LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XLIV.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

Gyges, King of Lydia, is said to have possessed a ring, so very similar in its properties to the famous signet of Solomon, that it may be fairly doubted whether the same Eastern legend is not the origin of both. He found it on the hand of a dead giant, whose carcase was enclosed in a brazen sarcophagus of the form of a horse. This strange tomb (Herodotus tells us) was discovered by Gyges in a deep chasm of the earth, where it was thought to have lain from the foundation of the world. By turning this ring, as he wore it, towards the palm of the hand, he discovered its magic power of making him invisible to those around, while, at the same time, he himself could both hear and see them. Through the aid of this he obtained access to the wife of Candaules, King of Lydia, completing his crime by the murder of his royal master, and the usurpation of his crown.

Enchanted finger hoops, signets, and charm rings were constructed under the influence of their supposed material genius or elementary nature, duly invoked in accordance with the position of certain celestial bodies. Divination by rings of this description was not the same as by ordinary rings, which were called Δακτολομαντεια This is thought by Photius, in his *Bibliotheca*, to have been the invention of Helena, the consort of Menelaus, in reference to her having discovered τονδια δακτύλων κλῆρον *the lots consisting of rings*. Yet this may be regarded as appertaining more to the hazard of casting lots than as a form of any divination.

In these divinations called πηλομδντεια and γδρομαντέια, *by fountain and common water*, the celebrants dipped a mirror in one of the two waters, and by the figures exhibited on its surface—caused from the draining and evaporation of the moisture (somewhat resembling fortune-telling out of a tea cup)—they predicted the demise or recovery of a sick person or other future events. Sometimes a ring attached to a thread was let down and poised within the middle of a bowl after prayers to the gods, embodying what was required to be known, and asking whether the wished for event would happen; the ring thereupon, if propitious, of its own accord, struck against the inward side of the vessel a certain number of times. At other times they threw pieces of wood, slate, or stones, with magical characters or questions written upon them into a basin of water—after a settled form of adjuration. The invoked demon, if agreeable to the inquiry, answered them out of the water in a low voice. Thus we see that in every age there have been simpletons inviting the pratices of the adepts who live by gulling them. The mysterious divinations we have been describing were of course produced by legerdemain and ventriloquism of the simplest description, yet they had power to enlist the credulous on their side, and produce both pelf and privileges to the jugglers who exhibited them. Let us, however, in this enlightened nineteenth century, not be forward to claim too great a superiority over these benighted ancients, while we find thousands in our own age ready to swallow the frauds and lies of the "spiritualists" and "rapping" humbugs with their bodiless hands and voices.

Wine and oil were sometimes used instead of water, and consequently termed χὐτλα, in which case plates of silver and gold were substituted for the pieces of wood, slates, stones, &c. The name of this divination, λεκανομαντέια, is supposed to be as ancient as the Trojan war, and to been practised by Ulysses, in which respect it may afford some explanation of his visit to Tiresias in Tartarus, or some region more Elysian.

In the Γαδρομαντεια, *a sounding or voicing out of the belly*, large round glasses were filled with pure water, and surrounded by lighted torches. Set prayers to summons a demon were muttered, and some innocent boy, *or a woman near child-bearing*, was charged with the careful observance of the glasses, who all the while was to supplicate the attention and supernatural co-operation of the conjured demon. The friendly assistance of the particular devil requested to officiate was indicated by various cloudy representations occurring in the water contained in the glasses, and the interpretation thereof announced by the boy or woman acting as the organ of the spiritual individual, *viâ demoniacus*, after the manner of one possessed with a spirit.

In Lane's *Modern Egyptians*, is a well-known description of a precisely similar form of conjuring which obtained in Cairo at the date of his work. There an innocent boy was taken by the seer, into whose hand the magician poured some ink, and after sundry adjurations, called upon the lad to relate his visions in answer to the questions of the Europeans present. What the boy saw in the ink, or at any rate what he described, did not give the listeners a very exalted opinion of the magic power of the operator. In fact they told him (as far as we recollect) that he was a humbug, while he attributed his failure to the fact that he had stooped to exhibit his art before infidels.

In many *fascinalia* or magic rites, sculls, and other dead men's bones were made use of, and designed into symbols and descriptive characters to decorate the pall of the table, at which, upon occasions, was administered the *venenum* itself—the Βελενιον φιλτρον, or what else it may be called. Such were the "brewed enchantments" of which Milton, in his *Comus*, speaks. The same author has described this νεκταρ, not as the feigned drink of the gods, but as a nectar of incantation, eruditely incorporealised as follows:—

> "And first behold this cordial julep here,
> That flames, and dances in his crystal bounds,
> With spirits of balm, and fragrant syrups mixed.
> Not that Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone,
> In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
> Is of such power to stir up joy as this,
> To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst."

Circe, although a daughter of Sol (for there is no accounting sometimes for the vices of children, especially amongst the gods), is considered the most proficient of all sorceresses; she was banished by her subjects, the Sarmat, for poisoning her husband, the King of Sarmatia, and taking refuge in Italy, she established her seat upon the hill Circeium. Here she fell wantonly in love with a sea god or hero, called Glaucus, who at the same time was deeply enamoured of Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus. This rival, Circe, with certain charms, artfully got rid of by poisoning the water in which she used to wash herself, whereby she became transformed into a sea monster, or the monstrous rock still known by her name. Indeed, as an enchantress, the skill of Circe was so great that it is said she drew down the very stars from heaven, and could call forth the appearance of a blazing or wandering luminary. Marcareus, Polites, Elpenor, and Eurylochus were sent by Ulysses to Circe, Queen of Circeum,* and

* A promontory, before named Trinacria, now Monte Circello, on the Italian coast, a little southward of the Pontine marshes, which, by surrounding it on one side and the sea on the other, caused it to be called an island.

the poet tells us that as soon as the embassy reached the palace of the royal enchantress, they were met by a number of extraordinarily tame and affectionate beasts, lions, wolves, tigers, and bears, all seemingly very pleased and delighted to see them. Soon after, being waited upon by a train of beauteous women, they were conducted through magnificent marble halls and galleries, to the more superb apartment of the voluptuous and fascinating queen. She was apparelled in a white robe, fashioned so close to her shape as to display the supple symmetry of her goddess-like figure; over which floated negligently a gold embroidered scarf of silver tissue, reaching about as low as the hem of her garment, which barely tipped the ancles of her slender feet. She was half sitting, half reclining, on a gorgeous couch, having round and about her many ladies in attendance, some of them employed in the arrangement of flowers, and some in preparing the guest-bowl—a large and glittering goblet—or rather *Circapocillum*, the fatal cup of Circe. The four deputies, being Ulysses's companions, were soon graciously invited to partake of fragrant, sparkling, and tempting beverage. But Eurylochus thought it prudent politely to excuse himself, whereas his three imprudent friends had scarcely tasted of the charming mixture when they became transformed into swine, and were seen by Eurylochus driven by the women into a sty, and there confined. Here, we believe, the sequel is intended to show that the potent powers of darkness and enchantment can maintain no prevalance against the pervading of light and the discerning of wisdom, which suffers therein no bondage.

"For without are dogs and sorceries . . . idolaters, and all who loveth and maketh a lie.

"For all nations have drunk of the wrath of her fornication, and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her, and the merchants of the earth have waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies."

Think not but these were obtained at the price of sorcery and slavery.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Concluded.)

The prosecutions of 1848 were so numerous and so cruel, that it caused a general inquiry throughout Europe. The trial of Poerio and others for an imaginary act has been rendered notorious by Mr. Gladstone. Later in the same year a number of most peaceable and respected inhabitants were tried for treason, whose only crime consisted in having cried, "Long live the King and Constitution," on the day of the first prorogation of the Chambers, in opposition to a mob of lazzaroni, who shouted in favour of an absolute sovereign. This incident was the cause of forty-seven persons appearing in court on the 4th of August, 1851—that is, after *three years* of arbitrary and close confinement—to be tried on the charge of having conspired to overthrow the Government; and after appearing day after day, on the 26th of August, the court sentenced twenty-five of the accused to imprisonment in chains, for periods varying from seven to twenty-five years, while it ordered the rest to be remanded for second trial, although the public prosecutor himself had demanded the provisional liberation of the latter. But the secret spies and informers brought forward the most ludicrous charges before the Inquisition, who treated them as serious matters, and awarded punishments the most monstrous. Against Luigi Settembrini the Inquisition declared that the "secret inquiries of the police" proved him to be a man of anarchical and destructive principles. Against Poerio, "that he had before been arrested (never indicted, still less tried) for high treason;" against Agresti, "that he was possessed of a Masonic catechism;" against Vellucci, "that he was watched by the Commissary of Police of his district, suspected of being a Freemason, and in the pay of the French Lodge;" against Braico, "that there were secret reports in the Ministry for the Home Department, accusing him of being a Freemason, and positive proofs of his attending a lodge at Berlin;" Molinaro was convicted "for having in his possession a tricoloured handkerchief, *supposed* to be an emblem of some secret society;" Esposito, "for having a tricoloured scarf;" and these were all more or less sentenced to the severest punishments. These cases all happened at Naples; but it was not only in the courts of the capital that political persecution was carried on. Such an idea would give a false notion of Neapolitan injustice at this period; every province was under the rod of calumnious defamation; every court had been the scene of monster trials; every jail was then choked with innocent victims, who were treated with terrible cruelty.

A certain Government official, Luigi Carloni, accused about thirty inhabitants of the village of Antrodoco, in the province of the Abruzzi, as members of a secret society which was said to hold its meetings in the Father Guardian's room of the convent of the Padri Osservanti. This happened in May, 1849, when the district was under military law, and consequently the prisoners, to the number of twenty, amongst whom were five brothers Castrucci, the own nephews of the informer, were brought before a court-martial, and condemned to from twenty to twenty-four year's imprisonment in chains, as members of *some* sect, neither the name nor the object of which were ever mentioned. Soon after this, the other accused, including the Father Guardiano and the Gindice de Pace, were arrested; and as martial law had been removed in the meanwhile, the case came before the special court of the province of Aquila. Now this last batch included those whom the informer declared to be the chiefs of the plot; and yet even a *special* court, after examining every tittle of evidence, was obliged to pronounce the existence of the secret society a falsehood, and entirely to acquit the prisoners. The victims of the court-martial consequently petitioned that the same measure of justice which had been meted out to their comrades might be extended to them likewise, who had never been accused of anything but partial complicity in a design now proved to be an invention; but the only answer given to this just application was an order to remove them from the jail in which they had been hitherto confined, to the foul, horrid Bagni, of Nisida, where, until released by Garibaldi, they remained immured. This fact had its parallel case in every town in the kingdom.

In such a state of things it was impossible that Freemasonry could flourish; Naples had been so long the theatre of hostilities, and the hot-bed of persecution, that no peacable order could exist; and latterly the very name and principles of the Order are well nigh extinguished. But we trust there is a brighter and a happier time for Naples. Many touching incidents could be told of the fraternal spirit of Freemasonry in the Garibaldi expedition, for even in the midst of war were signals given and acknowledged by men of almost every nation, and in time of sickness and want, they who had opportunity bestowed all their care on their less fortunate brethren.

The first great step taken by Garibaldi was to have open trials by jury in every court in Naples; and this was received by the people with delight. We trust

that under the present rule the Neapolitans will enjoy greater freedom of opinion; that injustice will no longer exist, and that every encouragement will be given for the maintenance of truth and virtue. Under such a system Freemasonry will again flourish, and may the delighted traveller who visits this classic ground, viewing the academy of Cicero, the tomb of Virgil, and the birth-place of Tasso, meet a brother, able and willing to give him information.

In writing these memoirs we commenced by translating from a French periodical, dated 1794, an account of the persecutions of the Freemasons at that period. This had been translated into that language from the Italian, but the title of the the book is not given. Since then we have taken our matter from any source we could, generally from the continental periodicals. We have also specially looked for corroboration of these facts in Pietro Colletta's work. We have further derived much information from private sources and from the following works:—

1. *Atti E Documenti del Processo di Maestá per gli auvenimenti del* 15 *Maggio* 1848, *in Napoli, etc.* Torini. Ferdincodi Lorenzo, 1851.

2. *I casi di Napoli del* 29 *Gennago* 1848 *in poi. Lettere politiche, per Guiseppe Massari.*

3. *Le Roi de Naples devant L'Opinion Publique. Par Gustave Chatenet.*

4. *Sicily and England.* A sketch of events in Sicily in 1812 and 1848. Illustrated by Vouchers and State Papers. London: James Ridgway, 1849.

5. *Narrazioni Storiche di Piersilvestro Leopardi con Motti Documenti Inediti relativi alla Guerra dell' Indipendenza d'Italia E alla Reazione Napoletana.* Torino, 1856.

MASONIC ADVENTURE.

(Continued from page 82.*)*

It certainly is a curious fact that, let an accident happen in any town or village, however quiet and sequestered, and however deserted the street apparently was before, yet in a marvellous short space of time a crowd assembles; let Punch and Judy pitch their stand in the street, an itinerent Tyrolese with his white mice and hurdy-gurdy appear, and simultaneously a crowd of ragged urchins, with a sprinkling of adults and well-dressed citizens, like raisins among the currants of a plum pudding, surround the show or the sufferer; whence they come or whither they go, as soon as the excitement ceases, is a mystery, Thus it was with Charles Johnstone, who, from being a few minutes previously a comparatively insignificent unit, was at once the hero of the moment; a medical man, who, unlike a policeman, is sure always to be in the way when wanted, immediately hastened to render assistance to the sufferer, and proclaimed to the commiserating crowd that Charles had received a broken collar bone and several contusions from being trampled on by the runaway horses; as he was still insensible, he was carried into the house nearest to the place where the accident occurred; here he was soon restored to consciousness; on recalling his scattered senses, after thanking those around him, his first impulse was to rise and return to his hotel; on attempting this, exhausted nature again gave way, and once more he fainted, and only awoke in a raging fever, which lasted some days. During the delirium of the fever, he called on his friend Arthur Grimwood and his sister; raved of the battle and the incidents of his escape. At length the fever subsided, and a good constitution, aided by attentive nursing, triumphed over the disease. On awaking to consciousness, Charles found himself in a small, though scrupulously neat and clean room, the appointments of which showed that it was evidently the chamber of a female. Who is there that has ever been seriously ill but can recollect the delightful langour of recovery: the cool room and half opened windows admitting the refreshing and health-giving breeze which rushes through the branches of trees, and hymns a song of praise and thanskgiving to the Great Giver of all things for life preserved and health restored. Absorbed in these dreamy reveries, Charles had not perceived the door open, and was somewhat surprised at hearing a soft voice address him by name and express the wish that he was better; after answering in the affirmative, he enquired the name of his kind entertainers, and learnt, with surprise, that she who now addressed him was the sister of Arthur Grimwood, and that he was in the house of her aunt, Mrs. Adams, who now entered the room, and informed him that their supicions as to who he was had been excited by his ravings, and that subsequent enquiries had confirmed them, and ended by requesting him during his stay to make her house his home. After a few days, Charles recounted his adventure to his friends, and the messages and trust confided him by his friend Arthur. Well has the illustrious poet sung—

> "Oh woman in our hour of ease,
> Inconstant, coy, and hard to please,
> When pain and anguish wring the brow,
> A ministering angel thou."

It is in times like these when the mind has been racked by anxiety and the body by pain, that the heart is most open to tender emotions; what wonder then that Charles soon felt the charge confided to him one of pleasure, and became deeply in love with Ellen. Pity is akin to love, first she pitied him, then the interest which all women take in bringing anything they are engaged in, more especially any nursing, to a satisfactory conclusion, made her regard him as more peculiarly her own private property, and when to this was added the recollection of their childhood's friendship and the peculiar connection which existed between them, what wonder that Ellen loved Charles also. The eyes of love are proverbially said to be sharp-sighted (though this is somewhat of an anamoly, love being generally depicted as blind), so what wonder that Charles declared, and Ellen, with all the proper amount of blushes, &c., accepted his adoration. Love scenes and speeches, though highly interesting to the two parties concerned, are generally a great bore to all other people, so we will consider the affair settled, and Charles and Ellen engaged to be married when the war was over.

About this time a letter from Arthur Grimwood reached Charles, stating that he was slowly though surely recovering from the effects of his wound and the long and dangerous illness the excitement and fatigues of his flight had occasioned. "I am now," wrote Arthur, "much better, and domiciled with a kind and excellent family. Having given my parole I am allowed every liberty; and this is another reason for gratitude to our glorious Order of Masonry. On being taken into the camp I was at once placed under the care of a surgeon, a young man of about my own age. On stripping me, for I was insensible, some Masonic ornaments, and my G.L. certificate, which I, as you know, always carry on my person, were found; the young surgeon was a brother Mason, and tended me with a brother's care and tenderness; perceiving how dangerously ill I was he obtained leave to remove me to his father's house, where I now am. When I was sufficiently recovered, having found me by certain sure signs and tokens to be a brother

Mason, he obtained my parole, and further promised to get me exchanged as soon as my health and the course of affairs would permit."

Charles having now completely recovered his health and strength was obliged to return to his duties; he rejoined his regiment and served with credit, though without any particular personal adventure to the end of the war. That war has now become a matter of history, and it is sufficient to state that as both parties were sighing for peace on 24th December, 1814, a treaty was signed at Ghent, which was ratified and proclaimed at Washington on 18th February, 1815. Charles now resolved to leave the army and to turn his attention to farming. For this purpose he proceeded to the place where the agent resided who had charge of his small fortune. A time of war offers many opportunities for private speculation; the agent speculated at first with his own money, and safely; an opportunity arose offering vast profits and apparently certain success; to seize the chance the agent used the property belonging to Charles and others; the speculation failed and he lost his own money and that confided by others to his care.

The characteristic of the American nation may aptly be termed "Speculation." A natural consequence of this mania for speculation was the increase of banks and the distention of their issues. Banking facilities were in reach of all. Joint Stock Companies of every description started into existence. Associations to extract sunbeams from cucumbers *à la* Swift, and moonshine from sunbeams coaxed the mechanic, the student, the merchant, and the professional man, into the vortex to be ruined. From the debris of his agent's ruin, Charles saved a few hundred dollars; with this sum, too small for the more cultivated and populated districts, he resolved to emigrate to the far West, whither the tide of emigration was now setting.

Arthur Grimwood, who, at the peace, had married a relation of his friend the young surgeon, and had been kept acquainted with the state of affairs by letter, seeing no prospect of further employment in the army, and tired of inaction, determined to join Charles; he, without much difficulty, persuaded Frederick Beaumont, the surgeon, to join them, and they resolved to unite their fortunes, and start with Charles (who was now married to Ellen), to seek prosperity in the West. Many hundred miles beyond the Mississippi extends a vast region of uninhabited country, where is to be seen neither the log hut of the white man, nor the wigwam of the Red Indian. It consists of great grassy plains variegated with beautiful flowers; in this spot, yellow, where the helianthus turns towards the sun—there the purple monarda—yonder, scarlet, where the malva flourishes—further on, the euphobia sheds its silver leaf, and beyond, the eye roves over the pink blossoms of the cleome. The air is filled with sweet odours, and the wild bee drinks from the nectared cups, or with laden wings hums a song of joy on his way to his distant hive. These plains are interspersed with forests, groves, and clumps of trees, and watered by the Arkansas, the Red River, and their tributary streams. It was to this glorious country that Charles, with his wife and friends, determined to proceed; to which the untiring energy and perseverance of the Anglo-Saxon race were carrying the arts of peace and civilization; and in every district where wood, water, and fertile land tempted the colonist, arose farms and cultivated fields with smiling homesteads, though scattered often at vast distances from each other. After a long and toilsome journey, Charles and his companions arrived in safety, and in a short time were comfortably located. Many were the wild scenes and perils by flood and field that took place, but the evening of their lives was prosperous and happy, and they often recurred with gratitude and pleasure to the circumstances now related in a "Masonic Adventure."

R. B. W. ÷

ERRATA.—In the last number, page 81, line 11, *for* "cowls," *read* "curls;" line 12, *for* "sand," *read* "scud;" line 19, *for* "rain," *read* "ruin;" page 82, line 7, *for* "rivetted him," *read* "reverted."

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

A SCAMPER ON THE KENTISH HORSE.

The clouds broke on the morning of the 31st of July, and the sun shone on the fair county of Kent, whose illuminated hill and dale were a great relief after the sombre flat scenery about Peterborough, whence several votaries at that shrine had come to Maidstone, where Kent had

"Gather'd them
Her beauty, and her chivalry, and bright
The *sun* shone o'er fair women and *wise* men."

The scene at the first meeting was one of great gaiety, and the earnestness of the countenances of those present bespoke great enthusiasm.

The chair was taken by the Marquis of Camden, who was supported by most of the nobility and gentry of the county.

The general business of the society was transacted, and that portion of the day's proceedings which related to the election of a new secretary in the place of our dear old friend the Rev. Lambert Larking, was the theme of universal regret. To his untiring energy is owing the successful position of the Kent Archæological Society, and to his great knowledge and care the members are indebted for the valuable volumes which have recorded its proceedings. He carries with him in his retirement the grateful recollection of all; and let us hope that life and health may for a long time be granted to him for his own enjoyment, a chief part of which consists in readily imparting to others that learning with which his mind is so amply stored.

After these formal proceedings, we were conducted to All Saint's Church, where a lecture was given by Mr. Beresford Hope. After some elementary remarks on the various styles of Gothic architecture, their nomenclature, and their dates, he said this church, which is of Perpendicular style, was erected by Archbishop Courteney. He explained the reason of the chancel being so large in proportion to the other parts of the church, by stating that it was founded by the Archbishop as a Collegiate Institution, the members of those bodies always occupying the chancel when attending the service of the church.

Mr. Hope said that by his will the Archbishop had directed his body to be buried at this place, but it was also affirmed that he was buried at Canterbury. He added that, though it might seem parodoxical, he believed that both statements were consistent with the truth, for at that time there obtained the "butcherly custom" of dividing the body, and burying the heart or other portion at one place, and the trunk at another. A skeleton had been found, but there was nothing to identify it as the Archbishop's.

I would here call attention to what is now generally well understood,—that we must not be led to suppose that, because a church or an abbey is said to be built by a certain bishop or abbot, he was necessarily the architect. The building, as a rule, was only erected under his presidency, and he superintended merely the expenditure of the bountiful contributions of the faithful. William of Wykeham was an architect, but in other cases the bishop employed architects, whose names, in most instances, are lost. In addition to this I would say, that in this age of revivals this fact ought to be kept in view; and in admiration of the architect, we ought not to follow entirely the example of the founder. For instance, in a work that is now before me, "*The History of Maidstone*, from the MS. collections of the Rev. William Newton, chaplain to the Right Hon. Margaret Viscountess Torrington, published in 1741," the authors say, after speaking of this church, and recording its history:—

"Of this Archbishop Courteney I have nothing further to say, but that he was a great persecutor of Wicleff and his followers; and that we are told he excommunicated one Richard Ishmonger, a layman of Aylesford, near this town, for daring to punish men for some crimes which the church only ought to take cognizance of: and though the poor man submitted, asked pardon, and promised heartily never to do so again, yet the archbishop enjoined him this punishment, 'That he should be whipped naked three several market-days at West Malling, and as many at Maidstone; and then that he should also enter naked into Canterbury Cathedral, and there offer a waxlight of five pounds weight at St. Thomas Becket's Shrine,' a remarkable instance of Popish tyranny and cruelty."

Mr. Hope gave an account of the several changes that have been made in the church. In 1700 it was fitted with pews. He then read some very amusing letters from the incumbent at that time, the Rev. Gilbert Innes, to Sir Jacob Astley, illustrating the statement of Macaulay—which has so frequently been denied—that the clergy were about that period in a most degraded and dependent position. In one letter he complains that Lady Faunce had taken objection to the said Innes having put his wife in Sir Jacob's pew; and he adds, addressing him as "the right worshipful," that he thought, "when my Lady Marsham was absent she sent her maid, and he thought his wife was quite as good, and would not disgrace the pew of Sir Jacob." Mr. Hope expressed some surprise that in such days a Scotchman—for so he supposed Mr. Innes to be—could have obtained preferment so far south. On this subject I must again quote William Newton, and Mr. Hope will see that Gilbert Innes was in some respects worthy of his countrymen:—

"He was nominated to this curacy, July 15, 1692, by that excellent primate, Archbishop Tillotson, and was very regular, dilient, and laborious in the service of it. He made some considerable addition to the income by recovering the curate's right to the small tithes of Loddington."

Mr. Hope then spoke of the various monuments, and in conclusion called on Mr. Parker to offer some remarks on the college buildings, to the site of which we proceeded. Mr. Parker having concluded, and we having made a brief survey, proceeded to Allington Castle, where Mr. Larking gave us some historical anecdotes in connection with its former owners, and Mr. Parker gave us a conversational lecture on its architectural characteristics.

On our return we had to cross the Medway at the ferry, and those who got a fright and a cold footbath, by the punt becoming water-logged, were willing, as they walked to Maidstone with the water oozing from their boots, to acknowledge the opinion that I expressed at Peterborough, that to be a good archæologist you must be amphibious, was quite correct.

We then went to the public dinner at the Corn Exchange. The success of this fully justifies the remarks I made about the neglect of this part of the proceedings of the Institute.

The dais was occupied by the president and many of the leading county families. The arrangements for the other members and visitors were such as conduced to their comfort in every particular, and reflected the highest credit on Mr. Espinasse, on whom the management of this portion of the business devolved. The speaking was good and not too long. Lord Stanhope, as President of the Society of Antiquaries, returned thanks for that body. There was one portion of his speech to which I must take exception, viz., the stereotyped attack on churchwardens, and throwing on them all the responsibility of the disfigurements of our parish churches. I think the blame rested quite as much with the clergy, whose neglect of their duties we are fortunately not so well acquainted with as our fathers and grandfathers were. In one of the churches that I lately visited I saw a churchwarden's notice signed with a cross. A few years ago this was the rule and not the exception. Could these illiterate men be blamed for not understanding and appreciating the beauties of a structure from which its minister was absent, or in which he took no interest. Then his lordship stated that some of his ancestors were buried in Boughton Malherbes Church, and some years ago he went out of his way to look at the monuments, and he found that the stones had been taken to supply the deficiences of the pavement. "Such things could not occur at the present time," said his lordship. Certainly not; but I think his lordship's family might have done something for the preservation of their memorials, and not have left them in the hands of strangers to become dilapidated.

Mr. Hope made an enthusiastic speech on the subject of architecture, and expressed a hope that by the fostering aid of such societies as this, and by the study of the past, we should be able to erect structures superior to Canterbury, and "that lively young architecture would spring up rejoicing in his strength." Will he permit me to say, that those who built Canterbury and other contemporary structures were not mere imitators, the inspiration and impress of genius were upon all and in all they did. The genius of our day takes a different course, and is developed in different results. The monuments of the mental power and constructive skill of our days are as great, or even greater, than any age that has preceeded us. Originality must be manifested, or we shall not be able to eclipse Canterbury or any other triumph of architectural skill simply by having recourse to the pattern-book.

In the evening there was a *conversatione* at the Town Hall, when Mr. Douglass Allport read a paper on "Antiquities." The inference drawn by most of his auditors was that he preferred conjecture to evidence, and that he did not value the pipe rolls and other documents of a similar character. This was a strange corollary to his quotation, "book openeth book." I called up Mr. Larking, who claimed the greatest value for these truly historical evidences. Mr. Allport explained that he only meant in their untranslated form, and that they were too dry for general perusal. This explanation did not mend the matter, as he ought to be aware of the pains taken by Mr. Larking to put in a popular form those papers of which he has superintended the publication.

The Rev. R. Jenkins read a paper on "The Gates of Boulogne," which were given by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Hardres.

In the Council Chamber were exhibited many objects possessing antiquarian interest.

On Thursday morning some of us visited Chillington House. I mention this simply to offer a tribute to the liberality and public spirit of the Corporation, who have purchased this interesting old mansion for the use of the town; and it is now devoted to a local museum, which possesses many objects of interest, especially in geological specimens.

At the meeting in the Town Hall, Mr. Slatter read a paper upon "Kit's Coty House." A large party then proceeded to Leeds Castle, where we had a most cordial reception from Mr. Wykeham Martin, who conducted us round and through the building, and gave such information as he had been able to obtain from documents in his possession and from other sources. He was ably prompted by Mr. Parker, who mentioned that which was a novelty to some present—one of the uses of the machicolations over the gateway. When the besiegers of a castle reached the gate they used to light a bonfire before it, to burn it down, and the besieged then poured water down to extinguish the fire. The visit was concluded by a sumptuous repast. Another large party proceeded to "the Friars," near Aylesford, where they met with an equally cordial reception from Mr. Henry Simmonds.

Thus ended a very satisfactory and successful meeting. I cannot conclude without again having recourse to my old friend Newton. He, a native of Maidstone, would have been delighted at the choice of the place of meeting. He says, with a prevision of the Kent Archæological Society:—"The author desires leave to take this occasion of recommending such a public spirit to *all*, and more especially to the inhabitants of this large and populous town,—the largest and most beautiful in all this county, and most commodiously seated for public business. It is a most obvious as well as necessary duty, incumbent on every one, of whatever rank and station soever, in proportion to his power and ability, to promote the *common good* and welfare of the society or community he belongs to. Society and friendship are the life of life. Nothing is more agreeable to our nature, nothing more desirable. That is what we are naturally disposed and inclined to; and as of all creatures we are the *best fitted for society, so we stand in the greatest need of it*, which is the ground of that noted saying of old, '*Whoever*

affects to be entirely alone must be either a God or a wild beast.' All are born *sociable*, that all may be *kind* and *communicative.—Builder.*

ARTISTIC LABOUR AT THE BUILDING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The bills for work done in connection with the building of St. Paul's Cathedral serve to give an idea of the value of artistic workmanship at the dates stated.

Jasper Tatham received for work done on the north side, the door-case and turn of the round pillars, the three-quarter pillar, and little three-quarter pillar, and for working and setting 1124½ft. of Portland stone in the bodies of two pillars, the three-quarters and half the architraves of the door-case, &c., £112 8*s.* 6*d.* For the ornaments above the same, two shillings per foot superficial. For masoning one three-fourth composite capital, one face and one half, at 16*s.* 6*d.*; for carving it, £12. A scroll and festoons, £15. A cartouch under the cornice of the door-case, £4. Half the long festoons and candlesticks over the door £17 10*s.*

Whe west end of the old church was not taken down till 1686. In the same year a great quantity of old alabaster was beaten into powder for making cement. Those fragments were, doubtless, monumental effigies or other ornaments of the old church.

The capitals of the great pillars of the north and south porticos cost £60 each for the carving. In 1688, the tower was pulled down, and 162 corpses taken from its cemetry and reburied at the west end of the old foundation, at 6*d.* each.

The following will give an idea of the sums paid to Grinling Gibbons for some of the carvings of the interior:—

For two upper cimas of the great cornice, carved with leaves, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per foot—over the prepends' stalls.

The chaptering of the parapet, upper cimas, and members of the coromer, with lace and leaves, at 1*s.* per foot.

The moulding in the cistals, one member enriched, 7*d.* per foot.

Coping on the cartouches, one member enriched, 14*d.* per foot.

The small O-G on the corona of the bishop and lord mayor's thrones, 4*d*, per foot,

For the lower cima in the bottom of the nine inch cornice, at 7*d.* per foot.

The cima and casements round the stalls, 9*d.* per foot.

The small cima on the top of the imposts over the prebends' heads, 8*d.* per foot; the hollow of the impost leaves, 5*s*, per foot; the swelling frieze, with grotesque inrichments, 5*s.* per foot; and the grotesque enrichments round the openings in the womens' gallery, 4*s*, 3*d.* per foot; the scrolls in the partition pilasters in the stalls, 9*s.* 6*d.* per foot; the leaning scrolls on elbows, 1*s.* 5*d.* each; the frieze on the thrones, 5*s.* per foot; pedestals (grotesque) in the front, 1*s.* 4*d.* each: the great modillion cornices (six members enriched), 10*s.* per foot; the leaved cornices on the stone pilasters, 9*s.* per foot; the Corinthian three-quarter capitals £5 6*s.* each, the whole ones, £7 each; grotesque capitals in the choir, £7 each. Total charge £1333 7*s.* 5*d*

William Thompson painted the east end of the choir, in imitation of veined marble, at 4*s.* per yard. The gilding round the altar cost £168; the Glory, £3; the foliage on the frieze, £30; the palm and laurel branches, £5.

The fluted pilasters, painted with ultramarine, and veined with gold, in imitation of lapis-lazuli, cost £160. Edward Strong received £52 10*s.* each for the Corinthian pillars of veined marble which support the organ,

The sculptures of Caius Gabriel Cibber, which form an important feature in the decoration of St. Pauls, have much merit, inasmuch as they are bold and effective, and harmonise well with the architecture. The prices paid for some of these works are as follows:—For the phœnix in the tympanum of the south transept, which is 18 feet in length and 9 feet in height, he received, for the model £6, and £100 for the sculpture. He also received £280 for carving the eight great keystones of the arches round the dome, each 7 feet in height, 5 feet in breadth, and 18 inches in relief (that is £35 for each); he had also £6 for three models of "antique lucarnes." The above, with four censers, at £7 10*s.* each, upon the piers of the south ascent, and four double festoons, with eight cherubims on the pedestals, at £13 each, are all the sculptures charged in the books under Cibber's name.

Jonathan Maine carved the ornaments of the Morning-prayer Chapel, and had £30 each for shields surrounded by cherubim and drapery.

In 1710 Robert Trevet, engraver, was employed by the commissioners to make drawings, and engrave them, of the outside and inside views of the church and the choir, representing the time when the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament were there, for which he received £300.

In 1712 Francis Bird had £250 for the Queen's statue and enrichments. The four statues seated on the pedestal of England, France, Ireland, and America, cost £220 each; and the white marble shield of arms, £50. The cost of this monument was £1,180—nearly as much a Gibbons got for the whole of the carved work. Bird also sculptured the panels containing the history of St. Paul, in the portico, for £75 each. and the reliefs over the great west door for £300. There is also the following charge:—To Francis Bird, carver, for carving the great pediment of the west portico, in length 64 feet, and in height 17 feet, being the history of St. Paul's conversion, and containing eight large figures, six whereof on horseback, and seveal of them 2½ feet impost, £650. Bird also modelled the scrolls, ball, and cross, for the lantern of the cupola, and the piers for the towers.

Samuel Fulks carved the great capitals for the west portico, and had £60 for each.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new district church of St. Ann, Hanger-lane, Stamford-hill, Middlesex, was consecrated, on the 29th ult., by the Bishop of London. This church, and the parsonage-house, the schools, and model cottages adjoining, have all been erected at the sole cost of one person, viz., Mr. Fowler Newsam, of Stamford-hill, who spared no means to obtain a satisfactory result. The foundation-stone was laid last July; and in ten working months Mr. Myers, the builder, has completed the church and parsonage. The church (which is of the Second Pointed period in plan) has a nave, aisles, transepts, organ-chapel, vestry, and chancel, with an octagonal apse. The dimensions are as follows:—nave, 73ft. by 23ft.; aisles, 72ft., by 12ft. 4in.; chancel, 36ft. by 23ft.; organ-chapel and vestry, 17ft. by 13ft. The tower, which is at the west end of the south aisle, is 18ft. square; and, with the spire, is 120ft. high. The height of nave-roof to the cresting is 60ft. The walls are of brick, faced with Kentish rag; and the windows, doors, buttresses, and dressings generally, are of Bath stone. The fittings of the chancel are of oak, of an ornate character; the pulpit is of Caen stone. The chancel is paved throughout with encaustic tiles. The five sides of the apse,as a reredos, are painted and emblazoned. The organ is in the south chancel chapel. The whole of the windows of the apse, the transepts, and the large west window, are filled with stained glass, in subjects well executed by Wailes, of Newcastle. The seats of the church are of deal, stained and varnished; and the passages are paved with Staffordshire tiles. The church will hold 625 persons, including 50 children, in transept; and the cost of the church and parsonage is upwards of £11,000. A considerable expense was necessitated on the foundations, the ground being wet clay. The parsonage adjoining is of a Mediæval design, with all modern comforts in the arrangements of the plan, and has been built regardless of cost.

The vestry of St. John's parish, Devizes, have sanctioned the rector and churchwardens "to apply to the bishop of the diocese (provided they obtain the consent of the committee appointed to conduct the improvements of the church) for a faculty to rebuild, if necessary, the arcades; and also, if necessary, to put on new roofs, to extend the nave and aisles one bay to the westward, and to reseat the whole church, and to effect such portions of these works as may be within the compass of the funds placed, or to be placed, at the disposal of the said committee by public contributions and subscriptions."

The church of Martock, Somerset, has been re-opened. The carved oak roof has been repaired and made secure. The side-aisle roofs, which are panelled, are new. The aisles are continued into the chancel, forming a pseudo transept. The chancel roof is of plain oak, panelled. An Early English quintupled eastern window, which had been blocked up by a Grecian altarpiece, has been thrown open; as have also the west window and a west arch, formerly obscured by the organ, which has been enlarged and repaired at a cost £200. It is enclosed in a Gothic case, illuminated. The seats have been made uniform, and there has been a gain of 300 sittings. £3500 have been spent on the work, and there is a deficiency of £500 in the funds. During the alterations the remains of an old Saxon edifice were found.

The little church of Coppenhall has been restored and re-opened. The new roof is covered with brindled tiles, and a shingle campanile surmounts the ridge over the west gable. The lancet windows have been restored, and glazed with light amber-tinted glass. In the interior there has been a substitution of stalls in place of pews, a new pulpit, and the floor paved with tiles. There is accommodation for about seventy-five persons. A burial-ground has been added. The cost of the restoration, &c., will be about £500.

A new church has been erected at Yorkleton, six miles from Shrewsbury, on a singularly beautiful site. The edifice consists of a nave, with south lean-to aisle, and tower at south-west angle, chancel with south aisle, and vestry to the north. The entrance to the church is under the tower, which, with the spire, rises to the height of 100ft. The materials used are Cardiston stone, with white Grinshill dressings, and bands and alternate voussoirs of red and white Grinshill to arches of windows, &c. A low stone screen divides chancel and nave. The roofs are covered with Staffordshire tile. Ths seats are open and moveable, affording accommodation for 240 people.

The re-opening of the parish church, Gilmorton, Leicestershire, took place last week. The morning was ushered by the bell ringing, band playing, flags flying, and the smiling, happy countenances of old and young welcoming a day which had been long looked for. To those that were acquainted with the old church (erected probably in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, and latterly very much dilapidated), and its limited and exclusive accomodation, th enew church will appear an immense improvement, as, with the exception of the tower (the lower part of which has been repointed, &c.), the present church is an entirely new erection, being built of stone and the roof covered with green Welsh slates. The old edifice internally consisted of nave, north aisle, and chancel, and would probably accommodate about 250 hearers. The new one has nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, and is estimated to seat about 450. The floor of the building is inlaid with Minton's tiles, those in the chancel and altar being glazed. The pews are of oak; low backs, and open. The carving of the pulpit and altar is very chaste and splendid, so also is the stone carving of the the capitals, &c. The font is of Caen stone, on marble pillar, with a Norway oak lid, beautifully covered with ornamental wrought brass-work. The original contract for the building was £1860, but various alterations and additions having been made, the outlay has been nearly £2000, towards which the General Church Building Society has kindly granted £250, and the Leicester Church Building Society, £100. Subscriptions have also been given amounting to upwards of £1400, leaving about £250 to be obtained previous to the opening service to balance the outlay.

The chancel of Louth (Lincolnshire) parish church, which has not been occupied for a twelvemonth, was re-opened on the 25th ult., having undergone a thorough restoration. The chancel floor has been raised two steps and laid with stone in squares, with bands of chocolate coloured tiles and encaustic tiles at the intersections. The altar-rail, of brass, extends the whole breadth of the chancel. There is some beautifully carved oak work. The pulpit, most elaborately designed and carved, is unique in its character. The passages between the seats have been laid with encaustic tiles of a mosaic pattern, and the north and south alise windows filled with cathedral glass. The great east window has been completely repaired and renovated, a great part being filled with colored glass representing the crucifixion. &c. The whole cost of the window is nearly £1000. The total outlay will be nearly £2000.

The foundation-stone of St. Paul's Church, Hoddlesden, was laid a few days since, with the accustomed ceremonies. The building has been designed in the style usually designated the Geometric Gothic, and consists of a nave 72ft. long by 25ft. wide, divided from a north aisle the same length and 20 feet wide, by four handsomely moulded stone arches, having sculptured capitals. The tower is placed at the end of the nave, and opens into it by a lofty stone arch. The chancel is separated from the nave by a very handsome and lofty arch 30ft. long by 22ft. wide. To the south of the church is placed the organ chamber and vestry, opening into the chancel. The church will be built almost entirely from local stone, and the roof will be covered with grey stone slates from Over Darwen. The tower will be crowned by a spire reaching a total height of about 130ft., and from its situation will form a conspicuous object from all parts of the valley. Accommodation will be provided for about 550 people, and the cost will be about £4000.

St. Peter's Church, Draycot, near Wells, Somersetshire, has been consecrated. Its architectural design is of the early decorated style, and it consists of a nave and two transepts, with an apse chancel, and entrances at the north and south. It is built of native stone, with Doulting stone dressings, the roof being of belted tiles. Over the chancel arch is a bell turret, surmounted by a richly carved cross, as, indeed, are also the whole of the gables. The chancel contains, also, three beautifully stained glass windows. The doors are of oak, wainscotted. The interior fittings of the sacred edifice are decidedly tasteful in their character, and in keeping with the general design and execution. It has an open roof of stained deal; the seats are likewise made of stained deal, with the exception of those in the chancel, which are of pitch pine. The pulpit is of Caen stone, and is decorated with the monograms of St. Peter and St. Andrew, with richly carved cornices. A text of Scripture surrounds the base. The font is also of Caen stone, ornamented with admirably executed panellings representing the four stages of life. The lectern is very neatly constructed of carved oak. The chancel is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles, and is, with the transepts, supported by seven arches, resting on two freestone pillars. The former has a groined roof, which is decorated with blue, and spangled with gold stars, whilst the timbers also are partly guilded. The chancel steps are constructed of polished Draycot stone. The communion table is of carved oak, and over it is an elegantly diapered reredos, about eight feet wide by four feet high, in the centre of which is a handsome cross, with passion flowers at the extremities. The edifice is lighted by a single twelve-light chandelier. The total cost of the church will be probably about £1400 or £1500. The church itself, and the adjacent churchyard, stands on about three-quarters of an acre of ground.

Mr. Weguelin, the member for Wolverhampton, in one his speeches incidentally alluded to the admirable restoration of St. Peter's Collegiate Church, in Wolverhampton, and his admiration is shared by everyone capable of appreciating beautiful architecture. But the effect of the restored nave, and the still greater beauty of the time-tinted tower, render more than ever manifest the necessity of extending the improvements to the transepts and chancel. We learn that this completion is now determined upon. The Duke of Cleveland, as lessee of the Deanery Manor, has offered £1000 towards this object. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have consented to subscribe £1000 towards the same object, provided the work can be carried out in accordance with a report made by Mr. Christian, of which the following is a copy:—"Agreeably to your instructions I have prepared plans, &c., for the restoration of St. Peter's chancel. I have designed the new work in accordance with the architecture of the lower part of the tower, which is of the later Decorated style, and of the same date as the aisles of the nave. This I believe to be the correct style to follow, rather than that of the later portions of the nave, which would not only be less effective, but much more costly. I find that it will be needful to take down the old walls to the level of the window sills, below which I propose to case them, externally with ashlar, and internally with stone and

alabaster, which will, I believe, be presented for that purpose. The rector's donation of £500 I propose to be expended on the fitting-up of the interior, stained glass windows, and tile flooring; so that the cost at which I have estimated the rebuilding simply relates to structural improvements. The chancel in its present state is greatly dilapidated externally, and so wretched in design as greatly to disfigure the noble church to which it belongs. I have been requested to provide for rebuilding the vestry in in connexion with the chancel; but the cost of this, as it would be paid by the parishioners, is not included in my estimate." The various expenses connected with rebuilding the chancel would not cost less than £4000, and the total expenses of restoring the chancel, transepts, and churchyard are estimated at from £5000 to £6000. The restoration Committee have determined to commence the work next year. When fully restored, this church will probably be second to none in Staffordshire for beauty.

Linton (Kent) Parish Church has been undergoing a complete restoration, nearly the whole having been rebuilt, considerably enlarged and beautified. Before the works were begun, the church consisted of a west tower, nave, and two aisles, three chancels, and south porch. The tower was a rude and perfectly plain structure, despoiled of the slight architectural characteristics it may have originally possessed, and surmounted by a modern spire covered with shingles. The south aisle and porch were of the late perpendicular date, and there were two arches of decorated character between this aisle and the nave; the north aisle was modern. The three chancels were in the perpendicular style, the northern (used as a monumental chapel) being of later date than the others. The pristine church seems to have consisted only of a nave and chancel, and to have been of early Norman date, as portions of the original quoins remained at both ends of the building, and these were in part formed of tufa, a material not unfrequently found in Norman churches in this country. The new works include a prolongation of the building towards the west, the rebuilding of the porch and south aisle on an enlarged plan in addition to the length of the chancel, the erection of a vestry on the north side of the chancel, a new tower with a stone spire at the west end of the north aisle, and the introduction of two arches between the nave and the north aisle; the ceilings also have been renewed and arched, and decorated with wood ribs and appropriate ornaments. The whole of the new works are in the perpendicular style, except the additional arch on the south side of the nave, which is of a decorated character, like the two old arches with which it is connected. The windows in the south chancel, which were greatly decayed, have been restored, and the other windows and doorways have been, as far as possible, copied from the old work. The whole of the interior of the building has been refitted. The old high pews have given way to most commodious parallel sittings, and the hideous gallery having disappeard from the west end, the seats, screens, reredos, communion rails, &c., in the chancel. as well as the pulpit and reading desk, are of carved oak; the other sittings are of deal, stained and varnished. The south chancel, of which part was formerly used as a vestry, has been formed inao a music chamber. It is further contemplated to remove a large four-light window on the north aisle, and insert two windows of three lights each, similar to those in the south aisle. The north chancel also, which we have said has been used as a monumental chapel, is about to be restored, so as to harmonise with the rest of the church.

An appeal is again being made to the nation at large on behalf of the fund for the proposed decorations of St. Paul's Cathedral, according to the unfinished plan of our renowned Grand Master, Sir Christopher Wren. The committee say:—"While funds are showered with lavish hand for various works connected with religion, industry, and art, may it not be hoped that something will be spared towards fully embellishing the too long neglected interior of this great national edifice in a manner worthy of the designs of its famous architect, of the unrivalled majesty of its exterior, and of the religious objects for which the first and noblest Protestant cathedral was erected."

At the annual congress of the British Archeological Association, which commences on the 19th inst., at Exeter, and continues to the 26th inst., excursions are to be made to Crediton, Ford Abbey, Ottery St. Mary, Harcombe, Compton Castle, Torquay, Kent's Cavern, Tiverton, Bradfield House, Dartmouth, Darlington Hall, Berrey Pommeroy, Totness, and Dartmoor; and the various churches and castles, with the cathedral of Exeter, will be examined and explained.

MEMORIAL TO BRO. SIR CHARLES BARRY.

At a meeting held on Tuesday, August 6th, 1861, at the Rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects; William Tite, M.P., President, in the chair.

The following report was read and adopted, and in conformity therewith, the following gentlemen were appointed a Working Committee, with power to enter into the necessary arrangements for expending the funds subscribed in accordance with the condition upon which subscriptions had been invited.

The Trustees of the Memorial Fund—viz., the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir E. Cust, K.C.H.; Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.; C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A; W. Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., P.R.I.B.A.; and T. L. Donaldson, Esq.; J. Gibson, Esq.; G. Godwin, Esq., F.R.S.; A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq.; H. A. Hunt, Esq.; Owen Jones, Esq.; T. Hayter Lewis, Esq.; Charles Lucas, Esq.; J. R. McClean, Esq.; D. Roberts, Esq., R.A.; J. L. Wolfe, Esq.; J. H. Wyatt, Esq.,; with the Honorary Secretaries of the Memorial.

To the Subscribers to the Barry Memorial Fund.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Barry Memorial Fund have the honour to lay before the subscribers the following report of the progress hitherto made in the attainment of their object.

Shortly after the demise of the late Sir Charles Barry, which took place on the 12th of May, last year, a few of the most ardent admirers of their late friend placed themselves in communication with the leading officers of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in whose hands the arrangements for the funeral of Sir Charles in Westminster Abbey had mainly rested, with the view of considering the extent of co-operation likely to be met with from the profession and the public generally, in any attempt to procure the erection of a suitable memorial to the late distinguished architect.

At a meeting held in consequence of such communication, on the 9th of June, the following resolutions were passed:—

"1. That in the opinion of the gentlemen present, it is desirable that a memorial be erected to the memory of the late Sir Charles Barry, in his great work, the New Palace of Westminster.

"2. That the opinion of her Majesty's Government be ascertained on the subject, and the steps that they may be pleased to take in order to carry it into effect. That Professor Donaldson and Mr. M. Digby Wyatt be requested to see the Duke of Newcastle upon the subject."

Previous to this meeting a strong expression of sympathy with the object in view had been received from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, a circumstance which may account for the communication with her Majesty's Government being opened through his Grace's kind intervention.

His Grace was pleased to receive the deputation on the 13th June, 1860. He on that occasion expressed his personal approval of what had been proposed, and undertook to bring the subject under the notice of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and of Lord Palmerston. Messrs. Donaldson and Wyatt were subsequently informed that his Grace's promise had been fulfilled, and that the matter had been favourably viewed. As this occurrence took place on the eve of his Grace's departure for Canada, it was, of course, impossible for him to press the subject further at that time, and he was pleased to refer the deputation to Lord Palmerston, with whom an interview was subsequently sought and granted on the 9th of July.

The Premier then expressed his personal estimation of Sir Charles Barry's claims, and promised that he would take an opportunity of speaking to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon whom it would devolve to inquire into the feasibility of providing the requisite funds. The Council's deputation did not hear the result of his lordship's communication with Mr. Gladstone, but conceiving it probable that some difficulty had arisen, and knowing the Premier's intense occupation with more urgent and important matters, they did not again trouble him.

Pending the Duke of Newcastle's absence, it was resolved by those with whom the movement had originated, that in the events of its being either impossible to obtain funds for the purpose from the public revenues of the country, or of any grudging spirit being manifest

on the part of the part of those by whom it was conceived that funds might with great propriety have been supplied, an appeal should be made to the public to furnish the sum of money requisite to provide a life-size marble statue of the late Sir Charles Barry, together with an appropriate pedestal. An assurance was, moreover, received from one of the most ardent admirers of the deceased, that he was himself ready to provide the whole of the sum estimated to be required, rather than allow the matter to become abortive for want of funds.

On the return of the Duke of Newcastle to England, an interview was again sought with his Grace, and on the 16th March, 1861, in reply to an intimation, for which the deputation was prepared. that difficulties had arisen which might render it injudicious to seek for funds from the public purse, the deputation was enabled to assure his Grace that want of them need be no impediment in the matter, as a determination had been formed, in the event of the contingency intimated by him, to appeal to the public and to the profession for subscriptions, which there was every reason to believe would be obtained to a sufficient amount to justify immediate steps being taken, if necessary. The Duke of Newcastle terminated the interview by kind assurances of his support and sympathy—assurances which have been amply redeemed, and for which the friends of Sir Charles Barry should ever feel indebted to his Grace.

The above matters were duly reported to the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, who forthwith expressed themselves prepared—while leaving, as they must, each individual member of the Institute free to contribute or not, as he might see fit—to bring the subject as prominently as possible before the profession generally.

It was thereupon determined by those by whom action had been originated—1st. That five individuals of high position in relation to the fine arts of this country should be invited to become treasurers and trustees of any subscriptions which might be received for the erection of a marble statue of Sir Charles Barry in the New Palace of Westminster; 2nd. That Messrs. M. Digby Wyatt, Vice-President, and Charles C. Nelson, formerly Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, should be requested to act as Honorary Secretaries; 3rd. That an immediate appeal should be made to the profession and to the public.

In consequence of the above determination, after ascertaining that all invited to act were willing to do so, the following circular was issued in a folio form about the middle of April, and subsequently advertised with a list of subscribers in London and provincial newspapers:—

Memorial to the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A., F.R.S.

"It is proposed to erect a marble statue of Sir Charles Barry, in the New Palace at Westminster.

"As there is reason to believe that the requested permission will be granted for the execution of the work under the direction of the Royal Commission of Fine Arts, as soon as the requisite funds are provided, noblemen and gentlemen who may desire to do honour to the memory of the late eminent architect of that building, are invited to forward their subscriptions to Messrs. Drummond, Bankers, Charing-cross, with whom an account has been opened for 'The Memorial to the late Sir Charles Barry,' in the names of—

"The Right Hon. W. F. COWPER, M.P.
"Major-General the Hon. SIR EDWARD CUST, K.C.H., F.R.S.
"Sir CHARLES L. EASTLAKE, President, R.A.
"CHARLES R. COCKERELL, Esq., R.A., President, R.I.B.A.
"WILLIAM TITE, Esq., F.R.S., M.P.

"Who have consented to act as Treasurers and Trustees.

"M. DIGBY WYATT } Honorary
"CHARLES C. NELSON } Secretaries.

"To whom all communications are requested to be addressed at the Rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects, No. 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square. Subscribers are particularly invited to make their intentions known to the Honorary Secretaries, in order that a correct list may be forthwith prepared for circulation."

The response to the above circular was within a month or so of so satisfactory a nature as to justify the Honorary Secretaries in endeavouring to ascertain the views of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts (with whom the power of granting or withholding an eligible site in the New Palace at Westminster rested), with sufficient precision to form the basis for the future action of the body of subscribers, either collectively or by delegation through a committee, as they might think best at any future period.

A communication, under date June 3, 1861, was therefore addressed to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts, in which, after reciting the general facts herein before mentioned, the opinion of Her Majesty's Commissioners was invited, and their co-operation asked for upon the following basis:—

"It is suggested that the statue should be of white marble, raised on a suitable pedestal of freestone. That the figure should be standing, and not more than six feet six inches in height. That it should be placed in St. Stephen's porch, at the south end of Westminster Hall, at a short distance from the panelled wall under the great window; and that, if necessary, in order to afford a sufficient background for the statue, the parapet of the middle compartment of the wall behind should be raised, an operation which, it is believed, could be done without detriment to the architecture. Lastly, that the statue should be designed and executed by John Henry Foley, R.A., the excellence of whose works in portrait sculpture is universally acknowledged. A small model would, in due time, be submitted to the Royal Commissioners. The site above mentioned is suggested chiefly because it appears to be the only one suitable for a statue that would stand alone, and that must not appear to come in competition with those of sovereigns and legislators. The cost of the statue is estimated at from £800 to £1000. That of the pedestal, in freestone, at about £200; but incidental expenses might possibly raise the whole cost to about £1500.

On the 17th of June the following reply was received from the Secretary to the Commissioners:—

"Palace of Westminster, 17th of June, 1861.

"Gentlemen,—Having on the 14th inst. submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts, your letter of the 3rd inst., relative to a contemplated memorial to the late Sir Charles Barry, proposing, in conformity with a resolution of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, that a statue of that eminent architect should be placed within his own great work at Westminster, and suggesting as a site for such statue—recommended to be marble—St. Stephen's porch, at the south end of Westminster Hall, at a short distance from the panelled wall under the great window, I am directed to acquaint you in reply that the Commissioners, while fully concurring in the feeling and general object expressed in your letter, and after having given their attentive consideration to the question proposed, came to the following resolution:—

"Several objections to the site proposed within the building have occurred to the commissioners, but they would desire to suggest whether the centre of one of the courts, or one of the open spaces adjacent to the building, would not meet the object in view."

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"(Signed) C. L. EASTLAKE, Secretary.

"The Hon. Secretaries to the Barry Memorial."

On the 27th June, the Hon. Secretaries addressed a communication to Her Majesty's Commissioners on the Fine Arts, urging various arguments in favour of an *internal* site in the building, either the one already suggested in their letter of June 3rd, or any other which might appear equally eligible.

This letter, being of some length, is not inserted in this report.

On the 4th July, the following reply was received by the Hon. Secretaries, who felt it their duty acknowledging it, to return their best thanks to the Royal Commissioners in the name of the subscribers, for the courteous consideration they had given to the matter.

"Palace of Westminster, 4th July, 1861.

"Gentlemen,—Having on the 3rd inst submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners on Fine Arts your letter dated June 27, relative to the site for the statue of the late Sir Charles Barry, R.A., I am directed to acquaint you in reply that after due consideration, they adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that it seems to the Commissioners impossible to recede from their determination which their former resolution expressed against placing the statue of Sir Charles Barry under the centre of the great window in St. Stephen's Porch. Their reasons against the statue in that place seem to them so strong that their opinion would be altered were they to invite the conference which has been suggested for that object.

"The determination of the Commissioners is, however, consistent with the most cordial respect for the memory of Sir Charles Barry, and with the no less cordial wish to see his effigy placed in a conspicuous and honourable situation not already appropriated to, or incompatible with the scheme of decoration adopted by the Commissioners. As the only available place within the building fulfilling these conditions, the Commissioners would propose the first landing-place of the staircase leading from the pincipal floor to the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons. The Hon. Secretaries of the Barry Memorial Fund will, perhaps, have the goodness to lay before the subscribers this suggestion as an alteration to a neighbouring site in the open air as in a recent letter was proposed.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"(Signed) C. L. EASTLAKE, Secretary.

"The Hon. Secretaries to the Barry Memorial."

In accordance with the last paragraph in the above letter, the present meeting of subscribers to the Barry Memorial Fund has been called.

It remains only to state, before leaving the matter generally to their consideration, that the subscription up to the present time amounts to £974 4s., of which £601 7s., as appears by the bankers' book on the table, have been paid into the Trustee's account at Messrs. Drummonds'; and, secondly, that if nominated to serve upon a working committee, for the further prosecution of the subject we have all at heart, the following gentlemen will be prepared to serve:—The Hon. W. Cooper, Sir Charles Eastlake, W. Tite, Esq., T. L. Donaldson, Esq., Owen Jones, Esq., T. Hayter Lewis, Esq., Arthur Hunt, Esq., J. Gibson, Esq., David Roberts, Esq., T. H. Wyatt, Esq., G. Godwin, Esq., and Charles Lucas, Esq. From some to whom application has been made, no answers have been received, but it is not considered that there is reason to apprehend disinclination on the part of any of the gentlemen who have been invited to serve on the Committee.

In addition to the list of subscriptions, the sum of £50 has been placed in the hands of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Nelson, by a very strenuous supporter of the memorial, to defray the expenses of printing, advertising, and incidental disbursements; of this sum, £13 remains unexpended.

M. DIGBY WYATT, } Hon. Secretaries.
CHARLES C. NELSON, }

Rooms of the Royal Society of British Architects,
9, Conduit-street, August 6, 1861.

Votes of thanks to the Institute for the use of the meeting-room, and to the Chairman for presiding, concluded the business of the meeting.

CAVOUR AN ENGINEER.

The late Count Camillo Benso di Cavour, the Italian statesman, began life as a military engineer. The current number of the *Quarterly*, in a valuable memoir of him, says:—

"Like most young men of rank, Camillo was sent to the military academy. The army was then almost the only career open to a youth of noble birth. The civil service of the State was despised, and few in his position could be prepared for it by a suitable education. He soon distinguished himself by his diligence and ability, and was chosen as a royal page, then the next step to successful entrance into patrician life. His position at the Court seems to have been irksome to him. He took little pains to conceal his distaste for it, and was soon dismissed from his duties. Returning with renewed energies to his studies, chiefly directed by the celebrated astronomer Plana, he completed his military education at eighteen, leaving the Academy with the rank of Lieutenant of Engineers, and the reputation of an able mathematician and one of the most industrious pupils of the institution. He was soon employed as an engineer, although only nineteen years old, in important works. In a letter, dated the 9th March, 1829, he writes, —'I have passed the whole winter in the Apennines, to make the plan of a new fort, the object of which would be to close the road between Nice and Genoa.'!—a singular entry into life of the statesman who, thirty years later, was called upon to transfer the frontiers of his country to this very line of defence. From Genoa, he was sent to finish some works at L'Esseillon,—a fort perched upon precipitous heights, and commanding the pass of the Mont Cenis into Italy. He writes with a keen enjoyment of the grand mountain scenery which surrounds it. He had formed an early friendship with the late Mr. William Brockedon. That distinguished Alpine traveller had been the first to describe those beautiful passes and valleys, now the favourite resort of the English tourist, which lead from the spotless summits and stern grandeur of the Swiss Alps, through almost imperceptible gradations of gloomy pine-forests, shady chesnut-groves, smiling vine-yards, and convent-crowned hills, into the sunny plains of Italy. He had sent his magnificent work on *The Passes of the Alps* to the young Count. To no one could the gift have been more grateful. He was proud of his glorious native valleys, and jealous of their reputation. In the letter we have just quoted, the first of a series of great interest addressed to his English friend, he writes:—

'Having, with the exception of the Stelvio, explored all the passes you so well describe, I have seen, with the liveliest pleasure, that, doing full justice to the picturesque beauties of our valleys, you give so charming a description of them. The Piedmontese, who have hitherto been sacrificed on this score to the Swiss, should be grateful to you for what you have done for them. You sustain their cause in the most triumphant manner, by making known to all Europe the singularly picturesque scenery of Mount Genève, and the magnificent valley of Aosta, which are in no way inferior to the most beautiful parts of Switzerland. We shall be indebted to you as one of the first amongst strangers who, divesting himself of those accepted prejudices which assigned to Helvetia alone all the beauties of the Alps, has rendered complete and signal justice to a country which so well deserves to be known.'"

THE GEORGE STREET "MODEL."*

"Better go to a 'Model,'" was the advising of Will Shakley to Simon Flustrum, the latter of whom had that evening arrived in London by way of the Caledonian Road.

"What!" said Flustrum, "what!" And this from my friend Shakley! What! do you think I have turned wholly to thieving since we were last together in the country, and so am only worthy now of being lodged in such a big and strong house as I saw this afternoon just before my getting into London,—the 'Model Prison,' as they told me it was?"

"Oh, Flustrum! Flustrum!" rejoined Will, with an evident sore feeling, "I had no such meaning, but meant one of those places called 'models' weich have been built up by the gentry for us poor folk, and in which you single men strangers, on arriving in town, may have better and cheaper lodgings than are to be commonly had in private houses."

"Your hand, Will, for that explanation," was the pleased reply of Simon. "And where are any of these *models* to be found?"

"One close by,—just close by," said Will; "and where I put up myself for a while just before I got married. This street we are in now is called Crown Street: at its top is St. Giles's Church; and a little way from the church is George Street, and in that street is the 'model;' and a pretty good one, too, it is, as I know from experience. But come, I will show you the way to it; and let us go at once, for it generally fills very well, and by any delay a chance might be lost in finding an opening."

This short statement, then, will suffice to indicate one of the many ways by which these single men's Model Lodging Houses get filled from time to time; and that they are usually so well filled the return recently made at the annual meeting of the society wherewith this one of George Street is connected is proof; the number of inmates then given being ninety-nine, which is within a very few in number of all the beds there obtainable.

I, myself, the writer of this account, came to find a passing harbourage in this George-street "model," and, therefore, to learn so much about the place, it is not necessary here to tell: enough to let it be known that the statements now to be made will be strictly faithful, in consequence of this intimacy with the place; or such as they only truly can see who make use of their own eyes, though taking care the while that no blinding "glamour" creates any falsification of the mental vision. Will the reader, then, gentle or ungentle, come along for a short time in my company, on this special undertaking?

The street—George-street—itself has no very inviting appearance on the whole, it being narrow, and the houses, looking along the left side, as one enters from Broad-street, St. Giles', of but a so-so kind; while, on the right hand, is a pretty conspicuous range of side-wall belonging to a Ragged School; then comes the sturdy-like "Model;" next the back parts of a French Protestant church, and the Rev. Mr. Brock's chapel, both whose admission portals are in Bloomsbury-street; while above the rears of these two buildings is the blank side of one of the large business houses which have their shops and front windows in New Oxford-street.

The situation, then, of our "model" is pretty favourable as a working man's lodging; so much of the bustling, if not of the brilliant, being seen and carried on in the surrounding neighbourhood; Dudley-street, on the south, exhibiting, among its abundant Irishry, a *galooe* of all sorts of old shoes, old garments, and almost everything else old, even to the single old halfpenny ballad of former times; while northward is the superb Oxford-street; and, still more direct north, the long, spacious, and constantly thronged Tottenham Court-road—the sideways with their pedestrianism, and the centre with its hurry of 'bus and cab.

Nestling, therefore, in perfect quietness in the George-street mentioned, where never the wheel of a 'bus is seen to run, and rarely that of a cab (for sometimes, indeed, a cab-brought lodger will come to this George-street, with travelling-trunk, travelling-hat, &c.); nestling here, some hundred men, aged, middle-aged, and down to mere youthfulness, take their nightly slumbers, and if they so please, their daily meals—breakfast, dinner, tea and supper; a large and strange gatheriug to be found within the roofage of one building; and it is neither hospital nor barracks, but where each and all enjoy the utmost freedom; and more, perhaps, in some particulars, than could be conceded in the private house.

* From the *Builder*.

As is the hotel or inn to the higher classes, so these model lodging houses may be considered as the hotel of the humbler classes, with the difference that the single and the married in the one case are not accommodated as is done in the other—the married poor not being yet favoured with an opportunity of getting into a ready-furnished room or rooms, as the single poor of the male sex can do, and secure a clean bed, and, in a few cases, the single poor woman can likewise do.

However, it is quite time to get indoors and learn all about the place itself, for really its outside look is not very suggestive of enjoyment with its wide, tall, plain, dull frontage; and all so stern-like as well, and quiet too; and so in this last particular—so belieing or disappointing the first notion likely to be formed—that of its being some kind of factory; but then the huge factory pile commonly sends forth the din of some sort of wheel or other, and here there is nothing of this heard, but an unwonted quietness even considered as a private dwelling.

All is solid here;—the single stone step which lifts you from the street into its open doorway, bringing you to a stone-paved hall or lobby: then comes an inner door, with stone still beneath your feet; and on your left an upsliding side window affords a furtive peep into a small cabouse-like spot, as a sailor might call it, where the big account-book of the superintendent has its constant resting on a table placed before the front window. He is there, too, himself, the very chief of the establishment—a small, elderly, sober-looking man.

This, our superintendent of the George-street Model, has a pretty long berth of it now; for, as it is said, upwards of twelve years, comfortable security for himself and wife; and fortunate it is for themselves that they have been drifted into such a smoothly-surfaced haven—a haven comprising as their "own" a common day-room, a bed-room, and a scullery; the little office already mentioned (and which can be agreeably warmed in winter with its snug stove) not being strictly private, for there it is the library of the house is shelved, and to this any of the inmates can have ingress when wanting to choose a book.

From books to the reading-room, sitting-room, or coffee-room, as it is or may be diversely called,—the general rendezvous for all home-stoppers and home-comers—the transition is natural; and here we find a goodly oblong space well lighted from the front with four deep windows, and which space is judiciously set off with four ranges of brown-faced and stout-framed tables, two on each of the longitudinal sides of the apartment; while across, at the bottom of the room, are two other tables, having their positions in the recesses which the out-jutting of the chimney formation caused; and all which tables are backed by an immovable range of seating; the front-thrown tables having, in addition, forms to run along them; and thus so many more as these forms can afford seats for may be so accommodated.

An apartment like this is such as is but rarely placed at the service of the mechanic, labourer, ill-paid clerk, or shop-assistant,—here to shelter and chat in leisure moments; here to lounge or read;—but of this reading more hereafter. So, reader, we shall now pass to another subject, if you please; and go directly upstairs, and bedward; though not with the intent of slipping actually between the sheets.

Having ascended the first flight of steppings, here, once more, we find a stone lobby; and to the right and left coridors; and moving into either of which corridors, we get from stone to a boarded floor. Avenues to the bed-closets are these corridors; the closets being ranged on each side of each corridor; those placed towards the front of the house obtaining their light from a half of each of the front windows, and the back closets only being befriended with such glimmerings of the day which may creep over from the high tops of those windows, and deseend the four steep-sided wooden surroundings allotted to each closet, and in this way just enable the bed-goer to detect the dim presence of his bed. The bed is of flock; the covering, two sheets, two blankets, and a rug, while in winter a third blanket is allowed; the furniture of the place, a chair, and a small box; the dimensions from side to side, about four feet and a half, and double that in depth. Each closet, besides, has its own separate door, its inmate holding the key of that door; and thus no one getting admission there but himself, with the exception of the bed-maker, and he has the use of a master-key, which acts alike on all the doors.

As to the distribution of these closets; the corridor, then, on the right possesses fourteen in all; being four more than is given to the left-hand corridor; this difference in the numbers in a house which is equally divided by its stairway being occasioned through the necessity of having a hand and face washing convenience on each floor; the twenty-six closet occupiers of each entire floor being thus accommodated with their own spot for personal ablution; and which abstraction of space being effected on the left side of each stair-head, the corridors and sleeping closets on such side had to be proportionally diminished. Twelve closets, then, being on the left side, and fourteen on the right—as has just been stated—the joint number amounts to twenty-six; and as the house is a four-storied one, and every story and corridor having the like formation, 104 beds are available in all.

The like equality, too, is carried out in respect to each of the four places for personal ablution: each little space has its own four roller towls, just as each has its four plugged basins, with plenty of water in command, as led upwards by pipes, and to be stop-cocked off when not in use. Here, also, in each of these toilet-rooms, is a fixed looking-glass, to shave by, and otherwise to prove of service when one would know that one's toilet is perfect; and even in this particular, strange-sounding to some as it may seem, there are very poor men who are often loth to get away from their self-adjustings before the tell-tale looking-glass.

Thus much, then, about the upstairs features of this "model;" and yet there is a little more to say before a finish can be made; for here at the angle parts of the fourth stair-head, and the same at the third and the second, there are square bits of retiring places equally as necessary as those for face-washing, and even more praiseable, comparing the accommodation so afforded with the deficiences of the like character commonly experienced in houses let off to the poor. One of these valuable snuggeries is at the turn on each flight of stairs, with the exception of the first flight.

Another of these accommodations is at the lower part of the house, and where two would be little enough, could they be somewhat better placed than the one now provided; for, as it is, its situation is much too near the kitchen to be commended as a proof of pure taste; being, besides, extremely faulty from the paucity of daylight which gets there; while at night the gas from the jets in the kitchen, as reflected through one of the area windows, yields the only help in this way.

We make towards a curious looking apartment, to be just glimpsed at from under the opening part of a window which has its light from the yard we have left; and still a curious aspect indeed this new place has, even now that we are fairly in it, and all is exposed quite plain for inspection. And that *all* is cupboard—all cupboard; to the right and left, and at bottom; all but where the window already mentioned has its position. There is nothing else but cupboard, cast the eye where you may, from the stone flooring to the ceiling, the whole making a uniform series of closely united safes, to the number of 105. Then each safe has its own distinct lock and key, while each lodger is the possessor of one such key, every fresh inmate as he comes having the option of a safe and its key, as also of two other keys—one for his bedroom, and the other for the small clothes box in his bedroom; but for each of which keys he will have to deposit a sixpence with the superintendent; and which moneys, in case of any or all of these keys being lost, are to become forfeit towards the purchase of others, not any two keys being alike for safe, or bedroom, or clothes box;—a very useful precaution, and one which must have exercised a good deal of ingenuity on the part of the locksmith. The fronts or doors of these safes are formed of closely-crossing wire work, with the view of admitting such fresh air as can find its way through the petty openings in this way left; but which air, as may be imagined, has but little pure freshness about it, situate as is the place so much below the level of the street, and with its only adjacent sky-ward opening in the rubbish and urinal yard, from which the safe-room borrows all the little daylight it can obtain; and that, as it must be allowed, is but little indeed. Then the lower tiers of these safes are placed quite close to it, so that the dust, which the shuffle of feet from all parties having business there must put in movement, cannot but obtain a ready passage through the open wirework and frontage of each.

The coal-cellar likewise, as in this case may be expected, has its station in the basement part of the house, its door being on the right of the passage, and directly opposite that of the safe-room. Still the contents of this cellar are never kept under lock and key, as is generally to be found where there are many lodgers, for here the coal is a sort of common property, to which any of the inmates may have recourse, with scuttle in hand, should the kitchen fire be thought to stand in need of a fresh dash of one or two of the black-diamond order of revivers, or the water in kettles is not seeming to get quite enough into the boiling state, the broth-pot be too tardy in its bubblings, or the closely packed saucepan of potatoes too long in softening at the core. No, there is no hinderance here in regard to a plentiful supply of fire; and though at the season of the year when this paper is written there is no fect or finger-felt urgency for anything of the kind, still a good deal of cooking must be gone through; and therefore a decent share of coal heat is quite indispensable; while in the colder days it is still more so; and hence the certainty of having free ingress to a quarter of so much warmth must be felt as being one of the most

valuable advantages placed within the power of the "model lodger." Nor is it only in the kitchen that such an advantage is to be enjoyed; the reading-room being alike cheered, on the otherwise cheerless day, with its bright and abundant coal fire. A store of coke, too, is equally available as the coal, and has its cellar beyond the safe-room, but in a wholly distinct compartment, one which branches off the lodger's laundry; for here, notwithstanding a laundry may seem an altogether unusual accommodation to be placed at the service of men; this is done in this George-street house, and is well appreciated. The conveniences afforded in this way consist of two square wooden wash-tubs, having an unlimited supply of water running in pipes along the top back parts; and thus if the washerman resolutely bares his arms and bends his shoulders to the work, he need neither be without clean shirt, stockings, drawers, nor pocket-handkerchief for change or use on the Sunday, nor at any other time he may wish to make an improved appearance, there being nothing to hinder in so doing, even to the starching and ironing of his shirt fronts, as some small saucepan or other is easy to be had for the starch-mixing, and an "iron" quite as ready to heat, and do the "smoothing" with.

The inmate, too, of this "model" had at one time, as the talk of the place makes known, an opportunity of not only washing his linen, but of washing his person "all over," from head to toe; but nothing of this is attainable at present. Yet it did not pay; and if you ask why, the answers received are nought but a series of suppositions—though, doubtlessly, the true supposition is not of difficult attainment, the cheap baths in Endell Street, just close by, being quite capable of winning away favour from this dismally-posited single bath of the "model," which could only be made use of at certain times, and perhaps by no more than two or three bathers, and thus to the great waste of coal in getting the fire up and the necessary quantity of water heated.

Still, the purpose was undeniably good, and should have every due recognition; nor ought we to expect Lord Shaftesbury and his friends, along with Mr. Roberts, the contriver of this George-street building, could have forseen the upgrowth of the fine red-fronted Endell-street pile, which, a few years subsequently to the finish of this, the first model lodging-house, was in another way to be a "model," wherein men and women might cleanse away their various skin impurities by hundreds in a day; and where, likewise, under the same roof, the poor wife, whose home is in the back room, the tediously reached garret, or the damp cellar, may scrub, rinse, and wring away the thickened foulnesses of their long-worn garments, and so feel the intense satisfaction of experiencing a thorough sweetness of body clothing.

But will the reader overlook the dalliance of the reflective order—one not easy to be broken ftom where there is an earnest feeling on a subject of the present character? If he or she do, whatever may be the particular description of reader to whom such request may seem to be made, a repayment will soon be experienced by opening out a few of the other secrets (for, to many, such statements must really come as secrets) of the habitudes of the humble artizan, the low-salaried clerk, actual labourers, small, very small annuitants, as perhaps worthily become so through their own past exertions and wise forbearances,—till all is told which remains to be told of the place wherein these and many other varieties of the "lower order" of the single man endeavours to find, and to a certain extent so finds, a *home*.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE OLDEST LODGE MINUTE BOOK.

Resuming the summary of the above MS, from page 86, we find that the members were somewhat early in their habits, for it was ordered that, on St. John Baptist's day next ensuing (1725), the society was to "meet at eight o'clock in the forenoon" to elect a president, &c. There were also to be four persons engaged, by Geminiani, to assist in the musical performances. An entertainment and proper clothing was to be prepared, and the society was to go up the water in barges, "if the weather should be proper for that purpose." On St. John's day, the new president acknowledged having been paid over to him a balance of £13 18*s.* 2*d.* Visitors on the 8th of July, 1725, from the lodge at the Queen's Head, in Hollis Street, North Stainer, Master of the said lodge. From the Star and Garter, in Covent Garden, 22nd of July, John Revis, Senior Warden, and Edwin Ward, Junior Warden. Also from the Queen's Head lodge, in Hollis Street, Peter Reffer, as well Junior Warden of the lodge at Tom's Coffee House, Clare Market. From the lodge at the Fountain, in the Strand, John Hooke, a Master, and John Chettle, a Master. At a meeting, on July 22nd, 1725, it was resolved to have a painted frontispiece for the minute book under notice. That a collection of the best vocal and instrumental music be written out for their use, and paid for out of the funds. At the same time, John Ellam entreated to be admitted a member. The members afterwards put their names down as subscribing sixteen pounds for the use of the society. Out of this money several bills were paid, amongst which were Bro. Fisher, of £4 8*s.* 4*d.*, for proper furniture to a pedestal; and the President was re-imbursed £4 8*s.* 6*d.* for his outlay for candlesticks. August 5th, 1725—"Upon the reading of Mr. John Ellam's petition that he be made a Freemason in order to be admitted a member of this worshipful and highly esteemed society," it was ordered that he should attend: he did so, "and was made a Mason." A petition from Anne Baily was presented on the 5th of August, 1725, praying for charity; it was ordered "That it lye on the table," and that Bro. Patrick Wilson, who presented it, attend that day month. Visitors on that date: From the lodge at the Crown, at Acton, Sam. Baldwyn, Jun. Warden; from the Star and Garter, in Covent Garden, George Putland, Mr.; from the late lodge at the Globe, in Queen Street, Richard Mason; from the lodge at the Rose and Crown, in Westminster, John Rodburn, S. W. Wm. Phillips, J. W. and Wm. Freeman; from the lodge at the Red Lion, in Brewer Street, Cæsar Collys, Master. Aug. 19, 1725: Visitors from the lodge at the Greyhound Tavern, in Fleet Street, James Parmentier from the Queen's Head, in Great Queen's Street, Robert Ward; and from the King's Head, in Pall Mall, Thos. Flower. Sept. 2, 1725: Visitors, George Payne, J.G. Warden; Ja. Latouche, Master of the Red Lion, Tottenham, and Warden, Senr., of the French Lodge, and *Edward Dewsall, a Master.—Another subscription of thirty* pounds was ordered, Sept. 16, 1725: Visitors, John Boyce; from the Rummer, in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, Samuel Adey, E. Bedford, Francis Galpine, Nathaniel Galpine, and Thomas Fisher, did attend, and were made Freemasons. Bro. North Stainer was paid £2 for painting the frontispice before mentioned. Sept. 30, 1725, Anne Baily was ordered to be paid "fiveteen" shillings according to her petition. Twenty-seven shillings was paid to James Brotherton for the Book of Constitutions of Freemasons, and others. Visitors, from the lodge at the Ship, behind the Exchange, Ashton Bertles; from the lodge at the Queen's Head, in Great Queen Street, Robt. Ward; and from the Queen's Head, in Hollis Street, Peter Reffer, Thos. Gilbert, and Thos. Fisher. Oct. 14, 1825: Visitors, from the lodge at Lubeck's Head, in Maiden Lane, James Cunningham; from the Rose and Crown, Westminster, William Phillips, Thomas Day, and John Rodburn; from the lodge at the Queen's Head, in Great Queen Street, Henry Prude; from the lodge at the Temple of Solomon, Isaac Thuret.—It was also resolved that the visiting fee should be, after that meeting, five shillings per night. They were inclined to patronize the arts pretty bountifully, for the next entry is "That a picture of the President, Censors, and Directors be painted on one large canvass, the expense not to exceed £300, to be paid for out of the public treasury of this society. Ordered, that Bro. Parmentier do perform the same." Mr. John Moore was paid, on the same date, five guineas for writing and engrossing the Fundamental Constitutions and Orders of the Society. Thomas Barton attended, and was made a Freemason. Enough has been given for the present number, but I shall continue the *précis* I am making until I have extracted the whole of the matter, which may be interesting to the brethren.—MATTHEW COOKE.

THE SWISS GRAND LODGES.

What is the difference, if any, between the two Grand Lodges of Switzerland, and why are there two? The one is called the National Grand Lodge Alpina, and meets at Basle; the other is the Grand Lodge of Switzerland, and meets at Lausanne.—A PROV. G. SEC.

THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

What is the derivation of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and in what does it differ from the Scotch Rite?—P.

WERE FATHER PROUT OR HENRY O'BRIEN MASONS?

Henry O'Brien, author of the *Round Towers of Ireland*, is thus spoken of by the celebrated Father Prout:—"His book has thrown more light upon the early history of Ireland, and on the Freemasonry of those gigantic puzzles, than will ever shine from the cracked pitchers of the Royal Irish Academy, or the farthing candle of Tommy Moore." Can you tell me if O'Brien, or Father Prout were Masons?—J. O'D.

MASONIC ETIQUETTE.

In addressing a foreign prince, a brother Mason, would it be etiquette to call him brother?—ALEPPO.—[That all depends on circumstances. If in lodge, it would; if as a prince, we think not. Masonry does not detract from the honours of a high station, but recognises, to its fullest extent, the rulers, laws, and customs of every land.]

CHAPTER OF HEREDOM.

Is there any Mason living who was a member of the Chapter of Heredom; and is there any means by which its teaching can be ascertained?—SPES.

DR. OLIVER.

Is Dr. Oliver, the Masonic writer, living?—B. T.—[Yes; and, we believe and hope, hale and hearty.]

WELSH SPOKEN IN LODGE.

Is there any lodge in the Principality where the business is transacted in Welsh?—CYMRI.—[We think not; but perhaps some of our Welsh subscribers will be kind enough to forward the information required.]

PRESENT TO A LODGE.

I am going to leave England, and should like to make a present to my lodge. What is the best to give?—JAMAICA.—[Whatever it stands most in need of. If its appointments are perfect, make it a Governor to one, or all, if you can afford it, of the Charities.]

THE SECRET ALPHABET.

I am much perplexed to decipher some writings constructed with the secret alphabet. The dots are my stumbling block. The plain letters I can master, and make out most words, but in comes a dotted letter and upsets my conjecture by turning it into a word, the like of which is not to be found in the English language. How is this to be accounted for?—SAM.—[There are several Masonic alphabets. The one over which you boggle is either the Craft or Arch. The latter all depends on the dot, and no doubt it is an Arch cypher which is puzzling you. Send us a line, carefully copied from the original, and we will help you out of your difficulty at once.]

MASONRY THE HANDMAID TO RELIGION.

Who was the originator of the phrase often quoted, that Masonry is the handmaid to Religion?—S. T. P.

BRO. H. COPPENDALE.

Bro. H. Coppendale is said to have sung a song beginning,

"Loud now your voices raise,
In our Institution's praise,"

which is dedicated to the Patrons of the Boy's school; see *Masonic Minstrel*, page 244. Who was Bro. Coppendale, and when and where did he sing that song?—D.B.

NOTES ON LITERATURE SCIENCE AND ART.

The Rev. Dr. Somerville, in his chatty *Own Life and Times*, in noticing a private political meeting which he attended, 1791, at Lord Malmesbury's house, says:—"I remember I was amused with observing, that while Mr. Fox's countenance indicated profound attention to all that was said, his fingers were incessantly in motion, catching the drops that fell from the wax candles, and turning and forming them into little pellets. Mr. Erskine once and again rose from his seat mentioning the burden of business that was in his hands, and the necessity he was under of leaving the company, naming the number of briefs on which he must be prepared to plead next morning in the Courts at Westminster. The number I do not now recollect, but it was so enormous that after he had left the company, I could not help expressing my surprise. Mr. Wyndham replied, 'You are not to believe all that Mr. Erskine says:' and the other gentlemen smiled,"

The editor of the *Athenæum* is not one of those who think Mr. Dickens's late writings inferior to his first. "Trying Mr. Dickens's by himself," he writes, "we find in this his last tale as much force as in the most forcible portions of *Oliver Twist*—as much delicacy as in the most delicate passages of *David Copperfield*—as much quaint humour as in *Pickwick*. In short, that this is the creation of a great artist in his prime we have felt from the first moment of its appearance, and can deliberately sign and seal the conviction, even though the catastrophe is before us, and though we have just been devouring the solution of *Great Expectations*."

The *Athenæum* says that the monument which has just been inaugurated to James Montgomery at Sheffield, "is the first literary monument erected on the banks of the Don." We think our contemporary is in error. Has Sheffield no monument to her brave bard, Ebenezer Elliott, whose merits as a poet are but slightly intimated in his usual title of "*The Corn Law Rhymer*." We fancy that a visitor to Sheffield would find in the public streets a statue of "The Poet of the Poor," as the *New Monthly Magazine* appropriately termed him.

In 1796, we find our gifted brother, Robert Burns, writing to Mr. Mitchell, the collector of Excise at Dumfries, for the loan of a guinea, in the following terms:—

"I modestly fu' fain wad hint it,
That one pound one, I sairly want it;
If wi' the hizzie down ye sent it,
It would be kind;
And while my heart wi' life blood dunted,
I'd bear't in mind."

We have also his *Lines Written on a Bank Note*, and frequent allusions in his letters, to show how often he was in want of an odd guinea; but now, in 1861, we have a few trumpery tradesmen's bills, which the poor bard, in his anguish of spirit, perhaps wished at no enviable place, sold by public auction in London for five guines. This reminds us of a couplet by one of the best of the Lancashire poets, Samuel Bamford:—

"And Burns, who only wished for bread,
But hath gotten a marble tomb instead."

Dr. Tulloch, in his *English Puritanism and its Leaders*, thus admirably criticises the brave tinker of Bedford jail:—"This realistic character of Bunyan's allegories is of special interest to us now. We are carried back to Bedford and the Midland counties in the seventeenth century, and we mingle with the men and women that lived and did their work there. It is in many respects a beautiful and affecting picture that we contemplate. A religion which could produce men like Greatheart, and Old Honest, and Christian himself, and Faithful and Hopeful—and of which the gentle and tender-hearted Mercy was a fair expression—had certainly features both of magnanimity and of beauty. There is a simple earnestness and a pure-minded loveliness in Bunyan's highest creations that are very touching. Puritanism lives in his his pages—spiritually and socially—in forms and in colouring which must ever command the sympathy and enlist the love of all good Christians. But his pages no less show its narrowness and deficiencies. Life—even spiritual life—is broader than Bunyan saw it and painted it. It is not so easily and sharply defined—it cannot be so superficially sorted and classified. It is more deep, complex, and subtle—more involved, more mixed. There may have been good in Talkative, with all his emptiness and love for the ale-bench—and Mrs. Timorous, and even By-ends, might have something said for them. Nowhere, in reality, is the good so good, or the bad so bad, as Puritan evangelical piety is apt to conceive and represent them. There is work to be done in the city of Destruction, as well as in fleeing from it. The Meadow with the sparkling river, and the Enchanted Ground, are not mere snares to lure and hurt us. There is room for leisure and literature, and poetry and art even, as we travel to Mount Zion. There is a meeting-point for all these elements of human culture, and the 'one thing needful'—*without which* all culture is dead—though Bunyan and Puritanism failed to see it. Let us reverence with all our heart the spiritual earnestness of such men as Bunyan, and of the system they represented; few things higher and more beautiful have ever been seen in this world. But we are also bound if we would not empty our earthly existence of the beautiful and grand—the graceful, fascinating, and refined in many forms of

civilisation and art—to claim admiration for much that they despised, and a broader, more tolerant, and more genial interpretation of nature and life than they would have allowed."

Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, in his *Ten Years' Wanderings among the Ethiopians, with Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Civilized and Uncivilized Tribes, from Senegal to Gaboon*, gives the following account of "a reprisal execution" which he witnessed at Bonny, by getting ashore soon in the morning, and secreting himself about the place where he heard it was about to take place. We quote this horrid tale to show what work there is for us in the world if (as every true Mason must) we wish to leave the world better than we found it. Even supposing, for charity's sake, that Mr. Hutchinson was mistaken with regard to the cannibalism of the poor degraded people (though we are afraid he was not), there yet remains proofs of bloodthirstiness more becoming tigers than the human race. But to our tale:—"As I looked through the slit in the wall on the space between my place of concealment and the ju-ju house, I observed no change from its appearance the evening before. No gibbet, nor axe, nor gallows, nor rope—no kind of preparation, nothing significant of death, save the skulls in the pillars of ju-ju house, that seemed leering at me with an expression at once strange and vacant. It would have been a relief in the awful stillness of the place to have heard something of what I had read of the preparations for an execution in Liverpool or London—of the hammering suggestive of driving nails into scaffold, drop, or coffin—of a crowd gathering round the place before early dawn—and of the solemn tolling of the bell that chimed another soul into eternity. Everything seemed as if nothing beyond the routine of daily like were to take place. Could it be that I had been misinformed—that the ceremony was adjourned to another time, or was to be carried out elsewhere? No. A distant murmur of gabbling voices was heard approaching nearer and nearer, till, passing the corner house on my left, I saw a group of negroes. An indiscriminate crowd of all ages and both sexes, so huddled together that no person whom I could particularly distinguish as either executioner or culprit was visible amongst them. But above their clattering talk came the sound of a clanking chain that made me shudder. They stopped in the middle of the square opposite the ju-ju house, and ceased talking. One commanding voice uttered a single word, and down they sat upon the grass, forming a circle round two figures, standing upright in the centre—the executioner and the man about to be killed. The former was remarkable only by the black skull-cup which he had on him, and by a common cutlass which he held in hand. The latter had chains round his neck, his wrists, and his ankles. There was no sign of fear or cowardice about *him*—no seeming consciousness of the dreadful fate before him—no evidence, even upon his face, of that dogged stubbornness which is said to be exhibited by some persons about to undergo an ignominious death. Save that he stood upright, one would scarcely have known that he was alive. Amongst the spectators, too, there was a silent impassiveness which was appalling. Not a word, nor gesture, nor glance of sympathy, that could make me believe I looked at beings who had a vestige of humanity amongst them. As the ju-ju butcher stepped backed and measured his distance to make an effectual swoop at his victim's neck the man moved not a muscle, but stood as if he were unconscious—till—chop! the first blow felled him to the ground. The noise of a chopper falling on meat is familiar to most people. No other sound was here—none from the man, not a whisper nor a murmur from those who were seated about! I was nearly crying out in mental agony, and the sound of that first stroke will haunt my ears to my dying day. How I wished some one to talk or scream, to destroy the impression of that fearful hough, and the still more awful silence that followed it. Again the weapon was raised to continue the decapitation—another blow as the man lay prostrate, and then a sound broke the silence! But, oh, Father of Mercy! of what a kind was that noise—a gurgle and gasp accompanying the dying spasm of the struck-down man. Once more the weapon was lifted—I saw the blood flow in gory horror down the blade to the butcher's hand, and there it was visible in God's bright sunshine to the whole host of heaven. Not a word had yet been uttered by the crowd. More chopping and cleaving, and the head, severed from the body, was put, by the ju-ju executioner, into a calabash, which was carried off by one of his women to be cooked. He then repeated another calabastic word, perhaps the same as at first, and directly all who were seated rose up, whilst he walked away. A yell, such as reminded me of a company of tigers, arose from the multitude—cutlasses were flourished as they crowded round the body of the dead man—sounds of cutting and chopping arose amidst the clamour of the voices, and I began to question myself whether, if I were on the other side of the river Styx, I should see what I was looking at here through the little slit in the wall of my hiding place?—A crowd of human vultures gloating over the headless corse of a murdered brother negro—boys and girls walking away from the crowd, holding pieces of bleeding flesh in their hands, while the dripping life-fluid marked their road as they went along; and one women snapping from the hands of another—both of them raising their voices in clamour—a part of the body of that poor man, in whom the breath of life was vigourous not a quarter of an hour ago! The whole of the body was at last divided, and nothing left behind but the blood. The intestines were taken away to be given to an iguana—the Bonnyman's tutelary guardian. But the blood was still here, in glistening pools, though no more notice was taken of it by the gradually dispersing crowd, than if it were a thing as common in that town as Heaven's bright dew is elsewhere.

Dr. Karl Scherger, in the first volume of his *Narrative of the Circumnavigation of the Globe by the Austrian Frigate "Novara,"* gives an account of the vine disease in Madeira, which will be interesting to those of our readers who like a glass of good wine, with ripe grapes for dessert, as who does not? The doctor says:—"Though the yield of the vine had been decreasing, year after year, for a considerable time, yet the actual vine disease only made its appearance in 1852, when the leaves and fruit were covered with a kind of fungus (*Oidium Tuckeri*) like a white dust. The Portuguese Government sent a commission for the purpose of investigating the causes of the calamity. The report is not decisive on the point, whether the fungus is the real cause or only a symptom of the disease, nor does it offer any advice as to how it may be checked. Dr. Hermann Schacht, who resided during a period of eighteen months in the island, and has published a valuable treatise, states that the vine-disease appears there in the same form as in Germany, even as regards the season, which is soon after the blossom disappears. At first the young leaf is covered with a whitish matter, chiefly on its lower side; it then assumes a crumpled appearance, becomes spotted, and at last decays. The young diseased grape likewise becomes covered with a white dust, at first partially, and then entirely, the green skin by degrees assuming a brown colour, the grape increasing at the same time in size, until it is as large as a currant, or a small cherry, when it becomes black, and perishes together with its diseased stock. In this decayed condition the grapes remain on the vine till late in the Autumn. Dr. Schacht was successful in arresting the progress of the disease in its earlier stages, by washing all parts of the plant with a solution consisting of one part of glue to sixteen parts of water; an operation which had been likewise performed with good effect in the Royal hothouses of Sans-souci in Prussia. He rubbed the leaves and grape infected by the fungus with this solution, and, where possible, dipped the grapes in it. The solution very soon dried, and gave grapes and leaves a glossy appearance. All that had once been operated upon in this way remained in a healthy condition, and even those affected by the fungus recovered beneath the crust, the operation thus seeming to afford protection against the fungus. The practice of strewing the plant over with powdered sulphur, which was so much lauded, seems to be of little use. At Teneriffe, Dr. Schacht found the fungus widely spread, notwithstanding the application of sulphur. Keeping the grape close upon the ground is also recommended as a protection against the disease, having proved very successful in the south. The pecuniary loss sustained since the first appearance of the malady amounted in the autumn of 1852 to 1,137,990 Spanish piastres (£190,000), and after having waited in vain a period of five years, for a better state of things, the impoverished landowners entirely gave up cultivating the vine. A traveller who chances now to visit Madeira can scarcely believe that but a few years ago the greater portion of the island was covered with the plant. The cause of its disappearance must, however, not be ascribed entirely to the disease, but partly also to the utter neglect of its culture in favour of that of other products, so much so, that of late is was scarcely possible to procure a sufficient quantity of grapes for invalids to whom they were medicinally prescribed. Moreover, the sugar plantations, which annually increase in extent, have contributed to the destruction of the vines as the former require irrigation, which causes the roots of the latter to rot in the humid ground."

Mr. James Hannay, in his recently-collected *Essays from the Quarterly Review*, says:—"For a long time it was an established tradition in literature that the 'life' of a man of letters must necessarily be a dull book. How the theory originated—in what hour of dejection some melancholy writer broached it—we have not been able to learn. But nothing is more certain than its success, and, what is more, that it had practical effects on biography. The dearth of 'incidents' was supposed to be the fatal element in the history of the class, and had become a 'trite' remark among biographers when Mason undertook his *Memoirs of Gray*. Mason himself (who was no common man) evidently felt the benumbing

influence of the belief, and took the precaution of observing in his very first page 'a reader of sense and taste never expects to find in the memoirs of a philosopher or poet the same species of entertainment or information which he would receive from those of a statesman or general.' Some years after Anderson came out with a *Life of Smollett*—(whose existence one would think had been adventurous enough)—and boldly laying down the old axiom, proceeded to exemplify it by writing one of the dullest biographies on record. Much about the same time a worthy Scotsman—Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo,—favoured the world with two quartos on Beattie, and produced the venerable fallacy in the beginning—quite unconscious that he was justifying the public in never perusing his performance. Even Boswell's success, though it showed that such a 'life' as he produced might be more amusing than half the novels in existence, had failed to convert people." And again:—"Hence, in spite of the tradition as to the lives of authors being dull, they feel a vivid curiosity about them; and, on the whole (unless they themselves should have utterly failed in some literary undertaking), they are inclined to believe well of their characters, and hopefully of their conversation. Occasionally they track to their source the anecdotes on which the popular impressions about great writers rest. They find that the 'dead ass and living mother' antithesis concerning Sterne occurs in the *Walpoliana*, which excites scepticism; that the original authority for Congreve's affected remark to Voltaire is difficult to get at; that Rosseau was not always in his right senses; that Burns never came home in a state when he could not see the house was safe, and convey himself to bed somehow; that there is no real evidence of Swift's marriage with Stella, though the story has so often sharpened an attack on his memory; and they make other discoveries, which rob some ugly traditions of their sting. Possibly, too, they discover, on the intellectual side of the inquiry, that it was only in large companies that Addison could not talk, while Swift, Bolingbroke, Voltaire, Berkely, Burns and Byron, Johnson and Burke, were all among the first talkers of their times; as Congreve, Sheridan, and Colman, the wittiest writers, were also the wittiest talkers of their generation. In short, much of the traditionary mystification of the whole subject vanishes on inquiry, and a man of plain good sense is likely to arrive at the conclusion, that authors are not a caste or peculiar class, such as the Struldbrugs, but exceedingly like other specimens of the *genus homo*, with a little more faculty, the exertion of which is not so public in its mode of action as the faculty of the majority, but which is just as naturally related to character."

It has been stated, that a small quantity of gold added to iron in the puddling-furnace greatly improves its strength, ductility, and durability. The statement seems strange; but to those who know the bad effects of a morsel of brass upon iron in the puddling process, the wonder is abated.

That miserable monarch, Charles II. of Spain, is thus sketched by Lord Macaulay, in the last volume of his *History of England*:—"The Prince, on whom so much depended, was the most miserable of human beings. In old times he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world; and to expose him would have been a kindness. From his birth a blight was on his body and on his mind. With difficulty his almost imperceptible spark of life had been screened and fanned into a dim and flickering flame. His childhood, except when he could be rocked and sung into sickly sleep, was one long piteous wail. Till he was ten years old his days were passed on the laps of women; and he was never once suffered to stand on his ricketty legs. None of those tawny little urchins, clad in rags stolen from scarecrows, whom Murillo loved to paint begging or rolling in the sand, owed less to education than this despotic ruler of thirty millions of subjects. The most important events in the history of his own kingdom, the very names of provinces and cities which were among his most valuable possessions, were unknown to him. It may well be doubted whether he was aware that Sicily was an island, that Christopher Columbus had discovered America, or that the English were not Mahometans. In his youth, however, though too imbecile for study or for business, he was not incapable of being amused. He shot, hawked, and hunted. He enjoyed with the delight of a true Spaniard two delightful spectacles, a horse with its bowels gored out, and a Jew writhing in the fire. The time came when the mightiest of instincts ordinarily wakens from its repose. It was hoped that the young king would not prove invincible to female attractions, and that he would leave a Prince of Asturia to succeed him. A consort was found for him in the royal family of France; and her beauty and grace gave him a languid pleasure. He liked to adorn her with jewels, to see her dance, and to tell her what sport he had had with his dogs and his falcons. But it was soon whispered that she was a wife only in name."

CORRESPONDENCE.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—My attention has been directed to a paragraph in the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE for April 11th, in which a list of Prov. G. Commanders of Knights Templars is given. Some surprise has been expressed here that the name of our Prov. G. Commander has been omitted. Had K. T. been an attentive reader of your excellent Magazine, he would have seen in the number for February, 1860, an account of the holding of a Prov. Grand Conclave of Bombay in January, of that year, and he would there have seen the name of Sir Knt. Gustavus Septimus Judge, Prov. G. Commander, together with the names of the Grand Officers by him appointed. That V.E. Sir Knt. G.S. Judge has not been installed is no fault of his, as there is no one here of rank sufficiently high to instal him, and Bombay is rather too far from head-quarters for a commission to be sent. All his acts, however, as Prov. G. Commander are recognised by the Grand Conclave of England, and you will only be doing an act of justice by inserting his name in any future list of Prov. G. Commanders.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,
J. J. FARNHAM,
Prov. G. Prelate Bombay.

THE MASONIC BANQUET AT NORWICH.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As it might be imagined from the article in the *Norwich Mercury*, forwarded to you by a correspondent, and published in the same number of the MAGAZINE as the report of the late Masonic banquet in Norwich, that there was an important omission in the report, I beg to say that though it is unfortunately true that two brothers, having imbibed too freely, were rather demonstrative and obstreperous in their conviviality. The *Mercury's* tremendous story about a disgraceful "scene" is a great exaggeration. The very heading of the article—"Sudden Break-up of the Masonic Dinner"—is as untrue as the positive assertion that the Prov. G.M., Bro. Cabbell, was prevented by the "disorder and confusion" from stating the circumstances as to his purchase of the Assembly Rooms, and his intention to dedicate them as a Masonic Hall. Bro. Cabbell is not very likely to have made the editor of the *Mercury*, who is not a mason, a confidant in a matter about which he has chosen, for the present, to maintain a degree of reserve, even with brethren of high standing in the Order; but there is not the slightest reason for supposing that Bro. Cabbell ever intended to say anything more than he really did say. The hour at which the banquet close d was not much earlier than usual, and may be simply accounted for by the R.W. Prov. G.M.'s advanced age and feeble health. The article in the *Norwich Mercury* gives so exaggerated an account of the foolish *escapade* of two of the guests at the banquet that it seems hardly probable that the information can have come directly through a brother: if so, it must have become distorted through the editorial medium, which is also improbable, as the editor is too high minded and conscientious a journalist to be capable of so wilful a perversion, even when smarting under a fancied slight to himself and his representative. It is evident, however, that somebody who was at the banquet must have spoken of what had occurred in the presence of non-Masons. It is greatly to be regretted that there is so much laxity among many Norwich Masons on this point, and that even personal matters of great delicacy which transpire in a lodge should be afterwards canvassed in general company. It cannot be denied that with respect to this and some other of the social features of Masonry, the discipline in Norwich, might be greatly improved.

The brother who appears to have been alluded to in a paragraph of the letter of "a Norwich Freemason" informs me that the writer's *inuendo* that the editor of the *Mercury* had received any information from him, as to what transpired at the banquet, is entirely unfounded, as he never spoke to his employer on the subject. I should be very

sorry to know that any Mason had done so; not only because of the palpable breach of etiquette as well as of Masonic order, but because of the *animus* which must have inspired exaggerations calculated to bring disrepute upon Freemasonry.

I ought to add that the two brothers whose conduct at the dinner was the subject of animadversion, not only apologised privately to the brethren who were especially annoyed by their behaviour, but made the proper Masonic *amende* by an open and formal expression of regret at the meeting of their own lodge; and I have no doubt that they will be as little likely to commit themselves in a similar way on a future occasion, as if they had been held up to public reprobation in the columns of the *Mercury*—a process of correction which, as your correspondent well remarked, is not exactly congenial with Masonic principles; and though it may be useful in cases of public scandal, is not the remedy one would recommend in a family, which Masons are supposed to be.

I remain, dear sir and brother,

YOUR REPORTER.

Norwich, August 14, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

Sir.—In a letter which appeared in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, on Saturday last signed "A Norwich Freemason," in reference to an article published in the *Norwich Mercury*, on the proceedings of the late provincial banquet is a statement,

"That although the lodge was 'tyled,' the editor of the *Mercury* was informed of what took place, and that there could be but one opinion of the conduct of the person who spoke to a non-Mason (even though his own employer) on the subject, and also that that *person obtained admission into the room surreptitiously.*"

Now, Sir, as I was the only person present connected with the establishment of the *Mercury*, I trust you will do me the justice of allowing me the opportunity of publicly contradicting both statements.

As to my furnishing any information on the subject to my employer, I give it a most positive denial, as, unfortunately, the proceedings at the banquet were too openly spoken of the next morning to be kept a secret.

As to my entering the room surreptitiously, Bro. Marshall (who had the management of the dinner) was well aware of my reasons for not taking a ticket. I did not attend the dinner, but on entering the room afterwards, I was invited by Bro. Marshall and one of the vice-chairmen to take a seat by their side.

Apologising for troubling you, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN J. COMMINS, No. 110.

Norwich, August 14th, 1861.

CREATURES OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—"Speaking of fowls, Rough," said Peg the Raven to her favourite terrier, "brings to my mind the astonishment I experienced at the sight of cocks and hens and their progeny perambulating the London streets and scratching in the gutters by the light of the lamp, as lively and unconcerned as though the sun were shining; the smallest chicks even were broad awake, and 'larking' among themselves, as though such a thing as 'roost' was unknown. I augured nothing good from the sight. Portsmouth has—and I confess not without some show of reason—a reputation for loose habits, but, to my knowledge, it never carried them to such an extent as this. What could be said of a city whose long-continued irregularities and dissipations had perverted the very nature of its chickens! I was shocked; the knowing air of the ragged cocks, and the reckless indifference of the draggletail hens, at once impressed me with the notion that the set I had now to deal with were considerably less verdant than those with whom I had passed so many years."—*Boy's Own Magazine.*

EPIGRAM.

Farewell, dear maid! though we must part,
Our love we ne'er will sever;
But thou within my constant heart
Shall live and reign for ever.

PETER PROLETARIUS.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Cumberland and Westmoreland is appointed to be held at the Mechanics' Institute, in Longtown, on Wednesday next, the 21st inst. The Prov. Grand Lodge is to be opened at 11 o'clock precisely; a procession will afterwards be formed and proceed to attend divine service at Arthuret Church.

GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Secretary has addressed the following letter to the Masters of the various lodges:—

"W. MASTER,—The Board of General Purposes having ordered an entirely new set of Register Books to be prepared, and it being of importance to commence with a perfect and accurate list of the present subscribing members of each lodge, you are required to transmit, with the least possible delay, a complete list of the members of your lodge, according to seniority, giving the correct dates of their initiation, or when they first joined; and, in regard to joining members, specifying, in addition to the dates, the names and numbers of the lodges in which they were made.

"Enclosed are forms for your use; others can be had, if required, on application to the office.

"By order of the Board,

"WM. GRAY CLARKE, G.S

"Freemasons' Hall, London, 1st August, 1861."

[Form.]

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

A LIST OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF LODGE,

No. , held at

*** This list must be made out according to *Seniority of Admission* in the lodge, with the date of initiation or of joining. In the case of joining Members, the *Name and Number of the Lodge* in which each joining Member was initiated must be given.

To be signed by the Master and Secretary, and transmitted to Bro. Wm. Gray Clarke, G.S., Freemasons' Hall, London, postage free.

Date of initiation or of joining.	Name & No. of former Lodge of joining Member.	Christian Names.	Surname.	Age when initiated.	Residence.	Profession.

PROVINCIAL.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the province of Hertford was held on Thursday, August 8th, at the Sun Hotel, Hitchin; present, the R.W. Bro. William Stuart, Prov. G.M.; Bros. George Francis, Prov. G. Reg., as D. Prov. G.M.; H. H. Burchell Herne, P. Prov. G.S.W., as G.S.W.; Jeremiah How, Prov. G.D.C., as J.G.W.; Rev. J. W. Laughlin, T. S. Barringer, C. H. Law, E. Burrell, and J. Sugars, P. Prov. G.W's.; C. Davy and J. Burton, P. Prov. G.D's.; T. Rogers, Prov. G. Treas.; S. Sedgwick, Prov. G. Sec.; C. H. Finch, I. Levinson, J. B. Newall, C. J. How, O. F. Vallentin, Lavendar, and others.

The minutes of the preceding Prov. G. Lodge were read and confirmed. The Treasurer's accounts were passed. Bro. Thomas Rogers was re-elected Prov. G. Treasurer. The Prov. G.M. said the next business was to appoint the Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and he regretted that his valued friend and father in Masonry, Bro. Ward, found himself compelled to resign the office of D.G.M. through illness and infirmity. He, therefore, called to that distinguished position, Bro. George Francis, a Mason of great talent and energy, who had filled that post in another province with great

satisfaction for several years, and who had been a resident in Hertfordshire for some years. He was a most able and active Mason, and well known to the brethren. The other appointments were Bros. C. Purser, W.M. No. 657, S.W.; C. F. Humbert, P.M. No. 580, J.W.; Rev. J. W. Laughlin, No. 1171, Chaplain; Smyth, Reg.; John Sedgwick, Sec.; T. J. Hooper, No. 657, S.D.; H. G. Lane, W.M. No. 742, J.D.; J. Goodyear, W.M. No. 580, D.C.; J. G. Richards, No. 742, S.B.; J. Braithwaite, W.M. No. 1171, Supt. of Works; H. J. Thompson, No. 1171, Purst; W. Rogers and Smyth, Stewards; Bro. Thomas was re-elected Prov. G. Tyler.

Upon a motion made by Bro. Birchell Herne, donations of ten guineas each were voted to the Girls' and Boys' Schools, which were gratefully acknowledged by Bro. Binckes, who was present as a visitor. There being no further business, the Prov. G. Lodge was closed with solemn prayer.

Soon after four o'clock the brethren, numbering nearly forty, assembled at the banquet. The cloth being removed, the Prov. G.M. with brevity proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts.

Bro. FRANCIS then requested that every brother would be prepared with a bumper to do honour to the next toast, which, according to rule, was in his hands. That toast was "The Health of the estimable brother who presided over them." These gatherings gave their Prov. G.M. the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the members of the different lodges; and it afforded them a means of testifying their esteem and respect for him who so courteously and kindly ruled the province. Hoping that the blessing of health would be continued to him for years to come, and he thus be able to receive the devoted affection of every Mason in the province.

The PROV. G.M. briefly acknowledged the kind way in which his name was always received, and assured the brethren he should not only do his duty, but as far as laid in his power, sustain the high prestige which Masonry had ever held in Hertfordshire.

The Prov. G.M. then proposed "The Health of his newly appointed Deputy."

Bro. FRANCIS, in reply, said he could not but feel pleased to be elevated to the distinguished position, although there was necessarily some alloy mixed with that pleasure, seeing that his elevation was caused by the resignation of the highly-esteemed Bro. Ward. It was in Hertfordshire he was first admitted to the light of Masonry, and he therefore must necessarily have an affection for the province. He should bring to his office all the energy and familiarity with its duties, obtained by his career whilst holding a similar appointment for seventeen years in another province, and endeavour to deserve the esteem of his brother Masons.

The PROV. G.M. then proposed the "Past and Present Provincial Grand Officers," uniting with it the name of Bro. Burrell, who briefly responded, expressing the pleasure he felt in attending the Hertfordshire meetings, and stated he was but expressing the sentiments of every brother in the province in saying that this happiness was created by the urbane and courteous bearing of their respected Prov. Grand Master.

The D. PROV. G.M. next rose to propose "The Oldest Mason of the Province," who has for many years so well discharged the office of Treasurer.

Bro. ROGERS, in acknowledging the toast, assured the brethren that it afforded him very great gratification after so many years holding the trust, to be again elected their treasurer.

The PROV. G.M. then gave "The Masters of the Lodges in the Province," particularly the W.M. of the Cecil Lodge, which they, that day, had the pleasure of visiting. This was acknowledged by Bro. Purser, and the Tyler being called on for his toast, a most agreeable day was brought to a close.

WALTHAM CROSS.—*Gresham Lodge* (No. 1171.)—The regular monthly meeting was held on Saturday, August 10, at the Four Swans Hotel, Waltham Cross, under the presidency of Bro. Joseph Braithwaite, Prov. G., Supt. of Works, W.M. The lodge having been opened, a ballot was taken for Bros. Clarence Harcourt and O. F. Vallentin, as joining members, and Bro. Harcourt was appointed as J.D., Bro. Vallentin elected Treasurer. A ballot for the admission of Messrs. Edward Swift, Stilwell, and James Girling was next taken, and being unanimous in their favour, they were received, and initiated into the Order. Bro. Girling proposed, and the Secretary seconded a gentleman for initiation at next lodge. After the transaction of some routine business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, at which the W.M. presided. The cloth removed, the toasts of the Queen, the M.W. the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Master of the Province, duly honoured, the W.M., as one included in the toast that came next, he entrusted it to Bro. Binckes, who said that having been present at the Prov. Grand Lodge on the 8th inst., he was pleased to find that in the distribution of honours the Gresham Lodge was so much noticed; he therefore had the honour and happiness of proposing "The Deputy Grand Master, and rest of the Officers of the Province." Bro. Howe responded. Before he resumed his seat, he called on the brethren for a bumper to "The Health of the W.M., Bro. Braithwaite." The W.M. expressed his gratitude for the reception of the toast, and said he hoped that his efforts would, at the close of his year of office, be rewarded by as much kindness as he had that day experienced. The W.M. then said the next was the toast of the day, but with the Gresham Lodge it must necessarily be the bright day in their calendar. It was to welcome the first brethren initiated in their lodge; although it was the first day the brethren made the acquaintance with Bros. Stillwell and Girling, yet he was satisfied they would become worthy members of the Order. Bros. Stillwell and Girling acknowledged the compliment. The W.M. then, referring to the position of the visitors, all being Past Masters, and distinguished for their separate merit in promoting the interests of the Order, offered them, on part of the lodge, a cordial reception, and, with the toast coupled the name of Bro. Binckes. Bro. Binckes, after tendering the united thanks of the visitors, referred to the happiness he had in being informed by a warm advocate of the Charities, Bro. Thompson, that both the initiates and their visiting brethren had that day given their names as life governors of the institution of which he was particularly connected. He referred to the great demands of the Boys' School, and he hoped the example of the Gresham Lodge at its outset would stimulate the other lodges in the province. He felt particularly grateful to Bros. Stilwell and Stirling in so faithfully observing the great lesson taught them that day, more particularly as their bounty was in behalf of the institution of which he was the representative. The officers were thanked for their attendance, and then the Tyler's toast brought the meeting to an end at an early hour.

SCOTLAND.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF AYR.

Through the courtesy of the Prov. G. Secretary (Bro. Wylie, of Mother Kilwinning), we are enabled to publish the following letter, which will be read with interest by the Ayrshire brethren:—

"Grand Lodge of Scotland, 8th August, 1861.

"Right Worshipful Dear Sir and Brother,—I have the pleasure to inform you that, at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge, held here on the 6th instant, I presented the Charter of the Lodge of St. David's Tarbolton, which was received by the Grand Lodge with evident gratification and satisfaction. It was moved from the throne, and unanimously agreed to, that in consideration of the promptitude and energy evinced in the recovery of the ancient and interesting document, a cordial vote of thanks should be tendered to *you*, and the other office-bearers and members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire, who exerted themselves in restoring the same to Grand Lodge, and that the same should be recorded in the minutes of Grand Lodge, and communicated to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire.

"You will, therefore, be so good as communicate the contents of this letter to the Provincial Grand Lodge at its first meeting.

"I remain, R.W. Dear Sir and Brother, yours and fraternally,

"WM. A. LAWRIE, G. Sec.

"D. MURRAY LYON, Junior Prov. G. Warden of Ayrshire."

TROON NAVIGATION LODGE (No. 86).—The transactions from time to time of the Lodge Navigation Troon show that it is no misnomer to designate No. 86 as Neptune's Lodge,—for it is is one of which the bulk of its members consist of brethren "that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters," and a lodge which the wayfaring mariner ever feels a peculiar pleasure in visiting. From the number of foreigners resorting to Troon, participation in the rites of Masonry have been enjoyed by "the alien" to such an extent within the last few years, that the diploma of Lodge Navigation may be said to be found under every flag, and secreted in the cabin of many a seaman in whose country the ban of proscription is in operation against the importation of all such parchments. A most interesting meeting of the Craft took place in the lodge room of Troon Navigation the other night. when a young Austrian navigator presented himself for initiation into the mystic circle. The peculiar circumstances of No. 86 having necessitated the creation of an office which none but a brother skilled in more languages than his own can by any possibility fill, the valuable services of a qualified interpreter are now kindly rendered to the lodge on all occasions in which the neophyte cannot speak English. According, in the case referred, Bro. Imrie, through the medium of the lodge linguist, imparted the necessary instruction to the young foreigner

previous to his being ushered into the S. S., in presence of a large number of Craftsmen hailing from many lands, and all of whom seemed deeply impressed with the interesting ceremony. Afterwards the "loving cup" was quaffed, and the evening pleasantly spent—the health of the "youngest Craftsman" being drunk in such a fashion as only the "enlightened few" of the Emperor Joseph's subjects can ever expect to witness.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

MR. ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS.

Mr. Alfred Mellon, the celebrated orchestral conductor, commenced a series of promenade concerts, *à la* Jullien, on Monday evening. Mr. Mellon has been fortunate enough to effect an arrangement with Mr. Gye for the use of the use of the incomparable *salle* of the Royal Italian Opera, and thus the intrinsic charms of music played by a superior band—the best, certainly, this country can boast—are materially enhanced by its being heard in one of the largest and most splendid theatres in the world. As at old "Jullien concerts," the pit is boarded over and made level with the stage, the orchestra being nearly (it should be quite) in the centre of the house. The general effect was exceedingly brilliant, and the greater appropriateness of the locality to "promenade concerts," as compared wtth the Floral Hall, where Mr. Mellon gave his admiarble entertainments last autumn, was generally remarked. The execution of all the various pieces may be highly commended; and it was really gratifying to find great works like the overture to "Der Frieschütz, and Mendelsshon's symphony listened to with such respectful attention, and so enthusiastically appplauded. The overture, indeed, was rapturously encored, though not repeated. Mr. Mellon, it appears, is opposed to what has been termed the "encore system," for even in the case of his own brilliant and eminently tuneful "Dramatic College Quadrille"—the last movement of which was unanimously *redemanded—he declined the honour with inexorable firmness.* The conductor was, however, more yielding with respect to the vocal music, and thus Madame Laura Baxter was permitted to favour the audience by repeating the celebrated and beautiful version of "Home, Sweet Home," and the National Choral Society enjoyed a similar privilege with respect to their precise and spirited rendering of Mr. Martin's choral march, "Forward," the stamping accompaniment to which might have been omitted with advantage, especially as the choristers were placed in the amphitheatre stalls immediately above the heads of occupants of private boxes. This arrangement was, by the way, a *quasi* novelty, and, "as a stranger," was welcomed by the audience, who looked very much astonished at the loud and unexpected music from the abode of the gods. The part songs and choruses were ably conducted by Mr. Martin, the commander-in-chief of the National Choral Society. In a selection from "La Favorita" those admirable soloists, Mr. S. Pratten, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Levy, Mr. G. Collins, and Mr. Hill, particularly distinguished themselves; and we can likewise award high praise to M. Lavigne and M. Paquis, a new horn-player from Paris, who possesses uncommon ability, which he contrived to make indisputably manifest, although the piece upon which he employed his powers is utterly contemptible.

Madile. Parepa sang two airs, like a consummate artist, as she is well known to be, and was rewarded with enthusiastic applause in both instances.

Mr. Alfred Mellon has made a brilliant commencement to his series of concerts, and the musical public ought really to feel grateful to him for affording them such first-class entertainment at this dull season of the year. The famous English conductor was immensely applauded on entering the orchestra. The house was well attended.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The annual holiday of the Metropolitan Charity Schools on Thursday, the 8th inst., was not, unfortunately, accompanied by sunshine. More unpropitious weather, indeed, could scarcely have been met with, but this did not prevent the gathering of the schools, nor considerable enjoyment on the part of the myriads of children for whose pleasure the festival was got up, and who took so important a share in the events of the day. The Crystal Palace is, however, conveniently adapted for these gigantic meetings. Comdaratively little disappointment is felt whet the weather is unfavourable, and such was the case upon the present occasion. The children arrived in great numbers during the course of the morning, and surveyed the various courts and stalls with obvious pleasure, the entire 5000 being assembled about midday for the not less agreeable purposes of refreshment. At three o'clock they found their way into the Handel Orchestra, each of the seventy-six schools which constituted the general force, taking its assigned place, and when wholly seated, presenting a *coup d'œil* of remarkable picturesqueness, the costumes of the numeraus groups exhibiting blocks of colour of the broadest and most decided contrast. A scene of greater beauty could not be imagined, while the sentiment involved in it was one of the profoundest interest. The musical performance took place unde the direction of Mr. Henry Buckland, the Vicar-choral of St. Paul's, and the programme consisted of the "Old Hundredth," "Luther's Hymn," Haydn's "Hymn to the Emperor," the "Hallelujah Chorus," Mendelssohn's "Sleepers Awake," &c., terminating with the "National Anthem." The whole of these pieces were given with singular precision and accuracy, and the effect, weighted as it was by the organ, was rich, sonorous, and impressive. Altogether the spectacle was highly pleasing, and reflected no little credit upon Alderman Finnis and Mr. Stewart, of Cheap Ward, through whose benevolent spirit the festival was projected, and through whose energetic exertions it took practical shape.

On Friday, the 9th, the directors engaged Mdlle Patti for "one performance only." The special attendance was not very remarkable, the visitors who paid being considerably within 3,000. Mdlle. Patti sang the well-known cavitanas, "Regnava nel silenzio," and "Ah non giunge," both of which were well adapted to exhibit those facilities of execution for which she won her chief laurels at the Royal Italian Opera; while the clear and incisive pungency of her voice permitted her exploits to be fairly heard throughout the neighbourhood of the concert room, notwithstanding the entire absence of strength and volume. Her most successful perforutances, however, were "Home, sweet home;" and the "Last Rose of Summer"—a pair of ballads that she substituted by way of encore for an echo song, upon a Swiss subject, by Echebert, and the once famous ballad "Within a Mile of Edinburgh Town," Mdlle. Patti was liberally applauded in her efforts, and seemed to have lost none of the favour which awaited her in so marked a manner at Mr. Gye's theatre. The assistant vocalists were Madame Rudersdorff, Signor Ronconi. Signor Tiberini, and Signor Zelger, whose contributions were derived from the most hackneyed sources.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

The last evening representation this season at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14 Regent-street, of Bro. and Mrs. German Reed, will take place on Friday, August 30th, and the last morning performance on Saturday, August 31st, at three o'clock. Bro. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry, owing to the great success of the present entertainment, will not visit the provinces this Autumn, but will resume their London Season in October. Novelties of an interesting character, including several original ballads, will be introduced into "Our Card Basket," and "The Two Rival Composers."

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Archduke Maxmilian, of Austria, and his wife, who is a cousin of Her Majesty, have for some time past been staying at Osborne. Two Princesses of Hesse and the Duke of Oporto have also been enjoying the quiet hospitality of the Queen, in the Isle of Wight. The *Court Circular* announces the arrival of the King of Sweden and Prince Oscar at Osborne, her Majesty having gone in her yacht to meet them.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—A not unimportant decrease in the rate of mortality in the metropolis is exhibited by the returns just prepared, the number of deaths last week being 1,172, against 1,225 the week preceding. Of births there were 1,759 registered—881 boys and 878 boys. The mean height of the barometer was 29,809 inches, and the temperature of the air averaged 64·4 deg. ——About £4,000 has been subscribed towards a testimonial to Sir James Outram, the "Bayard of India." It is announced that the accounts will be closed forthwith, and that the form of the memorial will be immediately decided upon.——A further sum of £1,000 has just been forwarded to Calcutta by the committee appointed in London to receive subscriptions in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Indian famine. The committee has, up to the present moment, sent out altogether £107,500, this sum being

exclusive of the large contributions despatched from Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin.——The *Gazette* announces that the Victoria Cross will be conferred upon Lieutenant Chaplin, who so greatly distinguished himself at the capture of the Taku forts, and upon three other officers, an "hospital apprentice," and two privates, who also distinguished themselves by acts of bravery during the campaign in China.——An abstract of the will of the late Duke of Bedford is published. The personality has been sworn under £600,000. His Grace has bequeathed the Ludlow Irish estates to Earl (Lord John) Russell, who also obtains a life interest in a sum of £15,000.——We regret to have to announce the death of the Bishop of Durham. The Right Rev. Prelate died at Auckland Castle on the 9th inst. Dr. Villiers, who was 48 years of age, was long known as a prominent member of the Evangelical party in the Church, and in 1856 was raised to the episcopate on the death of Dr. Percy, Bishop of Carlisle. In 1860 he was translated to the see of Durham, on the elevation of Dr. Longley to the Archbishoprick of York. The deceased prelate was brother to the present Earl of Clarendon, and of the Hon. C. Villiers, the President of the Poor-law Board.——The death of Madame Catherine Hayes is announced. The deceased lady was an accomplished vocalist. Her death, so young (she was only forty) will be much deplored by the musical public.——A scheme is on foot for the formation of a volunteer camp and clubhouse at Aldershot, with practice grounds near Wimbledon and Wanstead. This project has received the sanction of Lord Combermere, Lord Clarence Paget, Sir Howard Douglas, and other persons of distinction, and a special appeal is made to the ladies of the United Kingdom to assist in the undertaking, "as a testimonial of their appreciation of the patriotic feeling which has influenced the gentlemen of England to arm themselves in their country's defence." It appears that the proposed site at Aldershot has been offered by its "patriotic owner on extremely favourable terms," and several gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood have undertaken to provide funds for the erection of a church on a piece of ground presented by one of them for that special purpose. The great object of this movement is to secure to the volunteers of the country "every facility for attaining efficiency in rifle practice," and to afford them adequate opportunities of being brigaded with the regular troops. Its promoters urge that "the moral and physical welfare of the youth of England would be thus provided for; military discipline and gentlemanly habits would be promoted, and country air and manly exercise substituted for the enervating influences of a town life."——Lord Carlisle draws a cheerful and encouraging picture of the present state of Ireland. In the course of a speech he delivered at the dinner of the Irish Agricultural Society, he asserted that the sister kingdom "has never exhibited such an exemption from general crime, from political agitation, or from physical distress and privation, as that which she now enjoys." In 1841, the extent of land under tillage or in meadows and pasture was 13,000,000 acres; in 1861 it was upwards of 15,000,000 acres. The value of the live stock twenty years ago was £21,000,000; it is now £33,000,000. During the last ten years the property rated to the poor had increased nearly a million in value, while the expenditure for the relief of the poor had decreased from £1,150,000 in 1851 to less than half that sum at the present time. A remarkable dimunition had also taken place in the number of offences reported to head-quarters. In 1850, the number was 10,639; in 1860 it was 3,531.——The *Warrior*, says the *Times*, answered her helm like a yacht while proceeding down the Thames, on the 8th. The highest speed attained was at the rate of 14½ knots an hour, but as the engines were working 12 revolutions per minute below full speed, it is anticipated that at least 15 knots may easily be accomplished. The Admiralty have invited several of the leading builders to send in tenders for three more iron frigates of 6,620 tons each. These new vessels will be plated from stem to stern, and it is stated that their armour will weigh rather more than double that of the *Warrior*. Tenders for a further addition to our iron-cased fleet will, it is expected, be issued in the course of a month or so.——The report of the select committee on the education of destitute children has been issued. It is against Government interference with this class of children. The committee say that for children who have acquired criminal or vagrant habits provision is made by the Industrial Schools Bill, and until that measure shall have been tried, no other provision at the expense of the state should be made.——The shipowners of Hull engaged in the Baltic trade have been peculiarly unfortunate during the past twelve months, deck-loading being held by many to be the chief cause of their numerous and heavy losses. The steamer *Z. C. Pearson*—the property of Mr. Pearson, the munificent donor of the Hull People's Park—has, it is feared, shared the fate of so many of her companion ships. She left Riga, for Hull, on the 26th or 28th ult. and since then nothing has been heard of her. So strong is the impression that she has gone down, that fifty guineas insurance was asked at Lloyds on Friday.——The success which has attended the performances of Blondin has had its natural effect in producing rivals in his line of business. On Monday evening a female Blondin essayed the extraordinary exploit of crossing the Thames at Cremorne upon a tight-rope; and had it not been for an accidental defect in the fixing of the rope, the exploit would have been quite successful. The lady ascended from the Surrey side, and had achieved three-fourths of the distance across, when to the surprise of all, and no doubt to the horror of many among the many thousands of spectators, she was observed to falter. The moment was one of painful suspense. She made her way backwards, however, and in a short time again essayed the ascent; again she stopped when a considerable way across, sat down, and made signs to the people below, as if to cast up a rope to her. Ultimately, she let herself down to the surface of the river, and was taken up in a boat. The attempt of the female Blondin has, therefore, not been successful; but it is right to say that she blames, with apparent reason, the absence of guide-ropes to steady the main cord, as the cause of her failure. These guide-ropes have huge lumps of lead attached to them; and it is understood that Mr. E. Smith, the lessee, avers that the ropes were cut away by some atrocious theives for the sake of the plunder.——A tragic affair has undergone partial investigation at the Clerkenwell police-court, the circumstances of which are involved in some obscurity at present; but it is to be feared that the occurrence is one more of those too-frequent cases of domestic vice, illicit love, and deadly vengeance. Early in the morning a young man named Francis Cossum was stabbed in the head with a knife, which penetrated the skull to the brain. This took place at the corner of Exmouth-street, the person inflicting the wound being Charles William Jeffs, a reader in a newspaper office, and who is in custody, charged with the crime. Jeffs, who had been at volunteer drill, returned home, and found Cossum in the house with Mrs. Jeffs, and following him as he rushed out, overtook and stabbed him in the street as described. Both men when in court exhibited, by their bandages and dressings, ample tokens of the serious nature of the rencounter, and it is not at all unlikely that the wound of the prosecutor may yet have a fatal termination. In reply to the interrogation of the magistrate, Cossum admitted that he had been carrying on a clandestine correspondence with the prisoner's wife; but beyond that fact the details remain yet to be elicited; the inquiry having been adjourned for further evidence.——A murder, with some circumstances of atrocity, has been perpetrated near Frome. The murderer and his victim were both agricultural labourers, and both bear the same name of Greenland, but they are only distantly related. On Saturday night they had a difference about the division of the week's wages, the whole of which had been paid to Byard Greenland. A man named Millgrove, who was one of the party, says that Bayard raised his arm, and directly after Uriah Greenland fell, exclaiming that Bayard had done for him. The blow was mortal, and the instrument with which it was inflicted was a dagger knife. The accused avers that Uriah ran upon the knife.——A gentleman, named Charles Routledge, residing at Notting-hill, was, on Monday, brought before Mr. Ingram, at Hammersmith Police-court, charged with causing the death of his son, a lad 17 years of age. Evidence in support of the charge proved that on Saturday night, in his own house, the prisoner had a quarrel with his son, which terminated in a scuffle, when the son was seized with a fit, probably epileptic, and almost immediately died. It is not supposed that he was struck or received any bodily injury, but that the fatal attack was brought on by mental excitement. The coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, but nobody deposed to having seen or heard blows struck. The surgeon's opinion was that death was caused by apoplexy, and in this the jury concurred. The father stands out on remand, the magistrate refusing to discharge him until surgical evidence be given before him as to the cause of death.——An unhappy man, Augustus Hilton, was hanged at Cambridge on Saturday. He had murdered his wife in an excess of passion, or under a momentary impulse of insanity. The notable circumstance in the case is that Hilton knew he was guilty, and said so; and all the persuasive power of judge and counsel could not make him think that it was right to plead the contrary.——Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, a young lady, charged with stealing a roll of ribbon in a mercer's shop in Chelsea, at Westminster Police-court. There was no question about the furtive taking and pocketing of the ribbon, but the defence was that the young lady was of a dull mind, and subject to fits of abstraction; that when she took the ribbon she knew not what she was doing—in the words of the counsel who attended for her—"her mental power while in the prosecutor's shop was totally absorbed in matching the silk she had purchased," therefore, the taking of the ribbon was a purely physical act—her mind was not in it. The magistrate, after hearing much evidence in support of this view, decided on discharging the accused.——A peculiar nuisance has been long complained of in a certain locality in the City, and the Corporation has at length

undertaken to put it down. It consists in the congregation of great numbers of "betting men" in Bride-lane, Fleet-street. A number of these persons were summoned before the alderman at Guildhall, on a charge framed to meet the case—namely, of obstructing the thoroughfare. Two days were occupied in the hearing. The evidence of the constables brought the act of assembling home to the accused, and several inhabitants of the neighbourhood deposed to the constant obstruction caused by the betting men. The alderman sent the accused for trial, but they stand out on their recognisances.——Another serious "wharf fire" has taken place in the Metropolis. On Sunday morning smoke was seen issuing from the workshops of Mr. Bulmer, builder, Rotherhithe, and in a short time the flames burst out, spreading with great rapidity to the adjoining buildings and wharves. A strong force of water was brought to bear upon the burning mass, and after several hours' hard labour the fire was subdued. Mr. Bulmer's premises were entirely destroyed, and considerable damage was done to the surrounding buildings. While the firemen were engaged in the extinction of this serious conflagration, intelligence arrived that the Tooley-street fire had broken out afresh. This turned out to be true—a quantity of jute having become ignited by exposure to the sun—but the flames were overcome without much difficulty.——We learn from the Scotch papers that fifty men were at work in the Dykehead Coalpit, near Hamilton, on Wednesday week, when the wood-work of the ventilating shaft caught fire. Twelve of these have perished, and several of those who have been brought out alive are not expected to recover.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENE.—The inauguration of the Boulevard de Malesherbes, which took place in Paris on Tuesday, was honoured by the presence of the Emperor of the French. His Majesty delivered an address, in which he referred with much satisfaction to the efforts made by the Administration to promote the trade and commerce, and render comfortable the working classes of Paris—"the veritable heart of France." The Emperor mentioned with some emphasis the fact that, since the treaty of commerce with England, the exportation of articles from Paris had nearly doubled. An immense number of persons was present at the ceremony.—— An old rumour that Rome will be occupied by a joint garrison of French and Sardinian troops, and that the major part of the French corps will be withdrawn to Civita Vechia, has been revived in Paris; but it does not seem to deserve attention.——Baron Ricasoli has issued, and the *Turin Gazette* has published, a circular despatch addressed to the Italian envoys at foreign courts. This despatch concludes by the significant declaration that Italy is now constituted, although the whole country is not yet united, and that Europe, perceiving that the Italians are armed and strong, will "become persuaded of their right to the entire possession of their territory."——The Italian Government has consented to cancel its decision in reference to the expulsion from Naples of the Swiss soldiers formerly belonging to the regiments in the service of Francis II.—— The reply of the Hungarian Diet, as drawn up by M. Deak, to the Emperor's rescript, has been adopted by both houses with the most entire unanimity, and is to be despatched at once to Vienna. The immediate result of the course pursued by the Emperor of Austria has been to unite the moderate and the more advanced party in the Hungarian Lower House. Both parties are now of one mind, not merely as to the extent of the claims of Hungary, but as to the mode of expression by which those claims are to be vindicated. The enthusiasm aroused in Pesth is very great, and M. Deake, as again acknowled leader of the movement, has received from every quarter demonstrations of approval. A dissolution of the Diet is expected to take place at once, and many deputies are already preparing to leave Pesth. The crisis must now be close at hand.—— The Diet of Croatia having under consideration a measure which aims at the entire abolition of the peculiar form of military tenure which prevails in the territory known as the Austrian Military Frontier. This territory constitutes in point of fact a perpetual encampment, in which every man performs a soldiers' duties, and receives in pay the tenure of a certain portion of land. The object of this system, founded by Prince Eugene, was to provide a fixed militia, whose duty it should be to act as a bulwark against the Turks. The Croatian Diet propose that Military Frontier shall now be placed on the same footing as every other Croatian province, and shall simply furnish its proportionate contingent on the same principle. ——A telegram from Lisbon mentions that disturbances, caused by the imposition of new taxes, have occurred at St. Ubes, and that troops have been despatched to repress them. There seems, however, some reason to suspect that Lisbon despatches are sometimes coloured by a desire, possibly entertained by Spanish agents, to represent the political condition of Portugal in an unfavourable light.——The Holstein question may be regarded as settled for the present. The Federal Diet of Germany have just held a extraordinary sitting for the purpose of receiving and considering the provisional proposals made by Denmark, and the result has been a declaration that for the present no reason exists for proposing further measures in reference to the execution of the Federal resolution of last February. By the concessions temporarily made on behalf of Denmark, an interval of time is at least obtained during which we may hope to see a final settlement of the question prepared and agreed upon.——An order addressed by the King of Prussia to the Prussian Minister of War and Marine authorises the latter to accept the subscriptions offered in aid of the construction of national vessels of war, and to apply the amounts to the object desired. The King expresses his satisfaction at the proof of patriotic sentiment given by those who have tendered the subscriptions.—— A Madrid jury has acquitted a journal charged with having published a democratic programme demanding the independence of the church and the establishment of a single Chamber, The Monrenegrins—whether of their own accord or at the instigation of others, time may perhaps show—have persisted in demanding conditions which the Porte could not be expected to grant. Omar Pasha has, therefore, it is said, undertaken the troublesome task of bringing them, by military force, into a more pliant disposition; and operations are expected to commence immediately. It is indicative of something like renewed vitality in the Government of the Porte that the greatest activity prevails in every public department, that the Sultan Audul Aziz continues to devote his personal attention to the conduct of affairs, and that since his reign the army has been "regularly paid and well kept."

AMERICA.—We have by the *Asia* American news from New York to the 30th ult. It is not of remarkable importance. Military operations seem to have been suspended, although reports from Missouri continue to tell of small collisions and attacks, in which one Union soldier is invariably equal to at least three of the Seceders. The Confederate forces are reported to be entrenched in great strength near Fairfax Court house, but fears for the safety of Washington were disappearing. The entrance of General M'Clellan upon his duty had inspired the troops with renewed confidence. American advices of several days' later date have been brought by the mail steamer from Quebec; but the intelligence, both political and military, is pronounced by the telegraphic summary to be "unimportant." Congress had passed a tariff act, and an act imposing direct taxes to the amount of 20,000,000 dollars. The lowest income subjected to the income tax of 3 per cent had been fixed at 800 dollars.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland mail with India and China news has arrived. All is quiet in the peninsula, and trade is dull. From Hong Kong the reports are so far favourable, that the European representatives maintain friendly relations with the Chinese and Japanese Governments. Abundant rains have fallen throughout India, and the crops seem likely to suffer this year from wet rather than from drought. A great fall in the price of opium has ruined many native speculators, and threatens to diminish somewhat seriously the Indian revenue for the current financial year.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—Letters from Melbourne report another political crisis—these are wholesome events in a young and free community—and progress in all departments. The troubles in New Zealand, however, are threatening to thicken. The native tribes are in close league against the Europeans, and seem to have consolidated a central adminstration under their King. The Governor had issued a menacing proclamation, demanding submission and compensation—the alternative being the employment of force.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A brother *initiated* in a lodge under the Grand Lodge of *England*, is elected Worshipful Master of another lodge hailing from the Grand Lodge of *Ireland*. He serves as W.M. during one year, but, remark, he never served as *Warden* in any lodge under the Grand Lodge of *England*. Subsequently, he is affiliated to a lodge under the Grand Lodge of England. My question is this: Is a brother having served as W.M. of an Irish lodge, but never as Warden to any lodge, under our Grand Lodge, eligible for the chair of a lodge under the Grand Lodge of *England*?—HARMONY.—[He is not legally eligible for the Master's chair in an English lodge until he has served the office of Warden twelve months.]

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.—In our notice of Bro. Findel's *History of Freemasonry*, the words "but the author says" and "continues the author" should be omitted; "Zend Averta" should be "Zend Avesta;" Netzahanalcoyotl" "Netzahualcoytl;" and the names of the Chinese Deist philosophers, "Con-fu-tseu et Loa-tseu."