

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1860.

## THE GIRLS SCHOOL.

THE last festival of the Masonic charities has been held for the season, and the Girls School has secured a subscription which crowns all former efforts of the brethren on behalf of that noble institution, whilst it leaves the subscriptions to the other charities far in the background.

If formerly it could be laid to the charge of the country brethren that they were lukewarm in the support of our Masonic charities, the charge will no longer hold good, for their attention having been called to the subject, and a plan laid down of combined working, they are certainly making most astonishing efforts to recover lost time by the munificence of their donations. West Yorkshire has taken the lead in the movement, being a large and influential province, and last year—the first in which the action of the new arrangement was brought into play—forwarded about three hundred and fifty pounds for the Boys School; whilst this year their subscriptions for the Girls School amount to upwards of seven hundred and thirty pounds; such a sum only a few years since used to be the total result of a festival, and was then looked upon as something extraordinary.

Nor are other provinces behind in the good work, Brighton having furnished a subscription list of nearly one hundred and fifty pounds; a very handsome sum, compared with the number of Lodges in the district from whence it comes.

The proceedings of the Festival were most gratifying, the arrangements excellent, and everything passed off with the utmost *éclat*—though we would suggest that in future the children should be withdrawn from the room prior to the proposing of the Chairman's health, as tending alike to their own comfort and that of the company present.

## OUR ARCHITECTURAL CHAPTER.

THE subject of Masonic Halls—which has been so thoroughly ventilated in our pages, and which may almost be said to have originated there—has been seriously taken up by brethren in the metropolis, as well as in the provinces. Discouraged as the idea of separation from taverns has been by the result of a recent debate in Grand Lodge, there is, we are glad to perceive, a growing inclination among some of our more enthusiastic brethren to test the question practically; and with confidence as to the result being satisfactory. The movement in London has produced its fruit in the formation of a "Masonic Hall Company" for the erection of a building suited to the requirements of the Lodges in the south of the metropolis. A prospectus of the undertaking is before us bearing, among other names, those of Bros. John Thomas, P.M., No. 745; J. R. Warren, G. J. Ball, W. H. Webb, and other members of that Lodge, as well as of Nos. 1022, 1044, 234, 85, and 902. Here is indeed a goodly nucleus, containing, we sincerely hope, the elements of success. The provisional directors tell us they feel assured that with judicious management the company will become both useful and productive, as from the rents to be realized and from letting the Hall for lectures, balls, and other meetings (when not required for Masonic purposes) a fair dividend on the outlay may reasonably be expected. The company, we are informed, will be restricted to members of the Masonic body; and the directors have fixed the shares at the low sum of £1, with the object of dividing them amongst as many of the brethren as possible. The company of course will be established upon the limited liability plan, and we hope that sufficient funds will be without difficulty furnished by the London brethren, who may well be encouraged by the favourable results which have attended similar schemes at Leicester and elsewhere in the provinces. We shall watch the progress of the new company with interest, and wish the projectors the success which they so well deserve.

An event of great interest has been the throwing open of the Church of St. Michael, Cornhill, for the purpose of affording the parishioners an opportunity of inspecting the recent repairs and decorations. For the support of the fabric there is an estate, which by the vast increase in the value of freehold in Cornhill has become so wealthy that the fund reached some fourteen thousand pounds; and as it appears that they had not power to use the money in any other way, the parochial authorities decided on a complete repair and embellishment of the church. Their first step was to pull down the buildings which surround the church and to adopt plans for the construction of new ones; and acting upon this the entrance from Cornhill was thrown open, a new doorway of a character harmonizing with the tower was built from the designs of Mr. George Gilbert Scott, and a perfect view of the whole of the tower thus made practicable from the street. St. Michael's is a most favourable specimen of the genius of our Grand Master Sir Christopher Wren, is one of the fifty churches rebuilt after the fire of London, and was finished in 1672.

The entire interior fittings and windows were removed and have been replaced by workmanship of the highest order, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott, at a cost of eight thousand pounds.

The churchwardens, ostensibly for the purpose of trying the organ—originally constructed by Kenatus Harris, and now thoroughly repaired, with additional stops, &c., by Robson—but in reality, we suppose, to see the effect of their labours when the church was lighted up, issued cards of admission to the parishioners and friends on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, on which evening every available seat and space was filled. There was a selection of sacred music, which was opened by a voluntary by Mr. Richard Limpus the organist; this and a psalm to the tune of the grand Old hundred and fourth, tested the powers of the organ, and drew forth some magnificent tones. Bro. Fielding and some other professional vocalists took part, as did the children of the ward schools.

However attractive might be the music, the greater part of the congregation probably went to see the church. The decorations are most elaborate, the reredos is constructed of the richest marble of varied hues, arranged with much good taste. Here also are replaced two paintings of Moses and Aaron—the work of Straker, serjeant painter to Charles the Second. The tables of the sacred law are not over the communion table, but placed on the north side. Above the reredos is a large circular window of painted glass representing the ascension of the Saviour, surrounded by the heavenly choir. The windows on the south side (there are none on the north) are also fitted with painted glass representing various events in the life of Christ. The west window, which is in the tower, is a beautiful work of art, representing the last hour on the cross, with the three Marys at the foot. Beneath this window, on a pedestal, is the figure of a pelican feeding its young, carved in wood, the work of Grinlin Gibbons, which formerly stood over the altarpiece. The pelican is, as many of our readers know, an emblem of the Saviour, who shed his blood for the salvation of the human race, and has been adopted from the poetic fable which describes this bird as tearing open its breast to feed its offspring with its own blood. This figure is gilt and relieved by a tablet of dark green marble placed behind it.

The supporting columns of the church are uncoloured. The capitals and arched ribs of the roof are richly gilded and ornamented with varied colours; each arch bearing on it in legible characters a scriptural text. The groundwork of the roof is sober grey, which gives a chastened effect to the decorations on the arches. The side walls are at present plain rose colour, which has an unpleasing effect; a grey tint would be much better, as in the roof. That portion of the east wall not occupied by the altarpiece and window is

of the same colour, but spangled with stars and crosses in gold.

The seats are open and constructed of oak, the ends being carved with figures, such as St. Michael destroying the dragon, emblems of the Cross with the rose entwined round the lower limb, and texts of Scripture. The pulpit is of like character, bearing on it the four evangelical emblems, a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle. Finally, the lighting is effected by eight brass standards, each having twenty jets of gas; there are also four similar branches at the entrance beneath the tower.

We understand the chief directors in the work of renovation are Bros. Bailey and Shrewsbury, the churchwardens, and Bro. Hoppe, the vestry clerk, whose united energy and taste have enabled the artistic genius of Mr. G. G. Scott to have fair play.

#### CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XX.

##### VII.—VULCAN AND SEPTEMBER.

WHY did the god Vulcan become a blacksmith, or how was he compelled to take up that slavish calling? This, to ordinary minds, may be somewhat perplexing to comprehend, particularly as he was enrolled among the small number of the *Dii Majores*. The explanation lies in this; of old it was thought that all descriptions of skill in handicraft and agriculture were originally supernaturally acquired; and that there was no operative craft unworthy of being taken under the supremacy and manipulation of some tutelary deity—who as an exemplar of traditionary industry held forth a pattern of extraordinary utility and fraternalizing importance, divinely set (it was intended to be said), to mankind. According to Hesiod, Lucian, Virgil, and others, Vulcan was either born of Jupiter and Juno; or by another myth, of Juno only. By this latter is intended to be conveyed the meaning that without a father he realized in himself an unaided conception, conformation, or emanation, solely by natural ability, or as they said, of his mother. He was fabled to have had a workshop, and to have exercised his vocation in the island of Lemnos, where he formed thunderbolts for Jupiter, and made armour and arms for the gods.

It was doubtless an accredited idea of the classic ancients that the empyreal body, in order actually to be visible and operative, required a concrete frame or the addition of some substantialized external clothing. This idea—the essential incasing of the spirit, was not likely to escape the quick, keen, universal observation of Shakespeare, and therefore that poet, in habiting the ghost of the King of Denmark in his wonted suit of armour, not only brought him before the bodily sight of Hamlet and his companions with the most critical authenticity imaginable, but, as a matter of course, unmistakably identified him as the returned presence of the murdered monarch.

Readers of Homer might be inclined to think, could they but rely on the accuracy of his wondrous poem, that the siege of Ilium must have kept Vulcan and his servants, the Cyclops, in a ten years continued oppression of overwork; a "nine hours' movement" would not have been unnatural on their part, for, set it down day by day, their labour must have occupied the twelve diurnal hours, Sundays included, and we are not told of any payment on account of "overtime" or "expedition money."

When the god fell, on being cast out of heaven, had it not been for the adroitness of the Lemnians, who caught him, we are assured by the famous poet of Corduba, he would "certainly have broken his neck." In requital for their kindness (for the gods, like all noble spirits, are always grateful), Vulcan instructed these people in the "multiform adaptations and manifold uses of iron and fire." From his mastery in the arts of hammering and polishing iron, he received the names of *Muleiber* and *Muleifer*; he was also

called *Lemnius* from Lemnos, the scene of his fall and the locality of his recovery.

Through the admittance of a plurality of worship under an uncontrolled and interminable system of many heterogeneous gods, the fertile and fervid imaginations of poets, priests, and philosophers, and even of the more sedate sages of history, revelled like the wills of their despotic sovereigns, unchecked by any bounds of theocratic order or laws enacted *in terrorem*. A natural phenomenon was to be accounted for, and it was thought by the sages who undertook the instruction of the gaping crowd, that there was no more value in their crowd of divinities than we practical moderns find in our friends—if they were not made use of. What is there more to resemble thunder than the subterranean explosions of a volcano (still sometimes spelt *vulcano*); could there be aught more like the smoking aperture of a foundery for thunderbolts, than its fuming, bellowing, and blazing crater; who would suppose the constructor and superintendent of such fulminant works to be less than a god? Such an explanation saved the priests and the philosophers a world of trouble, and was perfectly satisfactory to their ignorant followers; therefore they built a temple and dedicated it to Vulcan on the mountain *Ætna*, from which he was called *Ætneus*.

The Romans celebrated the *Vulcania*, or those feasts in honour of Vulcan, at which living animals were thrown into the fire to be burnt to death. The Athenians also instituted festivals denominated *Χαλκεία*, in commemoration of the great benefactor who was the god of smiths and the first who taught to men the use of brass and the mysteries of metals. It will be seen the name of the solemnity itself was obtained from *χαλκος*, brass; originally it was held in memory of the invention of working in that metal, which Athens claimed, says Suidas, as her own. At first, however, *ὁ πᾶς ἄνθρωπος*, the festival, went by the name of *Πανδέμων*, because, as shown, it was presumed that the whole nation of the Athenians met at Athens to celebrate it. Also, sometimes, it was called *Ἀθήναια* in consequence of it being kept in honour of *Ἀθήνη*, who (Minerva), as the contriver of many of the arts, had given her name to the city, and was its patron goddess. These great *Ἀθήναια* were only recognized at last as a holiday for handicraftsmen, especially of cordwainers and farriers.

In our travels, as in books, we are often brought to notice temples dedicated conjointly to Vulcan and Minerva. This is accounted for by some nations considering Minerva to be the same as Venus, while others even went so far as to unite them as one goddess. The scholiasts in profane history more frequently coincide in the view taken by the Mantuan bard who has fancifully represented Venus with Mars caught in adultery under the chain nets of Vulcan. Soon after this affair, and while yet in the full zenith of their honeymoon, Vulcan neglectful of Venus, his bride, strove hard to espouse Minerva, and to have nothing more to do with Venus, excepting to divorce her. But the convenient resort of Sir Cresswell Cresswell's court had not yet come into vogue, and Minerva's modesty, wisdom, or disinclination resisted all attempts and inducements. Despite his ardent assaults and flaming accounts of his passion and power, the god of fire could not warm her heart. Jupiter, be it understood, in yielding his consent to the espousal of his daughter with the grimy god, could not well do otherwise, since he had promised Vulcan, in recompense for his engineering and military outfitting services, to give him the choice of a wife amongst the goddesses. At the same time the father of gods and men admonished his firstborn daughter to be guided by her own chaste discretion and all superior judgment. Vulcan must be allowed credit for his selection, although the trying refusal of the goddess showed his inward character to be as lame and ill-favoured as his outward deformity of person and expression. His malice matured depravity and gave birth to an abominable progeny, long after allegorically known as Pandora's gift—deceit, fraud, theft, envy, hatred, inhumanity, and all uncharitableness, typified by the *Empusæ*, the Chi-

mæra, the Hydra Lernæus, Cacus and Cæculus, the Cyclops, the Stymphaliades, and the dragon which took possession of the garden of Hesperides. To embody them all under one head, the last mentioned anomaly might perhaps have been the veritable offspring of the fable, Vulcan's son Erichthonius, born with dragon's feet, said to have become the fourth king of Athens, who, to hide his monstrous malformations, it is gravely stated, first invented chariots. If Vulcan lost Minerva, we presume we have a right to suspect that although a cunning artificer, he lacked wisdom. But what has been just asserted of him has likewise been said of Venus. There is a light as well as a dark side, or at all events two sides to everything; of the best, none are all good, neither are all evil of the worst, in this world.

The Ætnean temple was guarded, we are told, (*Var. apud Lil.*) by dogs whose scent and sagacity was so exquisite that they could discern whether persons who sought to enter it were chaste and religious, or disorderly and wicked. They used to meet, fawn upon and follow the good, as well knowing and estimating them amongst the honoured friends and acquaintances of their master, Vulcan; but never ceased baying and tearing at those whom they discovered to be bad and unworthy of his regard, until they had entirely driven them beyond the precincts of the sanctuary over which they kept such diligent watch.

Truth is admitted to be stranger than fiction; but it is as hard, as paradoxical, to expect it in fables, where all is more or less metaphorically represented. From what we have learnt of Vulcan he is the last whom we should have selected from among the gods as the wondrous artificer who made a woman; nor as one who had moulded and formed a young girl into what a woman ought to be, or was capable of imparting such instruction as should conduce to the completion of her religious, moral and useful education. It is indeed feigned that the archetype of the fair sex was fashioned by the hammer of Vulcan, and that all the super-celestial gods and goddesses gave her some gift of personal and mental endowment. Minerva conferred on her the aid of wisdom, Apollo presented her with the art of music, Mercury bestowed the grace of eloquence, Venus afforded the adornment of beauty, and the rest of these high immortals gave her other accomplishments, whence she received the name of Pandora. Vulcan had high and just cause to be proud of this feat of his ingenuity and his hammer. Our fair readers (if we have any) must doubtless feel often indignant—if they will allow us to say so—with the liberties poets have wickedly taken with—their characters.

"Most women have no characters at all,"

says Pope; but then, what says Byron?

"———Poets are such liars,

And take all colours, like the hands of dyers."

Mænander, so great an admirer of the sex—who in return honoured him with the title of "the squint-eyed poet"—goes out of his way to insinuate—perhaps in retaliation, although he has as good as said he couldn't do without them—that the severe punishment Jupiter awarded to Prometheus, when he commanded Mercury to bind him to the rock Caucasus, and set an eagle to prey upon his liver, was not in consequence of his having stolen fire from heaven, but "because he had made woman, which is the most pernicious creature in the world." The account given by Pausanius may be regarded as equally right or wrong. He says, respecting the abstraction of the heavenly fire, Prometheus stole it to animate the man he had made; Jupiter thereat being incensed, sent for Pandora, in order that a sealed box he had constructed for a particular purpose, not unlike that of an infernal machine, might be conveyed by her to Prometheus. But no sooner had Pandora arrived with her treasure than Prometheus, suspecting Jupiter's extra polite attention, declined the honour, and would not receive it, being most desirous to send it back. The wife however of his brother Epimetheus, in a state of curiosity natural to her sex, could not refrain from

a little inspection of it, which ended, of course, in her opening the box; whereupon all sorts of misfortunes, evils, and diseases it contained flew amongst mankind, and have infested them inveterately ever since.

Some insist that Epimetheus himself searched out the gift and secured Hope at the bottom of it, and that it was he who having made an image of a man in clay, for this presumptuous, vain, or mad freak of artistic skill it is further recorded of this son of Japetus that he was turned into an ape. The true solution of the fable is, that it was Pallas, otherwise Wisdom, who conducted Prometheus to heaven. By the fable of Prometheus lighting his darkness, or torch, at the sun, is meant his seeking, attempting, and gaining much knowledge from above. It was his crime in not being afterwards satisfied or turning his knowledge to a good end that brought on the cause of his punishment. Hard and passing strange indeed would it be to have condemned him for bringing light from heaven to man—since he knew that man could not make light, nor could that blessing be derived except from heaven itself. We may all remember how sweetly Horace has expressed himself upon this subject, and find a good old revived translation a failure so far as it goes when compared with the original.

"No power the pride of mortals can control:

Prone to new crimes, by strong presumption driven:

With sacrilegious hands Prometheus stole

Celestial fire and bore it down from heaven:

That fatal present brought on man's whole race

An army of diseases—Death began

With a new vigour then to mend his pace

And form a more compendious way to man."

#### MASTERPIECES OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

BY J. G. LEGRAND.

##### THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE GREEKS (CONTINUED).

*The Tower of the Winds at Athens.*—This singular monument is of the small number of those which Vitruvius has cited in his work, and which still remain. All the upper portion is in a state of good preservation, and the bas-reliefs, in which the eight principal winds are personified and distinguished by different attributes, without being of a very finished execution are of the grandest character. It appears that this exquisite edifice served at the same time as a public clock on account of some clepsydra or other mechanism to mark the hours at night, even as solar dials traced on each of the eight places where the winds were personified, indicated them during the day. The Triton, of bronze, which served as a weathercock at the top of the roof, likewise indicated by day, with its vane, the quarter whence the winds blew; but, as with a people who were navigators, it was also necessary that they should be aware of this at night as well, it is supposed that small openings were contrived in the frieze, and, being made wider as they entered into the interior, they thus produced, when the wind entered them, a variety of sounds, or set in motion some tone by means of which a communication was imparted of from what quarter the wind was blowing.

We know, from the sixth chapter of the 1st Book of Vitruvius, that the name of the architect who built the Tower of the Winds was Andronicus Cyrrestes, but he does not give us the date of the erection of this monument; it has been conjectured, however, from the details of the edifice and from the amount of knowledge in astronomy and gnomonics, that it may be supposed it could not have been erected until after the age of Pericles.

*The Monument of Thrasillus, executed in great part in the Rock of the Acropolis, below the Parthenon.*—This edifice was erected shortly after the death of Alexander the Great, by Thrasillus, who built and dedicated it, as an inscription informs us, after he had carried off the prize with the Hippo-

thoentic tribe. The Archon Næchmus presided over the games. Mention is also made of the didascalus who instructed the chorus, and even of the musician, who regulated by the sound of his flute the declamation—so much importance was attached by the Greeks to these exercises. The two isolated columns which are seen above present this singularity, that their capital is triangular, which naturally ought to induce us to suppose that they received tripods, the ordinary prizes for those sorts of public amusement. This subtle observation, which escaped from M. Cassas after his voyage to Athens, was communicated to him in France by Lord Elgin. This dilettante of the arts is now possessor of the antique figure which formed the corona of this monument; it combines great simplicity of form with much delicacy of details, those of the entablature particularly being very novel and very agreeable. It might be most felicitously placed in a garden, where its interior would afford a convenient shelter, or a music hall; and its simple decoration, easy of execution and by no means expensive, would form an interesting point of view were its pretty ruins placed on the top of some hill crowned with verdure.

In this manner might many of those Greek edifices find a new existence amongst us, and give the reputation, justly deserved, of a man of taste to the proprietor, and also of a friend of the arts, if he should take a delight in building in his gardens such noble fabrics—instead of filling them, in the old monotonous fashion, with cottages, often in the very worst taste, and which, being only fantastic, by no means deserve the name of picturesque, on account of the decoration bestowed on them by very weak amateurs in painting and the fine arts.

*A small temple, now destroyed, but standing formerly on the banks of the Ilissus, near Athens.*—A masterpiece of grace and simplicity. This pretty little edifice is one of the most elegant productions of architecture in Greece; the Ionic order, employed in its decoration, less rich than that of the Temple of Minerva-Polias, is of a masculine proportion, which accords admirably with the portions of the cella, or body of the temple. It is believed that its frieze was enriched with a bas relief; at any rate Stuart supposes so in his travels, because he found at a short distance a fragment of sculpture corresponding with the height of that frieze. Neither the date at which this edifice was erected, nor to what divinity it was consecrated, are known, all travellers who have described it offering a different opinion. Spon supposes, without any proof, that it was dedicated to Ceres Agrotera; Stuart thinks that it was built in honour of the Athenian hero, Panops; and M. Leroy fancied that he recognized at a distance in its ruins the position of the Temple of Diana Agrotera, of whom Pausanias makes mention in his first book, in the nineteenth chapter. Whatever may have been the destination of this temple, the divinity whom they worshipped there might have had elsewhere more spacious temples, but none could have been of a form more simple, more agreeable, and more finely executed. It was of the kind of those which Vitruvius names *amphiprostyle*, or with a double portico. Some members of its entablature were enriched with ornaments painted on the marble with much difficulty.

*Odcon, of which the ruins are seen near Cesarea in Palestine.*—Since M. Cassas travelled in this country, the Turks have used the materials of this small edifice to build a handsome mosque and baths, which Jezzar Pacha ordered to be erected at Saint Jean d'Acre. The English vice-consul of this town, who had taken drawings of this monument before its total mutilation, communicated them to M. Cassas; he recognized, in several of its details yet existing, that it was of a mediocre execution, but the thought, as an architectural composition, is grand and uncommon, and the general proportion of the mass is not destitute of interest. Its interior architecture approaches the kind of decoration employed in the monuments of Baalbec and Palmyra. This fabric is also of the

number of those which are perfectly suitable in a garden, either as a temple or as a very agreeable concert hall.

*Two Greek Tombs, or Sarcophagi, which are seen near Telmissus, in Asia Minor.*—The simplicity of the form constitutes their principal merit. These tombs seem to have been prepared to receive divers ornaments of sculpture, with which it was the custom to enrich them.

*Great Theatre, of which the ruins are still seen between Cysicus or Lampsachus, near the shores of the Hellespont.*—The general disposition of this theatre, which has besides much resemblance to that at Herculæum, and that at Taormina in Sicily, is of the greatest magnificence. As to the decoration of the orders, that is Tuscan or Etruscan, in the style of the *amphitheatrum castrensem*. The architect who conceived it wished that the spectators might have the additional enjoyment of the imposing prospect of the beauties of the site and the deeply picturesque character of the surrounding mountains. He availed himself, as almost all the ancients did in these sorts of edifices, of the bed of the rock for the foundation of his theatre; and the unevenness of the ground at the place of the proscenium furnished him the means of contriving underneath subterranean galleries, which could be applied to divers purposes, and where shelter might be had in rainy weather, in case sufficient room should not be found in those which surrounded the rows of seats. A colonnade in peristyle crowns the last rows of seats, above an open gallery, where there were also three rows of seats, which appear to have been destined for spectators of the most distinguished rank.

Here it may be observed that at Ephesus, in the great theatre, the rows of seats were continued on the steep of the mountain to its summit, in the middle part only; an observation made by M. Cassas on the spot; and the intelligence with which the ancient architects availed themselves of the unevenness of the ground, produced often the noblest effects and procured great advantages. The same means had been employed for a circus, at the same place, and at a short distance from this theatre.

The distribution of the seats and their vomitories in the theatre between Cysicus and Lampsacus is executed with much art and care for the public convenience; these arcades afford entrance to the *platea*, and seven arcades with as many staircases, lead to the seats. The stage is open in such a manner as to enable the spectators to enjoy the performance of the actors from all places. It is terminated laterally on the right and left by two great projecting solid masses, ornamented with niches, and forming as it were a couple of pedestals for the support of the circular portion.

Lastly, a colonnade with double rows and open in the centre, decorates the depth of the stage, and these formed a permanent decoration through which the country could, notwithstanding, be seen, or the moveable decorations which the representation of the different pieces required.

The variety and the opposition of these different masses, the affluence of spectators in a place disposed with such felicity, and whence they could enjoy one of the most beautiful prospects of nature, all combined in this enclosure to offer the most beautiful spectacle that architecture and the arts can procure for those who know how to enjoy it.

As to the exterior decoration of the theatre, it is reduced to a double row of arcades separated by a range of pilasters of the Tuscan order; and there can also be distinguished in the highest parts pierced modillions, intended for the reception of poles to which were attached large moveable cloths, by means of which they covered the seats, sheltering them from the sun when the play lasted all the day; for it is as well to observe that, when the locality permitted, they chose such a position that the setting sun was behind the theatre, and that the very projection of its shadow sheltered the stage when the performers were acting.

The reader may, moreover, be assured that this theatre which had but twenty rows of seats, counting the three in

the open gallery, was one of the most agreeable and best distributed of antiquity; and it ought to appear such to us, especially, because very few changes would be required to make it applicable to our usages and procure us the advantage of a magnificent disposition, without obliging us to sacrifice the enjoyments of conventionalism and etiquette to which we are accustomed. Choice has been made of this theatre in preference to many others of antiquity, because it is so happy in its disposition, and because also it is little known.

*The Choragic Monument of Lysicrates in Athens.*—This building is vulgarly and erroneously called by the name of the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, from a false tradition that the celebrated orator Demosthenes was accustomed to retire thither in order to exercise himself without interruption in the art of declamation. Its real name, however, is, as written above, the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. It is placed upon a raised surface, built of large freestones, to which the ascent is by four steps. Above this surface rises a circular building composed of six Corinthian columns, the intercolumniations being filled up by a partition formed by pieces of marble; above the columns is placed a cupola, in the middle of which is raised a flower, the leaves spreading three different ways; and no doubt the tripod was placed upon this which Lysicrates received when he was *choragus*. The columns project more than half their diameter from the marble facing which forms the partition between them. The bases are Attic, the capitals beautifully composed, and wrought with extreme elegance, differing in many particulars of detail from any other known ancient specimen. The slabs of marble which occupy the intercolumniations are plain, with the exception of a tripod in relief, which ornaments the upper part. The architrave, divided into three facie, bears a Greek inscription in three lines to the following purport:—"Lysicrates Kykyna, the son of Lysitheides, was *choragus*. The tribe of Akamantis obtained the victory in the chorus of boys. Theon was the performer on the flute. Lycides, an Athenian, was the teacher of the chorus. Evranetus Archon." The frieze of this exquisite monument of Attic taste is enriched with bas-reliefs, beautifully sculptured. They represent the adventures of Bacchus with the Tyrrhenian pirates.

(To be continued).

#### CURSORY REMARKS ON FREEMASONRY.—V.

WE are anxious for every brother of our Order to become thoroughly acquainted with our signs and tokens, because, as an illustrious American brother of the last century (Dr. Benjamin Franklin) beautifully observes:—"These are of no small value; they speak a universal language, and act as a passport to the attention and support of the initiated in all parts of the world. They cannot be lost so long as memory retains its power. Let the possessor of them be expatriated, shipwrecked, or imprisoned, let him be stripped of everything he has got in the world, still these credentials remain, and are available for use as circumstances require. The good effects which they have produced are established by the most incontestable facts of history. They have stayed the uplifted hand of the destroyer, they have softened the asperities of the tyrant, they have mitigated the horrors of captivity, they have subdued the rancour of malevolence, and broken down the barrier of political animosity and sectarian alienation. On the field of battle, in the solitudes of the uncultivated forest, or in the busy haunts of the crowded city, they have made men of the most hostile feelings, the most distant regions, and the most diversified conditions, rush to the aid of each other, and feel special joy and satisfaction that they have been able to afford relief to a brother Mason." We are also anxious that those signs and tokens, which serve as testimonials of character and qualification, should, in the language of Franklin, be "only conferred after a due course of instruction and examination." For, even the mere Entered Apprentice ought to know that

these are not to be communicated indiscriminately, but are to be conferred on candidates according to merit and abilities.

Our signs and tokens are highly valued by all true Freemasons, as safeguards of their privileges, and it is to secure those to worthy men, and to worthy men alone, that vows of fidelity are required of every candidate for our mysteries. We do not for a moment imagine that the most worthless member in our ranks would ever allow any uninitiated person, however much he might be beloved for his virtues or admired for his abilities, to attend one of our tyled assemblies. Yet, when we come to look at it, it is a much more heinous offence to entrust to unworthy men the means of admittance not only to our own but to every other Lodge of the Craft around the habitable globe, to enable such men to figure before the public as Masons, and thus open the door for other unworthy persons to be admitted, and pervert our meetings from their high and holy object. The very fact of a man being a Freemason ought to be indeed a testimonial of character and abilities, and would be so regarded by all, whether initiated or not, if we were strictly faithful in admitting amongst us none but just and upright men, of mature age, sound judgment, and strict morals; men who are likely to make the liberal arts and sciences their future study, that they may be the better enabled to discover their duty as Masons, and estimate the wonderful works of the Almighty Creator, men upon whom our striking lessons of natural equality and mutual dependance will not be thrown away. Men like these are capable of being taught in the active principles of universal beneficence and charity to seek the solace of their own distress, and to extend relief and consolation to their fellow-creatures in the hour of affliction; these are men whose souls are freed from the dominion of pride and prejudice, who look beyond the narrow limits of particular institutions, whether civil or religious, and view in every son of Adam a brother of the dust; men who will bend, with humility and resignation, to the Great Architect of the universe, and dedicate their hearts, thus purified from every malignant passion, to prepare for the reception of truth and wisdom, to His glory and the good of their fellow-creatures. It is, indeed, absolutely necessary for the safety of the Craft that we should unhesitatingly proclaim to the world that none other but such men as we have specified can, without perjuring their souls, take our high and holy obligations upon them. It was well observed by our late M.W. Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, that, "If brethren, when they enter into this society, do not reflect upon the principles upon which it is founded; if they do not act upon the obligations which they have taken upon themselves to discharge, all I can say is, that the sooner any such individuals retire from the Order, the better it will be for the society, and the more creditable to themselves."

What should we think of any one of "the outer world" who should give a testimonial of good character to a worthless member of society? If a merchant recommended a man whom he knew to be dishonest, would he not be looked at askance when he presented himself on 'Change? If a lady introduced to her female friends a woman whom she knew to have forfeited the distinguishing virtue of her sex—no matter whether she caused her to be received as a companion or as a domestic servant—would she not be considered as dead to all sense of shame, and unfit to associate with the wives and daughters of reputable citizens? What, then, are we to think of those Lodges who, for a consideration, actually sell those important signs and tokens which, as Bro. Dr. Franklin well expresses it, are to "serve as testimonials of character and ability"? Of course the Lodges who act in this way generally contribute no more to any of our noble charities than what the *Book of Constitutions* very properly renders binding upon them: their notion of model Freemasons might have been taken from Drunken Barnaby:—

“Lively skinkers,  
Witty wags, and lusty drinkers;  
Lords of life, who was their liver,  
And are dry and thirsty ever.”

For their especial improvement, should they ever read this paper, we beg to recommend to their attentive perusal the following extracts from our Antient Charges:—“After the Lodge is over, you may enjoy yourselves with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, [not drinking the funds mark!] but avoiding all excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hindering him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free conversation; for that would blast our harmony and defeat our laudable purposes.” And again: “You must also consult your health by not continuing together too late or too long from home after Lodge hours are past; and by avoiding of gluttony or drunkenness, that your families be not neglected or injured, nor you disabled from working.” We should also bear in mind that temperance is the first step in the Masonic ladder: it is the foundation of all the cardinal virtues.

“If thou well observe  
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught,  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st, seeking from thence  
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight!  
Till many years over thy head return:  
So may'st thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease  
Gathered, not harshly plucked, in death mature.”

I have often thought that much good would be done to the Craft if each Lodge were obliged to make a return to Grand Lodge every year of their total receipts and expenditure, with the full particulars of each. I would not deprive Lodges of that local selfgovernment which in all ages has been the safeguard of liberty; but it is but fair that the Order to which they belong, and into which they claim the privilege of admitting as many members as will pay their initiation fee, should know whether the funds are spent in promoting knowledge and virtue, in relieving distress, and are altogether devoted to Masonic purposes; or whether, on the other hand, the great bulk of the Lodge funds is spent in festivity, to the disgust of such true brothers as really belong to us—thus in numerous cases holding out an inducement to improper characters to seek admittance amongst us, and driving from our ranks the very men who ought to be ranged under our banner. Freemasonry is either a high and holy thing or it is a mockery, a delusion, and a sham. Those highminded Masons who are thoroughly convinced of the benign influence of the royal Craft should unhesitatingly call upon every true brother of the Order to exert himself and save it from its false friends. We have it in our power to compel all those who have gained admittance among us, either to become true and faithful brothers or to leave our ranks. We live in an enlightened age, in which we must either work according to our noble profession or be content to die out amongst institutions which have had their day. We are convinced that what Ben Jonson said of Shakspeare is true of Freemasonry, it is “not for an age, but for all time,” and we have only to be true to the teachings of the Craft to convince all good men and women that though, as Addison observes,

“The friendships of the world are oft  
Confederacies in vice or leagues in pleasure;”

yet our Masonic gatherings have other objects: that in our Lodges are inculcated the principles of moral truth. We could show that by the aid of Freemasonry we are enabled to contemplate the intellectual faculties and trace them from their development through the paths of heavenly science, even to the throne of God himself; that the secrets of nature and the principles of moral truth are thus unveiled before us; that we learn the just estimate of those wondrous faculties with which God has endowed the being formed after His own

image, and feel the duty which he has thereby imposed upon us of cultivating this divine attribute with the most diligent and unremitting care and attention, that we may be enabled to show forth His glory and render ourselves useful to the happiness of mankind. The world would learn that—having aided us to model our minds to virtue and science, and having taught us that great and useful lesson “the knowledge of ourselves”—Masonry prepares us, by contemplation, for the closing hours of our existence, and finally teaches us how to die. To die—not as the poor wearied beast escaping from its burden only with its life, but to die the death of the righteous, who, after a life spent in the service of God and humanity, looks forward with joy to a glorious eternity; for  
“Death to the virtuous, no terror brings.”

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

### ROMAN REMAINS.

THE excavations which are being made at the bathing establishment at Aix, on the site occupied in the time of the Romans by the baths of Sextius, have brought to light a fragment of antiquity calculated to excite the curiosity of archæologists. It is in Carrara marble twenty and a half inches high, by eleven and three-quarters wide, and has evidently been detached from a monument of much larger dimensions. The side best preserved represents a river nymph crowned with reeds, and holding a palm branch in her hand. She is reclining in a majestic attitude, and leaning on an urn from which water is flowing. On the other side is to be seen, but in a very dilapidated state, a figure with the tail of a fish, and intended to represent a Triton or marine deity. The arm and hand, which are extended, are in better preservation than the other part. There were found near this fragment a Corinthian capital, in stone, but in bad condition; also some remnants of common earthenware.

The recent verdict of antiquarians, concerning the precise locality of the great battle in the Teutoburgian woods, has received the additional support of matter-of-fact evidence. At Beckum, a small town in the province of Westphalia, a large tumulus has been discovered, containing a great many skeletons of men and horses, together with every variety of Roman weapons. Of the latter several are inscribed with the numeral XIX., this being the distinctive number of one of the legions related to have been destroyed by the Germans on that memorable occasion. The discovery, which was made while draining a field, has not failed to awaken great attention in Germany, where the battle in question is generally considered a most glorious achievement, and one of the decisive conflicts in the history of the Roman empire.

### DEATH OF FATHER MARCHI.

Padre Marchi, the Jesuit Father, whose name is popular all over the world among antiquarians, has just died at Rome, where he was curator of the Kirsche Museum, and where he had lived an active, busy life amongst the antiquities it contains without stirring a single mile beyond its walls in search of any other company, for a great part of a long and laborious life. It is to Father Marchi that the world owes the restoration of subterranean Rome; and, giving unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, restored to Etruscan art what had hitherto been considered as belonging to the Greeks. The collection of coins treasured up by Father Marchi, contains the most ancient in the world. Some of them were current during the first era of the creation of Rome, bearing the cubic form of dice, without any pretension to inscription. Then the heavy coins struck on one side only, and some of them weighing as much as four pounds. These, the Father had ascertained to have been in use during the reigns of the first kings of Rome. Of course he regarded them as Etruscan, and was ready to lay down his life in defence of his opinion, but Lenormant did not wish the sacrifice, and like a true savant, preferred laying down his own life that they were not. The calm and innocent life of a man who had never left the Kirsche Museum for more than forty years, has but little matter for record; but the loss of Father Marchi has been severely felt by his brother savans, and the Academie proposes to pronounce its eulogy in its next public sitting.

### EGYPTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE Viscount de Rougé has opened his course of Egyptian archæology at the College of France. The following curious

description of military life is from a manuscript of the nineteenth dynasty of the Egyptians:

1. The Grammate Aurenemap says to the Grammate Penbasa :
2. When you receive this writing of cadenced prose, oh ! may you find the work of the author agreeable.
3. I wish to portray to you the numerous tribulations of an infantry officer.
4. While still a young man, he is shut up in his barrack.
5. Armour encompasses and presses his body ; a defensive piece descends over his eyes.
6. The vizor is upon his eyebrows ; his head is protected against wounds.
7. He finds himself squeezed up like a roll of papyrus ; his motions are impeded in battle.
8. Shall I tell you of his expeditions in Syria, of his marches in distant regions ?
9. He must carry water upon his shoulder, like an ass.
10. His back is chafed, like that of a beast of burden, and his spine is bent.
11. When he has quenched his thirst with corrupted water, he must return to the nightwatch.
12. If he reaches the enemy, he is like a goose taken in a net, and his members have no vigour.
13. When he returns towards Egypt he is like wood gnawed by worms.
14. If sickness happens and obliges him to lie down, they tie him on an ass.
15. His effects are plundered by thieves and his servant abandons him.

M. Rougé added that a similar strophe depicts the troubles of a cavalry officer, and thus we find in this familiar literature of the time of Moses a new view of—and probably the true opinion of—the people tired out with the long and bloody wars of Rameses II.

#### DISCOVERY OF RELICS.

Excavations are now taking place at the City of London Gas Works, Whitefriars, for the purpose of erecting a new gasometer, and the workmen have these last few days discovered, at a depth from fourteen to sixteen feet, some very interesting relics of the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, consisting of spurs, with ornamental rowels, and ancient keys, knives and spoons, scissors, a crucifix of the 14th century, as worn on the dress by monks of that period, curious pointed shoes of the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Third, together with some saddle trappings, all in an excellent state of preservation ; a lady's gold finger ring, set with a small ruby ; silver coins of Richard the Third ; a sixpence of Elizabeth ; some Nuremberg or Jetton tokens ; a few fragments of ancient pottery, one piece of Roman, bearing initials at the bottom of N. A. M. I. L., C. R., also some brass pins, and needles, and wire. These remains have been dug up considerably below the foundations of old walls come in contact with by the workmen ; and upon a close examination of the earth and locality, the probability is that at some distant period the spot was washed over by the Thames.

#### MASONIC FRIENDSHIP.

FRIENDSHIP is one of the greatest blessings which the benevolent Author of our nature has conferred on our fallen and imperfect state ; and its sincerity is tested and its blessings are peculiarly appreciated in seasons of calamity. The Scriptures speak of a "Friend who is born for adversity ;" but O, few have such friendships in this selfish world. How few are there who will rally around us the closer when the storms of adversity assail us ; who will open their purses to relieve us in our embarrassments ; and who will whisper a kind word of encouragement, when the blasting scowl of the world is directed towards us. Yet such are the reverses and sudden vicissitudes of life that every one should calculate on the occurrence of such calamities and make provision for them. I see the ocean covered with foam—the wind is raging with the fury of a hurricane, and nothing save dismantled vessels or the wreck of those that perished meets the eye. But beyond, in the far distance, I see a sunny, sheltered bay, where the vessels can careen in safety, uninjured by the storms that are raging without.

Such a haven does Masonry open amid the calamities of life ; she assures every brother of the Order that if age should steal on him, without having made provision against its infirmities, or the reverses of fortune should plunge him into poverty,—she assures him, I say, that ruthless want shall never enter his dwelling ; that his little ones shall not cry in vain for food ; that his circumstances in life shall be relieved ; and if he has attained to old age, that while there is a shilling in our treasury, or a spark of bene-

volence in our hearts, he shall be assisted in weathering the storm of life, and his sun set calm and clear in the west.

Bear with me while I suppose another case ; and, brethren of the Order, in the picture I may be sketching the domestic relations of some one present. Here is a widow, and what a volume of sorrow is embraced in that one word. Her afflictions commenced when the partner of her affections was taken from her by a hereditary and incurable disease. She sat by his bed-side, and witnessed the gradual approach of the grim tyrant, and when the period came, so long foreboded, that the hand locked in hers could no longer retain the affectionate grasp, she felt as if all that bound her to existence was irretrievably gone. Meanwhile her child sprung up to divert the sadness of her solitary hours, and to plead her cause in the gate ; but, alas ! the azure of that full orb'd eye, and a burning spot which occasionally kindled upon the cheek, shewed that the beloved child was destined for an early and premature grave. And now that lonely widow has witnessed the extinction of all her hopes, and as she now lives husbandless and childless, amid the relics of by-gone days, she cries out in the bitterness of her sorrow, "Call me not Naomi, call me Marah, for the Lord hath dealt bitterly with me." And shall this daughter of sorrow be left to struggle alone with poverty and neglect ? No, he whom she mourns was a brother ; and therefore she shall be watched over—she shall have a home while she lives, and an honoured grave when she dies. Everything that the kindest sympathy and affection will avail, will be done to soothe the sorrows of her heart and rock the cradle of her declining years. To employ a final illustration, you visit foreign lands with the view of witnessing the manners and institutions of other countries. A traveller is subject to many inconveniences and dangers ; he is in a land of strangers and knows very imperfectly the language of those among whom he sojourns ; he is often imposed upon by false pretences ; extravagant sums are demanded for petty services ; his property is liable to be plundered before his eyes ; or secret means may be employed to waylay and murder him, with a view of obtaining his wealth and effects. More affecting still, disease may lay prostrate the traveller in a strange land ; no kind wife or affectionate sister is near to wipe the damp brow or moisten the parched tongue with the cooling draught ; he is administered to by the cold and mercenary hands of strangers, and some government official is stationed in his apartment to prevent his effects from being stolen by the harpies around his couch. But suppose he is a Mason, and then see how our institution cares for such ; and Masonry is diffused over the world so extensively, that there is scarcely a spot, however obscure, in any nation or community, but what the brothers may there be found. Let then, our Masonic traveller leave the land of his nativity, and go, I care not where ; let it be amid the prairies of Wisconsin, or the plantations of Louisiana ; or the boulevards of Paris, or the Bridge of Sighs at Venice ; amid the streets of London, or on the wharves of San Francisco ; amid the plains of Hindostan, or the deserts of Siberia—let him be in perplexity, in danger, or sickness, or distress, he has only to employ the means he has been instructed to use, and like a scene of enchantment, all is reversed. Yes, that "open sesame" brings the distant near, and make the stranger become familiar ; hearts are unlocked, faces beam on us with interest and affection, the sanctuary of a home is provided for us, and the solitary traveller feels himself among his kindred, and "sits down under his own vine and fig tree, there being none to make him afraid."—*Rev. Bro. R. J. Schoonmaker.*

#### ISRAELITES AND EGYPTIANS.

THE hostility of the Egyptians towards the descendants of Jacob, after the death of Joseph, the rigour with which the Hebrews were treated by the tyrannical government of the Pharaohs, the constant hard work to which they were subjected, had almost extinguished every spark of Masonry amongst the few children of light. The operative Masonry in which they were so much engaged sapped the vitality of speculative or spiritual Masonry almost to the very core. The Great Architect of the universe never slumbers nor sleeps, watching over His people. He ordered that one of the oppressed infants should be exposed to the mercy of the waters, in an "ark of bulrushes ;" and then put it into the heart of the king's daughter to bring the castaway into the court of the greatest of kings, and the child Moses was thus instructed in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, a great portion of which wisdom the Egyptians had doubtless learned from the ancestors of those whom they now considered as their slaves. We are not only authorised by Josephus to affirm that the Egyptian sages were enriched in their minds from their intercourse with

Abraham, but we are expressly told in sacred story that Joseph was considered by Pharaoh himself the wisest man in the whole empire of Egypt:—"And Pharaoh said unto his servants, 'Can we find such a one as this is, a man in whom the Spirit of God is?' And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, 'Forasmuch as God has showed thee all this, there is none so discreet and wise as thou art. Thou shalt be over my house, and according to thy word shall all my people be ruled. Only in the throne will I be greater than thou.' And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, 'See, I have set thee over all the land of Egypt.' And Pharaoh took off his ring from his hand, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and arrayed him in vestures of fine linen, and put a gold chain about his neck; and he made him to ride in the second chariot which he had, and they cried before him, 'Bow the knee,' and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt. And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, 'I am Pharaoh, and without thee shall no man lift up his hand or foot in all the land of Egypt.' And Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphnath-paaneah, and he gave him to wife Asenath, the daughter of Poti-pherah, priest of On. And Joseph went out over all the land of Egypt." Joseph and his brethren had doubtless taught the wise men of Egypt many important secrets respecting the principles of Masonry, and whilst they were alive, and in high favour with those savans, every communication which the Hebrews made was deposited in the archives of the court. Joseph and his brethren made no secret of God's revelation to Abraham, which spoke to him after this manner:—"Know of a surety that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs, and shall serve them; and they shall afflict them four hundred years; and also that nation, whom they shall serve, will I judge, and afterward shall they come out with great substance." This supposition is confirmed by Joseph's orders respecting his remains:—"I die, and God will surely visit you, and bring you out of this land into the land which he sware to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob. And Joseph took an oath of the children of Israel, saying, 'God will surely visit you, and ye shall carry up my bones from hence.'" In fact, we may hazard the conjecture that the golden age of Masonry in Egypt was during the period of Joseph's glory; and we may go farther, and assert that the chronicles of Egypt were never more adorned with divine wisdom than during that period.

Now there arose up a new king over Egypt which knew not Joseph. And he said unto his people, "Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we. Come on, let us deal wisely with them, lest they multiply, and it come to pass that, when there falleth out any war, they join also unto our enemies, and fight against us, and so get them up out of the land." This king must have become acquainted with the revelations made by Joseph and his brethren, and, not being a child of light, was determined to defeat the design of the Great Architect of the universe. He laboured, therefore, to obliterate, by oppression and degradation, all the glorious predictions respecting the tribes of Israel from the poor children of the patriarchs. But all Pharaoh's plans were overruled. His daughter introduces a Hebrew child into the court of the tyrant oppressor, and the king himself takes care that the poor foundling should be "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and become mighty in words and deeds." So that Moses regained the mysteries of Masonry, which were, we may safely say, buried in the temples of Egypt since the death of Joseph.

This Moses we know ultimately triumphed, though for a time he lived a voluntary exile from Egypt, yet his wisdom never forsook him; and when the Great Architect of the universe manifested himself to the future Grand Master of the tabernacle, his Masonic information stood him in good stead. The triumph of the children of Israel and the destruction of the Egyptians was another scenic representation of that which is yet to come respecting the final conflicts and conquests between the sons of light and those of darkness.—*Rev. Bro. Moses Margoliouth.*

FISHING IN CHINA.—In walking along the banks we came upon a man fishing in a most peculiar way. He was perched on a low bridge leaning over a stream that joined the canal. At first I thought he had hooked an enormous fish, but on closer inspection found it was merely a live decoy. Its dorsal fin was laced to two small sticks, one on each side; from these it was tethered to what I first took to be his rod. The poor fish sported about in the water, apparently doing its best to attract the attention of its finny fellows. The man held a small arrow-pointed trident, with which he dexterously struck any large fish that came wondering at the antics of the tethered decoy. The whole apparatus was so simple, that I wonder the same system is not applied elsewhere.—*Scharf's Twelve Years in China.*

#### PHILOSOPHY OF MASONRY.

THE philosophy of Masonry is moral and spiritual. Its object is the improvement of man morally and spiritually. Those who view Masonry only as a social institution (and, alas! too many Freemasons only regard it as such), are like those who value a book for its binding, and not for its contents. The entire ritual of Masonry, its ceremonials, symbolisms, and teachings, is but the outward expression, the body, which enshrines the soul or spirit of Masonry. The Masonic degrees are allegorical of youth, manhood, and age—the three stages of life's probation. In these several degrees, the duties of man, as a moral and spiritual being, are inculcated, having a reference to his progression in this and the future life. The entering and passing are preliminary to the raising, and man is only finally raised after the earthly body has ceased to be animated by the spirit. There is an interior spirit in all the symbols and teachings of Masonry. The plumb level and square are the visible representations of the moral lessons they teach. We might with as much propriety understand that the working tools were intended for operative uses by Freemasons, as for us to believe that Masonry is only a social institution. These tools are necessary for illustration, and they are the best that could be adopted for that purpose. They can be seen by the exterior vision, and handled with the fingers. The lessons they teach are the soul or spirit of which they form the body, and as each has a different form, so does each convey a different lesson, and the various illustrations of Masonry taken together as a whole, constitute one perfect system of man's duties to God, his neighbour, and himself;—a system embracing every duty of life, written with the finger of God in nature's illustrated world, in the volume of inspiration, and in the heart and consciences of the beings created in his image. The ultimate of these teachings is the finite perfection of the finite man. The philosophy of Masonry teaches that man is immortal, and as the life on earth is only probationary, and he therefore cannot attain the ultimate of perfection in this sphere, it will be his privilege in the spirit world to progress onward and upward to the highest perfection his nature is capable of. The teachings of Masonry have this object in view. The work of progress must commence here. Hence the teachings of Masonry are not merely speculative. They contemplate the progress of man in this sphere and a continued progression throughout an endless eternity. To the true Freemason the philosophy of Freemasonry is no idle speculation, no vain theory, no visionary problem. It is to him a living reality, and in comparison to which all things else are as nothing. It is therefore of paramount importance that the true philosophy of Masonry be understood by every disciple of the Order is as the highest interest of man, embraced in its principles and the duties which it enjoins. Progress is stamped upon all the works of the Creator. There is no cessation, and there can be none in God's world. Man is continually progressing in his physical development, and through the stages of youth, manhood, and age, he is imperceptibly journeying onwards in the road of progress towards a higher and a higher sphere, towards the source of all light, or in the road of ignorance and error, the road of evil and darkness. As "Sons of Light," let it be our duty to progress upwards, to live in accordance with the teachings of the Order, to do all we can to promote our spiritual advancement, to be living examples of the philosophy of Freemasonry, and thus convince the world around us that Masonry is something more than a mere social Order, that its aims are to advance the welfare of the human family, morally and spiritually, through the active influence of its principles exhibited in the daily life and conversation of the members of the fraternity.—*American Masonic Mirror and Keystone.*

#### SIGHTS WHICH THE POET LOVES.

BY BRO. GEORGE M. TWEDDELL.\*

To the human earth worm—the wretch who passes through life a slave to the mere accumulation of wealth; or, what is equally vile and servile, the dissipated coxcomb—the slave of fashion and luxury—to both those benighted children of men, the love of nature which burns so brightly in the poet's soul, illuminating his mind with unrevealable splendour, and warming his inmost heart with an unquenchable love of all that is fair and pure upon earth—the sublime conceptions of his imagination—and the faith which upholds him with the hope that the masses will catch a portion of his celestial fire—are nothing more than

"——— the children of an idle brain,  
Begot of nothing but vain fantasy;  
Which is as thin of substance as the air;  
And more inconstant than the wind."

\* Author of *Shakspeare; his Times and Contemporaries, etc.*



Mountain crags, standing like mighty giants, rearing their sky-kissed crests to heaven—crystal streams, meandering through emerald meads richly studded with daisies, king-cups, lady-smocks, cowslips, and all the thousand wildings which Flora so plentifully scatters over hill and plain—the enamelled woods, where gnarled oaks have borne the brunt of a thousand winds, and the spreading sycamore and the umbrageous chesnut afforded shade and shelter to many generations—the edge-rows, white with vestal mayblossom—the rustic road, skirted with wild roses, honeysuckle, foxgloves, bluebells, violets, and primroses—the mighty ocean, spooming in undulating pride at the feet of beetle-browed cliffs, which for ages have stood, the iron coastguards of the isle—sentinels to keep the mass of waters in check, and guard the shore from its encroachment—to speak in terms of admiration of these and other beauties of nature to the mere drudge of business, or the gossamer of fashion, is indeed to “cast pearls before swine,” and happy are ye, O men of letters, if they do not “turn again and rend ye.”

The square ivy mantled tower of the old village church, where hundreds of generations have knelt in pious adoration of the Most High on each returning Sabbath, and whose ashes now repose in silence beneath the shadow of that primitive temple—the mouldering arches of each ancient abbey, where holy monks erst chanted their songs of praise and thanksgiving, “morning, evening, and noonday,” to their God; but where the nettle and the nightshade now occupy the site of the high altar, and the winds of heaven sing a requiem over monks’ and abbots’ graves—the time crumbled walls and battlements of our baronial castles, where the feudal lords once held high revelry, living in a style of splendour little inferior to their monarch’s, and surrounded by dependent serfs, ever ready, at a moment’s notice, to forsake their ploughs and range themselves in arms beneath their master’s banner, to conquer or die in his service—the old ruinous halls, where happy hearts once gathered around the log piled hearth, and beneath whose windows at the dead of night, when the silver moon was keeping her silent watch on high in the cerulean sky, the amorous minstrel sweetly sang his serenades to the lady whose beauty had captivated his heart, and taken his soul her prisoner—the battle plain, where hostile armies met in furious fight, to contend with sword, and spear, and battle axe, for the mastery, while

“Iron sleet of arrowy shower  
Hurtled in the darken’d air;”

ere the thundering cannon and the murderous musket changed the mode of warfare, and offered fresh auxiliaries to the slaughter of man—the solitary tumulus, where some fierce warrior of by-gone days now rests in peace, a blessing which in life he never enjoyed—the humble cot where some immortal genius first breathed the breath of life—possess no fairy spell to charm the worldling’s heart, which is indeed of the “earth, earthy.”

The poet, on the other hand, loves to contemplate the beauties of Nature; and leaving for a while the smoky atmosphere and tumultuous din of crowded cities and manufacturing towns, he loves to breathe the air of heaven as God has made it, and listen to the vocal minstrels of the grove. The sun, shining with all his meridian splendour at noonday, or gilding the village windows with his fading light as the shades of evening come over the earth like a funereal pall—the queen of night, travelling forth with her myriad attendants in their starry chariots, to view the sleeping earth, or afford their kindly light to the benighted traveller—the fields of clover, richer than the imperial purple of ancient Rome—the waving of the corn in the valley—the grassy carpet which Nature has spread around the earth for her children—the sweet perfume of the bean fields at evening, when the weary labourer rests him from his toil—the sylph-like maiden, moving in love, and beauty, and innocence, along the path of life—and the smiling child, reposing in placid sleep in its enamoured mother’s arms—are a few of the things and scenes of earth which entrance the poet’s heart, and wing his soul towards heaven.

Books.—Books find an entrance into every home—the palace, the parlour, and the poor man’s little cot; they are companions by coach and rail—in town and vernal mead—on hill and in valley, and in the family circle by the blazing hearth; and if they be not free from the soul-poison of vice, how many hundreds, and thousands, and tens of thousands of our fellow-creatures may be rendered wretched by their means. Let books be, as they ever should be, the enunciators and expositors of great truths; let them be mirrors in which the human heart may see clearly the passions that play within it, and so learn to direct them aright; let truth, and not falsehood, preside over our literature; let the man of fact and the man of fiction work together for the regeneration of the human race.”—*G. M. Tweddell.*

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

## ANCIENT MASONIC CHARGE WANTED.

WHERE can I find a copy of a charge by Bro. Shedden, and where was it delivered?—*PLUTO.*—[In the *Freemasons’ Magazine and Cabinet of Universal Literature*, for August, 1796, p. 87, is “A Charge delivered to the Members of the Union Lodge, regularly constituted and held at the Union Punch House, Princes Street, Bristol, A.L. 5767. By Brother Alexander Shedden, R.W.M.” Perhaps this is the charge alluded to.]

## THE INFLUENCE OF MASONRY ON RELIGION.

I am anxious to trace what connexion Masonry has had with regard to religious influences. How am I to set about it?—*A. PARISII PRIEST.*—[First, read *La Maçonnerie, Considérée comme le Resultat des Religions Egyptienne, Juive, et Chretienne*. Par Le F. M. R. de S., 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1833; after which, write again.]

## MASONIC MEDAL.

Having seen a drawing of a Masonic medal, which may be described as an outer double ring fractured at both sides, making two segments of a circle, on the upper, the word “Alpha,” on the lower, the word “Omega.” Within this a serpent, with his tail in his mouth, enclosing the letters R.C., in the centre. To what, and whom, does it allude, and is it belonging to the Rose Croix degree?—*AN AMATEUR MEDALLIST.*

## AMERICAN GRAND LODGES.

Suppose I wish to know something of the Grand Lodges in America, and what they have done in years gone by, how can I obtain the information?—*INQUISITOR.*—[Most of the Grand Lodges of America publish their transactions yearly, but some form them into a volume, one of which is now lying before us, being an *Abstract of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, from 1831 to 1838*. Brother Spencer can obtain it for you, if required.]

## THE SWAN LODGE.

I met with the following lately, which is worthy a corner among your Notes. It is headed “Extract from the Records of the Swan Lodge.”

“This Lodge was constituted in the year 1724, by Martin Folkes, Esq., Deputy Grand Master to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, and afterwards had the honour of a visit from the Right Hon. the Lord Coleraine, whilst he was Grand Master; who declared his approbation, and signified his desire of becoming a member thereof, as may be seen now at large in the first sederunt book.

“Several remarkable distinctions have been paid to this Lodge by the many Honourable and Right Worshipful brethren who have visited it very frequently. Many also have been initiated into the solemn mysteries and ancient science of Masonry; but, as an extraordinary instance of the great regard shown to this Lodge, the Right Hon. the Lord Lovel, Earl of Leicester, when he was Grand Master, summoned the Master and brethren to hold a Lodge at Houghton Hall; there were present the Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Duke of Lorraine, and many other noble brethren; and when all was put into due form, the Grand Master presented His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, Major General Churchill, and his own Chaplain, who were unanimously accepted of, and made Masons by the Right Worshipful Thomas Johnson, the then Master of this Lodge.”

This leads me to inquire, which is now the Swan Lodge? Are there any other instances of the Grand Masters visiting private Lodges and being enrolled members thereof? And who was Thomas Johnson, the W.M., spoken of?—*E. T. A.*

## BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE SANCTION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

Are there any books, not necessarily official lists, &c., that have ever been published under the avowed sanction of Grand Lodge.—*A MEMBER OF GRAND LODGE.*—[We will give you one instance. *The Elements of Freemasonry Delineated*. Second edition, with additions. Sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of England. Twelve lines of poetry. 8vo. Belfast. Printed for Bro. R. J. Ferguson. 1808. Such is an exact copy of the title page. In his address to the brethren, he (the author) thus speaks of himself:—“The following Lectures were composed for the use of the different Lodges in England, Ireland, Scotland and America, over some of which I presided for several successive years.” We presume he cannot mean in all the above countries; but shall be glad to learn something of Bro. Ferguson from some of our Belfast brethren.]

## BRO. GAVIN WILSON’S SONGS.

A brother, in a former number, wishes to borrow these songs, I wish I had them to lend him, but have not, yet I should be obliged by knowing who Bro. Gavin Wilson was?—*A VOCAL BROTHER.*—[The title of his book is *A Collection of Masonic*

*Songs and Entertaining Anecdotes, for the Use of all the Lodges.* By GAVIN WILSON, Poet Laureate to the Lodge of St. David. 8vo. Edinburgh. 1788. Prefixed is a portrait of as singular a looking an individual as it has been our fate to encounter. Underneath is a cubic stone on which are delineated a pair of compasses, a level, square, and plumb-rule, with the letters I.T.M.B., the inscription telling us that the above is intended for "Gavin Wilson, Edinr. Leg. Arm, and Boot Maker. Inventor of Hardned & Polished Leather."]

## CONTRIBUTION TO LODGE HISTORY.

From an old newspaper cutting I send the following note:—

"Woolwich, Nov. 10, 1796.—This day was constituted, at the Horse and Star, in this town, a new Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, by William Perfect, Esq., Provincial Grand Master, the Provincial Grand Chaplain, and other officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent. On this festive occasion, which amply displayed the characteristic urbanity of the Provincial Grand Master, whose Masonic talents never shone with brighter lustre, the highest enjoyment of the brethren prevailed, and every countenance exhibited the traits of hilarity and satisfaction. After an elegant entertainment provided for that purpose, the usual ceremonies were performed, and the afternoon was spent with all that harmony and decorum which the freedom, fervency, and zeal of the society at all times inspire. The warm and grateful estimation in which the new-made brethren held their amiable founder, could not be better evinced than by the reiterations of heart-felt cheers he received at parting.

"N.B. In honour of the Provincial Grand Master the new Lodge was named 'The Perfect Lodge.'"

What has become of this Lodge? I cannot trace it in the Calendar. Was it too perfect when founded, and so left no room for improvement, or what became of it?—I. C. W.

## PHILIPPIAN MASONRY.

We hear of all sorts of Masonry. What is Philippian Masonry?—ANTI-HUMBUG.—[A Masonic rite which was practised under Frederick the Great of Prussia, and for which he wrote the following song.

"From Macedonia's confines haste,  
To Philippi repair;  
Your trials then will all be past,  
No doubt they were severe;  
But at our Philippi you'll find  
A sweet reception, good and kind.

"If any mean, ignoble knight  
Our fortress should assail,  
We'll straight deprive him of his sight,  
His hearing too shall fail;  
For sure in this we all agree,  
That cowans should not hear or see.

"The great St. Paul shall be our guide,  
Under our Master Grand;  
In Timothy we will confide  
With Paphroditus stand.  
The *ne plus ultra* of all good  
We've gained at last with loss of blood.

"In friendship, then, let us unite  
Our hearts and hands around,  
Each man's a most exalted knight,  
Who stands on holy ground.  
May no misfortunes e'er depress  
Our friendship or our happiness."

We have replied as fully as possible to our inquirer; but would suggest to him that it is bad taste to use such a signature, because, if we do not belong to certain rites, that is no reason why they or their component parts must be humbug. It is too much the fashion amongst blue Masons here to affect a contempt for the higher grades of Masonry, to which many of them are inadmissible.]

## SYNONYMS FOR FREEMASON.

What are the eastern terms for Freemason, or Freemasonry?—H. A.—[The Turkish word is "Farmahsoon," which, in reality, is a corruption of the French "Francmaçon."]

## FRIENDLY BROTHERS.

What are the Friendly Brothers? "knots" of whom are to be found in Ireland and England, and who have secret signs of recognition. The subscription to these "knots" is high, being as much as four guineas per annum. Ireland seems to be their head quarters. One of the bodies have a house in Dublin.—HYDE CLARKE.

## FIRST LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

In 1798, a periodical tells us that—

"These lectures still continue to be honoured with the support of many skilful and intelligent members whose time and place of assembly

we understand to be eight o'clock every Sunday evening, at Mr. Fox's, the Hercules Pillars, opposite Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields. We conceive this institution highly deserving of the encouragement of every zealous and curious Mason; its principal design being to investigate and discuss the principles of the Masonic lectures for the instruction of all the brethren who are desirous and have the opportunity of attending. Observing amongst its principal directors the worthy author of *The Illustrations of Masonry*, we apprehend it would be paying a poor compliment either to the institution or our readers, to attempt a further recommendation of this society to the attention of the brethren desirous of information or improvement."

A. F.

[We wish our correspondent would state in what periodical this occurs.]

## A MASONIC GUIDE.

Except what there is in the *Pocket Book*, and Greatrex's *Masonic Album*, is there anything to be found in the nature of a guide book for London Masons, giving, besides the gift of the Lodges, Chapters, &c., some account of Freemasons' Hall; the various metropolitan Masonic places of meeting, such as the London Tavern, London Coffee-house, Anderton's, Western Masonic Hall, &c., &c., as well as Masonic jewellers, booksellers, Encampments, Chapters of the high grades, and all such information as would be useful to a London Mason, or visiting brother?—AN INQUIRING BROTHER.

## CONSISTORIES OF THE 32°.

Pray inform me what Consistories of the 32°, or S.P.R.S., are there in the British Empire?—[There is one in London, holding under the Supreme Grand Council of England and Wales; one in Edinburgh, under the same authority for Scotland; one in Dublin, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland; and one in the Mauritius, under the Grand Orient of France.]

## MASONIC PORTRAITS.

As a further query on this subject, I would inquire what Masonic portraits belong to London Lodges, who were the painters, and if any list of them has ever appeared? Photography now being so clearly within the reach of all, every Lodge will or ought to have likenesses of its best members.—T.A.T.—[We shall be very glad to receive replies to the above query, as we hold it to be important to know where to find representations of our eminent brethren.]

## MASONIC LIBRARY AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Are the Southampton Masons in possession of a Masonic library attached to their hall, and if so, how many volumes does it number?—LISTER.—[Perhaps our Bro. Stebbing, or some other zealous brother at Southampton, will reply to the above.]

## FURNITURE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND LODGE.

In reply to a former querist on this subject, I have reason to believe that the columns worked in marble mosaic were executed in England, as much was done in that style in the days of the Adelpi Adam, in chimney-pieces, &c. There is a good chimney-piece of corresponding style in Messrs. Hills', Throgmorton-street.—HYDE CLARKE.

## CENTENARY MEDALS.

Can you give us a list of the Lodges who have been allowed to have a centenary jewel, or will some brethren, having such medals, describe them for us, and state to what Lodge they apply, and when sanctioned?—LEGIS.

## SLAVE-MASONS.

Is a negro, born in slavery, eligible to be made a Mason?—C.A.F.—[We should say not, but shall be obliged to any brother who can tell us if it is the contrary in the free states of America, or if in the black republic of Liberia there is a Lodge?]

## ALMONER OF LODGES.

On the continent, among the High Grades, and in England also, there are instances of the appointment of an Almoner to dispense the Lodge bounty, and the office is considered one of very high honour and great utility. In this land of philanthropy does any Lodge boast such an officer?—GRAND-ORIENT.

## THE EMPEROR DOM PEDRO.

Is the Emperor Dom Pedro, of the Brazils, a Mason?—PETER B . . . .—[We do not know. His father, the late Emperor, of the same name, was a brother of our Order, and worked both in Europe and America. The late Duke of Palmella, formerly prime minister of Portugal, and the Duke of Saldanha, his successor, were both Masons, and contemporaries with the Emperor Dom Pedro.]

## Literature.

## REVIEWS.

*At Home and Abroad: A Sketch-book.* By BAYARD TAYLOR.  
London: Sampson Low.

This is a collection of sketches of travel; and as Mr. Bayard Taylor has been no inconsiderable traveller, there are many easy, gossiping, and pleasant scenes recorded as the experience of his sightseeing. In his manner of narrating his journeys and sojourning in many lands, there is a dash of the egotism usually found in all traveller's stories; but in Mr. Taylor's case it is rather more agreeable than otherwise, as he is not inclined to bore us too much with the ever ready pronoun "I," but introduces it just sufficiently to make us feel that we are in company with one who is really a traveller, and is describing the places and the scenes he speaks of. This book deals in very wide and miscellaneous subjects, and of course the interest in them is varied according to the reader's knowledge of, or predilection for, the places our author describes. It would appear that the materials for this volume are culled from sketches written for some of his other books, but which, from various causes, were not used. So a reader will be in his company in a walking tour in New Jersey, and find himself suddenly in the Thuringian Forest, with steamboat voyages to Smyrna and Newfoundland; speculations on the supernatural; comparisons of the landscapes of the world; psychological experiences, and visits to Humboldt, Tennyson, and Lockhart.

In the places visited we shall find no new description, as the routes are pretty well as familiar to us, from volumes of voyages and travel, as our path up the Strand to our office, but yet the narratives are sketchily and pleasantly told. Many of the episodes, however, have considerable interest for the reader, and one more particularly, in which he tells us how he came to London a penniless youth, strong in his poetical genius, and how some of the great literary lions, more particularly Lockhart, treated him with great kindness, and gave him sharp but honest advice as to his poetical status; and wonderful to relate, he, a poet, had the excellent good sense to appreciate their strictures and act upon, much to his present satisfaction, when he reads over the suppressed "Troubadour of Provence," or "Liberated Titan."

In the paper "On the Supernatural" there are some very curious experiences, and to those who are of an inquiring turn into the singular mental fancies of the hypocondriacal, we cannot do better than recommend their perusal of this part of the *At Home and Abroad*.

We have marked one very lively bit for an extract, showing Mr. Taylor's power of description of the great university jubilee at Jena, in 1858. The gathering of the old *alumni* of that roystering and pugnacious university, and the goodwill of the citizens and students, their jollity and manners, are sketched with great vivacity, and a hearty relish for such reunions. He tells us:—

There was a flapping of flags in the wind, a bee-like hum of music gradually filled the air, and the quaint old gabled dwellings, bared up to their roof tiles in garlands, seemed to sway hither and thither as their drapery was moved. Thick wreaths of oak leaves, studded with the scarlet berries of the mountain ash, hung from window to window: young firs, dug up bodily, were planted at the doors, and long streamers of gay colours floated from the eaves. In all Jena there was not a house or building of any description without its decoration of flags and garlands. The windows were open and full of bright faces, the streets crowded with student-caps of every hue, even the old graduates wearing the colours of their youth, and our progress was continually impeded by rollicking companies, singing "*gaudeamus igitur*," or some other classic melody.

But most impressive of all was the sight of the recognitions of old friends. The grey heads in the omnibus were continually shouting, "Karl, is it thou?" "God bless me, there is Hardenberg!" "Ah! brother Fritz, art thou here too?" while more than once, as we passed onwards, I saw men stop, stare doubtfully at each other, and then open their arms for a glad embrace. "Ah!" thought I, "it will be the merest chance if I find any one of my friends in this crowd." But as we drove into the market square, where John Frederick the Magnanimous stood resplendent in new bronze, my name was suddenly shouted, and a powerful but friendly arm pulled me down from the omnibus. "Andre!" I exclaimed, for it was really that distinguished geographer.

"To-day's procession is over," said he, "but come into 'The Sun,' and drink a *seidl* of beer, and then we will go to dinner in the *Deutschen Hof*, where there are many people whom you will like to know."

The festival ended by a great consumption of beer and tobacco in honour of "vaterland," given by the town, and at which considerably more than four thousand persons assisted. The scene

was eminently one of German student-life, which being ever welcome to the generality of readers, we shall conclude with:—

"Presently shouts and music announced the arrival of the Grand-Duke Karl August II., whose duty it was, as *Rector magnificentissimus* of the University, to open the *Commers*. Accompanied by the hereditary prince, he mounted the tribune, made a few appropriate remarks, and drank prosperity to the institution in a huge glass of beer. A trumpet then gave the signal, and the first song, pealing simultaneously from three thousand voices, buried us in its magnificent surges. Enormous casks of beer—the gift of the city—rolled one after another into the enclosure, stopping at the head quarters of the various societies, where they were instantly placed upon tap. Pipes and cigars were lighted, and the *Commers* was soon in full blast.

"At the head of each table sat a President, in the old German costume, with crossed swords before him. As the festival became more unrestrained and jolly, the strict arrangement of the societies was broken up; old friends sought each other, and groups were formed by mutual attraction. I found myself near the traveller, Zeigler, and opposite the younger Brockhaus; on one side of me was a Thuringian editor, on the other Dr. Alfred Brehm, whose ornithological studies had carried him to Abyssinia and the White Nile. To us came afterwards Fritz Reuter, a noted Low-German humorous poet, whose heavy round face and Saxon beard suggested Hans Sachs. A stream from the Thuringian cask flowed upon our board, and the fresh acquaintances, dipped into the brown flood, were as thoroughly seasoned in ten minutes as in months of ordinary intercourse. Flood after flood of the mighty sea of song overwhelmed us, but in the intervals we wandered over the world, and through the realms of literature and art. We clashed glasses with the publisher, and with some venerable professors who flanked him; Fritz Reuter plied us from the inexhaustible resources of his fun; and finally Brehm and I, exchanging recollections of Soudan, fell into Arabic, to the great edification of the others. I had not spoken the language for five years, and at first my tongue moved but awkwardly; then, as if the juice of German barley were an "open sesame" to the Oriental gutturals, the words came fast and free. The green turf under our feet became burning desert sand, and the lindens of the Saale were changed into tufted palms.

"The sun sank, but it was not missed. A mellow glow of inner sunshine overspread the festival—the hearty genuine merriment of four thousand hearts. And still the beer flowed, and still the glasses clashed like the meeting sabres of hostile armies, and the hedge of beautiful faces looked over the fir-wall. As the stars began to twinkle, the white and red glare of pyrotechnic fires streamed over us; rockets burst into meteoric rain far above, and bonfires were lighted on all the hills. Then came the 'Landsfather' or 'Consecration Song,' with its solemn ceremonial of pierced hats, clashing swords, and vows of honour and fidelity. On account of the immense number present, it lasted nearly an hour, though the orchestre so timed the performance that, at every one of the hundreds of tables the same stage of the Consecration might be witnessed. A more impressive scene could scarcely be imagined."

"Finally, the discharge of a cannon and the flight of a storm of rockets announced the termination of the jubilee, although the *Commers* was prolonged till after midnight."

Such is a fair specimen of Mr. Bayard Taylor's style; and to take up a book for a quiet hour's enjoyment, when we have no wish to call into serious action the more reflective qualities of the mind, we cannot find a more agreeably companion than *At Home and Abroad*.

## NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

Our well known literary and musical brother, Matthew Cooke, has in the press a very remarkable and important work. It is a faithful copy of an ancient manuscript in the British Museum, called "The History and Articles of Masonry;" this curious book was written in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and is one of the most ancient records of Masonry extant. It is being printed in black letter, rubricated, and accompanied by a version in modern orthography, together with a facsimile of the original, a dedication, notes, glossary, and index. The volume will appear under the patronage of Bro. Havers, the President of the Board of General Purposes; and being published at a very moderate price, and most carefully edited, deserves, and no doubt will obtain, a large sale among the brethren.

The *Melbourne Argus* announces the death, at the house of a relative near Melbourne, on the 21st of February, of E. M. Whitty, Esq., lately of the *Leader* London newspaper, and author of the "Stranger in Parliament," "The Bohemians," and other works. Mr. Whitty had only recently arrived in the colony, in the hope of better health from the change of climate; but recovery was almost hopeless from the beginning, and he has slowly passed away to an early grave, lamented by all who knew him. The same journal notices the death of Mr. Ebenezer Syme. This gentleman was for some time a contributor to the *Westminster Review*, afterwards engaged upon the staff of the *Argus*, and subsequently pro-

priest and editor of that journal. For some time Mr. Syme sat for the London district in the Victoria House of Representatives, but ultimately he devoted himself entirely to the advocacy of the most advanced political views by means of the press, and contributed not a little to the downfall of the O'Shanassy ministry, whose injurious policy he fearlessly exposed and ably defeated.

A Shakspearian festival took place in Paris, the other evening, at the *Trois Frères*. This sounds rather oddly, no doubt, but in one sense it is a literal fact. A banquet was given by the friends and admirers of M. Philoxène Boyer on the completion of his second annual course of lectures on the works of the bard of Avon. The attendance was numerous, the largest room in the well known restaurant being quite full, and the company included a large number of celebrities. In the first place must be mentioned Baron Taylor, who acted as president of the feast, and who, when director of the *Théâtre Français*, was the first to present Shakspeare's plays to the French public in anything like a worthy shape. Emile Dechamps, the poet, and translator of many portions of the finest productions of our great dramatist, should have been there; but, alas! age had imprisoned him in his bed at Versailles. Amongst the guests were Dr. Briere de Boimont, the well known author of several important works on suicide, hallucination, and other cognate subjects; M. Achille Jubinal, deputy; Frederic Thomas, the eloquent advocate; Edward Fournier; Michael Masson; Viscount Ponson de Terrail; M. Birwirth, one of Mendelssohn's most distinguished pupils; and many others whose names stand high in France, although they are not so well known in England. In short, literature, art, and science were well represented at this feast given in honour of the most popular, and at the same time the most profound, exponent of the genius of him "who wrote not for an age but for all time," and, it may be added, for all countries. It was remarked as a curious fact that journalism was present in the form of a quartet of nations, France, Germany, Russia, and England. The tone of the assembly was unusually fraternal and enthusiastic. M. Boyer gave the key note in his own enthusiastic manner, and announced that although he had already devoted two sessions to the study and elucidation of Shakspeare, he had still three years' work to perform before he could say that he had made his countrymen acquainted with the full glory of the genius of the Swan of Avon. If we except Homer, Horace, Virgil, and their compeers, we know not where we shall find record of such a tribute paid to a man of letters out of his own country.

The Hallam subscription has reached £1,000. The time has therefore come when the form of memorial may be considered.

Mr. Murray has in preparation a new work by the best as well as the most recent translator and editor of Herodotus, the Rev. George Rawlinson. It will be entitled "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient World;" namely, Chaldaea, Assyria, Babylonia, Media, and Persia. The sources of information are those extraordinary native records to which so much attention has been devoted of late years, and on some of which the author's relative, Sir Henry Rawlinson, has thrown such light.

The Rev. Dr. Coole has been appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of St. Andrew's.

The curators of the Edinburgh University held a meeting on Wednesday, when Mr. Peter Guthrie Tait, Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Belfast, was elected to be Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Professor Forbes, resigned.

The Guarantee Fund for the International Exhibition of 1862, is in a fair way of rapid completion. The amount now reaches £207,000. An inspection of the list which has been afforded us at the rooms of the Society of Arts, shows that fifty-nine names have been added to it since the last announcement, making a total of 191 names, of which, it appears, that 158 are those of Members of the Society of Arts.

Lord Macaulay (says the *Guardian*) complained that Englishmen cared more about the victories of the Spaniards over the savages of South America, than about the history of the foundation of our great Indian empire. This reproach is amply justified by the manner in which the records of the old company are now being disposed of. There are 200,000 volumes of them, all indexed and arranged, partly, perhaps, by the hands of Charles Lamb; and these are daily sent off in waggon loads to the papermakers, to be pounded up into pulp. One hundred tons of records, which must have cost the country more than as many thousand of pounds, have thus already been carted away. Well, it is, perhaps, good for the future historian of India. The existence of such a body of authentic documents would have obliged him to dive deep into the sea of original research, instead of drawing from the shallow wells of his own imagination.

Three thousand pounds have been collected, chiefly from men of letters and their friends, in aid of the memorial church of George Herbert, the poet, at Bemerton. This sum includes donations from Lord Stanhope, Lord Macaulay, Deans Milman and Trench, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, Mr. Longfellow, and many other literary celebrities. About £1,000 are still needed to complete the work. Subscriptions are received by the Hon. Mr. Herbert, Belgrave-square.

The Berlin Academy of Sciences has published, besides the annual volume of its "Treatises" of 1858, a supplementary volume to that of 1854, which contains a very important essay from one of its members, G. K. E. Buschmann, on "The Traces of the Azteck Languages in the North of Mexico and the North of America;" as also "An Examination of the Nations and Languages of Northern Mexico and the Western part of North America, from Guadalaxara to the Polar Sea." For the history of the nations and languages of the above named countries this laborious and erudite work is of interest, and proves the author to be a successor of Wilhelm Von Humboldt in this branch of science.

A new book about Russia, by Prince Dolgorouky, has recently appeared in Paris, and is likely to make a sensation. The *Athenæum* says "such strange disclosures have not been made for a long time," but it gives us no idea as to what they throw light upon.

The latest contribution to the great rag controversy in France is an address from the French paper makers to M. Baudrillart, the editor of the *Journal des Débats*, a paper which takes a free trade view of the question, and strongly advocates a free export of rags from France. The address is ironically entitled "Very Humble Observations," &c. Its gist is, that it is not fair to ask for a removal of the prohibition of the export of rags from France, so long as other countries keep up heavy or prohibitory duties on the export of theirs. A prohibition of the export of rags exists, it seems, in Belgium and Spain, while duties of various amounts, but in all cases considerable, affect the export from Germany, Austria, Holland, Portugal, and the Two Sicilies. M. Baudrillart has replied to his "humble" memorialists, and professes himself unconvinced by their arguments and statistics.

Chevalier Bunsen is going to leave Heidelberg, and will take up his future abode at Bonn, in order to pursue the literary labours which he has in hand.

On Thursday week a communication was read to the Society of Antiquaries from Mr. Akerman, their secretary, entitled "Notes on the Origin and History of the Bayonet." Mr. Akerman observed that he had been unable to verify the statement that this weapon derived its name from Bayonne, the reputed place of its invention. Voltaire alludes to it in the eighth book of the "Henriade." The results of the inquiry may be thus briefly recited:—That "bayonette" was the name of a knife, which may probably have been so designated either from its having been the peculiar weapon of a cross-bowman or from the individual who first adopted it. That its first recorded use as a weapon of war occurs in the memoirs of Puysegur, and may be referred to the year 1647. That it was first mentioned in England by Sir J. Turner, 1670-71. That it was introduced into the English army in the first half of the year 1672. That before the peace of Nimegen, Puysegur had seen troops on the continent armed with bayonets, furnished with rings, which would go over the muzzles of the muskets. That in 1686 the device of the socket bayonet was tested before the French king, and failed. That in 1689 Mackay, by the adoption of the ringed bayonet, successfully opposed the Highlanders at the battle of Killlicrankie. Lastly, that the bayonet with the socket was in general use in the year 1703.

At the meeting of the Royal Society on the 26th ult., Dr. Faraday gave an oral account of a paper, "Note on Regelation," accompanied by several very interesting experiments. The following papers were also read:—"Notes on the apparent Universality of a Principle analogous to Regelation; on the Physical Nature of Glass, and on the Probable Existence of Water in a State corresponding to that of Glass," by E. W. Brayley, Esq. "On the Effect of the Presence of Metals and Metalloids upon the Electric Conducting Power of Pure Copper," by A. Matthiessen, Esq., and M. Holzmann.

The annual meeting of the Royal Institution was held on Tuesday, May 1. William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Treas. and V.P., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors for the year 1859 was read and adopted. The statement of sums received shows a steady and gradual increase in the yearly income. On December 31, 1859, the funded property was £26,583 1s. 1d.; and the balance £1,157 15s. 2d., with six exchequer bills of £100 each. There were no liabilities. A list of books presented accompanies the report, amounting in number to

243 volumes; making, with those purchased by the managers and patrons, a total of 670 volumes (including periodicals) added to the library in the year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President: The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S. Treasurer: William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S. Secretary: Rev. John Barlow, M.A., F.R.S. Managers: The Lord Ashburton, D.C.L., F.R.S.; John J. Bigsby, M.D., F.G.S.; George Dodd, Esq., F.S.A.; Colonel George Everest, F.R.S.; Sir Charles Fellowes, F.G.S.; John Hall Gladstone, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Wm. R. Grove, Esq., M.A., Q.C., F.R.S.; Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart, C.B.; Henry Dence Jones, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Roderick I. Murchison, G.C.S., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Frederick Pollock, Esq., M.A.; Lewis Powell, M.D., F.S.A.; The Duke of Wellington, K.G., D.C.L.; Charles Wheatstone, Esq., F.R.S.; Colonel Philip James Yorke, F.R.S. Visitors: Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Charles Burgoyne, Esq.; George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.; Rev. Charles John Fynes Clinton, M.A.; William Gaussen, Esq.; Gordon Willoughby James Cyll, Esq.; Rev. Earnest Hawkins, B.D.; Alexander Henderson, M.D., F.S.A.; Sir Walter Charles James, Bart; Edmund Macrory, Esq., M.A.; James Nasmyth, Esq.; Henry Minchin Noad, Esq., F.R.S.; Mathew Noble, Esq.; Henry Pemberton, Esq.; Alexander Shaw, Esq.

The Royal Society of Literature held its annual meeting last week, when Sir John Boileau, occupied the chair. The secretary read the report, which recounted the proceedings of the society during the past year, and lamented the loss it had sustained by the deaths of Baron von Humboldt, Robert Stephenson, W. R. Hamilton, Colonel Mure, Colonel Leake, Lord Londesborough, and Archdeacon Raymond. The income of the society, including Her Majesty's yearly donation of £100, was £750, and the expenditure £640, leaving a balance in hand of £190. Dr. Guest, in moving that the report be adopted and printed, highly complimented Mr. Vaux for the ability and zeal with which he promoted the interests of the society. In reviewing its career, he had come to the conclusion that it contained elements of expansion which had never been sufficiently developed. He regarded it as the nucleus round which the classical learning of the country ought to rally. The Rev. T. Hugo seconded the motion, which was agreed to. Mr. Hogg then read the chief portions of the address which the President had, according to custom, prepared. The address was extremely long, and contained biographical and critical sketches of the men whose deaths were alluded to in the report. The reading being concluded, the Chairman said he had great pleasure in stating that considerable subscriptions were being obtained in this country for the memorial which Germany was raising to Humboldt, and it was equally pleasing to know that in France considerable sums had been raised in aid of the memorial which was to be erected for Hallam. On the motion of Mr. Austen, seconded by Mr. Botfield, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the President for his able address; and, after the balloting for officers had been concluded, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned until the 9th of May.

The *Athenæum* says that the two pictures recently sold at Glasgow as Mr. O'Neil's "Eastward Ho!" and "Home Again!" were sketches, and that they fetched £472.

Mr. Alexander Christie, A.R.S.A., died at his house in Darnaway-Street, Edinburgh, on Sunday morning. His extremely delicate state of health for several months past, says the *Scotsman*, culminating in a serious illness of some weeks' duration, had prepared his more intimate friends for the event which has terminated in middle life the career of a very estimable man and deserving artist. Mr. Christie long held the position of one of the masters of the School of Art, under the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, and was considered a very successful teacher. He had considerable ability, originality, and taste in design, and was a bold and effective colourist; he has exhibited one or more pictures in every exhibition of the Royal Scotch Academy for many years.

CANONIZATION.—The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in noticing the progress of architecture, mentions the following comical canonization:—The Independents follow closely in the wake of the Church. They have got over their objections to steeples and crosses, and now, it would seem, to the names of saints. St. David's, Lewisham-road, the first Independent church, we believe, with a saintly title, is so named in honour of the late Lord Mayor, Alderman David Wire [!!!], under whose patronage it was built. It is to be, when entirely completed, a cruciform structure, with a well-developed chancel, and a tower and spire 160 feet high; decorated in style, and built of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for any opinions entertained by Correspondents.]

### SERVING BROTHERN.

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

SIR,—A Lodge was held at an hotel in which I was a waiter, and I became initiated, passed, and raised as a serving brother, and received my Grand Lodge certificate. The landlord failed, and the Lodge was removed to another house in the same town, where it is now held. I went into business and have been prosperous, and am now desirous of becoming a joining member and paying my dues, &c.; there is no other Lodge in the vicinity of my dwelling, the nearest being in a town four miles distant. Under the circumstances, am I eligible to become a joining member of the Lodge in which I was made a serving brother? If not, it is a case of great hardship. Please refer to Book of Constitutions, "Private Lodges," article 13.

I am, yours fraternally,

30th April, 1860.

M.M. (ten years).

[Article 13, referred to, has no reference to your case. According to the strict letter of the law, you are not eligible to join the Lodge in which you were initiated. Probably under the circumstances the M.W. Grand Master would grant a dispensation to the Lodge to receive you as a member.—Ed.]

### YEAR BOOK FOR THE HIGH DEGREES.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—Such a manual, or year book, as that proposed by the *Invicta R. C. Chapter* would be invaluable for the high degrees in England, Scotland, and Wales, if it gave a full list of the members, and their qualifications, of the Supreme Grand Councils in Europe and America as well as foreign Chapters. To those travelling abroad, or foreign brethren sojourning here and desirous of visiting, it would be of the greatest importance to possess such a guide. This information is given for the Irish and French Chapters.

Yours fraternally,

M.R.C.C.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I hail with satisfaction the proposal of the *Invicta Chapter*, of Woolwich, contained in your last, for a year book for the high degrees, and shall willingly subscribe.

I hope the conductors will give a series of illustrations of distinguished members, past and present, and would suggest that the first should be a portrait of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, father of our beloved sovereign, who for so long a period presided over the high grades. Such a portrait would be most welcome to us all, and I have no doubt if her Most Gracious Majesty was applied to she would readily allow a copy to be taken from the one in Buckingham House.

I am, yours fraternally,

Dublin, 28th April, 1860.

R. +.

### GRAND STEWARDS' LODGE.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As well as "Fiat Lux," and Bro. Wigginton, I hope to see the Grand Stewards' Lodge adopt the suggestion of the former. We want authority, and when that authority is countenanced by our excellent M.W. Grand Master, uniformity must follow in time. I shall anxiously look for the next account of the Grand Stewards' meeting, in order to know how they receive the propositions; and if they do not take it up I shall then have something to suggest, of my own, for arriving at the much desired goal.

Yours faithfully,

A PAST GRAND STEWARD.

### VISITORS' CERTIFICATES.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I cannot coincide with the views of "W.M. St. George," on this point. The law of the case is (Constitutions, "Of Visitors," p. 83, small edition) "No visitor

shall be admitted into a Lodge unless he be personally known, recommended, or well vouched for, after due examination by one of the brethren present." If Bro. Elisha Cooke was "personally known, recommended, or well vouched for," then the Devonport brethren were wrong; if he was not either of the above, then they were right. And it certainly is a novelty to find a covert sneer thrown out against those who try to do their duty, masonically, and keep their Lodge free from intruders and those, for aught they know to the contrary, who may be non-masons, such as "W.M. St. George" insinuates against the Devonport brethren. As to the pure Masonry of Bro. Elisha D. Cooke, the less that is said of American pure Masonry the better, for no nation on the face of the earth are such innovators on pure Masonry.

Yours faithfully,

London, May 8th, 1860.

X.Y.Z.

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEMS.

A NEW Lodge, under the title of the Lily (No. 1022) was consecrated at the Talbot Hotel, Surrey, on Thursday last, by Comp. Watson, P.G. Steward. Bro. James Fairbairn is the first Master.

A NEW Lodge will be opened at Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, on the 15th instant, under the title of the Philanthropic Lodge (No. 1120). Bro. Henry Bridges, P.M., Nos. 1012, 680, 367, 38; W.M., No. 1099; and G.S.B., will perform the ceremony of consecration and instal Bro. H. J. Higginson as the first Master.

### ROYAL FREEMASONS' GIRLS SCHOOL.

THE anniversary festival of this excellent institution was celebrated at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening, there being upwards of three hundred and fifty brethren present, and one hundred and forty ladies; a temporary gallery having been erected in front of the regular gallery, and very elegantly decorated, added much to the general appearance of the hall.

The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, P.G.W.; supported by Bros. Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M., Hampshire; Hammond, Prov. G.M., Channel Islands; Capt. Bowyer, Prov. G.M., Oxfordshire; B. Bond Cabbell, Prov. G.M., Norfolk; Col. Burlton, P. Prov. G.M., Bengal; A. Perkins, J.G.W.; L. Crombie, S.G.D.; Gray Clarke, G. Sec.; W. Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; P. Scott, P.G.D.; Havers, P.G.D.; Hopwood, Prov. G.D.; Udall, P.G.D.; Dr. Granville P.G.D. (Past Physician to the establishment); T. R. White, P.G.D.; Slight, P.G.D.; Giraud, P.G.D.; Potter, P.G.D.; Spiers, P.G.S.B., and D. Prov. G.M., Oxfordshire; Biggs, P.G.S.B.; J. L. Evans, P.G.S.B.; Pooock, P.G.S.B.; Patten, P.G.S.B.; Walmisley, P.G.S.B.; C. Horsley, G. Organist.

On the removal of the cloth, the CHAIRMAN said, in all assemblies of Englishmen, and the more especially if those Englishmen were Freemasons, the first toast which would spring from their lips and their hearts was the health of the gracious lady who presided over these realms—(applause)—a lady who swayed the sceptre over a people the strongest, the freest, and consequently the happiest in the world. It was stated that the sun never set on her Majesty's possessions, but she possessed a kingdom even more extensive than these realms in the hearts and affections of the people. (Cheers.)

The next toast was "H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family."

The CHAIRMAN said that, having shown their loyalty to the constituted head of the country, he would ask them to dedicate their next bumper to the head of the constituted head of Masonry, to whom they owed all respect and gratitude—the M.W.G.M. the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland. (Cheers.) It was no easy task the Grand Master had to fulfil in presiding over Freemasonry as he did so ably, so conciliatory, and with so much zeal for the interests of the Craft. (Cheers.) He had had the opportunity during the past year of witnessing the way in which the Grand Master discharged his duties, and though probably there were many present who had had more of those opportunities than himself, he was sure that every Freemason present would join with him in wishing health and long life to the Grand Master, hoping that he might long be spared to occupy the chair he now so ably filled. (Cheers.)

The noble lord said the next toast he had to propose was "The health of the Deputy Grand Master, and those other Grand Officers who so ably assisted him in the discharge of his duties, and whose zeal in the discharge of their Masonic duties was so well known." (Cheers.) He regretted the absence of Lord Pannure who, on that occasion, was represented by his gallant friend Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis. (Cheers.)

Sir LUCIUS CURTIS returned thanks, expressing his great regret at the absence of Lord Pannure, and assuring the brethren that the Grand Officers were always most anxious to support the interests of Masonry, and the charities connected with it. (Cheers.)

The children were here introduced and sang the festival hymn; their healthy and happy appearance exciting general admiration.

Bro. CREW presented Eliza Chase to his lordship to receive the silver medal. That medal was bestowed by the vote of the girls in the school to the one whom they thought most deserved it—the vote being subject to the confirmation of the schoolmistress and matron. He was convinced that upon the present occasion it could not have been more worthily bestowed. He had watched her from the moment she entered the school—her attention to her studies and duties had been most marked—and she was now about to carry with her into the world those habits and character which he felt confident must promote her success in after life.

Lord DE TABLEY then presented the medal, saying—Eliza Chase, in the name of the governors of this institution, I have great pleasure in presenting you this medal, which you have won by your good conduct, and I hope in your future career in life the character you have earned will be strictly and steadfastly maintained. (Cheers.) His lordship then proceeded to address the brethren, and stated that he felt he had a most important duty to perform, and if ever he felt his own want of ability to properly fill the chair in which their kindness had placed him, he now doubly felt how inadequate were his powers to properly urge the claims which the Royal Freemasons' Girls School had upon them for support. Since their kindness however had placed him in that position, he would briefly endeavour to sketch forth the position of that excellent institution with its claims upon the brethren. The school was not of yesterday but had now existed upwards of one hundred years, in which time it had twice, by the increase of population and of building, which was spreading at every portion of the town, been compelled to remove its locality. It had now, however, he believed, found a permanent home, in a healthy and beautiful situation on Wandsworth Common. He understood that already had seven hundred and fifty children passed through the school, where they had been properly cared for and received an excellent education. One of the children at present in the school was herself a life governor—the daughter of two life governors, her father and her mother—who, from adverse circumstances and the death of her parents now found a home and education in the institution. There was another instance which he would cite to prove the advantage of the school. A brother, a professional man, was cut off in the prime of life, leaving but little to those he held most dear—his wife and family. One of the children was received by election into the school, and another—and here came into play the true charity of the Order—through the benevolence of a brother Mason, who bought a presentation to the school by the payment of one hundred guineas. (Cheers.) Other instances equally interesting might be cited, but he would not weary them, and he only wished he could induce them all to go and see the school and judge for themselves of its value. He had recently done so, and he had never felt more gratified in his life at the great order which reigned throughout, the excellent discipline of the school, and the happiness of the children. Not only were they well employed, but there appeared to be a mutual confidence between them and the excellent matron, who herself, originally brought up in the School, had now served it for upwards of twenty-five years. (Cheers.) There was such perfect cleanliness everywhere that he thought there must be a large array of servants, and he was surprised to find there was, in fact, only one paid servant; the girls themselves engaging in domestic duties and thereby fitting themselves for a sphere of life in which they would prove most useful. (Cheers.) He trusted that many of those whom he then addressed would visit the school and receive the same amount of satisfaction as he had done. He felt that he had wanted words properly to plead on behalf of the school, but they had only to look on the young ladies before them—for such they were—and their happy faces, to find arguments in its support more potent than any he could use; but if they wanted any other additional argument, let them look at the gallery and see amongst the other faces before them the approving smiles with which their support of this institution was received. (Cheers.) They had heard of a ladder which extended from the earth to the heavens, and the angels ascending and descending for the good of man; he was sure there was a ladder of sympathy reaching to the gallery, on which he hoped they could see the genius of charity descending to excite them to do their utmost to maintain that institution. (Cheers.) He hoped the school would not suffer from his want of power (no, no) adequately to urge its claims upon them. He believed that it was most prosperous. Last year they had only seventy children before them; this year the number had been increased to eighty; and let them prove by their exertions that evening, that next year the number might be increased to ninety. The school was freehold—they had a good sum invested—and he trusted that the school would not suffer through his want of power of advocacy, but that they would at once make provision for ten additional children should it be required. (Cheers.) He was informed that there was an additional claim to their support—that every child who had been offered as a candidate for the last twenty years had received admission into the school, no one having knocked in vain. (Cheers.) He begged to propose to them "Prosperity to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children," coupled with the name of Bro. Cabbell. (Cheers.)

Bro. CABELL, Prov. G.M., Norfolk, the treasurer of the institution, said he would not trouble the brethren with many observations, though he could not help expressing his gratification at seeing so excellent a gathering of the brethren to support an institution in which he took the

greatest interest, having been connected with it for upwards of a quarter of a century. (Cheers). He should scarcely discharge his duty if he did not thank them for the support they had afforded the institution—though the noble lord had so closely and ably spoken to the toast he had proposed, as to leave nothing for him (Bro. Cabbell) to add. Time was short; and the noble lord being anxious to leave early, he would not detain them, but he was sure the next toast would be cordially received—as they would all be anxious to drink to the health of the noble lord who then filled the chair, the duties of which he had so ably discharged. (Cheers). He felt that the institution must be much benefited by the proceedings of that evening—and here let him inform the ladies in the gallery that the brethren did not confine their charity to one institution; they had a school in which to educate their female children and bring them up in the way they should go; they had a boys school to fit them for after life, and to give them those manly feelings which they might hereafter be called upon to display in defence of their country; but whilst they had these schools they did not forget their aged brother in the decline of life, and more especially the widow of him with whom she had spent her earlier years—both of whom were cared and provided for. He would not detain them, as his excellent brother Sir Lucius Curtis was to propose the next toast, but he could assure them that to the last moment of his life he should be happy to do everything in his power to promote the welfare of the institution. (Cheers).

SIR LUCIUS CURTIS, Prov. G.M., Hampshire, then proposed "The health of their noble chairman," to whom the Craft were under deep obligations for the interest he had shown in her charitable institutions and more especially for the manner in which he had presided over them that day. (Cheers).

THE CHAIRMAN thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the manner in which they had drunk the last toast, and Sir Lucius for the kindness with which he had proposed it. He had had great pleasure in presiding over the meeting that day, and felt much gratified by the kind indulgence they had displayed towards him, and for having been allowed the honour of assisting them to promote the interests of that excellent institution to support which they had assembled. He would ever remember their kindness, and continue to do his best to support the charities of the Order to which he was proud to belong, and in the prosperity of which he took the deepest interest. (Cheers). He must now ask the brethren to excuse him, as he had her Majesty's command to attend at Buckingham Palace, and must therefore resign his chair to Bro. Bond Cabbell, their tried friend and excellent treasurer. (Cheers).

His lordship then left the room amidst loud applause, and was immediately followed by the children, who, prior to the health of the chairman being proposed, had sung "Good Night."

BRO. CABELL, having taken the chair, proceeded to propose "The Medical Officers of the Institution," and thank them for their gratuitous services; but, owing to the confusion consequent upon a large portion of the company leaving the room, not one word of what he said could be heard.

The toast having been drunk,

BRO. FRANCIS CREW, the Secretary, proceeded to read the lists of subscriptions, which amounted to the munificent sum of £2,987, with ten lists to come in, so that the real amount will exceed £3,000, of which the Province of West Yorkshire sent up £730, and Brighton nearly £150.

BRO. CABELL having announced the amount of the subscriptions, and thanked the brethren for the handsome response to the appeal of the noble chairman, proposed "The other Masonic Charities—the Annuity and Widows' Funds, and the School for Boys, coupled with the name of Bro. Farnfield." (Cheers).

BRO. FARNFIELD assured the brethren he was taken by surprise at being called upon to address them, though he had great pleasure in acknowledging the toast of the other charities which had received their support at an earlier period of the year. It was certainly most gratifying to find that upwards of £2,100 having been subscribed at the Festival of the Benevolent Institution—which he had the honour to represent—and £1,600 to the Boys' School, the charity of the brethren was so extensive as that evening to produce upwards of £3,000 to the girls school, the largest amount ever subscribed at one period to any Masonic charity. (Cheers). He was glad to witness the prosperity of the various charities connected with their Order, and which he trusted would, through the assistance of the brethren, continue to flourish and prosper. (Cheers). He thanked them on his own behalf and that of the charities for the compliment paid him.

"The health of the Stewards" having been proposed, Bro. George Barrett—who, as Hon. Secretary, has worked with the greatest zeal and assiduity to ensure the success of the festival—briefly returned thanks, assuring the brethren that the results of the evening had amply repaid them for any trouble they had taken.

The company then broke up, it wanting only a few minutes to twelve o'clock, and such of them as had the *entrée* returned to the glee room, which was more crowded and inconvenient than ever, and in which consequently the entertainment was soon brought to a close.

BRO. HORSLEY, G. Organist, conducted the musical arrangements, assisted by Miss Stalbach, Miss Messent, Miss Eyles, Miss Blanche Cole, and Bros. Donald King, Lawler, Young, and Champion. Bro. Harker acted as toastmaster.

## METROPOLITAN.

EASTERN STAR LODGE (No. 112).—An emergency meeting was held on Wednesday, May 9th, at the Rose and Crown Tavern, Bromley, for the purpose of receiving two gentlemen into the Order. Bro. E. W. Davis, W.M., presided, and raised to the third degree Bro. Griffiths and Wilkinson. A ballot was then taken for Messrs. Francis Hammond and Thomas P. Middlemist, which being unanimous in their favour, they were introduced and initiated. There being no other business the Lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to the hospitable board. Bros. T. E. Davis and J. How were visitors, and the latter, in responding to the cordial welcome, congratulated the Lodge on the accession to its chair of so diligent a Mason as Bro. Davis, who had for the first time gone through the task of raising in a way that showed he would be one of the ablest Masters of the Craft. A wish having been expressed for a summer festival of which the female relatives of the brethren might partake, a motion was formally proposed by Bro. Sharp, S.W., to that effect, which was carried, as was another, to the intent of empowering the W.M. to make the necessary arrangements for time and place.

UNIVERSAL LODGE (No. 212).—The members of this Lodge held the last meeting of the season at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Friday, the 27th of April. The Lodge was opened in form and with solemn prayer in the first and second degrees, by the W.M., Bro. Alfred Dickens. At the request of the W.M., Bro. Wharton, P.M., then took the chair and proceeded to pass Bro. George Augustus Sala to the F.C. degree, Bro. Sala having satisfactorily answered the usual questions. The W.M. again took the chair and resumed the Lodge in the first degree. Mr. Philip Henry Lawrence, solicitor, of 6, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Mr. Lewis Henry Randall Lyne, were proposed by Bro. J. C. Parkinson, J.W. and Sec., and seconded by the W.M., as fit and proper persons to be made Masons. On the ballot being proved, it was declared unanimous in favour of their being admitted into the Order, and they were initiated accordingly by the W.M. The W.M. then said that he was commissioned by his friend Mr. Horace Mayhew, to tender his apologies to the Lodge. Mr. Mayhew, although down on the list for initiation, was unavoidably absent, having sailed for Nova Scotia on the preceding Saturday. Under these circumstances, and as he did not expect to be absent from England more than three months, Mr. Mayhew hoped that he should be allowed the privilege of becoming a member of the Craft at the October meeting of the Universal Lodge. Bros. Jerwood, G. Steward, and P.M., No. 183; Phillips, W.M., Old King's Arms Lodge, No. 30; Macken, late of No. 212; were unanimously elected joining members. All business being ended, the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment, and the Lodge was afterwards closed with solemn prayer and in perfect harmony, and adjourned until the fourth Friday in October. Among the visitors present were Bros. Elisha D. Cooke, of Kentucky, U.S.; H. T. Clements, P.M., No. 596; J. E. Carpenter, P.M., No. 356; and E. W. Mackney, No. 297.

## PROVINCIAL.

### BERKS AND BUCKS.

NEWBURY.—*Loyal Berkshire Lodge of Hope* (No. 839).—This Lodge was placed in mourning on Friday, the 4th instant, in consequence of the decease of Bro. Capt. Vernon, M.P., who had attained the rank of Fellow Craft therein. The following letter of condolence, which had been forwarded to Bro. Douglas Vernon (Capt. Vernon's son) was read, and received the approval of the Lodge. "Loyal Berkshire Lodge of Hope, No. 839, Newbury, 27th April, 1860. Dear Sir and Brother, —The many estimable qualities possessed by the late Capt. Vernon, endeared him in the recollection of many of his constituents who had not the honour of a personal acquaintance, but much more so those who were kindly admitted to a friendly intimacy with him. Amongst the foremost of the latter were the leading members of the Loyal Berkshire Lodge of Hope, and it is by the command of the W.M. (Bro. W. H. Cave), that I have the painful duty to express to you the deep regret experienced by them at losing from among them so dearly and much respected a member and brother, and to offer to you in their name the most heartfelt sentiments of condolence and consolation under this most sudden and afflicting bereavement. Sympathizing in silent grief, the Lodge will be in mourning the usual period, as a small tribute of respect to departed worth and merit, entertaining the fond hope that the excellent examples of vigour, zeal, assiduity, gentleness, kindness, tenderness, patience, and peace, he was at all times so happily disposed to present to his constituents and friends, may have made a deep and lasting impression on those who had the happiness of a knowledge of him. He has gone to his last and greatest trial before the G.A.O.T.U., we trust, with a pure and unsullied heart, with humility and resignation awaiting His verdict, who has in the volume of the Sacred Law marked out the limits of good and evil, for the guidance of all men in this sublunary world, and who will reward or reprove us according as we have observed or disregarded His divine commands; and we entertain a most fervent hope that the issue will be, a diadem bright with glory in the realms of bliss, all failings forgiven, all sins wiped away. In the name of the members of the Lodge, permit me to remain, dear sir and brother, most sincerely and fraternally yours, E. S. COSSENS, Sec., P.S.W." The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired in silence.

## DORSETSHIRE.

A FREEMASON'S JUBILEE.—A ceremony of a peculiar and extremely interesting character took place on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, at the Lodge of Amity, No. 160, Poole, Dorset, being no less than that of the presentation of a testimonial of respect and esteem to a right worthy and zealous brother, John Sydenham, on completing his jubilee as a Mason and member of that Lodge. The presentation took place in open Lodge after the transaction of the ordinary business, and afforded entire satisfaction to a very good muster of members of the Lodge and visiting brethren from the neighbouring Lodge of Hengist at Bournemouth, to which Lodge Bro. Sydenham has endeared himself by his advice, counsel, and assistance on many occasions. The testimonial was rendered doubly valuable by the manner in which it was got up. At the last regular Lodge night, held a fortnight since, one of the brethren stated that in the course of conversation with Bro. Sydenham a few days previous, he remarked that he supposed he was the oldest Mason in the province, having become a brother fifty years since. This caused an examination of the Lodge books, when it was found that the subject of their then conversation had been initiated into Masonry, April 10th, 1810, at the Lodge of Amity, and that from that period down to the present he had been a constant subscribing member. It was thereupon suggested that as the anniversary of the day had passed, no time should be lost in offering to their venerable brother some token of recognition of his long and valuable services. A formal proposition was accordingly made and carried without a dissentient voice that Bro. John Sydenham, P.M., should be requested to sit for his portrait in full Masonic costume; that one copy should be presented to him, and another suspended in the Lodge by way of addition to their gallery of portraits of distinguished brethren. Mr. Burnand was the artist selected, and most ably has he performed his task, having produced two large sized photographs of Bro. Sydenham in full Masonic costume, of extraordinary fidelity and clearness, and completed them in a style rarely surpassed even by the first metropolitan professors of the art. The following inscription was appended:—"Presented by the brethren of the Lodge of Amity, to Bro. John Sydenham, P.M., P.Z. of Chapter of Amity, and P. Prov. S.W. of Dorset, in grateful recognition of his fifty years' service to the Craft. Bro. R. Hoskins, W.M., Poole, A.L., 5864. A.D. 1860." The task of presenting the testimonial was deputed to the immediate P.M. of the Lodge, Bro. W. Parr, who, in its performance, spoke as follows:—"Worshipful sir and brethren, it has fallen to my lot this evening to perform one of the most pleasing duties which could fall to the lot of a Past Master of any Lodge. You are all aware that a special matter of this evening's business is to celebrate the jubilee, not as a Freemason only, but also the jubilee of our Worshipful P.M., Bro. Sydenham, being a subscribing member of this—the Lodge in which he was initiated—and that we, as a Lodge, intend to present our respected brother with his portrait as a testimonial, a slight acknowledgment of his many years' services, on the occasion. To me has been entrusted the pleasing duty of presenting that testimonial to him, and I do so with feelings of more than ordinary pleasure, as you will readily imagine when I tell you that it is now fifty years ago that our Bro. Sydenham was initiated into Masonry in this Lodge of Amity by my grandfather, who was then the Master of the Lodge. Brethren, it may not be so very remarkable an event to find a brother who has numbered his fifty years as a Mason, but it is an event to find a brother for that long period a subscribing member to the Lodge in which he was initiated, and to find him during that long period a constant attendant at the Lodge and a zealous, able, and active supporter of the principles and duties of our Order. Such, however, has been our Bro. Sydenham, and for this reason it is that we wish this evening to present him with some slight token of our respect, regard, and esteem for him. During his long career there have been many fluctuations in the Lodge, as there are in all sublunary affairs, and there have doubtless been at times sorrows as well as trifling dissensions, but these have never driven our brother from his post. Where duty called there he has always been found, ready to counsel, to advise, and whenever he through the necessities of the case required, to admonish those he considered in the wrong, and to support those who were going right; in fact endeavouring at all times to keep all within the ancient landmarks of our Order. And I may say not only in this Lodge but also in the province, our brother has gained respect and esteem, being, as you are doubtless all aware, a P.G.W. of the province of Dorset. (Applause). As other brethren may possibly wish to address the Lodge on this interesting occasion, I will not now trespass further on your time, but will proceed at once to complete the pleasing task assigned to me. Bro. Sydenham, I now, in the name of this Lodge of Amity, present you with this portrait of yourself, which the brethren of the Lodge are anxious you should accept, and which I am satisfied you will receive from them as a pledge of their brotherly love, esteem, and respect for you. Long may you live to enjoy that respect, which I feel well assured you have enjoyed during the long period you have been a brother of our Craft, and may this testimonial serve to remind you, your children, and your children's children, of the high estimation in which the brethren of the Lodge of Amity regarded their P.M. Bro. Sydenham, and act as a stimulant to the following so good an example. The portrait was accepted by Bro. Sydenham amidst a hearty burst of applause, and immediately the W.M. Bro. Hoskins, advanced, and taking Bro. Sydenham by the hand, said—"Allow me, my aged and respected brother, to offer you my sincere congratulations on the present

happy occasion, and to assure you that I feel exceedingly proud of my position as Master of the Lodge at this time; indeed I may well feel proud of Masonry, especially as it is now exhibited in this Lodge, when it was the unanimous, I may say spontaneous wish of the brethren, to mark in some signal manner the arrival of your year of jubilee. The testimonial will, I am sure, lose nothing in your estimation from its being comparatively inexpensive in its character, as you are well aware that our hearts are all with you, that you will look on the feeling which prompts the action, and that our intrinsically trifling testimonial will be as much prized by you as if it were of a most costly character. The W.M. then expatiated eloquently and at some length on the beauties and principles of Freemasonry, as illustrated by the precepts and practice towards the brethren of the Lodge by Bro. Sydenham, who had ever been most zealous to advance the interests of the Lodge in every way in his power, and concluded, "but for yourself, my venerable friend and brother, I sincerely trust the Great Architect of the universe will yet spare your life many years to be amongst us, and when your eye grows with age, a gaze at that picture will be a solace to you, and in some measure cheer you, by reminding you that for so many years you progressed through difficulties and dangers, assisting in the formation of a column of mutual defence and support to the Craft; and I pray that when it shall please the Great Architect of the universe to fix the period of your departure hence, he will call you to the Grand Lodge above, there to dwell for ever in those eternal mansions from whence all goodness emanates, and enjoy an eternity of bliss with every good and faithful Mason to shine as the stars for ever and ever. (Much applause). Bro. J. Sydenham then said, "Worshipful Master, Past Masters, Officers, and brethren, I return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for this the crowning one of very many kind marks of favour I have received at your hands. It is now twelve years since I received this testimonial (here the speaker pointed to a very handsome jewel, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. John Sydenham, by the Lodge of Amity, No. 160, as a token of fraternal esteem for his zeal in Masonry during a period of thirty-eight years, the 27th day of December, A.L. 5848, A.D. 1844"), presented to me in open Lodge, and I have since that time worn it not only amongst you, but have been proud to do so in the Provincial Lodges of Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Oxford, and also in the Grand Lodge of England; I have been proud to do so, as it has been a source of gratification to me that my services to the Craft should have been so highly appreciated. This has been my constant companion in the Lodge, and now by your kindness I have another reminder, one that may be always before my eyes, as an incentive to go on as long as I have the power in the path of duty marked out for me, and endeavour to promote as far as I can, whatever may tend to the good of Masonry in general and of this Lodge in particular; may its designation, 'Amity,' be for the future our watchword—may we always be in amity one with another. When I was first admitted into Masonry I was particularly struck with the great political and religious truths of the Order, being at first taught to pay due obedience to the laws of any country that should at any time become my place of residence, or that should afford me its protection; and above all that I should never forget the allegiance due to the monarch of my native land, but that wherever I might be I should remember that nature had implanted in my breast a sacred and indissoluble attachment to that country which gave me birth and infant nurture." Brother Sydenham then pointed out the connection between the sublime truths inculcated in God's Holy Book and the principles inculcated in the various degrees in Masonry, urging on all who had not proceeded so far not to stay their onward progress until they had gained the fourth degree of our Order, that of the Royal Arch of Jerusalem, without which he did not consider Craft Masonry to be complete, that being the key to all Masonic mysteries, and concluded by saying, "For your kindness in holding the festival in honour of the fiftieth or jubilee year of my Masonic life, and for the handsome portraits which you have been pleased to present to me, and also to hang in the Lodge in remembrance of one who has endeavoured to advance and support Masonry for the love of those true principles of benevolence and charity to all mankind which it inculcates, I can only say I thank you, I thank you most sincerely, and most heartily do I wish you all every happiness this world can afford." The Lodge was then closed in due form according to ancient custom, and the brethren adjourned to the festive board, where an excellent repast was provided by Bro. Shepherd, of the Antelope Hotel, to which ample justice was done, and after the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and many excellent remarks pertinent to the occasion were made; amongst others we may mention that Bro. S. Bayly, the W.M. of the Lodge of Hengist, spoke in very warm terms of the assistance he had received from Bro. Sydenham from the time of his initiation by him, more than forty years since, down to the present time. Bro. R. Baker also spoke of having been initiated within a year or two of Bro. Sydenham, and having continually remained in amity and entertained sincere fraternal regard the one for the other. We may, in concluding this notice, remark that all the sons of Bro. Sydenham have become Masons within a short period after arriving at man's estate, and the only two sons who now survive were present on this auspicious occasion. May they tread in the steps of their father.

## HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—*Twelve Brothers Lodge* (No. 1087).—This Lodge met at the Royal Hotel, on Monday, Bro. J. R. Stebbing, W.M., in the chair, when the by-laws passed at the last regular meeting were unanimously confirmed, and the last Monday in every month finally adopted as the



regular night of Lodge meetings. The Lodge was honoured with the attendance of Charles Ewens Deacon, Esq., the Deputy Grand Master of the province, and who is one of the members, and with the visit of the worshipful the mayor of Southampton, Frederick Perkins, Esq., and his chaplain, the Rev. Bro. Geo. Bradshaw, M.A., as well as the W. Masters of Lodges Nos. 462 and 555, Bros. G. W. Clarke and Geo. Lungley.

## KENT.

**HYTHE.**—*Prince Elwin's Lodge* (No. 147).—This Lodge met on May 2nd, Bro. E. Ashdown, W.M., in the chair; assisted by his officers and the brethren of the Lodge. The Lodge being opened, Bro. Holwell Walsh, Lieut. 2nd West India Regiment, was, after due examination, passed to the second degree, and Mr. Andrew Steinmetz, of St. John's Wood, London, at present at the School of Musketry, was regularly initiated into the ancient mysteries. After disposing of the votes for the candidates for the Benevolent Fund, the Lodge was duly closed, and adjourned until the next month. There were also present as visitors on this occasion, Bros. F. S. Hennies, No. 758; Capt. A. Walker, of the Cannongate Kilwinning; H. Pollock, No. 28, and L. A. Heickman, No. 321, of the Irish Constitution.

**ASHFORD.**—*Invicta Lodge* (No. 1011).—This Lodge met on May 4th. Present—Bro. Wm. Sheppard, W.M., in the chair; Bros. B. K. Thorpe, S.W.; T. Hallawes, P. Prov. G.W., as J.W.; B. Thorpe, P.M., Prov. G. Registrar; J. S. Easter, Sec.; Springett, S.D.; Maund, J.D.; G. W. Greenhill, I.G.; Collins, Tyler. Bros. R. C. May, R. Mansell, Wm. Lond, J. Warrington, Robinson, De Mierre, and J. Adamson. The Lodge being opened, Bro. A. Kingsnorth was examined and passed to the second degree by Bro. B. Thorpe, P.M. The brethren then balloted for Mr. John Clowes Bayley, of Barnsbury Park, London, as a candidate, which proving unanimous, he was regularly initiated in the degree of E.A. by the W.M., the charge being given by Bro. J. S. Easter in his usual impressive manner. The Lodge being closed, the brethren retired to refreshment, and passed a very pleasant Masonic evening.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

**LEICESTER.**—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 348).—The last meeting of this Lodge, prior to the summer recess, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, under the presidency of the Worshipful Master, Bro. Cummings. The Past Masters mustered in great force, there being no less than ten present.—Bros. Kelly, D. Prov. G.M., Crawford, Pettifor, Gibson, Windram, Underwood, Gill, Morris, Kinder, and Holland. The following brethren were also present:—Nedham, S.W.; Dr. Sloane, J.W.; Marris, S.D.; Denton, J.D.; Jackson, I.G.; and Clarke. Visitors: Bros. Clephan, P.M.; Sheppard, J.W.; Lloyd and Bithrey, of the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 766. The Lodge having been opened in the first degree and the minutes of the former meeting read and confirmed, a Fellow Craft's Lodge was opened, and Bro. Leonard A. Clarke being called to the pedestal, was examined as to his proficiency in that degree; after which the Lodge was opened in the third degree, and he was raised to the degree of M.M. The Lodge having been lowered to the first degree, the D. Prov. G.M. was added to the library committee, and a sum of three pounds was voted from the Lodge funds for the purchase of books during the present year at the discretion of the committee; it was suggested that a moderate grant should be regularly made by the two local Lodges every year for the same object. The D. Prov. G.M. stated that in perusing the old *minute books* of the Lodge he had met with several notices of the initiation of the Reverend Samuel Oliver, father to the learned brother, Dr. Geo. Oliver, the writer on Masonry, and of the active interest which that brother had taken in the Lodge during his residence in the county at the close of the last century. He expressed an opinion that as the Lodge could thus indirectly claim some connection with the learned brother who had so distinguished himself as a Masonic writer, it would confer honour on the Lodge, and be at the same time a graceful compliment, to elect Bro. Oliver an honorary member. He therefore made a proposition to that effect, which was seconded by Bro. Crawford, P.M., and received with warm acclamations by the brethren. Some financial business having been disposed of, the Lodge was closed until the first Wednesday in September, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The musical members of the two local Lodges have just formed themselves into an amateur glee society, under the able directorship of Bro. Gill, and after supper they delighted the brethren by singing several pieces very efficiently. Whilst the Lodge was at work a report was made that a visiting brother from the United States requested admission, and one of the Past Masters was deputed to examine him. The P.M. shortly afterwards returned to the Lodge and reported that he could make little out of the applicant as to his qualifications, except that he possessed a certificate, granted by Lodge "King," at New York, to Bro. H. Clinton Page, the name of the visitor. The D. Prov. G.M., and two other P.Ms. retired to the ante-room, and a further examination of the visitor took place, when the answers he gave were of an extremely vague character, for instance, in reply to a question as to the situation of the J.W. in the Lodge, he answered "in the east, in front of the W.M.," with several others equally inaccurate. He excused himself on account of his bad memory, but stated that he had very recently visited Lodges at Hull, Manchester, and elsewhere, and had seen the various ceremonies performed, but could not recollect the details. The interview ended in the examiners courteously but firmly informing him, that, as he was wholly unknown, and could not prove himself to be a Mason,

he must himself see the impossibility of their vouching for him at the door of the Lodge. He fully admitted this and departed.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

**PETERBOROUGH.**—*St. Peter's Lodge* (No. 646).—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, May 3rd; the Lodge being duly opened, the minutes were read and confirmed. Bro. Dr. Porter, the W.M., suggested, with reference to the proposition on the minutes for the Lodge of Instruction, that the same be postponed until the winter months, which, considering the lateness of the season, was adopted. Bro. Corley was balloted for, and accepted as a joining member. Bros. Hopkinson, Redfern, and Owles were passed to the second degree, and Bro. Swallow raised to the third degree. This having concluded the business of the evening, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

**HIGHBRIDGE.**—*Rural Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 367).—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Friday, the 4th instant, at the Railway Hotel Masonic Room, Highbridge, the W.M., Bro. William Harwood, not being convalescent, requested Bro. Henry Bridges, P.M., G.S.B., to preside. Bro. C. J. B. Mais, late of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 221, Bristol, was balloted for as a joining member and unanimously elected. Messrs. R. Smith, J. B. Marwood, J. Smith, and R. S. Fisher, were balloted for, and being duly elected were initiated into the order of Freemasonry and received the charge from Bro. Bridges, who delivered it in his usual impressive manner. Bros. W. Mole and R. Pople having been examined and found duly qualified, were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. S. A. Heal having been examined and found duly qualified, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, numbering thirty-four, adjourned for refreshment, after which the evening was spent in a most agreeable manner, and the brethren separated at their usual early hour.

## ROYAL ARCH.

## PROVINCIAL CHAPTER.

**GIBRALTAR.**—*Calpean Chapter* (No. 345).—At a convocation held on Friday, April 27th, present Comps. Swain, M.E.Z.; Ingram, H.; Ellison, as J.; Wilkinson, as S.E.; Irwin, as S.N.; Francis, as P.S.; Kiera, J. O'Hara, Dimond, Thompson, and others. Bro. R. Jackman, S.W., Inhabitants' Lodge, No. 178, and Bro. G. Bowden, S.D., Nos. 178 and 345, were duly exalted to this supreme degree. The M.E.Z. then informed the Companions that since last meeting Comp. McKittrick, P.S., had been suddenly ordered to join the expeditionary force in China, and on the eve of his departure had deposited with him a magnificent copy of the Holy Law, as a parting gift to the Calpean Chapter, No. 345. Hereupon it was unanimously voted that this be noted on the minutes, and a letter of thanks be written on behalf of the Chapter to Comp. McKittrick. Sundry minor propositions having been made, and Comp. Major F. D. Middleton, A.D.C., of Chapter of Harmony, No. 641, at Cawnpore, proposed as a joining member, the Chapter was closed in solemn form.

**WATFORD.**—*Watford Chapter* (No. 580).—The annual convocation for the election of officers was held on Monday, May 7th, in the Freemasons' Hall, Watford, E. Comp. George Francis, as Z.; E. Comp. W. S. Tootell, H.; E. Comp. H. H. Burchell Horne, J., and several other Companions were present. Bro. Frederick Polhill Turner, of the Stuart Lodge, No. 787, was exalted into this supreme degree, Comp. How acting as P.S. This being the convocation for electing the officers, the result of the ballot was as follows:—Comps. W. S. Tootell, M.E.Z.; H. H. B. Horne, H.; C. H. Finch, J.; Thomas Rogers, Treas.; John Goodyear, Scribe E.; C. Humbert, N.; C. Davy, P.S.; T. Thomas, Janitor. The Chapter was then closed, the next meeting being on the 24th September.

## KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

## PROVINCIAL ENCAMPMENT

**GIBRALTAR.**—*Calpe Encampment.*—A meeting of this Encampment took place on Tuesday, April 24th, present Sir Knts. Williams, E.C.; Ingram, First Captain; Black, Second Captain; Swain, Registrar; Wilkinson, Expert; R. O'Hara and Pears, Standard Bearers; Gorham, Captain of Lines; Hood, Bruce, and others. The Encampment having been opened in due form, by the E.C., Comp. Major F. D. Middleton, A.D.C., of the Chapter of Harmony, meeting at Cawnpore, was unanimously elected and regularly installed a Knight Companion of the Order.

## IRELAND.

## CORK.

**SKIBBEREEN.**—*Skibberreen Lodge* (No. 15).—A correspondent writes:—"I have the pleasing task of chronicling the return of the beloved W.M., Bro. D. Hadden, M.D., to his post of honour, after an absence of three months, owing to a severe and dangerous illness. The absence of any

brother through indisposition is always a matter of deep regret to his fellows, but particularly so in this instance, as the illness of Bro. Hadden was not alone felt by the brethren of Lodge No. 15, but by the community at large, by whom he is revered for his many Christian virtues and willingness at all times and seasons to attend to the sick calls of the friendless widow and orphan; indeed, Bro. Hadden possesses to the fullest extent the chief of Masonic virtues—charity and goodwill to all men. Throughout his illness he expressed the utmost concern for the welfare of the Lodge, and as each meeting night arrived, his deepest regret seemed to be his unavoidable absence; but it has pleased the Supreme Architect to restore him to us, and Solomon in all his glory never appeared happier than the worthy W.M. of Lodge No. 15, as each brother, in congratulating his return to the east, shook him warmly and affectionately by the hand. In thus lauding Bro. Hadden, I am not giving vent to individual feeling alone, as every brother in the Lodge shares the same opinion. In a word, he is the particular favourite of high and low, rich and poor, and it is such men that honour and adorn our glorious Order. The 3rd of May being the night for the election of officers for the ensuing six months, the brethren, with commendable good taste, unanimously reelected Bro. Hadden, W.M., with Bros. F. P. E. Potter, S.W.; H. Hungerford, J.W.; and J. F. Lewis, Sec. and Treas. Afterwards H. John Clarke was initiated, and passed to the degree of Fellow-Craft, being about to leave forthwith for the West Indies. This was also the night on which the drawing for the Master's jewel was advertised to take place, but it was postponed until the first Thursday in August, by which period the Secretary confidently expects to have a full return of the tickets issued. Although a goodly sum has already been subscribed, it is considerably short of the amount required; and if the readers of your excellent *Magazine* would but forward twelve postage stamps each, you might consider the erection of the Skibbereen Masonic Hall as an accomplished fact."

### Obituary.

#### BRO. EDWARD MAMMATT.

It is our painful duty to record the death of a highly distinguished individual, both as a man and a Mason—Bro. Edward Mammatt, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, aged fifty-three years, who at the time of his decease was W.M. of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1081, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Although deprived of his sight, by an accident, at the early age of four years, he, through the fostering care of his highly gifted parents, so improved the means of instruction afforded him as to qualify himself for the society of the learned. He was a proficient in all he undertook; his knowledge of music was profound, and his skill as a musician and composer was great. He held the position of organist at the parish church of Ashby-de-la-Zouch for upwards of thirty years. His lucid and interesting lectures on sound, electricity, geology, pneumatics, astronomy, &c., may be remembered with pleasure by all who heard him. His habits of business, combined with great mental powers and energy of character were extraordinary, as may be evinced by the fact of his having alone virtually brought about the highly successful condition of the Burton Brewery Company, of which he was a director. His talents were varied and facile; he composed a poem of considerable talent, and invented a machine to assist the blind in writing, for which he received the thanks of the Society of Arts, and was made a member of that body. In his social and domestic life he shone still more brightly, and his death will cause a chasm in society which we can scarcely expect ever to see again filled up. He has long been a distinguished member of the Craft: he was initiated into Freemasonry on the 11th of January, 1830, at the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 690 (now 446), Repton, and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. on the 24th of May, 1830. On the 19th of July of the following year he was exalted to the degree of R.A. Mason, at the Tyrian Chapter, No. 315, Derby; on the 30th of May, 1836, he was installed first W.M. of the Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 631, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; he was installed as a Knight Templar at the Encampment of Geoffrey de Bouillon, stationed at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire; he was also installed as the first W.M. of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 1081, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the 15th of April, 1859, and appointed Prov. J.G.W. of Leicestershire, on the 14th of September, 1859, which vacancy occurred on the decease of the lamented Bro. the Earl Ferrers. Firm in friendship, courteous in manner, kind and charitable in disposition, of the nicest sense of honour, and his great powers of mind were always exercised in the cause of benevolence. The last days of his illness were attended with intense bodily suffering, caused by the nature of the disease, which terminated his existence on the 23rd of April, 1860. The funeral took place on Friday, the 27th of April, 1860. The tradesmen of the town closed their establishments, and nearly all the private houses signified their participation in the melancholy event by the customary mode of drawing down the window blinds of their houses whilst the funeral procession passed through the town, thereby showing universal sympathy with the afflicted relatives of the deceased in the loss they had sustained.

#### BRO. JOHN MASSON, P.G.S.D.

Bro. JOHN MASSON, Prov. Grand Sword Bearer and Grand Chancellor of the Order of Masonic Knights Templar of England and Wales (whose death we recorded last week), we find registered, apparently for the first time, at the Union of the Inverness and Somerset House Lodges in 1824.

He continued a subscribing member of No. 4 until 1843, when he became an honorary member. Bro. Masson was appointed Grand Sword Bearer at the festival in 1834, and Sword Bearer in the Grand Chapter in 1843. For some years he took little part in Craft Masonry, devoting his whole attention to the Knight Templar degree. He was a Past Eminent Commander of the Encampment of Observance, and having filled the office of First Grand Captain, was, on the death of Bro. Emly, selected for the important position of Grand Chancellor; as such he was to a considerable extent the ruler of the proceedings of the Grand Conclave. In justice it must be said that in discharging the onerous duties of his office he gave universal satisfaction and possessed the esteem of every one who knew him. His absence on the occasion of the annual festival of the Knights Templar (yesterday) created a void not easily to be filled up. Our lamented brother, until the last three months, appeared in vigorous health, taking his daily walk to the Jerusalem Coffee House, of which he was a subscriber, and returning to his home with a coat open in all weathers. About that time he met with an accident, being knocked down by a cab in Regent-street, but did not appear much hurt. He was, however, there can be little doubt, seriously injured internally; soon after this he took cold, which, accompanied by a cough, caused severe depression of the system which could not be counteracted, and he broke rapidly from that time and eventually sank under the attack.

### THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The mourning is now over, and the court has resumed the gaiety usual at this season. The Queen has had three dinner parties this week; and on Monday the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, visited the Society of Arts, in John-street, Adelphi. The Prince afterwards went to the National Portrait Gallery, in Great George-street. Her Majesty and her Consort honoured the performance at the Princess's Theatre with their presence the same evening. The Duchess of Athol has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as the lady in waiting to the Queen. Her Majesty's visit to Berlin has been postponed to the end of August or the beginning of September. The happy event in the family of Prince Frederick William of Prussia is expected to take place towards the end of July. Prince Alfred has joined his ship, which is bound for the Cape, but at present delayed on her voyage for some trifling repairs. On Wednesday the Queen gave a grand concert at Buckingham Palace, at which the following singers assisted:—Mlle. Tjzens, Mesdames Melan and Csillag, Mlle. Jenny Meyer, Signors Ginghini, Gardoni, Zelger, Belletti, and Santley. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen were present, with a very large assemblage of guests of lower rank.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Monday, the Marquis of Clanricarde, who had a motion upon the paper for the production of further correspondence relative to the annexation of neutralized Savoy, withdrew it. On Tuesday Lord Ebury moved an address to Her Majesty for the appointment of a royal commission to revise and amend the Canons and the Book of Common Prayer, so as to adapt them to the present state of things. The noble lord argued that the present time was peculiarly favourable for the accomplishment of an object which would obviate much inconvenience, and possibly prevent much dissension. He pointedly referred to the disturbances at St. George's-in-the-East, as an illustration of the evils arising from innovations introduced into the services of the Church by individual clergymen. Sundry bishops opposed this very rational motion, and it was negatived without a division. In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Monday, a highly amusing discussion arose out of a speech by Mr. Walter calling attention to a matter of a personal character, affecting himself and Mr. Horsman, who had sent him a letter referring to a suggestion made by him (Mr. Walter) in his speech on the second reading of the reform bill, that the passing of the bill should not be followed by a dissolution, and coupling that suggestion with a leading article which had appeared in the *Times* of the same day, and which made reference to Mr. Horsman as "illustrative of the meanness of the House of Commons." He (Mr. Walter) denied all knowledge of that article, disavowed all intention of casting any reflection upon Mr. Horsman, as well as all editorial connection with the *Times*, and deprecated the practice of quoting from newspaper articles in the debates of that house. Mr. Horsman insisted that Mr. Walter was directly responsible for the character of the *Times* articles, and read the correspondence which had passed between himself and Mr. Walter, in his own share of which he handled the *Times* with great vigour, accusing it of having by turns praised and repudiated every party, upheld and opposed every government and every policy, and systematically pursued a war of extermination against individuals. Lord Palmerston said he had in his time been one of the best abused public men in England, but he had left his character to be vindicated by his conduct, and had never dreamed of rising in his place in that house to call attention to newspaper attacks, and he hoped the subject would stop where it was. Mr. Disraeli expressed a hope that for the future reference to newspaper articles would be less frequent in the debates, at the same time charging Mr. Horsman with having considerably over-estimated the importance of the press. After considerable discussion between the friends of the public and the supporters of the publication, the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences Bill was read a third time and passed by a large majority. In answer to his opponents,

the Chancellor of the Exchequer said a great many questions had been raised upon points of detail which might with great advantage have been left to be disposed of in committee. The licence fee was only intended to apply to houses which were kept open for the consumption of refreshments on the premises; but that had nothing to do with the main object of the bill, which would not be much affected if the part relating to the licensing of refreshment houses was entirely struck out. The right hon. gentleman then glanced at the various objections urged against the bill, more especially dealing with its alleged tendency to increase intoxication, maintaining that public opinion was in his favour, and asking the house to assent to its second reading and go into committee, where the details of the bill might be discussed. On Tuesday, on the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Paper Duty Repeal Bill, Sir S. Northcote moved the following as an amendment:—"That the present state of the finances of the country renders it undesirable to proceed further with the repeal of the excise duty on paper." Mr. M. Gibson said the house was asked by the amendment to hold the paper duty, which they had condemned, in a state of suspense until something or other should happen to warrant its repeal; but such a course would be so injurious to the manufacturing industries concerned, that he could not conceive the house would adopt it. With regard to the ground upon which the delay was demanded, no change had taken place in the financial condition of the country since the house had affirmed the general principle of the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there was, therefore, nothing to justify the proposition now made, to dissent from a most important portion of that budget and disappoint the expectations which had been founded upon it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the objections now urged against the bill would have been more applicable if they had been uttered two months ago. After analyzing the various items of the national expenditure with the view of showing that they had undergone no material change since he first laid his financial statement before Parliament, he characterized the amendment as a direct attempt to defeat in its very last stage a bill which repealed a tax upon a trade; and he besought the house to pause before, by its adoption, they took a step for which there was no precedent, and the consequences of which must be injurious in the extreme. Mr. Disraeli supported the amendment, and asserted his conviction that the small surplus which that right honourable gentleman had calculated upon, when he framed his financial scheme, was already swallowed up, while the expenses of the Chinese expedition, which had been reckoned at £500,000, would probably amount to £5,000,000. The right hon. gentleman then attacked Mr. Gladstone in one of his greatest efforts of vituperative declamation, at the conclusion of which he resumed his seat amid a loud and triumphant burst of cheering from his supporters. The Chancellor of the Exchequer requested permission to explain, and in doing so gave to some of Mr. Disraeli's statements "the most direct contradiction which the forms of the house would allow." Mr. S. Herbert having said a few words, the house divided, and negatived the amendment by 219 to 209, majority, 10. On Wednesday, on the motion for going into committee on the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill, Mr. Bazley moved as an amendment that the bill should be referred to a select committee. Lord Ashley and Lord J. Manners opposed the amendment, believing it to be merely intended as a means of shelving the bill for the present session. Sir J. Graham said it would be better to have a select committee, not for the purpose of re-opening the whole inquiry, but with the view of framing provisions that would meet all requirements, either of restriction or exemption. Sir G. C. Lewis advised that the bill should be referred to a committee up-stairs, not for a lengthened inquiry, but for the purpose of framing and revising clauses. The house divided, and negatived the amendment by 184 to 147—majority 37.

**GENERAL HOME NEWS.**—The banquet to inaugurate the opening of this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square was given on Saturday evening. The company was much larger than on any previous occasion. Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Somerset, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord J. Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Milner Gibson, Earl Derby, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Stanley, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Earl Clarendon, Sir J. Lawrence, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards, Professor Owen, Professor Faraday, Mr. George Grote, and Mr. J. Foster were among the guests. The entertainment was served in the east room. The president, Sir Charles Eastlake, occupied the chair.—The foundation stone of the Royal Dramatic College, of which her Majesty is patroness, will be laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, at Maybury, near Woking, on Friday, the 1st of June.—The Countess of Strathmore, wife of the Right Hon. W. Hutt, M.P. for Gateshead, expired on Saturday last. Deceased, who was the widow of the tenth Earl Strathmore, married Mr. Hutt in 1831.—A meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday. The proceedings were of a somewhat dismal character, arising from the absence of Mr. Sidney Herbert, who had been announced to take the chair, and to make a statement, but who was hopelessly prevented from attending by a Cabinet Council. In his absence Lord Elcho made an explanation, and, by his lordship's advice, the meeting adjourned until Mr. Herbert could make it convenient to be present. Lord Elcho stated that the society had completely met with the public approval, although it was in want of funds.—The City of London Rifle Brigade was inspected on Saturday by the Duke of Cambridge, their honorary colonel. It is estimated that no fewer than

twenty-five or thirty thousand persons were present. A grand review of volunteers is announced to take place in Hyde Park on the 18th inst. —The progress of the 36th Middlesex, or Paddington Volunteers, although only recently formed, has been remarkably good, and gives a promise of efficiency equal to that of any other metropolitan company or corps. Drilling, on the part of the members, has been assiduously followed up; and the untiring zeal of the commandant, Major-General Downing, to render the corps a credit to the district of Tyburnia, is evidently appreciated by the members, who possess likewise the advantage of an excellent band.—In the last five weeks the deaths in London have constantly declined; in the last two the decrease has not been very considerable. In the week that ended last Saturday the number registered was 1,205. In the ten years 1850-9 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,072. But as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average raised in proportion to the increase, namely, with 1,179.—Last week the births of 903 boys and 900 girls, in all 1,803 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1,683.—The editor of *Bell's Life*, who was the referee at the late fight between Sayers and Hocnan, informs his readers that two superintendents of police have waited upon him with an official message to the effect that if the fight was renewed in any place within reach of a Secretary of State's warrant, all persons who were concerned in it would be criminally prosecuted. This warning, not unnaturally, makes the editor anxious that the difficulty between the two men should now be amicably adjusted, and he has accordingly expressed his intention "to wash his hands of the business."—There was a rumour this week that the Archbishopric of York, which has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Musgrave, would be conferred upon Dr. John Graham, Bishop of Chester, who holds the office of clerk to the Crown, and in whose favour the Prince Consort has used all his influence. His lordship was for many years master of Christ's College, Cambridge, into the administration of which he introduced some most liberal reforms, being a most earnest advocate for granting all the privileges of the university to dissenters from the establishment equally with churchmen.—The Thames Police magistrate has again been required to exercise his authority in connexion with the disgraceful disturbances in St. George's-in-the-East. A man named Corby was charged with having employed violent and offensive language in the street on Sunday evening. Mr. Yardley fined him two pounds. The proceedings in the parish church of St. George do not justify the hope that the outrages which have so long prevailed there will speedily be brought to a close; indeed, circumstances which have lately taken place seem to threaten that the animosities which have so long prevailed between the rector and some of his parishioners will be embittered rather than healed. A "Church Defence Association," established in the parish, is appealing to the public for funds to punish the rioters, while another society has been inaugurated during the last few days, with the churchwardens as presidents, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for putting down Tractarian practices in the church.—A revolting murder recently took place at Stamford—that of the unfortunate lady who was first strangled and then burnt, and whose house was plundered of a large quantity of plate. A portion of the stolen property was discovered a day or two ago, in a somewhat extraordinary manner. Two men who were fishing in a piece of water in the immediate neighbourhood of Stamford, saw something shining at the bottom. On the bed of the stream being raked, no less than thirty pieces of plate, all of which belonged to the murdered woman, were discovered. It is believed that this discovery strengthens the suspicion against the man who was in custody, but who has since committed suicide, as he was seen going in the direction of the stream in question on the morning of his apprehension.—The Central Criminal Court resumed its sittings yesterday; and some of the trials will be of a very serious and important character. The trial of four foreigners, indicted for conspiring to defraud Mr. Joseph Stohwasser under very extraordinary circumstances, was commenced, and has lasted all the week.—On Tuesday, just before the court arose, Pullinger was placed at the bar, and pleaded guilty to all the charges preferred against him. The sentence was deferred.—Another charge has been preferred against Mr. H. F. Richardson, the late secretary of the London Rifle Brigade, at the Mansion-house. This charge grows out of certain irregularities which are alleged to exist in the prisoner's petty cash book. The prisoner was committed for trial. He reserved his defence, but loudly protested his innocence.—A coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a man who it was alleged had lost his life in a pugilistic encounter with another man, was held near Lisson-grove, under the direction of Mr. Wakley. The presence of the accused being in this, as in similar cases, regarded as necessary, an application was made to Mr. Secker, the Marylebone police magistrate, for the production of that individual; but, although on this occasion the application was backed by an order from the Secretary of State, the magistrate refused to deliver him up. What his motive for adopting this course may be does not appear, but Mr. Wakley, who spoke out his mind plainly, intimated that the matter would not be allowed to drop.—In consequence of the delay which has taken place in bringing to a termination the legal proceedings against the Rev. James Bonwell, rector of St. Philip, Stepney, the reverend gentleman has determined that his case shall not be prejudiced, and, much to the amazement of the congregation, he recommenced his ministerial labours at St. Philip's on Sunday last, and preached the morning sermon. It is understood that, acting

under the advice of his counsel, Mr. Best, of the Oxford circuit, Mr. Bonwell has resolved to re-enter upon the ministerial duties of his parish upon the assumption that the bishop has abandoned the intention of proceeding further with the case.—A murder has just been committed in the neighbourhood of Wigan, the victim being a farmer, and the immediate cause a wayside squabble. Several men, after cruelly maltreating the poor old man, buried him under a mound of earth, but whether he died from the violence which was first inflicted upon him, or from suffocation occasioned by his subsequent burial, does not yet appear. Three men are in custody, and a verdict of "wilful murder" has been returned against them by the coroner's jury.—A somewhat singular trial took place at the Middlesex sessions on Tuesday. A young man, who was stated to be a commissioned officer in the army, was tried on a charge of having stolen a portmanteau, which contained articles of value. The portmanteau was stolen from a train on the Great Northern line, in which its owner was a passenger, and on the same day the prisoner, with the portmanteau in his possession, put up at an hotel in Covent-garden. A cabman proved that he drove the prisoner from the railway station on the night of the robbery, he having the portmanteau with him, and a pawnbroker gave evidence that the prisoner had pawned a large portion of its contents; so that there could be no doubt either of the fact of the robbery or as to who was its guilty perpetrator. The prisoner, however, delivered a clever speech in his defence, in which he sought to produce the impression that he had been made the innocent victim of other parties, whose names he was bound by some mysterious obligation of honour not to divulge. But, unhappily for him, his lodgings had been discovered, and as a large quantity of other property was found in them, the Assistant-Judge deferred the sentence till the next session, in order to enable the police to ascertain whether the prisoner had been concerned in any other railway robberies.—An accident occasioned by the falling of buildings took place in Lombard-street on Saturday. The upper floor of one of the houses lately in the occupation of the London and County Bank, gave way beneath the weight of the rubbish which was placed upon it, the result being the immediate death of one man, and the serious injury of several others.—The annual ceremony of the admission to degrees, and the presentation of scholarships and prizes, took place at the University of London on Wednesday. Lord Granville delivered an address, and the proceedings were of a very satisfactory character.—The proceedings taken against Mr. Liddell in the Appeal Court, Doctors-commons, have fallen to the ground, Dr. Robertson, the judge, having decided that he possessed no jurisdiction.—The trial of the child, Eugenie Plummer, on a charge of having committed perjury in the evidence which she gave against the Rev. Mr. Hatch, was commenced on Wednesday. The trial excited great interest, the court being densely crowded during the day. Mr. Edwin James opened the case for the prosecution, and the examination of Mr. and Mrs. Hatch occupied the whole of the day; the case was resumed on the following day and had not been decided at the time we went to press.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Official information has been received at Toulon of the impending visit of the French Emperor and Empress on their intended journey to Nice. The report of two French men-of-war having been sunk by the fire of the Peiho forts is declared by the Paris journals to be utterly devoid of foundation. The rumour of another commercial treaty between England and France, referring to the abolition of the French differential duties on shipping, is on the eve of conclusion, and seems to have spread consternation among the shipowners of Marseilles, who have already held a meeting and drawn up a petition against it. The *Moniteur* publishes the new regulations, increasing the amount of redemption money from military service, and states, at the same time, the reason why such a measure has become necessary, namely, that the number of young men who availed themselves of the redemption system at the last recruiting, immediately before the Italian war, had been so uncommonly great.—From Sicily the most recent intelligence is to the effect that the insurrection now has spread over the whole island, and that the king's forces are shut up between it and the sea. A French and an English squadron have arrived in the waters of Sicily. The *Patrie* says that General Garibaldi's departure for Sicily has been fully confirmed. He left during the night from the 5th to the 6th instant. The Piedmontese government had ordered all arms and ammunition which had been deposited at Quarto, near Genoa, to be seized, and had also given orders for the port of Genoa to be watched. The expeditionary vessel, which had taken her papers from Malta, had put out to sea two days previously. General Garibaldi joined the vessel immediately afterwards, which, instead of proceeding to Malta, went to Sicily. The Piedmontese government made every possible protest against this act of General Garibaldi, which may involve the new Italian state in grave difficulties. Garibaldi, being in connection with the committee in London, undertaking the collection of English subscriptions for Sicily, had, in order to replace the arms which he feared would be seized by the Sardinian government, received other arms, which had not passed through Piedmont. The *Opinion Nationale* says that the different vessels belonging to Garibaldi's expedition will unite off the island of Capraja; they will then direct their course towards Sicily. General Salzano had demanded a reinforcement of five thousand men in consequence of the Garibaldian expedition.—From Spain we learn that the Count of Montemolin and his brother left Tortosa on the 7th May. They were to embark on board the steamer *Colon*, the destination of which is unknown.—A despatch from Rome,

dated this day week, says that one thousand Irishmen have left Trieste for Ancona, in order to be enrolled in the pontifical army. Strange stories are abroad concerning the health of the Pope. It is said that he has been in the habit of taking small doses of strychnine, much prescribed by Italian doctors for producing a salutary degree of mental excitement, requisite for the endurance of the increasing amount of mental labour he has had to undergo during the last few months. A private letter says that the change in the appearance of Pius IX. is evident to all. His head is bent, and his eye fixed and dim. In raising his hand to bestow his benediction on the people it was observed to shake as if with palsy. He seems to have lost at least two inches of his height, and walks as if in a dream. Cardinal Antonelli, on the contrary, has grown fat and rosy. They say he smiles benignantly and with peculiar meaning, whenever, in allusion to the Pope's falling health, the old prophecy is brought forward, and a hint thrown out that the last of the popes is disappearing from the stage. They say he has a far different conviction, and that, as if in anticipation of some approaching change, his eminence is wholly bent on converting into money most of the securities he possesses.—A letter from Vienna describes the impression produced in that capital by the nominations to the New Legislative Imperial Council. On the whole, it is not considered unfavourable, particularly as far as the Hungarian nominations are concerned.—While the *New York Herald* is engaged writing upon the now almost forgotten arrest of Heenan as "another British outrage," the most knowing politicians of America are occupied at Charleston, South Carolina, in concerting measures for the selection of the democratic candidate for the presidency. If we may place reliance upon the latest reports received from the United States, there can be little doubt of the success of Mr. Douglass, whose followers are in a large numerical majority. The feeling of the convention towards him was evidenced by the fact that one of his political friends was elected temporary chairman. These straws serve to show which way the wind blows. The news from Sicily is in the highest degree hopeful. The *Patrie* publishes the following fresh details:—"Independent of the vessel of Garibaldi, two other steamers have left Genoa, having on board 1,400 men, consisting principally of the former Chasseurs des Alpes, Romagnols, Lombards, and several Genoese. A fourth vessel, it is said, left Leghorn for the same destination as the others, and three vessels have started from different points, all of which would join the division out at sea. All these vessels, in order to mislead the Piedmontese authorities, had taken their papers for Malta. The expedition is reported to be organized on a very grand scale, being provided with arms, ammunition, provisions, and matériel for a campaign; in fact, with all necessary resources for sustaining a contest of several months. The carrying out of the expedition requires an expenditure which will exceed several millions. The subscriptions in England and Italy are not enough to cover the expenses. Who has completely furnished the necessary supplies of money? General Garibaldi's expedition has greatly excited the attention of diplomatists. The *Opinion Nationale* states that General Garibaldi takes with him twenty cannon. The journals publish a letter from General Garibaldi, in which he says:—"It is the duty of all to encourage, aid, and to augment the number of combatants against oppression. It is not the insurrectionary party in Sicily whom we are assisting, but Sicily herself, where there are enemies to contend with. It was not I who advised an insurrection in Sicily; but from the moment that our Sicilian brethren threw themselves into the struggle, I considered it my duty to assist them. Our battle cry will be—'Italy and Victor Emmanuel!'"

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE NEW GRAND OFFICERS.—Our notice of the Masonic career of the new Grand Officers is unavoidably postponed.

"A. YOUNG MASON."—Be not afraid to exercise your privilege and blackball the candidate. There is too little caution exercised in the admission of candidates into Freemasonry.

"R. R."—The person named is a Freemason, but no honour to the Craft.

"T. K."—There is no law to prevent the members of a Lodge electing a brother of notoriously bad moral character as their W.M., should they see fit; but we cannot imagine that any body of gentlemen would do so.

"A. M. M."—We do not know the joining fee of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 87, nor the hour of meeting. We believe it to be an efficient Lodge. To the second question we must reply, "Not yet."

ERRATUM.—In our number of the 28th of April, in the notice of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Mark Masons, at Basingstoke, Bro. W. M. Emmanuel, is given as the name of the Prov. S.G.W., instead of Bro. H. M. Emmanuel.

ERRATUM.—In the obituary notice of Bro. W. Hands in No. 42, for Earl of Kerry, read Kelly. (Sic in the warrant, although more usually spelt Kellie.)