

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

POLITICAL FREEMASONRY.

Under the above title, which every brother will acknowledge to be a misnomer, inasmuch as politics and Freemasonry have nothing in common, a very clever paper, suggested by Alexander Dumas' "Autobiography of Garibaldi," appeared in last week's issue of the *Manchester Review*, and without endorsing any of its contents or correcting its manifest errors we have reprinted it because we believe that our Craft should "see itself as others see us," and not sit blindly down knowing that Freemasonry means no harm to Governments, but actually inculcates obedience and respect to all lawfully constituted authority; whilst such curious speculations as those of M. Alexander Dumas are circulated in one of our great cities as pictures of Freemasonry, although it be the Freemasonry of the Continent and by-gone times. Such being part of our mission, we beg our readers' attention to the article in question, of which we have not omitted a single word. Comment from us would be superfluous:—

"POLITICAL FREEMASONRY.

"At the commencement of the present century, when France and England were looking across the Channel at each other in a very unfriendly mood, and when Charles James Fox, as the leader of the 'Advanced Liberalism' of those days, was using all his eloquence to persuade the House of Commons to place the most implicit reliance on the good faith of France, although he had been one of the most virulent opponents of the French Commercial Treaty, a brisk controversy was kept up in the periodical literature and newspapers regarding what share Freemasonry had had in promoting the French Revolution. According to the Abbe Barruel, whose book on the Jacobin Conspiracy created a great sensation, the political secret of Freemasonry was 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity;' but that was not communicated to the ordinary members. Among English Masons only a small number of the whole were initiated. In Ireland and France the proportions were much larger. In the latter country, five out of every six Freemasons were members of the inner circle, and the Duke of Orleans was Grand Master.

"The first article in the first number of the *Edinburgh Review*, published in October, 1802, consisted of a notice of a work on this much vexed question, by J. J. Mounier, 'De L'Influence attribuée aux Philosophes, aux Francs-Maçons, et aux Illumés, sur la Revolution de France.' Mounier was the antagonist of Mirabeau, and the popular President of the first National Assembly. His object was to show that the revolution in France was brought about, neither directly by the combination and conspiracy of the Freemasons, nor indirectly by the writings of Rousseau, Voltaire, and their associates. As for the alleged connection of the German Illuminati and the French Jacobins, Mounier showed that the doctrines of the two sects were essentially distinct. The Jacobins preached openly the sacred right of insurrection, and plumed themselves, like certain pamphleteering diplomatists of the present day, on being able to regenerate a kingdom in a single year. The German Illuminati, on the other hand, were mere speculative dreamers, who taught the philosophical doctrine of the Rights of Man, as originating in the essential individuality of the indi-

vidual. From the reviewer's summing up, he does not seem to have formed a very decided opinion on the matter. The object which the Illuminati had in view 'was probably, in its own nature, unattainable; and they would have perished by their internal dissensions before they could have given any disturbance to the community.' At the same time, he admitted that 'their constitution was a system of manifest usurpation; and that, independently of the doctrines they taught, their secret association, alone, made them a proper object of reprobation.'

"The subject of political Freemasonry has lately begun to excite a good deal of attention, from the fact that the Emperor of the French is a member of the Italian Order of the Carbonari, which has had so much to do with the Revolution. The following particulars relating to Freemasonry and the Carbonari, from Dumas' preface to his 'Life of Garibaldi,' are noteworthy as a sign of the times:—

"In 1820, Carbonarism had begun to spread throughout Italy. In a former work of mine entitled 'Joseph Balsamo,' which, although but a romance, contains in it much of reality, will be found a sketch of the history of the 'Illuminati,' and of Freemasonry. These two powerful antagonists to despotic royalty, whose device was the three initial letters 'L. P. D.,' i. e., *Lilia Pedibus Distruc*, played a part of some importance in that French Revolution. Almost all the Jacobins, and a large proportion of the Cordeliers, were Freemasons, while Philip Egalité held the high office of 'Grand Orient' in the Craft.

"Napoleon affected to take Freemasonry under his protection; but under this pretence he managed to divert it from its proper aim: in short, he bent it to his own purposes, and turned it into an instrument of despotism. It was not the first time that chains had been forged from sword-blades. Joseph Bonaparte was a Grand Master of the Order; Cambacères, Grand Assistant-Master; and Murat, second Grand Assistant-Master. The Empress Josephine being at Strasbourg, in 1805, presided at the festival of the adoption of the Free Knights of Paris; and about this time Eugene de Beauharnais was elected 'Venerable' of the lodge of St. Eugene of Paris. When he was afterwards in Italy as Viceroy, the 'Grand Orient' of Milan named him 'Master and Sovereign Commander of the Supreme Council of the 32nd degree;' the greatest honour attainable under the statutes of the Order.

"Bernadotte also was a Mason; his son, Prince Oscar, was Grand Master of the Swedish Lodge; moreover, in the different Lodges of Paris were successively initiated, Alexander, Duke of Wurtemberg; Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar; and even the Persian Ambassador, Askeri Khan; the President of the Senate, Count de Lacépède, presided as 'Grand Orient of France,' having for his officers of honour Generals Kellermann, Massena, and Soult. Princes, ministers, marshals, officers, magistrates, all, indeed, who were remarkable from their glorious career, or eminent from their position, were ambitious of being admitted as Brethren. Women even wished to have their Lodges: this notion was adopted by Mesdames de Calignan, de Girardin, de Narbonne, and many other ladies of great houses; but one only amongst them was actually received into the Craft, and she not as a 'sister;' but as a 'brother.' That was no other than the famous Xaintrailles, to whom the First Consul had given the brevet of a *chef d'escadron* (major of cavalry).

"But it was not in France alone that Freemasonry flourished at that period. The King of Sweden, in 1811, instituted the civil order of Masonry. Frederick William III., King of Prussia, had, towards the end of the month of July, in the year 1800, sanctioned by edict the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Berlin. The Prince of Wales continued to preside over the Order in England until he became Regent in 1813. And, in the month of February of the year 1814, the King of Holland, Frederick William, declared himself protector of the Order, and permitted the Prince Royal, his son, to accept the title of 'Honorary Venerable' of the Lodge of William Frederick of Amsterdam.

"At the return of the Bourbons to France, Marshal Bournonville begged Louis XVIII. to place the Fraternity

under the protection of a member of his family; but Louis XVIII., whose memory was tenacious, had not forgotten the active part which Masonry had taken in the catastrophe of 1793; so he refused compliance with the request, by stating that he never would allow a member of his family to form part of any secret society whatever.

"In Italy, Masonry fell to the ground together with French domination; but in its place, after a time, Carbonarism began to appear, and this association seemed to have taken up the performance of the task which Masonry had abandoned—that of furthering the cause of political emancipation.

"Two other sects took the same direction, viz., that of 'The Catholic Apostolic, and Roman Congregation;' and that of 'The Consistorial Society.'

"The members of the Congregation wore as a badge of recognition a cord of straw-coloured silk with five knots. Its members, in the inferior degrees, professed nothing but acts of piety and benevolence; as to the secrets of the sect—known only to the higher degrees—they were not allowed to be uttered where there were more than two present; all conference ceasing on the appearance of a third person. The pass word of the Congregationists was *Eleuteria*, signifying *Liberty*; the secret word was *Ode*, that is to say *Independence*.

"This sect, which originated in France among the neo-catholics, and included among its members several of our best and most steadfast Republicans, had crossed the Alps, passed into Piedmont, and thence into Lombardy; there it obtained but few proselytes, and was soon rooted out by Austrian emissaries, who contrived to lay their hands at Genoa on the diplomas granted to the various members on their initiation, as well as the statutes, and a key to the secret signs of recognition.

"The 'Consistorial Society' directed its efforts chiefly against Austria; at its head figured those princes of Italy who were unconnected with the house of Hapsburgh, and its president was Cardinal Gonsalvi; the only prince of Austrian connection who was not excluded from it was the Duke of Modena. Thence ensued, when the existence of this league was publicly known, the terrible persecution of the patriots by this prince; he had to earn forgiveness from Austria for his desertion of her, and nothing less than the blood of Menotti, his associate in the conspiracy, sufficed to make his peace with that Power.

"The Consistorialists aimed at wresting from Francis II. all his Italian dominions, in order to share them among themselves. The Pope, besides his own territory of Rome and the Romagna, was to have possession of Tuscany for his share; the Isle of Elba and the Marches were to be bestowed on the King of Naples; Parma, Placentia, and a part of Lombardy, with the title of king, on the Duke of Modena; Massa, Carrara, and Lucca, were to be given to the King of Sardinia; and lastly, the Emperor Alexander, who, from his aversion to Austria, favoured these secret designs, was to have either Ancona, Civita Vecchia, or Genoa as a Russian foothold in the Mediterranean.

"Thus, without consulting national feelings, or the natural territorial limits of different States, this league coolly resolved on sharing souls among themselves, as Arabs do with a captured flock after a *razzia*, and that right which belongs to the humblest creature upon the soil of Europe—to choose his own master, and to take service only where it suits him—that right was to be refused to national communities.

"Fortunately, one only of all these projects—that which was undertaken by the Carbonari, and one that was not irreconcilable with divine precepts, had a fair chance of being accomplished.

"Carbonarism had made its way to, and was thriving vigorously in the Romagna; it had united itself to the sect of the Guelfs, the central point of which was at Ancona, and it looked for support to Bonapartism.

"Lucien Bonaparte was raised to the degree of 'Grand Light;' and, in its secret meetings, resolutions were passed, declaring the necessity that existed for wresting power from the hands of the priests; the name of Brutus was invoked, and the associates went to work to prepare the minds of thinking men for a republic.

"In the night of the 24th of June, 1819, the movement thus prepared broke out; but it came to the fatal issue so common to first attempts of this kind. Every new faith, religious or political, which is to have apostles and zealous disciples, first requires martyrs. Five Carbonari were shot, and others condemned for life to the galleys; while some, deemed less guilty, were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.

"After this catastrophe, the sect, having learnt prudence, changed its name, and took that of the 'Latin Society.'

"At this very time the association was spreading its doctrines in Lombardy, and extending its ramifications into the other States of Italy. In the midst of a ball given at Rovigo by Count Porgia, the Austrian Government caused several persons to be arrested, and on the following day declared every one who should be affiliated to Carbonarism, as guilty of high treason. But the place where the movement was most active, and made the greatest progress, was Naples. Coletta affirms in his history that the members of the society in that kingdom amounted to the enormous number of six hundred and forty-two thousand; and, according to a document in the Aulic Chancery, that number is even below the mark. The number of the Carbonari, says this paper, amounts to more than eight hundred thousand in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and neither the efforts of the police, nor any other vigilance, can check its unceasing growth; it would therefore be useless to expect to extirpate it altogether.

"During the progress of this movement at Naples, political discontent was spreading in Spain, where Riego, another martyr—who left behind him a death-song which has since become a chant of victory—raised, in January, 1820, the banner of liberty. So great was his success, in the first instance, that Ferdinand VII. issued a decree declaring that, as the will of the people had so decidedly manifested itself, he (the king) had resolved to swear to the Constitution originally proclaimed by the Cortes in 1812; his consent to which had been hitherto refused.

"Dumas then proceeds to show how rapidly Carbonarism had succeeded in overthrowing old governments and setting up new ones in their stead; thus vindicating its claim to be considered as the rightful heir of the political Freemasons of the first French Revolution era.

"This is the result which Carbonarism had obtained five years after its establishment in Italy: first, the recognition of a Constitution in Spain; next, a Constitution at Naples; and, finally, the proclamation of a Constitution in Piedmont.

"M. Dumas does not bring his sketch of the history of political Freemasonry down to the present day, as that would have brought him upon very dangerous ground. Had he done so we might, perhaps, have had some light thrown upon the strange mystery by which the crime of Orsini, on the 14th of January, 1860, was linked with the liberation of Italy. Looking back, through the strange series of events which have so hurriedly followed each other since that event, who can help attributing the present state of affairs in Italy to the unfortunate conspirator rather than to the French Emperor who so narrowly escaped being his victim.

"In connection with that event, a singular interest must now be awakened in the minds of the Italian Carbonari, when they turn to the file of the *Moniteur*, and read the last dying testimony of Orsini, addressed to Louis Napoleon, in which the devoted partisan, within sight of death, thus earnestly besought the Emperor to restore independence to Italy:—

"To Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.

"The depositions which I have made against myself in the course of the political proceedings which have been instituted on the occasion of the attempt of the 14th January are sufficient to send me to the scaffold, and I shall submit to my fate without asking for pardon, both because I will not humiliate myself before him who has destroyed the reviving liberty of my unhappy country, and because, in the

situation in which I am now placed, death for me will be a relief.

“Being near the close of my career, I wish, however, to make a last effort to assist Italy, whose independence has hitherto made me pass through so many perils, and submit to so many sacrifices. She was the constant object of all my affections, and it is that idea which I wish to set forth in the words to which I address to your Majesty.

“In order to maintain the balance of power in Europe, it is necessary to render Italy independent, or to loosen the chains by which Austria holds her in bondage. Shall I ask that for her deliverance the blood of Frenchmen shall be shed for the Italians? No, I do not go so far as that. Italy demands that France shall not interfere against her, and that France shall not allow Germany to support Austria in the struggles in which she may, perhaps, be soon engaged. This is precisely what your Majesty may do, if you are so inclined; on your will, therefore, depends the welfare or the misfortune of my country—the life or death of a nation to which Europe is, in a great measure, indebted for her civilisation.

“Such is the prayer which from my cell I dare to address to your Majesty, not despairing but that my feeble voice may be heard. I beseech your Majesty to restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1849 through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joyfully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, wherever he pleased to lead them; that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that so long as Italy shall not be independent, the tranquility of Europe and that of your Majesty will only be vain illusions.

“May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a patriot on the steps of the scaffold. May you deliver my country, and the blessings of twenty-five millions of citizens will follow you to posterity.

“Prison of Mazas, 11th February, 1858.

“FELICE ORSINI.”

“There can be no doubt that Louis Napoleon took this appeal seriously to heart. It is a great mistake to suppose, as some of his critics seem to do, that he always acts from calculation. In more than one instance it has been evident that he acts from the blind impulse of fear.

“In that fact lies the great danger to which everybody’s eyes are now opened throughout Europe, except those of that mischievous body of politicians who call themselves the Peace party.”

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XXIX.

IX.—DIANA AND NOVEMBER.

THE Athenians had ten courts of justice, besides that of the Areopagus. The *Ἐπι Παλλάδιω*, a court of judicature so named from the *Palladium* found by Acamas, was instituted by Demophoon. In the reign of this king, who was the son of Theseus, some of the Argivi returning to Greece (under the conduct of either Agamemnon or Diomedes) at the conclusion of the Trojan war, being driven in the night upon the coast of Attica landed at the haven of Phalerus, or Phaleron; supposing this to be an enemy’s country they commenced ravaging and pillaging it. The Athenians having mustered under the orders of Demophoon, attacked and repulsed the invaders, killing a great number of them, and driving the rest back into their vessels. Soon after the break of day, Demophoon’s brother Acamas discovered amongst the slain the image of Minerva or Palladium, which had been brought from Troy. Thereupon the Athenians consulted the oracle and the mistake of their allies the Argives being explained an honourable burial was awarded to their fallen antagonists. Over the grave, in the place where the Argives fell, the Athenians erected a temple for the statue, and consecrated it to the goddess of Wisdom as a court in which cognizance should be taken of those

who had committed involuntary murders. The founders of these peculiar institutions appear, singularly, to have been frequently the first that were tried in them. It is told of Demophoon that on his return from the conflict having by a sudden plunge of his horse killed one of his subjects, he himself became the first offender arraigned in this court. If this were really the case nothing could show more practically the justice of the king and the the judicial equality of his people.

Another court of justice, called the *Ἐπι Δελφίνω* from the temple dedicated to Apollo Delphinus and Diana Delphinia, in which it was held, took cognizance of homicide when undenied by the prisoner, pleading that it was justifiable, as in cases of self preservation or the slaying of an adulterer, which were considered equally lawful. Theseus is said to have been the first who was brought before this court, the charge against him, consisting in the curious offence of having, on his journey to Athens, destroyed the robbers that infested the ways of Troezen. After him the Pallantidæ, or sons of Pallas, themselves were arraigned for having raised the rebellion against him and his father.

Pandion II., eighth king of Athens, was deposed by the sons of his uncle Metion, who in their turn were themselves soon deprived of their ill-gotten possessions, by the valour of Ægeus, Lyeus, Pallas, and Nisus, the four sons of Pandion. Having driven out the Metionidæ, Apollodorus inclines to the opinion that the sons of Pandion divided the kingdom by allotment amongst themselves; other ancient authorities more consistently assert that Pandion, after being restored by his sons to the peaceful enjoyment of his kingdom, divided it into four parts, and bequeathed, at his death, one portion to each. To Ægeus was assigned the sovereignty of Athens, occasioning great dissatisfaction and envy among his brethren. They disowned all relationship with him, taunting him with the uncertainty of his birth, and with only being the son of their father by adoption. For which reason, it is stated by Plutarch, Ægeus adopted Theseus, and instructed Æthra his mother to send him with all care privately from Troezen, the place of his birth, to Athens, because of the enmity of the Pallantidæ who were continually conspiring against him; he, as they knew, having no issue of his own, and they together being fifty brothers, all the sons of Pallas. They had hitherto kept their hostility within bounds, perhaps biding their time, or more likely on account of disagreement among themselves as to which should be the successor to the crown after the demise of their uncle. Plutarch says that they no sooner ascertained that Theseus had arrived and was acknowledged by Ægeus as his heir, than proclaiming the king in nowise related to the family of the Erictheans, and Theseus to be an entire stranger, and not at all connected with the Attic nation, they broke out into determined and vigorous rebellion. At this juncture the conduct and courage of the youthful Theseus soon established his own reputation as a warrior, and the wisdom of Ægeus in having chosen him for his successor. The Pallantides quickly found themselves not only overreached by Ægeus, but completely overwhelmed and dispersed by Theseus. Having secured the throne against revolt and seduction, Theseus resolved to deliver the country from foreign oppression. Androgeus, son of Crete, had been treacherously and barbarously murdered by the Athenians, on account of his carrying off from them all the prizes in the games. Minos, his father, made war against Ægeus, and having vanquished him, imposed on him and his subjects in revenge, the savage conditions of an annual tribute [of seven of their most noble young men, and, some say,

as many illustrious virgins. These were conveyed into Crete, there to be consigned to the depths of a complicated labyrinth, and the tender mercies of the monster Minotaur, half man and half bull, until they could effect their escape by discovering the clue to the one and evading the terrible jaws of the other. In the fourth year Theseus placed himself among the youths doomed to this supposed certain death. Ennobling and hero-souled as was the act, it struck consternation and grief into the affectionate heart of his generous and brave father. The ship in which Theseus set out on his funereal voyage, had for that reason black sails; but in the event of his safe return, by the propitious assistance of heaven, it was arranged that the black should be changed for white sails.

Heavenly interventions are inconsistent with earthly contrivances—the event was fortunate to Theseus but fatal to his sire. When Theseus arrived at Crete he was, with his companions, confined in the labyrinth; but, with the help of Ariadne, the fair daughter of Minos, who had at first sight of the brave and handsome Athenian prince, fallen violently in love with him; he contrived to slay the dreadful Minotaur. With the rest of the Athenians he made his way out of their intricate prison to his ship, the same dismal vessel which had brought him to Crete; and steering at once for Athens, forgot, in his excessive joy, to have the sails changed. King Ægeus, who anxiously on the look out, had ascended a watch-tower, concluded, as heart-broken he beheld the approach of the mournful craft, that his son had perished with all his noble companions. Unable to contend with the feeling of his awful despair, the monarch cast himself headlong into the foaming deep beneath him, which, in memory of this catastrophe, was afterwards called the Ægean Sea. The devoted Ariadne, love distracted, accompanied or followed Theseus to Naxos, the Ægean isle, formerly called Strongyle and Dia, where, we are sorry to have to observe, a not unusual procedure in such instances took place, a warning to too confiding young ladies. The perfidious Theseus, hitherto so just and honourable, most shamefully and ungratefully abandoned his guardian angel, leaving her in “a delicate situation” alone in Naxos. All who have seen the noble picture in our National Gallery will recollect, however, that her sorrowful condition excited the pity of the chivalrous Bacchus. Pity kindled into love, and the King of Wine’s noble disposition as a lover, and godlike actions, not to mention his other good qualities, as a glorious conqueror, soon supplanted all tender recollection of Theseus. In her affections soon the great benefactor of the human race indelibly affixed his image and inspired her with ardent love. He, on the other hand, thought her not unworthy of his immortal self, or of the crown he had received from Venus Urania, called Corona Gnossia, illuminated with seven stars (whence her name of Gnossis, and also that of the city she founded on Crete), which, after her death, was translated into heaven, and made a constellation amongst the stars. Bacchus was a great conqueror allegorically, or god of many victories, to whom there was instituted an extensive worship, embracing the services of those victories, which were over oppression, uncivilization, and darkness. But Ariadne had been a votary of Diana and one of her priestesses, therefore, as she had not preserved her virginity, the offended and severe goddess would not suffer her to go unpunished; consequently she herself, it is said, caused the death of Ariadne. Bacchus, as we have shown, crowned his young wife with glory, and at her death advanced her everlastingly amid the heavenly constellations.

THE STUDY OF CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

(Concluded from page 101.)

The Comitium, open on all sides, was raised upon a flight of steps, and was protected by an immense *valerium* from the effects of sun and rain. The tribunal of the prætor and the tribune of harangues characterised the Comitium. They here called to mind that justice and eloquence were the two grand supports of the Republic. A semicircular alcove, with the judge’s seat at the far end, such was the tribunal. As to the tribune, its form recalled the ambo—[rather suggested]—that peaceful pulpit whence, in Christian basilicæ, the Epistle and the Gospel were read to the people during the celebration of mass. The tribune, according to M. Bunsen, presented the appearance of a little temple, the façade of which should be ornamented with six rostra, or prows of vessels. It was surmounted by a platform, which was sufficiently capacious to allow the orator to walk a few steps either way upon it. It is at the extremity of the Comitium, on the border of the *Clivus Sacro*, facing the Capitol, that the tribunal of harangues must be placed. The reason is obvious: from this spot the voice of the orator could be heard by the plebians who were listening to him in the Forum.

One day, in the most flourishing epoch of its aristocracy, Rome saw a novel spectacle in this tribune. Instead of addressing himself to the senators, who from the neighbouring balcony of the *curia* joined in the debates, an orator, Licinius Crassus, wishing to carry a project of democratic law, turned towards the people assembled in the Forum, as if they alone had a right to pronounce an opinion on such a subject. This light cloud in the clear horizon presaged the coming storm, and ushered in those fearful convulsions which were ultimately to crush the Republic. Twenty years later, a man superior by his talent, but whom impetuosity carried beyond all limits, was debating in the tribune of the Comitium, holding a shuddering people in thrall beneath his words of fire. This was Caius Gracchus! In the later times of the civil wars, at the moment when the horror of this struggle between colossal factions was at its height, Anthony ordered the head and hands of Cicero to be fastened to the *rostra* of the tribune. Fortunately for the Comitium, the tribune had changed its position; in his attempts to annihilate republican forms, Cæsar, three months before his death, had caused it to be transported to the Forum, which he wished to restore.

On such questions as these, and a hundred other subjects, the publications of the Archaeological Institute shed a light: witty discussions by Letronne; polemics from Raoul-Rochette, fertile in suggestions; remarkable works by Messieurs Borghesi and Cavdoni, Philippe Lebas and Rathgeber, Canina and Lepsius; continual investigations by the indefatigable Emile Braun,—who, wonderfully learned in comparative Archæology, was prematurely taken from the study he loved—are all recorded in the collection which we are recommending to the attention of all men of study.

They will also find therein the philosophic researches of a great philologist, M. Welcker, and those of Panofka brimful of Pausanias; daring but ingenious observations of a scholar not long since suddenly raised to Archæology; more than one proof of the happy perspicacity of Messrs. De Sauley and De Longperrier; and, lastly, the conscientious descriptions of M. De Witte. It is a matter of astonishment that this deep philology, this notable movement in these novel paths of criticism should not have penetrated more intimately into the enlightened portion of the French public. Those whom their vocation leads to æsthetics and archæography could not possibly have more profitable reading. What sources of preparation for studies whose beauty and usefulness have been so often denied! Assuredly if ever ancient genius makes its extraordinary power apparent, it is in its art monuments; there, above all, shines forth its incomparable spontaneity; if it ever attains to a sublime perfection which has never been equalled, much less excelled, it is still in these we find it. There are faults in the Iliad; the Parthenon is exempt. Which of the twain, Livy or the Coliseum, speaks to us the more eloquently of Roman greatness?

M. Vinet goes on to discourse briefly of the present situation of the science in question. Archaeology flourishes still in Italy. Long time past, Messrs. Borghesi and Cavedoni, and more recently M. Minervini, acquired for themselves well-deserved celebrity in this class of study. As of old, it is still towards antiquity that the intellectual activity of Germany is turned. At the present time, professors and students, all or nearly all contributors to the "Annales," followed in the steps of Messrs. Welcker and Gerhard, whom thirty years of scientific research have failed to weary. To unite, as closely as may be done, philology and archaeography, such is their aim, and they are right, for if it be true that the complete spirit of antiquity can only be obtained by the study of its monuments, so in many instances these only tell their secrets to philologists. Of what has been done by ourselves the reviewer speaks thus:—

Can archaeology acclimatise itself in England? (!) Up to the present time it reminds us of those exotic plants whose somewhat sickly branches can only expand themselves under the greatest care and trouble. Nevertheless I have confidence in the veteran ardour of Mr. Cockerell, in the profound knowledge of Mr. Birch, in the delicate tact of Mr. Newton, and in that swarm of accomplished travellers at the head of whom march Messrs. Leake, C. Fellows, Hamilton, and Falkener; and I have faith in the influence of a museum without a parallel.

[Of some here mentioned by M. Vinet, Leake, and Hamilton, we must now unfortunately speak in the past tense. Others might worthily be named in addition].

In France the actual state of archaeology is alarming. Far be from me the thought of daring to condemn the study of Romanesque and Gothic art; this study is too grand. It has given us, among many valuable treasures, the precious monographs of M. Vinet. But this very legitimate passion, this love for our national ruins, as was proved by the recent discussion on Alesia, these varied researches to which the Antiquarian Society of France gave so happy an impulse, have given birth to an error sufficiently grave to make it necessary to endeavour to remove it. Misled by the rapid progress of Mediæval archaeology, and by the numerous well-informed persons who conscientiously study the cathedrals and castles of their particular province, the general public, who concern themselves but little about these matters, have imagined that this scientific advance has been made everywhere alike. Thus, according to them, the great field of archaeology employs an army of labourers. Alas! this is far from the truth! With the exception of one small group composed of members of the Institute, to whose worth in particular foreigners pay just homage; with the exception of some first-rate explorers, a few artists of a great school, and two or three unknown men of science, no one in the country of Montfaucon, even among literary men, seems to feel the least interest in figurative antiquity.

This is a remarkable fact, but its explanation is found in our modern styles of literature: that feverish activity, that desire for incessant production and appearance before the public, cannot brook long and often sterile studies of antiquity, and forced application to difficult research. Men fear this patient and painful labour, this alchemist-like working, unsupported by the encouragements of the outer world, which is removed thousands of leagues from such trains of thought. What an amount of reading before being able to write a single line! What immense preparatory study! Buildings, statues, vases, medals, inscriptions, the antiquary must see all, study all. In a science where so much is left to hypothesis, where induction plays so important a part, it is only by the careful comparison of monuments one with another, that their true signification can be divined. Now that their number has so wonderfully increased, the effort should indeed be proportionately great.

An eminent writer—M. Ernest Renan—a short time since mentioned the following portrait, traced by M. le Maître; it is that of *Modern Science*, whom the author of the "Soirées de Saint Petersburg" represents, "with his arms loaded with books and instruments of all sorts, pale with work and night-watchings, dragging himself, panting, and stained with ink, along the path of truth, as he droops towards the earth his forehead furrowed with algebra."

Archæology I should have to personify with a magnifying glass in her hand, gazing around on the sublime relics which are her delight. I would especially take care to seat her beneath a gilded canopy, and for this reason:—In spite of the strictest union with the scholar, she always keeps a pleasant smile for the rich and well-read amateur. The sacrifices this science exacts are sometimes too costly to allow her always to content herself with the somewhat ragged mantle of philosophy. This, to my thinking, her weak point, has in many instances drawn her towards intelligent luxury, that of an enlightened aristocracy. To speak more correctly, the taste for art, the elegant culture of the mind, has attracted to her persons of high condition. One of the privileges of archaeology is to please great personages: the Count de Caylus, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Pembroke and Sir William Hamilton, M. de Choiseul, Gouffier, and Cardinal Albani, Baron de Stosch and the Duke de Blacas, Count Alexander de Laborde (whose scientific ardour lives again in his son), the Count de Clarac (who has given his fortune in exchange for the gratification of publishing a great work), and a hundred others, bear brilliant testimony in favour of the liberal inclinations of the higher classes. The Duke de Luynes, whose generous hand has so nobly supported the "Annales," is the latest shoot of this noble race of connoisseurs, a race which dates from the Medici. No one is ignorant of this fact: their palace at Florence was the cradle of archaeology.

An optimism, very honourable in its principles, will perhaps raise a doubt as to the justice of these observations, and will deny the decadence of a study which is much more important than is commonly believed,—a decadence only too real in our own country. If so, the reply is easy: in a town containing a million souls, concludes M. Vinet, in the midst of that intellectual sun whose rays spread throughout the entire world, a collection considered by the whole of Europe as the most learned organ of archaeology, has not twenty subscribers.—*Builder*.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

BRO. COL. HANSON.

Having heard that Bro. Joseph Hanson (mentioned in the *MAGAZINE* of Dec. 24th, 1859), was interred in the burial ground attached to the Unitarian Chapel, at Stand, in the parish of Pilkington, Lancashire, I visited his tomb; and, from the inscription thereon, found that he died on the 7th of September, 1811, aged 37 years. The same tomb (which is protected by iron railing), contains sepulchral inscriptions of his father, and others of the Hanson family; and I am informed that there is a family vault under the tomb. Brother Hanson was a cotton manufacturer, who employed a great number of handloom weavers in the neighbouring towns, who regarded him more as a father than as a master. His residence was Strangeways Hall, and his warehouse was in Cannon-street, Manchester. What was his Masonic standing?—*GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDELL*.

THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

Many thanks for your prompt solution of my query, in the last number, and as you there mention the *Manual of the Knights of the Order of the Temple*, which is a rare book to be met with, will you still further oblige me by looking into the same, and giving, if it is to be found there, the account of their costume?—P.E.C.—[It is in the work cited, but being very long, we cannot append it this week. It shall, however, appear in an early number.]

OVERSEERS.

Who are the Overseers?—*ALFRED HOME*.—[They are three officers of a Mark Lodge, and are respectively called the Master, Senior, and Junior Overseer. They each wear a square as a badge of office].

HERR ROSA.

In some of the German works on Masonry, allusion is made to Rosa. Who was he?—*C. T. V.*—[A Lutheran divine who established a rite, which was at one time very popular, but was afterwards superseded by Baron Humd's rite of Strict Observance. Very little is known of Herr Rosa beyond the simple fact announced above, and that he flourished in the middle of the last century.]

LODGES IN MEXICO.

Where can I obtain information as to the Lodges that are working in Mexico, and under what authority they derive their powers?—P.

THE SUN AND THE CARDINAL POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

What are the peculiar reasons for certain of our mysteries having reference to the sun and the cardinal points of the compass?—E. X. E.—[The sun rises in the East, then we should remember our daily orisons, and cheerfully commence our labours, as we do in Lodge, when the sun of Masonry rises in that quarter. In the South he is at his meridian height, it is then we should cease from the toils of the day, as we do at the bidding of the J. W. In the West he sets, then our day's work is done, and we should offer up our prayers for mercies vouchsafed to us, after which the S.W. dismisses us to rest. The North, being below our horizon, is properly devoted to Nature's kind restorer, "balmy sleep."]

PERNETTI.

Pernetti is reputed to have been a Benedictine Monk, who, in conjunction with a Polish Nobleman, I forget his name, instituted a rite in which Swedenborgianism and Masonry were intimately blended. What is known of Pernetti?—MAGISTER.

PRACTICAL JOKING IN MASONRY.

I recently attended a Lodge in Scotland, and there saw such an amount of practical joking with a candidate that, had it been my case, I should never have set foot in a Lodge again. The whole was a burlesque throughout and enough to disgust any man of common sense. Pray insert this amongst your notes, so that when English Brethren visit a Lodge in Scotland, they may not be surprised to see the old school-boy fun of tossing in a blanket introduced. Thank God, I am—AN ENGLISH BROTHER.—[Our correspondent should bear in mind two circumstances. One is, that their observances are different from ours, and what to us might appear a burlesque, may be a serious matter to a Scotch Brother. In these things it is the manner, and not the matter that should be held responsible. The majority of Scotch Lodges are as well conducted as the English, and if our brother happened to light on one of exceptional usage, he should not condemn all for one. Rough play has gone out of date in Masonry, but what would our thankful brother have said if he had witnessed such a scene as took place, according to an old, and very rare, Irish Masonic song-book, about 1770, when an "Irish Pedlar applied to a most respectable (?) Lodge to be initiated into the Secrets of Freemasonry; the members of which were so highly incensed, that they served him in the following ludicrous manner."

"How Bennett was made (a pedlar in trade),

A Mason of whimsical order:

We stripp'd him quite bare, deprived him of hair,
And painted his skin like a border.

"With candle in breech, at the inn of Tom Creech,
And prominent belly all painted;
He gain'd the grand Art, which he swore ne'er to part;
Were you by, you'd (with laughing) have fainted.

"*Tantrololus* was giv'n to shun the old leaven,
With tokens and signs in great plenty;
Hiccius, *Doctius*, and *Stoke* were the cream of the joke,
Then slaps on his ribs he got twenty.

"With looks quite austere, and like my lord mayor,
Amyas, he gave a deep lecture
'Bout the man in the moon, and old pantaloons,
With a treatise upon architecture.

"*O'Callaghan*, Grand Master, applied healing plaister
To cure the rife wounds of the poker;
For his b——'s were scar'd, and clipt was his beard,
Whilst *Collins* was fined as a joker.

"Little *Jerjinn* stood snug, like a bug in a rug,
But thought the promotion too high, sir;
For a man in one night to take such a flight,
And, like Icharus, soar to the sky, sir.

"*Ned Townsend* and *Carthy*, they both were right hearty,
And enjoyed the delights of the season;³
Whilst *Mauvansell*,⁴ all gravity, preach'd with much brevity,
'Bout nothing but scripture and reason.

¹ One of the words they gave the unfortunate pedlar.

² A gentleman (?) who could not refrain from immoderate laughter at the queer ceremony, and was fined for attempting to jest on such an awful occasion.

³ It was Christmas time.

⁴ The Reverend (?) George Mauvansell, of Trinity College, Dublin.

O'Driscoll,⁵ the haughty, that giant so daughty,
Stood Tyler, like Gabriel of old, sir;
Whilst feathers and tar, in lieu of his hair,
Supplied Bennett, lest he should take cold, sir."

We have given the song and notes *verbatim*, and think every Brother will agree with us that such a scandal was neither Masonic nor gentlemanly].

OLD TOASTS.

Add to your former list of old toasts, the following: "May every Mason who stands in need of friendship, be able to say Eureka,"—I have found it. "May the Tuscan Order support us, the Ionic guide us, and the Corinthian reward us." "May we never be unmindful of Judas' fate."—TIMOTHEUS.

BRO. THE REV. DANIEL TURNER.

I have some "extracts from two discourses delivered at Woolwich, 1787-8, by the Rev. Daniel Turner." Where were they delivered? What Lodge did the Rev. Bro. belong to, and what were his ecclesiastical preferments?—NOVICE.

MASONIC EXHORTATIONS.

In a small book I have, I find some "Masonic Exhortations. From the German." They consist of the nine following headings: i. Duty towards God and Religion. ii. The Immortality of the Soul. iii. Duty towards the King and Country. iv. Duty towards Mankind in general. v. Benevolence. vi. Further duties towards Men. vii. Cultivation of one's self. viii. Duties towards Brethren. ix. Duties towards the Order; and a short conclusion. I venture to ask who was the author of these very beautiful exhortations?—H. BAKER.

DATES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF GRAND LODGES.

Is there any method by which I can learn the dates at which Grand Lodges were established in Europe?—F.A.G.—[The following list may, perhaps, meet our correspondent's wishes:

Grand Lodge of England, revived	1717
" Scotland, about	1460
" Ireland	1729
" France	1730
" Germany (proper)	1733
" Prussia	1732
" Saxony	1738
" Belgium	1757
" Denmark	1743
" Sweden	1754
" Russia	1740
" Poland	1784
" Bohemia	1776
" Switzerland	1737

These are all approximate dates, and allude only to the establishment of Grand Lodges. In many of the countries named, there were single Lodges existing long before the above years].

TEETOTAL LODGES.

Which is the earliest Teetotal Lodge in existence?—ANTI-BACCHUS.—[We believe there is one at Birmingham, founded on total abstinence principles, but they can hardly be called the first, because, when the holy father, Clement XII., had issued his bull against Masonry, the Brethren of Italy formed themselves into a society called Xerophagists, literally, "dry-livers," i. e., persons who did not drink intoxicating liquors, from which they may be looked upon as the first precursors of Teetotal Lodges.]

BRO. MATTHEW COOKE'S HISTORY AND ARTICLES OF MASONRY.

I send you an extract from the "Voice of Masonry" for the 1st of July, 1860. It is as follows:—

"A work is announced as in press by Bro. Matthew Cooke, which cannot fail to excite Masonic interest. It is a fac-simile publication, printed in black letter rubricated, and accompanied by a version in modern orthography, of the celebrated ancient manuscript in the British Museum, entitled, 'The History and Articles of Masonry.' The first translation of this curious work was made in 1853, by Mr. Rob. Morris, and introduced the year following into his 'Code of Masonic Law,' as the oldest Masonic document extant. We shall look with great interest to Bro. Cooke's publication."

I am also anxiously awaiting the appearance of the above, but I wish to enquire if we are only to have a reprint of a Translation made by Bro. Rob. Morris, seven years since?—

⁵ "A huge enormous Milesian, upwards of seven feet eight inches high, who was placed at the door as a Tyler, in order to preserve every appearance, and the better to deceive Bennett, who really imagined himself (for many months after) an excellent Freemason."

A BOOKWORM.—[We have handed your query to Bro. Matthew Cooke, and subjoin his reply. "Dear Sir and Bro. Thank you and your correspondent for calling my attention to the paragraph enclosed, and permit me to say, Bro. Morris knows nothing about the book in question. The plain facts are these. It is a little treatise on the origin and laws, of Masonry, and the substance of it has appeared in various forms for the last hundred years, so that there is no novelty about it. But when Bro. Morris says he translated it in 1853, I beg to state that such an assertion is wholly devoid of any foundation in truth. In the first place as it is in English, it does not require translation; and secondly, the British Museum only acquired it, by purchase, ten months since. Inside the cover, Sir Frederic Madden, the keeper of the MSS. in that Institution, has inscribed these words:—'Purchd. of Mrs. Caroline Baker, 14th Oct. 1859.' The reason it has been delayed is owing to the necessity of some portions of the type having to be engraved specially, but that is now fast approaching completion. If Bro. Morris will look with interest for its appearance, he will perhaps be somewhat disappointed, for the agent of one of the largest New York publishing houses has agreed with me for the revised sheets, so that it will be ready in America as soon as here, and what is still more to the purpose, he will pay liberally for them.—MATTHEW COOKE.]

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

A posthumous work of the late Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Clough's epitome of Greek history, and a new pamphlet on the Shakespeare-Collier question, are among the publications that save the past week from being considered a perfect blank, in a literary point of view.

Messrs. Atchley and Co. are publishing an important work, entitled "British Agriculture," by Mr. John Donaldson, the Government Land Drainage Surveyor and eminent agricultural writer, whose works, from the Treatise on Manures and Grasses, issued in 1842, to his Agricultural Biography in 1854, have placed him in the first rank of authors on agriculture. Mr. Donaldson's new work will contain: The cultivation of land, management of crops, and the economy of animals, tables for purchasing estates, delapidations, valuations, rents and tillage, farm agreements, &c., &c., a number of illustrations of cattle, implements, buildings, grasses, &c., giving all the improvements in the cultivation of the soil to the present time.

The *North British Review* has very recently changed hands; the new prospectus says:—"The *North British Review* will be, in the main, a literary journal. In every department of literature and science it will seek the contributions of the writers most conversant with the several subjects, and best qualified to guide public opinion upon them. On social and political questions it will be devoted to the maintenance of liberal principles, and endeavour to advance the cause of progress in harmony with the permanent order and benefit of society. Though not a theological journal, it will occasionally address itself to theological subjects, maintaining the cause of evangelical Christianity in opposition to the various phases of infidelity and error. It will be the aim of its conductors to view all the subjects treated of in their highest relations."

Messrs. Longman have in preparation a work to be entitled "Facts and Figures relating to Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, showing what to expect and how to get there." The author is no less a person than the acting Surveyor-general of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, Mr. J. Despard Pemberton, so that the public may reckon on an accurate, authentic, and authoritative statement.

Mr. W. Fordyce's exhaustive history of Coal and Iron, and the processes connected with their elaboration in Great Britain, France, Belgium, &c., is promised for immediate publication.

Mr. Murray is preparing for publication a new work by Dr. Maine, to be entitled "Ancient law, its connection with the Early History of Society, and its relation to Modern Ideas." Dr. Maine, we need scarcely say, is now Reader in Jurisprudence and Civil Law at the University of Cambridge.

Messrs. Longman will publish in October "A Second Series of Observations in Surgery," by Mr. Travers, formerly resident assistant-surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital, &c. The volume will comprise remarks on obscure forms of hip injuries, on the treatment of boil and carbuncle, on hernia, on diseases and amputation of the female breast, &c.

Messrs. Blackwood have in preparation a new issue of the library edition of Sir Archibald Alison's "History of Europe from the French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo," in fourteen volumes.

Messrs. Longman will publish in August the second of their "Graduated Series of Five Reading-Lesson Books, for all classes in English schools." Book the second will contain tales of adventure, imaginative and real, and anecdotes in natural history.

Messrs. Edmondstone and Douglass have in preparation a careful contribution to Scottish genealogical literature—"The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland." The author is Mr. George Seton, advocate, already known by his "History of the Parochial Records of Scotland."

Mr. Charles Darwin's theories on the origin of species are about to be submitted to another and searching dissection. "Species not Transmutable" is the title of a new work from the pen of Dr. C. R. Bree, F.L.S., &c., preparing for publication.

Mr. Murray is preparing for publication a volume of discourses delivered by Dr. Thomson, Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, in his capacity of Preacher to the Society of Lincoln's Inn. It will be entitled "Lincoln's Inn Sermons."

An historical memoir of "The Greatest of the Plantagenets," Edward I., is promised. The author is Mr. Edmund Clifford.

A "History of England," by the Rev. J. White, so well known by his popular historical manuals, is one of the most welcome of new announcements.

The Rev. F. D. Maurice's contributions to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" on Modern Philosophy are to be published in a collected form.

A new edition of Dean Dawes' (of Hereford) excellent and successful "Suggestive Hints towards Improved Secular Instruction" is in preparation.

A work with an attractive title, "Shakespeare and his Birth-place," by Mr. John R. Wise, is among the forthcoming publications.

The poem in praise of the late Prince Jerome, which was given as a task of rhetoric in the Paris schools, has produced a sort of strike among the pupils, many of whom refused to recite it.

The Crowninshield Collection of Books and MSS., the major part of which was consigned from Boston, U.S., for sale in this country, has been dispersed by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

The Royal Library at Berlin has published in the Government papers, a list of the acquisitions it made and presents it received in the course of last year. Among them the Scharnhorst and Fischhof Collections take the first place. The Scharnhorst collection of maps, which the late General, during his stay in almost all countries of Europe had amassed with love and care, consists of 36,000 numbers, it was always Scharnhorst's lively wish to see them placed in the Royal Library. They were purchased by order of the King; completed by the Klöden Collection, which contained 10,108 numbers; and after having been kept for a time in the Castle of Bellevue, they were at last removed, and united with the Royal collection of maps in the northern wing of the building. The yearly amount of 500 thalers has been fixed for the increase of this important branch of the Library. The second valuable acquisition is the musical collection of the late Professor at the Conservatory at Vienna, Joseph Fischhof; it consists of 3,978 numbers, mostly pieces which the Royal Library did not possess before, and which complete the Royal Collections in the most desirable manner.

Mr. Elwyn states, that of the sixteen additional foundation scholarships which the governors of Charterhouse School have

determined to establish, four are to be open to competition. The practical effect of this alteration is, that in April of each year there will be a competitive examination for two foundation scholarships instead of one, as of late years, to all boys between the ages of thirteen and fifteen who have been at least one year in the school.

For the last nine years £1,200 a year has, by order of the Court of Chancery, been set apart out of the income of Downing College, Cambridge, for the purpose of raising a fund to enlarge it. Part of the college has lately been destroyed by fire; and it being therefore absolutely necessary to expend in repairs of the college considerably more than the ordinary repairing fund would allow, a petition was recently presented to Vice-Chancellor Stuart that the £1,200 which would otherwise have been added to the building fund in respect of the year 1860-61, should be allowed to be laid out in repairs of the college. His Honour has made an order in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

It has been determined (says the *Lancet*) by the College of Physicians, with consent of the next of kin of the illustrious discoverer of the circulation of the blood, to restore the tomb at Hampstead Church in such a manner as to secure his remains from the desecration and destruction to which they are now exposed.

The *Illustrirte Zeitung* states that an interesting museum of articles relating to Luther, collected by an inhabitant of Halberstadt, has recently been purchased by the Prince Regent and removed to Wittenberg, where it will be preserved in the house once occupied by the great Reformer. Though the collection is extensive and valuable, the collector's heirs sold it for the moderate sum of 3,000 thalers, knowing that its late owner was most anxious that it should be preserved at Wittenberg, for the benefit of posterity.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has recently visited Norfolk for the purpose of taking "rubbings" of the monumental brasses in some of the churches. The prince, it will be remembered, has also devoted much attention to the peculiarities of the provincial dialects of England, where he is a permanent resident.

We hear that the Trustees of the British Museum have at once allowed the justice of the claims of the petitioning officers, so far as regards vacation. This point was strongly recommended by Mr. Panizzi and Mr. Winter Jones. The officers are to have an additional fortnight of holiday in the year. The most important subject of an increase of salaries remains under consideration of the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury.

The Rev. R. Main, the President of the Royal Astronomical Society, has been appointed Radcliffe Observer. Mr. Main will be succeeded in the office of the First Assistant at Greenwich by E. J. Routh, Esq., Fellow and Tutor of St Peter's College, Cambridge.

The sum of £1,600 which appeared on the Parliamentary estimates for two statues of British Sovereigns, was withdrawn on Friday week, after an animated discussion between various members, on the policy and taste of erecting a statue to Oliver Cromwell, the expense of a series of statues, as proposed, and the state of the public commission given to Messrs. Ward, Maclise, Herbert, and Dyce.

Funds for a worthy memorial to Joseph Sturge, the noble Quaker, have as yet, to the shame of wealthy Birmingham, fallen short of the amount required for the proposed statue and fountain. The committee having decided upon requesting three sculptors to send in designs or models for the statue and fountain proposed to be erected, the three gentlemen selected are,—Mr. Peter Hollins, Mr. John Thomas, and Mr. E. B. Stephens.

The clay model of the proposed statue, at Glasgow to the memory of the late Mr. James Lumsden, in the studio of Mr. Mossman, will probably be despatched to London, to be executed in bronze. The figure appears with a loose overcoat. The statue is 8ft. in height, and is intended to be placed on a pedestal of 12ft. It is to be erected on the esplanade in front of the infirmary, of which institution he was treasurer for many years.

The success of the exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple," now in the German Gallery, has been signal. We understand the receipts from admissions alone have almost repaid to Mr. Gambart the whole of the purchase-money.

The artists and amateurs of Rome continue to visit and re-visit the celebrated masterpiece, Raffaele's "Apollo and Marsyas." Among others, Professor Pietro Tenerani, who stands in the first rank of living sculptors and unrivalled in Rome, an accomplished connoisseur, moreover, of classic art, has also inspected it. After remaining long wrapt in admiration before it, he declared that great as had been his expectations from the reports of Professor Minardi and others, he came quite unprepared to see so splendid a work, one so pre-eminently characteristic of Raffaele in all its parts. The sensation created by the "Apollo and Marsyas" is without precedent.

Messrs. J. Sabin and Co., of New York, (a firm of which one of the partners has been visiting this country with a business object) announce that "they propose to hold a sale by auction of English books in the month of November next, and respectfully suggest to such English publishers who may be desirous of increasing the sale of their books in the United States, that their facilities and long experience enable them to offer great inducements for the shipment of books to the American market."

There will be an election at Magdalen College, Oxford, in October next, to three Demyships, one for mathematics, one for natural science, and one for Greek and Latin literature, each Demyship being of the value (room, rent, and tuition included) of £75 per annum, and tenable for five years from the day of election. No person will be eligible who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and (in the case of the Mathematical and Natural Science Demyship), who is not sufficiently instructed on other subjects to matriculate as a member of the college.

Bro. Jordison, of Middlesbro'-on-Tees, commences a new weekly penny newspaper, on the first of September, under the title of *The Middlesbro' Times*. We believe that it is Bro. Jordison's intention to make his newspaper a sort of model penny print, and have no doubt that it will command a wide circulation in North Yorkshire and South Durham. Mr. Walsh, an able reporter, is to be engaged as its conductor.

Poetry.

HURRAH FOR OUR RIFLEMEN!

Hurrah for our Riflemen! men of the land,
Who have sprung with a brave-hearted yearning;
Not willing nor eager to kindle War's brand,
But to guard what the brand might set burning.
They have limbs for a march, they have fronts for a blow;
Shew them laurels, and see how they'll win them;
They have hands for a trigger, and eyes for a foe,
That will prove the true Briton is in them.
Then here's to the Grey, and the Green, and the Blue;
Never heed in what colour you find them;
But be sure they'll be dyed a Blood-red, through and through,
Ere the chain of a Despot shall bind them.

Let them come from the loom, from the plough, and the forge;
Let their bugles ring louder and louder;
Let the dark city-street, and the deep forest-gorge,
Prove that Labour makes Valour the prouder.
Let them dwell in sweet Peace, till a moment may come
When the shot of an enemy rattle;
And the spirits that cling the most fondly to home
Will be first to rush forth in the battle.
Then, here's to the Grey, and the Green, and the Blue;
Never heed in what colour you find them;
But be sure they'll be dyed a Blood-red, through and through,
Ere the chain of a Despot shall bind them.

ELIZA COOK.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The banquet of the Brethren of the Province of Norfolk to their Right Worshipful Prov. G.M. Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell has been fixed for Friday, August 24th. It will be held at the Royal Hotel, Norwich, and though the price of the tickets (a guinea) will necessarily preclude the presence of a large number of the Brethren who would otherwise have shown their respect and regard for Bro. Cabbell, by their attendance on the occasion, we have little doubt but that the company will be such as to evince emphatically the admiration which is universally felt in the province at Bro. Cabbell's administration of his office. We cannot help regretting for the sake of the many Brothers who will be disappointed in their wish to testify their respect to Bro. Cabell that the arrangements for the banquet did not allow time for considering the suggestion which we mentioned a week or two since, and which emanated from a Brother of high social station, as well as of eminence in the craft. The committee who made the arrangements do not appear to have entertained much confidence in the feasibility of a subscription, by which the affair might have been rendered a really great demonstration, and were, no doubt, reluctant to undertake the ungracious task of raising the ways and means for such a purpose.

METROPOLITAN.

BEADON LODGE (No. 902).—This highly respectable summer suburban Lodge held its usual meeting at Bro. Rackstraw's Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge, Ealing, on Wednesday last. The Lodge was summoned for three o'clock, and at that hour a great number arrived either by rail or trap. The Lodge was immediately opened in the three degrees, by Bro. C. A. Collins, W.M. This being the usual day for the installation of W.M., the minutes were read and confirmed, as was the report of the audit committee. This report showed the Lodge to be in a highly satisfactory state, owing to the care and attention paid by the W.M. during the past year, and the excellent manner the books had been kept by the Secretary, Bro. J. W. Adams, which reflected great credit upon him. The W.M. transferred his collar to Bro. G. States, Prov. G.D. for Bucks and Berks, and P.M. No. 166, who proceeded with the installation of Bro. A. Avery. This solemn ceremony was performed in an impressive manner, and elicited high encomiums from a numerous board of installed Masters, among whom were Bros. Watson, C. Collins, Rackstraw, H. Potter, and Blackburn, members of the Lodge, and of visitors, Bro. Gladwin, W.M., (25); Apted, Newton, Clements, Farmer, A.G.P., P.M.'s, (25); Anslow, (165); Laing, (53); Levinson (167); Boyd, (169). The board having been duly closed, the members and other visitors were admitted and saluted the new W.M. in the prescribed form. Bros. West and Ravensheare having answered the usual questions, were raised to the sublime degree of M.M., and invested. Two gentlemen (Messrs. Taylor and Swabey), were initiated into the Order. The ceremonies of the third and first degrees were most ably given, and obtained the admiration of the members, it being rather usual for a little timidity to be exhibited by so new a Master and comparatively young a Mason. Previous to the Lodge closing several gentlemen were proposed for initiation at the next Lodge, so that we may fairly say the W.M. will have a most successful year. Nearly 50 Brethren set down to banquet, and those who know Bro. Rackstraw, are aware how excellent it was. The usual Masonic and other toasts were given and responded to. The W.M. in returning thanks for his health, said, the interest, honour, and comfort of the Lodge being placed in his hands, he would take care that neither should suffer during his year of office, and he felt assured that the officers he had appointed were well qualified to fill their various positions, and he had no doubt that they would be attentive and regular in their attendance, for by their not being so the honour of any Lodge materially suffered. The officers appointed were Brothers Seaman, S. W. Quelch, J. W., Scott, Treas., Blackburn, Sec., Bell, S.D., J. A. Avery, J.D., King, I.G., and States, Steward. The gardens were in great luxuriance. The harmony of the evening was enlivened by the vocal powers of Bros. J. W. Adams, Platt, Mountain, &c. The remaining visitors were Bros. Scott, 348; B. and C. Avery, 198; Reynolds, 165; Forsyth, 1,082; Blgee, 201; Platt, 168; and W. Carter, 25.

NEW CONCORD LODGE (No. 1,115).—As a proof of the rapid progress which this offshoot of the Old Concord has made, it was determined to hold a summer festival in acknowledgement of the hard work the W.M. and his officers have gone through, although it is barely six months since the inauguration of the Lodge. To carry out the design with credit to the Lodge, a board of eighteen stewards was formed, and under their management it was decided to hold the festival at the Crystal Palace, Thursday, August 6, being the day appointed. The W.M. resolved that it should be a Masonic meeting, and the Brethren were commanded to appear in Craft clothing. Five o'clock was named for the dinner, and some time previous there was a good assembly to greet Brother Emmens. The arrangements made by Bro. Strange for the accommodation of his guests are too well-known to need description. The Banquet was served in one of the beautiful new rooms in the south gallery, about 70 Brethren being present. Bro. Emmens, the W.M. of the Lodge, presided, supported on the left by the Rev. Bro. S. M. Laughlin, S.W. of No. 201, and Chaplain of both the Old and New Concord Lodge; Bro. Henry Mugeridge, P.M., No. 527; Bro. Swainstone, W.M., No. 201; Bro. Kennedy, P.M., No. 201, and P.G. Steward; Bro. Rev. D. Shaboe; Bro. Estwick, the Treasurer; Bro. Wild, Secretary, and others; on the right Bro. Crew, P.M., No. 1, and P. G. Steward; Bro. R. Spencer, P.M., No. 329; Bro. J. How, Prov. G.D.C., Herts; also Bro. Alfred Day, W.M.; Bro. Hastalow, P.M.; and Bro. Farthing, S.W. of No. 118; Bro. Partridge, P.M., No. 22; and other visitors. The cloth having been removed, a musical grace was sung by the vocal Brethren, Bros. George Tedder, Woolams, and Davis, whilst Bro. Amos presided at the piano. The W.M. then rose and called upon his wardens, Bro. Bertram sen., and Bro. Swinnoek jun., to see that the Brethren were prepared to do honour to the first toast, "The Queen and the Craft." The next toast was "The Health of the M.W., the Earl of Zetland, the Grand Master," followed by "Lord Panmure, Deputy G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers." The W.M. then said, to do justice to the next toast in a few words, was a matter of some difficulty, it was "The Health of the Visitors." There were so many distinguished Brethren present, that he hardly knew which to place first; there were Masters and Past-Masters of long standing, and in giving them a cordial welcome, and thanking them for the honour they had done, the New Concord by their presence, he would not mention the name of any one to respond, but left it to themselves. Bro. How said, as no other of the body of visitors presented himself to acknowledge the kind and hospitable reception given them, he ventured on the pleasing task. The events in a Mason's career most likely to be impressed upon his memory were his initiation, his arrival at the chair, and the witnessing the consecration of a New Lodge. Having, with many of the Brethren around him, been present and taken part in the consecration of the New Concord, he should ever view its career with some degree of interest. The Lodge began most triumphantly, and it already bid fair to rival its parent in the number of its members. Its success was in a great measure due to having, as its first chief, so practised a Master as Bro. Emmens, whilst the Wardens and other Officers were second to none. On behalf of himself and the other visitors he tendered their heartfelt thanks to the New Lodge of Concord for the cordial greeting given them. The W.M. next said it was a gratification to see himself so well supported by the members of the Old Concord Lodge. He saw around him, the W.M., some Past Masters, the Senior Warden, and others, and it satisfied him of their good wishes for the offspring of the parent Lodge. He therefore proposed "The Health of the W.M. and Members of the Old Concord Lodge." Bro. Swainston, W.M. of No. 201, in acknowledging the toast said he felt inadequate to give expression to his feelings on the occasion. Bro. Emmens, the W.M. of the New Concord, was an old P.M. of the Old Concord, and was still its Secretary, and while performing his duty as W.M. of 1,115 he in no wise neglected the interests of 201. For himself and others included in the toast, whilst thanking the Brethren of this Lodge for the compliment, he assured them it would be their constant endeavour to carry out efficiently all the principles of the order. The Rev. Bro. LAUGHLIN said that as he was temporarily armed with the gavel of authority, they would all know the use he would make of it. He had to propose a duplex toast "The health of the W.M., and prosperity to the New Concord Lodge." He (the Rev. Bro.) entered Masonry at the instigation of their W.M. He was honoured by the appointment of Chaplain in the old "Concord Lodge," and having joined the "New" chiefly in consequence of his high esteem for Bro. Emmens, had had the same distinguished office, conferred upon him. As an Officer of the Lodge, he could say for himself and colleagues, that they would do their duty, and exert themselves to the utmost in support of their worthy Master. (Cheers.) The W.M., in reply, said, he had endeavoured to do his best for the interests of the Lodge, and what had followed the consecration, the records of the Lodge would show. With regard to the gradual increase of its members, he

trusted, ere the year was closed, they would exhibit a still greater increase. In conclusion, he hoped the new "Concord" would tread in the steps of its Mother Lodge, and become one of the most numerous and best worked of Lodges in the Order. The W.M. next called the attention of the Brethren to another toast, which, following the precedent of the old Concord, was never omitted at their board. He therefore proposed "The Charities" and, connected with it the name of Bro. Crew whose presence on that occasion, he was sure all most cordially hailed. Bro. CREW replied, and dilated at some length on the value and excellence of each of the charitable institutions. He said many instances had occurred where the children of Brethren who had worn the purple as a Brother near him, or the red which he wore himself afterwards, by the bounty of the Brethren, received culture and protection through their excellent institutions. The W.M. then proposed "The Health of Bro. Muggeridge," whoas consecrating master might be considered the Past Master of the Lodge. Bro. Muggeridge, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed his pleasure at seeing the Lodge thus prospering, and as Collector for the Girl's School, noticed the contributions made to that institution, by No. 1115, so well following the example of the "Old Concord." As the W.M. was somewhat exhausted by the labours of the day, the duty of proposing "The Officers of the Lodge" was entrusted to him, and having witnessed the performance of the duties devolving on each, he was quite sure as they advanced in Masonry, every office would be well filled. Bro. Wild, the Treasurer, as representing the officers, said it was their wish and intention to discharge the duties entrusted to them with fidelity, and he was sure that, under the guidance of the W.M., the Lodge would be second to none in the Craft. In conclusion, he recommended all the young members to attend the Lodge of Instruction, and thereby fit themselves for any duty they might be called upon to undertake. The time for the departure of the last train now approached, and the pleasant meeting was brought to a close, the proceedings having been enlivened by the vocal powers of the Brethren already named.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKSHIRE.

MAIDENHEAD.—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 1,097).—On Monday last this Lodge met for important business at the Orkney Arms Hotel, when Bro. Henry Garrod, P.M., 1,090, was balloted for, and elected unanimously, as a joining member, as was also Bro. F. G. Hall, S.D., 839, and Bro. Francis Thomas, 839. Mr. Joseph Sloper was, by fiat of the W.M., a candidate for initiation at this Lodge, and having been ballotted for, was unanimously approved. The ceremony of initiation was then performed by the W.M. (Bro. E. S. Cossens) with his accustomed impressiveness. Bro. Rutland was examined as to the progress he had made, and afterwards received from the W. M. the degree of M. M. This being the Lodge appointed for electing the succeeding W. M., there was a full attendance of members; and Bro. Langton having resigned the office of J. W., the W. M. promoted Bro. R. Nichols, S. D., to the vacant office, Bro. H. H. Hodges, J.D., to the position of S.D., Bro. G. Boyer to that of J.D., and Bro. H. Durrant to that of I.G., Bro. Rutland being appointed the O.G. All the officers on their appointment were presented by Bro. Williams, D.C., for investment, and afterwards placed by him in their respective positions. The election of the W.M. for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, led by the W. M. by an address not to re-elect him which several Brethren had intimated their intention of doing, but to permit him to retire into the equally serviceable and honourable position of the first P.M., and thus provide for the promotion of Brethren who had by their constant attention and close application to their respective duties, shown themselves worthy of advancement. Bro. Henry Garrod also addressed the Lodge in an eloquent speech, on the same principles, which convinced all the Brethren of the propriety of the motto, "Non progredi est regredi," which resulted in the election of Bro. Charles Venables, the S.W., as the W.M. elect, who addressed the Lodge on the merits and abilities of the present W.M., and the perfect manner and constant care with which he had, from the foundation of the Lodge, performed all the ceremonies, and successfully the arduous business which devolved on him; and proposed that the members of the Lodge should present the present W.M. on his retirement from that elevated position, with a P.M.'s jewel to mark the high appreciation, esteem, and regard which every member of the Lodge entertained towards him. This was seconded, with the most fraternal expressions, by Bro. Henry Garrod, and unanimously carried. The Brethren then retired to refreshment. The installation of the W.M. elect is expected to be unusually attractive, from his being so well known as a most zealous and efficient Officer.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BERKELEY.—*Lodge of Faith and Friendship* (No. 337).—This Lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Berkeley Arms Hotel, on Monday, August 6th. Bro. C. Partridge, W.M., No. 1063, (in the absence of Bro. W. Gaisford, W.M.) in the chair. The Lodge was opened in the first and second degrees, when Bro. G. Holbrow was passed as a F.C. The Lodge was then opened in the third degree when Bro. Francis Geo. Thurlow Cunningham was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The Lodge was closed in peace and harmony, and the Brethren retired from labour to refreshment.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH).

SPECIAL GRAND LODGE.—LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NORTH YORK INFIRMARY.

The necessity for the establishment of an hospital or infirmary for the North-Riding of this county had long been felt, and some time ago an influential meeting was held at Middlesborough for the purpose of advancing the contemplated scheme. That town was considered the most suitable place at which to erect the infirmary, and a liberal subscription was entered into,—the Earl of Zetland, the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, Joseph Pease, Esq., Messrs. Bolehow and Vaughan, the great iron-masters, and a number of other influential firms in Middlesborough, and the neighbourhood, put down their names as subscribers, and up to the present time we believe about £4,000 has been obtained towards the carrying out of the undertaking.

The preliminaries having been arranged, it was determined to offer a prize for the best plan of the new building. No less than twenty-eight designs were sent in, and after they had been carefully examined, the plan of Messrs. Oliver and Lamb, of Newcastle, architects, was selected as the most suitable, and that firm was engaged to superintend the erection of the building in, accordance with their design. The arrangement of the plan is that of two corridors, open at the ends, of the shape of an inverted T, with wings at each end. The principal wards are designed to hold ten patients each, and the smaller wards four each, 2,000 cubic feet of air being allowed to each patient. The windows are to be placed opposite to each other, with single beds between. The wards will be lofty, sixteen feet in height, and the building will be thoroughly ventilated throughout by natural means, as recommended by the Crimean commissioners and Miss Nightingale, and in every ward there are to be two large open fire-places, a method of warming deemed superior to all scientific systems of heating. The wards will face the north-east, a position which is considered advantageous, for during the whole of the day air and sunshine will be secured on the several sides of the building, a matter of importance in the erection of an institution of this character. The style of architecture of the infirmary will be Italian, and the structure, which will have an elegant facade, will be of brick, with stone dressings. The houses for the matron, surgeon, &c., are to be placed in the centre of the corridor parallel with the road. The operating room, with a ward for the reception of patients after operations are performed, will be in the middle of the cross aisle, and the extension wards are intended to be built at the end of the cross corridor. The proposed cost of the present buildings, which will comprise the erection of wards and accommodation for forty patients, out-door dispensary, and surgeon's and matron's apartments, will be from £3,000 to £4,000. The building, however, will be so arranged that it can be easily extended so as to accommodate 120 patients, the maximum number, and the infirmary then will be two hundred feet in length.

Tuesday, the 7th inst. having been appointed for laying the foundation-stone, the improving town of Middlesborough was the scene of great gaiety and rejoicing. Flags and banners flaunted from the windows of the houses in every street, and shortly after breakfast the tradesmen of the town closed their shops, and business was almost entirely suspended for the remainder of the day. The artisans, workpeople, and the inhabitants generally appeared in their holiday attire, and the streets, long before the hour appointed for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, presented the characteristics of bustle, activity, and rejoicing. Fortunately, the weather was beautifully fine, and, considering the cold and rain which have for some time prevailed, the day was the more enjoyed, a sunny sky being additionally agreeable. The Earl of Zetland, M.W. Grand Master of Freemasons, had been requested to lay the foundation-stone with Masonic form; and his lordship at once consented to do so, summoning for the purpose an especial Grand Lodge to be held in Middlesborough. In obedience to the summons of their respected chief, the Brethren assembled in great numbers at the Town-hall, where Grand Lodge was opened at "high Twelve." The Grand Officers present were—the Earl of Zetland, M.W. Grand Master; Bros. T. H. Hall, Prov. G.M. for Cambridgeshire (acting as Deputy Grand Master); Algernon Perkins, J.G.W. (acting as S.G.W.); Henry Bridges, G.S.B.; Albert W. Woods, Lancaster Herald, G.D.C.; William Gray Clarke, G.

Sec.; Charles B. Payne, G. Tyler. The following Past Grand Officers were present, and acted in the place of Grand Officers absent—John Havers, P.S.D. (acting as J.G. Warden); Gavin E. Pocock, P.G. Sword-Bearer (acting as S.G. Deacon); and R. W. Hollon, Prov. Grand Treasurer, (acting as Grand Treasurer.) The following Brethren of "North York Lodge, 876," acted as substitutes for Grand Officers—J. S. Peacock, P.M., Prov. G.D. of C. for the North and East Ridings (acted as G. Reg.); Thos. Atkinson, P.M., P. Prov. G. S. Works (acted as G. Supt. of Works); John P. Hornung, P.M. (acted as G. Organist); John Richardson, P.M., P. Prov. G.D. (acted as J.G.D.); John Brooker, (acted as G. Pursuivant); and the Rev. R. Bradley, Chaplain, and J. W. (acted as G. Chaplain). The following Brethren were also present: Newcastle Lodge, Newcastle, (No. 24), R. Gillespie, W.M., Wm. Smith, Ralph Hopper. Lodge of Industry, Gateshead, (56), John Dobson, W.M., C. J. Banister (also of the Lodge of Harmony, Garston, Lancashire), P.M., P. Prov. G.D. Durham, and Prov. S.G.W. Lancashire. Royal Naval Lodge, London, (70), J. Craig. St. John's, Sunderland, (95), John Crossby (also of 114 and 959), P.M., and Past G. Treasurer, &c. Phoenix, Sunderland, (111), Joseph Glaholm, W.M., J. T. Stiles, S.W., George Hudson, J.W., G. R. H. Gilmore, S.D., F. Hafekost, J.D., A. Collins, I.G., John Collings, Tyler, M. Davis, J. Coltis, W. Adamson, P. Karrison. Palatine, Sunderland, (114), John Crowe, P.M., P. Prov. G.D.C., John McEwan, Wm. Adamson, Henry Berton (and of 379). Restoration, Darlington, (128), H. A. Hammarbom (and of 774), P.M., P. Prov. G.D.C., John MacNay, S.W., Thos. Turner, J.W., John Wrightson, Stephen Carlton, W. Whitwell. Lennox, Richmond, (144), B. Wilson, P.M., Geo. Smurthwaite, Prov. J.G.W., George Milne, P.M., C. Pallise, John Harland, P.M., P. Prov. G.W. Granby, Durham, (146), Charles Ashton, Jos. Walker, George Taylor, Wm. Sewell, J.D. Perseverance, Sidmouth, (190.) John Wright, John Robinson. Old Globe, Scarborough, (236), Robt. Lincoln, W. Williford. Lodge of Nine Muses, London, (286), J. W. Woodall, W.M. Union, York, (287), E. J. Newton, P.M., W. B. Richardson, W.M., R. Buckle, John March, P.M., Prov. S.G.W., Thos. Cooper, Sec., F. J. Monkhouse, A. T. Atwood, John E. Yates. St. John's, Leicester, (348), W. B. Baker. Northern Counties Lodge, Newcastle, (586), R. B. Brown, W.M., George Lambton, J.W., John T. Trotter. St. George's, North Shields, (624), W. J. Taylor. Tees Lodge, Stockton, (749), J. J. Wilson, W.M., Joseph Dodds, P.M., P. Prov. J. G. W., Wm. Best, P.M., J. Robinson, P.M., A. Knowles, S.W., J. G. Thompson, Secretary, J. H. Close, S.D., John Hunton, I. G., Webster Cuthbert, Tyler, John Settle, G. R. Garthorne (and of 311, Hull), W. Nelson, M. Cadle, C. B. Dinsdale, Thomas Nelson, John Maddison, R. T. Hall, T. Aylan, J. Ashby, T. R. York John Wrightson, T. Whitwell, Howard Head, George Jacques, F. Robinson, Farrer, Lisle, M. Malthouse. St. Helen's, Hartlepool, (774), Simpson Armstrong, W.M., James Groves, S.W., John Gallon, Treasurer, David Cunningham, Secretary, B. R. Huntley, J.D., W. I. Sivewright, Richard Varlow, James Brown, A. G. Dalziel, T. W. Hearon, A. Nathan. Lodge de Lorraine, Newcastle, (793), T. B. Winter, J.W., Robert Smaile, Secretary, J. Robinson Cleveland Lodge, Stockesley, (725), George Marwood, D. Prov. G.M., Wm. Bruce, P.M., William Martin, W.M., T. Weatherill, Wm. Harrison, J. Fiddle. Zetland Lodge, Guisborough, (820), W. W. Thomas, W.M., G. Hanson, S.W., W. Wetherill, Treasurer, W. Burrows, I.G., W. Robinson. North York Lodge, Middlesborough, (876), J. A. Manners, W.M., H. Thompson, P.M., P. Prov. S.G.W., T. G. Robinson, P.M., W. Doughty, S.W., I. Booth, S.D., J. Story, J.D., W. Rigdon, J. J. Hopkins, M. G. Collingwood, J. P. Pease, C. E. Armstrong, Secretary, Jos. Gibson, Jas. Green, Wm. Rayner, Jas. Ingram, jun., W. W. Carter, H. Sutton, John Jordidson, J. Spence, B. C. Robinson. Camalodunum Lodge, New Malton, (958), R. Jones, P. Prov. G.D. Fawcett Lodge, Seaham Harbour, (959), J. Ayres, W.M., D. E. Pinkney, J.W., Wm. Atkinson, Treasurer. Northumberland Lodge, Newcastle, (985), C. Hodgson. Harbour of Refuge, West Hartlepool, (1,066), John Sutcliffe, W.M., S. E. Clark, S.W., Wm. Kitching, J.W. Henry Rank, S.D., Wm. Hall, F. English, R. A. Leonard, Jas. Perry (and 379, Scotland), A. Brown. The Lodge having been opened in due form, the Brethren walked from the Town-hall to the Parish Church, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon.

The Rev. R. BRADLEY, minister of the Church, read the Litany, the responses of which were audibly joined in by those present. An anthem was sung by the choir, Mr. T. J. Taylor, of West Hartlepool, presiding at the organ.

The Sermon, of which the following is a brief outline, was listened to with great attention. His Lordship selected for his text the 8th verse of the 49th Psalm—"For the redemption of the soul is precious, &c." The primary allusion of the Psalmist, he said, was to the event of temporal death—the separation of the body and soul. "It is appointed unto all men once to die." Death is that restless enemy which no man can resist, and which, wherever it comes, brings desolation. If such is the primary sense of the passage, nothing can forbid its application to life in its noblest

sense—the life of what we emphatically term the soul. The text speaks of the preciousness of the soul's redemption, also the warning suggested by the fact that our time of opportunity once gone can never be recalled. There is a two-fold method in which to demonstrate the value of the soul's redemption: the nature of the soul, and the actual cost at which the ransomed are saved from ruin. That ruin is described in God's word under the imagery of death, and the recovery of it by the metaphor of a resurrection. I pass on to the consideration of the soul's nature. What is the soul? What is its origin? What are its properties? And what is its destiny. No one can define what the soul really is. It is indeed mysteriously connected with matter, inhabiting a curiously wrought tabernacle. But the soul is not material: it has a separate independent existence; and it survives the mutilation and even the destruction of the tabernacle. Man is compounded of a body over which, in the appointment of God, death so triumphs that he may say to corruption "Thou art my father," and to the worm "Thou art my mother." But this corruptible body bears about a deathless and incorruptible soul, over which no tyrant can sway his dominion, and death can assert no victory. The human race wore by creation a resemblance to God, but this similitude must have been in the soul.

At the conclusion of the discourse, a collection amounting to close upon £50 was made on behalf of the funds of the infirmary, and the congregation departed.

In the afternoon at half-past one o'clock a procession was formed, and proceeded from the Town Hall to the site of the new infirmary, situated in the suburbs of the town, and adjoining the new road to Stockton-upon-Tees.

It is not our custom to give the order of procession—one being generally so like to another—but we do so on the present occasion to mark its incongruity for a Masonic ceremony.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

- Police Officer.
- Odd Fellows' Band of Music.
- Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity.
- Free Gardeners.
- United Order of Odd Fellows, Sheffield Unity.
- Foresters and Druids.
- Police Officer.
- Band of Music of the Volunteer Artillery Corps.
- The Four Companies of the Volunteer Artillery Corps of the North Riding of Yorkshire.
- The Bishop of Ripon and the Clergy.
- Magistrates of the North Riding.
- Life Governors, Governors, and Subscribers of the Infirmary.
- The Corporation Band of Music.
- The Mayor and Corporation of Stockton.
- The Mayor and Corporation of Middlesborough.
- Superintendent of Police.
- Police Officers.
- Operative Freemasons.
- Band of Music.
- Two Grand Stewards with their Rods.
- The Wardens, Past Masters, and Masters of the several Lodges present according to Rank, Juniors walking first.
- Officers and Members of the North York Lodge, Middlesborough (No. 876).
- The Grand Superintendent of Works, with the Plans.
- A Cornucopia, with Corn borne by the Master of a Lodge.
- Grand Stewards. Two Ewers, with Wine and Oil, borne by Masters of Lodges. Grand Stewards.
- The Grand Pursuivant.
- Past Grand Organist.
- Grand Organist.
- Silver Trowel borne by a P. M. as G. Director of Ceremonies.
- Mallet borne by a P. M. as A. G. Director of Ceremonies.
- Past Grand Sword Bearers.
- Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.
- Past Grand Director of Ceremonies.
- Past Grand Deacons.
- Past Grand Secretary.
- Grand Secretary, bearing the Plate with the Inscription for the Foundation Stone.
- Past Grand Registrars.
- Grand Registrar, bearing the Great Seal.
- The Grand Treasurer, bearing a Phial, containing the Coins to be deposited in the Stone.
- Past Grand Wardens.
- Past Provincial Grand Masters.
- Provincial Grand Masters.
- The Corinthian Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.

The Column of J. G. W., borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Junior Grand Warden with Plumb Rule.
Grand Steward. The Banner of the Grand Lodge. Grand Steward.
The Doric Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The column of S. G. W., borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Senior Grand Warden, with Level.
The Junior Grand Deacon.
Grand Steward. The Grand Chaplain, bearing the Sacred Law on a Cushion. Grand Steward.
The Deputy Grand Master, with the Square.
The Ionic Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
Perfect Ashlar, borne by the Master of a Lodge.
The Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Steward. The Earl of Zetland, M. W. Grand Master. Grand Steward.
Two Grand Stewards.
The Senior Grand Deacon.
Grand Tyler.
Police.

As they arrived at the site, the different bodies filed off to the positions allotted them, forming from the platform erected on the ground, and which was occupied by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, a most magnificent spectacle—an enormous multitude, dressed in the variegated colours and clothing of their respective societies and rank. A smaller raised platform and enclosure was erected on the spot where the stone was to be laid, and here the members of the Grand Lodge took their places, and the solemn and impressive ceremony of the day was proceeded with in the usual form. A phial, containing coins and medals of our time, was placed in a cavity; and over the cavity was laid a glass plate, on which was engraved as follows:—"The foundation-stone of this Infirmary, for the North Riding of Yorkshire, was laid in full Masonic form by the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Lord Lieutenant of the Riding, and Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, assisted by the Grand Lodge of England, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the Craft, of Governors, Life Governors, Subscribers, and the inhabitants of the district. (A.L. 5860). A.D. 1860, on Tuesday, Aug. 7." While the upper stone was being lowered, the band of the Artillery Corps played Rule Britannia. The M.W. Grand Master then proved the just position and form of the stone. The cornucopia containing the corn and the ewers with the wine and oil, were next successively handed to him. He said: "I sprinkle this stone with corn, as a symbol of plenty; I pour this wine as a symbol of joy and gladness; I pour the oil as a symbol of peace and comfort. I hope the Great Architect of the Universe may bless us with abundance of corn, wine, and oil, and all the comforts and necessities of life. I supplicate the Great and Most High that he will inspire the inhabitants of this town and country in general with true and sincere thankfulness and gratitude for his gifts and mercies." The Brethren responded "So mote it be." The Grand Master then inspected the plans, and, returning them to the architect, desired him to proceed without loss of time to the completion of the work. A suitable prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Bradley, and the band played the National Anthem. The ceremony being now concluded, the procession gradually reformed, and returned in the reverse order to that in which they had gone. The Masons returned to the Town-hall. Thanks were given in a most enthusiastic manner to the M.W. Grand Master, for his presence and services; and his lordship, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed his satisfaction with the proceedings throughout, and paid a high compliment to Bro. J. S. Peacock for his zeal and efficiency—not only as manifested in the excellent arrangements for the day, which were in a large measure due to him; but also in the great success which had attended his labours on behalf of the institution commenced that day. The Brethren heartily seconded his lordship's remarks. The Lodge was then closed in due form.

THE DINNER.

In the afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, dinner was served in the Oddfellows' Hall, when about 120 gentlemen partook of an excellent repast. The tables were amply and variously provided, by Councillor Charles Watson, of the Station Hotel. W. Fallows, Esq. (Mayor of Middlesbro'), occupied the chair, and Bro. J. S. Peacock (Town-clerk), officiated as vice-chairman. There was a goodly number of the leading gentry and clergy of the district present. The proceedings were enlivened at intervals with choice selections of music, sung by five members of the Durham Cathedral Choir. The tables having been cleared, the CHAIRMAN proposed in succession the usual loyal toasts, the healths of "The Queen," and "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," and the company displayed their loyalty in an enthusiastic manner.

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast was that of "The Archbishop of York and the Clergy of the Diocese," observing that the name of his Grace was well known, not only in Middlesborough and the neighbourhood, but throughout the diocese. Dr. Longley had been in the adjoining diocese of Durham, where his good deeds had become known, and had spread in the diocese of York before him. In the diocese of Durham and Ripon, where he had presided, his Grace had carried peace and tranquility, and comfort to his clergy and the laity, and he had no doubt that the Archbishop would pursue the same course in the diocese of York, and be instrumental in promoting the peace and harmony of the Church in the northern province. (Applause.)

The Rev. M. M'SORENEY returned thanks.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the toast next on the list was that of the two great services of the nation, "The Army and Navy," and he had the greatest possible pleasure in proposing their good healths. He believed there was no gentlemen present who was not ready at once to admit that the army and navy were now as ready as ever they were in their best days to contend with any forces that might be brought against them. (Applause.)

Major CHALONER, of the First North York Artillery Volunteers, acknowledged the toast. He said that he had been connected with the navy, and he should now endeavour to do the best he could and make as good a soldier as he was able. As one of the volunteers he might say that he warmly approved of the movement, and he had no doubt that every volunteer throughout her Majesty's dominions fully appreciated the movement. (Applause.) He was sure there was plenty of patriotism in the country, as was proved by the readiness with which the people joined the volunteer corps. By the large mass of volunteers combined with the regular army, they might, with the blessing of God, defy all the opponents of England. The navy, too, would do its duty, for he was sure that so long as Englishmen remained Englishmen, so long would the army and navy maintain their high character as in days gone by, and prevent any foreign aggressor placing his foot upon our peaceful shores. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: I must request, to the next toast, gentlemen, you will drink a "bumper." I am sure it will be received with very great pleasure; and the mention of it, I know, will be the signal for applause. I beg to propose "The Lord Lieutenant and the Magistrates of the North Riding." (Cheers.) In proposing to you this, I have been requested by the subscribers and governors of the infirmary to present to his lordship the elegant instrument (silver trowel) which he used this morning, and which bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and M.W.G.M. of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the North Riding Infirmary at Middlesborough, assisted by the grand Lodge of England, on Tuesday, August 7th, 1860." In making this presentation, I wish to make one or two remarks. It is now 21 years since his Lordship did us the honour of giving us a visit, and of being influential in introducing to us a Royal Prince—one of the greatest favourites of the nation, and one of the most estimable members of the Royal Family. (Cheers.) At that time our population was not 6,000, now it is nearly 19,000. (Loud applause.) At that time our town covered something like 10 acres, now it does not cover much less than 200 acres of land. At that time we were a parish without schools, churches, or chapels, with the exception, I believe, of one or two very small such places. Since that period, the people of this town and those connected with it, have not expended a less sum than forty thousand pounds in the erection of churches, chapels, or schools, and other institutions. (Loud cheers.) Of these, not the least is the building in which we are assembled, which was erected by the members of the Oddfellows' Society, at their own cost, by their own exertions, and by their own labour. (Cheers.) It was freed from debt in the course of five years, at an expenditure of £2,500; and now it is their property. (Renewed cheers.) At the time when his lordship did us the honour of visiting us, we had a completely new town—we had none of these institutions—we had no forefathers to leave any thing to us. Everything that we have—everything that has been created—has been created out of the purses of the people of this town, and those connected with it. (Cheers.) The last work that has been projected is the benevolent and godlike institution which his lordship has come this day to honour in laying the first stone. May the blessing of God be upon it; and may his lordship live to see it in full operation, and the people deriving from it that benefit which he had hoped they would. (Great cheering.) I have great pleasure, indeed, in presenting this memorial to his lordship; and I hope it will be held as a small remembrance of the work which he has this day undertaken to perform. (Cheers.) It is not for me to say anything in praise of his lordship—he is known to all of us. (Hear hear.) In the neighbourhood where he resides, he is esteemed by both rich and poor, and by all classes who have any connection with him. To

the magistrates of the North Riding we are under many obligations, and we beg to tender to them our sincere thanks on the present occasion for the honour they have this day done us. I have much pleasure in proposing "The Health of the Lord Lieutenant and Magistrates of the North Riding. (Cheers.)

The Earl of ZETLAND (who was on rising enthusiastically cheered), in responding, spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—I beg to return you my grateful thanks for the honour you have done me and the magistrates of the North Riding of Yorkshire. Gentlemen, I assure you that I feel personally under the greatest obligation to you, and have a high sense of the kind manner in which you have received this toast, and the manifestation of respect you have shown in entertaining a good opinion of the services I may have rendered the North Riding of Yorkshire. I assure you, gentlemen, that this neighbourhood, the town of Middlesborough, has always been a place of the greatest interest to me. (Hear, hear.) As the Mayor has told you, one and twenty—I believe it is very nearly two and twenty—years ago I had the honour of being the guest of the people of Middlesborough, not then a corporate town; and I had the honour of introducing his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex into this town. (Cheers.) I remember well his Royal Highness prognosticating to me the rise of this town, and saying how certain he felt that Middlesborough would, ere many years have passed by, become one of the most flourishing and one of the largest places in the North Riding of Yorkshire. How far that prognostication has been fulfilled, you are able to judge as well as I am. But I must say this, that whenever I have come, year after year, into this neighbourhood, I have observed the town growing, and growing, and growing; and I have said to myself, "This is what our neighbours across the Atlantic would call a go-ahead people." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) You have increased in wealth, in prosperity, and in prudence of all kinds; and when I recollect what this place was one-and-twenty years ago, and what it is now, I really cannot express in too strong terms the admiration I feel for the energy shown by the people of this district. (Hear, and cheers.) The Mayor has told you of the great public institutions which have been erected at the expense of the inhabitants. I look upon it that to-day we have inaugurated and commenced, perhaps, the most useful and the greatest work of all—viz., a charitable institution, in order to provide for the wants of those who may be hurt, injured, or maimed in the working out of the great mineral wealth of this county and neighbourhood. But it is not confined to that; for it has been called, and I have no doubt will prove to be, "The Infirmary of the North Riding of Yorkshire." (Cheers.) Connected with every part of this Riding, by easy communication by rail, I am sure that we may look forward to its being as useful and, perhaps, a more useful institution than any other connected with the county of York. (Hear, hear.) I need not say how much I have been gratified this day in the performance of the interesting ceremony which I have come here purposely to perform. I cannot but express my thanks to the gentlemen, the tradesmen, and the population generally of this country, who have shown such kindness towards myself, and to the great body of which I am the head—viz., the Freemasons of England. (Hear, hear.) When I tell you, gentlemen, that thirty-six lodges belonging to the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland have been represented on this occasion, I think I show to you the good feeling and the interest which the Masonic body generally take in every work connected with charity and with the well-being of our fellow creatures. I may take this occasion to mention to the meeting, as what probably may not be generally known—viz., that several gentlemen—members of the Masonic body—have come down even from London, in order to be present: one has come all the way from Brighton, and another from Bridgewater, in Somersetshire. (Cheers.) I am quite sure that they who have so generously come to assist me in the undertaking must all have been gratified with the proceedings, and I am quite sure that none will judge it a trouble or loss of time which they have incurred by coming so great a distance. In their name, and in that of the magistrates of the North Riding, I beg to thank you for the kind manner in which you have most cordially drunk our health. (His lordship resumed his seat amidst vociferous cheering.)

The Earl of ZETLAND next proposed, "The Mayor and Corporation of Middlesborough," and, in speaking of the toast, his lordship said: Having so lately observed upon the great improvements which have taken place in this district, I have only now to say that, however rapid from the commencement improvements of the borough of Middlesborough have been, I am quite certain that since it has been a corporate town, which is now about seven years, the corporation have done their duty so far; and, whatever improvements have taken place have been at an accelerated pace. Indeed, I know of no corporation in the North of England which has done so strenuously and assiduously done its work than the Corporation of the borough of Middlesborough—(cheers); and it is still a feather

gratification to me to know that, when the borough first petitioned to have the title of Municipality conferred upon it, they did me the honour to ask my assistance in obtaining the Corporation Act, and which I had very great pleasure in giving, but had still greater satisfaction in seeing it effectual. (Cheers.) His lordship concluded by proposing the toast.

The CHAIRMAN replied. He said: Gentlemen, on behalf of the Corporation and of the people of Middlesborough, I sincerely and gratefully thank the gentlemen present for the very flattering reception they have given to the toast which his lordship has been pleased to propose in such kindly terms. It is true that our town has made great progress—perhaps, greater than any town in the United Kingdom, I might almost say; but it has not been done without great energy, without great efforts, and without the united determination of all connected with it to do their best, not only for themselves, but also for the community by which they have been surrounded. (Hear, hear.) There is something peculiar connected with our history. In the year 1831 we made our first struggle to obtain a trade, which was strongly opposed by a jealous and powerful monopoly. Everything that we could send to the market was thought nothing of and set down as completely worthless. Our coal, at this time, was declared by men in the trade not to be fit for market. But, notwithstanding all these monopolies and jealousies, there is a Providence which rules over all things. So it was with us. A year after the commencement of our trade, two of the largest ports of the north had the visitation of one of those dreadful scourges which carried off hundreds at a time, and their ships were obliged to lay in quarantine in their harbours. Our coals had been considered worthless in the London markets, whilst others were doing a thriving business; but now they suddenly rose to the top of the tree in the market, and others were unable to cope with us. We then gained a position which we have never since lost. Passing on to the year 1842, which was the beginning of a staple trade; I may mention that, then it was two pilgrims who came passing this way, fixed their abode on the margin of our town and planted an establishment. A ramification followed, over the whole of the surrounding district, and in many towns of the North Riding of York a vast trade was rapidly spreading. The year 1851 came, which we may date as the time when the great discovery of ironstone in our adjoining hills was made. The trade spread out, and there immediately came a march of giants who set vigorously to work, and the result is that now we are producing about a sixth part of the iron produce of the United Kingdom. What shall we be, if we progress a little further? I may fairly say, from the men that are already engaged in the trade, and those about to enter it, that the town will produce a larger quantity of iron than any one district in the whole of the United Kingdom. The year 1861 is approaching, and what is to be done then? We are not afraid of it; and, if it be the will of the Man of Destiny—if he be true to his written word instead of acting according to the prophecies of people surrounding us—we may hope it will be the opening of a larger trade, comparatively speaking, new to this country. You know that the manufacturers of France had forced the Government to keep their ports closed, so that they could not receive anything from this country in the shape of iron or any other manufacture that could be excluded, we have only to judge of what will be done by that which has already been done. However, as you know, the ports of France were opened to our produce a few years ago, for a special object; and what was the consequence? Why, the value of iron alone exported from the United Kingdom to France increased fourfold the previous amount. At the time that a commercial treaty was made between this kingdom and France, as soon as we heard the news, we met in public assembly to memorialise the Government that they would carry into effect the treaty that had been entered into between the two sovereigns; and we did it with the full hope that, notwithstanding the drawback of the import duty being high, still our manufacturers could yet compete with those of France. Of what, then, are we to be afraid? All of you know that our manufactures, especially of iron, are exported thousands of miles over the seas. Are we to be afraid of a country which is only divided from us by something like twenty-four hours' sail? Wealth must flow in now; our trade will spread out in every direction; and every one connected with it be benefited thereby. The year 1821 was the beginning of everything connected with us. You all know we are identified with, and are part and parcel of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company. In 1821, that railway company obtained the first Act of Parliament for making a railway. Little did those think who witnessed the laying down of that first line of the future usefulness of the company. After that, rails were spread over thousands of miles of the country in every direction. Little did we think then of the stupendous results. Railways are now in every country, and the whole earth seems girded by one belt of Railway lines—every individual deriving advantage therefrom, a fair instance of the beneficial effects of the iron trade. But for



Stephenson and Watt, what would have been our country compared with what she is now; and what would she have been, with all her manufactures, compared with what she is through that which these men introduced and accomplished for her? Railways have now become useful, and belong to the public. Everybody clearly saw that these men had intellects of iron. We may go farther, and say that in future generations, the names of these great men will be remembered; and when, compared with these, the glories of the battlefield will sink into insignificance. But there are some of us who have been connected with this town since its origin. You are all aware that, since the Tees Commissioners came into possession of the river, there has been a wonderful improvement in the navigation. I will conclude by saying, may you enjoy many more years of prosperity and happiness—may you be proud of the people and of what has past, and hopeful for the future. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN gave "The Mayor and Corporation of Stockton." He trusted that the prosperity of the two boroughs would go hand in hand together, and that they might continue to possess the same good feeling towards each other as they had heretofore exhibited.

The MAYOR OF STOCKTON acknowledged the compliment, hoping that the town of Middlesbrough would prosper, for it was the younger sister of Stockton. The Corporation of that town and every inhabitant belonging to it heartily wished Middlesbrough every success, and that it would continue to improve for the time to come. (Applause.) If there were to be any rivalry between the two towns, he hoped it would be a Christian and honest rivalry, a desire which of them shall be most forward in works of charity, philanthropy, and benevolence. (Applause.)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN gave the next toast, the healths of "The Life Governors, Governors, and Subscribers to the North Riding Infirmary." (Applause.) It was very gratifying to him to couple with the toast the name of Mr. Hustler, who had given the site for the Infirmary. (Applause.)

Mr. T. HUSTLER returned thanks, observed that he had willingly given the ground for the site, and he hoped that when the building was erected it would prosper, and be instrumental in alleviating the sufferings of the inmates. (Applause.)

Bro. J. S. PEACOCK proposed "The Grand Officers," (Loud Cheers.) and alluded in complimentary terms in a short speech to Bro. Perkins, of the eminent firm of Barclay, Perkins, and Co., who was present.

Bro. PERKINS said: I am very much gratified with the ceremony which has taken place to-day. Many of us know very little of this part of the country, but, being invited to come by our Grand Master, for whom we all have a sincere affection as an earnest labourer in the same body as ourselves, we could not refuse. All of us have noticed the enthusiasm of the people of Middlesbrough, and also the very orderly and decorous manner in which they behaved. You have this day laid the stone of a charitable institution which we all hope will be a blessing to you for many years. Thus the memory of those who have begun the good work will not be forgotten for centuries to come. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOSEPH DODDS proposed the next toast—"Success to the Iron trade," coupling with it the name of Mr. Alderman Wilson, who, in addition to his personal qualifications, was also one of the directors of an important railway, and a member of the influential firm of Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, and Co. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ald. WILSON briefly responded. If there was one duty, he said, which had been omitted that evening it was that the present toast was not given at an earlier period of the proceedings. Not that he blamed those who prepared the programme, because he believed it was done with a great deal of judgement, but for the unfortunate circumstance that a large number of the company had separated without participating in the toast, which ought to have been drunk in a full room, and with bumpers. (Hear, hear.) He knew that the iron trade was appreciated in this district; and well it might be, for some of the gentlemen who had been present were not only fathers in that trade, but they were also fathers of the hospital now about to be erected. He was quite sure that every one in the company had rejoiced in the way in which the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the North Riding Infirmary had been conducted. (Cheers.)

Mr. Ald. WILSON next gave the health of "Mr. Peacock, town-clerk," speaking very highly of that gentleman's industry in the conducting of the proceedings of the Council. It was well-known that, by exertions in every way, he had taken a most prominent part in the proceedings connected with the laying of the stone that day. He (Mr. Wilson) also begged to include in the toast, Mr. John Peacock. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. J. S. PEACOCK responded.—Though, he said, a deal of labour had been required from him as one of the secretaries, still the greatest praise was due to his able coadjutor, Mr. Gilkes, who had rendered invaluable assistance, and without whose aid he could not possibly have got through the whole of the work. If the com-

mittee were satisfied with the results, he was equally so; and was much obliged for the honour they had done him.

Mr. JOHN PEACOCK was then called upon, and in a very modest maiden speech expressed his sincere thanks for his name being coupled with that of his honourable father, whom he should always endeavour to emulate. (Cheers.)

Several other toasts were given, when those of the company (which had been gradually thinning) who remained, separated, and the proceedings of a day, which will be long remembered in Middlesbrough, were brought to a close.

MARK MASONRY.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—On Friday, August 10th, a meeting was held of the Lodge of Mark Masters, in connection with the Craft Lodge of Justice, which works under warrant from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in which country this degree is fully recognized, though such is not the case in England, or with Lodges which derive their authority from its Grand Lodge. The Brethren met at seven o'clock in the Masonic rooms in Museum Street, when the chair was taken by Bro. Hastings, W.M. of the Mark Lodge; Bro. Dr. Blood acted as S.W.; Bro. Draper, J.W.; Bro. Miller, Master Overseer; Bros. Peagam and La Couteur, Assistant Overseers; Bro. Grimmond, S.D.; Bro. Reeks, J.D. Two candidates offered themselves for advancement, namely, Bro. Benham, of the Yarbrough Lodge, No. 302, and Bro. Perrot, of Lodge la Césarée, (No. 860). Several others were expected, but did not present themselves; among them was Bro. Dr. Collinette, of Guernsey, who sent a letter of apology and explanation. The ceremony was very ably performed by the W.M., who was well supported by his officers, although from the unfrequent meetings and consequent want of practice, deficiencies might be expected and excused. On the conclusion of the special duties of the evening, in answer to inquiry as to whether any other business was to be brought forward, Bro. Dr. Blood left his pedestal, and advancing towards the W.M., addressed him in feeling terms, announcing that he had a pleasing duty to perform, namely, to express the sense which the Brethren of the Mark degree in Jersey entertained of the value of the services of the W.M., to whom the admirable working which had just been witnessed was mainly due, and at the same time to evince their sincerity and to prove that the recognition of these services did not consist in mere empty words, the Brethren, more especially those connected with the English Lodges in the island, a considerable number of whom had now obtained the Mark degree by means of the opportunity afforded by the Irish Lodge, were desirous to show their appreciation of the kindness, courtesy, and Masonic skill of their W.M., and had therefore deputed him to offer to him in their name a handsome jewel, which he trusted the recipient would be able to wear for many years as a memento of past, and an incentive to future exertions, as well as a token of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-Masons. Bro. Hastings suitably acknowledged the gift; thanked the Brethren for the especial honour conferred upon him; transferred much of the merit of the working to his officers, in the selection of whom he had been particularly fortunate, and who were to a considerable extent members of Lodges working under English warrant, as the Irish Lodge was not sufficiently numerous to furnish competent men; expressed his earnest desire for the continued prosperity of the Lodge of Mark Masters, and the extension of this interesting degree; and as the decoration he had received would assuredly not disgrace him, he trusted that his future conduct would be such, that no act of his should inflict dishonour on the Mark Lodge or on the Craft in general. It appearing that the meetings of the Mark Lodge had not been held at stated times, and that no contributions were made by the members, beyond the small fee for initiation, arrangements were proposed, and after some discussion, adopted, whereby a scale of subscription was fixed and regular periodical meetings of the Lodge determined upon instead of being dependent on the simple will of the W.M. All business having been concluded, the Lodge was closed with the usual forms.—H.H.

THE VENOM OF "THEY SAY."—"They" will say anything and everything. "They" have said everything mean and despicable. "They" say things that break up families, crush hearts, blight hopes, and smother worthy aspirations. Whenever a man circulates a slander, and gives "They" as his authority, turn your back upon him. He is no good.

KNIGHTS-TEMPLAR.

MOUNT CALVARY ENCAMPMENT.—A meeting of this Encampment was held at the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, on Friday, August the 10th, when Sir Kt. Lemanski presided as E.C.; there being present Sir Kts. Thomas Vesper, as Prelate; H. J. Thompson, 1st, Capt.; Joseph Braithwaite, 2nd Capt.; John Purdy, Registrar; Newall, Simmons, and Swan. A Ballot was taken for Comp. Reginald Hay Wilkins, of the Mount Sion Chapter, which proving unanimous in his favour, he was received into the Order, and duly proclaimed according to ancient form. The Encampment was then closed, and the Brethren adjourned to the banquet. After the cloth was removed, the customary loyal and Templar toasts were duly honoured. Bro. Lemanski the said it afforded him great pleasure to propose the health of their visitor, Bro. How, who was well known to all. He had never before presided at any meeting where Bro. How was present, he should, therefore, make much of the occasion; and, in giving him a cordial welcome, he was sure they all united in the wish to again meet him at a future time. Bro. How, in reply, said, it afforded him much happiness to be so warmly greeted, and expressed his gratitude to the E.C. and members of the Encampment for the ready admittance of his friend Comp. Wilkins into the Order. "Their new Companion in Arms" was the next toast, and in Bro. Wilkins, Bro. Lemanski said they had a Brother who it gave them great pleasure to receive. The Mount Calvary was not desirous of merely adding numbers to the Encampment, it was respectability of social position and intellectual attainments they sought to unite with, and in Bro. Wilkins these qualifications were conspicuous, and hence the satisfaction they had in receiving him. He again thanked Bro. How for the choice he had made in selecting the Mount Cavalry Encampment, for introducing his friend into the Order. Bro. Wilkins made a brief reply, and expressed the gratification he felt on being admitted to the Order, and at the beautiful ceremony he had witnessed. Bro. Purdy next rose, and after mentioning that he was the senior member of the Encampment, and as such enabled to judge of the merits of its members, referred to the manner in which Bro. Lemanski, had discharged all the duties of the year in consequence of the absence of the actual E.C., and (as the next officer in rank was also an absentee,) he (Bro. Purdy) felt no hesitation in suggesting the propriety of electing their excellent friend into the chair for the ensuing year: such was the only way in which they could discharge the debt of gratitude due to Bro. Lemanski, whose health as acting E.C. he called upon the Brethren to honour. Bro. Lemanski was not desirous of checking the advancement of others, but if it was the unanimous wish of the members that he should undertake the duties of the chair a second time, he should not shrink from the charge, but continue as before to give his best attention to the interests of the Encampment. The healths of the Past E.C.'s. was then proposed from the chair, and attention particularly drawn to the great merits and services of Bro. Purdy. That Bro. briefly replied. "The Officers," was next proposed to which Bro. Thompson replied and observed that as Captain it gave him much satisfaction to hear the proposal to place Bro. Lemanski in the chair at the ensuing election. The absent members were remembered, as were also all the poor and distressed; the party separating, mutually pleased with the evening's proceedings.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

PORTSMOUTH.—*Royal Naval Chapter Rose Croix.*—This flourishing Chapter met on Thursday at the Phoenix Lodge rooms. Present, R. W. Bradley, M.W.S.; J. Rankin Stebbing, H.P.; William Minchin, P.P.; Henry Wood, 1st Gen.; H. Hollingsworth, R.; J. P. Murary, G.M.; Alfred Heather; F. W. Osborne; T. Bell, Organist; Capt. Minchin, Dublin, visitor, &c., when Capt. Bourke and Lieut. Armstrong, of the 11th Regiment, were advanced to the Sovereign degree of Rose Croix, and two candidates were proposed to be advanced at a meeting to be specially convened for the purpose during the present month. The M. W. S., Bradley, presided with great ability; and the spacious Lodge-room of the Phoenix was divided and fitted up with much accuracy and beauty, consequently the ceremony was most imposing and unexceptionable. The illustrious Bro. Hyde Pullen was proposed by Bro. W. Minchin, and seconded by Bro. J. Rankin Stebbing, as an Honorary Member: and it was arranged to hold a special Chapter at an early day, to give in *extenso* all the degrees from the 4th to the 18th. The Chapter now consists of forty members, and is gradually increasing in numbers.

AMERICA.

THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.

(Abridged from the *Voice of Masonry*.)

OHIO.—At Cincinnati, June 27, the corner stone was planted, by the Craft, of the Orphan Asylum at Mount Auburn. The procession formed at four o'clock, and marched to the ground, where, after singing by the children, an address was delivered by Bro. Rev. William A. Snively, which was short, elegant, forcible and appropriate. At the conclusion of the exercises another hymn was sung by the orphans, and the procession again formed and marched to the city. The ceremony was largely attended, and was quite impressive. The following autograph letter of Bro. Col. Johnson, was deposited in the crypt:—

*In perpetua rei memorii
Ad majoram Supremi Architecti Gloria.*

The corner-stone of this house, dedicated and for ever set apart to the cause of humanity, universal benevolence, and charity, the Asylum for Orphans, was this day, June 27, 1850, by request of the Lady Directors, laid in ample form by the most ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons. Being the oldest Freemason present, and cotemporary in the Royal Craft with the great Washington originally belonging to the same masonic jurisdiction, the Commonwealth of Virginia, I here record the fact, and pray that God may bless and prosper this undertaking, and that in all time to come this house, which we here dedicate to his honour and glory, may prove an asylum and home to the children of destitution and want. So mote it be.

JOHN JOHNSON.

In his eighty-sixth year; sixty-five years a Freemason, and at this time a member of *Mc Millan Lodge (No. 141), Cincinnati, Ohio.*
Cincinnati, June 27, 1860.

At Marietta, June 23, the anniversary of that good old patron of Masonry, John the Baptist, was celebrated by the craft by a little impromptu festival at Masonic Hall. A number of the members of the Order, with their wives, daughters, sisters, and sweethearts, were present—over one hundred in all. Refreshments were in abundance; whilst the toasts, responses, songs, sentiments, and social conversation rendered the whole affair one of the pleasantest reunions. All felt that the evening was well and profitably spent, and returned to their homes under a happy influence.

The members of the Saint Clairsville Lodge (No. 16), together with Morio Lodge (No. 105), Mount Pleasant Lodge (No. 216), and St. Clairsville Chapter (No. 17), as also a fair sprinkling of the members of Wheeling Commandery (No. 1, Va.) Wheeling Union Chapter (No. 19), Wheeling Blue Lodge (No. 101), and No. 128), accompanied by the instrumental band from Wheeling, which, with the excellent band of St. Clairsville, tended much to the enjoyment of the day, held a celebration of St. John's day at St. Clairsville, O., June 23. The Court house bell called the craft to their respective Lodge-Rooms about one o'clock, when a procession was formed of the above Lodges, which, after perambulating the concerted route, proceeded to the Fair Ground, where a convenient place, well sheltered by the green foliage of large spreading trees, and comfortably seated for the occasion, formed a retreat not often met with on the 24th of June. A rude pulpit had been constructed, the back of which was supported by a large spreading oak, that, like Masonry, had stood the storms of ages, and was still green and flourishing, and as ready to put forth buds as ever. Comfortably seated with and around the Craft were many of the ladies of Ohio, with a sprinkling of the fair sex from Virginia, and a crowd of spectators, altogether making up a scene of splendid grandeur. The rich black costume of the Knights-Templar, with their armour glittering in the sun, reminded one of days that are gone. The deep red sash of the Royal Arch pronounced them to be workmen most rare; while the blue insignia of the Master Masons contrasted well with the everlasting green grass on which we sat, and the foliage over head reminding the Red Cross Mason of his insignia and truth. The oration was delivered by that excellent Bro. Rev. Jas. E. Wilson, of Indiana, whose Christian walk and conversation is an honour to the church and the Craft. His splendid delivery, the depth of his argument, the sally of his wit, his untiring zeal in the cause of Christ, and his unbounded love for the Order pronounced him the man and the Mason. Bro. Wilson having concluded, the procession was re-formed, and returned to their respective Lodge-rooms and separated—after spending a day satisfactory to themselves, and, as far as the writer was able to judge, not lost to outsiders.

VIRGINIA.—The anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist was celebrated at Clarksburg, on the 25th June. The Brethren were addressed by Rev. Mr. Gibson, of the Southern M. E. Church, and it was truly a masterly effort, manifesting the most profound knowledge of the subject, and delivered with remarkable eloquence.

The Caldwell Masonic Female Institute is situated at Blacksburg, Montgomery County. According to a previous arrangement of the

Masonic fraternity, under whose parental care this Institute was established, a gold medal was set apart as a reward to be given to the writer of the best essay. The contest came off on Saturday, the 23rd June. There were ten contestants for the glittering prize. These young ladies, yet in their teens, exhibited a degree of wisdom and perseverance that would have done honour to more experienced heads and riper years.

IOWA.—Saturday, the 23rd June, was the *substitute* for the 24th, at Des Moines, on which occasion the nativity of our patron saint, St. John, was celebrated in a manner not before equalled in this State. At eleven o'clock a procession was formed at the Hall of Pioneer Lodge, (No. 32), consisting of the members of the Pioneer Lodge, invited guests, and Cowensian Chapter, (No. 14.) R. A. M., preceded by the Hawkeye Brass Band. They received Capitol Lodge (No. 110,) at the east end of Avenue Bridge, and, after marching through the principal streets, repaired to Sherman's Hall, where the Masonic business was performed. At the close of business, the procession then re-formed, and marched to Lavey's Hall, where the wives and daughters of the members of Pioneer Lodge had prepared the most bountiful repast—ever spread in Central Iowa—of which about two hundred and fifty, including the ladies, partook. After the collation, the scene was enlivened with varied and appropriate sentiments, and most happily responded to by Bros. Kasson, Cole, Griffith, Jewett, and others. In the evening, the festivities of the day were brought to a close by an ice cream festival at the residence of Col. Hooper, under the superintendence of his most excellent lady. On Monday following, about two or three hundred children were made happy by a musical picnic on the Fair Grounds.

MISSISSIPPI.—At Brookhaven, the corner stone of the new Masonic Hall was laid June 23. The exercises passed off well, and gave public satisfaction.

ALABAMA.—Lodge 256, at Gaylesville, celebrated St. John's Day, in appropriate style, about one hundred brethren forming the procession, and the address by Bro. Wm. E. Lacey, of Center, Alabama. Our informant says, the affair was orderly. We marched from the hall to a beautiful grove close to a good spring, where seats and a stand were prepared, after which we had a speech, suited to the time and occasion, delivered. Then we marched to the table, and partook of a wholesome repast; then back to the stand, and installed the officers of our Lodge and of Jefferson Lodge, (No. 51.) All went home satisfied that they had done no discredit to the cause.

The Craft at Benton enjoyed themselves on June 23. In the language of our correspondent, "it was one of the pleasantest ever known." Hon. S. A. M. Wood, P.G. Master, was orator, and maintained his well-earned fame. About five hundred Masons were in procession.

KANSAS.—At Leavenworth, the 25th June had good attention. At half-past eleven o'clock, the procession moved through the principal streets, presenting an imposing appearance. The procession having arrived at Stockton's Hall, a large number of the uninitiated, including many ladies, gathered to hear the orations. The first speaker made a powerful and eloquent expose of the ends and uses of Masonry, and was frequently interrupted by applause. He was very happy and felicitous in his remarks, and made a fine impression on his auditors, many of whom had never heard him before. Richard R. Rees, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Kansas, next addressed the assemblage, and was listened to with marked attention throughout. He reviewed the history of Masonry, and traced it down to the present time, in a masterly style. His was also an eloquent effort, and added new laurels to those he has already won in this community. At three o'clock a banquet was served at the Planter's House, which was participated in by about two hundred persons. A brilliant ball in the evening closed the proceedings.

DELAWARE.—The Grand Lodge of Delaware held its annual communication, June 27, in Washington. The Lodge was opened in ample form, and the Grand Master delivered a beautiful and instructive address. The usual amount of business was transacted. The Committee on Constitution reported the accomplishment of that important duty; but, owing to a want of time, the report was not read, but ordered to be printed with the proceedings. There was another report from the pen of the Chairman of the Committee upon the "right of Wardens to preside and confer degrees, they not being Past Masters." It denies the right of Wardens to act as Masters, unless they be Past Masters, and is spoken of by the majority of the committee as an able and interesting paper, though they holding a different opinion did not sign it. The time for the election of officers having arrived, the Deputy Grand Master made known to the members that he would not accept any office. The Grand Lodge elected as Grand Master, Bro. Daniel Godwin, of Milford, and Bro. Wm. S. Hayes was re-elected Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY.—The 23rd of June was appropriately celebrated in

Glasgow, by the Masonic fraternity, under the auspices of the different Masonic bodies. A number of the Craft, members of neighbouring Lodges, were present, and united in the ceremonies, which were witnessed by a large portion of the citizens of the county. The ladies were out in full force at the Church, and gave the closest attention to the proceedings. The oration, by Bro. Wm. Sampson, was one of the most eloquent and appropriate Masonic addresses we have ever heard. It was not only characterised by deep thought, expressed in elegant and felicitous language, but was richly garnished and decorated with gems of rhetoric, and the most glowing flights of fancy. The ceremonies at the Church concluded, the procession re-formed; and, after proceeding round the square, stopped at the Glasgow House, where a magnificent and sumptuous repast had been provided. The entire proceedings past off most admirably.

We have glowing accounts of the celebration, (June 23), at Franklin, of the anniversary of St. John and dedication of the new Masonic Hall, by Simpson Benevolent Lodge, assisted by large delegations of the Masonic fraternity from the different Lodges in the vicinity. It was a day long to be remembered, not only by the Masons, but by a vast multitude of people who witnessed the public part of the ceremonies. The sun did not arise brighter on the great dedication day of King Solomon's Temple, and never was a day more auspicious. From early morning the beauty and chivalry of that section of country had congregated, and never has that staid and quiet town witnessed such a display. At eleven a.m. the procession formed in front of Bell's Hall, under Chief Marshals and Assistants, and proceeded to the new Masonic Hall, which was densely crowded to witness a part of the dedication. An appropriate welcome was given, and compliments paid to the ladies by Bro. F. N. Porter (on behalf of Simpson Benevolent Lodge), in a short but beautiful address, which spoke the sentiments of all present—after which all were excluded except the fraternity. At one o'clock p.m. the procession marched to the Court-house, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Hundreds were compelled to remain without. Here the sweet music from the ladies again gave honour to Masonry. A sketch of the history of Simpson Benevolent Lodge, from its origin to the present time, was read by our fellow-townsmen, Judge Jones, who held the proxy of the G.M. of Kentucky for the occasion. The oration, which was delivered by Bro. F. N. Porter, Dep. Lecturer, was replete with Masonic lore. On the close of the exercises at the Court-house, the procession again formed—the wives, sisters, and daughters of Masons in the centre, and the fraternity forming the outside lines. They proceeded to a beautiful grove in the vicinity and partook of a banquet, which was spread with no sparing hand. Hundreds, and we may say thousands, feasted upon the profusion spread before them. At the close, the twelve baskets remaining were distributed among the poor and needy.

NEW YORK.—At Owego the 26th of June was made to do honour to St. John. Quite a number of the Masonic fraternity in Binghamton went to Owego to participate in the celebration at that village. The day, though warm for a procession, was bright clear, and pleasant; and a good representation of the Order, and a large concourse of people, of both sexes, were present. The procession formed about noon, and marched through several of the streets of the village to the park, where the exercises took place, no building in Owego being large enough for the accommodation of the people. In the evening Past Master Webster, of Otsenigo Lodge, conferred the third degree in the crowded Lodge in Owego, with that superior skill and thoroughness which distinguish him as a "master workman." The day passed off pleasantly and successfully, and the fraternity generally felt that their celebration of the anniversary of one of the patron saints of their Order had not been in vain.

On Monday, June 25, a large concourse of brethren assembled at Greenfield Centre to celebrate the anniversary of St. John. At eleven o'clock a.m. St. John's Lodge, (No. 22), was duly opened in the third degree. The procession was formed by the Marshals, assisted by Bro. Rufus B. Rosevelt. The procession received a large addition of ladies and citizens; and the ladies, under escort of Bros. Alonzo Russell and David Kane marched to the Baptist Church, where the audience was entertained with choice music. Pious and devout supplications were offered in behalf of our time-honoured institution to the great Architect of the Universe by the Chaplains, and an eloquent address was delivered by R. W. Bro. Willard, in which he related several interesting incidents connected with the perilous exploring voyage of the late Dr. Elisha K. Kane in the Northern regions—which incidents were illustrative of the beauties and benefits of Freemasonry. After the exercises in the church the procession returned to Bro. Porter's Hotel, and, to the number of two hundred, partook of an excellent dinner.

PENNSYLVANIA.—On the 23rd of June the Sir Knights, clothed in the beautiful and appropriate uniform of the Templar costume, as adopted by the Grand Encampment of the United States, num-

bering about 150, paraded through the principal streets of the city, with the *beauseant* and banners of the Order displayed, preceded by the brass band, which discoursed heart-stirring music. After passing through the principal streets, they entered the church, where the elected officers were installed, in the presence of the fair sex and the citizens. Seldom has the like been witnessed. The friends and enemies of our principles all admit that the oration, delivered by the R.E. Sir W. H. Allen, Grand Commander, to his successor in office, Sir C. F. Knapp, and the remaining officers and Sir Knights, was filled with those pure principles which elevate the Order of Templarism far beyond all other Orders.

INDIANA.—The Brethren of Lodge No. 153, at Orleans, celebrated the festival of St. John on 23rd ult. Our Brothers from the neighbouring Lodges cheered us with their presence, and, as we confidently hope, a good time was the result. Brother Hunter, of Bloomington, delivered an address, full of beauties, and whose only fault was its brevity—by the way, not a frequent fault in public orators. Our officers, with those of Paoli and Mitchell Lodges, were publicly installed by Bro. J. G. May, from Salem. The ceremonial was peculiarly impressive; for Bro. May, from his age, religious character, and long standing as a Mason, was eminently fitted to preside on such an interesting occasion, and, not confining himself to the Ritual of Installation, as laid down in the Manual, he took the opportunity of delivering charges to each officer, which were well conceived and had a happy effect. The dinner was public to the Brethren and their families, and that and everything else passed off finely.

On June the 23rd, the Craft at Charlestown celebrated St. John's day by an address and procession, the former from Bro. Austin.

The officers elect of New Albany and Jefferson Lodges at New Albany, were installed in due and ancient form on the 25th. Their spacious hall was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and thrown open to the Brethren of these Lodges, their wives, sisters and daughters, who assembled *en masse*. The chair, by invitation, was occupied by M. W. David T. Monsarrat, P.G.M. of Kentucky, supported by our venerable friend and good Brother, C. Semdlapp, P.G.M. of Indiana, and the R. W. Bro. Sullivan, P.G. Chaplain of that State. Bro. Dr. T. R. Austin, W.M. elect, then proceeded to confer the beautiful Eastern Star degree on fifty-five ladies, who manifested their appreciation of the ennobling sentiments and teachings inculcated in the various lectures of the degree. At the hour of twelve all separated for their respective homes, highly delighted with the occurrences of the evening.

GEORGIA.—A Lodge of Master Masons was opened in due form on St. John's day, at the Lodge-room of the Knights of Jericho, Atlanta; while the Grand Chapter opened in the old Masonic Hall, the Grand Commandery in Hayden's Hall, and the Grand Lodge in ample form at the City Hall. At the appointed hour, a procession was formed at the junction on Marietta, Peachtree, Whitehall, and Decatur-streets; and moved, in accordance with the programme, to the City Hall, where the Grand Lodge was received and escorted to the new Masonic Hall, in Decatur-street. Here the impressive ceremony of the dedication of the new Masonic Hall was performed by the Grand Lodge, when the lengthy procession proceeded to the City Hall, where a most appropriate and truly eloquent oration was delivered by M. W. Sterling A. M. Wood, of Alabama. The occasion has been all, and even more, than the brotherhood here had expected. Upwards of five hundred and fifty members—Master Masons, Companion Royal Arch Masons, and Knights Templar—were in procession, and there were undoubtedly as many more not in procession; while everything has moved on in a manner comporting with the dignity of this ancient Order, and gratifying to the residents and visitors. It is seldom that a scene so imposing, from the numbers participating, and a pageant so impressive, from the gorgeousness of the costume of its members, are presented as on this occasion, and it will be one ever to be remembered by the resident members in Atlanta.

WEST INDIES.

ST. KITTS.—On the evening of July 16, a very excellent Photograph of the Hon. J. K. Watley R.W.M. of the "Mount Olive Lodge" was presented to that body by Messrs. Higham and Jones, and in graceful appreciation of the gift, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and a copy forwarded to Messrs. H. and J. "That the cordials thanks of the Lodge be presented to the Brethren, Messrs. Higham and Jones for the very handsome Photograph of the R.W.M. which has presented to the Lodge." The likeness is very creditable to the artists for its remarkable exactitude of delineation, and will be duly estimated by the Brethren, to who the original has endeared himself by impartiality, decision, and uniform kindness.

* What nonsense is this?—[Ed. F. M. & M. M.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

EAST TORRENS.—Lodge of Faith.—This new Lodge, under the Irish Constitution, was opened on Tuesday 12th June 1860, and consecrated by the R.W.D. Prov. G.M. W. Fiveash, I.C., assisted by the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, I.C. Brother Fiveash performed the ceremony in a very impressive manner, and having sprinkled the corn, wine, and oil, duly installed Brother J.P. Boucaut, Prov. G.S., as the W. Master, and Brothers G.L. George and T. Fitcher as the Wardens. D. Prov. G.M. Fiveash then delivered to the newly-installed Master the operative tools and insignia of this office, and addressed him in a solemn charge as to his duties. Bro. Fiveash having requested Bro. D. Prov. G.M. Lazar E.C. (who was present on the occasion with his Prov. G.S.C. Bro. Hughes) to address the Brethren present, he did so in a most eloquent manner. The new Master addressed the Brethren, expressing the sense of the honour done him, and his hope to prove worthy of it, and then closed the Lodge. Afterwards about 40 Brothers sat down to a sumptuous banquet. The chair was taken by the newly-installed Master, who was supported on his right by the D. Prov. G.M. W. Fiveash, I.C., and on the left by the D. Prov. G.M. Lazar, E.C. Several excellent speeches were made and songs sung, and after spending a most agreeable evening the company dispersed. Much regret was expressed that the R. W. Prov. G.M. Bagot was so occupied by his official Parliamentary duties as to be unable to be present. There is little doubt, but that this Lodge will prove a great acquisition to Freemasonry in South Australia.

THE REWARDS OF LITERATURE.—We take the following timely article from the excellent paper just started by Dr. Mackay:—"The appropriation of this small fund, between June 20, 1859, and June 20, 1860, has just been published. It is a saddening document, and yet we believe must have cost the first minister of the Crown more trouble and difficulty to arrange with any degree of satisfaction than any measure of a thousand times greater national importance which comes under his consideration. The candidates are exceedingly numerous; the interest made for them is politically puzzling; and the wants—even in some quarters the desolation—praying for paltry relief, are of a kind that would fill the coldest heart with the warmest feelings of compassion. But thinking well of this list on the whole, as creditable to the minister, we must observe that it cannot be right, and is, indeed, disgraceful, to divert any portion of this trifling annual sum from the purpose it pretends to fulfil. Yet, on perusing it, we notice that the first £50 are granted to three ladies, in consideration of their late father's services in the War Office. Then followed the daughter of a portrait painter whose husband was a consul, and performed good services at Naples, £100; Mrs. Beecroft, in consideration of her late husband's services for the suppression of the slave trade, £50; Lady Rigaud, the widow of the Bishop of Antigua, £150; two ladies, daughters of a person who made great improvements in the manufacture of iron, £100; a lady, for her benevolent labours among the seafaring population of London, £50; a daughter of Sir S. Betham, for services in naval science, £100. And here is one-half of the fund disposed of, no doubt in a meritorious direction, but with the smallest possible regard to literature. The remaining portion may be well earned and justly apportioned; but we confess to perfect ignorance of the literary claims of the recipients, whose very names here meet our eyes for the first time. The six sisters of Dr. Lardner, Mr. Althorpe (who many years ago published an epic poem), Miss Pardoe, and the relatives of the late Mr. Rowercroft (to whom a royal debt was otherwise due) are the only cases distinctly connected with literature, and they have been rewarded with £375; while a few years ago to several pensions of £500 each were given, out of the same sacred fund, to one person—the widow of the late Lord Chancellor Truro. Glorious country! Wonderful acknowledgment of literature!"—*London Review*.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A writer in the *Court Circular feuille de mieu*, says:—"the following curiosities are to be found in the present House of Commons:—Two Cubits and a Foot; a Gored-stained Hood and candied Peel; a Peacock and Pease; a Bridge and a Booth; a Longfield and a little Brook, Greenwood, Freeland, and a Cave; a Cross and a Trollop; a hunt with Fox and a Roebuck; a Collier bringing Coke and Coles; a Nutt which Leeks; a Patten conveyed by a Bond to a Fellow with two Deeds; also a company of gentlemen who are Rich, Wise, Long, Hardy, Moody, Lowe, Merry, and Thynne—each acquainted with Manners and Knightly. To sum up all, they have amongst them two Kings, one Duke, a Marshall, a Palmer, and a Knight."

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and Royal Family remain at Balmoral enjoying, it is to be hoped, the beauty of the country.—The latest intelligence from America informs us that the Prince of Wales left Halifax on the 2d inst., and arrived at St. John's on the 3d, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. The whole West India squadron will accompany his Royal Highness to Quebec.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS on Thursday the 9th, the European Forces (India) Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time. The Earl of Ellenborough observed that he regarded the measure as the first step to the loss of our Indian empire. It would prevent the raising of any local force whatever; and on the future stages he should give it his most strenuous opposition, although he believed it would be hopeless. The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a second time, and the Rifle Volunteers Bill passed through committee.—On Friday, the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. The Gas (Metropolis) Bill was passed through committee, and the Indian Army Bill read a second time, after a protest from Lord Ellenborough. In answer to the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of Somerset said that the cost of the transport of troops to China amounted to £164,000 per month.—On Monday, the Refreshment and Wine Licenses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, an amendment by Lord Denman to read it that day six months being negatived by 27 to 5. The second reading of the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investment Bill was opposed by Lord Monteaigle, and on a division, the numbers being equal (18 on each side), the bill was lost.—On Tuesday, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe inquired whether it was intended by the Government to dispatch ships of war, for the protection of British subjects and the lives of the inhabitants to Smyrna and other places in the Archipelago, where disturbances were anticipated to break out. Lord Wodehouse replied that no special orders had been issued to station any of her Majesty's ships at Smyrna; but Admiral Martin, who had a large force at his disposal, had received general directions to render resistance at any point where it was required. In answer to a further question by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Wodehouse stated that a commission consisting of the representatives of England, France, and Russia, had been appointed to inquire into the finances of the kingdom of Greece with a view to the discharge of the loan guaranteed by the three powers: and their report had been laid before the House of Commons, and would shortly be produced for their lordships' information. The Chancery Evidence Commission Bill, the European Forces (India) Bill, the Poor Law Board Continuance Bill, and the East India Stock Transfer Bill were severally read a third time and passed.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Thursday the 9th in committee of supply on the civil service estimates, on the vote for Royal palaces and parks; the new ride in Kensington-gardens was made the subject of an animated debate, and Sir J. Sherley moved that the vote be reduced by £250, the amount required to meet the expense of laying out the road for equestrian purposes. The committee having divided, the amendment was negatived by 71 to 48. At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr. H. Baillie, Lord J. Russell said that an application had been made by the French Government to the other great powers to admit Spain to the first rank, and that Austria had given her consent, but Russia had suggested that Sweden also should be admitted. It then appeared to her Majesty's Government that Portugal and Sardinia might possibly put in a claim to be recognised as great powers. Thus, there would not be less than nine powers taking first rank in Europe. The subject was still under the consideration of the Government, and no decision would be arrived at until next session. On the motion for reading the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, Mr. E. James moved, as an amendment, "That before proceeding further with this bill, it is desirable that this House should be in possession of further information as to the entire cost of the construction and efficient maintenance of the sea defences and the proposed land fortifications, distinguishing the expenses necessary to be incurred by the country in respect of such proposed sea defences and land fortifications." Sir C. Napier seconded the amendment, which, after considerable discussion, was negatived by a majority of 111, and the bill read a second time.—On Friday, Mr. Bright, in calling attention to the present excise duty on paper, and the effect which the recent action of the House of Lords had produced on the rights and privileges of the House of Commons, recommended Lord Fermoy not to press the resolution of which he had given notice, unless it had the sanction and support of the Government, and a reasonable hope of being carried, for awkward as was the position of this house with respect to taxing powers, he would rather they should remain where they were than do anything to make it worse. After some conversation Lord Fermoy expressed his intention to withdraw the motion. In reply to a question by Mr. H. Sheridan, Lord J. Russell stated that the com-

manders of the naval squadron sent to Beyrout had received instructions to do all in their power, by landing marines, to prevent the recurrence of massacres on the Syrian coast. The Peace Preservations (Ireland) and the Party Emblems (Ireland) Act were read a second time. On Monday Sir Charles Wood brought under the consideration of the House the financial position of India. The right hon. baronet said that a year ago it was his duty to lay before the House the best estimate he could furnish, and since that time two events of some importance had occurred. Mr. Wilson had gone out to arrange the finances of India, and arrangements had been proposed, which by this time were no doubt passed into law, for placing the finances of India on a more satisfactory footing. He had estimated the deficits of the last two years at £23,988,000, while the actual deficit had been £24,168,000. The deficit of the present year had been £7,472,000. From this there would be some deductions, arising from a reduction in military expenditure. A stop had been put to public works of a civil nature, and he did not anticipate any reduction in that direction. In 1861-1862 he calculated that there would be a deficit of £6,611,000, and the question was how this was to be provided for. He did not recommend a loan, which held out temptations to extravagance or expenditure. In this case there was no alternative but additional taxation, for his conviction was, after careful by considering the whole matter, that the expenditure could not be reduced. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving the following resolution, remarking that in the bill he should found upon it he should mention a sum not exceeding three millions for meeting the deficit of the present year: "That it is expedient to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the government in India." After some conversation the resolution was agreed to.—On Tuesday the report of the committee on the East India Loan was brought up, and leave given to introduce a bill founded thereon. Mr. E. James asked the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Works whether the report which had appeared in some of the newspapers, to the effect that the Right Hon. gentleman had addressed a large assembly of persons in Kensington Gardens last Sunday week in favour of the new ride, was correct. Mr. Cowper replied that, as he was taking an afternoon stroll through Hyde Park on the occasion referred to, he found a Socialist orator haranguing a crowd in a speech in which he denounced the aristocracy as a curse to the country, and, by way of example alluded to himself in particular, as having encroached upon the people's rights by throwing open the new ride. Anxious to correct what was a most erroneous impression, when the gentleman had finished he certainly did jump upon the bench and reply to the charge to the best of his ability. He was of opinion that the course he had taken was the correct and manly one. He had appealed to the good feeling and sound sense of the auditory, and if he had done so with effect he was satisfied. The house then went into committee of supply, and agreed to a number of votes for the civil service estimates, and amongst them one of £1,000,000 to take up Exchequer Bonds falling due in November next. At the evening sitting on the motion of Mr. Laing, the Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed. On the order of the day for going into committee of supply, Sir J. Pakington moved: "That the grants annually made by Parliament for the promotion of education ought to be expended with fair and just regard to the requirements of the different classes of schools, recognized by the minutes of the committee of Council, and that ragged and industrial schools, which are alone adapted to meet the wants of a considerable number of destitute and neglected children, are therefore entitled to a larger amount of aid than they at present receive." The motion was negatived by 41 to 25, after which the House went into Committee of supply, and the vote for education and other votes taken.—On Wednesday a new writ was ordered for the western division of the county of Cumberland, in the room of the late Sir W. Wyndham, deceased. Some miscellaneous votes were taken in Committee of supply. Mr. Mellor gave notice that on Friday next he should call attention to the refusal of the House of Lords to entertain the Savings Bank and Friendly Societies Investments Bill, and to the assumption by their lordships of the power of limiting the time for the consideration of bills sent up by the Commons. The Lords' amendments to the County Coroners Bill were disagreed to, and a conference appointed on the subject. Mr. Duncombe moved that the resolution of the 24th of January last, to the effect that persons of the Jewish religion may henceforth, on taking their seats, omit the words, "and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian," should be a standing order of the House; and that the standing order of the 14th of April, 1859, providing that on the meeting of a new Parliament, no resolution having the effect of admitting a Jew to be sworn at the table should be taken into effect before noon on the fourth day appointed for taking the oaths, should be repealed. The motion was agreed to.—On Thursday, the Natural Defence Bill was read a third time, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—A thunderstorm passed over the metropolis on Saturday, and caused much damage. It is said that considerable injury has been done to the spire of Bow Church, that the grasshopper on the Royal Exchange has been split, and that Blackfriars Bridge was struck by the electric fluid, and several persons knocked down.—A general order has been issued by the Queen's command, expressive of her satisfaction and gratification at the soldierlike bearing and high state of efficiency of the different corps present at the review of the volunteers at Edinburgh.—A terrible accident has happened at Dover from the bursting of a gun with which Artillery volunteers were practising. Three persons were killed on the spot and several others seriously injured.—An accident, attended with very serious consequences, occurred at Pendleton on Monday. While the people were at work in the rope manufactory of Mr. J. Parry, a large brick building connected with it suddenly gave way, and buried those at work in its ruins, and when extricated it was found that three were killed, four dangerously wounded, and several others more or less injured.—At the Guildford Assizes, on Tuesday, the extraordinary scene was presented of the high Sheriff of the county appearing in custody, charged with proceedings insulting to the Queen and the judges. The offence charged against the High Sheriff was the having posted on the outside of Mr. Justice Blackburn's court a placard protesting against the "unlawful proceedings of the learned judge in ordering people out of court." Mr. Evelyn in answer to the allegation made against him, entered into a justification of his act, asserting that the course he had taken was right and proper. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in addressing the High Sheriff, told him he was altogether wrong in his law, and said that the course which he had adopted was an insult to the Queen, and set her servants, the judges, at defiance, by telling the officers of the sheriff not to obey their orders. He acquitted him of intentionally acting wrongfully, but he had clearly done so, and the sentence of the Court was that he pay a fine of £500.—A man has been examined, charged on his own confession with committing the Road murder, but there does not appear to be any evidence that he did so; and he has contradicted all that he originally stated, alleging that he was in distress.—The August session of the Central Criminal court commenced on Monday. On Tuesday David Wemyss Jobson was found guilty of threatening to publish, with the view of extorting money, libellous matter containing a charge of cowardice against Sir James Fergusson in face of the enemy while in the Crimea, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. On Wednesday, Youngman was arraigned on the charge of murdering his mother and three others at Walworth. The prisoner exhibited great coolness, and pleaded not guilty. At the request of counsel, the trial was postponed till Thursday, when he was found guilty. Mary Allen, the school-mistress, was found guilty of inhuman and revolting cruelty to the child Caroline Lefevre, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—A letter from Beyrout, dated 22nd ult., states that 500 families were to leave Damascus for Beyrout, under the escort of 1,000 Algerians. Fuad Pacha had arrived on the 17th, bringing with him 150,000 piastres—a mere drop in the ocean—to indemnify the Christian victims. The conduct of Fuad Pacha seems to be suspicious, and the chiefs of the different tribes appear to treat him with contempt.—The representatives of England, Austria, and Prussia at the Court of the Tuileries have received the full powers necessary for converting the protocol of the 3rd instant into a formal convention. It is expected that before the departure of the Emperor for Savoy and Algeria, the ambassadors of Russia and the Porte will have likewise received full powers, and that the convention will then be definitively signed.—The *Débats* published on Friday an article which created much sensation in the Paris corn market, urging the necessity of taking steps to prevent the disastrous results of a bad harvest by throwing open the ports for the admission of every kind of grain.—The Prince Imperial had a narrow escape of being burnt to death at the camp at Chalons, owing to the tent in which he was sleeping having caught fire. On the last grand field-day the youthful Prince, after having been present at the sham fight in an open calèche, mounted a pony and passed along the front of the troops, side by side with his father, it is almost needless to say to the intense delight of the army.—A report has reached Genoa that 8,000 men have landed near Reggio, and that the Neapolitan garrison has evacuated the fortress of Scylla; but it is generally considered premature. The boldness of Garibaldi's forces, and the disorganisation of the Royalists, become every day more perceptible. The *Veloce*, the single war steamer of the Sicilians, cruises off the Neapolitan coast with impunity, and actually practises "her guns" against the battlements of Castellamare and the vessels of Naples. On the other hand, the King and the Court party are doing their best to organise a vigorous resistance. Several annexationist newspapers have been suppressed in the capital; and it seems to be a question whether the town shall not

be placed in a state of siege.—There was a meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Bavaria at the opening of the Salzburg and Munich railway, when toasts were proposed by the two sovereigns, which have created some sensation as intimating that unity has been established between Austria, Prussia, and the other German States, for the mutual defence of each other.—From Vienna we learn that the Reichstath had terminated their sittings. At a private sitting of the committee a resolution had been adopted that a constitution based on the federative system demanded by the Hungarian delegates should be granted to all the provinces. The report of the Financial Minister states that the deficit for the year 1861 is estimated at 30,000,000 of florins, and that the estimated deficit of 87,750,000 florins for 1860 had been increased by more than seven millions.—In Sicily, the official journal of the 5th promulgates the Sardinian Constitution as the fundamental law of the country, and contains the proclamation of the prodictator, Depretis, and Secretary of State, F. Crispi. The Sicilian Ministry has again been modified.—Garibaldi has addressed to Queen Victoria a letter, introducing Prince Pandolfini to her Majesty as representative of Sicily. The document, which is at once manly and simple, announces Garibaldi's assumption of the dictatorship of Sicily, and claims the kind attention of the Queen to the representations of his envoy.—The King of Sardinia has issued a decree enacting that the Sardinian citizens belonging to Savoy or Nice, who are desirous of retaining their Sardinian nationality, must declare their intention to that effect before the syndic of the place where they intend to settle.—Prince Danilo has died from the wound of a pistol-shot, aimed at him at Cattaro by a Montenegrin refugee.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland Mail brings intelligence from Calcutta to the 5th ult., and from China to the 23d June. The news from India is not of much importance. With the departure of the late Governor of Madras for England the Trevelyan question had lost its interest, and the public attention was fixed on a bill brought in to supersede the Disarming Act, just expiring, under which the disarmed rebels were to be enabled to resume their arms, under licence, without power of search by the magistrates, and a very strong opposition on the part of the Europeans was being raised against it. From China we learn that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had arrived at Hong-Kong, and it was expected would at once proceed to the north, whither Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope and the whole of the expeditionary army had already proceeded. The rebels were carrying everything before them, and Soochow had fallen into their hands. It was thought that the success of the rebels would induce the Emperor to accede to our moderate demands, which would give him a large force to send against his rebellious subjects.

COMMERCIAL.—A proposition has been brought forward for organising the Volunteers' Assurance Friendly Society, and it appears to be under good auspices. It has been formed for the purpose of raising a fund from the public and contributions of 10s. 6d. per annum from the Volunteers, to be devoted to giving compensation to those who may unfortunately meet their death while on duty, or for partial compensation in case of injury or continued illness. The liabilities of the society will not accrue until a fund of £2,000 shall have been raised. The late accident at Dover shows the utility of such an institution.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Insurance Company, held at Liverpool, the report disclosed the following favourable results:—The fire premiums received in the year 1859 amounted to £228,314, showing an advance of £32,166 in a single year, and an increase in three years of more than 50 per cent. In the life department the report possesses increased interest as it embodies the result of the actuary's quinquennial valuation. This presents a balance of profit of £66,647, enabling the company to apportion to the participating policies a bonus of £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured. In the last year 1015 life policies were issued for the total sum of £134,470, being the largest amount of business in any one year. The actuary's report, with appendix, is in the shape of a pamphlet, and constitutes a valuable document, since it discloses the entire monetary and life statistics of this branch of the business. The mortality experienced by the company, appears to have been unusually low, and the illustration of this by two coloured diagrams, renders the ratio of mortality clear at a glance to the unprofessional eye, and is contrasted on the second diagram with the principal standards of mortality previously ascertained, with which it compares very advantageously. A dividend of 3s. and a bonus of 4s. per share, with a further bonus of 2s. per share from the profits of the life branch—the whole amounting to 9s. per share—were declared free of income tax.—The following railway dividends have been declared:—London and North Western, at the rate of 5 per cent.; Midland, 6½ per cent.; Gt. Western, 3 per cent.; Blackwall, 3 per cent.; North London, 5 per cent.; Northern and Eastern, 5 and 6 per cent. guaranteed; Royston and Hitchin, 6 per cent. guaranteed; Furness, 7 per cent.; Mid Kent, 3 per cent.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE *Gazette Musical* mentions that a *Signora Lumley*, niece to Mr. Lumley, late of Her Majesty's Theatre has been singing at the *Teatro Rè*, Milan, with success.

The celebrated cantatrice, Madlle. Spezia, has left Paris for Italy.

Henri Wieniawski, the Polish violinist has just married the daughter of the pianist Osborne.

In addition to Mario, a new tenor, M. Pancani, of whom report speaks highly, is engaged for next season at the *Italiens*. Mdmes. Alboni, Penco, and another soprano of first-rate reputation, but whose name is not yet given, are also understood to be engaged.

Madame Viardot is about to turn her genius, experience, and science to account, by assisting to edit a selection of the best classical vocal music of the Italian, German, and French schools, with directions as to style, accentuation, colouring, &c. This is a promise of no common value.

Madlle. Finoli, an accomplished and youthful artist, well known in our concert-rooms, and a great favourite in the salons of the aristocracy, has recently made her *debut* at the *Teatro Alfieri*, Turin, in Rossini's *Barbieri*, with a success amounting to a *furor*.

Mr. Balfe is understood to be at work on another opera, in conjunction with Mr. J. P. Simpson.

We hear from Dresden that the composer, Herr Richard Wagner, has been favoured by a conditional amnesty from the King of Saxony. Herr Wagner may return to Germany, with the exception of Saxony. The King's pardon, therefore, only consists in not requiring the other German States to deliver him up, should he be found living in one of them. This news has been dispatched to Paris, where Herr Wagner now resides.

A new comedy, by Scribe, is reported as accepted at the Français, Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, with Mr. Santley, have left London on a pleasure trip to Switzerland for a short period; and to have a little relaxation after the hard work and toil of the London season.

Mr. Bourcicault and Miss Agnes Robertson (Mrs. Bourcicault) have been engaged by Mr. Webster, and will appear in a new drama by Mr. Bourcicault, at the commencement of the winter season.

Mr. Batty has engaged Mr. Fitzball to write a new original drama on the subject of Robin Hood, which is to be produced at Astley's.

Promenade and assembly rooms have been erected in the pleasant watering place of Tynemouth. These rooms, which are part of an extensive scheme for the improvement of Tynemouth, now being carried out by a company constituted under the Limited Liability Act, form an imposing range of buildings to the east of the Bath Hotel. It is proposed to give a series of concerts in these rooms by Bro. Julian Adams.

A phenomenon worthy of consideration by all generous persons interested in the occupation of women—is the increasing number of female players on stringed instruments, which the chronicles of the *Conservatoire* speak of. This year, at the examination of students, Madlle. Boulay gained a first—Madlle. Castellan a second—prize. The violoncello, too, has its professional student (and prize-gainers to boot) among the gentler sex.

The journals announce the resignation of M. Laport, President of the Committee of the Choral Societies of Paris.

The Italian journals announce the death of Erasmo Pistolieri, author of several archaeological and historical works, and composer of several musical *morceaux* of merit.

A committee has been formed at Florence to erect a monument to the memory of Cherubini. The President is Professor Ferdinand Morini; the committee reckon amongst its members the Duke de San-Clemente and the Marquis Pompée Azzelino. Professor Edouard Fantaschiotti has been selected to execute the monument.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE FLORAL HALL.—Mr. Alfred Mellon commenced a season of Promenade Concerts in the beautiful building attached to the Royal Italian Opera on Monday last, since which the attendance has been very good, especially in the cheaper part of the hall, and everybody appears to enjoy the light and gay appearance of the glass-house, brilliantly lighted by jets of gas, tastefully and fancifully arranged. The acoustical qualities of the hall were fairly tested when the Royal Italian Opera concerts of the past season were given; and the favourable verdict then pronounced by competent judges has received a further confirmation in these concerts. The conductors are Prince George Galitzin and Mr. Alfred Mellon, who by turns wield the baton of command over one of the finest bands this country can boast; and the singers, Madlle. Parepa and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. On the evening we visited the hall the principal orchestral pieces were Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," the "Scherzo, Storm, and Finale," from Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony;" Hérold's overture to "Zampa," and an "operatic selection" from Donizetti's "La Favorita," in which solos were assigned to Mr. Sydney Pratten (flute), Mr. H. Hill (violin), Mr. Hughes (ophicleide), Mr. Levy (cornet-a-pistons), and Mr. G. Collins (violoncello). The two overtures were played to perfection, and as much may be said for the execution of the operatic selection. The vocalists were Miss Parepa and Mr. Wilbye Cooper, of whose excellence we need not speak. Such admirable entertainments as these are indeed a boon to the musical public at the present "dull" period of the year.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE FORESTERS' FETE.—The great annual excursion of the Foresters will be held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next, the 21st of August. This day for several years past has been one of the greatest days of the Crystal Palace. The society first held its excursion at the Crystal Palace in 1855, when 28,757 persons were present. In 1856 the numbers were 30,754, in 1857 the numbers were 35,855, in 1858, 45,638. Last year the enormous number of 63,181 persons attended the annual festival. Of these about 20,000 came by road, the remainder by rail, the greatest order being maintained throughout the day. For the present year great exertions are being made to increase upon the attendance on the last occasion. All the railways entering the metropolis have arranged special excursions. Extending to the North, nearly reaching to Edinburgh, they embrace the entire Eastern and Western districts as well as the whole of the South coast. The organization of the Foresters' local committees being very perfect the members of the District Lodges are stirred up to great emulation to increase the attendance from each district and thus present a popular demonstration of the most extensive character. The doors of the Palace will be opened as soon after eight in the morning as visitors may arrive, and will continue open until dark. The entire series of Great Fountains will be played at half-past four, and there will be a second display later in the afternoon. To enable visitors to leave the Palace gradually, the gas standards used at the Christmas Festivities will be lighted up in the Naves and Transepts. The issue of season tickets, at a half-a-guinea each, available from the 1st September until 1st May, 1861, so successful last year, will again be adopted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P.O.O. (Huddersfield).—We have received £1 6s. by Post-Office Order from Huddersfield, but cannot forward a receipt, there not being the slightest intimation from whom it comes.

L. S. D.—The lowest fee for initiation in any Lodge in London, is £1 1s. 6d. £5 5s. is the more general sum charged.

J. M. (1005) is thanked. We were in possession of it, but his kindness is not the less appreciated.

F. F.—We have received the *Masonic Alphabets*. They belong to the Mark degree.

J. B.—We are requested to state that there were upwards of 150 brethren present in the late procession at Todmorden.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Owing to a pressure of Masonic intelligence, our report of this Association is unavoidably held over. "Jottings from Abroad," and other articles of interest are also in type.