

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1860.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XXVIII.

VIII.—MARS AND OCTOBER.

THE descriptions given by all the poets and fabulists of antiquity of the god Mars, depict him as unprincipled a libertine as any rake of a less immortal parentage, and far more distinguished for his daring amours, than by his military heroism. His progeny were as numerous as the offspring of his presumptive father. The stars were once supposed to be the actual offspring of the gods or planets, and possibly when this theory fell into desuetude (there being for its belief no attainable foundation), historians self-interestedly combined with mythologists to minister to the pride of nations, and the vanity of families, by bestowing upon them celestial and immortal origin. How far this first knowledge of astrology went when it was lost, or what constituted the cause of its rise—ambiguous as it may now seem—it is certain there once existed a kind of general confused notion (derived indeed from sacred sources, even from the Bible itself) of there having been angels, or gods in human shape upon the earth, who came down from heaven.

The ancients organised the whole of the fixed stars into symbolical signs, or constellations, under the appellations of various animals and things, as, amongst the rest, those of Aries, Taurus, Libra, Leo, the bear, the goat, the mermaid and the serpent. These groups were recognised in the time of Hipparchus, since when they have so much changed their places, that the constellation of Aries has got into the sign of Taurus, and so on with the rest. In all probability their names occasioned the worship of the living creatures their representatives. The number of fixed stars visible to the naked eye is less than two thousand, some of which have been discovered recently, and seem to have been unknown to the ancients, whilst some which they saw are no longer visible to us. There are also some stars which only appear for a short period, as that of the year 1572, which caused not a little stir at that time. At first it appeared more brilliant, and much larger than any of the others; but by degrees so diminished that within about six months it vanished altogether.

The Molæ were certain goddesses, the daughters of Mars, who were worshipped by the Romans. Philonome, daughter of Nyctimus, king of Arcadia, while hunting with the scrupulous Diana, was met during the chase by Mars, who having no dread of the chaste goddess before his eyes, got her fair friend with child, and she became the mother of Lycastus and Parrhasius, afterwards kings of Arcadia. Phlegyas was another son of Mars, by Chryse; he is well known as the king of the Lapithæ in Thessalia, and said to have been the founder of a city of Bœotia, called after his name Phlegyas; he was also the father of the nymph Coronis, by whom Apollo had Æsculapius. When this personage heard that Apollo had ravished his daughter, he hastened in anger to Delphi, and consumed with fire the temple of Delphicus, for which the enraged god in his vindictive rage shot him through the body with an arrow, and in the infernal regions contrived an ingenious everlasting torture for him—the torment of imagining that a great stone suspended over his head was every moment about to fall and crush him to pieces. Thus, in perpetual fear of something terrible about to happen to him, and which he saw impending close at hand, he sat, frequently calling out in the hope that men might hear him—that they should observe the laws of justice, and the duties of religion, or as described in the Æneid.

"Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere Divos"

"Learn justice hence, nor ever despise the gods."

Strange justice this would seem; but it would be hard to reconcile our notions of morality with those of the compilers of these time-honoured fables; harder still to examine a profane story in a religious point of view, though a parallel might certainly be found. As has been before alluded to, "the sons of God saw the daughters of men, that they were fair, and they took them wives of all that they chose." So with the heathens. The cause, and all similar causes to that of the destruction of the Temple of Apollo, was considered a glorious event, on which no invidious insinuation or reflection should be cast, or would be left by the gods themselves unpunished. We trust we have in these chapters, for our part, dealt with the theology of the pagans in strict accordance with revealed truth.

Mars is sometimes represented on horseback, equipped in a formidable manner; sometimes erect, and holding sword and spear, in a chariot drawn by horses driven by Bellona, and attended by their servants—Discord, Terror, the Furies, and Fear.

There were several sacrifices instituted and offered to this uncertain god of battles and blood. The wolf, on account of its fierceness, rapacity, and quicksightedness; the raven, because he indefatigably follows armies; the woodpecker and vulture for their voraciousness; the cock for his vigilance (being a symbol of the virtues soldiers ought especially to have); and grass for its use, and because it is seen to spring up all the more thickly on plains which have been moistened with human blood.

Amongst the most ancient rites belonging to Mars, is one which has been mentioned (we believe) by Servius. Whoever had undertaken the command of an army went into the *sacranium* of the Temple of Mars, and first shaking the *ancilium*, or holy shield, and afterwards the spear of the statue of the god itself, uttered solemnly the words, *Mars, vigila!*—"Mars watch over us!"

In war, says Cicero, the most valiant are commonly the first that are slain. "Mars fortissimum quemque exacte pignerari solet." When there is a chance of war, a nation should be well prepared to meet it. It but too often has been caused by the ambition or the vainglory of monarchs, who have on its murderous chances staked the blood and liberties of those they rule. So was it with the first Napoleon; and so will it be with his successor, unless caution be more powerful than ambition. The nobly patriotic volunteer movement of our time has in all probability saved the country from an attempted invasion, and quieted the apprehensions of the most enervated alarmists; besides which it has already covered itself with self-sustained dignity. It has won the praise of the entire nation, and has excited the wonder of Europe, to which indubitably would be added glory in abundance, should any foreign despot dare to visit our white cliffs and plunge us into unnecessary evil.

By this was the son of Mars by Seta, after whom was named the city of Rhesus, who came "with his white horses" to assist the besieged Trojans, but was slain on the night of his arrival by Diomedes and Ulysses, through the treacherous Dolon, the swift-footed traitor knave, who, to save his life, revealed the counsels of Troy to his captor Ulysses. That wise king in his wisdom thought fit to slay him as a just reward of his perfidy.

Hesus, the god evoked by the ancient Gauls in their wars, was Mars under another name; and in Spain, the Acitani were the worshippers of the shining image of this God, who was called Pyrois, which name was given also one of the horses of the sun, as likewise to the planet Mars.

Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are distinguished from the rest of the planets, inasmuch that they appear larger

than Mercury, but smaller than the sun, moon, and Venus. Jupiter appears greater and brighter than Mars and Saturn, whose colour is paler than Mars, which is of a reddish and fiery hue. These three planets, when compared with the fixed stars, are seen to move from west to east, in circles, which cut the ecliptical orbit into positions directly opposite to each other, and thereby with it cause different angles. The circle of Mars declines from the ecliptic one degree, fifty minutes; and that of Saturn, two degrees thirty-one minutes. It takes Mars a year and three hundred and thirty-two days to perform the revolution of his circle. Jupiter is about eleven years, three hundred and eighteen days, and Saturn about twenty-nine years and a hundred and eighty days, in accomplishing their revolutions. Jupiter, like Mercury, shines with a pale bright light. The apparent motion of these specified planets is not considered regular; sometimes they appear to move from west to east, when they are said to be direct; at other times they appear for several days together in the same part of the firmament, when they are consequently termed stationary; yet again, after a while they seem to go back to the west, and then are said to be retrograde, but afterwards again they become stationary, and again direct. From the period that Mars is seen to be in the middle of his retrogradation, to the next time he is in the same position, has been calculated to be about two years and forty-nine days. Jupiter, from his middle state to his next centric retrogradation, occupies a term of about one year and thirty-three days; Saturn being about one year and thirteen days in performing his similar movements. Still, whatever may be the many ascertained inequalities of these planets respecting their retrogradations from one time to another, they have this certain agreement—that each of them are always retrograde when the earth is between the sun and them. The zodiacal arc which Mars passes through when he is retrograde, is larger than the one that Jupiter passes through, but the arc of his retrogradation is bigger than that which Saturn passes through when he is retrograde. At this time the visible bodies of these luminaries greatly increase. Mars, when retrograde appears six times as large as when he is direct; Jupiter becomes threefold his usual size, and Saturn looks almost twice times as at other times. Neither of these three planets has ever been observed to pass between the sun and the earth, but they have often been remarked to pass betwixt the earth and the fixed stars.

POPE'S VILLA AT TWICKENHAM.—Pope's villa still has its little lawn, but, alas! no longer its two weeping willows hanging over the river. It is a pleasing object, and, from the recollections it cannot fail to excite, will always be considered an interesting one. Some little anecdotes of the poet may still be collected at Twickenham, and I have heard from three different persons, one of whom was the late Mr. Rogers, that they had spoken to the old waterman who for many years rowed Pope on the Thames. He was in the habit of having his sedan-chair lifted into the punt. If the weather was fine, he let down the glasses; if cold, he pulled them up. He would sometimes say to the waterman (this is his own account), "John, I am going to repeat some verses to you; take care and remember them the next time I go out." When that time came, Pope would say: "John, where are the verses I told you of?"—"I have forgotten them, sir."—"John, you are a blockhead—I must write them down for you." John said that no one thought of saying, when speaking of him, Mr. Pope, but he was always called Mr. Alexander.—E. JESSE, in *Once a Week*.

ELECTRO-PHOTO-TELEGRAPHY.—A Florentine abbé now in Paris has, it is reported, made a wonderful discovery in connection with photography and electricity. He is able, in sending a telegraphic message, to produce, at the opposite end of the wire, a *fac-simile* of the writing that the message has been sent in. The idea of an autographic telegraph, however, is not new, although the connection of photography (if it really be such as alleged) with electric telegraphy does seem to be a novelty.

THE STUDY OF CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

"ANNALES" OF THE FRENCH INSTITUTE.*

THE other day we (the *Builder*) fell upon an article in the *Journal des Débats*,† which contains some observations on the study of classical archæology, not without value in these times, and which can scarcely fail to interest many readers. It is a memoir written by M. Ernest Vinet, a distinguished French *savant* and archæologist, on the *Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica di Roma*. It is interesting as showing the state of archæology throughout Europe, for the members of the Institute are not confined to Rome, but are selected from every country of the civilised world. M. Vinet gives a *résumé* of the labours of the Institute and its members, and, although he has doubts of England generally, he mentions individual investigators in complimentary terms. It must be remembered that he is speaking only of classical archæology—a subject about which our Mediæval antiquaries care little. In Germany and France, Mediæval antiquities are studied by a certain number with as great zest as here in England; but in those countries classical archæology is still considered as the great occupation of men of learning. Gerhard and Panofka, Bunsen and Lipsius, Ritter and Kieyert, Müller and Winkelmann, of the one country, with Quatremère de Quincy, Raoul-Rochette, Hittorf, Letronne, Lenormant, Laborde, Texier, and many more in the other, are names which are familiar to us all, and will remain so in future generations. In Italy, archæology is confined to classic times, in consequence of the wealth of material which lies at their disposition. Vases, bronzes, marbles, turn up on every side. To cite names would be useless, for each antiquary is a lover of the *bell' antico*. It would be worth while for our county archæological associations to consider whether it would not be well for them to devote some small portion of their journals to this noble study; for while it is the province of inspiration only to look into the future, it is in the power of every man to gather experience and lessons from the past. However we may sympathise with Mediæval antiquities, let us beware lest we forget or despise those "*Ingeniorum monumenta quæ seculis probantur*."

The work in question, written partly in French and partly in Italian, holds a marked position among the most useful and most beautiful books in the library of the artist and of the man of letters. Commenced thirty years ago, the publication now consists of thirty volumes. An extensive atlas forms part of it, and under the title, "*Monumenti Inediti*," includes numerous plates, which reproduce with fidelity the greater portion of the most remarkable monuments which have been recovered during a quarter of a century by excavations in all classical countries, but especially in Italy. The text is a mine of research. Without this collection it would be impossible to grasp the entirety of archæological studies and to follow their progress. Strange to say, however, the notice to which we are referring is the first given to it in a French journal. Let us follow M. Vinet.

Speculation did not create these Annals; bookmaking had no part in them. The idea, so happily realized in them, descended from a higher source. Some fervent worshippers of antiquity, some great personages from the two aristocracies of birth and intelligence, the heir-presumptive to a crown, these were their founders. Nor must we forget the ardent initiative taken by M. Gerhard, member of the Academy of Berlin, and one of the most worthy representatives of German science.

The idea of a publication to unite in itself all contemporary archæological researches, is not a new one. Three archæologists of renown, Boettiger, Schorn, and M. Welcker, and the celebrated antiquary Guattina, some time since, and separately, entertained the notion. But either a too exclusive policy, too limited means of information, or, more than all, the extreme difficulty for learning and talent by themselves to support such an enterprise, placed an

* Benjamin Duprat: Paris, Rue Cloître St. Benoît.

† January 22nd, 1860.

obstacle in the way of the complete success of these publications. And yet, when one contemplates the condition of archaeological studies, the necessity for a creation of this kind is very evident.

Since the day when a charming enthusiast, within the walls of that Rome which he adored, produced the "Histoire de l'Art" and the "Monumenti Inediti," foundations of two recent studies, æsthetics and the interpretation of *monuments figurés*,—since that epoch, memorable for ever in literary history, materials for archæology have increased tenfold; the treasures, heretofore concealed by the ashes of Vesuvius, have not ceased to accumulate within the walls of the Neapolitan Museum; the exquisite principles of Classic architecture have been displayed in all their beauty. To artistic and free Europe, England has revealed Phidias; skilful antiquaries have visited every spot of Greece, marking with pious care upon that land thickly strewn with ruins, the site of many a once famous, but now obliterated city; others have travelled through Asia Minor, recognizing everywhere the Hellenic taste, though under unexpected aspects: in giving to us the key to Egyptian hieroglyphics, in raising the veil which envelops a civilisation which seems to have had no infancy, a philologer of genius has conquered the kingdom of the Pharaohs in the name of French science.

Assyria, that other enigma, has permitted us to look upon palaces as ancient as the Bible, and whose walls are covered with a writing which still awaits its Champollion; and, lastly, pagan Italy has yielded to us her soul in delivering up to us the secret of her tombs.

It was at the critical moment when this grand scientific movement, inaugurated by Winckelmann, was in all its force in Rome, between the years 1825 and 1828, that the creation of the "Annales" was projected by M. Gerhard and his friends. Thanks to them, light for the first time was shed over all portions of monumental antiquity; thanks to them publicity, so difficult and so confined in this branch of study, has become extended and easy. Scarcely was their project known, than immediately all the high celebrities of learning grouped themselves around this pleiad of antiquaries; and the formation of the Institute of Rome was the speedy result of this noble eagerness.

"Annales et Bulletin de Correspondence Archéologique," such was the title of this new collection, henceforth directed and supplied by a whole academy, or rather by the entire learning of Europe, whence it daily demanded and received some fresh fact, text, or idea. To register the results of excavations was the primary object; the secondary was to discuss those ancient monuments already discovered, but wrongly or inadequately interpreted, and still more to describe briefly all those which classic soil delivered up, day by day, to antiquarian criticism, preparatory to their being studied more minutely at leisure. One branch of this study, till then much neglected, archæological topography, and another study equally interesting, to which M. Boeckh had just given a brilliant start, epigraphy,—in a word, numismatics and glyptics, that is to say, a whole host of details and small problems, these found a place in the "Annales." The lively impulse they received has not been forgotten. Each month the "Bulletin" comes to inform the reader of the daily movements of the science, and on each anniversary of the birth of Winckelmann, marks the progress that has been made. Each year, the "Annales" discuss before the learned public, some delicate point, with all that majestic solicitude so perfectly rendered by Gerard Dow, in his "Gold-Weigher."

I lately read the first list of the members of the Institute of Correspondence,—the list of our former colleagues. At the head appears the name of Frederick William, then Prince of Prussia, and protector of the Institute. How forcibly this name speaks of the elevated and liberal taste of the reigning families of Germany! K. Ottfried Müller and Letronne, Boettiger, Hirt and Millingen, Sir William Gell, Raoul-Rochette, Thiersch and Quatremere de Quincy, Dodwell and Brönsted, Nibby, Schorn and Panofka, and finally, Messieurs Boeckh, Welcker, and Guignaut, appear as members of this ultramontane academy. Two artists, large appreciators of the ancients,—Thorwaldsen and M. Hittorff,—also placed their names upon this list, where I regret to miss those of so many of their fellows. Amongst the honorary members three names have filled me with esteem,—those of William Humboldt, William Schlegel, and Chateaubriand.

Rome, where the breath of antiquity so forcibly stirs our souls, has become the definite abode of the new academy. On the Tarpeian Rock the Archæological Institute has established its penates, and there have they been saluted by all the lovers of science during thirty years.

The same year in which this Society entered upon a path which it has traversed so honourably, and at such enormous sacrifices, fortune accorded it a marvellous discovery, which has been compared to the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Not far from Cornetto, in a pestiferous plain traversed by a torrent which flies with rapidity towards the Thyrenian Sea, near to a venerable bridge shown between two wild banks, Ponte della Badia, six thousand Etruscan tombs have been opened from the year 1825 to 1829. To tell all the wonders that have been found in the necropolis of Vulci would be impossible. Bronzes and jewels, of exquisite workmanship, were scattered about in the midst of bones in these funeral retreats, which had been spared as by a miracle. Four thousand vases which attest the ardent desire of the ancients to decorate the dwellings of the dead; yes, four thousand vases! as beautiful for the most part as the graceful amphoræ of Nola, have been restored to the light of day. Fine clay, delicate varnish, elegant and varied form,—nothing was wanting to these fragile *chefs-d'œuvre*, which are alive with multitudes of figures. These compositions bear the reflex of different epochs and of divers styles; but in them the gods and heroes of antiquity play an important and undisputed part.

The finer memoir of M. Gerhard upon the Vulcian vases, "Rapporto intorno i Vasi Volcenti" ("Annales," 1831), produced a profound sensation in the scientific world. By what miracle, it was asked, were 4,000 vases, covered with Greek inscriptions, buried in in the cemetery of an Etruscan village whose very name was scarcely known to history? With the exception of some Italian antiquaries, for whom these treasures of Greek ceramic art represented "the most ancient monuments of Etrusco-Pelasgic worship,"—for it is thus the Prince of Canino expresses himself,—all the masters of science verified the Hellenic character of the vases of Vulci. Still, upon the question of origin, they were far from being of one mind. The presence of these vases,—did it prove the establishment of a Greek population living an Athenian life within the walls of Vulci? or even the existence in this town of a colony of Athenian potters? Or, again, was it an indication of a very lively taste for painted vases amongst the Etruscan aristocracy, causing them to send for them from Greece and Southern Italy, thus, as it were, forestalling in the paths of luxury and love of foreign productions our modern amateurs of Chinese and Japanese porcelain?

K. O. Müller, Raoul-Rochette, Millingen, M. Gerhard, Boeckh, Welcker, and others, shared in this discussion, which was hotly contested in the "Annales et le Bulletin." Such questions may appear futile to the gay world—to drawing-room loungers, particularly in France, and more especially at the present time; but the learned perceived in them something more instructive than secondary details. They saw therein curious revelations concerning the economic and social state of the old world,—incomplete divergent revelations, but precious withal, touching as they do upon questions respecting which the most absolute silence reigns; but when the science of illustrated monuments shall have made still further progress, who can say that these revelations may not become transfused with light? Truth is willing to be a long time looked for, and criticism has penetrated many other mysteries.

By this wonderful discovery at Vulci, the imagination of all was excited; and, therefore, the attention of the editors of "Les Annales" was directed, through several years, upon painted vases. What an extended field of study is that of ceramic art! How it has enlarged under the double influence of scientific research and commercial avidity! Their efforts have combined to excavate all the burial-places of Etruria, of Southern Italy, of Sicily, and of the Greek continent. "Henceforth," wrote M. Bunsen, Prussian Ambassador to the Papal seat, and, at the same time, the learned Secretary of the Institute of Rome, and worthy successor of M. Gerhard—"henceforth, no one may hope to study with profit this class of monuments, and to speak of them authoritatively, without first consulting our collection." How few people imagine that upon the 50,000 vases found during the last century, and incorrectly called Etruscan; that upon these water-pots, these cups, these amphoræ, whitened with dust in

the cabinets of the curious; that upon this pottery of such monotonous aspect, the heroic and religious myths of Greece unfold themselves to an inconceivable extent! Frequently these lines so pure, this ease, full of grace, this ravishing caprice, all this flower of youth and beauty, screen from uninitiated eyes the free creations of pantheism, and the ideas of the ancients upon the forces of nature, and on death.

In these simple sketches, which a mercantile pen has let fall, the symbolic school, and the learned and gentle Crenzer, its illustrious chief, have more than once sought the light trace of pagan spiritualism. The enigmatic figures which group themselves around the large vases of La Pouille, those grand and confused representations of the gods of Erebus and of the Furies, may well have seemed to them the mysterious formulae by which the ancients revealed their thoughts upon man's destiny after death. We admit that some tendencies, impressed with certain mysticism, have glided into the exegesis of those monuments of serene antiquity. But, on the other hand, they have been pointed to with vivacity by a rival school, of which Voss and M. Lobeck are illustrious representatives. But have not the critics gone too far? If, as some philologists think, the treasures of Greek art, that art so charming and so pure, merely express *peurile* ideas; if those divine marbles only portray gross appetites, the complete want of sympathy between the form and the idea, this eternal contradiction is most intensely to be deplored; it were indeed a veritable dishonour to the human mind.

Towards 1835, antique topography took the first place in the "Annales et le Bulletin." The Pontifical Government had been led eight years previously to clear out the mass of ruins which separates the Capitol from the Coliseum. These excavations brought valuable results. Thus the discovery of the pavement of the Via Sacra led to the recognition of the ancient limits of the Forum. The study of this celebrated spot is full of difficulties. To mark upon the sward which springs up between the ruins the spot where the kingly people crowded together to listen to its tribunes, and to call by their real name all the illustrious remains that ages have accumulated in the Campo Vaccino, may be regarded as one of those labours that the most courageous sagacity and the soundest erudition alone may dare to undertake. Many antiquaries have exercised their powers upon this delicate subject. We will cite Nardini, Féa, Gial, Nibby, Canina, and more recently, MM. Becker and Henzen. In a previous volume of the *Builder* our readers have had particulars of their various theories.

To the efforts of the antiquaries must be joined those of artists: fine restorations, admirably conceived, have been proposed by the architects. While with so brave a hand Niebuhr rebuilt Roman history, this great critic dreamed over a restoration of the Forum. But the earth still hid in part the monuments which could have guided him. Admirer and friend of Niebuhr, and prompt to profit by a fortuitous circumstance, M. Bunsen has wished to conclude the sketch commenced by a bright intelligence. This remarkable attempt, the work of a mind at once large and enthusiastic, is summed up and made clear in carefully studied plans. Not only does it embrace the Forum of the republic, but also includes all those constructed by the emperors. Doubtless it is hypothetical on several points; but, as it is an authority on others, as it occupies an elevated rank in the "Annales," we ought to pause before it.

The Forum of the republic (*Forum vetus*), covered originally with trees and shops, developed itself in a valley closed by three hills, the Capitoline to the west, the Palatine in the south, and the Velia to the east. All the space comprised between the arch of Septimus Severus, placed at the foot of the Capitol and the temple of Faustina, situated at the base of the Velia, now crowned by the triumphal arch of Titus,—all this space, we repeat, was occupied by the Forum. Spacious enough at the west end, it narrows considerably in the east. The figure it takes on paper is that of a truncated pyramid, of which the base lies at the foot of the Capitol, and the summit at the foot of the Velia. This form was given to it by the divergence of two streets, which descended from the Velia, in the direction of the Capitol. They bounded it on the north and south throughout its entire length. These two streets isolated the Roman square from the temples, the Basilica, and the Senate-hall, which surrounded it, and ranged themselves along their façade. The northern street was called the Via

Sacra—*summa via Sacra*; it was by this street that the triumphant warriors entered the Capitol; the southern, *summa Velia*, which passed at the foot of the Palatine. Two transverse streets crossed the former, the one to the east marked the limits of the Forum, as high up as the temple of Faustina; the other to the west, and nearer to the Capitol, divided the Forum; this was the *Clivus Sacre*. In the portion comprised between this street and the temple of Faustina, the Forum changed its name; it was called Comitium. There, in fact, were held the *comitia*.

This Comitium, which a great epigraphist—M. Henzen—places at the foot of the Capitol ("Annales," 1844),—why, we will not say here—this Comitium constituted the most important part of the Republican Forum; or, to speak more correctly, it was a second Forum,—whereas the former, the Forum of the plebians, was merely a market. The Comitium belonged to the patricians. It was for ages the political and religious sanctuary of the Roman people. The Forum of the plebians had, doubtless, also its days of glory. The vine, the olive, and the fig-tree, which the Roman labourers had formerly planted—those happy symbols of Italian culture—in later times threw their broad shade over many a stormy discussion.

(To be continued.)

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ST. HELEN'S, Kirmington, Brigg, was re-opened on the 17th ult. The church, which is of the thirteenth century, has undergone a restoration. The chancel window (east) was blocked up by the Commandments, the Commandments by an ugly organ, and the platform on which the instrument rested, and on which the singers were seated, reached seven or eight feet beyond the communion-rail. The north and south aisles have been entirely rebuilt at the sole cost of two parishioners, Messrs. Frankish and Hudson—the north aisle with four new windows by the former. One of these windows is an ornamental window, the gift of Mr. William C. Brackenbury, her Majesty's Consul at Vigo, in the province of Galicia. The designs are, the conversion of St. Paul, and Paul preaching at Athens—the heading being ornamented with the figure of the dove bearing the olive branch. This window is near the pulpit. The south aisle has three new windows, given by Messrs. Frankish and Hudson. A memorial window has been placed in the south aisle by the vicar. The subjects are the following:—1st light. The Raising of the Widow's Son; 2nd. The Resurrection of Lazarus; 3rd. Raising Jairus's Daughter. The heading is a representation of the Ascension. Mrs. Hudson, the widow of the late Francis Hudson, of Kirmington Vale, has also put in a memorial window to her late husband. The following are the subjects:—1st light. The Disciples on the Road to Emmaus; 2nd. The Three Marys at the Tomb; 3rd. The Incredulity of St. Thomas. The heading is descriptive of the Resurrection. There is also a figure of St. Helen (to whom the church is dedicated) in the west (lancet) window of the tower. This was presented by the vicar, as was also the font.

The foundation stone of St. James's Church has just been laid, Chesbunt (Herts). The style of architecture is the Early Pointed. The church will consist of nave, an apsidal chancel, transepts, and south chapel, with a tower. The contract for erecting the edifice is £2,271, and the subscriptions already received exceed that sum. But it is proposed also to erect a parsonage house. The church will contain 286 free sittings, 85 appropriated, and 50 for children; in all 421 sittings.

The church of St. Mary, Swanage, Dorsetshire, has been restored, nearly the whole, except the tower, having been rebuilt. The building is cruciform, with the addition of a north aisle separated from the nave by two arches; the prevailing characteristic of the chancel is early English, and of the nave and transepts Perpendicular, though there are features of the Decorated style here and there throughout the building, more particularly in the east end, which has a five-light window of this description. The roof is open-timbered. Accommodation is given to a congregation of about 700, by a series of open seats of stained deal, while the

chancel stalls have bench ends, with carved finials. There are likewise galleries for children in the transepts. The communion steps are of Purbeck marble, and the space within is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles, while the chancel is paved with production from the Poole Architectural Pottery Company. In the south wall of the chancel there is a two-light hooded window, supported in the centre by a Purbeck marble column, and filled in with stained glass. On the opposite side there is an arched organ recess, which is the earliest part of the church now extant.

The new church at Offham, a hamlet of Hamsey parish, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester. The old church is situate at a very inconvenient distance from that part of the parish in which the people reside; and, after a period of some 500 years, age is beginning to tell upon the structure. The Shiffner family have contributed £1,700 towards the erection of the new edifice, as well as the site on which it is built. The church, which is 21 feet square inside, consists of a nave and south aisle, with a spherical tower above the nave and chancel. The nave and aisle of the church together form a square of 40 feet, besides a transept of 18 feet; the chancel 20 feet. The style of the building is Geometric Decorated, of simple character. The walls are built of flint work, with dressings of Sussex stone from Scaymes-hill quarry. It has a multangular apse, with five windows, single tracery lights, the arches of the windows being supported by pillars of polished serpentine. The windows which are filled with stained glass, by Lavers and Barraud, were given by five of the late baronet's friends. The large west window of the church is to be shortly filled with painted glass by the Shiffner family, as a memorial to the late Sir Henry. The roofs of the nave and aisle are plastered white between ribs of timber. The ceiling of the apse is decorated in colour. The tower is surmounted by a shingle-covered spire of the short proportion common in Sussex. Within the church the tower is groined with ribs of stone and chalk fluting. The nave is divided from the aisle by an arcade of three arches supported on stone pillars. The walls of the church are decorated with texts. The flooring is of Staffordshire tiles; those of the chancel from Stoke-upon-Trent, the space within the communion railing being paved with encaustic tiles. The pulpit is of oak, carved and panelled, supported on a stone base.

The new church and schools at Newbury, Berks, have been opened. The church is built in the perpendicular style, and is intended to accommodate rather more than 500 persons. There are four windows on the south side, and six in the north aisle. Four arches extend the length of the nave, the roof of the nave and chancel have small arches of wood. An organ chamber on the south side of the chancel is lighted by a wheel window, filled in with quatrefoil tracery. On either side of the chancel are oak seats for choristers. The nave and aisles are stained deal; the pulpit oak, with opened traced panels, and on a Portland stone base. At the east end of the church is a perpendicular stained-glass window, representing the Saviour and the Evangelists; the seven candlesticks underneath; and in the centre above a representation of the Lamb. At the west end is a stained-glass window, representing the Twelve Apostles and the Descending Dove. The font is of Caen stone, with Portland stone base, and oak cover, surmounted by a cross. The flooring is composed of Minton's tiles, except that portion covered by the seats, which is of deal. The church will be heated with hot-water pipes. At the west end of the south side of the building, there is a porch, having a moulded stone arch, supported by pillars. The church is covered with green and red slates. The building is of brick, with Bath stone dressings. At the west end is a turret, 75 feet high, which contains two bells.

The little village of Clyst St. George, near Exeter, on the 19th ult., was the scene of much rejoicing on the occasion of the opening of the school-rooms lately erected, with a teacher's residence, for the accommodation of the school endowed there many years ago by Dame Hannah Seaward. The school buildings are of substantial lime-stone masonry, laid in irregular courses. The windows are square-headed, with mullions of Combe Down Stone, as are the quoins and dressings. The roofs are high pitched, with gables and dormers; the whole being covered with Bridgewater tiles, set

in patterns, surmounted with a cresting. Octagonal stone chimneys, plainly ornamented, with a bell-turret of stone on one of the gables, give character to the whole. Within, the walls are wholly of bricks, with black headers intermixed with white; and appropriate texts of Scripture, formed with letters from Minton's patent tile works. The roof, of oak and deal, is open to the ridge, affording ample ventilation; and the floors are laid with wood. A class-room adjoins. On the outside a cloister of open-timber work (set on a dwarf wall), paved with common Staffordshire tiles, affords a useful covered space, where the children can play in wet weather. The master's residence, which is annexed, though of the smallest authorised dimensions, is conveniently arranged, having a porch and entrance, a small parlour, kitchen, and washhouse, with other offices, and three bed-rooms. The staircase is of stone, and the walls within are of brick, whitewashed; indeed, there is neither paint nor plastering, except in the parlour, throughout the premises.

THE FREEMASON AND HIS HAT.

A LAUGHABLE incident happened in connexion with a recent gathering of "free and accepted Masons" at a famous border city, in olden times 'yclept "merrie," but of whose exact whereabouts the inquisitive reader must hold us excused if we forbear further indication.

The muster was a provincial one, and for weeks ere it took place the word ran that it was to be of uncommon splendour. In this part of the country at least, one of its chief attractions was that a redoubtable baronet, of great reputation, though of solitary position in the state, whose eloquence had oft tickled the ears of the groundlings before the hustings in the market-place, and elsewhere in St. Stephen's held listening senators in awe, was expected, as Prov. G.M. to be the presiding genius, and, by virtue of his far seeing eye, sagacious head, and honied tongue, to unfold, as never had been unfolded before, the most recondite and ineffable mysteries of the craft.

At last came the eventful day. Freemasonry has become fashionable in West Cumberland of late; and our good town itself was able to furnish a large deputation. Arrived at the city, they repaired to the appointed rendezvous, one of the inns, and fraternised with the brethren of the city and other of the county towns.

Amongst our Whitehaven friends was young Prov.——; and he, having a becoming sense of what was due to the fair ones in whose presence the Order was about to march in procession to the cathedral, and probably also—if he would but avow it!—not unwistful of finding favour in their eyes, laid his hat beside others on a table in the room, turned to a mirror, and proceeded to tidy his neckcloth, and do up the ends of his hair a bit. This finished, he turned to pick up his beaver, but, lo! it had disappeared. He tried the others upon the table, lest, perchance, his eyes were deceived; but no,—none would fit. A glance round the apartment failed to discover or account for the missing article.

Here we must pause to say that, to the great disappointment of all the brotherhood, and chagrin of many, the Prov. Grand failed to appear; and the leading duties of the day consequently devolved upon the Deputy Provincial Grand, a respectable professional gentleman from a neighbouring town. Now, he happened to form one of a group standing close to the table upon which the hat had been placed. How it was that our friend cast a suspicious eye upon this gentleman and the hat he held we cannot say, but cast it he did,—probably, because, being himself a first class maker of a first class light (*i.e.* gas), as well as being initiated in the mysteries of Masonic "light," he carries about with him, for aught we know, a cunning compound of the two articles in shape of a secret magic lantern for the discovery of all mysteries, earthly and unearthly.

"Pray, Mr. Deputy Provincial Grand, have you seen aught of my hat?"

"Sir!" said that high functionary.

The question was repeated, of course politely.

"No, Mr. Deputy Provincial Grand had not seen it."

Our friend turned away, and again looked about, but in vain. He returned to the charge. Mr. Deputy Provincial Grand emphatically begged to assure him that he had *not*

seen his hat! He did more, however, he sympathised, like a good Mason, as he is, with his uncrowned Brother from the west, and lifting up his voice made resonant proclamation:—

"Gentlemen!—a Brother has lost his hat."

There was a general commotion. Every man inspected his "tile," and, satisfied that it was his own, protested the fact.

But here was a mystery. No one had left the room, and yet there was a beaver forthcoming for every man but our friend, which would not have been the case had somebody simply made an exchange in mistake.

The hour for turning out in procession had now arrived. What was to be done? Our friend's suspicion—or rather the light of his mystic lantern—still gravitated towards the hat in possession of the D. Prov. G. M. But it was a delicate matter to manage. He could not quite go the length of taking the article from the great man's hand to identify it; neither, from the way in which it was held, could he get a friendly peep into its inside. The moment, however, was critical; it was his only chance of attaining the object for which he had undertaken a journey of forty miles. So, once more, making a dead point at the hat, he ventured an interrogatory hint:—

"But, sir, are you sure you have not made a mistake?"

"Sir, I assure you," was the purport of the reply, "I cannot be mistaken. This hat is my own, and, upon my word and honour, I know nothing of your's." Accompanied, too, we dare say, with a look which indicated a rising suspicion that our friend must have been an acquaintance, quite lately, of Mr. Garnett, of Dunstan Lodge.

Clearly there was no help for it. The Brethren, after offering their condolences, withdrew, and our bareheaded friend was "left behind lamenting," to pay the penalty of a decent attention to his toilet.

Soon brazen-throated trumpet and big drum announced the passing spectacle—

"Hey! the merry masons, and ho! the merry masons,
And hey! the merry masons all marching along!"

with the Deputy Provincial Grand at their head in very grand style indeed, evidently not unconscious that himself and Brethren were the cynosure of all eyes, the suspected hat on his cranium notwithstanding.

Meantime, our friend, left to his own resources, sat down, we may be sure in no merry mood, to study what had all of a sudden become to him the serious question, "Who has stolen my four-and-nine?" Revolving his lantern full upon the circumstances, the mystic "light" bye-and-by shone into and revealed another opening for research. He touched the bell-pull. A waiter entered.

"John, were any of the gentlemen upstairs before being in this room?"

"Yezzir."

"Who?"

"The Deputy Provincial Grand, zir."

"I have it now," thought Bro. ———. "Then (to John) will you be so good as to see whether there is a hat in the room he was in?"

"Yezzir."

John disappeared for a moment, and returned with the intelligence that there *was* a hat in the apartment. Then up went Bro. ———, and found a hat in appearance the twin brother of his own, and that fitted him to a hair's breadth!

The mystery was now solved. The D. Prov. G. M., his mind absorbed in the great events of the day, had left his own "tile" upstairs, and, in perfect oblivion of the fact, innocently picked up and appropriated our friend's in its place.

Bro. ——— waited patiently till the Masonic proceedings were over, and the "Brethren of the mystic tie" returned. As they re-entered, the D. Prov. G. M. was hailed with the exclamation,

"That is my hat, sir!"

"Impossible!" was the reply; and if the suspicion of Bro. ———'s connection with Dunstan was formerly entertained, it now became conviction.

A few rapid words of explanation, however, made the dumbfounded D. Prov. G. M. conscious that the mistake

was wholly his own; and with many apologies, the hat which had been the occasion of this little comedy, was transferred to its owner, who, as he clapped it on his head with a bang, received the congratulations of his friends, one of whom slyly observed—

"Richard's himself again!"—*Witchaven Herald*.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE GOLDEN BOOK.

When I was admitted to the 18th degree, I had to sign "The Golden Book," which appeared to me to be no more than a register of the autograph signatures of those that had taken the degree, but I find a work published entitled *Extrait du Livre d'Or du Suprême Conseil du 33 Degré*, and described as an 8vo. consisting of 97 pages. Is this 97 pages of names, or does the Rite Ecossais adopt a Golden Book having instructions, history or rules which ours' does not appear to possess?—S. P. R. C.

COLOURS OF THE R.A. BANNERS.

What are the ground colours of the banners of the twelve tribes?—C. E. T.—[Judah, crimson; Issachar, blue; Zabulon, purple; Reuben, red; Simeon, yellow; Gad, white; Ephraim, green; Manasseh, flesh-colour; Benjamin, green; Dan, green; Asher and Napthali, blue.]

THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

In what books shall I get an account of the Statutes and Orders of the Knights of the Order of the Temple: a society claiming to be the real Knights Templar, and having no connection with Masonic Templars?—P. E. C.—[See *Papers relative to the History, Privileges, and Possessions of the Scottish Knights Templar and their Successors, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem*, in eight tracts, 4to.—no place of publication—1828. Also, *Règle et Statuts Secrets des Templiers, précédé de l'Histoire de l'Établissement, de la Destruction, et de la Continuation Moderne de l'Ordre du Temple, publiés sur les Manuscrits inédits des Archives de Dijon, de la Bibliothèque Corsini à Rome, de la Bibliothèque Royale à Paris, et des Archives de l'Ordre*. Par C. H. Maillard de Chambure, 8vo. Paris, 1840. Also, *Ordre des Chevaliers du Temple Statuts des Chevaliers de l'Ordre du Temple, formés des Règles Sanctionnées dans le Couvent-général et rédigés en un Seul Code Par le Couvent-général de Versailles, de l'an, 586 (1705)*. Edited by the Grand Marshall of the Order, Anguste de Flandre—i.e., Count Vander Meere et de Crmysanthen; with a list of the existing members, and other documentary pieces issued since the revival of the Order—4to. Bruxelles, 722 (1840). And a *Manual of the Knights of the Order of the Temple. Translated from the Paris Edition of 1707—1825, by authority, by the Chevalier Guzyot. Printed for the Militia of the Temple* by + Fra. Henry Lucas, for the Priory of Jacques de Molay, Liverpool, 12mo., 1830. Printed by David Marples, No. 71, Lord Street, Liverpool. At the end of this latter work—pp. 284-303—will be found "Bibliography, or Chronological Treatise of the principal Writings, published on the Order of the Temple."]

VICTOR EMANUEL.

Is Victor Emanuel, the King of Sardinia, a Mason?—Tacco.—[Perhaps some correspondent may be able to answer the above. But we should rather think not from an edict of a former Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, issued against the assemblies of Freemasons, dated June 10th, 1814, and occupying four pages 4to. filled with every crime the malice of men could invent, to lay to the charge of our brotherhood.]

BRO. THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

I find by "Notes and Queries" that many of your readers appear interested to know whether the late illustrious Duke of Wellington was a Brother? I beg to inform you that he was initiated by the Earl of Moira, in Lodge, No. 494, on the Irish roll. There is a graphic account of the proceedings on that occasion, entered on a page of the minute book of the Lodge, together with the date and signature of the noble deceased. Bro. Wm. Allen, with his usual ready kindness, has promised me a photograph of this interesting document,

immediately on receipt of which, I shall have great pleasure in forwarding it to you.—R. BURTON, *Dublin*.—[We cannot say how gratified we shall feel if the promised photograph should come to hand, and,—but perhaps it would be counting our chickens too soon to say what we should do with it, for we have a lively remembrance of being promised other memoranda on this subject, but alas! they never came. Still Bro. Burton has our warmest thanks for his present communication, and if he should be enabled to send—why then we shall be able to say more.]

THE ARCH IN THE TEMPLE.

Was not the Arch for the first time constructed in Solomon's Temple?—T. L.—[No. It was known in the early days of the Egyptians and Thebans. Sir Gardner Wilkinson traced an arch at Thebes, which had an inscription on it, written 1540 years B.C., or 460 before the building of King Solomon's Temple.]

FRENCH MASONIC CALENDAR.

In a recent number of your "Notes and Queries," C. expresses a wish to see a French Masonic Calendar. If he will put himself in communication with me, I can oblige him, as I have one for the present year.—JNO. A. D. COX.

THE MASONIC CYPHER.

In answer to "Paleographia" (p. 48), I can accommodate him with the key of the Masonic Cypher. In the book that contains it, it is said to belong to the Royal Arch degree. Can you inform me, through the medium of your paper, if such be the case? and if not, I shall be most happy to give him a copy.—T. M. FRANCE, S.W., (221), *Peel, Isle of Man*.—[We know of several Masonic Cyphers, those of the Craft, R.A., Super-excellent Mason, Knights Templar, 18°, 30°, 33°. We believe our correspondent, "Paleographia," intended that applicable to the Craft. Give the name of the work you borrow it from—authorities are the gems of information].

PARTICULARS OF FESSLER WANTED.

Your querist who "wants particulars of Fessler, the originator of a rite that bears his name," (p. 65), will find a long and interesting account of Ignaz Aurelius Fessler, and his doctrines, in the *Encyclopedie der Freimaurerei*, by C. Lænning, published at Leipzig, by F. A. Brockhaus, in 3 vols., 8vo., 1822.—O.P.H. (No. 64).

DOUBLING THE CUBE.

There was a query (p. 28) on the above subject, to which I am able to give a full answer, in case no better should turn up. Three great insoluble problems occupied the attention of all the most eminent geometers of ancient times, viz., the squaring of the circle, the trisection of an angle, and the doubling of a cube, or, which is the same thing, the finding of two mean proportionals between two given lines. These problems are, however, only impossible where we confine ourselves, as did the ancients, to the use of the straight line and circle. They have all been solved by the help of transcendental curves. The most satisfactory solution of the "doubling of the cube" was invented in the sixth century by Diocles, who used for the purpose a beautiful curve called the Cissoïd. The method of obtaining the side of the side of the double cube, and its demonstration, are too long and difficult to introduce here.—CHAS. J. E. SMITH (645), *Lauriston Castle, Edinburgh*.—[Our correspondent kindly subjoined the generation of the Cissoïd, though he considered it unsuitable to our pages].

ADOPTIVE MASONRY.

"Notes and Queries" seems to be a truly Masonic omnium gatherum; and as we all should send our scrap of information, I am induced to forward you an extract from the last number of the *American Masonic Mirror and Key-Stone*, which will show what spurious and suicidal means some of our transatlantic cousins use to bring the Royal Art into contempt. Its truth and right-mindedness, I presume, will be unquestioned by every genuine Mason. The editor writes the following:—

"WHAT WILL BE THE END?—Baptism—Masonic Baptism.—Sisters' Lodge.—The Ball is rolling—slowly, steadily—and the day is not far in the future when Freemasonry in the United States will have all the European Rites, the French, German, and Scotch, with all their Political tendencies and Religious forms and ceremonies, intermingled with, associated and blended into the York Rite. It appears almost a useless task to attempt to prevent the

introduction of these corrupting innovations, especially as the Craft are encouraged and directed by one who takes a special interest, as a leader, in introducing every imaginable novelty. We have for the last nine years condemned the efforts of Bro. Morris, who has used the most extraordinary means to establish in this country the Female Freemasonry which originated with a profligate nobility in Paris, and which even among that corrupt and depraved class, only survived a few years, and which has never been revived by them, notwithstanding the innovations and additions they have engrafted upon the Masonic Order. It would be more consistent, and the end, if legitimate and proper, could be more readily gained, if Rob Morris would send his *private circulars* to the several Grand Masters of Grand Lodges and particularly to the editors of the Masonic press. Why does he not do so? Why send these circulars only to certain Brethren and request them to consider the subject as *private and confidential*, and if they do not feel disposed to establish the Female Orders, to return to him the circulars? There can be no question that Bro. Morris is responsible for many of the curious transactions that take place in our Lodges as Masonic, and we think particularly for the following referred to by M. W. Bro. Luther M. Tracy, Grand Master of Wisconsin, in his address to the Grand Lodge at its recent annual communication. In the month of September I received a complaint from three Brethren in high position in the Fraternity, setting forth the fact that Concordia Lodge (No. 83) held at Madison, called a special meeting on the Sabbath, opened a *Master's Lodge*, then called from labour to refreshment, and opened what they called a SISTERS' LODGE, to which were admitted the wives and children of the members of Concordia Lodge. After some ceremony peculiar to themselves, they proceeded to baptize the male children present, after which the *Sisters' Lodge* was closed, and the *Master's Lodge* called from refreshment to labour, and the boys baptized reported, as having duly received that ordinance, and were joined to the mystic body of Masonry. I directed R.W.M. L. Youngs to inquire into the matter, and report the result to me. He reported that he found the principal facts, as set forth in the complaint, true; the officers of Concordia Lodge claiming that the ceremony was practised in Germany, and that Masonry was universal, therefore they had the right to practise it in this jurisdiction. Conceiving the whole transaction contrary to any provision in our constitution, either expressed or implied, and that the continuance of the practice in this jurisdiction would be at least censurable, and lay us open to criticism of the world, I issued my edict suspending Concordia Lodge, directing them to appear at this session of the Grand Lodge and show cause why their charter should not be forfeited. We ask, 'What will be the end?' Some time ago the Freemasons of New Orleans practised a similar ceremony, and, strange to say, although it was done publicly and noticed at the time with decided disapproval in our columns, yet the matter was not referred to by a single one of the leading members of the Order, excepting M. W. Bro. Wm. P. Mellen, who, in his address to the Grand Lodge, brought it to the notice of that M. W. Body, for the purpose of recording their condemnation against any such practices; and which the Grand Lodge, as we informed our readers, did condemn, in accordance with his suggestion. We have not the leisure to pursue the subject at this time, but we will most assuredly refer to it again, and give our views decidedly and unequivocally. We do not war with Rob Morris, nor with any Brother, we fight against innovations and the introduction of foreign matter into our time-honoured Order. Let all enlightened true Freemasons seriously consider in view of the ceremonies practised by the Brethren in New Orleans and Concordia Lodge (No. 83) Wisconsin, and contemplate what will be the end? Will some Brother in Wisconsin oblige us by giving us the particulars of the action of the Grand Lodge, in relation to the above-mentioned proceedings of Concordia Lodge." — EST IL POSSIBLE?

NAPOLEON I. AT A FREEMASONS' LODGE.

The following, relative to a visit *incognito* of Napoleon to a Freemasons' Lodge, may not be without interest to your readers.—AN INQUIRER.—[The Duke of Rovigo, minister of police, was perhaps the only imperial agent not a Mason. He is said to have been a man of undoubted cunning and skill, with manners the most gross and brutal. Suddenly conceiving doubts of the fidelity of Masonic Lodges, in consequence of information that several were intriguing in favour of the return of the Bourbons, he ordered before him several presidents of the Grand Orient, and demanded to know what Freemasonry was, what was done in Lodges, and whether their members conspired against the Government. The presidents replied, that their Masonic engagements did not permit them to lift the veil from their mysteries; but if he wished to know them, nothing was more easy than to be initiated, when he would

legally receive all the information he required; but he might rest assured, that, far from conspiring against the government, Masons were its most firm and devoted supporters. The minister at once rejected the proposition, and gave them to understand that he felt disposed to put in force 291st article of the penal code against Masonic meetings and then dismissed them. Uneasy, in consequence of what had passed, the Grand Orient deputed several of its members to wait on Prince Cambaccères and acquaint him with their apprehensions. The Arch Chancellor smilingly re-assured the deputies; he also promised to see the Emperor, and that the affair should go no further. Whether in consequence of this or not, the Grand Orient continued its working without being for an instant interrupted. Some years afterwards, when the repeated levies of men rendered necessary by the wars, had cooled public enthusiasm, and caused a general discontent, it was endeavoured to persuade the Emperor that his enemies sought to obtain the interest of the Lodges in their favour, and one Lodge in particular was mentioned as the centre of this agitation, namely, a Lodge of artisans which met in the Faubourg of St. Marcel. The Emperor before taking any proceedings, wished to assure himself personally of the doings which had been denounced. One evening, accompanied by Bros. Duroc and Lauriston, he repaired *incognito* to a meeting of that Lodge. Duroc entered first as a visitor, and sitting by the side of the V., whispered a request that the two other visitors who were about to present themselves, might be admitted without ceremony. The Emperor and Lauriston were soon after presented, and having taken their places, remained half an hour, and assisted in the discussions which were going on. The Emperor having satisfied himself that the reports he had received of the Lodge were false, retired. It was not till the meeting had broken up, that the V. informed the members of the quality of the visitors they had had amongst them. If Napoleon had been there then and witnessed the enthusiasm which this declaration caused in the Lodge, it would have been a fresh proof that nothing was more unlikely than the Brethren conspiring against him].

QUERIES ANSWERED.

The following appeared in our last number with such an extraordinary signature, through the compositor neglecting to correct the Editor's proof, that we are induced to re-publish it:—

In the last number of the *MAGAZINE*, I noticed in "Notes and Queries" an inquiry if there are any bishops among the members of the Craft? and you reply that there is one in the Apollo University Lodge of Oxford. I beg to inform you that three gentlemen have been initiated in that Lodge, who have afterwards arrived at the dignity of "lawn sleeves"—viz., in 1821, George T. Spencer, late Bishop of Madras; in 1826, Francis Fulford, Bishop of Montreal; in 1830, Walter Kerr Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury.

I have observed lately in the *MAGAZINE* that some one questions the right of Entered Apprentices to vote or to take part in the business of the Lodge. Unless there is a by-law to the contrary, I consider they cannot be deprived of this privilege; and I doubt if the Grand Master would sanction any such by-law if proposed.

In another place you rule that a candidate for the K.T. degree must have been a R.A. Mason for twelve months before he is eligible. I think you will find that no interval is required.—RICHARD JAMES SPIERS, P.G.S.B., D. Prov. G.M., Oxon.—[The statement passed through inadvertence; we have known candidates to have been installed as K.T. on the day following their exaltation as R.A. Masons.—ED.]

CRIMEAN MEMORIAL AT WOOLWICH.—The large blocks for the pedestal of this Memorial, which is to be erected at the centre of the Parade at the Barracks, to the memory of those officers and men of the Artillery who fell in the Crimea, have just been landed at the Arsenal. They are Cheesewring granite, and are very beautiful examples of that fine stone, which is peculiarly even its character, and takes a high polish. This pedestal will shortly be erected, which is to receive a figure of "Honour," 10 feet high, and also other ornamental adjuncts, cast from the metal of guns taken at Sebastopol. The work, as we have mentioned before, is from the design of Mr. Bell, the same artist who is erecting the Guards' Memorial in Waterloo-place.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope is about to appear as the author of a work with a suggestive title, "The English Cathedral of the nineteenth century."

A book of instructive and interesting gossip, in the department which Dr. Doran has cultivated so successfully, is being prepared for publication. Its title is "Chapters on Precious Stones," in which Mme. de Biarèra will discourse on diamonds, pearls, &c., and on persons and events connected with them.

Mr. Charles Knight makes the following apology, which will be indulgently received, for a delay in the appearance of Part LIII. of his, in every sense, "Popular History of England;" "The additional labour which falls upon the author, through the vast accumulation of new historical materials since the period of the French Revolution, compels him to claim the indulgence of his readers for a short period. The publishers, therefore, respectfully announce that the next part will not be published until the 1st September."

The English Translation of Mommsen's excellent History of Rome (announced some time ago as in preparation by Mr. Bentley) has been executed by the Rev. E. S. Davies, with the sanction and under the revision of the author, whose latest corrections it will include.

The Messrs. Nisbet promise in a few days a work entitled "Religion in the East," and will consist of sketches, historical and doctrinal, of all the religious denominations of Syria. The name and position of its author, the Rev. John Wortabet, are guarantees for its accuracy and originality.

Messrs. Edmondstone and Douglas, of Edinburgh, have in preparation a second series of the "Horæ Subsecivæ" of Dr. John Brown, whose "Rab and his Friends" has had such a run among our friends north of the Tweed.

The Messrs. Longman are preparing for publication an elaborate work on the development of Christian architecture in Italy between the fourth and fifteenth centuries inclusive. The author is Mr. W. Sebastian Okely, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. John Cargill Brough, as literary executor of the late Mr. Robert Brough, is preparing a selection to include the best of his brother's multifarious writings. Mr. J. C. Brough has also just started *The Rifleman*, an interesting little weekly record of the Volunteer movement.

The republication, from *All the Year Round*, and in orthodox three-volume form, of Mr. Wilkie Collins's singularly tantalising "Woman in White," is promised by Messrs. Sampson Low and Sons on the 15th inst. Happy its readers in its new form, for whom they begin is perusal they will know that their curiosity can be satisfied without waiting for months.

A scientific work, with a playful title, "Why the Shoe Pinches," but which is in reality a contribution to applied anatomy, is announced by Messrs. Edmondstone and Douglas, of Edinburgh. It is a translation from the German of Dr. Meyer, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Zurich.

Mr. John Saunders, author of "Love's Martyrdom," &c., will appear early in August with a new novel, entitled "The Shadow in the House."

The Messrs. Blackwood have in the press a third edition of "The Forester," the well-known treatise on the formation of plantations and the management of forest trees, by Mr. James Brown of Strathspey.

Messrs. Low, Son, and Co. announce a popular edition of "El Fureidis," the new tale by Miss Cummins, the author of "The Lamplighter," the scene of which, it will be remembered, is laid amongst the modern Christian settlements of Syria.

At the late meeting (Oxford) of the British Association, Dr. Macgowan read a paper before the geographical section, "On an *Ante* Christian Colony in China," The most interesting fact brought forward in Dr. Macgowan's communication related to a magnificent Jewish temple, which was destroyed by fire, in the city of Chingtu, about a century before Christ.

A "sensation bookseller" is one of a new class, founded in the United States. To a tradesman so-called, Hicks, the pirate and murderer, sold, just previous to his execution in July, the copyright of his autobiography, dictated by him to an amanuensis. To do honour to the amiable author of this record of many rascalities, he was conducted to the island in the bay of New York, the scene of his last murder and of his execution, in a gay steamer, on board of which were many of his friends; and all enjoyed the good things provided for the occasion. Hicks was the only one of them who was hanged, but probably a good many of them deserved to be. The American Sensation Public will doubtless be in a state of suspense, also, till Mr. Hicks's volume is published.

"Messrs. Appleton, of New York," says the *Philadelphia Press*, "have published, in an octavo volume of nearly 500 pages, the celebrated "Mount Vernon Papers," contributed by Edward Everett to the *New York Ledger*. The history of these articles is curious enough, as showing a new phase in newspaper advertising. In September 1858, Mr. Bonner, proprietor of the *New York Ledger*, offered to pay 10,000 dollars to Mr. Everett to be by him added to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, provided that Mr. Everett should write one original article for the *Ledger* every week for one year. Mr. Everett, who has done more than any other man to effect the purchase and permanent preservation of the home and grave of Washington, assented to the proposition, received a cheque for the money, paid it over to the Association, and commenced the promised articles. The collection (adds our Pennsylvanian contemporary) makes a handsome and imposing volume. The papers read much better in a book than they did in the *Ledger*. It is gratifying to know that the enterprise of Mr. Bonner, who is an Englishman, has met with its due reward, and that his paper is now one of the first in the States.

The most gratifying intelligence which reaches us from the United States is the rejection, by the American Senate, of the scheme for largely increasing the duty on books printed in England, which has been frequently referred to of late in our columns. Stagnation still characterises the indigenous literature of the States; a new volume of Poems by Oliver Wendell Holmes ("The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table") being the only announcement worth quoting.

M. Louis Viardot has published a new edition, revised and enlarged, of his well-known "Musées d'Europe (5 vols.): a review of the Fine Art Collections of France, Italy, England, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Germany, and Spain." This work is the result of much travel and of much research.

Dr. R. Friederichs has published, at Erlangen, an essay on that vexed question, the pictures described by Philostratus; in which, following Passow, and in opposition to Heyne, Goethe, and others, he maintains that the pictures described by the second-century sophist were imaginary, not real ones. Dr. Friederichs's book includes also some interesting dissertations on various points in the philosophy and history of Greek art; such as the Greek profile, Greek composition, Homer's description of Achilles's shield, Greek treatment of the nude and of drapery.

Little seems to be doing in French literature. M. de Sauley, of the Institute, has brought out a work on Julius Cæsar's expeditions into England, in which, however, there is nothing to rouse the heart of a volunteer rifleman. We see announced a French translation of "Adam Bede."

From Germany our literary intelligence is scanty. The great editions of the works of Kepler and of Leibnitz progress satisfactorily: the new volume of the latter contains his mathematical essays. Strauss's "Ulrich von Hütten" has reached a third edition, and Louise Milbach's modern historical novel, "Napoleon in Germany," seems to have been a success.

The Bristol Fine Arts Academy lately held its sixteenth annual meeting. The report of the committee of management spoke of quiet success and secure prosperity, though a debt of about £1300 still remained due our account of the building in White-Ladies'-road.

One of the recent additions to the sculpture of the Oxford Museum is a statue of the philosopher Priestley. The statue is the gift of sundry lovers of science in London, and is by Mr. E. B. Stephens. It has been erected on one of the corbels projecting from the pier at the south-west corner of the great central court. It stands near Mr. Munro's statue of Sir Humphrey Davy, one of the last three from the latter sculptor's hand recently set up. Like them, the statue of Priestley is in Caen stone.

A testimonial, in the shape of a china dessert-service, together with a plateau epergne candelabrum and other plate, has been presented to Sir Morton Peto, at Lowestoft, as an acknowledgement of his successful efforts in establishing a complete railway system in the county of Suffolk. The cost of the articles presented was about £2,000.

The work of repairing the Cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, is being continued with the greatest activity. Four statues have been placed in niches in the pillars of the porch. Eight others will shortly be added to complete the series of Christian kings, from Clovis to Philip Augustus. All the stained glass has been repaired in the interior. The grand altar has been replaced in its original position.

Poetry.

IL CAVALIERE SERVENTE.

Antonio Brandi was a noble Roman,
A married man—but that's his own affair;
'Tis very certain that in Roma no man
Ere paid such mark'd devotion to "the Fair;"
And consequently, if at any Festa—
Or gay resort—within the Holy City,
He met a "Bella Donna," he address'd her,
And mostly with success—the more's the pity!

It chanc'd one year, at Carnival appearing,
He sought by stealthy glances all around,
In every carriage, and beneath masks peering,
For what it seem'd was nowhere to be found;
It was not very difficult to guess
Some "assignation" prompted this research;
And when the streets grew silent, his distress
Was great, to find himself "left in the lurch!"

So giving o'er the chase, he turn'd away,
Intending peaceably to go to bed;
And would have done so, but that in the way
Came that which turn'd his footsteps and his head—
"It cannot be! I never could suppose her
So false! And yet this chance is monstrous handy!
Although I ne'er would doubt my lovely Rosa,
I'll see the truth on't, or my name's not Brandi!"

And so he follow'd, being now convinc'd
'Twas she—the faithless "Rosa"—sought in vain—
And with another! Poor Antonio winc'd,
Not with a husband's, but a lover's pain;
Along the "Via Condotti"—past the Fountain—
Through the Piazza—towards the Pincian Hill—
The pair moved on, and just as they were mounting
The steps, they felt his presence, and stood still.

The night was dark enough, but yet the Moon
Threw on the spot a faint illumination:
A shriek of recognition—then a swoon—
And then Antonio's angry exclamation—
"Signor! this lady is, I think, my own!"
The lady groan'd—Antonio drew his sword—
One instant, and the Cavalier had flown,
And left them both without another word.
He gently raised the treasure from the ground,
Where still she lay with scarce a sign of life;
But mark Antonio's horror, when he found
'Twas not his long-sought Rosa—but "his wife!"

* * * * *
Quite blind to our own faults, we see them in others,
Although the impeachment our nature disowns;
Be content with your own, and don't covet another's,
"Those who live in glass houses should never throw stones."

Lyrics and Legends of Rome.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

THE NEW SELF-STYLED GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am in debt a reply to "R. E. X." for his letter at page 52 of the MAGAZINE. Business of importance has prevented me replying earlier, and not any intention of being discourteous to him. He tells me there are Lodges "still in working, whose officers have conferred this degree from 'time immemorial,' and whose minute-book bear evidence of great antiquity." This, I confess, is information, because "time immemorial" is a sadly indefinite phrase. Does it mean before the revival in 1713? If so, how long? When any one tells me of "time immemorial," of course he means from, or through, all time, even before minute-books were in fashion.

I perfectly agree with "R. E. X." that we should not be bandying mere words, and I am fully willing and eager to enter in an emulous spirit with him and promote every Masonic degree, but not to uphold, maintain, or disseminate that which is un-masonic. If he has sworn not to do it, how can he lightly regard that oath? I will not.

I am obliged to him for his desire that I should visit the Bon Accord Lodge, but as I happen to be pretty well posted up in its history, I shall never be one of its zealous Marks, nor do I ever wish to see the Mark degree a part of that esoteric Masonry which it never can attain. Neither was I aware when I read the proceedings, nor am I now, that there was or is a Grand Mark Lodge. "R. E. X." should be more disingenuous. He knows what I have all along protested against—viz., the right of any set of gentlemen to erect a new authority claiming to be Masonic. If I have anywhere acknowledged the innovation of this schismatical sect, then "R. E. X." might say I was aware there was a Grand Mark Lodge: but as I do not, and never shall, I know nothing of the body of gentlemen that call themselves a Grand Mark Lodge, further than recognising them as "the new self-styled Grand Lodge of Mark Masonry." For the information of "R. E. X." I am not, and never was, a member of one of the "Thistles" before alluded to.

I reciprocate the friendly feeling of "R. E. X.," and as we have met before, so may we meet again in friendship and brotherly love.

Now what is to be done with Bro. Findel? He seems to have mistaken me altogether, and because I have opposed a sham, he wants to make me, by implication, repudiate all but Craft Masonry. This I decline, and he must look for his Cato elsewhere. It is an oft repeated exclamation, "Save me from my friends!" and Bro. Findel is one I must call a friend, and yet from whom I wish to be saved.

I shall not presume to step forward to justify the Ill. Bro. Dr. Leeson, but what he affirms is true, and not all the "daring" in the world can shake the truth.

I am glad to see that our proceedings interest Bro. Findel, and I heartily greet him as a blue Mason, but he must not enrol me as one of the German reformed band of Brethren who, because of the illuminism and charlatanism which crept into some of the higher grades on the continent, have repudiated the highest and holiest of all—Christian Masonry, and contented themselves with a deism which has no means of leading them to seek that salvation necessary to bring them to the "other and better world."

Another opponent, in the person of W. Punshon, W.M., of 586, thinks me worthy of a flying shot from his petard. I shall not take his letter *seriatim*, because it is no answer to mine, but only his opinion and experience. Will Bro. Punshon, before he accuses me of ignorance, condescend to read my letter again? In it he will not find what he assumes. I never said the Mark was not on board the Craft. But I did say, and repeat it, that I hope no such crazy bark as the "new self-styled Grand Lodge of Mark Masonry," may ever be moored alongside the Craft.

I am deeply pained, as Bro. Punshon alludes to his being an aged man, and age always is honourable; but when he hurls four lines of the most wretched doggerel ever penned at my head, I am constrained to accept his challenge.

The mark set upon Cain, has given rise to various speculations, many of which would never have been broached, if the Hebrew text had been consulted. The words probably mean that God gave a sign to Cain, very much as signs were afterwards given to Noah (Gen. ix. 13), Moses (Exod. iii. 2, 12), Elijah (1 Kings, xix. 11), and Hezekiah (Isaiah iii. 7, 8). Whether the sign was perceptible to Cain alone, and given to him once for all, in token that no man should kill him, or whether it was one that was perceptible to others, and designed as a precaution to them, and is implied in our Bibles, is uncertain. The nature of the sign itself is still more uncertain, save that it pointed Cain out as a murderer—a mark that, however Bro. Punshon may jest over, I have no ambition to obtain.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother,
Yours fraternally,
ANTI-SPURIOUS MARK.

MASONIC EMBLEMS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It is well known among Masons, and even to many of the uninitiated, that when a *profane* seeks to be admitted into our honourable fraternity, he is required to declare that he has no sinister inducements, no objects of self-aggrandisement, no mercenary or other unworthy motives for taking such a step, but that he is actuated solely by a favourable opinion preconceived of the institution, a general desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to render himself more extensively serviceable to his fellow creatures. Yet, in defiance of all this solemn profession, no sooner has he been admitted to some of the privileges of Freemasonry, than many a one forgets the plea which he set up when offering himself as a candidate, practically gives the lie to his own assertions, evinces that he has been guilty of deception, or, to put it in the mildest form, of thoughtless rashness, shows that his real object has been to advance his own interest, or at least, if such had not been his previous intention, that he is ready to take advantage of opportunities which he imagines are open to him for extending his connexions in trade. Little does he understand the real intentions and high privileges of the Order, who thus abuses the trust reposed in him.

Visiting a certain district some years ago, I noticed in several cases our most common emblems, the square and compasses, painted on a board describing the business of a shop, or in connexion with the sign of an inn. Imagining this to be contrary to what I had been taught in the early stages of my progress in the science, though then but a young Mason, I took the trouble to enter and remonstrate, though without any beneficial result. Further experience has caused me to abandon any such attempts, for one may be quite sure that a so-called Brother who has so small a regard for the credit of the fraternity, and who acts thus from interested motives, little comprehends or cares for the Institution, unless it can be made subservient to his mercenary purposes, and will not be amenable to any arguments which may be laid before him. Why should he incur all the expenses of initiation and subscription to a Lodge, unless he can get something out of it? Such is the reasoning of no small number who belong to our ranks, especially of some of those who keep houses of entertainment, and hence the importance of urging the erection of Masonic Halls, and the severance of the link which binds Lodges to hotels and taverns. To you, sir, the Craft is deeply indebted for the manly and independent course you have pursued on this point, in spite of much obloquy and opposition.

In few districts is the abuse of which I am speaking more prevalent than in that where I now reside, and I am induced, with your permission, to record in your pages, the sense of myself and others with whom I am accustomed to act, of the degradation to which our Order is thus subjected in the eyes of the uninitiated world. The fact I have mentioned is of itself sufficient to deter respectable men from joining us, and I have good reason to believe that such has extensively been its effect. I pray you, therefore, to lend your aid to put a stop to the practice in one of your series of "Cursory Remarks on Freemasonry." It is high time for Grand Lodge to take up the subject, and to pass a law absolutely forbidding such

a course, but in the mean time, until the attention of the higher authorities is directed to the subject, and brought to bear upon it, with energy and decision, much may be done by private Lodges, if they can be induced to discountenance the custom, and to attach a stigma to any member who adopts or encourages it. I am convinced that you have so high a sense of the dignity of Freemasonry, that you will agree with me in considering it derogatory to our position and character as a body, inimical to our professions of kind and charitable, and self-denying influences, and calculated to bring us into contempt with all right-minded and thinking men. No wonder that we are often classed with Foresters, Odd-Fellows, and Druids, when the practices of some amongst us are such as to reduce us to their level.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,
H. H.

Jersey, August, 1st, 1860.

THE PROVINCE OF KENT.

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

SIR AND BROTHER,—You are right in the conjecture that when the letter inserted in your number, July 14th, was written (by some inadvertence, the letter has no date); I was not aware of the appointment of Lord Holmesdale. Four numbers for May, June, and July, did not reach me until yesterday. Allow me to take advantage of your most interesting and most useful pages, to congratulate the Brethren of the Province of Kent, and all our "Ancient Fraternity," upon this happy circumstance—the former, because the appointment seems, from your numbers of June 9th, to have been the accomplishment of their wish, communicated by memorials from the Lodges—the latter, because it affords another proof of what in Grand Lodge I have often heard called in doubt, that the M. W. G. M. in the exercise of his high patronage is uninfluenced by party politics.

Again, allow me to take advantage of your pages, to express a hope, that the arrangement respecting the Provincial Charity Fund of Kent will continue unaltered, until every Lodge shall be a Life Governor of each of our four charities—the Girls' School, established in 1788—the Boys' School in 1798—the Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows in more recent days. That arrangement is as follows: the Lodge having the greatest number of members according to the returns, shall receive the amount of subscriptions, or such portion of it as shall be voted in Provincial Grand Lodge, to be applied by way of contribution to such one, or more of the Masonic Charities, as the Prov. G. Lodge may direct, so as to give the Lodge so contributing, the advantage during its existence of a Life Governorship; and in the following years, each Lodge in succession having the next greatest number of members, shall receive the like advantages, until all have, as I have intimated, become Life Governors of each Charity.

Our four Charities are the grand characteristic of English Masonry—they are our principal source of satisfaction and delight. May they always continue to be such, and then our noble institution need fear nothing from Legislative interference, which the conduct of the Brethren in some other countries (I grieve to be compelled to make the confession), has on too many occasions rendered positively necessary.

Yours fraternally,
CHARLES PURTON, COOPER

Chateau Frampas, Montierender,
Haute Marne, August 4th, 1860.

INFLUENCE OF FREEMASONRY.

THE benign influences of Freemasonry ought to be felt in every ramification of our extended country. Go where you will, to the very bounds of civilization, you will find numbers of our time-honoured Order, and in almost every town and village you will find a Lodge of Craft Masons. These, numbering tens and hundreds of thousands, bound together by the mystic ties of the fraternity, professing principles of the highest morality, and teaching their practice in all the transactions of life, ought to exercise a purifying influence in every community, an influence which ought to be felt throughout the country. Does Freemasonry, through the influence of the morality of its membership, exert a power that is seen and felt? This is a question that Freemasons ought to consider calmly and without bias, and if after due investigation the response is a

negative, the investigation should be continued, and the causes ascertained. In truth, Freemasonry ought to exercise an influence upon the world around us, and would as sure as "truth is powerful," if its membership lived up to its principles, and practised its teachings. It would not be otherwise, because the history of human actions shows that Virtue and Vice are infectious, and that man is controlled by the conduct of his fellow man. There are two chief causes to be assigned why Freemasonry does not exert a beneficial influence upon the communities in which its membership reside. As a Masonic journalist, we must speak the truth, although it may not be very palatable.

The first and primary cause is, that men are made Masons without regard to their moral nature, men who did not possess the proper qualifications of heart and mind, who are neither good nor true men; and these are sufficiently numerous to counteract all the moral force and influence of those who are Masons in heart, in principle and action. How many Masons will you find who will go the length of their cable to serve a Brother, if they are inconvenienced thereby? How often will you hear the kind word spoken, in defence of the absent? or the gentle ministrations, practical and effective, offered to the unfortunate, the sorrowful, the afflicted. There are tens of thousands of ways, and many opportunities afforded every day, in which to exemplify the benign teachings or Freemasonry in our intercourse, not alone with Brother Masons; but others, and which, if practised, would exercise a powerful influence upon society.

We could extend our remarks upon this subject to an indefinite extent, but we have said sufficient to induce deep reflection upon this first and primary cause, why Freemasonry does not exert a purifying influence in the communities where its membership reside. The second chief cause is to be found in the ambition and aspirations for distinction, for office, for power; and unfortunately from the highest to the lowest, these desires are apparent, and to gratify them, every possible means are resorted to gain the ends wished for. It is to be seen in the project of creating new organizations where office and power can be gained, not only in the establishment of G. G. Bodies, but in new Lodges, Chapters, Councils, &c. It is to be seen in all Subordinate bodies at every election, and we are not sure that Grand Lodges, &c., are exempt from the evils of aspirations for office.

But the ambition of those aspiring to be leaders is not always confined to aspirations for office, but also to be teachers in Israel. These assume to dictate what Freemasonry is—what its teachings are—and the peculiar character of its work—and the explanation of its symbols. Now we have no hesitation in making the broad assertion, that all of this class, including the compilers of Manuals, Monitors, Charts, Guide Books, &c., and teachers of this or that particular kind of work, have done more injury to the institution than the severest persecution the Order has gone through, and the reason is apparent. They have created divisions in the Masonic family—they have caused heart-burnings in the bosom of brothers against other members of the household—they have cast fire-brands into the Order, which have arrayed brother against brother—they have sown the seeds of discord by teaching sectarian doctrines.

It cannot be expected if unity and concord does not exist in a family, that its members can exert a beneficial influence among their neighbours. These evils, although they do exist, are not irremediable. They are by no means inherent to the institution; on the contrary, they are antagonistic to every principle of Freemasonry. Its true teachings are benevolent, humane, and kind; and intended and calculated to bring into active exercise all the generous feelings of our nature—every noble impulse—high and holy aspirations—genial and liberal sentiments—mild and courteous demeanor—to be just and upright—and to act upon the golden rule in all our intercourse with our fellow man.

If all Freemasons would, in word, and thought, and deed, as they ought, act in accordance with the teachings of Freemasonry, then would indeed our noble order exercise a most beneficial influence upon mankind, an influence that would be seen and felt in an elevated tone of society, in the practice of virtue, in preventing undue excitements and strife, hostility, fraud, and wrong, and in the promotion of every object that can possibly conduce to the welfare of man, and the harmony and peace of society.—*American Mirror and Key-Stone.*

INSIDE THE CHARTER HOUSE.—Against the walls there are the tablets with the names of young Carthusians who had been the "Orators" and "Gold Medallists" of their day. I did not remark in these lists for the last thirty years the name of any one who had subsequently obtained serious distinction in life, although Carthusians in general hold their own very respectably amongst the marked men of the day, and though in the present century they reckon among their numbers the names of Grote, Havelock, Thirlwall, Monk, and Thackeray.—*Once a Week.*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex is appointed to be held at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on the 28th August, at half-past two. After the regular business has been disposed of Bro. G. E. Pocock, P.G.S.B. Prov. G. Secretary will move:—"That two Governorships for fifteen years in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for aged Freemasons and their Widows be purchased from the funds of this Provincial Grand Lodge at a cost of £20, and that the privileges of one be given to the W. Master (for the time being) of the Royal York Lodge, No. 394, and of the other to the W. Master for the time being of the Wellington Lodge, No. 426."

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTE FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

At the Monthly Committee Meeting of this Institution, on Wednesday last, Bro. Udale, V.P., in the chair,

The Secretary, Bro. Farnfield, reported the death of Bro. Joshua Bell, of Baildor, an annuitant of £25, making the third death since the last election in May.

Cheques were then ordered to be drawn for the quarterly amounts, to 70 male annuitants, £387 15s., and 41 widows, £186 5s.

It was next reported that there were now only seven apartments vacant in the Asylum, and that there were two applicants for admission. Bro. Harris, well-known for his tracing boards, and Mrs. Whitford, the widow of a brother who was for upwards of 30 years a member of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and 35 years a member of the Order, having been initiated in Nov. 21, in the year 1799, and died in 1834. Mrs. Whitford has been an annuitant for eight years.

On the motion of Bro. Barrett, it was resolved, to increase the allowance to the Warden from £5 to £10 per annum.

METROPOLITAN.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE (1044).—This Lodge met at the Crystal Palace on Thursday, August 2nd. Bros. Finch, junior, Goddard Austin, H. Fisher and F. Fisher, were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Bros. Kidd and Hayward were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft and Messrs. Brawn, Fowkes, and Trotman initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry in a most able manner by the W.M. Bro. Handford, who invested the immediate Past Master Bro. Parbrook with a handsome Past Master's jewel as a token of respect from the Brethren, and their high estimation of his eminent services during his year of office. The Lodge was then called off, and the Brethren proceeded to partake of a most elegant banquet in the new dining-room. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the W.M. proposed the health of the newly initiated brethren, who expressed themselves highly delighted with the step they had taken. Bro. Wm. Watson, by desire of those brethren who had been initiated during the year of office of Bro. Parbrook, then presented him with a handsome gold repeater, in a neat speech expressive of the gratitude of those brethren for the very able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office, and the kind manner in which he had presided over the Lodge. The health of Bro. Handford, W.M., was drunk with much feeling, and the worthy Brother, after returning thanks for the compliment proposed, "The health of the Visitors" which was responded to by Bros. Toole and Rackstrow. The W.M. next proposed the health of the Past Master and also the officers of the Lodge, which was duly responded to. The Lodge was then closed in the most perfect harmony, which had been greatly promoted by the excellent singing of Bro. George Tedder and several other brethren. The visitors were, Bros. Toole, P. Prov. S.G.W. Essex; Goodwin, Prov. G.D.C. Kent; Orford, P. Prov. G.D., Kent; Tedder, No. 11; Newton, No. 25; Nichols, No. 25; Rowe, No. 196; Brett, No. 206; Arliss, No. 237; Moses, No. 247; Runsey, No. 248; Durrant, No. 752; Hayne, No. 1006; Rackstrow, No. 9; and Bro. Forsyth, No. 1082.

ST. JAMES'S UNION LODGE (No. 211).—At a meeting of emergency held by the members of this Lodge, when Bro. Whittet having

been examined, and given satisfactory proofs of his proficiency in the former degree was passed to the Degree of Fellow Craft. Mr. Harley, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Adcock were initiated into Masonry. The visitors were Bros. Riley and Battey.

PROVINCIAL.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE AT JERSEY.

THE chief of the two half-yearly meetings of this Province was held in Jersey on Tuesday, July 31st. when there was but a very small attendance of the Brethren, which may perhaps be accounted for by the season of the year at which it is held, and the absence of business of importance beyond the reception of the reports, and the appointment and investiture of officers. Still, as the opportunities of meeting the provincial head of the Craft, when presiding in his office are but limited, and as among us it is considered a duty to pay respect to our rulers, a very large proportion of the members must be considered as guilty of great remissness in failing to be present, especially since all reside in the immediate neighbourhood, and have not to make a journey of from ten to twelve miles, as is the case in most of the districts in England. With respect to all the Lodges, except the one in the town, where a meeting is held in rotation. One reasonable excuse may be offered by many, namely, that they were probably in ignorance of the intention to hold a Provincial Grand Lodge, as a separate notice was not sent by circular to every Mason; but a simple announcement was made from the chair at the last meeting of each Lodge, which could be known only to such as happened to be present at the time.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened soon after two o'clock, at the Masonic Rooms at Museum Street, by the R. W. Prov. Grand Master Bro. J. J. Hammond, at whose request, in the absence of the proper officers, Bro. Dr Hopkins performed the duties of D. Prov. G. M., Bro. Miller those of Prov. S.G.W., and Bro. Schmitt those of Prov. J.G.W. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Prov. G. Sec. Bro. Adams, but their confirmation was postponed, owing to some informality as to their entry in the proper book. The reports of several meetings in reference to the Local Fund of Benevolence were read and adopted, as were also those of the local Board of General Purposes. By this time Bro. Jas. Johnson Prov. S.G.W. and Bro. Grimmond Prov. J.G.W. had arrived and taken their respective chairs. The proceedings of the preparatory Committee of Prov. Grand Lodge were now read, among which was a proposition to alter certain by-laws in reference to the fees of the Prov. Grand Officers, which had been considered excessive, made by Bro. Du Jardin, who, however, yielded to the wish of the Rt. Worshipful Prov. G.M. and postponed the consideration of the subject to a future time, owing to the scanty attendance on this occasion. The last named brother was unanimously re-elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. A ballot was then taken for members of the local Board of General Purposes, when the following were chosen: Bros. Miller, F. Marett, Bandains, Ainslie, Donaldson, Baker. To these, in accordance with the by-laws, the Rt. Worshipful Prov. G.M. added Bros. Jas. Johnson and Hocquard, and named Bro. Miller as President. The following appointments of Prov. G. officers were then made, and such as were present were duly invested:—

Bro. Grimmond, S.W.; Bro. Dixon Le Couteur, J.W.; Bro. DuJardin, Treas.; Bro. Schmitt, Sec.; Bro. Ch. Johnson, S.D.; Bro. Donaldson, J.D.; Bro. F. Marett, Sup. of Works; Bro. H. L. Manuel, D.C.; Bro. G. Orange, Assist. D.C.; Bro. Willcocks, Sword Bearer; Bro. Bridgeman, Organist; Bro. Stark, Pursuivant; Bro. Mist, Steward; Bros. Le Neven, Le Maistre, Lee, Mannan, Woodey, Stewards.

Bro. Du Jardin suggested that it was highly desirable for the interests of the Province that a Deputy Prov. Grand Master should be chosen, the office having been vacant for some time, owing to the departure of Bro. Cross from the island. The Rt. Worshipful Prov. G.M., however, reserved to himself the right to decide on this point, the duty not being obligatory upon him, and determined not to take any step in the matter at present.* The Prov. G.M. desired to confer one other honour at this meeting. All the Brethren knew and appreciated the merits of Bro. Schmitt. He was convinced, therefore, that he should act in accordance with their feelings in giving him the honorary rank of Past Prov. S.G.W. Bro. Schmitt suitably acknowledged the dignity thus offered to him, which he had great pleasure in accepting. No other business

* In the book of Constitutions the wording is different as regards a Deputy Grand Master and a Prov. Deputy Grand Master. In the former case no option is allowed, for it is stated definitely "This officer is to be appointed annually by the Grand Master, &c," whereas in the latter case it is said that "the Prov. Grand Master may appoint a Deputy, &c."

being brought before the meeting, the Prov. Grand Lodge was closed with the usual forms, and the Brethren went together into the country, to join in a banquet, for which preparations had been made at Pontac.—H.H.

JERSEY.—*Lodge La Césarée* (No. 860.)—The reports of this Lodge have not lately been communicated, owing to the absence of the writer in England. During the interval, the special annual meeting has been held, and a change of officers taken place. After a career of two years as W.M., the duties of which he has discharged with great credit to himself, and advantage to the Lodge, Bro. Le Cras has passed to the chair of the immediate Past Master, and has not failed to secure the kind feelings of the Brethren, who have evinced their appreciation of his merits and the value of his services, under many difficulties and trying circumstances, by ordering a jewel for presentation to him. Bro. Baudains is now at the head of this Lodge, and promises well for a successful year of office. He is ably supported by Bros. Frank Marett and Perrot, as Wardens. On Thursday, July 6th, the Lodge was opened in the three degrees by Past Master Bro. Schmitt, the Wardens being in their respective places. After the usual questions had been satisfactorily answered, Bros. Philip Laurens and Philip de Faye, were raised as Master Masons. Bros. Dr. Krug and Edward J. Gallichan, were next duly passed as Fellow Crafts. Some other business was announced on the circular; but the consideration of it was postponed. The Lodge was closed in due form, and the Brethren repaired to the adjoining room for refreshment.

CORNWALL.

LAUNCESTON.—*Dunheved Lodge*, (No. 1091.)—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Kings Arms Hotel, on Thursday, 2nd August, when the ceremonies of three initiations, one raising to the third degree, one passing to the second, were most ably performed by the W.M., Bro. Pearce, of Callington; and great praise is due to the Wardens and Deacons for the manner in which their part of the ceremony was rendered. After the Lodge being closed, fifteen Brethren partook of refreshment, and passed a very pleasant evening. This Lodge was consecrated in the month of January, 1860, and the new members already amount to twelve. From the continued applications it is anticipated by January, 1861, will number from fifteen to twenty. This speaks well of the progress in Masonry in the Launceston district.

HAMPSHIRE.

ALDERSHOTT.—*Consecration of the Mount Calpe Lodge*, (No. 1126.)—The above Lodge, which takes its name from the defence of Mount Calpe, by the 12th foot, at the siege of Gibraltar, in 1785, held its first meeting on Monday the 30th of last month, at Tilbury's Royal Hotel, Aldershott. Bro. W. Watson, of the Grand Stewards Lodge, went specially from London in order to perform the ceremony of consecration and it is a work of supererogation to say how excellently he did it. After this had been completed, Bro. Watson installed Bro. Desanges, the first W.M. of No. 1126, and the latter was pleased to appoint and invest the following Brethren. Bro. Captain Lacy, (who, by-the-by, was the winner of the second prize at the great rifle match at Wimbledon), S.W., Lieut. Read, J.W.; Bro. Sheffield, Sec.; Rossi, Treas.; Quarter-Master McDonald, S.D.; McClean, J.D.; Colour-Sergeant Fox, I.G. There was one candidate proposed for the next meeting, and six joining members. The Lodge being closed, about thirty Brethren sat down to an excellent dinner. Amongst the visitors were Bro. W. Watson, and Bro. Wood, W.M., with Bros. Simpson, Allen, Sholbred, Diver, Rowley, and Buckland, all of the Pannure Lodge, (No. 1026.) The evening was spent harmoniously, and the Lodge bids fair to prosper.

LANCASHIRE (EAST.)

TODMORDEN MASONIC HALL.—LAYING OF THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE.

Perhaps on no previous occasion has there been such a concourse of people gathered together in Todmorden as on Thursday, Aug. 2, when thousands were assembled in front and in the vicinity of the Hall now in course of erection for the Freemasons there, to witness the laying of the chief corner-stone by Bro. Lawrence Newall, of Littleborough, Prov. S.G.W. Although no public announcement had been made, everyone seemed perfectly aware of the fact; and, so determined were many of the mill-hands to witness the proceedings, that they left their employment, taking French leave; while several firms ceased work altogether, in order to allow their workpeople an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony. For about two hours, thousands of people anxiously awaited the starting of the procession, which moved off from the Queen's Hotel, at three o'clock, and proceeded to the New Hall. The concourse of people was now exceedingly large, and the roofs and

windows of all the buildings in the immediate vicinity, commanding a view of the place, were crowded in every available part, to obtain a view of the interesting ceremony.

The procession was headed by the Todmorden brass band, followed by a hundred of the brethren and officers, each one bearing the insignia of the order. Eight little girls, dressed in white, and carrying baskets of flowers, followed; then four men and six little boys, two of them bearing an open Bible, on which were a pair of compasses and a square; closing with four office-bearers. On the procession arriving at the place, order was obtained by Bro. Gibbons, Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies.

The Provincial G.M. and Deputy, both being unavoidably absent, the latter from bodily infirmity, Bro. Lawrence Newall, 273, Prov. Sec. G. Warden, acted as Prov. G. M., supported by Wm. Greenwood, 363 and 177; Prov. J.G.W., as Deputy Prov. G.M.; John Eastwood, 363, P. Prov. J.G.W.; Rev. Philips, 341, Prov. G. Chaplain; Rev. P. C. Nicholson, B. D., 363 and 916, Prov. P.G.C.; T. F. Pollit, 177 and 223, Prov. G. Reg.; John Tunnah, 44 and 268, Prov. G. Sec.; A. R. Morley, 432, Prov. G. Sup. of Works; T. G. Gibbons, 189, Prov. G. D. of Ceremonies; Thos. Clough, 432, P. Prov. G. R.; L. Ormerod, 341, Prov. G. S. Bearer; Wm. Roberts, 375, Prov. G. Pursuits; Robert Goldthorpe, 1052, Prov. J.G.W., West Yorkshire; Wm. Clayton, 432, Benjamin Elston, 432, and James B. Bolton, 432, Prov. G. Stewards; Richard Veever, W.M., 266; Josiah Lord, W.M., &c., 363. Bros. James Green, architect, P.M., 363 and 676; A. G. Eastwood, P.M., 336; Edmd. Smith, P.M., 363; John Blomley, P.M., 363; John Wade, 363; James H. Sutcliffe, P.M., 266; John Sutcliffe, P.M., 266; John Shackleton, P.M., 266; Abraham Lord, P.M., 266; John Stansfield, 266, Stewards, with the Masters, Wardens, P. M's, and Brethren of various Lodges of this and the adjoining province of West Yorkshire.

The proceedings commenced with the band playing "Hail! Masonry Divine," the children taking a part, while the stone was being raised. The Rev. Bro. Phillips then offered prayers; after which,

Bro. LAWRENCE NEWALL, Provincial Senior Grand Warden, said— "Brethren, we are assembled here to-day to lay with Masonic honours this chief corner-stone, and it is my duty to see it properly performed."

The corner-stone being then raised, band playing, in a cavity underneath was deposited (amongst charcoal dust) a bottle containing the two local papers (the *Todmorden Post and District Advertiser* and the *Todmorden and Hebden-bridge Advertiser*), also the *Manchester Courier*, the *Halifax Guardian*, and a few coins, and the following, which was engrossed upon parchment.

"The Chief Corner-stone of the Todmorden Masonic Hall, was laid with full Masonic honours, by Bro. Lawrence Newall, Provincial Senior Grand Warden, assisted by the several Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge of East Lancashire, the Masters, Wardens, and Brothers, of the Lodges of Prudence (No. 226), and Harmony (No. 363), and of Brethren from Lodges in the Province, and the adjoining Province of West Yorkshire, on Thursday the 2nd day of August A.L. 5,860; A.D. 1860. The building is intended to be erected under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act, 1856 and 1857, in four hundred shares of £5 each, and the liability of the shareholders limited."

The plate was then handed by the secretary to the Prov. G. Secretary, who read in a loud, clear, and distinct tone the following inscription.

"This Chief Corner-stone was laid with Masonic honours by Bro. Lawrence Newall, Provincial Senior Grand Warden of East Lancashire, on the 2nd day of August, A.L. 5,860; A.D. 1860. The Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, G.M.; Stephen Blair, Esq., Prov. G.M.; Josiah Lord, W.M., 363; Richard Veever, W.M., 266; James Green, Architect, P.M. 363 and 676."

After which the plate was affixed. The stone was then slowly lowered to its proper bed, and was carefully and skilfully set, and as the stone was descending, the band played solemn music. It was then tried by the several Officers who declared it to be true and square. Three cheers were then given.

The Prov. S.G.W. was then presented with a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, from which he sprinkled the stone with corn. The silver vessels containing the oil and the wine, were next handed to him, which he poured upon the stone is a sign of peace and plenty. The little girls were then severally led up to the stone, and each deposited a small bouquet from their basket upon it. The Prov. S.G.W. then tested the stone with a handsome new mallet, and declared the stone properly laid.

The Rev. Bro. PHILLIPS offered prayer, after which, the little girls strewed flowers upon the stone, the band playing a lively air, followed by three cheers. The National Anthem was then played, the solo parts being sung by the children; the interesting ceremony closing with enthusiastic cheers.

They now walked in procession to the Odd Fellows' Hall, where a sumptuous banquet awaited them. The hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens, flowers, and emblems of Masonry, and the

tables were set-out in the most splendid style. The platform was occupied by a number of ladies, relatives or friends of the brethren. After the Harmonic Society had sung "Non Nobis Domine," Bro. LAWRENCE NEWALL proposed the first toast,—“The Queen,” followed by “The Prince Consort, Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.” “The Army and Navy.” “The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.,” and “Lord Pannure, R.W.D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers.”

Brother DICKIN, of Middleton, said he had the honour to propose the next toast, and he could not permit the opportunity pass without a few observations on that great character who lived in East Lancashire. Although they had heard a great deal about their Officers, he did not think the R.W. Prov. G.M. fell much short of his Brethren in the principles of Masonry. He believed they had been carried out, matured, and practised by Stephen Blair; and he hoped, by the aid of Divine Providence, he might live for a long term of years, and that he might go in that straight-forward way, which he had always maintained. The principles of Freemasonry were love, and charity to every individual. It knew no bounds. He hoped the ladies who were present would that night learn something of the honour and integrity of Freemasonry; and instead of dissuading their husbands and sons from becoming Freemasons, persuade them to join them. If any poor brother fell sick he had nothing to do but present the sign of Freemasonry, and he was cared for as if he was a prince. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. VEYERS, W.M., 266, in giving “Bro. A. H. Royds, D. Prov. G.M., and the rest of the Prov. G. Officers,” said it was almost unnecessary for him to make any remarks on the absence of Bro. Royds; for he was sure none of them would attribute it to a wrong motive. They well knew that he was at all times willing to support Freemasonry. There was a cause for his absence—indisposition, and indisposition of the most painful nature. He hoped, ere long, he would be restored.

The Prov. G. Chaplain responded, and read an extract from a letter he had received from Bro. Royds, saying that, although he should be absent in body, he would be with them in spirit, and concluding by wishing them success.

Bro. JAMES GREEN proposed “Bro. Lawrence Newall, Prov. S.G.W.” He was sure this was a toast which every Brother would drink heartily. He could say, from what he knew of Bro. Lawrence Newall—the brother who had so well performed his duty that day—that there was not a better Mason living, and he could also assure them that there did not live many better men. (Hear, hear.) He had great pleasure in thanking him on behalf of the Lodges and members.

Bro. NEWALL thanked Bro. Green, for the manner in which he had spoken of him. He could assure them that, when he engaged in Masonry, he did so with heart and soul (hear, hear), and the more he saw of it the more he loved it (hear, hear). Many times the thought occurred to him in business—“Is this Masonic?” His prayer was, that, knowing the foundation of true Masonry, he might not stray from its lovely and pure principles. The same feeling actuated hundreds; and it was through their exertions that Masonry had attained its honour. He never went to the house of a friend but there were many things that reminded him of what they were, while here on earth, to pursue—that was, the true character of a Mason. Not a better man could face his Creator than a true Mason. Some had tried to vilify them; but, like fools, they spoke of what they did not know. The whole of their structure was based on the Bible, and they could not have a better foundation. (Hear, hear.) He built on that basis, and no Mason could more truly go “square” than by that. There were many who were more properly fitted for the duty which he had that day performed; but he hoped to be found a humble Mason, treading in the path of duty (loud applause); and he thought that none of the Brethren could report to the Most Worshipful Grand Master that his high and noble office had lost any of its virtues by placing him in that position. (Applause.) He felt it, in one sense, as a personal honour. He had risen from the ranks to the position he held amongst them. Many of them knew of his doings in Masonry; and he could say that they had placed him where he was. The path was open to all, but to obtain they must work for it. He begged of them to put their shoulder to the wheel, and, trusting in Providence, it would always be going down the hill of prosperity. He concluded by wishing them all health and happiness.

After a short interval,

Bro. NEWALL again rose to propose the toast of the evening—“Success to the Todmorden Masonic Hall.” He thought, when he said that they had been laying the corner-stone of the first Masonic Hall in East Lancashire, he had spoken volumes for the Todmorden Brethren. To erect a building for the purpose of Masonry was an honour to the Lodges concerned and a token to the public that there was something in Masonry that they revered. He wished the Hall that success which every true lover of Masonry could wish for himself; that it might long stand as a memento of that day’s

proceedings; that they all would hold in remembrance the square, the level, and the plumb-rule, and when they erred from those ways laid down in Holy Writ, he hoped they might soon be brought back. He concluded by saying:—“May we be blest with a posterity who will say, ‘All glory to our fathers who did this work!’”

The Rev. Bro. PILLIPS gave “The Masters of Lodges, 363 and 266.” In doing so, he said he perhaps should dwell more especially on the solid foundation on which Masonry rested. He was sure it could not have a more firm foundation than it had, and he congratulated the W. Masters of Lodges Nos. 363 and 266 on their high and honourable position. It was an honour to Todmorden to be the first place in the Province which had erected a hall for Freemasonry. All honour to the Lodges of Todmorden. It was exceedingly pleasing to meet there, and more pleasant still to lay the first stone of the Hall. He would have them remember that a great work had yet to be done, before the building would be completed. Other Lodges in East Lancashire had tried to raise a hall, and had failed, but the Brethren of Todmorden had succeeded; and it would be remembered to their credit that they had laid the first stone for a Masonic Hall in East Lancashire.

Bro. TIDLADY, in proposing “The Treasurers of Lodges No. 363 and No. 266,” said, that, as a stranger, he most cordially proposed “The Health of the Treasurers of the Todmorden Lodges. He felt sure there were amongst them men of intelligence, integrity, and good Masons. As treasurers, they had something to take care of, and he hoped they would do their duty. That day they had laid the chief corner-stone of a Masonic Hall, which would do honour to the whole of the Province of East Lancashire. As treasurers, they were called upon to distribute the charities of Masonry, which were as wide as the world, to the widows and orphans of deceased brethren. As Masons they had symbols, which were only as the shell. It was built and had its foundation on Holy Writ. The treasurers were men who ought to be looked upon with reverence; and, for his part, he had not the least doubt that the brethren whose health he had the honour of proposing, were men of probity, and integrity, and would not be niggardly in distributing charity when demanded, and would, at the same time, see that the funds were not needlessly squandered. He would also say that their charities were not confined to the relief of the indigent. They could point to their institutions for Orphans, and Masons’ Widows. He was impressively reminded of those valuable institutions when he beheld those eight lovely children, who appeared dressed in the garb of innocence and beauty, and on whom all eyes looked with the deepest interest. The boys, too, had in their faces the look of intelligence; and he could not help expressing a wish that they might rise up to manhood, the children of good and upright Masons. Perhaps they might be children of affluent members of the Order, who were well cared for; but he would also remind them that they had widows and orphans, who were properly cared for. He hoped whatever they attempted to do they would do it in the spirit of humility and love.

Bro. COCKROFT, on rising, said he had great pleasure in returning thanks for the kind manner in which their health had been proposed; and he hoped they should go on in the discharge of their duty, and ever have a little in hand.

Bro. A. G. EASTWOOD said, he had the privilege of proposing the next toast—“The Architect, Bro. James Green.” He had long had the pleasure of his acquaintance. For a long time he had known him as a private gentleman, and friend, and had had experience of his taste and ability as an architect. It had been said that they were the first in that province who had the spirit and “pluck” to start a Masonic Hall. He believed the beauty of the design, the convenience of the building and its inexpensiveness, would be pointed out as a model, and would reflect credit upon the architect. Mr. Green had been for a long time a brother of No. 676 Lodge at Accrington. Since he came to reside in this neighbourhood, he had joined them, and had filled high posts. He was a brother worthy of their admiration.

Bro. GREEN in returning thanks, said it always gave him greater pleasure to perform a public duty than a private one. He was much obliged to Bro. Eastwood for the manner in which he had spoken of him, and also to the brethren who had so heartily received the toast. He could only say that so long as he had been connected with Masonry, he had done all he could for its welfare, and should continue to do so. (Loud applause.)

Bro. LAWRENCE NEWALL then gave “The Visiting Brethren,” which he called “a toast of love.”

Bro. JOHN HORNE made some remarks expressive of his pleasure at the order and regularity that had characterised the day’s proceedings, and said, it had seldom been his lot to hear the cause of Freemasonry advocated so well as it had been that night. He hoped that the knot of brethren, who had set them such a noble example might ever be widened but never divided.

Bro. LAWRENCE ORMEROD proposed—“The Stewards.”

Bro. JOHN STANSFIELD responded, and said if the brethren derived as much pleasure from the attention paid to them as the stewards had in attending to them, they were amply rewarded.

Bro. A. G. EASTWOOD, proposed the last toast—"The Ladies," remarking that they, as Masons, began by paying respect to a lady, and should finish by drinking the health of the ladies, who had adorned their proceedings that night and during the day. He thought that they would go home, after what they had seen, with a favourable opinion of Freemasonry. Of all people Freemasons were the most loyal, and admired the ladies, who were essential to their comfort. They needed only to be without them a short time to appreciate them.

The Rev. Bro. PHILLIPS responded to the toast, and, in the course of his remarks, said he maintained that bachelors did not do their duty—if they did they would get married. He was a married man, and could therefore return thanks better than any bachelor. It had ever been a custom with the Masons of England never to forget those who could not participate in their enjoyments. They knew that in the height of their prosperity, adversity might come; and he wished them always to remember there were those amongst them who could not share their pleasure. Such he was sure, were dear to them if they were true Masons (hear, hear). He was certain, from what he had seen in that province, that they did their part well. Although they might wish to improve their circumstances, still it was a blessing to have the poor amongst them. It reminded them that, though by their circumstances they were enabled to raise themselves above their position, it was their duty to recognize God in his works. Without them they would not have an opportunity of exercising that charity which they professed to be one of the highest ornaments of their craft (Loud applause). After some further remarks, the reverend gentleman sat down amid great cheering.

Bro. HOLMES P.M. 268, made a few observations relating to the Hall; after which, the Chairman said he hoped they would in due time and in strict propriety return to their homes, and when they retired to rest ask God's blessing on the proceedings of the day. The proceedings closed by singing the National Anthem.

We must express our appreciation of the very efficient services rendered by the Harmonic Society, who gave several pieces of music during the day.

A correspondent writes:—"Todmorden is situate partly in the county of York and partly in the county of Lancaster, in a sort of amphitheatre, from which diverge the four roads to Rochdale, Bacup, Halifax, and Burnley; and whichever direction the traveller takes, particularly in the two last, the scenery is picturesque in the extreme—or at least, is so by nature—and the observation would still be true in its fullest sense, but for the greediness or want of taste for natural scenery in some of the landowners, who have felled many of the trees on the hill sides, in situations which cannot well be made available for other purposes, without planting afresh. The road to Bacup is through a deep gorge, where there is just room for the road and rivulet.

The intended Hall is of a very neat and chaste design, and does great credit to the architect, who, however, does not need the credit of this to add to his reputation, as he has previously designed buildings of far higher pretensions, including the Burnley Mechanics' Institution and the Peel Institute at Acerrington; but this one will be superior in its style to anything we have had here before, and it is to be hoped it will create a taste in the neighbourhood. The ground floor will be occupied as offices, and on the next and only other floor will be the Lodge and refreshment rooms (which can be made into one), preparation room, steward's room, and closets. Although situate in East Lancashire, it is not a half stone throw from West Yorkshire, or from the railway station, and it is the first building of the kind started in the province, if not in the county."

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ABERGAVENNY.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 1120.)—On Friday, the 6th inst., a regular meeting of this Lodge was held, when the Brethren assembled by permission of the Prov. G.M. in the old Roman Catholic Chapel, which has been rented for a Masonic Hall, and will, when properly furnished, from a very suitable place for the purpose. Brothers Denter, J. V. Morgan, and P. Morgan having been examined, and having shown their proficiency, were advanced to the second degree by the W.M. Bro. H. J. Higginson. Several gentlemen were balloted for to be initiated, and Morgan Davies

was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, by dispensation, as an assistant Tyler. The lecture on the tracing board in the first degree was given by the W.M. It was afterwards proposed by the W.M., and seconded by Bro. Pearce, S.W., and carried by acclamation that Bro. Henry Bridges, G.S.B., of England, who so kindly attended at the first Lodge, to consecrate and open the same, and had evinced the deepest interest in the welfare of the Philanthropic Lodge, should be made an honorary member of the same. After some further business had been transacted, chiefly with respect to the furnishing of the Hall, which the brethren are determined shall be done both masonically and elegantly, the Lodge was closed with solemn prayer and in perfect harmony.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The Right Worshipful the Prov. G.M. Col. Tynte, having signified his intention of holding his Prov. G. Lodge for this province for this year at Bridgewater, a large gathering of the brethren from the various Lodges in the province took at the Lamb Hotel there on Thursday, the 26th ult., when they found that in consequence of the indisposition of their venerated chief, they were prevented the pleasure they had anticipated of being once more presided over by him, and the duties therefore devolved upon his Deputy, Bro. Randolph, a most efficient Master and exemplary Mason. The Prov. G. Lodge having been formed, they proceeded to visit the Lodge of Perpetual Friendship (No. 157), where they were received by the W.M. Bro. Lovibond and the members of his Lodge, with due honours. The D. Prov. G. Master opened the business of the Prov. G. Lodge by remarking upon the absence of their Prov. G. Master from their Lodge on that occasion, and said he was requested by him to convey to the Prov. G. Lodge his regret at not being able to be amongst them on that occasion. Up to the day previous to the meeting he had expected to have been well enough in health to attend, but he (the D. Prov. G. Master), was quite sure that the brethren fully sympathized with the Prov. G. Master in his infirmity, and well knew that his heart was with them on all occasions, although from age and infirmity he could not so often meet them as he had heretofore, and as he still wished to do.

The routine business of the Lodge having been gone through pecuniarily relief was unanimously voted to an aged brother. The sum of twenty guineas was likewise voted to the Royal Freemason's charity for Female Children. The Prov. G. Treasurer, Bro. Dr. Falkner, produced his accounts, which were taken as read, and unanimously passed, after which that estimable brother unexpectedly tendered his resignation of the office of Prov. G. Treasurer, assigning as his reason for so doing increasing professional duties; he was strongly urged by the Brethren to recall his resignation, but most respectfully declined doing so. The Brethren then proceeded to the election of a brother to fill the office of Prov. G. Treasurer for the year when Brother Turner Payne, of Royal Sussex Lodge (No. 61), Bath, was unanimously elected to fill that important and responsible office. The other Prov. Grand offices for the year were thus disposed of, viz:—

Bros. Oliver, S.G.W., 61; Blunett, Prov. J.G.W., 327; Rev. G. Thomas, Chaplain, 412; Babbage, G. Secretary, 157; Newton, G. Registrar, 157; Yeeles, S.G.D., 528; Hulmüller, J.G.D., 412; McMillan, G. Sup. W., 157; King, G. Dir. Cer., 61; Phillips, Assist. Dir. Cir., 367 and 157; Pyne, Grand Grand Organist, 61; Marshall, G. S. Bearer, 61; Mitchell, G. Pursuivant, 327; Hopkins, Tyler, 48.

The Prov. G. Lodge was afterwards closed in due Masonic form. At four o'clock the Brethren sat down to a capital dinner, presided over by the D. Prov. G. Master, when a most agreeable evening was spent.

SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON.—*Royal York Lodge* (No. 394).—The monthly meeting of this Lodge took place at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Tuesday the 7th inst., the W.M. Bro. Freeman presiding, supported by the whole of his Officers. An initiation took place, and a successful ballot for a candidate. Owing to the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex on the 28th inst.—to be followed by a banquet at which the "Pocock Testimonial" will be presented, and the inauguration of the Yarborough Lodge the following week—the Royal York Lodge banquet has been postponed until the first Tuesday in October.

WARWICKSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE AT COVENTRY.

On Wednesday the 25th ult. the annual Prov. Grand Lodge was held at the Castle Hotel, Coventry, the Right Hon. the Lord Leigh presiding, supported by Bros. Chandos Wren Hoskyns, D. Prov. G. Master; Hyde Pullen, D. Prov. G. Master, Isle of Wight; Chas. W. Elkington, Prov. G.S.B.; Harry Winton, P.M., 45 P. Prov. G.D.C., Sussex; Bobbins, Benkingsop, Bampson, Machin, Clarke,

Overill, C. Read, Lingard, Briggs, Rev. — Dickins, Rev. — Wyddrington, Rev. — Faulkner, Bedford, Lewis Cohen, J. C. Cohen, P. Prov. S.G.W.; Hudson, Cope, Astley, W.M.; Weiss, Sir John Ratcliff, Chas. Ratcliffe, &c., &c.

The Prov. Grand Lodge was opened at one o'clock.

The report of the Audit Committee was read, from which it appeared that £141 17s. was paid from the funds of the Lodge in charity during the past year. The following appointment of Prov. Grand Officers was then made:—Bros. Chas. W. Elkington, Deputy Prov. G. Master; Robins, Senior Grand Warden; Overill, Junior Grand Warden; Dickens and Wyddrington, Chaplains; Lingard, Registrar; J. H. Bedford and Weiss, Deacons; Briggs, Director of Ceremonies; C. Read, Assistant Director of Ceremonies; Lewis Cohen, Secretary; J. J. Turner, Assistant; Bros. Cope, Astley, Machin, Mullinger, Wyman, and Harrison also received appointments to office; Bro. J. P. Roberts was elected Treasurer, Bros. Hewitt and Collins, Tylers.

The brethren then proceeded to the beautiful church of the Holy Trinity, where prayers were read by the vicar, and a most excellent and impressive Masonic sermon was preached by the Prov. G. Chaplain, Bro. Dickens. A collection was made in behalf of the Masonic charities.

The brethren afterwards dined together, presided over by Lord Leigh. "The Queen and the Craft," were duly given and responded to; "The Prince Consort, Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." The noble Chairman alluded to the visit of the Prince of Wales to America, and announced the gratifying intelligence of the birth of a Princess of Prussia, adding to the toast the name of Bro. the Prince Frederick William, and his lovely and amiable Consort.

Lord LEIGH then gave "The M. W. Grand Master, Lord Zetland," alluding to the notice of motion of Bro. Stebbing of the last Grand Lodge, and congratulated the Masons that only three hands were held up in support of what the Grand Master considered an attempted personal insult to himself, in a Lodge unusually numerous.

"Lord Panmure and the Grand Lodge of England," was given by Lord Leigh, and responded to by the Deputy Prov. G.M. Bro. Elkington, P.G.S.B.

Bro. ELKINGTON then proposed "The health of Lord Leigh, Prov. G. Master and Lord Lieutenant of the County," a nobleman beloved by the poor as well as the rich, who devoted his time and his wealth in the cause of charity and in doing good. As a proof of the manner in which he was universally esteemed by the Masons, Bro. Elkington alluded to the occasion of the Prov. G. Master presiding over the festival for the aged Masons and their widows, when upwards of forty of the Masons from Warwickshire attended to support the Chairman, and the large sum of £252 was subscribed one his (Bro. Elkington's) list, besides the amount given through other Stewards. He also alluded to the large attendance that day, upwards of a hundred sitting down to the banquet.

The toast was most enthusiastically received, and after prolonged cheering,

The Prov. G.M. said: Although Bro. Elkington professed to be no speaker, he had said a great deal too much in his (Lord Leigh's) praise, but he must say how much pleasure it gave him to preside over the Masons of Warwickshire, in fact, he considered it the greatest honour and privilege. He could not help alluding to the impressive Masonic sermon they had heard that day, and how much they must all profit by the good advice given. He was very glad to find the charities so well supported, and hoped in May next, when he should preside at the Girl's Festival, to find an equally large attendance. Bro. Elkington had promised to be a steward, and he hoped the response would be as unanimous as on the last occasion. Lord Leigh then, alluding to the rifle volunteer movement and the success that had attended it in this country, said that Masons were foremost in supporting the cause. It gave him pleasure to see four captains all sitting together. Again he heartily thanked the brethren for drinking his health.

Bro. CHANDOS WREN HOSKINS, P.D. Prov. G.M., then proposed "The health of the Deputy Prov. G. M., Bro. Chas. W. Elkington," saying how much pleasure it had afforded him to see so worthily a brother placed in the position he had himself held for two years, and regretting that his removal from the county had necessitated his being obliged to retire from the office.

Bro. ELKINGTON thanked the brethren for the hearty and kind reception the toast had received. He did not know which most to regret, the loss of Bro. Hoskins to Masonry or to the county. He felt the high honour the Prov. G. Master had bestowed upon him, and also the kind manner the Brethren had testified their feelings. He had for seven years (as Prov. G. Dir. of Cer.) had experience of their goodness and courtesy, and he only asked and hoped for a continuance of the same brotherly feeling and support in his new office.

Lord LEIGH afterwards proposed "The health of the Past Deputy Prov. G. Master" in a highly eulogistic speech, which was received with great cheering, and responded to in a most eloquent and feeling manner by Bro. Chandos Wren Hoskyns.

"The Visitors," responded to by Bro. Bro. HYDE PULLEN, D. Prov. G. Master, Isle of Wight; "The Prov. G. Officers and Past Prov. G. Officers," "The Chaplain," "The Mayor of Coventry, Bro. Soden," "The Master and Brethren of the Trinity Lodge," "The Ladies," and "To all Distressed Brethren," were then given by the R.W. Prov. G.M., and responded to by different Brethren.

The evening was much enjoyed by all present. Several good songs were sung, and the dinner and wines were excellent.

YORKSHIRE, (WEST).

BAILDON.—*Airedale Lodge* (No. 543).—At a regular meeting of the above Lodge, holden on Wednesday, August 1st, present the W.M., Bro. Jesse Denby; C. Fred. Taylor, S.W.; Henry Smith, P.M., as J.W.; John Walker, P.M., as Secretary; and the other officers, together with Bros. Sutcliffe, John Walker Senior, John Ives, John Mann, S. Jackson, Nicholas Walker, P.M., &c., the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Several circulars were read. Bro. William Holmes, P.M. rose to address the Lodge, in appropriate terms, moved a resolution that the Lodge appear in mourning for three months, out of respect to the late Bro. Joshua Bell, who was interred that day. Bro. Bell being greatly respected by every member of the Lodge, the motion was seconded by Bro. L. Barker, P.M., and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. J. Sutcliffe, W.M. of Lodge No. 1066, West Hartlepool, for his hospitality in entertaining about a hundred and twenty brethren of this province at his installation on the 25th ult. The Lodge was closed in solemn form after several propositions had been received.

BRADFORD.—*Lodge of Hope* (No. 379).—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on July 30th, present Bros. John T. Robinson, W.M.; Wm. Bollans, S.W.; L. C. Hill, J.W.; Dr. Taylor, P.M.; Thomas Hill, as Treasurer; Henry Smith, as Secretary, &c., and a number of the Brethren of the Philanthropic Lodge (382) Leeds, as invited guests, there being no business, the W.M. gave a lecture on the first tracing board in a masterly manner, and Bro. John Batley, of No. 382, thanked him on behalf of the brethren of his Lodge. The Lodge being closed, the brethren retired to the refreshment room, where a frugal, but substantial, repast was served, after which, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were drunk and responded to. Bro. John Lee, of No. 382, P. Prov. S. G.W., and Bro. Joshua Brigg, were warmly greeted and addressed the brethren in very appropriate language. The W.M. in the absence of Bro. Dr. Willis, presented Bro. Wm. Ellison with a beautiful S.W. jewel, together with a scroll containing sentiments of regard and esteem, and wishing Bro. Ellison every success in his new undertaking in New Zealand, where he is about to proceed with his family. Bro. Wm. Ellison replied in feeling terms, and the evening was spent in the greatest harmony, the brethren separating at an early hour.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

MICHIGAN.—Rev. Sir Kt. D. B. Tracey, of Mt. Clemens, thus writes: "The fourth annual session of the Grand Commandery was held at Detroit, June 5th and 6th, 1860. We had a pleasant and harmonious time. Two Commanderies under dispensation were chartered, Jackson (No. 9), and Jacobs (No. 10).

INDIANA.—Goshen Chapter (No. 45), was established at Goshen on June 29th. The corner stone of the new City Hall at Bedford was planted June 5th, by the Masonic fraternity. Bro. W. C. Hunter, of Bloomington, who is profoundly skilled in the Royal Art, acted as Grand Master, and after the impressive ceremonies, delivered a short, beautiful, and truly Masonic address. One of the spacious rooms on the third floor will be occupied by the various Masonic bodies of Bedford as a hall.

KENTUCKY.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and appendant orders of this State held their thirteenth annual conclave at their Asylum in the city of Lexington, on Thursday, June 7th. The business of the session was transacted in the utmost harmony and good feeling. The evening session closed by a banquet spread with great taste by Mrs. Richardson, in the Masonic Grand Temple, which was given by Webb Encampment No. 2, to the Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery.

MAINE.—In accordance with a commission issued by the Grand Master of Maine to Bro. Timothy J. Murray, empowering him to form and open a Deputy Grand Lodge at Bryant's Pond, and constitute, dedicate, and install the new Lodge there, by the name of Jefferson Lodge (No. 100), a Deputy Grand Lodge was formed and opened at the house of Bro. Rufus K. Dunham. The new Lodge

opened in their Hall, formed a procession, and marched, preceded by the Paris brass band, to Bro. Dunham's and escorted the Deputy Grand Lodge to Amphitheatre Grove, a place formed by the Supreme Architect, more beautiful than art could have done, with a cloudless canopy for a covering, and the leaves of the forest for a carpet. The amphitheatre is in the form of a circle, and is five hundred feet in diameter from brow to brow. In the centre is a level fifty feet over, around which the ground rises in a regular ascent to the brow. The whole is shaded by a grove of trees. In the centre of this amphitheatre a platform was erected, on which was spread a carpet. On this Grand Lodge and the new Lodge took their several stations. After uniting in prayer with the Chaplain, the R.W. ordered the S.W. to proclaim to the J.W., and he to all the Brethren present, the object for which we were assembled. The new Lodge was then consecrated, dedicated, and the officers installed in due form. Bro. Murray then delivered an extempore address on Masonry, its utility, its obligations, and usefulness to mankind.

IOWA.—Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge, June 7th, the custodians of the work assembled, organized regularly by the election of Grand Master Benton as Chairman, and Bro. W. B. Langridge Secretary. They selected six points for Schools of Instruction to be held the ensuing year, viz.: Independence (immediately following the session of the G. Chap. in August), Des Moines, Keosauqua, Council Bluffs, and Dubuque (immediately previous to the next session of the Grand Lodge).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Grand Lodge was opened in June 14th, at 10 a.m. In consequence of the illness of Grand Master Paul, the Deputy Grand Master opened the Grand Lodge. Thirty-seven Lodges were represented. Grand Master Paul's address was read, and his recommendation of a return to the Webb work was referred to a committee, who reported favourably upon it, and the Grand Lodge adopted the report.

In the evening Bro. Porter, at the request of the Grand Lodge, and before a most brilliant assemblage of the craft, exemplified the work.

AN AMUSING ERROR OF AN ARCHÆOLOGIST.—The Archæological Institute while holding their annual meeting at Gloucester, several of the members proceeded to St. Mary de Lode church to hear a lecture on the "ancient font," which was to be delivered by Mr. Parker, the eminent antiquarian and writer. The audience were collected near the font, and Mr. Parker commenced his lecture, describing the font as a fine specimen of the work of the fourteenth century. But archæologists, like Iago, are nothing if not critical; and one of the audience interrupted the lecturer by expressing his opinion that there must be "some mistake." The lecturer averred that there was no mistake at all, and proceeded to point out features which were indubitable proofs. But still the doubter doubted, and at length Dudge, the verger, was requested to arbitrate on the point. Did he know anything about the font? Now Dudge is a modest man, and shrunk from giving an opinion on a point on which two learned pundits differed, one of them an authority, too; but he said there was a man outside who knew more than he did, and he called in that ancient worthy, Michael Jennings, the gravedigger. Now gravediggers, judging from the great dramatic one, are very plainspoken fellows, having no respect for persons—at all events hearty old Michael had no scruples in settling the point, and on being asked if the font was not hundreds of years old, irreverently exclaimed, "He old; why he ain't long been a new one!" We need scarcely describe what followed; some of the antiquarians laughed—for, gravefaced fellows as they are, they enjoy a joke keenly; while the lecturer explained that he was nearsighted, and had prepared his lecture beforehand, and had never seen the font he meant to describe, and that it must have been removed, as the fact is; but we have not heard whether he rushed off to the railway station, and shook the dust of the city off his feet for ever. The font was placed in the church in 1845, instead of another, a wretched specimen, which is now standing in the yard of Mr Niblett, builder, and which was evidently erected at the time of the general restoration of the church in or about 1828.—*Bristol Press*.

BOARDERS AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—If there be any value in the public-school system of England—and it is, I think, of the greatest value in the formation of the national character—a "boarder" is, in a ten-fold degree, more of a public-school boy than his young companion who, every night of his life, is thrown back upon the amenities and indulgencies of home. Mere book-learning is the smallest of the advantages which a boy derives from his public-school career. England wants men more than scholars, although, of course, it is quite right that a limited number of persons in a nation, with special faculties and aptitudes for the work, should devote them-

selves to the business of keeping alive the old traditions of sound learning. These are not to be despised. I do not see that the youngsters of the present day are at all likely to grow up into more energetic or useful men than their fathers, although they know all about "ologies" of which we never heard. They are apt to sneer at our Greek Lambics and Sapphics, and can't see how such exercises can help us on with steam-engines and tubular bridges: but for myself, I confess I should not despair of a lad if I saw that he was a good cricketer and construed his Sophocles freely.—*Once a Week*.

JAPAN AND CHINA.—In strange contradistinction to China, whence many of their laws and ordinances must have been derived, all rank and office in Japan is hereditary, and the old feudal system of Western Europe exists to-day in a well governed and powerful empire on exactly the opposite side of the globe. In Japan we have rough, strong-handed justice without what we should term liberty; but still the people of that country are a vast deal better governed, better protected, the laws better enforced, the public and private reputation of its officers and servants stand far higher, and a much better condition of social and moral polity exists, under the rule of the Taikoon and his princes, than can anywhere be found amongst the court, mandarins, or masses of China. The results of the two systems pursued in China and Japan have brought the former to decay, both politically and morally speaking, and given to the latter stability, prosperity, and a strong government.—*Once a Week*.

UNDER THE VIOLETS.

Her hands are cold; her face is white;
No more her pulses come and go;
Her eyes are shut to life and light;—
Fold the white vesture, snow on snow,
And lay her where the violets blow.

But not beneath a graven stone,
To plead for tears with alien eye;
A slender cross of wood alone
Shall say, that here a maiden lies
In peace beneath the peaceful skies.

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round
To make the scorching sunlight dim
That drinks the greenness from the ground,
And drop their dead leaves on her mound.

When o'er their boughs the squirrels run,
And through their leaves the robins call,
And, ripening in the autumn sun,
The acorns and the chestnuts fall,
Doubt not that she will heed them all.

For her the morning choir shall sing
Its matins from the branches high;
And every minstrel-voice of spring
That trills beneath the April sky,
Shall greet her with its earliest cry.

When, turning round their dial-track,
Eastward the lengthening shadows pass,
Her little mourners, clad in black,
The crickets, sliding through the grass,
Shall pipe for her an evening mass.

At last the rootlets of the trees
Shall find the prison where she lies,
And bear the buried dust they seize
In leaves and blossoms to the skies.
So may the soul that warmed it rise!

If any, born of kindlier blood,
Should ask, What maiden lies below?
Say only this: A tender bud,
That tried to blossom in the snow,
Lies withered where the violets blow.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Obituary.

BRO. ALFRED DICKENS.

It is with sincere regret that we have announce the death of Bro. Alfred Dickens (brother to the illustrious English author), who expired at Manchester, from a frightfully rapid attack of illness of a pulmonary nature, on Friday night week. Bro. Dickens was the travelling and inspecting engineer under the Local Government Act, and was on an official tour when he was stricken down. He had been, we believe, a pupil of Brunel, and was in every respect an able and accomplished gentleman. His vocation did not lead him to the pursuit of letters, but his tastes were eminently literary; and he will long be remembered as a brilliant conversationalist and humourist in those circles of which he was the ornament. Personally, Bro. Alfred Dickens was one of the warmest and kindest, hearted of men, and dies deeply, as he is extensively regretted. Bro. Dickens, whom, though we had the pleasure of his acquaintance, we never remember to have met in Masonry, was initiated in the Universal Lodge (No. 212), on the 25th April, 1856, and raised on the 27th March, 1857. He continued a member to the time of his death, having only been installed as W.M. within the last two or three months. Bro. Dickens was in his 38th year.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, left Osborne, at ten o'clock on Monday morning. The Queen and Prince crossed in the *Sairy to Gosport*, where a special train on the South-Western Railway was in readiness, which conveyed the Royal party to town, where it arrived at a quarter to two o'clock. At half-past eight o'clock in the evening, the Royal party left Buckingham Palace for the terminus of the Great-Northern Railway, at King's-cross, to proceed to Edinburgh, where they arrived on Tuesday morning. In the afternoon the Queen reviewed not less than 20,000 Volunteers at Edinburgh. The line, consisting of 187 corps, was marshalled in two divisions—the first under Lord Rokeby, the second under Major-General Cameron, the whole being under the command-in-chief of Sir G. A. Wetherall. The whole of the proceedings passed off with the greatest *éclat*. On the following morning, the Royal party proceeded to Her Majesty's mountain home, at Balmoral.—The accounts received by Her Majesty of Her Royal Highness Princess Frederick William (Princess Royal) contain the satisfactory assurance of Her Royal Highness's convalescence, and of the good health of the young Princess, whose christening is fixed for the 14th inst.—The Royal Squadron bearing the Prince of Wales and suite to Canada, arrived at St. John's, New Brunswick, on the 23rd ult. The reception of the Prince of Wales in Newfoundland has been most enthusiastic.—A modest and yet dignified acknowledgment on the part of the Prince of this reception was given in reply to the addresses presented to him. The Prince attended a grand ball at which about 1,000 persons were present. A general holiday was observed throughout the province. The Prince embarked for Halifax on the 26th July, the cheering on his departure being as enthusiastic as on his arrival. The 16th anniversary of the birthday of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred was celebrated on Tuesday, at Windsor, with the customary honours paid to the members of the Royal family early in the morning and throughout the day. At the latest advices from the Brazils, the *Eurylus* with H.R.H. on board, had just arrived at Rio de Janeiro.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday August 2nd. The Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill was read a third time and passed. The Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill was considered in committee.—On Friday Lord Brougham, in moving that the report of the Commons' committee on public business be reprinted, made some strictures on the conduct of business and the means of forwarding it.—Lord Stratford de Redcliffe moved for copies of the despatches, reports, and instructions which have passed between our Government and our Ambassador and consuls in Syria, in reference to the recent disturbances. Lord Wodehouse detailed the steps which had been taken by the European Powers, in concert with the Sultan, to bring the perpetrators of

the massacres to speedy justice. The noble lord dwelt on the importance of recognising to its full extent the legitimate authority of the Porte in the restoration of order. After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn.—On Monday, Lord Wodehouse said, in reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, that the intervention of the Great Powers would be strictly limited to the terms of the convention, which applied only to the putting down of the state of anarchy that had prevailed in Syria.—On Tuesday, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, in moving the second reading of the Royal Volunteer Corps Bill, explained that the object of the measure was to facilitate the obtaining of land for training volunteers in the use of the rifle. The motion was agreed to.—In reply to the Earl of Derby, Earl Granville stated that the Government intended to proceed with the Poor-law (Ireland) Continuance Bill, the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the Friendly Societies Bill, the East India Transfer of Stock Bill, the Fortifications Bill, the Indian Army Bill, the Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill, the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, and the Industrial Schools Bill.—The HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday August 2nd, went into committee on fortifications and works, and Mr. Lindsay moved as an amendment on the proposed resolution of the Government "That as the main defence of Great Britain against aggression depends on an efficient navy, it is not now expedient to enter into a large expenditure on permanent land fortifications." On a division the amendment was negatived by 268 to 39. The resolution granting £2,000,000 on account of fortifications having been put from the chair, Mr. Monsell proposed, by way of addendum, that in the absence of any sufficient engineering or artillery information, it was not expedient to incur any extraordinary expenditure in the construction of works on Portsdown-hill. This was negatived by 165, and the original resolution agreed to.—On Friday, in reply to a question, Sir Charles Wood said that several plans had been suggested for the distribution of the Indian prize money, but objections having been raised to the various scales, a commission of officers had been appointed to inquire into the report upon the subject. The report on Fortifications and Works was brought up, and, after a short discussion, agreed to. Leave was then given to bring in a bill to carry the resolution into effect.—On Monday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the two resolutions, of which he had given notice, for reducing the duties upon the importation of paper to the level of the excise duties; the first applying to France and Algeria, and the second to other foreign countries generally. The right hon. gentleman explained that the former had considerations attaching to it which grew out of the late Treaty, in addition to those which were matter of commercial policy; whilst the latter was proposed on the grounds of policy only. Mr. Puller moved as an amendment to the first resolution for reducing the duty on books and papers imported from France and Algeria, "That, without desiring to prejudice the question of a reduction at a future period of the customs duty on French books and papers, this committee does not think fit at present to assent to such reduction". On a division the resolution was negatived by a majority of 33, the number being 266 against 33. The first resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was then agreed to. On the second resolution being put, Mr. Puller moved a similar amendment with respect to it, but Mr. Disraeli declining to give his support, it was negatived without a division.—On Tuesday, the Indian Army Bill was read a third time and passed. The report of the Committee on Customs having been taken into consideration, Sir Fitzroy Kelly proposed as an amendment to recommit the resolution concerning malt, in order to move that the duty on the importation of foreign malt should, instead of 25s. per quarter, be 26s., which was the minimum rate of duty which would place the native producer on a level with his foreign competitor. On a division the amendment was negatived by 86 to 49. The report of resolutions on the Customs Duties on Paper was brought up and agreed to. On Wednesday, the Union of Benefices Bill was considered in Committee, and the first thirteen clauses agreed to.—On clause 14, Sir Morton Peto moved the insertion of words giving power to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to sell the churches to other denominations for purposes of public worship. Lord John Manners and other hon. members objected, but Mr. Bouverie promised to consider the subject, and bring up a clause on the report.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the South Kensington Museum has just been published. During the last 22 years nearly £50,000 of the public money has been spent on purchases of art specimens and books now kept in that museum. It is necessary to provide additional accommodation, and the committee urge the adoption of a plan sent in by Captain Fowke, the cost of which has been estimated at £27,000.—The *Great Eastern* is about to return to England. The voyage to the United States has not been so satisfactory in a commercial point of view as could have been desired. Up to the latest date the sum received for viewing

her altogether did not amount to more than 36,829 dollars; rather more than £7000. On her return to England she will anchor at Milford Haven, but no decision has yet been arrived at with respect to her future employment.—The silk-mercers, drapers, haberdashers, and lacemen of the City have held a meeting for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the early closing on Saturday of establishments connected with their respective trades. The West-end tradesmen are also supporting the movement.—Lord Clyde has been entertained at a grand banquet by the Prime Warden and Company of Fishmongers. In his speech Lord Clyde said he had known English soldiers for half a century, and that now, as during all his experience, they are as obedient soldiers, when "properly officered, as ever served in the British army."—On Saturday evening the Bishop of London preached in the open air to between 1,500 and 1,600 working men and children, in one of the most uncivilised portions of the outskirts of the metropolis. The place selected for this mission-service lies between Shepherd's-bush and the Great Western Railway, on the east of Wormwood Scrubs.—In spite of the unseasonable weather, the reports of the grain crops in different parts of England are more favourable than might have been expected, and, if the present change should continue, there is no reason to fear any serious shortcoming either as to quantity or quality.—The inquiry into the frightful murder in the Walworth Road terminated on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the accused in each case. It appears that a very few days before the murders were committed the prisoner at present charged with the crime, had insured, for the sum of £100, the life of Mary Streeter. The defence it is stated, will rest on hereditary insanity.—At the Midland Assises, Francis Price, aged 24, shoemaker, has been convicted of the wilful murder of Sarah Pratt, at Birmingham, on the 18th of April last. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, who is a shoemaker, had been paying his addresses to the deceased, who was a barmaid or servant at a small inn at Deritend, near Birmingham, but his attentions did not seem to have been acceptable to her, and he therefore took an opportunity of stabbing her. He was sentenced to death.—An inquest was held on Monday at Bristol, on the body of Mr. George Hayes Hinchcliffe, one of the coroners for the county of Stafford. The deceased gentleman was married on the Wednesday previous at West Bromwich to a lady of equal position in society, and in the course of that day the newly-wedded pair arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Clifton. Nothing strange was observed in the manner of the bridegroom, until he went to his wife's chamber some time after she had retired for the night, where he shortly afterwards re-appeared and requested to be provided with another bed-room. The house being full, Mr. Hinchcliffe was told that he could not be accommodated, and he proceeded to the Sedan-chair Tavern. His wife, alarmed at his strange behaviour, telegraphed for her brother, Mr. Fereday, of West Bromwich, who arrived in the course of the following day, and Mr. Hinchcliffe was sought out and prevailed on to return to his wife. He dined with her and her brother the same evening. On Saturday he took lodgings for the night at the house of Mr. Price, grocer, of Thomas-street, and there committed suicide by throwing himself out of window. It appeared he was labouring under hernia, resulting from over exertion in hunting. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.—On Thursday the 2d inst., Mr. Lucius Brutus Blackner, eldest son of John Blackner, the author of "The History of Nottingham," &c., committed suicide by hanging himself. The deceased was of a nervous temperament, and had been on the day previous to witness the execution of Fenton, the Walkeringham murderer.

CONTINENTAL.—It is stated that immediately on his return from Toplitz the Emperor of Austria signified to his Ministers his desire that the whole of the reforms which, for nearly a year after the programme of Laxenbourg have been in the course of elaboration, should be finished and promulgated at as early a period as possible. It is believed that this act would strengthen the alliance between Prussia and Austria, the bases of which were concerted in the interview at Toplitz.—It seems that a great change for the worse has been made in the system of government adopted in Poland at the time of the treaty of Paris, and the complaint is, that it is now as oppressive as it was in the reign of the Emperor Nicholas.—The Neapolitan Government is occupied with the convocation of the Parliament. The King, in accordance with the advice of his Ministers, is disposed to add a most important article to the constitution of 1848. By this article, following the example of Piedmont, every Italian will be able to sit in Parliament, even if not a native of the kingdom of Naples, provided that he is legally eligible in other respects. All efforts to conclude an armistice with Garibaldi having failed, preparations are being made to repulse any attempt at invasion. Improvements are being actively introduced in the Royal army and navy. Commander

Capecelaco has been appointed Director of the Ministry of Marine. Three hundred soldiers, who were on the point of joining Garibaldi, are said to have been arrested. The Minister of War had withdrawn the troops from the Abruzzi, in order to concentrate the principal part of the army round Naples.—The inhabitants of Monteporzio, near Frascati, in the Papal States, excited by anonymous proclamations, began to divide the landed property of Prince Borghese. Men, women, and children took part in the distribution of lots. A detachment of gendarmerie re-established order.—The King of the Belgians is to leave Brussels in a few days for Germany, and will not return to his capital until about the 15th September.—The Federal Council of Switzerland has received a note from the Swedish Government, dated 18th July, reiterating the intentions of Sweden to support the claims of Switzerland at the Conference on the affairs of Savoy. The annual Federal *fête* has taken place at Geneva. Officers from all parts of Switzerland, to the number of 1,200, assembled on the occasion under the Presidency of General Duffour. The enthusiasm was general.—There is news of bad omen from the East. Disturbances are breaking out in various parts of Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Roumelia, &c.; and it is thought in Paris that, so far from French intervention in Syria proving successful, the arrival of the French troops will be the signal for a general attack by the Rayas on the Turkish empire. It is rumoured also, that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is to be sent to Turkey as special Commissioner from England.—A letter from Abd-el-Kader corroborates the accounts that have hitherto reached us respecting the Syrian massacres. It was on the 9th of July, he tells us, that the Mussulmans rushed to the Christian quarter, slaying, burning, and pillaging at the same. "The Turkish soldiers came to assist them, under the pretence of putting an end to the disturbances, but making common cause with the robbers, and killing, robbing, and plundering with them." Abd-el-Kader estimates the number killed at 3,300. Abd-el-Kader has been presented by the Emperor of the French with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, in consequence "of the sentiments which his noble conduct at Damascus has inspired."—News from Damascus to the 17th July announce that the massacres had ended. The Kurds and Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves. Enad Pacha arrived at Beyrout on the 17th instant. Sir Henry Bulwer has advised the Sultan to recall the Grand Vizier. He is expected to arrive in Constantinople immediately. The Governor-General of Damascus had been deprived of office, and sent away from Syria in order to be tried by the proper tribunals. The Governor-General of Beyrout had been arrested.—The protocols, empowering France to send out an expedition to Syria, were all signed at Paris on Saturday, and the troops have since left for Syria. The *Finistère* left Toulon on the 5th. The *Borysthène*, with half a battalion of chasseurs, left Marseilles on the 6th. The 5th regiment of the line had arrived at Marseilles.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree allowing the importation of wool through any customs stations in France.—A letter from Nice of the 2nd says: "Workmen have already commenced their operations at the Government Palace to prepare it for the reception of the Emperor. The wall round the garden has been demolished, and will be replaced by an iron railing, which will give the approaches to the Palace a much more pleasing appearance."

INDIA AND CHINA.—There are two points, worth noticing in the latest news from India. One is that, when everything has been taken into account, including losses and miscalculations, the deficit for the current year will amount £850,000. It was expected that Mr. Wilson's bill would become law in the first week in July, but very small confidence is expressed in the results of the Indian Chancellor's financial schemes. There was another important bill before the Council. It was introduced by Mr. Harington, and the object of it was to disarm all classes, Europeans as well as natives. This bill will encounter a powerful opposition, and the impression was that it was of too sweeping a character.—According to the latest accounts the English and French ambassadors had arrived safely at Singapore. It seems that the 11th Regiment of Sikhs have received orders to proceed forthwith to China. This regiment, which is one of the finest in the service, had been astounded, on reaching Singapore, to find orders to disembark, and to proceed no further. The Sikhs did not like this, the more so as no explanations had been given, and great satisfaction has been caused by the conduct of Lord Elgin, who has requested the governor to forward this regiment to China by the first opportunity. The Chinese are extravagantly inflated with their success of last year, and it will obviously be necessary to strike a severe blow, in order to avoid any repetition of these unhappy wars. A great panic prevailed among the natives at Shanghai owing to the approach of the rebels. Allied troops having been landed to keep the city, confidence is partially restored. The native banks are closed. Trade is suspended, solely in consequence of the movements of the rebels.

COMMERCIAL.—At the half yearly meeting of the Bank of Egypt it was announced that the profits amounted to £11,148, from which a dividend was declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income tax. After the disbursement of this dividend, representing £8,750, a balance of £2,398 will remain to be carried forward.—At the tenth annual meeting of the Kent Mutual Life Assurance Society, the report presented showed that during the year ending March 25th last, 336 policies had been issued, assuring £129,760, producing in new cash premiums £4,624 5s. The total premium income, with interest, &c., amounted to £28,034 7s. 3d. The accumulated fund had been increased to £12,548. The claims, with bonuses, had amounted to £7,340, or less by £123 than in the previous year.—The report of the London Discount Company was adopted at the meeting held on Tuesday. The great point brought under notice was the losses in the leather trade, but the clear exposition made on the part of the board was accepted, though the suspension of a dividend was recommended. It was estimated that the amount of paper held at the time of the failure of Messrs Streatfield and the other parties was £52,000, of which £14,000 had been paid, leaving £38,000 to be dealt with, and the ultimate sacrifice was estimated as nearly as possible at £21,000. To meet this there was the £9,000 carried forward, the profit of the half-year, and £3,000, the reserve fund, so that £9,000 will still have to be provided.—The dividend declared at the half-yearly meeting of the General Iron Screw Collier Company was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and it is stated that there will then be about £18,000 available funds to meet the liabilities which may arise from the legal proceedings which it is believed may follow from differences with parties with whom the company have had business transactions.—The half-yearly dividend of the London and North Western Railway will be at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; South Western 4½ per cent.; Great Western 3 per cent.; North London 5 per cent.; London and Blackwall 8 per cent.; Lancashire and Yorkshire 5½ per cent.; Stockton and Darlington 9 per cent.; Maryport and Carlisle 5½ per cent.; Hull and Holderness 3 per cent.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Royal Italian Opera closed its of the season on Saturday evening. The chief events have been the introduction of Madame Csillag and M. Faure to the London public, the opening of the new Floral Hall, the first performance in this country of Gluck's "Orfeo," and the revival of Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète." The final retirement of Madame Grisi (promised in the prospectus) would have made, of course, one more "event," but the lady retired not.

The next season at the Lyceum Theatre promises to be one of more than ordinary interest and attraction. Madame Celeste having terminated a most successful engagement at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, has left England for France and Germany, in search of novelties, and is resolved to leave nothing undone to entitle her to success.

The Brothers Brough's burlesque of the "Enchanted Isle" originally produced (in London) at this theatre, and performed recently at Drury-lane in aid of the Brough Memorial Fund, is in active rehearsal and will shortly be produced at the Adelphi Theatre.

Mr. Mellon will commence a series of promenade concerts in the Floral Hall on Monday next.

At Dresden, a son of Schmor, the celebrated painter of subjects from the "Nibelungen" has made a successful *début* as a singer, as leading tenor in one of Wagner's operas.

It is reported that Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison are going on a tour to California, &c., soon after their next winter campaign is over.

It is stated that Mlle. Tietjens has abandoned the idea of taking part in any of the English operas to be produced during the winter season. The difficulty that the Viennese *donna* meets with in her attempts to acquire the English language is the cause assigned.

Glück's "Armida" is to be given as concert music at Manchester, on the 26th of September, with M. Halle for conductor.

If we are to trust the *Gazette Musicale* (which journal, however, it must be said, does not shine in the correctness of its foreign correspondence), during the campaign of the Vienna winter opera-season, "Alma," an opera by Herr Lowe, will be among the novelties, and amongst the revivals, the "Orfeo" of Glück. At St. Petersburg is to be given during the autumnal (or native) seasons, a

national opera, "The Brigands of the Volga," with music by M. Villebois.

There has been another singing festival in the rose-district of France, held at Provins, during the middle of last month.

For the coming Italian winter season in Paris, it appears that neither Madame Borghi-Mamo nor Signo Tamberlik is engaged. Signor Mario and Gardoni are; so is Signor Pancani, another tenor, who is new (or we are in error) on this side of the Alps. Mesdames Penco and Alboni will also re-appear.

Madame Vera-Lorini (of whose skill as an actress we are assured by those in which in whom reliance may be placed) is to be *prima donna* at the *Teatro San Carlo* of Naples.

On the 19th ult. a festival was held at Giessen in memory of Spohr, at which his Overtures to "Jessonda" and "Der Berggeist," and his Symphony "The Power of Sound," were performed under the auspices of Herr Bott, one of the great violinist's pupils.

Mlle. Marimon's *début* is shortly expected to take place at the Opera Comique, in Auber's "Diamants de la Couronne." Thist gifted young *artiste* is also engaged at Baden for the month of September to fill the principal part in an opera written by Méry, and the music of which has been composed expressly for her by Vivier. Mlle. Marimon is one of Duprez's most brilliant pupils.

Bazzini, the favourite violinist, has just passed through Paris from a very successful provincial and foreign tour, on his way to Boulogne. He had the honour of performing before the Congress of Sovereigns lately assembled at Baden, and thence proceeded to Strasbourgh, Colmar, Dijon, and other towns, where his performance excited an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm.

Mr. Henry Phillips, the eminent English vocalist, is now busy on a cantata, entitled "The Day of Devotion." Speaking from report, this composition is likely to meet with considerable favour. The probability is that it will be brought out in the provinces.

We observe an announcement of the decease of Mrs. William Ferguson, late Miss Kate Beverley, who died in London of pneumonia on Monday last, at the early age of twenty-seven, much regretted and respected.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. J. G.—The son of a Freemason cannot be initiated into Freemasonry under the age of 21, without a dispensation; and that will not be granted without due cause shown for departing from the established rule. In Oxford many young men, though not the sons of Masons, are initiated at eighteen, advantage being taken of their residence at the University, for introducing them into the Order.

R. E. X.—The petitioning brethren are at once constituted of a new Lodge under the warrant. Brethren are entitled on their initiation, to claim to be admitted as members of the Lodge, but do not necessarily become so, as gentlemen are sometimes initiated immediately, previous to going abroad, and it would not be convenient for them to become members.

Δ.—Shall hear from us.

J. U. H., T. S., R. M. E., V. F., and several others, whose communications arrived too late, will be answered in our next.

TO OUR READERS.

Last week (August 4), our Publishing Office was removed to No. 5, Salisbury Street, Strand, (W. C.), in order to bring the whole of our business arrangements under one roof.

We shall, shortly, introduce various new features in the literary portion of the *MAGAZINE*, which we hope will meet with the approbation of our Subscribers.