will always be remembered with misery and regret.

† Killed in the present war.

RESTORATION OF CHURCHES IN ROME.

(Concluded from page 26.)

Since the discoveries made in the last winter by Mr. J. H. Parker, in the subterranean well known to exist, but long left unexplored, below S. Pudenziana, on the Viminal Hill, new interest has attached to that venerable church, said to be the most ancient in Rome, and occupying the site of the house of the Christian senator Pudens, who entertained St. Peter as his guest, A.D. 44, and to whose sainted daughter it is dedicated. Within this house were baths (*balnea*, not *thermae*), which, it seems, continued in use till later ages, known as the "Baths of Wonatus," from the name of one of that senator's sons; and we read in Baronius that considerable ruins of that building were erect in the sixteenth century; in the "Sacre Stazioni Romane," by Piazza, an archaeological as well as devotional work, that those remains were still conspicuous about the end of the century following. It is believed the house, or (as tradition states) the baths, were first consecrated for worship by Pope Pius I., about A.D. 145, on the prayer of Praxedes, another daughter of Pudens, who survived till that date; that at this earliest stage of the local conditions two churches occupied this site, known as Titulus Pudentis and Titulus Pastoris, the latter dedicated to Pastor, a brother of the same Pope Pius.

These oratories (as they might be called in respect to size) were subsequently thrown together into a single sanctuary, as the church was rebuilt first by Adrian I. in the eighth century, afterwards by Gregory VII. in the eleventh, and by Innocent II. in the next; and, last of all, were effected the most injudicious restorations (or rather alterations) in a style announcing almost the worst period of Italian art by the titular Cardinal Gaetani, in 1597. In its present state, little of the ancient architecture remains except twelve columns of *bigio* marble, barbarously built up into heavy square pilasters along the nave, and two others flanking the portal, besides some quite plain mosaic pavement in one chapel and one aisle. But we recognise an early Christian period in the low reliefs on the lintel of the doorway, representing the busts of SS. Pudenziana and Praxedes, and of two others, probably SS. Pudens and Pastor; the divine Lamb, supporting a cross, in the centre, and a graceful foliate ornament along the interstices. In the square campanile of brickwork (date probably about 1130, the period of the buildings of Innocent II.) we have one of the finest specimens of its description in Rome, with three stories of triple arcades divided by marble shafts, several bands of terra-cotta cornice moulding, and, on the upper part, inlaid disks and crosses in coloured stone. Reduced as the actual church is, by tasteless modern works, to a level with the many other uninteresting sacred structures of the sixteenth century in Rome, we may still trace the original plan dividing it into two sanctuaries; the larger

corresponding to the present chancel, and perhaps also to the nave; the latter represented by a lateral chapel and narrow aisle, once the *titulus Pudentis*, in which a council was held under Pope Symmachus (498—514), and whose pavement is still a field of primitive mosaic, laid simply in cubes of white and gray marble, intermixed with porphyry and serpentine, placed in irregular pieces. In the same chapel is kept the most revered relic of this church, said to be a part of the wooden altar on which St. Peter here celebrated the Eucharist; also a tablet recording the memories of the spot, as more fully given in another very curious inscription in the nave, repeated in Latin and Italian.* One artistic treasure, of high value and antiquity is still fortunately left in its place—the mosaic of the apse, referred by Italian writers to the year 884, by Germans (v. *Beschreibung Roms*), supposed to be that ordered by Adrian I. in the eighth century—at all events a work of such merit that Poussin esteemed it the first among ancient Christian mosaics; and we see that Di Rossi, in his lately published "*Roma Cristiana*," agrees as to such claims. In conception and treatment this work is truly classic. Seated on a rich throne, with gilding and red cushions, is the central figure of the Saviour, in vestments of gold tissue, extending one hand, and in the other holding a book that displays the words, "*Conservator Ecclesie Pudenticane*;" laterally, the two sainted daughters of Pudens standing with leafy crowns in their hands; and below, the half-length figures of SS. Peter and Paul, with eight other persons, all males, of different ages and in amply-flowing costumes, antique Roman in fashion: beyond this group, a portico with arcades, divided by pilasters, and a pent roof, over which, in the distance, are seen several stately buildings with arched windows, arcades, and pilasters; one of these edifices in form a great rotunda; another near it, an oblong structure, with gable front; the former we may suppose a baptistery, the latter a basilica, probably faithful transcripts of the archi-

* "In this church, more ancient than any other in Rome, formerly the house of Pudens, a senator, father of SS. Novatus, Timotheus, and the virgin saints Pudenziana and Praxedes, was the first residence of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul. Here those who became Christians used to assemble to attend mass and receive the holy communion: here are buried the bodies of 3,000 martyrs, and an immense quantity of martyrs' blood is collected. Those who visit this church every day obtain an indulgence of 3,000 years, with remission of the third part of their sins." Cardinal Wiseman, good authority as to a church from which he took his title in the Sacred College, assumes (*Fabiola*, ch. x.) that S. Pudenziana was the principal place of christian worship in Rome from the apostolic age; and that Pius I. only added another oratory, but did not first consecrate for religious uses the house of that senator, who is the identical Pudens mentioned by St. Paul in his second epistle to Timothy, and said to have suffered a martyr's death under Nero. His two daughters are represented, in the reliefs over the portal, with large vases in their hands, allusive to the care in collecting the blood of such witnesses to faith.

ecture of the time, as are perhaps all the other buildings in this interesting representation. The absence of the nimbus to all the heads introduced in the sacred group, *except* the Saviour's, might confirm the conjecture hazarded by some writers who ascribe this mosaic to a date so early as the fourth century; since it is certain that till the latter years of that, or beginning of the next century, such a symbol of sanctity did not obtain its place in Christian art. Above the Saviour's figure rises a lofty cross, studded with precious stones; higher, as if hovering in the air, are the four winged emblems of the Evangelists, one of which has been entirely, and another almost entirely sacrificed, with incredible Vandalism, to some heavy modern detail in the framework over-arching the whole. It is certain that restorers have had much to do with this mosaic as now presented to us; the character of the Saviour's head has a severe solemnity; those of the apostles (who have no symbols) are nobly venerable; and the whole composition reminds us of the style distinguishing classic reliefs. Leaving the church, we observe (in a court on one side) the masonry of a primitive period,—perhaps that of the second century of our era, recognisable in a lateral wall of Roman brickwork, like that of the best ancient period, pierced by high arched windows (now built up), and supported by several constructive arches; elsewhere the additions of the fourth century, indicated in the square stone blocks set at intervals into the brickwork, a method practised under Constantine. Near one angle of these walls, we may enter through a gap rudely broken open, to descend into the subterraneans, now in total darkness, and in a great part filled up with soil, over different levels of which we must pursue an uneasy path; first, through a long interior under a stucco-covered vault, probably the nave of the primitive church; thence into some vaulted chambers with walls and roof alike stuccoed, in some parts painted in plain red bands that follow the lines of archways; elsewhere adorned in more decorative style with architectural subjects, reminding us of the Pompeian.

In one chamber is a fireplace with aperture filled by a wall, over which is a similar coating of stucco; and in another place we see a pavement in black and white mosaic, without any design, laid bare to but slight extent by the removal of the encumbering soil. It seems probable that these latter interiors belong to the baths, contiguous to which, but not so as to necessitate the sacrifice of their buildings, was formed that church within the senator's mansion. And these interiors, long left to oblivion, we know were once profaned for evil purposes; as it is on record how, in the time of Raffaele, they were ordered to be filled up with soil, as recently found, because become a haunt of brigands. Mr. Parker, who well explained the conditions and went over the story of this

church at a meeting of the English Archæologic Society, has applied for permission to have the whole of its subterraneans cleared out at his own expense, but, we are sorry to say, without success hitherto; and we see, in the destinies of this interesting edifice (the supposed primitive cathedral of the Papal metropolis), a striking example of the negligence, amidst much costly and ostentatious church restoration, to be charged against Rome's authorities in respect to the less conspicuous, however venerable, monuments of Christian antiquity.

The Minister of Public Works has issued a report, addressed to the Pope, on the exports from these States for the Dublin Exhibition, this document containing full catalogue of objects sent, in whose columns appear—100 sculptures (statues, busts, reliefs); 41 pictures on canvass; 182 engravings from the Camareel *Calcografia*; 10 coloured plates from the chromo-lithographic establishment in Rome; 25 medals struck under different pontiffs since the reign of Pius VII.; a large number of cameos on shells and *pietra dura*; objects in wrought marble, ivory, and wood; photographs, machinery; and, among natural history classifications, 110 specimens of the mineralogy of these provinces. Cardinal Antonelli exhibits a precious cameo, by Lanzi, of St. George on Horseback; Cardinal Altiera, a geologic map of the mountains of Tolfa, executed by Pouzi, professor of geology at the Roman University. The ministers flatter themselves that the hall in the Dublin buildings appropriated to the produce of these States will deserve the name of "Pearl of the Exhibition." All the objects were embarked at Civita Vecchia, at the expense and risk of the Irish deputation, in the steamer sent by the directors at their own cost; and the nomination of Lord Talbot de Malahide as Pontific Commissary for the Exhibition has proved generally acceptable. We need not further enter into a report the subject-matter of which now pertains to the sphere of British, rather than Roman, intelligence.

A set of antique Christian glasses, adorned with sacred representations, figures of apostles, symbols, &c., in gold enamel, has been purchased here for the English Government, through the agency of a gentleman authorized first to offer 160*l.*, finally 220*l.*, for the whole, consisting of thirteen specimens, some in a fragmentary state. They found their way to Rome from Sicily, after the dispersion of the Recupero Museum; and are, we believe, the only such collection extant, except one of greater value in the Vatican Library.

EVERY man cherishes in his own heart some object—some shrine at which his adoration is paid, unknown to his fellow mortals—unknown to all save his God.

PROUD men never have friends; neither in prosperity, because they know nobody, nor in adversity, because nobody knows them.

THE NILE DISCOVERY.

The result of Mr. Baker's voyage up the Nile is now (if we understand him) the discovery of a new source. But what Mr. Baker has done in his adventurous journey is remarkable; still it is only a matter of detail—the partial exploration of a great basin in the Nile course, far below the Victoria Nyanza, and which Speke had already laid down in his map, under its native name of Lúta Nzigé. This lake, which Mr. Baker proposes to call in future the Albert Nyanza—a change of name for which we can see no reason—appears to be a part of the Nile, as Speke had described it, and not an independent feeder of that river. Speke masked it in his map as connected with the Nile, at a lower elevation; the difference of level being caused by the Karuma Falls, equal, perhaps, in grandeur to those of Niagara. The name of these falls Mr. Baker also proposes to change; substituting for the native name of Karuma that of a private English gentleman; a suggestion in which it is impossible that any geographers will be found to concur. The Lúta Nzigé has the same sort of relation to the Victoria Nyanza as Bienne has to Neufchâtel, Thun to Brienz, and Ontario to Erie.

Mr. Baker's account of his travels is interesting, and we give the principal paragraphs in his own words:—

“After eighteen days' march I reached the long-wished for lake, about 100 miles west of M'rooli, at Vacovia, in N. lat. 1° 14'. In respect for the memory of our lamented Prince, I named it (subject to Her Majesty's permission) the 'Albert Nyanza,' as the second great source of the Nile—second, not in importance, but only in order of discovery to the Victoria Nile-head. The Victoria and the Albert lakes are the indubitable parents of the river.

“The capital of Unyoro (M'rooli) is situated at the junction of the Nile and Kafoor rivers, at an altitude of 3,202 feet above the sea level. I followed the Kafoor to lat. 1° 12' N., to avoid an impassable morass that runs from north to south. Upon rounding this I continued a direct westerly course to the lake. The route throughout is wooded, interspersed with glades, thinly populated, with no game. My route lay over high ground to the north of a swampy valley running west; the greatest elevation was 3,686 feet. The rocks were all gneiss, granite, and masses of iron ore, apparently fused into a conglomerate with rounded quartz pebbles.

“The Albert Lake is a vast basin lying in an abrupt depression, the cliffs, which I descended by a difficult pass, being 1,470 feet above its level. The lake level is 2,070 feet, being 1,132 feet lower than the Nile at M'rooli; accordingly the drainage of the country tends from east to west. From the high ground above the lake no land is visible to the south and south-west; but north-west and west is a large range of mountains, rising to about

7,000 feet above the lake level, forming the western shore, and running south-west parallel to the course of the lake. Both King Kamrasi and the natives assured me that the lake is known to extend into Rumanika's country to the west of Karagwé, but from that point, in about 1° 30' S. lat., it turns suddenly to the west, in which direction its extent is unknown. In N. lat. 1° 14', where I reached the lake, it is about 60 miles wide, but the width increases southward. The water is deep, sweet, and transparent; the shores are generally clean and free from reeds, forming a sandy beach.

“I navigated the lake in a canoe formed of a hollow tree for thirteen days from Vacovia, arriving at Magungo, at the junction of the Nile with the lake, in N. lat. 2° 16'. The voyage was long, owing to the necessity of coasting, and to the heavy sea, which, with a westerly wind, generally rose at 1 p.m. daily.

“At the Nile junction the lake had contracted to a width of about 20 miles; the shores were no longer clean, but vast masses of reeds, growing in deep water, prevented the canoe from landing. Mountains had ceased on the eastern shore, giving place to hills about 500 feet high, which, instead of rising abruptly from the lake, like the mountains further south, were 5 or 6 miles distant, the ground descending in undulations to the lake. The entrance of the Nile is a broad channel of deep but dead water, bounded on either side by vast banks of reeds. From this point the lake extends to the north-west for about 40 miles, and then turns to the west, contracting gradually; extent unknown.”

“About 20 miles north of the Nile junction at Magungo, the river issues from the great reservoir, and continues its course to Gondokoro.

“I went up the Nile in a canoe from the junction; the natives would proceed no further north, owing to the hostile tribes on the lake shores. About 10 miles from the junction the Nile channel contracted to about 250 yards in width, with little perceptible stream, very deep, and banked as usual with high reeds, the country on either side undulating and wooded. The course from the junction up the river being east, at about 20 miles from Magungo, my voyage suddenly terminated; a stupendous waterfall of about 120 feet perpendicular height stopped all further progress. Above the great fall the river is suddenly confined between rocky hills, and it races through a gap, contracted from a grand stream of perhaps 200 yards width to a channel not exceeding 50 yards. Through this gap it rushes with amazing rapidity, and plunges at one leap into a deep basin below.

“From that point I proceeded overland parallel with the river through Chopi, and at length I reached Karuma, having been for some months completely disabled by fever, my quinine long since exhausted.

“Lake Albert Nyanza forms an immense basin far below the level of the adjacent country, and

receives the entire drainage of extensive mountain ranges on the west, and of the Utumbi, Uganda, and Unyoro countries on the east. Eventually receiving the Nile itself, it adds its accumulated waters and forms the second source of that mighty river. The voyage down the lake is extremely beautiful, the mountains frequently rising abruptly from the water, while numerous cataracts rush down their furrowed sides. The cliffs on the east shore are granite, frequently mixed with large masses of quartz.

"On the eastern borders of the lake much salt is obtained from the soil; this forms the trade of the miserable villages, which at long intervals are situated on the Unyoro shore. The natives are extremely inhospitable, in many cases refusing to sell provisions. Mallegha, on the west coast of the lake, is a large and powerful country, governed by a king named Kajoro, who possesses boats sufficiently large to cross the lake. The Mallegha trade largely with Kamrasi, bringing ivory and beautifully-prepared skins and mantles in exchange for salt, brass-coil bracelets, cowries, and beads, all of which articles, excepting salt, come from Zanzbar, *viâ* Karagwé, there being no communication with the west coast of Africa.

"The actual length of the Albert Nyanza from south to north is about 260 geographical miles, independent of its unknown course to the west, between 1° and 2° south latitude, and of its similar course in the north, in lat. about 3°."—*Athenæum*.

M. VOGUE'S RESTORATION OF THE BASILICA OF CONSTANTINE.

Some light may perhaps be thrown on the true position of the Basilica of Constantine at Jerusalem, which is at present the subject of most interesting discussions, by a short abstract of M. Vogüé's arguments in favour of his elaborate and careful restoration of this building.

On the West side of Jerusalem, in a quarter of the city which appears to have been from the earliest times to the present day the Christian quarter, there is a piece of uneven and hilly ground which is covered by a large church of comparatively modern date, the whole inclosure being surrounded by a special curve of the city wall. Starting from these fortifications to the west of the church, the ground sinks gradually and then falls suddenly, forming a wide but shallow ravine, surrounded on the east and west by vertical walls of rock of about five mètres in height. To the east of this the ground rises again rapidly, forming a kind of promontory overlooking the ravine, which has been held, at least since the time of the Crusaders, to be the true Hill of Calvary, or Golgotha. In the western face of this eminence is a small excavation traditionally called the tomb of Adam; while in the side of the hill

to the west of the ravine are two somewhat similar excavations, also supposed to be tombs.

The first of these is evidently of Jewish origin, having the ante-chamber and chief chamber found in all the ancient sepulchres round the city, the latter being surrounded by loculi, or niches for the reception of the dead, placed at right angles to the walls of the chamber, two to the north, two to the south, and three to the west.

The second, which is situated to the north-east of the former, is either not a Jewish tomb, or, if it is, it must have been left unfinished, as M. Vogüé considers to be the case, having no loculi for the reception of the dead, but, on the contrary, only one niche or couch for the reception of the body, placed at the end of the principal chamber. It consists of two small apartments, the first being a kind of vestibule entered from the east, and the second a chamber of irregular shape, entered from the vestibule by a low door originally closed by one of those great stones which are frequently to be found at the entrance of ancient tombs. The first sepulchre is called "The Tomb of the Family of Joseph of Arimathea," and the second is supposed by all true believers to be the Holy Sepulchre of Christ.

At some distance from these excavations, near the promontory of Golgotha and down in the ravine, is a sunk chamber or cistern, shallow and dry, in which our Lord is said to have been placed during the preparation of the cross; and near it is another in which that cross was afterwards laid.

Such was the original form of the ground on which the basilica stood, and such was its appearance at the time of the erection of that building, after the Empress Helena had cleared away the mounds of earth with which Adrian had filled the ravine, and covered the Holy Sepulchre and the Hill of Golgotha.

The description of Constantine's basilica which is given in Eusebius is extremely minute, but it has been justly observed that nothing is more difficult than to restore even the simplest building from mere verbal description, and few are aware of the difficulty who have not endeavoured to make such a restoration.

The general idea of this building appears, however, to have been that of a semicircular court surrounding the sepulchre; to the east of this a basilica surrounded by pillars, and an atrium or entrance-hall to the east of the basilica.

That the basilica formed part of the same building as the semicircular church round the tomb, is evident from the text itself; and even if it were questionable, the passages cited by M. Vogüé from St. Cyrel, the Bordeaux pilgrim, and Antonius of Piacenza, especially that in which the last-mentioned speaks of the basilica as being built over the Holy Sepulchre and Mount Calvary, would leave no doubt on the matter.

The appearance of the sepulchre, after it had

been adorned by Constantine, was extremely magnificent, marble, gold, silver, and precious stones being lavished upon it; while the whole hill was cut away on all sides, so as to leave the rock in which the tomb was excavated standing in the midst of a level court.

Round this monument was the hemicycle or semicircular court, which was adorned with twelve pillars, according to the number of the twelve apostles; and this is the first portion of the building which M. Vogüé shows to be still existing in the present church.

The rotunda of the edifice now standing contains three small apses, one to the north, one to the south, and one to the west. Now if these three had been originally built for a circular church, their centres would have been on radii of the circle, and the distance between them would either have been equal, dividing the circle into three, or a fourth apse would have been added to the west; but, on the contrary, the circumference of those to the north and south is on the diameter of the rotunda, thus making the eastern walls of these apses flush with the centre of the rotunda, making it evident that they were built for a semicircular edifice. Thus M. Vogüé identifies the hemicycle with the rotunda of the present church, and in this theory he is borne out by the remains of Roman masonry found on the west wall of the rotunda which surrounded the present traditional tomb in the time of Constantine.

On the east side of this court was the basilica, and to the east of that the atrium; if, therefore, the limits of this entrance-hall could be fixed by the discovery of the position of the principal entrance, the extent of Constantine's edifice would be satisfactorily determined; and if the bounds of the basilica could be determined, it would be easy to restore the whole building, dividing it into church, atrium, and basilica.

Now, in the ancient street of St. Stephen, to the east of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Dr. Schultz has discovered the remains of an ancient gateway. These relics consist of a mass of masonry, resembling the corner of a wall, with a pilaster projecting from it, and of the remains of four pillars of grey Egyptian marble, having an intercolumniation of 2 metres, and a diameter of about 60 centimetres. These M. Vogüé considers, with great reason, to be the remains of the colonnade of the principal entrance of the atrium.

The width of the whole building is given by the diameter of the rotunda, and the length from east to west is confined between the principal door and the west wall of the rotunda; the only thing, therefore, required to perfect the plan was the discovery of the limits of the atrium and basilica.

Now, about half-way between the first remains and the sepulchre itself, were found part of an ancient pier and arch, covered with rich mouldings. They appear to have formed the north-west angle of a quadrangle portico, a pilaster of beautiful work being attached to the south and east faces of the pier, and two others of much plainer appearance facing to the west and north,

while four arches spring above, two being ornamented with rich mouldings, and spanning the space between this pier and the two next, on the west and north sides of the portico, and two others of less ornamental appearance connecting the pier with the wall. From its architectural style, M. Vogüé attributes this fragment to the time of Constantine, and from its position it would naturally form the north-west angle of the atrium, thus facilitating the restoration of that building, and determining the limits of the basilica; while from the span of the arches the distance between the piers may readily be found, and they can be all restored with some degree of certainty.

The description of the basilica itself is somewhat confused; but the general idea seems to be that of a five-aisled building, supporting a second order of pillars and a second story of galleries.

The proportions of this part of the edifice M. Vogüé has restored from the Basilica of Bethlehem, giving the same proportional width for the five walks, and the same intercolumniation for the pillars, of which the two inner rows were round, and the two outer were square pilasters.

Thus has M. Vogüé restored from a fragment of the chief entrance, from one pier of the atrium, and from the wall of the semi-circle, the whole plan of the basilica of Constantine, in a manner which fits perfectly with the conformation of the ground, with the description of Eusebius, and with all that we know of the architecture of the time of Constantine. The general plan of the building is similar to that of Bethlehem, of which every pillar in the five-aisled basilica still remains, together with the greater part of the atrium, and the semi-circle at the end of the basilica, which contains three apses similar to those of the Holy Sepulchre.

This resemblance seems to give further proof of the correctness of M. Vogüé's restoration, and from the similarity of some parts of the buildings, those parts which are totally destroyed in the basilica of Jerusalem, may be safely inferred to have been similar to the corresponding structures in the basilica of Bethlehem, especially since the description of Eusebius would apply equally to either edifice; on the other hand, the slight differences which are found will be but natural when we consider the different conformation of the ground, the superior magnificence of one building, and the different sites round which they were erected.

Thus, although the height of the basilica and all the measurements of an elevation, can only be approximately ascertained, yet still enough remains of the building to perfect the plan which is of much greater importance.

On arriving at the basilica from the broad agora, or market square of the city, round the principal gate, the pilgrim entered through a noble colonnade into an atrium, which was filled by the multitude, and thence into the basilica, or covered walk corresponding to the cloisters of the ancient temple; thence he passed into the court of the Sepulchre, in the midst of which rose a marble monument, in the form of a small chapel, adorned with pillars and shining with gold.

The size and proportions of the whole edifice were very great, and even approached to those of the temple of Herod; and we may well judge from the remains of the fresco and arabesque, from the graceful forms and rich mouldings of the building of Bethlehem,

what must have been the splendour of this still more beautiful structure, which was the first Christian church ever erected in Jerusalem.

The Empress Helena first visited Jerusalem in the year of our Lord 326, and the basilica was commenced in the same year, and was completed and dedicated nine years after. It stood in all its glory for 280 years, until at last it was completely destroyed by the Persian monarch Chosroës II., who had laid siege to Jerusalem, and took it in the year 614.

The wife of the conqueror was the sister of Maurice, emperor of Constantinople, and she still professed the Christian religion amongst the Pagan Persians; although powerless to save the noble edifice of Constantine, she yet obtained leave for the Christians under Modestus, the superior of the Convent of Theodosia, to rebuild the church; and accordingly, in the space of fifteen years, four small churches were erected on the same site, which were again replaced by the buildings of Constantine Monomachus, and these latter were rebuilt by the Crusaders in the form of a single church, the greater part of which is to be found but little modified in the present history.

Such is the history of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre from the time of Constantine down to the present day.—*Builder*.

SCRAGGINESS.

Mr. Banting's attack on corpulence ought, after its first success, to have been followed by another on scragginess, and we have always wondered why it was not. More people, we imagine, wish to be fatter than wish they could diminish their fat. It is true the desire is more closely confined to women, men being tolerant of leanness in themselves, apt to believe, indeed, in spite of scores of examples, that want of flesh increases the appearance of intellect. Pallor and thinness are, in fact, nearly as much cultivated among certain classes as white hands and general listlessness, and mainly for the same reason—that they show that their possessor has neither necessity nor inclination to do anything useful, that he is a hot-house plant, and not an ear of grain.

The preference among men for sallowness over colour, sharp lines over roundness, attenuation over muscular development, is one of the oddest results of a civilisation which does not profess to be ascetic. It is passing away, we believe, under the influence of a healthier mode of life, but ten years ago robust health was considered obtrusive, strength decidedly low, and a high colour the first mark of an utter plebeian, and the influence of those ideas linger in drawing-rooms still.

Women, however, have never fallen into them for themselves, have always by instinct preferred soft outlines and changing colour, have been ashamed of the obtrusiveness of their bones, and have tried hard to keep their faces from falling in. A charge of leanness is nearly the worst a woman can bring against herself, and the highest art of the milliner is exerted to soften off the harsh lines which in men are admired, to give the fulness and roundness of contour male coquettes so carefully avoid.

The true principles of beauty are the same in both cases, but civilisation has not in women corrupted natural taste, and no woman was ever proud of sunk

cheeks or hollow eyes, or bony arms, or a figure without inflexions. The difference of feeling has even affected the language, and the word "scragginess" as a contemptuous epithet is as much confined to women as the word "buxom" is, and is at least as much dreaded by them as an accusation of corpulence is by men. It is held to indicate age, and while men care nothing about their ages, women very justifiably do care, being well aware that the other sex, with their habitual tendency to the evil, prefer the *beauté de diable*, the spell of youth and freshness, to almost any other. There must be hundreds of thousands in this country, where the climate softens nothing and dress is specially adapted to make leanness ridiculous, who would endure any course of diet, abstain from any indulgence, to put a little more flesh on their bones, yet no Dr. Harvey or philanthropic undertaker steps forward on their behalf.

Brillat Savarin, who taught Mr. Banting so much on the art of reducing flesh, gives only a page or two to that of increasing it, and, though his theories are sound, he misses what physicians believe to be the great panacea. Fattening, too, would seem from analogy to be easier work than reducing fat. All domestic animals in health can be fattened, and there is not a farmer in the country who does not think that he understands to perfection the great art of producing flesh. Skilled breeders will fatten a bullock, or a pig, or a sheep to a pound, but they would only laugh if told that they could also fatten their daughters. Yet the only difference in favour of the beast is that it is not bothered with a mind, cannot worry itself about papa's displeasure, or dear Charles's inattention, or the blunder it has made in selecting "ruching" a little too bright.

By the way, cattle must have some theory for good taste in colour, or they would not be so vehemently irritated with the sight of red, and it would be a curious experiment to find out what that theory is. Have they by nature that love for sobered brightness, that dislike to all things "so very conspicuous," which cultivation gives to most human beings, or are particular colours signs to them, as they are to the Pope, of a hostile bravado? The mind, no doubt, is a nuisance which physicians find it hard to deal with; but still all scraggy girls are not scraggy because they have got, as Lord Westbury says, "what they are pleased to call minds," and the very large remainder ought to be just as amenable to the influence of good feelings as lambs, or cattle, or turkeys. Of course there are women who cannot be fattened, even when their minds are at rest, just as there are others who under the fiercest load of anxiety still accumulate fat. The majority, however, if not ill, or consumptive, or preternaturally active, or feverishly eager about affairs, must be capable, like all other domestic animals, of being fed into decent *embonpoint*. The only question is as to the regimen which will accomplish the end, without too much annoyance or disturbance of the domestic economy, or risk of producing habitual and excessive laziness.

Brillat Savarin's rules are clear, and in their way sound, and we quote them as summarised in a little book just published by Mr. L. F. Simpson:—"General rule: Eat a quantity of fresh bread—the same day's baking—and do not throw away the crumb. Before eight a.m., when in bed, take a basin of soup (*pottage au pain* or *aux pâtes*), not too much, or, if

you prefer it, a cup of good chocolate. Breakfast at eleven. Fresh eggs, boiled or poached, *petits pâtés*, outlets, or anything else; but eggs are essential. A cup of coffee will not hurt. After breakfast, take a little exercise. Go shopping, or call on a friend, sit and chat, and walk home again. At dinner, eat as much soup, meat and fish as you like, but do not omit to eat the rice with the fowl, macaroni, sweet pastry, creams, &c. At dessert, Savoy biscuits, *babas*, and other farinaceous preparations which contain eggs and sugar. This diet may seem limited, but it is capable of great variation, and comprises the whole animal kingdom. Drink beer by preference, otherwise Bordeaux, or wine from the South of France. Avoid acids, except salad, which gladdens the heart. Eat sugar with your fruit, if it admits of it."

A physician would, we think, strike out the Bordeaux and the pastry—at least as both are usually presented at middle-class tables—but for the rest the advice, though over-elaborate, is sound. Its defect is that it does not explain the principle on which the experiment ought to be conducted, and demands of the patient a great deal too much appetite. There is no reason for eating so much meat, and indeed some for avoiding it, for the whole process depends upon introducing into the system oil, sugar, and starch, none of which are the components of lean meat. Two of these substances are contained in milk and cream in the greatest profusion, and the third exists most liberally in real arrowroot, or the meal called in India *dal*, and in London *ravalenta Arabica*. A diet of milk thickened with meal of any kind, arrowroot or wheat starch preferentially—oatmeal will not do, for a reason peculiar to itself—is the true penance for leanness. It is on this that African beauties are fattened to their enormous proportions, and through this that the wealthier classes of India obtain that coating of muscleless, effeminate fat which they prize as a mark of grade, the head of the house being often bidden to "sit and get fat for the honour of the family." They add butter, but there is nothing in butter which there is not in milk, and it is very much nastier to eat in any quantity. Milk and meal will fatten anybody who can be fattened at all, but of course they must be swallowed in considerable quantities, quantities very different from those usual in Great Britain.

Owing to a variety of circumstances, such as the growth of cities, the taste of tea, and the general disbelief in fluids as food, milk, always the most nourishing of diets, is in this country very little consumed, particularly in its best form, that of thick cream. There is no habit of drinking it by itself, and in the cities it is excessively dear. Cream in London costs almost as much as champagne, and even milk, when consumed at the rate of five or six tumblers a day, will make a perceptible difference in the weekly bills. In most families it is taken only in tea, coffee, and puddings; and cream, except for those purposes, is regarded as an extravagant luxury. The poor out of Ireland, as Mr. Simon complains, seldom taste either, and it may be in fact asserted that milk is not to any extent an article of national diet. Its use as a substantive food, as, for example, it is used in India, Thibet, and West Africa is entirely unknown. Very few people drink it by itself or for itself, and a great many fancy they do not like it, though it is easy to flavour it to almost any extent, and the crave for it

grows with habit, almost like the desire for drink. It is of all things the great fattener, and it would seem probable, from the African evidence, that it is one of the very few articles of diet the effect of which is not perceptibly diminished by the dislike of the drinker. So long as it can be kept down at all it will fatten, and in the African States it is often administered by force through a horn, just as a horse is drenched. The rest of the diet matters little, except that acids must be avoided, that bread should be the staple, and that sweet things are beneficial—for milk in large quantities is sufficient with this one other rule.

Never begin to employ yourself particularly with mental work the moment you have done eating, a rule strictly fixed by nature, and violated in the most injurious way in half the girls' school in Great Britain. Digestion cannot go on properly if the brain and the stomach want the aid of the heart at the same moment, and the girl who sits down to an exercise the moment her dinner is done is simply laying up for herself a rich store of dyspepsia. With plenty of milk and arrowroot, or any other starchy meal, tolerable air, and nine hours' sleep at night, the girl who remains scraggy may fairly be suspected of a bad constitution or an unquiet mind.—*Spectator*.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL AND FREEMASONRY.

In answer to the letter of "Delta," I say that in Freemasonry the immortality of the soul is a necessary belief. The mission of Freemasonry is the wide inculcation of the practice of moral duty. Moral duty has its foundation in man's reason. Now, this reason tells us that it is by the performance of our moral duty that happiness is attained. But it is notorious that in this world such is often not the case. It is notorious that in this world those who best perform their moral duty, often do not attain happiness; and there must, therefore, be another world in which they do attain it. The soul, then, is immortal.—CHARLES PURTON COOPER.

ITALIAN AND ENGLISH FREEMASONRY.

We reply to the four queries of "J. W. K." as under, but find it necessary to render the first query thus:—

1. Under what rite is the Italian Lodge constituted, having a fourth degree? In the Grand Orient of France it is the first degree of the Rose Croix; in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, it is the Secret Master; but this is not in practice. A certified M.M. under any Constitution is always welcomed.

2. We have but two Constitutions in England—the United Grand Lodge, and the Ancient and Accepted Rite. Bro. How's "Freemasons' Manual" affords the best explanation of both.

3. A foreign brother is allowed to wear the clothing and insignia of his own lodge. If he is a member of an English lodge, he must, of course, adopt its clothing, and must conform to the "Book of Constitutions."

4. The three symbolic degrees are universal. All beyond is only applicable to the particular rite.

We understand that, at present, Masonry in Italy

is divided into two Grand Orients—that of Northern Italy, which does not go beyond the Craft degrees, and that of Sicily, or Southern Italy, which is under a Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and works all the degrees up to the 33°.

KNIGHTS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Indian Freemasons' Friend*, in referring to what has already appeared in our pages upon the above subject, states:—

“The readers of the *Indian Freemasons' Friend* are aware that this degree was conferred on several Master Masons in Calcutta, in 1861, by the Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth, Grand Seneschal and Officiating Illustrious Sovereign in India, who had been invested in Malta with the requisite powers to confer it. The jewel of the order consists of a silver crescent and a star on a red ribbon, depending from which are two silver hearts, with a dagger between.

“The following account of the degree was contributed to the *Indian Freemasons' Friend* by Bro. W. H. Abbott:—

“It was founded by the great Emperor Constantine 1,500 years ago, and has existed ever since. Its head-quarters have been for hundreds of years, and still are, at Malta. It is known, though not generally, being very sparsely conferred, in England, where it is worked under very distinguished patronage, and throughout the continent of Europe. It is well known, and a favourite degree in America. In the West Indies, also, the local head of the Order, there is the V. E. Commander of the Knight Templar Encampment at Barbadoes. It is mentioned in Oliver's “Landmarks of Masonry,” in Mackey's “Lexicon of Masonry,” and other admitted Masonic authorities.”

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I do not at the present time wish to enter into any controversy in respect to the building of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys at Wood Green; but a statement having been made in your leading article of last week's issue that Mr. Edwin Pearse furnished the “original design” for the building, which is incorrect, and calculated to mislead. I feel myself called upon to contradict that statement, and deny its accuracy. It is however, my intention, on the completion, to make a full, clear, and detailed statement of all that appertains to the building in question, the correctness of which I shall be ready to stand forth and prove. I am willing and anxious that Mr. Pearse shall have all the merit he is fairly and justly entitled to; but it cannot be expected that what solely belongs to me shall be placed to his credit. When the time arrives, and these matters are clearly and accurately laid before the public, they will then have an opportunity of judging for themselves. In the meantime,

I remain, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,

STEPHEN BARTON WILSON.

30, Bucklersbury, July 18, 1865.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

** All communications to be addressed to 19, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

Referring to the promise given in our last, we append the List of Purses.

LIST OF PURSES PRESENTED BY LADIES.

Miss J. Newall, Littlebro', Manchester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. L. Newall, Littlebro', Manchester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Griffiths, Ethelbert Lodge, Worcester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Friend, Upper Street, Islington, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. F. H. Gilbert, 31, Carlton Hill, St. John's Wood, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. John Gilbert, 68, Queen's Road, Bayswater, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Senior, St. Mary's Parsonage, Wakefield, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. J. L. Meyer, Cheshunt, Herts, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss C. Stohwasser, 39, Conduit Street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss F. Stohwasser, 39, Conduit Street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Leared, Wood Green, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Edward Cox, Chancery Lane, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss S. Brennan, Thavies Inn, Holborn, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Augusta S. Cox, St. Mary Axe, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. John Symonds, Stoke Newington, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. John Gurton, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. George Singer, 2, Albion Terrace, Stoke Newington, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Elizabeth Spooner, 1, Spencer Road, Wandsworth, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss F. F. Hammond, Lower Norwood, 5*l.* 5*s.*; (Purse without name or address), 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss S. J. Mascall, 84, Wood Street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss E. M. Binckes, Great Coram Street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss A. E. Binckes, Great Coram, Street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Jane Begley, Asylum, Hanwell, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. W. H. Warr, 15, Oakley Square, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss McCallan, Bayham Terrace, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Chancellor, 4, Angel Terrace, St. Peter's Street, Islington, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Mary Bell Gripper, Tottenham, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. J. M. Hart, Cheapside, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss E. A. Valentin, 9, Little Britain, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Brackstone Baker, Belmont Hill, Lee, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Miss Walrod, The Chestnuts, East Sheen, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. J. Long, White Hill, Caterham, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Alice S. Long, White Hill, Caterham, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Bentley Shaw, Woodfield House, Huddersfield, 26*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Ada Shaw, Woodfield House, Huddersfield, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Scott, New North Road, Huddersfield, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. H. Gaukroger, Fairfield House, Halifax, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Frederick Smith, Rhodes Street, Halifax, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Miss Lowenthal, Huddersfield, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Eliza Ann Lee, 56, Chapeltown Road, Leeds, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Eleanor Lee, 56, Chapeltown Road, Leeds, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss S. Bennett, Western Heights, Dover, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. E. Busher, Kendal, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss H. S. Pearson, Maryport, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Isabel Nelson, 57, Springfield Place, Leeds, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Mary F. Gath, Warren Park, Bingley, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Arnison, York House, Sheffield, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Ann Beaumont, Maidstone, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. J. S. Eastes, Ashford, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Bramble, Rhodgate House, Congresbury, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss A. J. Hogg, Chichester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss F. V. Leach, Hill House, Wisbeach, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Miss Annie Leach, Hill House, Wisbeach, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Blashfield, Stamford, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. J. Purnell, Havant, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. W. G. Thomas, San Francisco Terrace, Boston, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss F. D. Biggs, 6, Duke Street, Reading, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Lady Glentworth, Bristol, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Lewis Day, Farningham, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Anne Jean James, 38, Bradford Street, Wallsall, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. S. Herepath, 6, Angel Court, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Cursetjee Mannockjee, 6, Southwick Place, Hyde Park, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. H. Norman, 11, Queen's Row, Pimlico, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. F. Binney, 6, Addison Road, John Street, Hampstead, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. John Douglas, Tottenham Cottage, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. W. Ough, Wellington Wharf, Belvedere Road, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. W. Freeman, Walham Lodge, Fulham, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. H. Harris, 10, Gower Street, Bedford Square, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. O. Bowen, 4, Chatham Place, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. W. H. Row, 3, Clifton Road, Camden Square, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Wm. Jones, 8, Boyne Terrace, Notting Hill, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Farthing, 16, Beacon Hill, Camden Road, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. T. N. Kirkham, Cambridge Villa, Gilston Road, Brompton, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Miss Kirkham, Cambridge Villa, Gilston Road, Brompton, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Fowler, Truro Villa, Wood Green, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Mrs. W. Burch, Knightsbridge, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss S. Harris, 75, Nichols Square, Hackney Road, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Hall, Matron Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Davies, 56, Collingwood Street, Blackfriars, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. George Myers, Thanet House, Clapham Road, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. David

Myers, Thanet House, Clapham Road, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss C. Myers, Thanet House, Clapham Road, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss E. Myers, Thanet House, Clapham Road, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Duncan Irvine, Pantheon, Oxford Street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. E. S. Cornwall, Lower Edmonton, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Diaper, 38, Edwardes Square, Kensington, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Mrs. Stillwell, Sion House, Lewisham, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. George Mack, Weymouth Street, New Kent Road, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss Cuyler, Clifton, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Thomas Beard, Basinghall Street, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Miss Beard, Basinghall Street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Bennett, Pimlico, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. J. Bennett, 107, Pall Mall, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Miss J. Benningfield, Broxbourne, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Ringley Galloway, Manchester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Lady Londesborough, Grimston Park, Yorkshire, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Henry Porter, Peterborough, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. W. E. Howell, Benson, Berks, 5*l.* 5*s.*

LIST OF PURSES PRESENTED BY "LEWISES."

Robert Walrod, The Chestnuts, East Sheen, 5*l.* 5*s.*; F. J. Hoare, 2, Albert Place, Bow Common 5*l.* 5*s.*; R. V. K. Stewart, 13, Colville Terrace, 5*l.* 5*s.*; William Freeman, Walham Lodge, Fulham, 5*l.* 5*s.*; William Stuart Freeman, Walham Lodge, Fulham, 10*l.* 10*s.*; F. F. M. Stewart, 13, Colville Terrace, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Alfred Head, Mile End, 10*l.* 10*s.*; C. Charrington, Mile End, 10*l.* 10*s.*; E. H. Cox, 102, Chancery Lane, 5*l.* 5*s.*; G. K. Fenn, 14, Bedford Square, 5*l.* 5*s.*; F. T. Binckes, 29, Great Coram Street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; A. McIntyre, 12, Tichfield Terrace, Regent's Park, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Joseph William Cox, 3, St. Mary Axe, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Richard Slaughter, 19, Sloane Street, 5*l.* 5*s.*; John Thompson, 9, Little Britain, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Harold J. Hart, Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Adam Anderson James, Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, Wood Green, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Marten Llewellyn Evans, 120, Westbourne Terrace, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Charles Pike, 44, Charing Cross, 5*l.* 5*s.*; James Pike, 44, Charing Cross, 5*l.* 5*s.*; George King, jun., 30, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Arthur Rope, 8, St. George's Terrace, Hyde Park, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Cursetjee Mannoekjee, jun., 6, Southwick Place, Hyde Park, 5*l.* 5*s.*; J. D. Pierce, Merton Lodge, Barnes, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Thomas Coombes, jun., Dorchester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Thomas Thompson Tunnah, Hotel Street, Bolton, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Robert Bentley Shaw, Woodfield House, Huddersfield, 10*l.* 10*s.*; J. W. Gath, Bradford, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Lewis Bottomley, 3, New North Road, Huddersfield, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Charles Lee, 6, Guildford Street, Leeds, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Emanuel Leon, 12, Ordnance Row, Portsea, 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; Arthur Yorke Wood, Walsall, 5*l.* 5*s.*; F. S. H. Briggs, Workington, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Thomas Busher, Kendal, 5*l.* 5*s.*; H. H. Nicholson, Maryport, 5*l.* 5*s.*; W. T. Greaves, jun., Penrith, 5*l.* 5*s.*; W. Normand Newall, Littlebro', Manchester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; J. Normand Newall, Littlebro', Manchester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; T. B. Stretton, Grosvenor Mount, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; J. L. Hine, jun., 39, Princes's Street, Manchester, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Thomas Hobbs, Henwick, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Robert J. Clarke, 14A, St. Helen's Place, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Charles Leicester Davis, 9, Great St. Helen's, 10*l.* 10*s.*; W. I. J. Howell, Benson, Wallingford, 5*l.* 5*s.*; E. H. A. Howell, Benson, Wallingford, 5*l.* 5*s.*; H. Norman, jun., 11, Queen's Row, Pimlico, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Geo. Swainston Norman, 11, Queen's Row, Pimlico, 5*l.* 5*s.*; J. A. McIntosh, 14, St. Helen's Place, 5*l.* 5*s.*

PRINCIPAL DONATIONS.

	£	s.
Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, Chairman	26	5
Bro. Algernon Perkins, V.P., P.G.W., 7th don.	105	0
„ W. Winn, V.P., 4th don.	105	0
„ B. Bond Cabbell, V.P., Treas., 40th don.	52	10
„ Charles Ratcliff, V.P., 2nd don.	52	10
Messrs. George Myers and Sons, 2nd don.	52	10
Royal Lodge of Faith and Friendship (No. 270), Berkeley, Gloucestershire	52	10
Bro. A. Pratt, London	26	5
„ Stephen Barton Wilson, 2nd don.	21	0
„ Rev. E. Chaloner Ogle, P.G.M., Northumberland	21	0
Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent	52	10
Provincial Grand Lodge of Somerset	21	0

PUPILS EDUCATED IN THE INSTITUTION.

	£	s.
Thomas Johnson, London	10	10
J. J. Hoare, London	5	5
Arthur Yorke Wood, Walsall	5	5
Adam Anderson James	5	5
A Friend of Education, not a Mason—J. Westwood, Esq., Tredegar House, Bow	5	5

The following are the particulars promised by us as to the New Building.

DIMENSIONS OF PRINCIPAL ROOMS, &c.

Ground Floor.

Principal Entrance—19ft. by 14in.; 13ft. 6in. high.
 Front Corridor—14ft. in length, 8ft. wide, 11ft. 6in. high; ceiling of fire-proof construction.
 Dining Hall—60ft. on floor line by 28ft. (gallery 7ft. 6in. extra); 48ft. high to apex of roof.
 School Room—60ft. by 25ft.; 45ft. high.
 Class Room B—19ft. by 14ft.; 13ft. high.
 Assistant Master's Room }
 Waiting Room } 16ft. by 14ft.; 13ft. high.
 Secretary's Room }
 Matron's Room }
 Committee Room—28ft. by 19ft. (exclusive of bay, 16ft. by 14ft.); 13ft. 6in. high.
 House Dining Room—29ft. by 16ft.; 13ft. high.
 Cloak Room—12ft. by 10ft.; 13ft. high.
 Principal Staircase—15ft. by 14ft.; 40ft. high.

West Wing.

Domestic Corridor—123ft. in length; average width, 8ft.
 Kitchen—30ft. by 20ft.; 20ft. high.
 Scullery } 19ft. by 12ft.; 11ft. high.
 Larder }
 Store Room A—19ft. by 13ft.; 11ft. high.
 Servants' Hall—19ft. by 14ft.; 11ft. high.
 House Beer Cellar—8ft. by 6ft.; 11ft. high.
 Coal Cellar—25 tons.
 Bread Room } 16ft. by 6ft. 6in.; 11ft. high.
 China and Glass Room }
 Store Room B }
 Bath Dressing Room } 16ft. by 10ft.; 11ft. high.
 Bath Room }
 Laundry } 20ft. by 18ft.; 35ft. high.
 Wash-house }
 Mangling Room, 18ft. by 14ft.; 12ft. high.
 Drying Ground—50ft. by 45ft.
 School Room Corridor—40ft. by 10ft.; 12ft. high.

East Wing.

Vestibule—14ft. by 15ft.; 16ft. high.
 Boys' Cap Room—20ft. by 8ft.; 12ft. high.
 Library—30ft. by 20ft.; 35ft. high.
 Boys' Entrance Hall, 12ft. by 10ft.; 13ft. high.
 Class Room A—18ft. by 15ft.; 17ft. high.

First Floor.

Dormitory F—21ft. by 8ft.
 Bed Room—19ft. by 14ft.
 Dormitory G—43ft. 6in. by 24ft. 9in.
 Ditto H—28ft. by 19ft. (exclusive of bay, 16ft. by 4ft.)
 Ditto J—43ft. 6in. by 24ft. 9in.
 Matron's Bed Room, 19ft. by 14ft.
 Spare Bed Room—12ft. by 10ft.
 Servants' Bed Rooms—each 19ft. by 12ft.
 Ditto—16ft. by 11ft.
 Work Room—16ft. by 12ft.
 Corridor—65ft. by 8ft.
 Sick Ward—26ft. 19ft.
 Infirmary { Convalescent Room } 16ft. by 11ft.
 { Nurse's Room }
 Bath Room, Lavatory, &c.—The rooms on this floor are 12ft. 6in. high.

Second Floor.

Dormitory A } 16ft. by 14ft.
 Assistant Master's Bed Room }
 Dormitory B—43ft. 6in. by 24ft. 9in.
 Ditto C—28ft. by 19ft.
 Ditto D—43ft. 6in. by 24ft. 9in.
 Ditto E } 16ft. by 14ft.
 Assistant Master's Bed Room }
 Dormitories—average 12ft. 6in. in height.

Lavatories, &c.

Eight Lavatories, containing 75 basons, &c.
 Play Shed—85ft. by 26ft.
 Box and Clothes Brushing Room—25ft. by 18ft.
 Plunge Bath—18ft. by 15ft.—6,500 gallons.

SUPERFICIAL AND CUBIC SPACE.

	Superficial.	Cubic.
School Room	1,500	50,000
Class Room A	270	4,590
Class Room B	266	3,458
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,036	58,048
Per Boy at 150.....	13ft. 6in.	300ft.
Ditto 200.....	10ft.	200ft.
Library in addition, available as Class-room	600ft.	1,800ft.
Council on Education allows 7ft. } per Boy.		
British Association allows 9ft. }		

Dormitory.

Nine Dormitories, 6,050 superficial feet, per Boy at 150, 40-33ft; which, with an average height of 12ft. 5in., gives a proportion of 500 cubic feet per Boy.

N.B.—This does not include Infirmary, in which ample provision is made for Eleven Patients, as detailed above.

Dining Hall.

On Floor Line, 1,680ft. superficial.

Per boy, at 150, 11-33ft.

Ditto . 200, 8-4.

METROPOLITAN.

FRIENDSHIP LODGE (No. 206).—On Thursday, July 13, the brethren held their annual banquet at the Ferry Boat, Tottenham, when Bro. E. Taylor, W.M., presided, faced by Bro. Sarnes, S.W., the following P.M.'s being present:—Bros. Rumsey, Turner, Archbell, Bramston, Watson, and several other brethren. The usual toasts were proposed; and, after spending a very pleasant evening, the brethren separated. The viands, which were supplied by Bro. Noakes, were of the first quality.

PROVINCIAL.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

WARRINGTON.—*Lodge of Lights* (No 148).—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Monday last. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. Gilbert Greenall, M.P., the chair was occupied by Bro. H. B. White, P.M., S.W., supported by Bros. John Bowes, P.M.; R. G. Stringer, P.M.; W. Smith, J.W.; Major Greenall, Dr. Pennington, B. P. Coxon, C.E., W. Wood, W. H. Spring, &c. The lodge being opened in solemn form, according to ancient custom, the W.M. called on Bro. Secretary to read the circular convening the meeting, from which it appeared that the meeting was specially called "to consider the desirability of a ball forming part of the centenary festival, to appoint a centenary committee, and other business connected therewith." The subject of a ball was fully discussed, and unanimously agreed upon. A committee was then formed, with full powers to make arrangements for the due celebration of the centenary. During the proceedings the Secretary read the centenary warrant from the M.W.G.M. the Earl of Zetland. The W.M. gave notice that on Tuesday, the 1st of August, at Knutsford, Bro. Lord de Tabley would be installed Prov. G.M. of Cheshire, by the R.W.D.G.M. the Earl De Grey and Ripon. The business being concluded, the lodge was solemnly closed.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

HAMPSHIRE.

ROYAL MILITARY CHAPTER OF SOVEREIGN PRINCES, ROSE CROIX OF H.R.D.M.—This chapter met at the Masonic Hall, Aldershot, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at four o'clock. The building was erected under the superintendence of Bro. Rowley, who has evinced the best taste and judgment in adapting and decorating the rooms for Masonic purposes. A commodious club room or refectory occupies the ground floor, and the whole shows what can be achieved by moderate means united with good taste and perseverance. Sir Knight Shuttleworth occupied the throne as M.W.S. The following Princes of Rose Croix were present—Comps. Eve, Prelate; Rowley, 1st Gen.; Parrott, 2nd Gen.;

Howard, Raphael; Stillwell, and Thompson. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been confirmed, Bro. Richard was constituted a Knight of the Pelican and Eagle, and perfected to the degree of M.P.S. Prince R. of H.R.D.M. M.P. Prince Howard was elected M.W.S. for the ensuing year, after which the chapter was closed and the Princes separated.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOT.—*William Stuart Encampment*.—The members of this encampment assembled at the Royal Hotel, Aldershot, on Friday, the 14th inst. Sir Knight Commander Shuttleworth, Grand Vice Chancellor, entered the Chapter room and took his seat upon the throne at four o'clock, supported by Sir Knight H. J. Thompson, E.C. elect, and Knights Companions Hilbert, Woods, Rowley, Rickard, Grouer, Drewitt, Stillwell, and others. The routine business being finished, a ballot was taken for the installation of Frater Sowden, who was unanimously elected, and, being in attendance, was introduced, and received the accolade of Knighthood from the sword of Sir Knight Commander Shuttleworth, was proclaimed by the Herald, and conducted to his stall. Sir Knight H. J. Thompson was presented by Sir Knight Stillwell, and enthroned in due form by Sir Knight Shuttleworth as Knight Commander of the William Stuart Encampment, and having taken his seat on the throne, nominated the following members of the encampment as his officers for the ensuing year:—Sir Knts. Rowley, Prelate; Howard, 1st Capt.; Woods, 2nd Capt.; Rickard, Expert; Grouer, Almoner; Sowden, 1st Herald; and Drewitt, Capt. of Lines. The encampment was closed in ancient form, and the knights retired to the banquet room.

IRELAND.

GRAND LODGE.

The following is the list of Grand Officers for the year, from the 24th of June, 1865, to the 24th June, 1866:—

Most Worshipful His Grace Augustus Frederick, Duke of Leinster, Grand Master.

Right Worshipful John Fitzhenry Townsend, LL.D., Q.C., Deputy Grand Master.

Right Worshipful the Right Honourable the Earl of Donoughmore, Senior Grand Warden.

Right Worshipful Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Junior Grand Warden.

Right Worshipful Thomas Mostyn, Grand Treasurer.

Right Worshipful the Honourable George Handcock, Grand Secretary.

Right Worshipful the Rev. John James Macsorley, and

Right Worshipful the Rev. Simpson G. Morrison, Grand Chaplains.

Worshipful Arthur Bushe, Senior Grand Deacon.

Worshipful Edmund R. Dignes La Touche, Junior Grand Deacon.

Worshipful Charles D. Astley, Grand Superintendent of Works.

Worshipful Joseph Manning, Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Worshipful Theophilus E. St. George, Grand Steward.

Worshipful George Hepburn, Grand Sword Bearer.

Worshipful Francis Quin, Grand Organist.

Worshipful Edward D. Thorp, Grand Inner Guard.

¶ [Worshipful Charles T. Walmisley, Deputy Grand Secretary and Treasurer (Office—Freemasons' Hall, Dame-street, Dublin.)

Brother Samuel B. Oldham, Assistant Secretary.

Brother Samuel G. Downes, Tyler to the Grand Lodge.

Brother Edward Batchelor, Assistant Tyler to the Grand Lodge.

REPRESENTATIVES:

From the Grand Lodge of England, R.W. Capt. Godfrey Brereton, R.N.

From the Grand Lodge of Scotland, R.W., the Hon. Major A. G. F. Jocelyn.

From the Grand Orient of France, R.W. Sir Edward Borough, Bart.

From the Grand Lodge of Hamburgh, R.W. J. Faviere Ehrington, LL.D.

From the Grand Lodge of Prussia (R.Y.F.), R.W. William Allen.

From the Grand Orient of Italy, R.W. Augustus Cæsar Marani.

From the Grand Lodge of Canada, R.W. Michael Furnell.

From the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, R.W. Lucius H. Deering.

From the Grand Lodge of Virginia, R.W. John Cottle.

From the Grand Lodge of New York, R.W. John Ringland, M.D.

From the Prov. Grand Lodge of Lisbon, W. John H. Goddard.

At the Grand Lodge of England, R.W. the Right Honourable Lord Naas.

At the Grand Lodge of Scotland, R.W. Samuel Somerville, M.D.

At the Grand Orient of France, R.W. Le T. R. F. Heullant.

At the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, R.W. Frederick Weber.

At the Grand Lodge of Prussia (R.Y.F.), R.W. John F. Wunschmann.

At the Grand Orient of Italy, R.W. G. Gallinati.

At the Grand Lodge of Canada, R.W. Kivas Tully.

At the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, R.W. Richard B. Lawrence.

At the Grand Lodge of Virginia, R.W. Peyton Johnston.

At the Grand Lodge of New York, M.W. James Jenkinson.

The Right Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Ireland meets at the Grand Lodge Rooms, Freemasons' Hall, Dame-street, on the first Thursday in every month, at eight o'clock, p.m.

The Board of General Purposes meets at the Grand Lodge Rooms, on the Monday preceding each regular monthly meeting of the Grand Lodge, at half-past three o'clock, p.m.

The Committee of Charity and Inspection meets at the Grand Lodge Rooms, on the Friday next following each regular monthly meeting of the Grand Lodge, and the Friday fortnight ensuing, at four o'clock, p.m.

The Grand Lodge of Instruction meets at the Grand Lodge Rooms, on the Second Thursday in January, February, March, April, May, November, and December, at eight o'clock, p.m.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter meets at the Grand Lodge Rooms, on the third Wednesday in February, May, August, and November, at eight o'clock, p.m.

The Royal Arch Board of General Purposes meets at the Grand Lodge Rooms, on the Friday preceding each quarterly communication of the Grand Chapter, at half-past three o'clock, p.m.

The Grand Conclave of High Knights Templars, &c., meets at the Grand Lodge Rooms, on the third Wednesday in January, April, July, and October, at eight o'clock, p.m.

The Grand Conclave Board of General Purposes meets at the Grand Lodge Rooms, on the Friday preceding each quarterly communication of the Grand Conclave, at half-past three o'clock, p.m.

The Supreme Grand Council of Rites meets at the Grand Lodge Rooms, on the third Wednesday in March, June, September, and December, at half-past three o'clock, p.m.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.

LODGE LA CÉSARÉE (No. 590).—The ordinary monthly meeting was held at the Temple on Thursday, June 29th. The lodge was opened at eight p.m. by Bro. C. Le Sueur, W.M., assisted by Bros. Chevalier, S.W.; Oatley, J.W.; and J. Durell, P.M. The minutes of the previous regular meeting, and also one of emergency, were read and confirmed. The meeting was attended by several visitors of distinction, among whom was Bro. Gallienne, D.P.G.M. for Guernsey. A ballot was taken for Mr. John Benest, a candidate for initiation, after ample testimony as to character and fitness had been offered. This having proved unanimous in his favour, the ceremony was proceeded with after compliance with the customary preliminaries, and conducted by the W.M. with the precision and ability always displayed by him. The illustrations of the working tools were given by Bro. P. E. Le Sueur, Past S.W. The W.M. mentioned that the board of management had recommended the appointment of Bro. Schmitt, P.M., formally to represent the lodge at the approaching reunion of the lodges of Brittany to be held at

Rennes, and expressed a hope that as many brethren as could make it convenient would accept the invitation which had been sent, and accompany him. He also stated that the officers appointed for the purpose had waited upon the widow of the late Bro. Le Cras, P.M., with the address of condolence from the lodge on her bereavement, and that she was deeply sensible of the sympathy and kind feeling manifested by the brethren. The Secretary read the circular announcing the festival at the opening of the Masonic Boys' Schools, near London, on the 8th of July. No other business offering, the lodge was closed at half past nine, and the brethren adjourned to the banqueting room for refreshment.

SOLSTICIAL FESTIVAL OF THE UNITED LODGES OF BRITANNY UNDER THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE, AT RENNES.

Although it is not customary to publish in the Freemasons' Magazine reports of lodges unconnected with the Grand Lodge of England, still in the present case there is sufficient reason for departure from the general rule.

When the Masonic Temple at St. Helier was consecrated in May last year, an invitation to be present at the celebration was forwarded to the lodges of Brittany. Many brethren from St. Malo and Rennes accepted the invitation, and expressed themselves as highly gratified with the kind reception accorded to them. Very shortly after, and probably as the result of this fraternization, arose the idea of an annual *fête*, at which all the lodges of Brittany might unite, to be held at the several towns in rotation.

The first event of the kind took place at St. Malo, which afforded the Masons of that town an opportunity of knowing more of the brethren on this side of the water, by sending an invitation to the Freemasons in the Channel Isles, which met with a friendly response.

This year Rennes was fixed upon as the place of rendezvous, and the arrangements for the reception were undertaken by the Loge de la Parfaite Union. An especial invitation was sent to the Césarée Lodge, of Jersey, with which, from the adoption of the French language therein, it was natural to expect more complete sympathy, and through it to the other lodges in the Channel Isles.

On July 1st, ten Masons hailing from the Grand Lodge of England crossed the water to Brittany, and but for the prospect of unfavourable weather on the morning of that day, the number would have been doubled, as many others had given their names. The Césarée Lodge was represented by Bro. Schmitt, P.M., as the head of the deputation from that lodge, and Bro. Advocate Gallienne, D.P.G.M. for Guernsey, answered for the lodges of that island, over which he has jurisdiction, he being their only representative. Besides these there were Bros. Du Jardin, Dr. Hopkins, M. Gallichan, Benham, E. D. Le Couteur, Past Masters, and Bros. Surguy, J. Blampied, and Viel. At about one p.m. on the first day of meeting, the brethren began to assemble at the Masonic rooms, where refreshments were provided, and some time was spent in mutual introductions and social intercourse preparatory to the more formal proceedings.

The lodge rooms being small, and therefore not fitted for the reception of the large number of Masons expected, no business was entered upon there, but at about three p.m. the brethren adjourned to more spacious premises not far distant.

As usual in France, the lodge was opened by its members alone, and afterwards a procession of the visitors was formed, in which Lodge La Césarée was honoured by precedence. When all had been arranged in the prescribed order, the members of the visiting lodges being in the centre of the room, Bro. Guillot, W.M., or Vénérable, of the Loge de la Parfaite Union, appointed places at his immediate right and left for the leaders of the respective deputations, the others occupying seats round the room. He then addressed a few words of cordial welcome to all the visitors, to whom the usual Masonic honours were paid. Afterwards, orations were delivered by the representatives appointed by the different lodges, a report of the past year's proceedings having been first read by the Secretary, and the Orator closed the business with an address embodying some suggestions in especial reference to portions of the Masonic ceremonies, which, in France, differ considerably from those adopted in England, without, however, any interference with the ancient landmarks. He especially pointed out that recourse must be had to this country (England and Scotland) for the most complete knowledge of the history, traditions, and ceremonials of the Order, into an

examination of which he had been recently led, in preparation of a Masonic work just published by him.

No attempt is made to report the speeches, for several good reasons, one among them being that French and English modes of thought differ so materially in some respects, that many of the sentiments expressed would not be found to accord with the general opinions entertained on our side of the Channel, and it may be added that they even caused considerable discussion among the French members of the Craft themselves.

This being *un jour de fête*, no Masonic ceremonials in regard to candidates for either of the degrees were entered upon, some which were due being deferred till the next day.

Towards six o'clock the formal proceedings were brought to a close. The brethren dispersed about the grounds, forming little coteries for conversation till about eight o'clock, when, all preparations having been completed, about 130 again assembled to partake of a sumptuous banquet, which did not terminate till a late hour. The toasts were so arranged as to pay equal and joint honours to the civil and Masonic authorities in France and England, and everything possible was done to evince the cordiality existing between the two nations. Indeed, such meetings on grounds of Masonic fraternity cannot but do much to prevent the revival of ancient animosities, which have yielded to higher and more ennobling sentiments, and, in conjunction with the mutual commercial interests which have lately been fostered, conduce to the realisation of the hope that a better spirit will continue to prevail, and tend to the maintenance of the wiser and more humane policy that has been so happily entered upon.

On the next morning, at an early hour, several of the French brethren called at the hotel of their foreign visitors, and accompanied them to visit the public gardens, the Palais de Justice, and other local objects of interest, at the same time displaying much private hospitality. Not least among the pleasures of the reunion, was that of meeting Bro. Advocate Ratier, of L'Orient, whose stirring addresses in the Césarée Lodge during his temporary residence in Jersey several years ago, joined to his talents and high personal qualities, had left strong impressions, and endeared him to his former Masonic associates in the Channel Isles. Thus several hours were pleasantly passed until the time fixed upon for another meeting of the Loge de la Parfaite Union, in order that the English Masons might witness the French mode and ritual adopted in raising a candidate to the sublime degree of Master Mason, which in all essentials is, of course, the same as with us, though differing somewhat in minor details. The hospitality of the French brethren seemed to know no bounds, for again at the close of the business were the visitors invited to partake of a banquet, more *en famille* than that of the previous day, to which nearly fifty sat down. This was most enjoyable, as being conducted with less formality, the number present being more manageable, places of honour being dispensed with, and, as far as possible, a visitor being seated alternately with a member of the lodge.

The greatest cordiality prevailed, and many excellent addresses were delivered expressive of the most kindly and fraternal sentiments, interspersed with songs given in good style. In fact, it may be safely asserted, that nowhere, except in a Masonic lodge, could such a scene be presented, in which all distinctions of race and language appeared to be annihilated—in which the predominant thought that prevailed was, that all present were united by common ties of Masonic brotherhood.

Before separating at the close of the evening, it was proposed that a large number of members of the lodge should be present on the next morning at the railway station, as an appropriate conclusion to a series of acts of kindness and courtesy. This arrangement was, however, wisely abandoned, as inflicting too great a tax on the hosts, whose liberality had been so fully tested, and as adding to the regrets at separation. The next morning, however, notwithstanding the early hour of departure from Rennes, several brethren were at the station to offer the final adieu, and to entreat that all would repeat the visit next year at Nantes, where the meetings will then be held, the deputation from that city having given a cordial invitation on the first day of the reunion. At 8 a.m. the Jersey brethren reached St. Malo, where they were again met and greeted by some of the Freemasons resident there, who had participated in the first day's festival at Rennes. It may be added, that not a single incident of any kind had occurred

to disturb the harmony which had prevailed during the visit, and that on the return home, all were anxious to give a most favourable and enthusiastic report of the Freemasons of Brittany.

TURKEY.

ADDRESS TO SIR H. L. BULWER.

His Excellency the R.W. Sir Henry L. Bulwer, D.G.M. for Turkey, received on his return to Constantinople from Egypt a committee, under the presidency of Dr. A. Schinas, W.M., delegated by the Greek Lodge Arété, to present to his excellency their congratulations on his return. We are informed that Bro. Steph. Sconloni delivered on that occasion the following address:—

"Right Worshipful Sir,—We have been instructed by the Greek Lodge Arété, which is under your jurisdiction, to present respectfully to your worship their compliments on your happy return after your long absence, and their very best wishes for your health and happiness amidst your province.

"The accomplishment of our mission allow us, worshipful sir, is to assure you that our sentiments are not a mere exhibition and a repetition of trite forms, but are the expression of the profound respect and sincere sympathy with which the Greek Masons in Constantinople surround their Provincial Grand Master, in his double character of Mason and true supporter of the eastern populations.

"It may be perhaps superfluous to state that the Greek Masons do not in the least mean to meddle or interfere, in the slightest degree, with political matters—politics are a theme profane and wholly strange to the professions of our lodge; but, judging by the happy results of your enlightened and persevering endeavours, as the representative of a great nation, they place full reliance in your love of justice and your kind sympathy for those who suffer.

"And, verily, what would Masonry be but a sterile and fruitless dogma if its precepts were to remain for ever under their allegorical veil, and receive no application in our intercourse with the uninitiated. On the contrary, Masonry inspires a solemn respect to those who see the civilian, the military, and above all the statesman, taking as a guide in their course the Masonic virtues.

"Such are the convictions the Greek Masons of this town have derived from your worship, and from the English lodges under your worship's jurisdiction, and such also are the reasons why the newly constituted Lodge Arété has had recourse to the English protection. Having adopted your constitution they have engraved on the key stone of their lodge its principles—namely, submission to the local government, non-interference with political and religious questions, and support of the ancient customs and laws of the Order. Now, in adopting these principles our lodge hope and trust they will effectually contribute towards the spreading of the sacred light on the Oriental populations, if, as they earnestly hope, you will grant them your gracious protection.

"Accept, Right Worshipful Sir, again the expression of the heartfelt satisfaction of the members of our lodge in seeing you in good health, a satisfaction which the members present fully share with their brethren."

Sir Henry Bulwer's reply.

"I am excessively grateful for the address which you have read to me, for it assures me of your sympathy as Masonic brethren and as Greeks, and you already know my sentiments for the illustrious race to which you belong.

"It is true that I have interested myself in the state of the East, and in that of the inhabitants of these countries, and the first object to attain for their general well-being is a sentiment of friendship and fraternity among them. This is the reason why Freemasonry is an institution of the highest utility in these places, for it contains more than any other within itself the principle of universal benevolence in accepting as brethren men of all religions and all races. You are, then, right in believing that my policy towards the East, and my veneration for our grand Order binds me and serves me mutually.

"I can add no more to assure you that the personal interest which you have expressed to me is very sincerely reciprocated by me for you, brethren, who have had the kindness to charge yourselves with a mission of which I can never forget the weight;

A MASONIC PIC-NIC ON THE BOSPHORUS.

The brethren of the recently formed Leinster Lodge (No. 166), under the Irish jurisdiction, meeting at Buynkdere, near the Black Sea entrance of the Bosphorus, had a delightful picnic on the 1st July, at the charming valley of Unkiar Iskellesi, on the Asiatic shore, celebrated as the spot where a Russian army was once encamped, and the treaty between that power and the Porte signed in 1833.

In order to make the affair as attractive as possible the brethren brought their families, and invited the W. Masters and Wardens of the four English lodges of Constantinople to be present. Bro. Richardson, of the Leinster Lodge, with commendable liberality, kindly placed at the disposal of the lodge the *Chesapeake* steamer, which conveyed the company from Constantinople and adjacent Bosphorus villages to the scene of the *fête*. An excellent brass band was in attendance, and during the day "discours'd sweet music" to the pleasure of all present.

The *déjeuner à la fourchette* was laid out on a long table under a noble grove of plane trees, whose age may be counted by centuries. To preserve those present from being incommoded by a curious crowd—for the spectacle of "Giaours" and their families enjoying themselves in this way is new to the simple Turks and stolid Armenians who dwell in the vicinity—the local authorities detached a force of Zapties (Turkish police), who kept the wondering crowd of natives back to a reasonable distance, but allowing them sufficient opportunity to see what was going on.

Between the trees a number of banners of different nationalities were suspended, and ample provision was made for the comfort and convenience of all present. The chair was well filled by the W.M., Bro. J. Smorfitt; the fare provided was as varied and excellent as the most fastidious could desire, and the supply of wines of a description rarely to be met with in a Constantinopolitan entertainment. After ample justice had been done to the *déjeuner*, the W.M., after a bugler called attention, proposed as the first toast "The Queen and Craft," followed by "His Imperial Majesty the Sultan." Bro. O'Connor, in some brief but very excellent remarks, proposed "The Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. Herdman Bey, who expressed the great gratification he had experienced; from what he had witnessed at their meeting that day, he hoped to be with them on many other similar occasions.

The W.M. proposed the "M.W.G.M. of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster," which was loudly cheered. W. Bro. Evans, W.M. of the Oriental Lodge (No. 687), in a very humorous speech, proposed "The Ladies." Bro. Rev. H. J. Knapp, S.W. of the Bulwer Lodge (No. 891), returned thanks, and after some very amusing remarks on the presence of ladies and juveniles at a Masonic festival, the worthy brother drew attention at some length to the excellences of the Order, the great advantage it conferred upon society, and its great success in this quarter. His address, which was a very full and eloquent Masonic one, was very attentively listened to and very loudly applauded.

Bro. W. Knight proposed "The Health of the W.M.," and congratulated him on the great success which had attended his exertions; he had never been present at a more enjoyable entertainment, nor could he conceive of anything being better conducted.

The W.M. briefly returned thanks, saying how much pleased he was to see so many around him, and hoped they would enjoy many such gatherings.

The company then adjourned to the greensward, where dancing was kept up for some time to the strains of the band, the juveniles indulging in cricket, foot ball, and other games, while some of the more sedate enjoyed a stroll up the lovely valley, visiting the exquisite marble kiosk of the Viceroy of Egypt, from whence a view is obtained for miles around of the Bosphorus of surpassing beauty.

The company finally embarked on the *Chesapeake* about six o'clock, and returned to Buynkdere, the neighbouring villages, and the capital, after having spent a day of unmixed pleasure.

The arrangements reflected the utmost credit on the brethren. It is gratifying to know that the Leinster Lodge is in a most flourishing state; although only a short time in existence, it numbers upwards of fifty members.

CELEBRATION OF THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The various lodges of Constantinople—the English, French, German, Italian, and Greek, united to celebrate the Midsummer

Festival by a grand banquet, under the presidency of the R.V. Sir Henry L. Bulwer, the district G.M. of England in that capital. The banquet was held at the Masonic Temple, in Pera, on the 24th June, and nearly 200 brethren were present.

The arrangements were carried out under a joint committee of the W.M.'s and Secretaries of the lodges.

The R.W. Chairman was supported at the principal table by Bros. J. P. Brown, F.D.S.G.W., as Vice-president; W. W. Evans, W.M. Oriental Lodge (No. 687), and D.S.G.W.; C. Green, W.M. Deutscher Bund (No. 819); H. Harvey, D.G. Rég., W.M. Bulwer Lodge (No. 891); A. D. Schinas, Arété Lodge (No. 1041); L. Amiable, of l'Union d'Orient (French) Lodge; A. Venezzeani, Italia; A. Kolander, Germania; W. E. Tinney, Hyde Clarke Lodge, Alexandria; C. W. Hoyland, G. Laurie A. Thompson, A. de Caetro, Wilkinson, &c.

Amongst the general company, were Bros. Franco Effendi, Atta Bey, Toros Bey, Baronak Bey, Mehemet Bey, Halmy Effendi, Lutfullah Hadji, Riskullah Hassein Effendi, F. Guaracino, N. Camondo, and D. Fernandez.

A number of Turkish naval and military brethren in uniform, contributed considerably to the brilliant effect of the scene. Bro. Abd-el-Kader, who is a French Mason, was unavoidably absent.

The R.W. CHAIRMAN, in proposing the first toast, "His Majesty the Sultan," said he would only briefly allude to their principle of always respecting the sovereign of the country.

The toast was loudly cheered.

Bro. J. P. BROWN said it afforded him great satisfaction in proposing to such an assembly of brethren as he had the honour of addressing the next toast, consisting, as they did, of so many different nationalities happily united by a common bond. He was certain they would heartily respond to "The Grand Masters and Grand Lodges of all Nations."

The toast was drank with full Masonic honours.

Bro. AMIABLE, in proposing the next toast, expressed the great satisfaction he felt certain every brother present must have at not only seeing such a truly Masonic display as they now participated in, but having as their President on the occasion so eminent a brother as Sir H. L. Bulwer. (Cheers.) Occupying as he did a position of such great importance, distinguished not merely in the diplomatic circle as an able and upright representative of his country, he was pre-eminent for his high intellectual accomplishments which, united with a most genial disposition, calm judgment, and devoted attachment to the principles of our Order, placed him in the foremost ranks of those who dignified the highest grades of Masonry. (Cheers.) They felt deeply indebted to him for his presence that evening, knowing how keen an interest he felt in whatever contributed to the advancement of the common cause, to the promotion of that fraternal feeling which cemented them together in that holy alliance, the benefits of which diffused happiness around them in the circle in which they were called on to move. (Cheers.) The services the R.W. Bro. had already rendered, not only to his own District Grand Lodge and the lodges under his jurisdiction, were known and appreciated; but he would be wanting in the proper discharge of the pleasing duty that devolved upon him in proposing the toast, if he did not, on behalf of the brethren of other jurisdictions, heartily acknowledge the kindness, the courtesy, and generous consideration with which every lodge in this empire—he would add every Mason—was treated by their R.W. Bro. They trusted to see him long filling the post he now adorned, and that, under his judicious rule, Masonry in the East would continue to progress even in a greater ratio than it had already done. Such meetings as the present would have the happiest effect. Brethren of different rites and tongues would practically be brought to understand what they had learned in theory—that the principles they held were universal, that distinctions of nationalities vanished before the sublime truth of their common brotherhood, and that they held forth the right hand of fellowship truly in deed as well as word. (Cheers.) He saw before him many eminent brethren who had rendered good service in the cause, and who could well appreciate the value of such countenance as they received from their excellent President. It was unnecessary for him to add more in asking them to drink "The Health of the Right Worshipful Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, District Grand Master of England in Turkey."

The toast was drank with full Masonic honours.

Bro. Sir H. L. BULWER, in returning thanks for the very

kind and flattering manner in which his health had been received, could not but join the worthy brother who had just addressed them in declaring the pleasure it afforded him in being present on so auspicious an occasion as the one which had brought them together that evening. He felt that the institution, of which they formed a part, was one of the most important agencies which could be found for bringing about that harmony and good feeling among the different races of the East, which was essential for their common good. (Cheers.) Prejudice and distrust vanish before the working of that brotherly feeling which actuated the consistent supporters of Masonic principles. In this respect they had a great and glorious work before them—their mission was a noble one, and the fruits of their exertions would amply repay them for the effort it would cost them. They had but to persevere in the course they were now pursuing, and he felt assured that wherever the lodge might be established, around them would spring up an influence which permeating society would be fraught with lasting advantage to themselves, so those they were brought in contact with, and to the country in which they resided. He became more and more convinced of the inestimable value of their Order, the more its working came under his observation, and he had lately an opportunity of fully realising the force of this. United as they were that evening of so many races and nationalities, actuated by a single purpose, with one principle in unison, one desire, one aspiration, for mutual happiness, they presented a spectacle which must fill the reflective mind with liveliest satisfaction, and encourage us to continued exertions to make the Order maintain a position such as will command the countenance and support of every well wisher of his fellow-man. If he had been able to do anything for the cause, he was amply repaid by what he now witnessed, and he trusted that the same good feeling as now prevailed with the lodges of this locality would exist throughout the country, and that they would all emulate each other in striving after the greatest display of those qualities which are the peculiar characteristics of their Order and which leave their impress on society throughout the varied aims and interests of its different grades. He could only repeat that he felt the utmost gratification in seeing himself so well supported, and he returned them his most cordial thanks for the kind manner in which they had received the mention of his name. He would conclude by proposing "The W. Masters and Officers of the various Lodges at Constantinople."

This toast was also drunk with Masonic honours.

W. Bro. A. D. SCHINAS returned thanks, and said that on behalf of his brethren, not only on behalf of his own Greek lodge, the *Arété*, but of all the others represented there that evening, he begged to assure his Excellency, the respected brother who had so honoured them by presiding over them, that they felt deeply indebted to him for his kindness, and fully appreciated the truly Masonic spirit which he had so well displayed to them. (Cheers.) He knew how gratified he must be to hear of the remarkable progress the Order was making here, that their ranks were being swelled not merely so far as numbers were concerned, but with valuable and useful members who knew their work, and would not flinch from it. He looked forward hopefully to the future, and was confident that they would have no occasion to regret holding many such meetings as they were now enjoying. Nothing could tend more to the increase and strengthening of true brotherly feeling for the legitimate dissemination of their principles, than to hold constant intercourse with their brethren of other jurisdictions. He rejoiced that under that of England his own lodge was flourishing, and they never could forget or adequately acknowledge the great kindness and assistance they had received since they started. Masonry now occupied a sound position in this city, and there was no doubt as to its future. (Cheers.)

Sir HENRY L. BULWER, in proposing the last toast said, that although they were then celebrating this festival locally, and had their thoughts directed to what was immediately passing under their notice, they would not confine their sympathies, but join him in drinking "To all Masons throughout the World."

Coffee having been served, the company broke up shortly before eleven o'clock. The arrangements of the evening were entrusted to Bro. H. de Castro, of the Italia Lodge; Bro. Caillosaikos, of the French L'Union d'Orient; Bro. Krasnopolski, Deutschen Bund; and Bro. R. A. Carleton, D.G. Sec., who acted as stewards.

Poetry.

WISE AND JOLLY.

By Bro. E. F. HUGHES, P.M. 576.

There are some who, much more nice than wise,
Look on Masons with prejudiced eyes,
And esteem all our mysteries vain,
There are others who, heedless to learn,
All our precepts and practices spurn,
And our principles treat with disdain.
But what care we for that?
We know well what we're at,
And can smile at their blindness and folly;
With our compass and square,
Say, for what need we care?
We know how to be wise and yet jolly.
Wise and jolly, wise and jolly, wise and jolly,
We know how to be wise and yet jolly.

In this world we have pleasure and pain;
Sometimes sunshine, at other times rain;
Nature blends both the grave and the gay.
So her sons, who are worthy their birth,
Will with prudence well temper their mirth,
And the square and the compass obey.
Thus we keep a bold breast,
Brave the worst, hope the best,
And alike banish dullness and folly;
We can joke, smoke, and laugh,
While our liquor we quaff,
We know how to be wise and yet jolly.
Wise and jolly, wise and jolly, wise and jolly;
We know how to be wise and yet jolly.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting held at Marlborough House on the 15th inst., of the Provisional Committee for the proposed Central Hall of Arts and Sciences. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, and Prince George, arrived at Osborne Cottage on the 14th inst., from London, attended by Countess de Grey and Major Grey. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday. They had both suffered a good deal in their sea passage, but his Royal Highness was able to receive an address from the Corporation, and to take some part in the gay proceedings. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with a visit on Saturday night.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The rate of mortality throughout the kingdom still continues very high. Last week it amounted in the eleven principal towns of the kingdom to 2874, which was at the average rate of 26 in the 1,000. Of these the highest was Liverpool, which stands at 35, the lowest Bristol, which does not amount to more than 19. London was 2 below the average last week; usually it is only 1. Of the total number of deaths 1,392 took place in London, which was about 50 above the corrected average for the last ten years. The births in all were 3,673, of which 1,928 are ascribed to London, or about 40 above the average.—Earl Russell, in a new preface to his essay on the English Government and the Constitution, discusses the question of an extension of the franchise. He controverts the arguments of those who would not lower the rental qualification, and urges that the working classes in much larger numbers should be given the franchise. He would extend the suffrage both vertically and laterally.—There has been rather a curious piece of business at the Metropolitan Board of Works. Tenders were being received for the embankment of the south side of the Thames. One of these

tenders was from Mr. Ridley, whose tender for the north side was improperly superseded. Mr. Newton, one of the members of the Board, actually moved that Mr. Ridley's tender be not entertained because that gentleman had complained of the manner in which he had been treated previously. No less than seven other members voted with Mr. Newton on this motion. It was, however, negatived by 13 votes. The bearing of this attempt of Mr. Newton's will be understood when it is stated that Mr. Ridley's tender was the lowest.—The Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands has arrived in London. She reached Southampton by the *Tasmanian*, and shortly after her arrival left for London. Her Majesty had a warm reception on landing.—The inquest on the sufferers by the Tredegar colliery explosion was brought to a close on Thursday, the 13th inst. The jury, after hearing some further evidence, found a verdict of manslaughter against the manager of the colliery, who they said had neglected his duty in not looking after the proper ventilation of the pit.—A case which painfully illustrates the nefarious means by which respectable young women are enticed from the country for the vilest purposes, has been brought before Mr. Partridge at the Thames Police-court. A young Welsh woman complained that she had been lured by the female agent of an infamous house in Shadwell from respectable service in Llanberis, under the pretence that she would get better wages in London. On her arrival here she was conducted to one of those haunts of vice which are the peculiar disgrace of the East-end of the metropolis, and from which she with difficulty escaped. The magistrate gave instructions to the police to discover the house if possible, and he promised to return the young woman to Wales.—A shocking tragedy occurred at Cheltenham on the night of the 12th inst. A messenger employed by the Liberals was walking down a principal thoroughfare and shouting some party cry when he was shot in the face by a Conservative elector of the name of Glass. The unfortunate man died in a few minutes; and Glass, who had all day laboured under the greatest excitement appeared to be horrified by what he had done. He avers that the act was unintentional. There will, of course, be a full inquiry into all the circumstances of this most lamentable occurrence.—The shooting at Wimbledon was rather dreary business on Monday. Rain fell heavily, and the number of spectators was consequently very small. The volunteers, however, went on with their work through it all. The prizes will not be distributed at the Crystal Palace this year. They will be given to the successful competitors at Wimbledon this day, and afterwards the meeting will be brought to a close by a review of several of the metropolitan corps.—In Scotland one election deserves special notice. In Dumbartonshire the Conservative, Mr. Smollett, was opposed by Mr. Stirling, a Liberal. In the morning Mr. Smollett led considerably; but gradually Mr. Stirling crept up, and at the close of the poll the numbers for each candidate were equal, 574. There is thus a double return.—A curious case was heard at Worship-street Police-court on Tuesday. A woman, named Sarah Geals, was charged with attempting to shoot James Giles, a master bootmaker, of the Hackney-road. Some time ago she went, dressed as a man, and got work in Mr. Giles's establishment. She remained there in this disguise, and earned a good character. At last Mr. Giles found out that she was a woman, and he removed her from his workshop, but made her manager of a shop which he opened elsewhere. Money was lost there, and he closed the shop. Since then Geals seems to have considered herself aggrieved, and went the other day to the prosecutor's shop and presented a pistol at him. Fortunately it missed fire. She was remanded.—Two houses in process of demolition in Chandos-street,

Covent Garden, fell on Tuesday evening. Two men who were at work in them were buried in the ruins and killed.—It may be remembered that, some time ago, two men, Henry James and George Grant, complained to Mr. D'Eyncourt, at the Clerkenwell Police-court, that they had been confined in a filthy place in St. Pancras Workhouse. The Poor-law Board ordered an inquiry into the matter, which was conducted by Mr. Farnall. The Board has now communicated to the St. Pancras Guardians its decision on the case. That decision is wholly unfavourable to the guardians. The Poor-law Board thinks they acted most improperly in the case; and further, that the separation ward in which James and Grant were confined is wholly unsuited for any such purpose.—Mr. Disraeli delivered his opinion upon the results of the elections at a dinner at Newport-Pagnell on Wednesday. It appears that though the Conservatives may lose some twenty seats their numerical strength will be just the same. The Conservatives who have been ejected always deserted their party on a division, and therefore their absence from the House will be no loss. That is Mr. Disraeli's view of the matter. On an examination of the division list on the vote of censure on Lord Palmerston's Government in July, 1864—the last great party division—it will be found, however, that Mr. Disraeli's statement is scarcely borne out. With some five or six exceptions the Conservatives who have lost their seats then went into the same lobby with Mr. Disraeli. Oxford University has rejected Mr. Gladstone. The poll closed on Tuesday evening, and Mr. Hardy had a decisive majority over the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—An inquest has been held on the body of the man Lynes, who was shot at Cheltenham election. The deceased was a messenger to Mr. Berkeley's committee, and the man Glass was one of the voters for Mr. Shreider. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Glass, who was committed for trial at the next Gloucestershire Assizes.—On Thursday, at the Warwick Assizes, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, Hannah Maria Wedgewood, the wife of Mr. William Robert Wedgewood, of Greysot Hall, Hampshire, was indicted for forging and uttering a promissory note for £1,000, at Birmingham, on the 13th May last. The case for the prosecution was, that in 1861 the prisoner commenced negotiating loans with a Mr. Williams, solicitor, of Birmingham, after representing that a lady named Jones had made a will bequeathing her £10,000. In April, 1864, these loans amounted to the large sum of £11,650, the repayment of which was deferred, at the request of the prisoner, until 1865. In May, 1864, she negotiated by correspondence, through Mr. Williams, a further loan of £1,000, which was advanced by Mr. Holdsworth, of Birmingham, at 16 per cent. interest. For this loan a promissory note was given as security, endorsed by Miss Jones, Westfield Hall, Spilsby, and other highly respectable persons. The whole of the transactions with Mr. Williams were conducted by the prisoner by correspondence, and in all cases she represented that she was acting on behalf of someone else—sometimes for Miss Jones, at others for her sister, and sometimes for other persons. The defence was that the prisoner had acted as the agent and under the direction of her husband. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and in reply to the learned judge Mr. Williams said that the total amount the prisoner had obtained by forgery was £12,000. She was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.—The *Great Eastern* has arrived at Valentia. The night before her arrival was rather stormy. The tender which carried the shore end of the cable was late in arrival, and it is expected that the *Great Eastern* will not be able to start on her voyage till this day (Saturday.)—At the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday, Charlotte Searle was tried on a charge of inducing

a child named Mack to rob its parents. The child was put into the box and distinctly proved the charge against the prisoner. The Assistant-Judge passed a sentence of five years' penal servitude.—A trick, more discreditable to its perpetrators than any that has ever been attempted in contested elections, has been attempted to be played off upon the electors of West Kent by some person in the interest of the Liberal candidates. An election circular, purporting to be addressed from the Conservative committee-rooms in London, and having all the specialities of a document emanating from that place, intimated to the electors that the committee being satisfied that the return of two Conservatives was impossible, recommended their friends to secure the return of Lord Holmesdale and Sir John Lubbock. To complete the fraud the document was signed "Nevil"—just such a mis-spelling of the name of Lord Nevill, the chairman of the Conservative committee, as to take it—if, indeed, it does take it—out of the legal definition of forgery. We need not say that Lord Nevill and the committee have taken prompt steps to expose the shameless fraud.—Wimbledon Prize Meeting.—This day (Saturday), Field-Marshal, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, will hold a review of the metropolitan and other volunteer corps. The presentation of prizes will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The Spanish Senate have adopted the bill ratifying the amended customs tariff on articles passing into France across the frontier, and *vice versa*.—Florence has now a daily paper printed in English, and called the times. It is a sort of small *Galignani*, perhaps half the size of the Parisian print so dear to all Britons on their summer and autumn travels. But the English of the Florentine paper, though well-meant, is sometimes a little perplexing. The interpreter is occasionally, as in the *Critic*, the harder to be understood of the two.—The *Patrie* states that, on the invitation of England and France, several Powers will send vessels to be present at the *fêtes* at Cherbourg and Brest.—The Belgian Minister for War, Baron de Chazal, has been sentenced in Brussels to two months' imprisonment and a fine, for having fought a duel with the member for Antwerp. The latter, whom the tribunal regarded as the aggressor, was sentenced to an additional month of imprisonment, and a somewhat heavier fine. But it is not supposed that the War Minister will really be handed over to the custody of a gaoler. The King is expected to intervene and pardon the culprit, having seen that the rights of law and peaceful citizenship were formerly asserted by the trial and the sentence. Even this is a great advance upon the practice of some other Continental countries, where an officer would be far more likely to meet with severe punishment for having refused to fight than with any form of censure, however mild, for having consented to take part in a duel.—The cholera in Cairo is reported to be decreasing.—The Paris papers say that the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain will meet at Biarritz in August.—The Prince Imperial of France has been unwell. His indisposition prevented the departure of the Emperor and Empress from Paris, but he is now stated to be much better. The Spanish Government is about to send Senor Ulloa as its ambassador to the Court of the King of Italy.—The Paris Bourse, we learn, was excited on Monday, and was flat as to business. The meaning of this may, we presume, be found in the continued illness of the Prince Imperial. It was stated on Sunday in Paris that the illness was but slight, and that the Prince was recovering, but the *Moniteur* officially announced that the departure of both the Emperor and the Empress would be postponed for some days in consequence of the boy's condition. It is true that the *Moniteur* only speaks

of a "light indisposition;" but the public mind of Paris easily takes alarm on such a subject, and will have it that the illness of the Prince is of a serious character. Every one must hope that the alarm will prove unfounded.—A private letter received in London gives an account of a sudden storm at St. Petersburg a few nights ago, which is represented as having done much damage.—A Florence paper publishes a report to the effect that the Italian Ministry had received a proposal from Paris relative to the convening of a Congress, and had given their assent to the scheme. We believe this to be only another appearance of the rumour which has lately spread abroad from Cologne.—A telegram from Geneva confirms the account of a shocking tragedy that has just taken place in the Swiss Alps. A party of English tourists, headed, it is believed, by Professor Tyndall, determined to attempt the ascent of Matterhorn, which has hitherto been deemed inaccessible. They reached the summit of the mountain in safety, but in descending three of their number lost their lives. The names of the ill-fated gentlemen are said to be Lord Francis Douglas, the Rev. Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Haddo. Lord Francis appears to be the brother and heir presumptive to the Duke of Queensberry. He was only in his eighteenth year. The bodies have not yet been found.—A telegram from Magdeburg, in Prussia, reports a very serious railway accident caused by a collision between a passenger train from Halberstadt and a goods train coming from Dortmund. Six passenger carriages were smashed, and no less than thirteen persons are reported to have been killed. The number of the wounded has not yet been precisely ascertained. An accident of this kind is very rare in Prussia, where the trains run slowly, and a peculiarly exact system prevails.—The *Moniteur* officially announces that the health of the Prince Imperial is completely re-established. The Emperor has left for Plombières. The French agricultural interest, in all its sections—corn growing, wine growing, and grazing—is suffering severely at present from the great depreciation which has taken place in prices. So serious is the aspect of affairs, that the Minister of Public Works has considered it incumbent upon him to issue a circular on the matter addressed to the sufferers. The Minister assures them that the Anglo-French treaty has nothing to do with their distress; although that assurance, even from an official quarter, can afford small comfort in the prospect of imminent ruin. A cholera panic is said to have broken out in Tuscany, owing to a death having occurred, as is believed, from that epidemic.—The cholera is rapidly subsiding in Egypt, and the deaths at Alexandria are daily decreasing. In Constantinople, however, the dreaded disease is spreading, notwithstanding the strict sanitary precautions that are said to have been adopted.

AMERICA.—The *Asia* has arrived with dates from New York to the 6th inst. The conspiracy trials, which have been rendered so interminable by the complex machinery of a military court, have now terminated, and the findings and sentences approved by President Johnson. The chief culprits, Payne, Harrold, Atzerott, and Mrs. Suratt, have been sentenced to death. The *City of Boston* has arrived, bringing news from New York to the morning of July 8. Payne, Harrold, Atzerott, and Mrs. Suratt were hung on the 7th. The judge of the Supreme Court had previously served a writ of *habeas corpus* on General Hancock in Mrs. Suratt's case. It was, however, disregarded by order of President Johnson. Gold on the 8th was quoted at 139 $\frac{3}{4}$.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All communications to be addressed to 12, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, W.C.
R. S., MANCHESTER.—The remittance has come safe to hand.
J. D.—Received with many thanks.