

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

THE HIDDEN MYSTERIES OF NATURE  
AND SCIENCE.—PART 3.

Whatever rude shelter the climate and natural advantages of any country caused the primitive inhabitants to adopt for their temporary abode, the same style of structure, in all its prominent features, was kept up afterwards by their more refined and opulent descendants. Thus, the Egyptian style of building had its origin in the cavern and mound; the Chinese architecture, with its pavilion roofs and pointed minarets, is taken from the Tartar tent; the Grecian is derived from the wooden cabin; and the Gothic from the bower of trees. The ancient and original orders of architecture are three: the Doric, which was formed after the shape of a strong robust man; the Ionic, formed after the model of an agreeable young woman of an elegant shape, dressed in her hair; and the Corinthian, invented by Callimachus from the following circumstance:—Accidentally passing the tomb of a young girl he perceived a basket of toys covered with a tile placed over an Acanthus root, which had been left there by her nurse. As the branches grew up they encompassed the basket, till arriving at the tile they met with an obstruction and bent downwards. Callimachus set about imitating it, the base of the capital he made to represent the basket; the abacus the tile; and the volute the bending leaves. To these three the Romans have added two; the Tuscan, which they made plainer than the Doric; and the Composite, which was more ornamental than the Corinthian.

In like manner also men, from the earliest ages, have been led from motives of comfort or necessity to study the indications of the weather in the different appearances of the skies, and changes of the moon. From these observations certain fixed rules were drawn and the result was Astronomy. By this science the mind of man is enabled not only to view the wonderful works of the Almighty in a much stronger light than he could otherwise effect, but he is also able to demonstrate that nothing less than Omnipotence could establish such innumerable systems of the heavenly bodies, place them at their relative distances, and finally keep the whole in universal order. "This noble science," says Ashe in his *Masonic Manual*, "may justly be said to comprehend the other six; as by grammar we correctly express the substance of our observations; by rhetoric, we forcibly impress the truths therein contained; by logic, we proceed to demonstrate those truths; by arithmetic, we make our calculations; by geometry, we measure the magnitude and distances of those vast orbs; and finally, we cannot but subscribe to the harmony of the whole where there is not the least discord to be found in any of its parts. In short, it is by the help of this sublime science that mankind are enabled to plough the trackless ocean, to traverse the sandy waste of the immense desert; by commerce, to civilize rude and savage nations, to unite men of most countries, sects, and opinions, and conciliate true friendship among persons, who would, otherwise, have remained, at an immediate distance, asunder."

When first mankind began to spread the earth,  
Like animals devoid of speech they strove  
With utmost strength of hands, for dens and acorns;  
From thence to clubs, and then to arms they came,  
Taught by experience; till words expressed  
Their meaning, and gave proper names to things:  
Then ended wars, cities were built, and laws  
Were made for thieves, adulterers, and rogues.

Hor. Book I. Sect. 3, 99.

And Virgil, in his 1st Georgic, says, l. 129:—

Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris  
Prædariusque lupos jussit pontumque moveri,  
Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,  
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit;  
Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes  
Paulatim, et sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam,  
Et silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.  
Tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas;  
Navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit,  
Pleiades Hyades claramque Lycaonis Arcton.  
Tum laqueis captare feras et fallere visco  
Inventum: et magnos canibus circumdare saltus.  
Tum ferri rigor atque argutæ lamina Serræ  
Nam primi cuneis scindebant fissile lignum  
Tum variæ venerè artes.

If, in the prosecution of our daily tasks, we had to depend solely upon the dexterity acquired by constant practice, or upon our natural brute strength, without the assistance of science and art, we should be but very badly situated. But happily this is not the case. In man's brain is a power of helping his hand. It enables him to see and to understand laws in nature, which may advantageously be adopted to various uses in every day life. He can by this observation and his ingenuity devise tools and machines as, working under the laws of nature, will make his own labour but trifling in comparison with the result obtained. Thus, if in drawing water from a well we had to draw up a rod with our own hands, the load would be very fatiguing. We erect a pump to which we give a handle, and it works easily.

This is only taking advantage of one of the laws which God has established in nature. A rest is made for the handle, near the rod, the longer part of the handle thus becomes a lever. The end we pull by descends through a wide space compared with the part which is at the same distance from the rest, or fulcrum, as the rod. The greater that difference by so much is the force required in pulling diminished, for "a small weight descending a long way in a given length of time, is equal in effect to a great weight descending a proportionally shorter way in the same space of time." The effect is seen in a common hammer, a spade, whip, &c. We learn this lesson from the formation of a man, where the Creator has used the same principle in the arrangement by which the *levator* muscle raises the forearm of a man.

In every body, or mass, or system of connected masses in the universe, there is a point about which all the parts balance or have equilibrium, which point is called the centre of gravity, or of inertia. Although in any mass every atom has its separate gravity and inertia, and the weight and inertia of the whole are really diffused from above or below, the whole mass is equally supported; by lifting it the whole is lifted, and when this centre rises or falls, the whole mass is really rising or falling. The actions and postures of animals, particularly of man, beautifully illustrates this. A body is tottering in proportion as it has

great altitude and narrow base; but it is the noble prerogative of man to be able to support his lofty figure with great firmness on a very narrow base, and under constant change of altitude, for

"When all creatures to the earth were prone,  
Man had an upright form to view the heavens,  
And was commanded to behold the stars."

Ovid, Mett.

A child does well who walks in twelve months, while the young of quadrupeds which have a broad supporting base, are able to stand and even walk almost immediately after birth. When a man walks at a moderate pace, his centre of gravity moves alternately over the right and over the left foot. This is the reason why the body advances in a waving line, and why persons walking arm in arm shake each other, unless they make the movements of their feet correspond, as soldiers do in marching. The action of the knee joint in animals has been copied by mechanists, in what is called, oblique action; the pressure produced by the forcing downwards of the outer extremity of the lower bar (the upper working against a fixed beam), is almost unlimited and so easily and rapidly done, that it is applied to the printing press, wrought by the hand, instead of screw pressure. The design of the famous iron bridge at Bishops Wearmouth, says Paley, is taken from a neck of mutton. The idea of flour mills obviously arose from the teeth, as may be shown from the Latin words meaning a mill and teeth. *Mola*, a mill; *molo*, the plural, mill-stones; *molaris*, the adjective, derived from *mola*, of or belonging to a mill, the plural *molaes*, the jaw-teeth, the grinders. The retired under jaw of a pig works in the ground after the protruding snout, hence the plough. When the skylark wishes to ascend "to the last point of vision and beyond"—

"Sweetly gaining on the sky,  
Op'ning with her native lay  
Nature's hymn." (Thompson.)

She gives a twist or semi-rotatory motion to the great feathers of her wing, so that they strike the air with their flat side, but rise from the stroke slantwise. The turning of the oar in rowing, whilst the rower goes forward for a new stroke, is a similar operation to that of the feather, and takes its name from the resemblance.—R. B. W.

#### ARCHITECTURE, ITS PURPOSE AND PLACE AMONGST THE ARTS.

The last of the present series of lectures at the Architectural Museum was delivered on Tuesday evening, the 16th, by Mr. T. Gambier Parry. After a few introductory remarks, the lecturer said: Before any subject can be studied with success, it is most necessary to begin with understanding what it really means. Many definitions had been given of it, but he doubted the possibility of a perfectly full definition being given of any Fine Art. One most accomplished writer of the day has said that architecture is nothing more nor less than ornamental or ornamented "construction." Another most original author has defined it as the art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by man for whatever uses, that the sight of them may

contribute to his mental health, power, and pleasure. They both are very true. The first is very downright—the second very æsthetic. But all fine art lies beyond the limit of a definition, because the very idea of a definition implies a limit. Art, in its nature, is illimitable. We love art, because it is like ourselves. We all love and long for sympathy—even the most ungracious do—although they would probably scout the idea. That is why all men love nature because it is sympathetic. The clouds which dance and shine about the setting sun, are to one man a perfect picture of happiness and fantastic gaiety; to another their bright forms and changing colours find a counterpart in his mind of bright and changing futures; but still he has pleasure in gazing on them, because they are so beautiful, that they soothe while they recall his sorrows. And thus it is with art. Its power is not in its representing nature, but that its mission is to seize those elements in the mystery of all we call nature, which produce wonderful effects upon us, and thus to interest our thoughts or to engage our affection. We certainly live, for some reasons, in times of great advantage; we are mounted so high up on the ladder of time, that our view is only limited by our own individual power of sight; for the objects are innumerable and the horizon boundless. Of all the avenues of the past, down which we trace the history of our fellow-men, their aspirations and their weaknesses, there are few so full of interest as that of architecture. In that still live thoughts in its ruins—their concentrated thoughts. In all are marked the clear lines of their progress and decline. Look closer, and in the bold broad features of its monuments you trace the vigour of a rising race, the struggle of its youth, the development of its power; and, still further, the refinement of its civilisation, and then the too sure sign and symbol of its decay. All are there traced as with a finger of fire. Look closer still, and you see the individuality of a nation's character; the nobility or the meanness of its social state; its political worth; its vigour or depravity. Thus it is that it may be most truly said, the nations of the past still live in their monuments. The inscriptions may be lying vanities, but in their architecture are records of certain truth. We read them as though of yesterday, because art is a common language to all mankind. Architecture has had a common origin in all times and countries. He spoke of it entirely as a fine art, apart from building, just as thought is from pen and ink. But architecture is entirely a constructive art. Its whole beauty depends on its construction. The moment it transgresses good construction, it transgresses the laws of good taste. That word "taste" is associated with the vaguest notions of variety. He did not believe that good taste was capable of varying. He believed that its laws were capable of being most clearly written. Indeed, its whole code might very clearly be comprised in the words "good sense." These are delicate as well as strong words; and, taken as a motto, they will bear no vulgar interpretation. The idea of architecture lies in the intention rather than in the act of the builder; and according to the success or priety in expressing that intention we call it good or bad architecture. The first work with a most genuine architectural intention, has been the mere setting up a stone to testify to an event, to record it for ever, and to tell all men the fact. A mere stone, without science in its erection or ornament on its

surface, may do this. You may say "No, that was a monument, not architecture." He granted that it was a monument, and the very rudest conceivable. All he contended for was, that in that rude monument lay the very germ of that yearning for expression which was developed into all the fine arts; and that in a history of architecture, the history of monoliths should stand as chapter the first. A mere plain wall may be a most thorough piece of architecture without a shadow of elaborate ornament, when used with some clearly marked expression, no matter how elementary the idea it contains, whether merely that of rude display or that of power and defiance, as the cyclopean work of the Oscans was evidently intended to produce. If we trace up its history by a comparison of its ornaments, our attention will at last be drawn up its many ramifications to that spot to which the eyes of all nations turn as the home of their common forefathers. Even the American Indian points northward, whence his race descended to their present hunting-fields, acknowledging an original home beyond the northern passage. The traditions of Asiatic and European concentrate upon it as the spot whence races, languages, and arts all silently assent to trace their origin. There can be little doubt that forms of ornamentation have travelled in our direction from the East. Very many of them which characterize the earlier forms of European art bear too strong a resemblance to what we know to have been long before in favour in the East, to be mistaken. But with architecture in its larger sense it need not have been so. Architecture has always been a human necessity. The common obligation to follow the natural law of mechanics, and to be bound by the nature of materials, may have led tribes without a tradition of relationship, to adopt precisely the same methods of construction and ornament. Long before the day of that questionable happiness, when tenderer civilisation began to take the place of wild and hardy independence, there were men with whom an impulse much akin to the inspiration of religion forced them to look forward in vague search for something which their common language could not express. This poetic sense of the good and beautiful formed its first utterance in the rude measure of a hymn; and thus art began. Then men began to be bound together more closely. Their sympathies were roused, and the idea of nationality began to be sacred. Under such influences three styles of architecture have arisen; or rather, he had better perhaps express it, three distinct architectural systems have been developed, mechanically and decoratively antagonistic to each other. They are the types of all the styles which have ever existed, and that ever can exist. He meant the Egyptian and the Gothic, and that which spreads over the extreme East, which, for want of a better name, he should call Chinese. The first of these, the Egyptian, was based on an idea of strength and stability. In construction, it was simple and rectangular. It trusted for artistic effect (exclusive of its colour and its statuary) to vastness of bulk and length of line, of which the spare relief of curved capitals and hollow cornice only added to the majestic simplicity. Gothic, on the contrary, was constructed exclusively with reference to the use of the arch. Its most striking effect was that of lightness and height, and its idea of beauty was as much that of the truth-

ful expression of its construction as that of more ostensible ornament, for which it pressed into its service all the most beautiful forms it could collect (from the great treasury of nature). The third typical style, which he had rather vaguely called the Chinese, appeared to him to differ from the other two, principally in having, neither constructively nor artistically, any principles at all. Anything is fish that comes to its net. But what could be expected of a people whose ideas of beauty are founded on their own ugly type of humanity, which they delight to honour by still further refinements of distortion? From these three central influences; that is, from the horizontal principle, the upright principle, and the no principle at all, architecture must be derived. All true forms of architectural art have been based on simple good judgement and practical common sense. And just as now from the examination of most ancient languages, the roots of some primæval tongue are traced; so does the genealogy of art lead to a centre of common origin, — a centre, not of place, but of nature; a centre which marks significantly the unity of the human race, the oneness of their physical necessities, the following the same principles, and the expression of the same ideas. In this, of course, he referred only to the similarity of first principles; similarity of ultimate result as the rare exception. Distant nations, who have no record of communication, have never developed their arts alike, with one solitary exception. Mere savages living at each other's antipodes, may have carved the knobs of spears and tomahawks alike, and had war paint and tattoo patterns as similar as if handed down with rigour of sanctity from their first gifted inventor; they may have built alike, and have made their wooden villages, on the surface of lakes alike, from the bronze or iron age of mankind to the era of the first Doge of Venice. Their minor arts also may have been alike traceable to their ornaments, to the universal instinct and love of beauty in the simplest forms. The one remarkable case of similarity between most distant nations (which remains still to be explained) is that between certain arts practised by the first civilized inhabitants of Central America and those of the Egyptians. A similarity of national character would certainly induce a similarity of arts, because arts have always been fostered under the influence of statecraft, national government, and national state religion. But we have no means of tracing any similarity of influences between them. Living at the antipodes of each other, the two most civilized nations of their respective hemispheres developed systems of art which bear a surprising relationship to each other. In the use of hieroglyphics they had hit upon the same method of writing; in architecture the same principle of building. Their system of building is carried out into a system of architecture, with points of similarity too remarkable to be derived from the common requirements or common instincts of the two nations. The relationship of styles in other countries better known to us is very simple. Everywhere is the same tale told of power and wealth going to the shrine to consecrate the arts to the dignity of the state and the honour of religion; and everywhere architecture seems to have been the art on which they lavished all the resources of ingenuity and genius which craft

of prince, ambition of priesthood, or superstition of populace could command. The remains of palaces, temples, and all other monuments, bear so great an affinity to each national style that we may take for granted that domestic buildings must simply have followed in their wake, at a respectful distance. The arts of Egypt and Assyria acted and reacted upon each other. That of India was a more florid development of them. Greece owed every architectural principle to them, with the most deliberate and masterly adoption. She lopped the flowers from the fair gardens of her neighbours, and then sowed the seed at home, that, when they bloomed again, they might be only Greek. We are accustomed to attribute to her influence all that afterwards was developed upon Italian soil; but the first rays which dawned on Italian civilization may rather be traced to an Assyrian sun. The Greek influence only developed among the unartistic Romans what they had first borrowed from the first settlers of Etruria. If Greece had set the example of borrowing, she Grecianized the loan. Rome followed her tempting example, for her people had no originality. But the result was widely different. Rome borrowed from two sources, which, in spite of her alliance, proved discordant,—Greece and Etruria; and it was in her attempt to combine them that the principles of true Classic art were first violated. Their artists had little power, their artisans little discrimination. Splendour of conquest, splendour of show, splendour of luxury, were the ruling passions. And the arts were degraded in being made to serve them. How could a people create what was not in their hearts? They lost even the glory of their borrowed beauties. Their republican virtues were lost in the pride of their prosperity. The genius of the arts left them and joined their enemies, then a barbarous but more worthy race, the Goths. And now we have come in the line of this broad sketch, to art reviving under Christian influences. Europe had been revolutionized; opinion, social principles, and therefore social wants, were all changed. Art had to begin again. People were in earnest. They worked earnestly; but the commonest art principles were unknown to them. Old things were not ransacked to be copied, but to be used. The old religion had treated the new one roughly. But now the tables were turned; and the rude Christians ruthlessly pressed everything to their new uses. Nothing fitted anything else. But, working as they did with an honest recklessness of all criticism, the result was sure and the reward great. As their religion was antagonistic to the religion of the old world so were those arts which grew up under its inspiration and flourished to do it honour. Untaught as were their first workmen, with rough hands and rude tools they hacked art into shape again. They built and carved whatever was in their thoughts. Their work was the embodiment of their own rough sincerity. And then as they quieted down in calmer times, and thought more gently, and felt more tenderly; so, too, was their work more tender and refined; their walls rose higher, and with them their pillars and their arches. Every feature was free. As with their faith, so with their art. All had been thralldom, now all was freedom. Art breathed freely in the fresh atmosphere of its young life. The people were true to her, and the monuments of those Christian

ages bear the impress of their truth, their vigour, their energy, and their devotion. We live in the days of intellectual revolution: never was there such a harmony of contradiction as at present. In former times epochs were marked by special characteristics. What will ours be called by future generations? In domestic life it will probably be called the comfortable epoch;—in social life the discontented epoch. But in art it will be most certainly looked upon as the era of struggle. Our failures will be understood if not pardoned, and our difficulties appreciated. Never were there in art greater difficulties than now. Condemnatory criticism is easy enough. It is all very well to say what we ought to be, because we have the failures and successes of other ages clearly before us. But here is all our trouble. In other ages one idea prevailed at a time, and arts rose to a most perfect concert by their entire harmony. But now, unfortunately, we live in most disturbed atmosphere. Much learning has made us mad. Everybody knows, or is expected to know, everything. The result is that we are suffering from a plethora of technical knowledge. But knowledge never made artists, nor science arts. They came of a higher source, and stand on a higher level. The fact is, that our imaginations have lost their way in a labyrinth of multiplicity. The quieter spirit of former times was more akin to the art-spirit. Activity is now-a-days too commonly confounded with bodily and physical movement. But he by no means means wished to put art upon stilts. Art needs no balloon to float above the atmosphere of vulgar presumption which is now choking it. The eyes of the public are now so confounded that they do not know what to think. Our difficulty lies in our diffuseness. all worked together with one spirit to one end. There was a good Catholic repudiation of any right of any private judgment. Whatever they were, Theban or Ninevite, Athenian, or Goth, the builder raised the pile, and made it as beautiful as his art could devise; the painter covered the walls; the sculptor filled his allotted stages.

If one was a Greek, they were all Greeks, and only knew and cared what was Greek. If one was a Goth they were all Goths, and only knew and cared for what was Gothic. So they worked, each family apart, one in the warmth and sunshine of the south, the other in the bleak rain; but each as a family of brothers; they worked with success, while we, as a nation of rivals, work with confusion. It was hopeless in this country when high and low were entangled in a labyrinth of occupation, to expect that our people should ever attain to that perception of what is good and true in art, which was attained by others in quieter times, when contemplation and time existed as possibilities. People now do not like the trouble of thinking about art, nor of looking below the surface. Abstract beauty is simply a bore, and the symbolism of inward meaning by outward form is pooh-poohed. It has been a most unhappy prejudice, and most common amongst Englishmen, that it is undesirable that England should become an artistic nation. They forget that when art was at its zenith in Greece, that country was also at the zenith of its glory, and of the vigour of its personal courage, and its manly virtues, self-devotion, and generosity—faculties which we honour, but have never surpassed. Where arts flourished they spoke the mind of a na-

tion; architecture has been the art in which all nations have rejoiced, and in which national creed and social life have been reflected. Having referred at some length to the relation of architecture to the other arts, Mr. Parry concluded his lecture, of which the foregoing is an abstract, as follows:—The recognition of universal beauty leads to one or other of the two ends—confusion by admixture—truth by subordination. The arts, therefore, to work well together, must practise self-denial. Architecture has been in its purest style the great central influence in the art of civilization. Their combination with architecture has forced them up to a high ideal. I recognize the exquisite beauty of the most imitative art so long as there be mind in it, and not matter only. But the higher the ideal the greater the art, if it can but attain to it. The combination, therefore, of those arts must reach the acmé of all human power, which fulfils the yearning of that, his highest aim. Look, then, at what a position an architect holds in the world of art if he be worthy of the profession which he makes. Study of all art is needed for such a course as his, for of his art I conclude—and with this I conclude this short review of it—that as gold is among colours, so is architecture among the arts: it is that round which they meet in perfect harmony; and thus, with its sister arts about it, it is that great treasure-store of the genius of our fellow men in ages long gone by; a golden harvest, a precious legacy, left sacred in their safe-keeping for us, to delight our highest sense, to elevate our sentiments, and to discipline our hearts.

#### ON THE ART COLLECTIONS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON, CONSIDERED IN REFERENCE TO ARCHITECTURE.

(Continued from No. 206.)

I feel that I am not only on the threshold of my subject. I had intended to have taken a chronological method as the most convenient; that is, going from century to century, to pass rapidly in review classes and modes of art to which each age and country gave rise, at least as they are illustrated by actual monuments in the Museum; but it is obvious we have only time for a few disconnected examples. Now the Museum is very rich in Byzantine or Romanesque art, in my opinion a most original and interesting phase,—one, moreover to be studied rather in decorative utensils and objects of a portable nature, than in great buildings, which, in the lapse of so many centuries, have nearly all perished or lost their original character. The first great awakening of art in Europe took place in Germany, under the successors of Charlemagne; and the second Otho, by his family connection with the Byzantine court, introduced all manner of skilled craftsmen from the East, whose varied and ingenious technical processes took root and speedily bore more excellent fruit than in the East itself. Western Europe was then preparing to take that great stride onwards, which speedily led it to dominate over the East alike in arts and arms. The great old city of Cologne was, as I believe, thenceforth, perhaps for at least two centuries, the prime centre of art in Europe: thence proceeded those noble works in metal, such as the seven-branched candelabra, the so-called trees of Milan, Brunswick, Essen in Westphalia, Hildersheim, Prague, and I fear I must class our own Gloucester candlestick as a work of this school, though I would fain believe it to be of English origin. I know, for instance, nothing of any age superior either in design or technical execution to that stupendous work, the “Albero” of Milan Cathedral, a production unquestion-

ably of German art. Now, here under my hand are several objects of great interest of this period.

The beautiful Champlevé enamels we have alluded to are of prior origin, and of much higher merit than the better known and more abundant ones of Limoges. Our Museum affords numerous examples of both. Then, again, what a mine of varied instruction is presented by the numerous monuments in carved ivory—the croziers, book-cover plaques, diptychs, the mosaics, nielli, and book illuminations of this fertile period. In all these branches the Museum affords characteristic specimens.

At this early time, moreover, textile art had arrived at singular perfection, and I cannot but allude to an important collection of specimens in this class, which the museum has recently required,—I mean the extraordinary gathering of ancient fabrics, and articles of costume formed by that distinguished archæologist, Dr. Franz Bock, canon of Aix-la-Chapelle. I am happy to announce that the Museum has acquired upwards of one hundred specimens from that collection; and I trust the remainder of the series, making in all about 450 pieces, will ultimately be secured. I have hung around some few examples, but by no means the most important, for the bulk of the specimens are not yet ready for exhibition.

Now, this collection alone is a treasure of flat ornamentation of the most admirable and diversified kind. From the sixth or seventh century downwards, there is a complete series of the most exquisitely beautiful textile fabrics ever produced,—chiefly the splendid tissues of Byzantium, the costliest products of the looms of Cologne, of Bruges, Venice, and Palermo. This collection in its entirety is, and will, doubtless, ever remain unique and unapproached in importance. Not a few of the specimens, for instance, have been the shrouds and rich pontificals of ancient ecclesiastics rescued from the tomb; others envelopes of relics; many, indeed, relics themselves, having been the known vestments of sainted ecclesiastics, preserved from generation to generation in their own churches and monasteries.

Now our English mediævalists are beginning to take note of textile art as within their province. Here, then, is a boon to them; but I need scarcely say that, for all art in which colour and geometrical or flat ornament is concerned, for wall-diapers, painted glass, &c., the truly beautiful stuffs of the middle ages, dwarfing into insignificance as they certainly do, all our modern products, are an indispensable source of study.

We now come to that great era of art which I may, perhaps, for want of a better title, still be allowed to call the Gothic system or style. I do not employ the term “Christian Art,” simply on account of its too great comprehensiveness; though it is here, in a certain sense, very properly applied, inasmuch as we have now a new and perfectly original art-system, in which Pagan antiquity had absolutely no share, and to which it was radically and essentially antagonistic. I shall not occupy your time with æsthetical or historical speculations as to the origin of this Gothic architecture. It was the spontaneous and genuine expression of a peculiar state of society in western Europe. Chivalry, the feudal system, and the ardent unquestioning faith, stimulated by romantic mysticism, of the Roman Catholic Church, produced, in fact, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, an art so wonderfully complete and original, so rich and varied, and yet so inflexible in its leading principles and forms, that it seems impossible either to take from or add to it. It seems to me, indeed, that the greatest tribute we can pay to this system is to avow that we must be content with an humble and loving imitation of it, or its entire abandonment.

The museum is very rich in works of this great phase of art. We may commonly class works of the Mediæval Gothic period under two heads, namely,—Ecclesiastical, and Secular or Domestic. Generally speaking, from obvious causes, objects in the later class are more rare. There are, nevertheless, to be found many most interest-

ing and suggestive works of Domestic origin. I may specify the numerous and diversified series of coffrets or caskets in every possible decorative material, iron, brass, wood, ivory, leather, &c., carved, painted, embossed, chiselled: every variety of manipulation with the hammer and file, the graving-tool, or the gouge, may be here seen; each instrument fashioning its appropriate material into forms of beauty; differing as widely as possible in their decorative expression or styles one from another; modified again by the different modes of view of the respective nations of Mediæval Europe. Here we may note French Gothic, differing with an infinity of shades of variation from the neighbouring Flemish and German contemporary versions;—England, again, displaying its own beautiful peculiarities; and Italy and Spain, southern lands where the Gothic never fairly struck root, nevertheless offering us occasionally motives of admirable originality and beauty. Then let us take into consideration the goldsmiths' or metal workers' craft. Here are splendid altar-crosses, reliquaries, monstrances, chalices, &c., in rich array; drinking cups, salt-cellers, mazer-bowls; and in the more robust art of the blacksmith,—what an admirable series of locks, handles, hinges, knockers, coffers, &c., does this collection offer for the direct practical study of the architect and designer for industrial art! How completely in this phase of art, for instance, may we study the natural and consistent, and, therefore, most artistic treatment of wrought as opposed to cast metal? How completely may we note that the hammer and the file have, as it were, a language of their own, whilst, at the same time, we never see this language misapplied?

In wood and ivory carving the Museum also possesses fine works of Gothic art; and here, again, their use to the architect and the art-workmen is often direct; but I must dwell no longer on this style. We will pass to the next great phase—the Renaissance—the Quattrocento and Cinquecento of the Italians, and, as I suppose, I ought to say, the Elizabethan of our own country; though this last designation, applying, as it does, only to one particular period, by no means adequately responds to the foreign terms which, from the poverty of our English art nomenclature, we are obliged to make use of. We are now coming nearer to our own times; and naturally we have a greater abundance and variety of art-monuments than of the earlier epochs. The diversity of styles, generic, national, or local and individual, not less than the vast variety of modes and processes, now renders it hopeless even to attempt any general review of the specimens in this extensive category; and, as our time is limited, I shall select for notice one or two classes of works only, which seem to bear upon matters of special interest at the present moment.

My own predilections are strongly in favour of Italian art of that truly wonderful epoch the fifteenth century; and I agree with, as I think, the majority of writers and connoisseurs, that the so-styled Fine Arts—painting, sculpture, and architecture—at the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century, attained in Italy, to a crisis or pitch of perfection, beyond which, speaking in a general manner, it was impossible to carry them, and at which level they could not be permanently maintained. Our eloquent president, if I recollect rightly, in his opening address, somewhat discountenanced the idea of crisis or *culminating points* in art; nevertheless, I am almost tempted to adopt the notion that there is some occult law of development for society, or the world at large, analogous to that of the growth and decay of individuals: that the world of art, at all events, does in reality pass through repeating cycles, as it were, of youthful progress, manly perfection, and the decrepitude of age; and that, for instance, attained to its *culminating point* in the age of Phidias and Praxiteles, and then for many centuries gradually declined; the sacred flame of art at last waning to the feeblest glimmer in the dark night of

universal barbarism, so having reached the lowest point; then again there was a slow but certain revival, till at last it grew again to a second sun-like blaze, in the full light of which stand out the giant forms of Donatello, Brunelleschi, Michelangelo, Raffaele, &c. Have we passed the lowest point of decline since this? I would fain believe that we are again marching onwards in a fresh career, and that the next great dwelling-place of art will be in this our own England. But, I am digressing when there is no time to lose. It is now not a little difficult to choose amongst the mass of treasures in this division of our collection.

The Italian sculptures, I need scarcely say, offer examples of exceeding value to architects. Some of them, such as the marble singing-gallery of Santa Maria Novella, are, indeed, in themselves, complete architectural monuments, practically illustrating numerous points in the application of decorative sculpture on set architectural forms. Moreover, a careful consideration of other specimens, which at first sight might appear to have no direct bearing upon architecture, will, I think, well repay the student; most instructive facts and suggestions may, indeed, often be gleaned from figures or *relievi* viewed as detached specimens, even when there is no certain record of the monuments they originally adorned; for instance, in the works of that truly great artist, Donatello; and here I am happy to say, that no other museum, not even that of Florence itself, can boast such a series of original works of Donatello and his scholars as this. What wonderful power there is here displayed of dealing with the principles of *relievo*. Sometimes, for instance, we may see apparently the most harsh and abrupt forms in high relief, disagreeable and even repulsive in themselves, assuming the most beautiful and consistent aspects when placed in their proper light, or considered with reference to the part they were destined to subserve in a general architectural composition; and, on the other hand, modes of *relievo* so refined and delicate, so very low or flat, as to be almost as it were like painting on marble; and in this manner we may see the most crowded and elaborate subjects most distinctly and strikingly rendered, and yet with a repose and tranquility of aspect of itself most beautiful. And this, perhaps, when the work was intended to adorn some plain wall space, enlivening it with richly-storied sculpture, without interfering with its obvious stability and breadth of effect. Here occurs to me a striking and most original instance of this mode of treatment; and I cannot forbear to specify it, both because it is almost unknown and also from its remarkable suggestiveness. I instance that most noble and original Italian Renaissance church San Francisco at Rimini, where the entire surface of the marble interior walls of one side of the nave, with its chapels, are covered with sculptures, apparently carved in the mass of the walls after their erection, and not laid on or encrusted,—quite, in fact, on the principle of the ancient Egyptian and Assyrian wall-sculptures. Nothing in Italian art ever struck me as more beautiful or more generally remarkable than the grand figures of saints and angels, of almost colossal proportions, filling the vast wall-spaces of this church; and I could not fail to note the skilful manner in which the degree or style of relief was varied in every part, to suit the light which illumined its particular position.

These noble sculptures are believed to be mainly the work of Luca della Robbia; and here the mention of this great artist brings me to the consideration of an art which is believed to have owed its origin to him; which has a particular interest for us at the present time, now that efforts are being made to revive it; and of which the Museum possesses a complete and unrivalled series of specimens;—I mean the works in glazed or enamelled terra cotta, generally known as Della Robbia Ware. But first let me apologise for having dwelt at such disproportionate length on the matters already passed in review,

I find I must give up the idea of taking into consider-



ation many special branches of art, in many respects as important as those we have touched upon; the objects in the various categories of mosaics, marqueterie or intarsiatura work, wood carving, in innumerable applications, especially as here illustrated in the fine series of Italian carved furniture; the cassoni, chairs, cabinets, &c.: then again the works in metal, of iron and monumental bronze, illustrations of the various processes of *repoussé* work, chiselling, damascene work, niello, &c., painted glass and enamels; processes and productions, in short, without number. I can but allude to them in order to dismiss them from our consideration; and in doing so I am conscious that my lecture to-night has been but an irregular and spasmodic attempt to grasp a subject too vast to be treated within such limits. In conclusion, then, I will ask your permission to dwell for a very brief space on the subject of Italian ceramic wares; and in particular on those enamelled terra cottas, as one which has for many years specially engaged my attention. Our collection of Majolica and Della Robbia wares is undoubtedly the most important in existence. I do not separate the two classes of productions, because they are in fact only different manifestations of the same art. We have, indeed, a most important and unique series of works painted on the flat, in the manner of Majolica plates, by Luca della Robbia himself; I allude to the twelve large circular medallions from the Campana collection representing impersonations of the twelve months, and which there is little doubt were portions of the famous ceiling of the writing-cabinet of Cosmo de Medici, particularly mentioned by Vasari. My travelled hearers will here, doubtless, be reminded of the bacili or circular painted plates let into the walls and campaniles of so many ancient Italian churches. Now, what an admirable suggestion does this adaptation of ceramic art alone offer to us? In what a variety of ways might we decorate not exterior facades, but also the ceilings and interior walls of our buildings with enamel-painted pottery and terracotta reliefs!

Amongst the Majolica wares, what beautiful types both in design and execution may we not find for decoration of this kind: take note of the splendid lustrated plates, which might now be so readily and so cheaply reproduced: what magnificent effects might not the curved surfaces of such brilliant wares, concave or convex as the case might be, be made to produce, gleaming in the rays of the sun, like diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. Why should we not have rich architecture jewelled, as it were, with such novel ornaments? And then, considering the Della Robbia Ware proper, what a field is there here! Why should not details of every kind be executed in this durable material,—doorways, pilasters, friezes, decorative medallions, &c., to any extent? The incrustation of precious marbles, which we see in Italy; the panels of porphyry, serpentine, &c.; might be imitated or rather superseded by the still more brilliant coloured surfaces of enamelled earthenware.

Not that the improved technical processes at the command of the modern potter have as yet carried enamelled terra-cotta work further than of old; the technical perfection of the Della Robbia wares, indeed, is not their least remarkable characteristic: let me point to the huge medallion, 11 feet in diameter, so conspicuous an object in the north court of the Museum, displaying the arms and devices of King René, of Anjou, within a noble border of fruit and foliage: this magnificent specimen, doubtless, from the hand of Luca himself, till within the last few years, had remained in its original position on the exterior of a villa, in the neighbourhood of Florence, ever since the period of its execution,—at least four hundred years; and except where it has been wilfully or accidentally damaged, it is literally as perfect as the day it was made; and the climate of Florence is, I believe, quite as inimical to the preservation of such works as that of England; the extremes of heat and cold are, indeed, much greater than in this country. But our

modern English Della Robbia wares as yet do not give promise of such absolute durability.

Our practical potters, in fact, should come and study the works of Della Robbia in our Museum, technically and scientifically, just as architects and art-workmen should take them into consideration from the point of view of art.

We should note, for instance, what exquisite and appropriate qualities of glaze, texture of surface, and colour these old wares present: so different from the glaring whiteness and crude glossy enamels of their modern imitators. In the original specimens the white glaze is subdued to a beautiful creamy grey tint, in order that it should not contrast too vividly with the surrounding stonework of the wall in which it was to be inserted: all the other colours, moreover, especially the blue, are broken and subdued in like manner; and for the same reason the enamel glaze is mat rather than too bright, the white having all the full rich texture of which it was designed to imitate. Fine specimens of Della Robbia ware, in short, are models of ceramic excellence, as much superior to their modern imitators in technical respects as they are as works of art.

The true secret of this excellence is that the great Florentine artist knew exactly what he wanted; he knew the precise qualities he wished to produce; whereas our modern imitators, both here and abroad, are floundering about for want of his refined judgment and intelligence in art, and not because they are unable to master technical difficulties.

I must now bring my lecture to a close: from what I have said it will, I hope, be gathered that I also, in the appropriate and suggestive words of your president, am an advocate "for a free and scholarly art,"—for a proper use of the glorious legacy of the past; and I feel that we are on safe ground in commending to all, both lay and professional men, the objects and efforts of a society like the Architectural Museum—inasmuch as the aim and efforts of that institution are alike definite and practical; its action and the spirit which animates its energetic supporters, moreover, eminently healthy; a spirit especially characteristic of this free country, and scarcely possible elsewhere.

In endeavouring to illustrate the bearing which the more extensive and important Art-Collection of the Architectural Museum also housed within these walls, I have by no means insensible to the fact, this collection created, and mainly sustained, as it has been, by individual or private zeal and devotion to the cause of art-education, is by no means the least useful feature of the great assemblage of monuments of art which have already made South Kensington one of the chief art-centres of the world.

## MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

### ARK, MARK, LINK, AND ROYAL ARCH.

The New York papers sometimes indulge in a little Masonic enquiry a specimen of which, relating to the Ark, Mark, Link, and Royal Arch, I enclose.—Ex. Ex.

#### THE CAPITULAR DEGREES.

Of late years the opinion has been frequently expressed, that the "Mark" originally constituted a portion of the Fellowcraft, and the "Royal Arch" of the Master's degree. This theory is, we think, erroneous, as we shall presently show.

The Royal Arch degree was first introduced into the Grand Lodge of "Ancient" or seceding Masons of England, by Lawrence Dermott, in the year 1744, or very shortly after that date; no doubt, principally, for the reason of attracting candidates, and of building up their organisation. It was based on Ramsay's continental degree of Royal Arch, the whole, which was at first given, as an introduction to the English degree, and was at that time conferred only on those who had actually passed the chair. About the year 1773, Dunckerley, who it seems was in the habit of visiting the ancient lodges, induced the Grand

Lodge of "Moderns" to adopt this degree as a part of their system, and since that time it has been considered as "the summit and perfection of ancient Craft Masonry." At the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, it was expressly stipulated that the "Holy Royal Arch" should be retained.

In France, Ramsay's original Royal Arch subsequently underwent many modifications (as many as thirteen different rituals being now extant), and was incorporated into nearly all the various rites there practised. Several of these versions found their way to this country through Stephen Morin and his successors; while on the other hand, Dermott's Royal Arch was adopted by those lodges established in America under the authority of the "Ancient Masons." The degree, as we now have it, was arranged by Thomas Smith Webb, from the various versions with which he was acquainted, and differs essentially from the present English Royal Arch.

The title of the degree, appears to have led to a singular confusion of ideas, namely, as to the original meaning of the word Arch. The title was originally French—"Royal Arche"—the word Arche signifying either an Arch (of a bridge) or an Ark (as the Ark of the Covenant, Noah's ark, &c.) The latter would seem to have been the original interpretation, for in the "Abstract of Laws and Regulations for the Society of Royal Arch Masons, London, 1782," (the first publication relating to this degree) we find upon the title-page, a vignette representing Noah's Ark, with the motto, "*Nulla Salus Extra.*" Taking this in connection with the fact that there were formerly several minor degrees appended to the Royal Arch, such as the "Ark Mariners," the "Ark and Dove," the "Ark, Mark, and Link," we are authorised to suppose that there was originally some connection between the Ark and the Royal Arch, and that this title was derived from the Ark and not from an Arch. In the old Athol Lodge, formerly existing in the town of Leicester, England, the degree of Ark Mariner was conferred together with that of the Royal Arch. The seal of the degree, now in the possession of Wm. Kelly, Leicester, bears upon it the emblems of the Ark, Rainbow, and Dove.

The interpretation of the French word Arche, by the English term Arch may have furnished Webb, with the idea of the Keystone in his arrangement of the Mark degree. Our present Mark degree is almost wholly due to Webb, although based on the European degree of Master Mark Mason, or Past Master, as it was sometimes termed. This latter degree was conferred only on those who had actually presided as Masters, The Sign, Token, and Sacred Sign are precisely similar to the "duguard, real grip, and principal sign of the present Mark Master's Keystone, but in its stead the "Cubic-stone" which is likewise delineated upon the apron. The jewel of the degree was a golden medal, having engraved upon in the two pillars, between which the blazing star with the Hebrew God in its centre, and around the whole the inscription H. T. S. T. K. S. Here we have the foundation on which Webb constructed his degree of Mark Master. The degree of Mark Master as at present conferred in R. A. Chapters is properly speaking, not a degree at all; while that of the Most Excellent Master, was manufactured entirely by Webb, who derived its name from the title originally applied to all R. A. Masons—namely, that of Most Excellent Masons

#### PLATES BELONGING TO TEMPLARY AND THE HIGH GRADES.

A brother, whose veracity is beyond doubt, tells me that some twenty or thirty years since, an individual called at the Grand Secretary's office, and offered to sell some engraved plates, from which certificates of the Knights Templar, and other high grades had been worked. He is reported to have asked fifty pounds for them, and that the Committee of Grand Lodge authorised our venerable past Grand Secretary, Bro. White, to purchase them, which it is said he did, at the presumed desire of the late M.W.G.M., H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, who wished to suppress those orders. The query is—if the information is correct—where are the plates now, and if held by the Grand Lodge of England amongst its muniments, would it not be a graceful act to restore them, either by sale or gift, to the heads of the Orders in question seeing that they are but so much unproductive copper to the Grand Lodge, but of great worth and interest to those to whom they refer. As the statement is of importance to some hundreds of Freemasons, it is to be hoped this notice will elicit a reply from those who can either prove or disprove its truth.—✠

#### BRO. DR. HAMILTON.

The late Bro. Dr. Hamilton, of Mauchline, whose death was reported in the MAGAZINE of the 6th instant, had the honour, in 1825, of presenting, from the St. Mungos' Lodge, a massive diploma and an address to Bro. the Marquis of Hastings, on his (the Marquis) return from India. His Lordship, in reply to the address paid a high compliment to Masonry, by saying that he had governed India on Masonic principles,—for, actuated by the sentiments of unsectarian and universal benevolence and patriotism, the teachings of Masonry. He had laboured to trace wisdom and follow virtue in a land where law and religion were equally sanguinary, where no mercy was shown to the widow, or attention to the wail of the fatherless. He thought he had kept his Masonic badge unsullied, for, uninfluenced by local prejudices, he had always sought wisdom to guide the strength of Britannia, to send charity, mercy, and peace over the length and breadth of the land.—D.M.L.

#### THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

Can any of your correspondents inform me where, or how, the *misnomer* of a well-known British Order of knighthood crept into a certain portion of the Masonic ritual.—ENQUIRER.

#### A HINT TO THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Whilst the Grand Lodge are deciding about buildings, and seem inclined to spend large sums of money upon them, the American Masons are rapidly collecting a Masonic Library, buying up everything of interest that turns up in Europe, and gathering the most scarce and valuable works on Freemasonry from all parts, which is thus alluded to in the subjoined extract from *The New York Era* :—

#### THE MASONIC LIBRARY.

"We have the pleasure of announcing the full organisation of the Masonic Library Association under the Act of Incorporation granted by the Legislature of the State, by the election of the following officers:—President, John W. Simons; Vice-President, Stephen H. Johnson; Treasurer, Jotham Post; Rec. Sec., G. W. Steinbriemer; Cor. Sec., Robert Macoy; Librarian, James Herring, who, with the following Board of Directors, Henry C. Banks, Daniel Godwin, J. Yates Sommers, C. F. Bauer, George A. Hunter, H. W. Karn, John Davies, George W. Ray, R. G. Millard, John H. Anthon, and Jas. M. Austin, constitute the trustees of the association.

"It now only remains for them to perfect the by-laws when they will be in readiness to commence the important duties of their organisation. We trust that there will be no unnecessary delay, and that the craft will come up as one man to the aid of the officers in placing the undertaking on a sure foundation and thus enable it to secure in perpetuity for the use of Masonry a library and museum second to none in the world. The present generation of masons have enjoyed unsurpassed prosperity, strong in numbers, in wealth, and in influence they have but to will, and accomplishment follows. Justice to themselves and to the trust committed to their hands requires that they should not suffer this opportunity of creating a monument of their progress that shall tell to the latest posterity of their appreciation of and devotion to the highest and best interest of the fraternity, to pass away unimproved."—Ex. Ex.

#### MASON OR FREEMASON?

Which is most proper to say, Bro. — is a Mason, or a Freemason?—S. N.—[Both are equally correct. We prefer, as a matter of choice only, to use the latter.]

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

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

#### THE "YORK BROTHERS" AND YORK FREEMASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Much ridicule has been brought upon our excellent institution, by such random statements as those put forward by the Rev. Chaplain of



the Lodge at York, and as an humble student of Masonry, I venture to put a few questions, as to one who ought to be well qualified as an educated man, to afford instruction to many of us, on such historical points.

1. Why did the old "Druidical" (not that I believe it was as old as the Druids) Lodge at York, style itself on its seal "York Brothers," not York Freemasons?

2. If the "Union" was of the York rite, why did they take a warrant from London?

3. How could York Masonry have been brought hither by Pythagoras (not that it may not be Pythagorism), when it claimed the two St. Johns as Grand Masters, hailed from Jerusalem, and granted warrants "By the power and authority vested in us from the earliest ages of C.K., and derived to us from the successors of that worthy S.K.T., S. G. B.,\* the first C.K. of Jerusalem."

4. How does the Reverend brother know that Edwin, the brother of Athelstan, resided at Auldby? If I remember rightly, Grand Master Drake makes Edwin, the first Christian King of Northumbria, reside at Auldby?

Surely the Reverend gentleman is aware that the "Antiquity" was, or claims to be, one of the operative lodges which established the 1717 Grand Lodge, and that the individual lodges did not possess the York ceremonies at all, for if they had, they would not have been confined to Grand Lodge, and that it was not until Antiquity had quarrelled with the London Grand Lodge, that it placed itself under the banner of York. He also ought to be aware that the first attempt to make the York lodge follow suit with London, was about 1726, and that previously to that time they appear to have had no operative traditions or customs whatever.

I could have accompanied this with a photograph of a York warrant and tracing board, but as these are placed in the hands of brethren who will know how to use them, it is unnecessary.

As to the probable existence of an Athelstan operative charter at all, I forward an extract from the letter of a learned mediævalist, and also refer him to the fact that in 1650, the origin of the Freemasons was placed just 400 years previously.

"I put great faith in the MSS. which have lately been printed, and it appears to me that about 1475 the Edwin of Freemasonry was traditionally a son of Athelstan. A MS. charge, now laying before me, adds, which is not in the printed book, which I have just named, "and he held, himself, an assembly at York." But this MS. is not earlier at any rate (A) than the year 1714, and may be later, so that the present legends vary, viz:—

"1. Makes the Masonry-loving Edwin, date 626, i.e., contemporary with Paulinus, and I do not remember any but recent statements (B) to this effect, i.e. 1725-7.

"2. Makes Edwin a son of Athelstan, not known in history.

"3. Makes Edwin, as brother of Athelstan, transact all this business at York before his brother had got possession of that city. But, with regard to No. 1, I should have imagined that, as York was a wooden building, that a stone building in England was a wonder *temp* Wilfred, Bishop of York, 659, and o Hexham 678, and of Benedict Biscop, Abbot of Weremouth, 674. Edwin of 626 could not be the individual intended by the MSS., whether sooner or later, and at any rate A and B of equal date and authenticity differ on a tolerably important point. I might add that such a chapter as Edwin is intimated to have got, both in A and B, and in the printed mediæval works would have been entirely opposite to the whole theory of the severe legislation of Athelstan, which was only a condensation of the practice of his predecessors, and this brings me to another point; three times in the MS. of 1375, the assembly is

attributed to Athelstan himself, with no notice of York or of Edwin. \* \* \*

"The elucidation of the manner in which York was inserted [in the operative constitution] and expounded would do much towards an authentic history of Freemasonry; the rest would be supplied by the same research with regard to Kilwinning.

"N.B.—Both York and Kilwinning appear to have been seized upon as the seats of Masonry, because they were the earliest buildings in existence, known to the composers of the operative traditions. \* \* \*

"Are you aware that the Egyptian origin of Masonry and other points in the old constitution are merely the traditional history of the invention of geometry."

All ramifications of secret societies for the study of mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and religion, spread from Egypt, and there need be little doubt as to the origin of either the operative rite or the Templar rite; whence did we derive Gothic architecture?

There must be much interesting information at York, respecting both the "York brothers," and the York "Freemasons," and I heartily unite in the hope that each will do his utmost to bring such documentary evidence to the light of day.

I would observe in connection with the foregoing, that there would be plenty of time between 1250-1375 to obscure the operative traditions, and that attempts would be made to trace up the fraternity to distinct bodies previously existing in the country. Any further elucidation of this subject would be highly esteemed by

Dear Sir and Brother

Your's fraternally,

Manchester, June, 22, 1863. Δ

## BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The letter in the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE, dated May 16th, and signed "J. F.," is a similar case with which we, in Lodge Amity (No. 160), frequently find a difficulty. And as the *Book of Constitutions* is stated to be out of print, it occurs to me it would be a very good opportunity for making an improvement on this point.

Not long since two men, natives of and sailing out of this port, took the three degrees in Scotland, and then applied to be admitted members of our lodge. Their reasons for being made in Scotland were first, That by so doing they obtained the three degrees at one and the same time. Secondly, That by so doing they obtained them at about one third the cost which they would have to pay in this lodge.

Now I do not approve of any alteration in the time required to elapse between each degree, but I think, as regards mariners and travellers, an arrangement could be made, that wherever a brother of that class may be, at the expiration of twenty-eight days after his initiation or passing, the W.M. of such place shall, on the first regular lodge, on application, after obtaining a certificate from the lodge in which said brother was initiated or passed, with an assurance that the full amount of fees were paid to the lodge wherein he was initiated, be compelled to confer the following degree to which such brother may be entitled; provided always that the applicant has not been rejected at the lodge where he seeks to progress.

I presume you will perceive from the above facts that the present system is injurious to lodges under the Grand Lodge of England, inasmuch as the Lodge Amity (No. 160), in the case I have stated, lost the fees of the two brethren by the present system.

Yours fraternally,

J. H. B.

Poole, June 9, 1863.

\* Sir Godfrey Bouillon—bearing the Jerusalem cross, emblematical of the five wounds of Christ. Was this the emblem of the five wounds borne on the sleeve of the Pilgrims of Grace?

## THE MASONIC MIRROR.

### MASONIC MEM.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Somerset is to be held at the Rumsey Music Hall, Shipton Mallet, on the 9th July.

### THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

A special general meeting of the governors and subscribers, was held at the offices, 16A, Great Queen-street, on Monday last, when, on the motion of Bro. John Udall, V.P., it was resolved:—

"That the House Committee be, and hereby are, authorised and empowered to adopt such measures as they may think best for carrying out the arrangements on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the projected New School House at Wood Green, in August next, and that a sum not exceeding three hundred pounds, be placed at their disposal for the purpose of defraying the cost of such arrangements."

"That Ladies contributing or presenting a purse of five guineas on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new building, shall have the rank and privilege of Life Governors. That ladies contributing or presenting a purse of twenty-five guineas, shall have the rank and privilege of Vice-Presidents.

Bro. John Symonds, V.P., moved—

"That Rules No. 9, 10, and 15, be severally amended by omitting the words, 'for every child to be elected.' That Rule No. 19 be amended by striking out the first four lines. And (should the above propositions be adopted) to move 'That the number of votes standing to the credit of the several candidates remaining on the list for the election in October next, be corrected in conformity with the laws amended as above, by dividing the number of votes polled at each previous election by the number of candidates at such election, and that the corrected number of votes be carried forward accordingly.'"

The motion, having been seconded, was carried, and as the effect of equalising the votes at each election. Under the old system there was a vote for every child to be elected, and should there be three children to be elected, 100 subscribers had three votes each, or 300 in the whole, which might be carried on to the next election when there might be seven children to be elected, when another 100 proxies would give 700 votes, making with those carried forward 1000 votes for 200 proxies, whilst 150 proxies, with 7 votes each, would have 1050, and override the 200 proxies.

It was also resolved on the motion of Bro. UDALL, V.P.

"That in Rule No. 45, p. 15, the words after the word 'seven,' in line 20, down to and including the word 'twelve,' in line 22, be omitted, and to take such steps in reference thereto, as the Court may deem expedient."

This alteration merely extends the age at which a child may be elected, as they are kept till the age of 16, instead of 14, as formerly.

These resolutions will have to be confirmed at the quarterly committee in July.

### THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

There will be twenty-seven candidates at the forthcoming election of the Girls' School, in October, of whom thirteen were unsuccessful at the last election. There will be five vacancies by girls going out, and the Committee recommend the election of five additional children, making ten to be elected, and increasing the number in the school to ninety.

### METROPOLITAN.

MOUNT LEBANON LODGE (No. 87).—This flourishing lodge held an emergency meeting on Tuesday, June 16th, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, Bro. Frederick Walters, W.M. There was a large amount of work to be done, viz., four raisings, one passing, and one initiation. The first ceremony gone through was raising Bros. Moore, Cathie, Smith and Fenner to the sublime degree of Master Masons. The W.M. gave the traditional history and tracing board in his usual style. The next business done was passing Bro. Lee to the degree of a Fellow Craft, but in consequence of the advanced hour of the evening, the W.M. was reluctantly compelled to omit giving the tracing board of of this degree, as is his wonted custom. Mr. De Gruchy, the candidate for initiation, not being present, the ceremony was deferred until the next meeting in September. The brethren expressed their satisfaction at the very able and impressive manner in which the W.M. had conducted all the ceremonies, and hoped to meet the W.M. at least once more during the recess, although this was the second emergency meeting held this month. Business being ended the lodge was closed. The brethren then spent an hour together. The W.M. used all his exertions to obtain Stewards for the Festivals next year, and so far he has been promised by two brethren to support two of the Institutions, viz., the Boys' School and the Aged Freemasons. Visitors: Bros. H. A. Collington, P.M. 164, J.W. 1173; G. Chapman, J.D. 172; J. Lightfoot, S.D. 172; T. Patte, I.G. 172, &c.

ROYAL OAK LODGE (No. 1173).—This select lodge held a meeting of emergency on Wednesday, June 17th, at the Royal Oak Tavern, High-street, Deptford. In the unavoidable absence of Bro. G. Wilton, W.M., Bro. F. Walters, Sec. and W.M. 87, opened the lodge, opened the lodge, assisted by Bros. Stahr, Weir, Pembroke, Mills, Hodgson and Rosenstock. The ballots were all declared unanimous in favour of the candidates being admitted. Bro. G. Wilton, W.M., then in a correct and impressive manner initiated Captains Tantzen, Voss, and Schroder into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. There was not time to give the tracing board or charge. The lodge having been closed, the brethren sat down to a cold collation, served up in Bro. Stevens's first style. After some time had been spent in enjoyment the brethren separated highly delighted at this agreeable reunion. Visitors: Bros. G. H. Phillips, 87; G. Bolton, P.M. and Treas. 172, P.M. 198, 1044; G. Chapman, J.D. 172; J. Patte, I.G. 172; J. Liddiard, 805.

### PROVINCIAL.

#### ESSEX.

COLCHESTER.—*Angel Lodge*, (No. 59.) The annual installation of W.M. and investment of officers of the above lodge for the ensuing year took place on Monday evening, June 16, when Bro. Thomas Collier, who had previously been unanimously elected to the office, was installed in the Master's chair, with the usual ceremony, which was ably conducted by Bro. Pattison, P.M. The following brethren were invested with the collars and other insignia of their respective offices:—Bro. N. Gluckstein, S.W.; John Ham, J.W.; W. Slaney, P.M., Treas.; W. Williams, P.M., Sec.; J. Coppin, P.M., Dir. of Cers.; E. Bean, S.D.; H. Darken, J.D.; G. O. C. Becker, I.G.; Witten, T.; W. H. Bland, P.M., and W. Griffin, P.M., Stewards. The Annual St. John's Festival took place on Wednesday afternoon in the Lodge-room, Cups Hotel, and was in every respect most admirably served by the host, Bro. Salter. The new W.M. (Bro. T. Collier) was in the chair; and was supported by Bro. E. Williams, *M.D.*, P.M. (Mayor of Colchester), and Bro. A. E. Church, the immediate P.M. There were also present Bros. F. Wisemen, W.M., and G. Fuller Browning, P.M., Lodge 186; Bro. J. Perkins, Ionic Lodge, 275; Bros. W. G. Walford, S.W., J. T. Harmer, Joseph Francis, W. Gull, and Henry York, Lodge 627; and the following brethren of the *Angel Lodge*:—Past Masters J. Pattison, W. Griffin, J. Coppin; W. Slaney, Treas.; and W. Williams, Sec.; N. Gluckstein, S.W.; J. Ham, J.W.; E. Bean, S.D.; H. Darken, J.D.; G. Becker, I.G.; W. Witten, Tyler; R. Evans, H. Miller, J. Saunders, T. Ralling, H. T. Waterworth, W. Winterbon, &c. The healths of the Queen, and of the Prince and Princess of Wales, proposed by the W.M., were followed respectively by the National Anthem and the Glee "God bless the Prince of Wales," the former led by Bros. Darken, Winterbon, and Griffin; and the latter by Bros. Gluckstein, Becker, and

Hum. Bro. E. WILLIAMS proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," for which Sergeant GRIFFIN, 6th Essex, returned thanks. Then followed the Masonic toasts—health of Earl Zetland, G.M. of England, proposed by the W.M.; and Earl De Grey and Ripon, D.G.M., with the Grand Officers, proposed by Bro. SLANEY. Bro. PATTISON said he had been taught by Freemasonry to obey without any hesitation the Master's gave, and also to obey all lawfully constituted authorities whether civil or masonic. They had the pleasure of seeing among them to-night a brother who had not only occupied the position of W.M. of this lodge, but who had been three times called upon by his fellow-townsmen to preside over them as chief civil magistrate. He had great pleasure in proposing, without further preface, "long life, health, and happiness, to Bro. Dr Williams, Mayor of Colchester." (Drunk with honours.)—The MAYOR, in returning thanks, said he was scarcely prepared on this occasion for the encomiums which Bro. Pattison had been pleased to pay him in his public capacity; but whether or not he deserved these encomiums he could only say that he had always endeavoured to do his duty in whatever situation it had pleased his fellow-townsmen to place him. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he must also say that whether in a public or social point of view there was no position that he more valued than that of being a brother mason of the Angel Lodge. (Applause.) Although he had not of late been a frequent attendant at their meetings, he assured them his thoughts often reverted to the pleasurable hours he had spent in this lodge, and he hoped the time might return when he should again have the opportunity of enjoying the sociability and kindness of the brethren who were members of it. (Hear, hear.) He felt a sincere sympathy with Masonry in general and with the lodges of this town in particular; and he believed there was hardly a class of men who deserved a higher character for charity and the social virtues than the Masons of England. (Applause.)—The "health of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master Bro. R. Bagshaw," proposed by Bro. A. E. CHURCH, was drunk with honours.—Bro. COPPIN proposed "The health of Bro. Major Skinner, the deputy Prov. G.M., and the officers of the Prov. Lodge, coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Church, Prov. G. J. W." (Honours.)—Bro. CHURCH, in returning thanks, had great satisfaction in finding that the Provincial Lodge was in a flourishing state; and he believed he might say of its officers, and particularly the S.W. (Dr. Hilliard, of Chelmsford), that they were all men who had Masonry at heart, and who would do all in their power to uphold and extend its principles, not only in the province of Essex, but wherever their example or influence could reach. (Applause.)—Bro. WILLIAMS said he now approached a toast which he was sure would be received with every mark of esteem and respect; and he had no doubt they regret with him that they had not had an earlier opportunity of manifesting their feelings of regard for the brother who was the subject of it, viz., the W.M. of the Angel Lodge. (Much applause.) He was quite sure that the mere mention of Bro. Collier's name would ensure for it an enthusiastic welcome; and that he need not dwell upon the possession by their Worshipful Master of that deep interest in Masonry, that well-grounded acquaintance with its principles and ceremonies, and all those other qualifications which so well fitted him for the post he had been called upon to fill. (Hear, hear.) He (Bro. Williams) had no doubt that Bro. Collier would do all in his power to increase the prosperity of the Angel Lodge, and that at the termination of his year of office he would merit and receive from the brethren of the Angel Lodge a mode of approbation proportioned to the pleasure with which they welcomed his accession to office. (Hear, hear.) The Angel Lodge, like many other institutions, had been subject to fluctuations in its prosperity, and it had been undergoing some degree of prostration, arising from the excessive zeal with which it had previously been developed; but of late matters had been tending to an equilibrium, and he had no doubt it would now emerge not only from a state of apathy to a state of reaction, but that a great revival would be witnessed in Lodge 59. At all events it was most satisfactory to know that Bro. Collier, by his researches in Masonry, had entitled himself to the high honour conferred upon him; and he was sure they should all most sincerely wish him health and strength to pass through a most successful year of office. (Drunk with honours.)—The W. MASTER said he felt quite overcome by the handsome way in which his health had been proposed by Dr. Williams, although he could not but be sensible that it was a compliment to his position rather than to himself individually. (No, no.) During

this year of office all the little ability he possessed, and all the diligence and care he could exercise, should be at the service of the Angel Lodge. He hoped it would be a year in which there would be many initiations, passings, and raisings, and that he be found capable of performing the ceremonies applicable to those various degrees. (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to make any personal boast of that qualification, but rather to give credit to the much respected Past Master, to whom not only himself, but several other young Masons had been indebted for their instruction; who had taken a great deal of trouble with his pupils; and whose perseverance he was sure could not be more acceptably repaid than by witnessing increased efficiency in the working of the Angel Lodge. (Hear, hear.) He had the deeper attachment to the principles of Freemasonry because he felt that since he had been a Mason he had become a better man; and he believed that that was the effect that might be looked for in any individual upon whose heart those beautiful principles should have indelibly impressed themselves. (Hear, hear.) He would only say in conclusion that he hoped they would find him at all times ready and willing to do his duty as Master of the Angel Lodge. (Applause.) The W.M. begged to give the health of his immediate predecessor in the chair, Bro. Church. It was a great thing to be able to say that he had not been absent from any one meeting during his year of office, and he (Bro. Collier), only hoped that when it should be his turn to vacate the chair, he should retire with the same amount of respect and gratitude to which Bro. Church had entitled himself during the last twelve months. (Drunk with honours.) Bro. CHURCH, in returning thanks, said he felt extremely proud in having been placed in the highest position in this lodge, and while he did not hesitate to assert individually that there was no human institution to which he was more devoted than to Masonry, he could not but reiterate what he said when they elected him to that position a year ago—that Masonry was the best human institution for bringing together on a common footing of brotherly love the different classes of society, not excepting Royalty itself. (Hear, hear.) During his year of office he had received numerous acts of friendship and kindness from the brethren generally; and as regarded his officers no Master could ever be more fortunate. His Senior Warden had just been most worthily elevated to the chair, and the officers below him had obtained the promotion to which they were entitled, not merely by custom, but by their real attainments in Masonry. (Hear, hear.) He could not retire from such an office without some feelings of regret; but as the endeavour to do one's duty was one of the great ends which every brother ought to have at heart, he was consoled by the kind assurance they had given him that his exertions during the past year, though falling far short of what he could have wished, had not been altogether without satisfaction to the lodge generally. (Applause.)—The W. MASTER expressed the pleasure it gave the brethren of the Angel Lodge to receive a visit from the W.M. and a P.M. of the Rochford Lodge, more especially as the distance between their places of meeting was a bar to very frequent intercourse. It was a proof of their zeal in Masonry, as well as their good feeling towards this lodge, to which he believed the Rochford Lodge stood next in antiquity as far as their own county was concerned (Hear, hear), and he could only say that he should endeavour to requite their courtesy by making a point of attending, he hoped in company with some other brethren, the festival of the Rochford Lodge on the 30th inst. (Applause.) Bro. Wiseman returned thanks for the compliment paid to himself and Bro. Browning, and assured the brethren of the Angel Lodge that the visit had given them so much pleasure that they should endeavour to attend again next year. (Applause.) As regarded the Rochford Lodge, he was happy to say that it was in a satisfactory state, although he was sorry to say the number of initiations during his year of office had not been nearly equal to those of former years.—The W.M. next gave "The Health of the Visiting Brethren of Brightlingsea Lodge," with whom they the pleasure of being so closely connected, that they almost looked upon them as belonging to the same lodge. (Hear, hear.) He could not help saying one word upon the loss the Lodge of Hope had sustained in the death of Bro. Webb, as worthy a Mason as ever lived, and always a most welcome guest at their festive board. During a long life his aim had been to do his duty here below; and they could only hope that the Great Architect of the Universe had been pleased to receive him into the celestial lodge above. (Applause.) Bro. Francis returned thanks for the compliment. The W. MASTER said there was still one

other visiting brother whom he should wish to toast, especially as he belonged to an ancient lodge in the metropolis, from which a provincial lodge might hope to derive some instruction. He begged to propose "The Health of Bro. Perkins, and Prosperity to lodge 275." (Applause.) Bro. PERKINS, in returning thanks, said he hoped the W.M. would fulfil the promise he had given him privately of paying any early visit to the Ionic Lodge, and he thought he would be of opinion that there were few lodges in which the working of Masonry was better carried out. With regard, however, to entertainment, his brother must not expect the Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, to equal the Cups at Colchester, for a more splendid festival he never sat down to, or, he was sure he might add, a more harmonious meeting; and he felt greatly indebted to the worthy Master for his kind invitation to be present. (Applause.) Bro. Gluckstein proposed "The Health of the Past Masters of the Angel Lodge," coupled with the name of Bro. Pattison; who responded to the toast. Bro. SLANEY said he availed himself of the W.M.'s permission to propose the next toast with a great deal of confidence, because he knew it would be warmly received, namely, "The health of their newly-appointed Senior and Junior Wardens." (Applause.) For many months past he (Bro. Slaney) had had the pleasure of endeavouring, as far as his humble abilities would allow, to inculcate in some few brethren who were desirous of instruction, a knowledge of those duties which were of the utmost importance to the working of a Masonic Lodge, and he was bold enough to hope that he had been to some extent successful in that undertaking. (Hear, hear.) The brother whom they had placed in the chair would prove, he believed, a Master whom they would have every reason to be proud of; and he was sure he might promise equal efficiency in the two officers next to the chair, who were the immediate subject of this toast. (Applause.) He took no credit to himself—(Yes, yes.)—he was merely anxious to advance the cause of Freemasonry, with which he had been associated twenty-three years; and he could truly say that the more he saw of its principles the more he was attached to it. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the new Senior and Junior Warden would do credit to the Angel Lodge; and if life should be spared he should expect to see them in turn worthily occupying the post of W.M. (Applause.) Bro. GLUCKSTEIN and Bro. HUM severally returned thanks. The other toasts drank during the evening were the health of Bro. Haddock, as one of the oldest members of the lodge, proposed by Bro. PATRISON; the Treasurer, Bro. Slaney, proposed by the W.M.; the Secretary, Bro. W. Williams, proposed by Bro. Church; the Junior Officers of the lodge, proposed by the W.M. and responded to by Bro. BECKER; "Success to the Masonic Charities," proposed by Bro. W. GRIFFIN (who mentioned that more than a dozen children of deceased or needy Colchester Masons had within his knowledge received the benefits of the Masonic Boys' or Girls' School); the health of Bro. Salter, with thanks for his most liberal entertainment, proposed by Bro. DAREN; and the Masonic Press, proposed by the W.M. and acknowledged by Bro. Ralling. In the intervals of these toasts songs were sung by Bros. Wiseman, Darken, Coppin, and Winterbon; and a most agreeable evening terminated about eleven o'clock.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—*The Newstead Lodge* (No. 55).—*Centenary Celebration*.—The brethren of this lodge assembled at the Assembly Rooms, Low Pavement, Nottingham, to celebrate their centenary festival, on the 16th inst. This being one of the oldest lodges in England, it was decided some time ago by the brethren to petition the Grand Master of England, the Earl of Zetland, to be allowed to wear a jewel commemorative of the event. The design having been approved, a most beautiful jewel was manufactured by a first-class firm in Birmingham. The star of frosted silver three lines deep, circle of gold three lines deep, on which is the following, in mediæval characters, in *alto relievo*, "Newstead Lodge Centenary, 1863. In the centre of the circle is a massive silver shield, three lines deep, on which is engraved the square and compasses, with the Omnipresent eye above them. Between the tines of the compasses is No. 55. The lodge assembled at 10.30 in proper form by the W.M., Bro. John George Woodward, assisted by his officers. There were present on the occasion:—P.M. W. Richards; R.M. S. R. P. Shilton; P.M. M. Vowles; P.M. T. W. Robinson; E. M. Kidd (P.M. 594); Henry Hadley, Birmingham (P.M. 55); P.M. T. Martin; P.M. I. Clarke; P.M. Jefferies; P.M. C. Pearce; T. J. Taylor (594); Alfred Page

(594); Long. Marsh (P.M. Royal Sussex); T. Hack; W. Richards, jun.; W. Lewis; W. B. Lewis; S. Page, J. Hall; W. A. Attenborough Peat; R. S. Parr; W. Allum; J. W. Jeffries, Doughty; J. H. Brown; W. Cleaver; F. Hall; Donnington, &c. Bro. Woodward, W.M., addressed the brethren on the important era to which the lodge had attained, and afterwards called upon the Secretary, Bro. Attenborough, to read the warrant of constitution issued by Bro. Earl of Kelly (in 1736) then G.M. of England. Bro. Pearce, P.M., then read a copy of the petition to the Grand Lodge, asking permission of the Earl of Zetland, G.M., for a centenary jewel to be struck to commemorate the event and worn by the brethren. Bro. Attenborough then read the warrant of the G.M., granting permission to all subscribing members to wear the jewel according to the pattern in the margin of the warrant. The W.M. having presented the brethren with their jewels, Bro. W. Richards, P.M. addressed the brethren. He took a retrospective glance at the history of masonry in the province of Nottinghamshire since he was initiated in the Newstead Lodge, in 1827. He enlarged upon the advantages and privileges the lodge possessed from its ancient constitution, and entreated the brethren ever to preserve the landmark of the order without any interpolations. Bro. Shilton, P.M., then rose. He said that he had been recently engaged in another centenary (that of the Horticultural Society), but the present one, the centenary of the Newstead Lodge, was an important event for Nottingham. He spoke with the greatest veneration and brotherly love on the subject, feeling as he did that the greatest benefits resulted to the community at large by the practice of Masonic virtues. After alluding in eloquent language to the ancient institution of masonry, which must have existed long before Moses wrote the Pentateuch, he concluded a very interesting speech by wishing prosperity to the Newstead Lodge. A special vote of thanks was proposed to Bro. Richards, Past M. for his able and untiring services to the lodge. The lodge having been closed the brethren proceeded by special train to Hoveringham, where a *fête champêtre* was held. A large number of ladies accompanied the brethren on their trip. Out-door amusements were provided for all, and boats with attendant rowers were dancing on the silvery Trent. The assembly room adjoining the inn was tastefully decorated with banners, flags, masonic emblems, and flowers. At the top of the room was hung the banner of the Newstead Lodge, under which was a beautifully illuminated card "Success to the Newstead Lodge." On each side of the Newstead banner was raised the banners of the Commercial and Royal Sussex Lodge. The banner of the R.A. was placed in a conspicuous position on the South wall, and immediately opposite was an equilateral triangle formed of the swords of the templars. A beautiful stand of calceolarias, cinerarias, and other plants, contributed greatly to the pleasing effect of the scene. At 5 o'clock the company sat down to a splendid cold collation, provided by Bro. Baines. Amongst the visitors were the V.W. D. Prov. G.M., Bro. E. Percy, and Miss Percy, Bro. Lory Marsh, Mrs. Marsh and party. Redgate's quadrille band was in attendance and played a choice selection of music. At the conclusion of the repast the Deputy Provincial Grand Master rose and said (holding in his hands one of the centenary jewels), he did not wish to detain them with a long speech, but he must say a few words on that occasion. He held in his hand a jewel—and a most beautiful jewel it was—which by the permission of the Grand Master of England the brethren of the Newstead Lodge were entitled to wear on their left breast. The Grand Lodge was always chary of granting honours, and would not do so without the brethren were fully entitled to them. He wished he was entitled to wear it, but not belonging to the lodge he could not do so. He congratulated the W.M. of the Newstead Lodge on that important era in its history, to commemorate which they were assembled together, the lodge having attained its one hundredth anniversary on this day. He was pleased to see so much vitality in the "old lady," and would in conclusion say, in the words on the wall behind him, "Prosperity to the Newstead Lodge." The company adjourned for a short time to the open air, wandering on the banks of the Trent, and amusing themselves with various games. After the room had been cleared dancing commenced to the strains of Redgates band; quadrille, waltz, and polka following in rapid succession. A sumptuous champagne supper closed the evening's festivities, the party returning by special train to Nottingham soon after twelve o'clock. The decorations reflected great credit on the task of the committee, Bros. Attenborough, Hack, Robinson, and Richards.

## SCOTLAND.

## GLASGOW.

THE LODGE OF ST. MARK (No. 102).—The last regular meeting of the season was held on Monday, the 18th ult., within their own chaste and unique hall. It was indeed a bumper meeting, and well might the new R.W.M. feel proud to see so many around him on this his last meeting night. Many of the old members of the lodge, with deputations from the sister Lodges of the province, were present to welcome Bro. D. H. Miller, who had been unanimously elected Master in place of Bro. Dr. E. W. Pritchard, who had resigned. We counted at one time no less than 109 present, besides several in the adjacent. The R.W. Master was supported by Bros. Donald Campbell, P.M. No. 102; W. H. Daigly, R.W.M. No. 360; Mitchel Allen, R.W.M. No. 333; C. S. McCorkindale, R.W.M. No. 27; — Dobbie, R.W.M. No. 362; Wm. Jordan, R.W.M. 73; Thos. Stent, D.M. No. 102; A. McGregor, Treasurer; L. C. Alexander, Secretary, No. 162; the Wardens were Bros. A. B. Dick and R. Wallace. After some routine business, the Lodge was called to refreshment when a couple of hours were spent in the most pleasant and harmonious manner, amidst toasts, songs, and sentiments. Bro. Dingly, 360, proposed "The Prosperity of the Lodge St. Mark, and Bro. D. H. Miller," which was most aptly replied to. Bro. D. Campbell, P.M., gave "The Sister Lodges," to which their representatives replied in fitting terms. The last toast over, the Lodge was called back to labour, and closed in due form.

## AUSTRALIA.

## GRAND LODGE FOR AUSTRALIA.

(From the Melbourne Masonic Journal.)

The following resolution appeared in the daily *Argus* of the 15th April:—

MASONIC.—We, the undersigned, members of the English Irish, and Scotch Constitutions of Free and accepted Masons, believing that the time has arrived when the formation of a Grand Lodge of Victoria, by the amalgamation of the present Provincial Grand Lodges, would be beneficial to the best interests of the Craft, and tend to the promotion of that harmony and good feeling so essential to the well-being of the fraternity, respectfully request those brethren who are favourable to the same to meet at the Duke of Rothesay Hotel, Elizabeth-street, on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at half-past seven, p.m., to take into consideration the best means of carrying out the above object.

F. Barnes, W.M.; W. Bowen, P.M.; E. C. Bradshaw, P.M.; H. Brotherton, P.M.; L. Cockburn, P.M.; E. L. Crowell, P.M.; A. Ellis, P.M.; J. Grant, P.M.; J. James, P.M.; C. Johnston, W.M.; S. Lazarus, P.M.; R. Levick, P.M.; F. D. Monfort, P.M.; R. M'Clure, P.M.; W. M'Gaan, W.M.; T. Reed, P.M.; J. O. Rose, P.M.; S. C. Ruck, P.M.; J. Sanders, W.M.; G. W. Stokes, W.M.; D. E. Thomson, P.M.; R. R. Wardlaw, P.M.; J. Wilson, P.M.

In pursuance of the resolution about sixty Masonic brethren, Masters and Past Masters, met at the Duke of Rothesay Hotel, 18th April at eight o'clock p.m. Among those present we noticed:—Bros. E. L. Crowell, D. Prov.G.M.; R. M'Clure, P. D.Prov. G.M.; J. O. Rose, Prov.S.G.; Thos. Reed, Prov. S.G.W. Charles White, P. Prov. S. G. W.; John Whyte, P. Prov. S. G.W.; AngelEllis, P.Prov.G.S.W.; E. Bradshaw, P.Prov.G.S.W.; R. R. Wardlaw, P.Prov.G. Supt.of W.; D.E.ThomsonProv.S.G.;D. J. Sanders, W.M.; F. Barnes, W.M.; C. Johnston, W.M.; W. M'Gaan, W.M.; W.G.Stokes, W.M. A. J. Gibb; Thale, P.M. S. C. Ruck, P.M. Henry Brotherton, P.M.; Thomas Russell; P.M.; Montfort, P.M.; Thallerman, P.M.; John Hackett, P.M.; John James, P.M.; M. Cantlip, P.M.; John Whiteman, P.M.; S. Lazarus, P.M.; J. F. Crawford, P.M.; and Bros. Walsh Shillinglaw, Dempster, Prince, Green, Munroe, Fox, Robertson, Blanchard, May, Crosse, Levy, Solomon, J. B. Crews, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that those brethren present were no doubt aware that for some considerable time past a feeling had existed amongst a large number of the Craft, that it would tend very materially to enhance the position of Masonry in this country if the different Constitutions were united under the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, to be elected by the members of the fraternity in Victoria. This

object had been mooted from time to time for some years past, but until that evening no definite action had been taken in the matter; and that meeting had been called by the brethren whose names were appended to the requisition for the purpose of considering the propriety or otherwise of establishing a Grand Lodge in Victoria, either by the amalgamation of the existing Provincial Grand Lodges, subject of course to the approval of the Grand Lodges at home, or by at once establishing an independent Constitution. In attaching his name to the requisition, as also in taking part in the proceedings that evening, he was not actuated by any feelings hostile to the existing Masonic authorities, and he was satisfied that such was the case with every brother present; and the only desire, therefore, of those who had taken the initiative in calling that meeting to consider the important questions contained in the requisition, was to place the Masonic body in this country in such a position as to enable them practically to carry out those grand characteristics of our Order—charity and brotherly love one towards the other. Such being the case, he apprehended there could not be any impropriety in their meeting to discuss a question, which, if carried into effect, must necessarily have a most important bearing with respect to the future prosperity and welfare of the Craft; and he trusted, therefore, that in any discussion that might take place that evening, the brethren would be careful not, by any act or word on their part, to compromise their position as Craftsmen, or that could in any way be considered as reflecting upon the gentlemen who held the high and honourable position as the heads of the Order in this country. The Masonic bodies in Victoria were the English, Irish, and Scotch Constitutions, each with its Provincial Grand Masters and officers, with a different system of working, with different laws and regulations, and, so far as the universality of Masonry was concerned, entirely separate and distinct. It was thought, therefore, by a large number of those brethren who had taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Craft that the time had arrived when such distinctions should cease, and that all nationality should be sunk by uniting under one bond of Masonic brotherhood. However painful it might be to make the assertion, there was no disguising the fact, as it was well known to every one who had had an opportunity of observing the progress of the Craft during the last few years, that the different Constitutions had not worked together with that harmony and brotherly feeling which should characterise the fraternity; and an amount of rivalry had sprung up between them, that if not put a stop to, must eventually tend to the serious detriment of the society. Now, he was quite prepared to say, that this rivalry had not been countenanced by the gentlemen at the head of the Masonic bodies, but however desirous they might be to put a stop to it, they were utterly powerless to do so, and if no other good resulted from the formation of an independent Grand Lodge, every well-wisher of the craft would gladly hail any change that would tend to make Masonry, practically, what it professed to be theoretically—one bond of universal Masonic brotherhood. Another important subject they had to consider, was, the advantage the Craft would derive in a pecuniary point of view from the formation of a Grand Lodge. From the number of lodges in this country they should be in a pecuniary position equal, considering their numbers, to any Masonic body in the world; but he had no hesitation in saying they were not in that respect in the position they should be. He was quite aware that this arose in a great measure from causes beyond their own control, and from the fact that they were compelled to remit yearly a large proportion of their funds for the support of the lodges in the mother country, and from which they derived no benefit whatever. He was not aware of the exact amount that had been remitted since Masonry was first established in this country, but had no doubt it amounted to several thousand pounds—a sum which, had it been properly applied, would have placed Masonry in Victoria in a very different position to what it was at the present time. Now he certainly considered it great folly on their part, to continue year after year sending a large proportion of their funds out of the country, whilst, at the same time, they had not a single charitable institution in connection with the society in the whole of the Australian colonies; and if the money which they had sent away had been expended in the erection of an asylum or school, or had been invested for the benefit of the fraternity, they would have some satisfaction in subscribing to the funds of the society; and although he should be, indeed, sorry to see Masonry converted into a charitable society for which men joined merely for



the purpose of receiving benefit therefrom, he must confess that, when a brother had been a good and deserving member of the Craft, and had subscribed to the funds of the Order in this country, probably for many years, he had every right to expect, should his circumstances require it, that the fraternity should stretch forth a helping hand to assist him or his family. Then, with respect to the management and government of the Craft, although having Provincial Grand Lodges, it was well known that every important question had to be remitted home for the decision of the Grand Lodges, thereby involving a delay of several months, no matter how pressing the subject might be. The formation of a Grand Lodge would consequently give them the right of framing their own laws and regulations, the control of their own funds, and—though last, not least—the power of electing their own Grand Master. In touching upon the latter question he was quite aware that he was treading upon very delicate ground, and he wished to approach the subject in a truly Masonic spirit, and without any reference whatever to the gentlemen who were now holding the important position of Provincial Grand Masters in Victoria. It was well known that the prerogative of appointing Provincial Grand Masters was vested in the three Grand Masters, and they might be appointed with or without any reference whatever to those over whom they were to preside. Now, circumstances might arise—although he did not wish to infer that such was the case in this country—when for the interests of the Craft it would be desirable that these gentlemen should retire; but in such a case they were utterly powerless, as it would be an extremely delicate thing to ask any gentleman to retire. He was satisfied that if they had the right of electing their own Grand Masters it would be the means of many gentlemen of high social standing and position taking an interest in the Craft, who now never entered a lodge, from the fact that Masonry, as yet, had not tended to any practical results, and, as at present constituted, there was not the slightest probability of their attaining any position in the fraternity; but let them be in a position to offer these gentlemen the chance of becoming the head of the Order and many would come, and by their council and assistance enable the body to do some good, and he must say that in placing a gentleman at the head of a society so numerous as the Freemasons in Victoria, they were conferring an honour on him, no matter what his social position might be, of which he might well be proud. It was now for them to say, should they affirm the desirability of establishing a Grand Lodge, how they were to proceed to attain that object. There were two courses open to them. First, by appointing a committee, and empowering them to communicate with the various lodges on the subject, and if the replies were sufficiently favourable, then to address a respectful memorial to the Grand Lodges, stating their desires, and praying them to accede to their request; if, on the other hand they were of opinion that such a proceeding would not be likely to be attended with success, and only involve a long and useless correspondence, then the brethren had the alternative, if they chose to adopt it, of throwing off their allegiance to the present Constitutions, and at once establishing a Grand Lodge; but he must remind them that whatever course they adopted, the first duty of the committee, if they appointed one, would be to address a respectful letter to the Provincial Grand Master, stating the reasons that had induced them to meet—that they were not in any way actuated by a spirit of hostility towards them, but desired only to heal the differences which so unhappily existed amongst the various Constitutions. It would ill become them, on the eve of the most important movement in connection with the craft that had ever taken place in this country, to set an example of discourtesy to the gentlemen at the head of the fraternity, and who had conducted the duties of their important offices with credit to themselves and to the benefit of the society. He would occupy their time for a few moments longer, by making some observations personal to himself. They were aware that in Masonry, as in every other society, there were always a number of persons ready to impute improper motives to those who take any part in proceedings of this nature. When he was spoken to on this subject some two or three years since, he declined to join in the movement, as he did not think the time had then arrived for such an important question to be discussed. Latterly, the subject had again been brought forward, and he at once suggested that the only way to ascertain the wishes of the brethren was to call them together to discuss the matter, and if they were favourable, then to use every proper means to bring it to a successful conclusion, and if on the other hand they were not

favourable, then to let the matter drop, as continual agitation on the subject would only tend to the injury of the fraternity. It was the duty of those present to pay every possible respect to those gentlemen who were at the head of their order, and he trusted that in any discussion that might take place, nothing would be said that could reflect upon the character of the meeting, either as Masons or gentlemen, for if they desired to have respect paid in their Masonic position to themselves, they must do to others as they would be done by. So far as he was personally concerned he would lend his humble aid in endeavouring to bring their object to a successful termination, and he hoped that the matter would now be discussed in a calm and Masonic spirit.

BRO. CHARLES WHITE would wish to have one question answered. Is the meeting open for discussion of the necessity of a Grand Lodge? It would be well if this were understood at once, as, if a negation of such necessity could not be put, several present might wish to retire.

THE CHAIRMAN stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of having the co-operation of those favourable to the requisition, but it would be very desirable to have an open discussion.

BRO. ROSE thought it most desirable that the opinion of all should be taken for and against; it was only by doing so that the true feelings of the Masonic brethren could be known; he therefore proposed, "That this meeting be open for discussion on the question whether a Grand Lodge of Victoria, is required by the brethren or not."

BRO. SAMUEL LAZARUS had much pleasure in seconding the proposition. Any attempt to prevent free discussion would only weaken a good cause.

BRO. C. JOHNSTON most strongly objected to the proposition, and referred to the terms of the advertisement. He would move as an amendment "That the meeting shall be in accordance with the requisition, for the purpose of hearing those favourable to the formation of a Grand Lodge."

BRO. HALF seconded the amendment. He did not think any one not favourable to the requisition should be admitted. It would be most irregular to do so. Let those unfavourable get up a meeting of their own, and take their own course of proceeding.

BRO. ROSE, in bringing forward his motion, knew that none were requested to attend unless those favourable; but in opinion the advertisement should have called on every brother whether favourable or not. What was wanted, was to test the feelings of the craft, whether a Grand Lodge was requisite or not. He would, therefore, press his motion.

BRO. BRADSHAW thought the terms of the advertisement was plain enough, but at the same time believed that the interest of the craft required a full discussion. If a great majority were not favourable all their exertions made would fail to the ground. They came there to test the truth; and if the question before them was for the benefit of the craft he was sure it would be carried after free discussion.

THE CHAIRMAN then put the amendment of Bro. Johnston, and only two hands were held up, and the original motion of Bros. Rose and Lazarus for free discussion was carried with applause.

BRO. CROWELL proposed the first resolution: "That this meeting of Freemasons believing that the formation of a Grand Lodge, to be called the Grand Lodge of Victoria, by the union of the three different Constitutions at present existing in this colony, would be for the best interest of the Craft, hereby pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means to accomplish that object." He would use few words, his arguments would not influence the opinion of many in the matter. He moved the resolution because he thought Masonic justice cannot be administered well, on account of the great delay that must take place in submitting questions of importance to the judgment of the home authorities; and secondly, because a unanimity does not exist between the three Constitutions. One Constitution may suspend a brother, and the other Constitutions may not acknowledge that suspension. Each Constitution has a book of laws for themselves and not for all. Things are so managed that if a brother was suspended by the Prov. G.M. under the Irish Constitution, that suspension may not be acknowledged by the head of the English Constitution; and if that brother is a member of either the English or Scotch Constitution, he may present himself for admission as a visitor at the door of the same lodge from which he was suspended.

The resolution was seconded by Bro. A. J. Gibb.

Bro. ROSE wished to support the resolution, and thought every true brother would do the same. The difficulty of having three Constitutions does not arise in any other place. Here there is always a great deal of jealousy with regard to the way the Constitutions stood, but he maintained such jealousy should not exist—all should be Masons. The D. Prov. G.M. under the Irish Constitution does not take rank under the English; now he thought no matter what Constitution conferred rank, that rank should be acknowledged by all other Constitutions, but this never can be the case while England frames her own law—Ireland frames her own law—Scotland frames her own law—but this abuse will cease when Victoria frames her laws.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to Bro. Prince: The resolution was intended to test the feelings of the Craft, whether they would merge all difference of constitutions into the constitution of Victoria; and, in framing that resolution, the committee have determined to act legitimately; but if the heads of the Craft were unfavourable thereto, other steps could be taken; he would now put the resolution.

Carried *nem. con.*

Bro. BRADSHAW proposed:—"That the following brethren, with power to add to their number, be appointed as a committee for the purpose of carrying out the object expressed in the previous resolution: Bros. McClure, Crowell, Levick, Barnes, Ellis, Sydes, Reed, Rose, Wardlaw, Johnson, Thomson, James, Stokes, Bradshaw, and Walsh." He could not propose the resolution without remark. When this movement began, some time ago, he wished the three Constitutions to be consulted simultaneously; and he thought that if such was then done they would now be working under the Grand Lodge of Victoria. One circumstance always bore on his mind, that the brethren had nothing to show for their labours for past years: they had no school to educate their young, nor asylum to maintain their old and infirm. In Dublin, the Craft supported a school where thirty-five female orphans, and a larger number of boys, were taken care of and educated; and this was done, not as a charity, but as a duty, and it is very well known that several educated in that school had risen and obtained respectable positions in life; here we cannot do this, as our funds must be sent home, from whence we derive no benefit. Some persons think our lodge funds are wasted in eating and drinking. He hoped that stigma would be removed. He called on his brethren to join heart and hand in the movement. He was adverse to their resolving themselves into a Grand Lodge. He would advise asking the concurrence of the three Provincial Grand Masters, and through them the three Grand Lodges of home, and ask them to acknowledge a sister Grand Lodge of Victoria. If this was done a bright future would be before them. In conclusion, he would entreat the brethren not to put their hand on the plough, and then look back to their own disgrace.

Bro. LEVICK had the honour to be chairman when a meeting was held to take into consideration the desirability of forming a Grand Lodge of Victoria, and regretted that the meeting then was not open to the Craft or they would have gained the desired end. He referred to Canada, which for a long time was neglected by the Masonic authorities at home, until at last the Canadian Masons did not ask for but took their independence, and the result was found to be that the number of lodges increased in a short time from 50 to 150. Further, he would state that the Irish and Scotch Constitutions at once acknowledged the independence of their Canadian brethren. The English Constitution was more tardy, but ultimately the English Grand Master, in a most graceful manner, acknowledged them as a sister Grand Lodge. He had held the position of Provincial Grand Secretary for some time, and the amount remitted to the Grand Lodge up to the time of establishing a Provincial Grand Lodge, and whilst he held office, amounted to £1200. If that sum was sunk in a school for the children of Masons, the brethren might well imagine that sum would be but the beginning of a great undertaking. In London the Craft maintained a large number of children of both sexes and did not educate them for servants, but maintained them until they were apprenticed to useful occupations, and never permitted their orphan children to wear the badge of charity. At Croydon the Craft had established an asylum sixty-four distressed Masons and the wives and widows of Masons. Here in Victoria, with the number of Lodges in existence and the numerous attendants on those lodges, a large fund could be raised. If instead of sending the required fees home they were retained for the benefit of those in whom the brethren were interested here, he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Bro. ELLIS thought the brethren had made up their minds to go heart and soul into the present movement. It now rested with the committee to adopt the proper mode of carrying it out. He thought when the plans of the committee were matured that the brethren should be called together to to affirm their proceedings. This might be also done by submitting to the various lodges the arrangements which might be made by the committee; and he hoped by the mail for the month of May some plan would be forwarded to the three Grand Lodges. He agreed with the previous speakers, and thought no attempt should be made to override the authorities placed over them. This was not a hole-and-corner meeting, all the lodges and constitutions were well represented, and he felt that in years to come each brother present might look back with pride to the action that night taken to form a Grand Lodge of Victoria.

Bro. CHAS. WHITE moved an amendment, "That the committee should not have power to add to their numbers." In the multitude of councillors there was folly; the three constitutions also should be equally represented. The proposed committee consisted of six English to four Irish and three Scotch Masons; in fact one of the numbers was an hermaphrodite, a member of any and every constitution. He would also call the attention of the chairman and brethren to the fact that the W.M.'s of lodges state that they will not do anything to compromise the constitution under which they act; and, therefore, all the members of the committee must be P.M.'s.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the names of the committee had been selected from those who had signed the requisition calling the meeting, and that only four Scotch P.M.'s appeared on that list. The committee could add another. He also thought if any argument was wanting to show the necessity of a United Grand Lodge of Victoria, this very dispute would supply it.

Bro. HALE, while supporting the motion, would wish to see the names of Bros. Catlin, I.C., Walsh, S.C., Crews, E.C., and Chas. White, E.C., added to the number.

Bro. REED very much regretted that Bro. White broached the subject of the difference of the Constitutions in the formation of the committee on behalf of the Scotch Masons. He would say they were satisfied whether the whole committee were chosen even from one Constitution, and that they at present knew no difference in Constitution, but hoped all would work for the general good.

The W. MASTER, if St. Clair Lodge, declined acting on the committee, as he could do nothing detrimental to the Constitution under which he acted yet he must say that he concurred in the movement.

The CHAIRMAN explained that no resolution was before the meeting affecting any Constitution, as the meeting had resolved to ask the assistance of the heads of the three Constitutions in carrying out their desire to form a Grand Lodge of Victoria.

The W. Brother then withdrew his objection. He thought a small committee would work better than a large one, and he would suggest that a Scotch mason should be added to the list.

Bro. BROTHERTON thought it desirable that the committee should have power to add to their numbers, as a great opposition may arise to the movement, and if the committee could not increase their number they could not ask the assistance of the country lodges.

Bro. ROSE, in support of the original motion, thought the committee should have power to increase their numbers, or the country lodges might say they were excluded from all share in the movement.

Bro. M'GAAN thought it would be requisite to express what number should constitute a quorum, to make the acts of the committee valid.

Bro. PRINCE thought when a subject of such great importance would have to be considered by the committee, not less than seven should be considered a quorum, he would, therefore, move that seven to form a quorum, be added to the original resolution.

The amendment of Bro. White, that the committee had no power to add to their number, but that all should be appointed that night, was put, and thae voted for it.

The original resolution with Bro. Prince's addition was then put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN said he had another matter to bring before the meeting, that was with respect to that vulgar commodity, money; he thought the brethren present would defray the expenses.

Several expressed themselves ready to assist by subscribing large sums, but the Chairman decided that a small sum only at present was required, which was at once subscribed.

Bro. Thomas Reed was appointed Treasurer.

Bro. JAMES knew the gratification the meeting had in being presided over by a brother so capable of guiding them to a successful termination as Bro. McClure, he therefore proposed a vote of thanks to him.

Bro. McGaan seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

### ROYAL ARCH.

#### INSTRUCTION.

**DOMATIC CHAPTER.**—The removal of this chapter from the "Horns," at Kennington, to the more central and generally accessible place of meeting, Comp. Ireland's, Masonic Hall, Fetter Lane, appears to be appreciated by a large number of companions desirous of studying the mysteries of Royal Arch Masonry, and becoming practically acquainted with its ritual and working. The parent chapter, which also meets at the Masonic Hall, having recently received a large accession of members, renders this removal still more *a propos*. Dr. Todd, whose singular skill in, and devotion to, the cause of Royal Arch Masonry, will be gratefully remembered, has with the certainty of incurring considerable personal inconvenience, kindly undertaken to continue his valuable services to the chapter, being ably seconded in his exertions by Comp. Brett, the M.E.Z. of the parent chapter, to whom Masonic good works are now a labour of love. On Friday evening, June 19th, there was a large gathering of earnest companions, when several sections were worked, and interesting explanations given. Royal Arch Masons seeking instruction, will obtain all they require at the Domatic, which, it should be impressed on all Masons, meets every Friday evening throughout the year, at eight o'clock precisely.

#### NORFOLK.

**KINGS LYNN.**—*Philanthropic Chapter* (No. 124) *Consecration*.—The first meeting of this chapter was held on Thursday, the 18th inst., in the Masonic Room, Duke's Head Hotel. The consecration was fixed for three o'clock, and a sufficient number of Companions being present, Comp. Henry John Mason, P. Prov. G. S. Bearer, and P.Z. of Cabbell Chapter (No. 1109), assumed the chair, and directed Comp. A. F. Morgan, presiding Z. of Cabbell Chapter, to act as H. Comp. Joseph Marshall, H. of Perseverance Chapter, No. 258, as J.; and Comp. F. Colsey, J. of the same chapter, as E. The chapter was opened in ancient form and solemn prayer, the permission of the M.E. Prov. G. Supt. of Norfolk, Comp. B. B. Cabbell, F.Z.S., for Comp. H. J. Mason to act on his behalf was read, likewise the petition to the Grand Chapter of England and Charter of Constitutions. The consecration was in ancient form, after which the M.E.Z. designate installed the Principals in their respective chairs. The M.E.Z. then resigned the chair to Comp. Morgan, who officiated as Z. in the exaltation of four brethren of Philanthropic Lodge to this sublime degree. Comp. H. J. Mason officiated as Principal Sojourner, the whole of the ceremonies with the lectures being efficiently gone through, the Chapter was closed in solemn prayer, the companions present gathered round their newly-installed principal Z. Comp. John Hart at the banquet, and spent a joyous evening.

#### FRIENDSHIP.

"Nothing is so sure a guarantee for us to ourselves, and nothing a greater security towards others, than an estimable friend. We cannot allow ourselves to appear imperfect in his eyes; and thus you never see vice attach itself to virtue. We do not love to find ourselves in contact with those who judge only to condemn us.

"Let us select our friends cautiously; it is they who determine our character; others look for us in them. It is giving to the public our own portrait, and an avowal of what we really are.

"We find in friendship the assurance of good advice, the emulation of good example, participation in sorrow, help in time of need, all without being sought, waited for, or purchased."—*Madame de Lambert*.

**ADVANTAGES OF FREEMASONRY ABROAD.**—On Thursday morning, 18th inst., at a meeting of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, Captain Sproule, who presided, presented, on behalf of the Emperor Napoleon, a gold medal and diploma to Captain Joseph Michel, of the brig Mary Waugh, of that port, for services rendered by Capt. Michel to the French army in Mexico. The Mary Waugh, belonging to Messrs. Longton & Longrigg, of Liverpool, was coaling the French 84, Navarin, off the Island of Sacrificio, near Vera Cruz, on the 25th of October last, having on board 20 French sailors to assist the crew. A strong north wind suddenly coming on, Capt. Michel was unable to communicate with the Navarin, and in the course of the same evening his bowsprit and fore rigging were injured by a collision with a French ship. Captain Michel on this made all possible sail for the Bay of Meddelin, three leagues and a half from Vera Cruz, where the Mary Waugh went on shore on the morning of the 26th of October. By daylight the shore was found to be lined by a band of Mexican guerillas who forced those on board the ship to land. Captain Michel having forbidden the Frenchmen to speak lest their nationality should be discovered, communicated with the captain of the guerillas, and, finding him to be a mason, he with some difficulty persuaded him to permit the crew of the *Mary Waugh* and the French sailors to enter the French lines in safety. But for this the Frenchmen would all have been murdered, as the guerillas were partially intoxicated, a number of wine casks from the wreck having been taken on shore and broached. The Chairman having suitably addressed Captain Michel, presented him with the medal (a very handsome gold one, attached to a tricoloured ribbon), and a diploma from the French Minister of Marine. Captain Michel, in reply, said that he had merely done his duty, and he felt bound to speak in the highest terms of the gallantry and good conduct of the French sailors on board his vessel, under circumstances requiring great courage and coolness. He begged the Board to thank the Emperor of the French for his handsome present, which he should always prize. This the Chairman promised to do, and the proceedings terminated.

#### THE QUEEN AND THE SCOTCH FREEMASONS.

The following address appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last. Her Majesty "has been pleased to receive the same very graciously":—

**MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.**—"We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, George Augustus Frederick John, Duke of Athol, K.Z., John White Melville, Esq., of Bennoch and Shathkinness, Francis Robert, Lord Loughborough, for ourselves and the other office-bearers and members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as well as in the name of the whole fraternity of Scottish Freemasons, beg leave to approach your Royal presence with our dutiful and most cordial congratulations on the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. We avail ourselves of this very auspicious occasion to convey our expressions of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's Royal person and family with feelings of that true, paternal, and sincere sympathy which we, as Freemasons, welcome every event which conduces to the happiness of so excellent and exemplary a Sovereign. That it may please Him by whom kings reign to shower down upon your Majesty and your Royal House His Divine blessing, and continue to prosper with long life and happiness a union so very grateful to the Masonic Craft, as well as to the whole nation, is our humble but sincere prayer. Given at Edinburgh, in full Grand Lodge assembled, this 4th day of May, A.D. 1863, A.L. 5863.—**ATHOL**, Grand Master. Wm. A. Laurie, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Scotland."

## Poetry.

## FREEMASONRY.

(Dedicated to a Masonic Lodge by the Daughter of an American Royal Arch Mason.)

The Mighty Architect gave forth the word,  
And worlds arose at His command,  
Each line and square correctly laid,  
Designed by His unerring hand.

With strict, omniscient eye He stood,  
And gazed upon the wondrous plan,  
His work He then pronounced as good,  
And placed o'er all His creature, man.

The Master then to earth came down,  
And spake with Adam, face to face,  
Till he transgressed the Master's laws,  
And forfeited his happy place.

Yet still His great and boundless love  
To Adam hopes of pardon gave,  
And promised that the word made flesh,  
Should visit earth, man's race to save.

Though waters once in wrath he sent,  
To mar the beauty of the land;  
Since then, the rainbow's Royal Arch,  
The world from end to end has spanned.

And still the Lodge on earth was safe;  
An ark of refuge he designed;  
The pattern from which Noah built  
Was planned by the great Master's mind.

The dove sent forth from Noah's ark  
To mark the water's swift decrease,  
Brought back to him within her mouth,  
The olive leaf—the type of peace.

And Noah walked upon this earth  
In true Masonic peace and love,  
Until the Master's summons came,  
To call him to the Lodge above.

And then to build a mighty plan  
The unenlightened Masons tried;  
The Master came to Babel's plain,  
And mocked at their presumptuous pride.

When through Sinai's wilderness,  
There passed the band which Moses led,  
The Master deigned to be their guide,  
With fiery pillar at their head.

He to them types and symbols gave,  
Which still are used in Masonry,  
And the enlightened brethren can  
The meaning of these symbols see.

With many wondrous signs he led  
His Masons through that wilderness;  
The brazen serpent raised his head,  
And saved them when in dire distress.

\* \* \* \* \*

He led them safe to David's throne,  
Which Solomon so nobly filled,  
And, aided by the Hiram—twain,  
A noble structure they did build.

## THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—A drawing room was held on Saturday by the Princess of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, and in honour of her accession. On Monday the Prince attended a review at Woolwich, and in the evening was entertained by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh. The Prince and Princess of Wales honoured the Earl and Countess of Derby with their company at dinner, on Wednesday. The Queen of Prussia has been the guest of the Queen at Windsor, and proceeded to London, on Wednesday, where she visited the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge. H.R.H. the Princess Helena visited the Duke and Duchess of Aumale at Twickenham on Wednesday. Her Majesty and family are at Windsor.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, the 18th inst., the Duke of Rutland protested against the proposed purchase of the Exhibition building. The building, he submitted, was not well adapted for the purposes to which it was intended to devote it, and he considered that the price agreed upon was extravagant.—Lord Granville defended the proposal of the Government, and, after a short conversation, the subject dropped.—Several measures were advanced a stage.—On Friday, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe asked Lord Russell whether he could inform the House of the result of the recent communications between the three Powers and Russia on the Polish question. The noble lord gave the Government credit for good intentions in this matter, but he was not at all sanguine that diplomacy would effect a satisfactory solution of the question.—Lord Russell, who stated that on Wednesday last, Austria, France, and England sent despatches to St. Petersburg, promised shortly to lay some further correspondence on the table.—Lord Malmesbury made an elaborate attack on the conduct of the Government in reference to the dispute with Brazil. He charged Lord Russell with using arbitrary and imperious language to the Brazilian government, and with having resorted to illegal and impolitic reprisals. With regard both to the alleged murder of the crew of the *Prince of Wales* and the insult offered to two officers of Her Majesty's ship *Forte*, he submitted that the government of Brazil had done all that it could have been expected to do. Lord Russell made a spirited speech in defence of the course taken by the Government, but expressed a hope that diplomatic relations with Brazil would be speedily restored. After some remarks from Lords Chelmsford and Lyttelton, the subject dropped.—On Monday, Lord Stratheden laid on the table a bill, with reference to the oaths at present required to be taken by members of the Legislature. The noble lord stated, however, that it was not his intention to proceed with the measure this session.—After a conversation on the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Volunteers Bill was read a second time, the Duke of Richmond remarking, in the course of the discussion which took place on the measure, that some of its provisions would require amendment in Committee. Lord Melville, who some time ago obtained a little notoriety from some remarks he made in depreciation of the volunteer movement, strongly opposed the clause empowering commanding officers summarily to dismiss privates.—The Prison Ministers' Bill was read a third time and passed.—On Tuesday, the Marquis of Normanby again introduced the case of Mr. Bishop, and Earl Russell said the Italian government would probably do something for that individual when brigandage was put down in Southern Italy.—After some bills had been advanced a stage, Lord Donoughmore brought forward the case of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Dock Company. He moved two resolutions—one, that the report and evidence on the subject be referred to the Attorney-General in order

that he might inquire whether an indictment should not be preferred against the directors and auditors of the company; and the other, that a select committee be appointed to inquire what legislative measures were requisite to prevent directors of public companies from exceeding their borrowing powers. The Lord Chancellor announced that the course suggested by the first resolution was about to be taken by the government. The second resolution, with some additions, was passed, and after disposing of some other business, their lordships adjourned.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the 18th inst., in answer to a question from Mr. Evans, the Attorney-General for Ireland stated that if the house ordered the prosecution of Mr. Barbour, the unseated member, and other persons charged with bribery at Lisburn, he should do his best to carry it to a successful issue.—Mr. Villiers—who at an early stage of the proceedings stated, in reply to a question from Lord George Cavendish, that he was unable to say whether it would be deemed necessary to propose, or whether Parliament would sanction, a renewal of the powers to levy rates in aid in Lancashire and Cheshire—moved the second reading of the Public Works Bill. The right hon. gentleman explained at some length the provisions of the measure, and expressed his belief that it would rescue the cotton districts from what otherwise would be a great, if not an overwhelming, calamity. Mr. Busfield Ferrard urged that an extensive system of emigration was the only remedy for the present state of things. Mr. Hibbert expressed his approval of the bill, which (after a few remarks from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Henley, and Sir B. Leighton) also received the cordial support of Mr. Cobden. The member for Rochdale objected to a wholesale scheme of emigration, not in the interest of the manufacturers, but in the interest of the operatives themselves. Sir George Grey also pointed out the danger which would attend a large exodus of the operatives, unless the colonies were prepared to receive and find employment for a great and sudden accession to their population. After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.—The House on Friday, held a morning sitting, which was entirely occupied with the consideration of the clauses of the Irish Fisheries and Alkali Works Regulation Bills.—At the evening sitting Mr. Childers gave notice of his intention to move a resolution in committee on the Public Works Bill, to the effect that any scheme for relieving the distress in the cotton manufacturing districts should include a provision for emigration to the colonies.—In reply to a question from Mr. Scully, Mr. Layard stated that the government had no official information of a proclamation alleged to have been issued by General Mouravieff, ordering the punishment of the knout to be inflicted on all Polish ladies found dressed in mourning.—Mr. Hubbard moved for returns relating to parochial assessments, and stated that his object was to procure information which might facilitate the framing of a general law, with the view of removing the anomalies which exist in the present mode of making deductions in the rating to the relief of the poor. Mr. Henley thought it would be extremely difficult to make any such arrangement, and this view of the question was supported by the President of the Poor Law Board. Mr. Hubbard then withdrew his motion.—On Monday, Lord Hartington stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Conningham, that it was intended to recall Colonel Crawley, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, in order that the court-martial which is to try the serious charges preferred against him may be held in England. In answer to a question from Mr. Busfield Ferrard, Sir George Grey said a report had been received with reference to alleged recruiting for the Federal government at Leeds, and was now under the consideration of the law officers of the crown.—Lord Palmerston moved the

postponement of the orders of the day, with the view of allowing Mr. Hennessy to bring forward his motion on the Polish question. The proposition was, however, opposed by several members, and on a division the House decided by a considerable majority not to hear the member for King's county at present. Mr. Horsman protested against this decision, and Lord Palmerston expressed his regret that Mr. Hennessy was not permitted to go on with his motion. He apprehended no inconvenience from the discussion, although it was his intention to oppose both the motion of Mr. Hennessy and the amendment of Mr. W. E. Forster. The noble lord, however, stated the substance of the despatch which had been sent to St. Petersburg by Her Majesty's Government. It was recommended that there should be a cessation of hostilities; that a general amnesty should be proclaimed; that a national representation should be granted on the principle of that established by Alexander I. in execution of the treaty of Vienna; that the public offices in Poland should be filled by Poles alone; that perfect liberty of conscience should be conceded; that the Polish language should be used in all the public transaction and in the education of the people; and, lastly, that a regular system of recruiting should be organised, so as to put an end to such conscriptions as those which preceded the revolt. Communications had also been sent to the Russian capital by the governments of Paris and Vienna, whose views differed on some points held by Her Majesty's government. In the main, however, they agreed, and Denmark and other States had given their sanction to the proposals of England. The noble lord added that in the present insurrection great atrocities had been committed on both sides, and it was this circumstance which mainly led Her Majesty's government to urge an armistice. After some remarks from Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, the subject dropped. Mr. Hennessy will bring the question before the House when Russia's reply shall have been made public. Mr. Layard stated that the Russian government had contradicted the statement that General Mouravieff had issued an order for the flogging of Polish women who wore mourning. The hon. gentleman also stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Baines, that some difficulties had arisen in the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Italy, but he trusted that all obstacles to the conclusion of the treaty would ultimately be surmounted.—On Tuesday the House held a morning sitting, which was entirely devoted to Scotch business.—At the evening sitting, Mr. Bailey Cochrane intimated his intention of moving an amendment on Mr. Hennessy's forthcoming motion on Polish affairs, that the House, "anxious not to delude the people [of Poland] by false hopes, declares its adherence to the principle of non-intervention."—Mr. Maguire moved an address to the Crown praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission "to inquire into the state of the agricultural classes of Ireland, and to suggest such improvement in the relations between landlord and tenant as may seem necessary and expedient." The hon. gentleman traced all the evils from which Ireland is suffering to the present state of the law with regard to landlord and tenant, and his great object was to secure the adoption of what is called the principle of "tenant right." Mr. Bagwell seconded the motion, and spoke strongly in support of it. Several Irish members took part in the discussion. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Palmerston opposed the motion, on the ground that Ireland was now making steady progress, and that the laws with regard to landlord and tenant were not in an unsatisfactory condition. The motion was lost by 123 to 49, and some unimportant measures were advanced a stage.—On Wednesday, Mr. Bouverie withdrew his Uniformity Act Amendment Bill. Sir W.



Heathcote, Mr. Walpole, and other members expressed their approval of this course.—The Misappropriation by Servants Bill was read a second time.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Dalglish's motion for a select committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty was resumed. Several hon. members urged that the motion should be withdrawn, and finally Mr. Dalglish yielded to these suggestions and withdrew it.—Mr. Cox moved the second reading of the Sales of Settled Estates Act Amendment Bill. The object of this bill was to enable Sir Thomas Wilson to get rid of some of his obligations in regard to Hampstead-heath. A clause in the bill, however, bound him not to infringe upon the rights of the public over that heath. The bill was opposed by Lord Enfield, and on a division was negatived by 78 votes to 24. Some other bills were advanced a stage.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The health of the metropolis continues to improve, though the mortality has not yet reached the point which the average of the last ten years would indicate. The deaths recorded last week were 1191, which is 48 above the average number. Among the causes scarlatina must be set down as one of the chief, the disease having proved fatal in 97 instances. The births were 1879, which is 15 above the ten years' average.—A curious announcement appears in the *Gazette*. The Duke of Somerset has been created an Earl with the title of St. Maur. The second title of his grace has hitherto been that of Baron Seymour—the only instance, so far as our present list of Dukes is concerned, in which a peer of that rank has had no subsidiary title higher than that of Baron. "St. Maur" is, of course, only another and older form of "Seymour," and has been adopted by the Dukes of Somerset as their mode of spelling the family name.—Lord De Grey was waited upon, on Saturday, by a deputation from the Committee recently formed in London for the purpose of watching the progress of the Volunteers Bill. The deputation strongly protested against the clause in the bill giving commanding officers the right of dismissing privates without a proper inquiry; but the noble Earl pointed out that on dismissal every volunteer had the right to appeal to the Secretary for War, who could order him to be reinstated if it could be shown that injustice had been done. He also reminded the deputation that courts of inquiry were frequently held. These courts were recognised "permissively," but he could never consent to give "disciplinary authority" to an entirely irresponsible body. He could not agree that the bill threatened the liberties of the volunteers; but, at the same time, he promised to consider one or two points submitted to him by the deputation.—Mr. Farnall's weekly return shows a further decrease of 1556 in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton manufacturing districts. Mr. John Cheetham, who presided at the annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association, said he calculated this year's imports of cotton at 1,800,000 bales—1,200,000 bales from India, and the remainder from various other sources. Estimating the weekly consumption at 25,000 bales, and the weekly exports at 10,000 or 11,000, the supply on which he relied would enable them to put the operatives on 3 days' work per week.—It is stated that a "distinguished veteran general of cavalry" recently sent a challenge to "a noble lord, who served in the Crimea, and who lately filed an affidavit on behalf of Colonel Calthorpe." The "noble lord" repaired to Paris on receiving the challenge; but, after waiting there some time without seeing anything of his opponent, he returned to London just as the general left for France. The general is in Paris now, but it is understood that steps have been taken to prevent a duel.—Sergeant, the man who robbed the Staleybridge Relief Committee of a large sum of money, was apprehended on Saturday.—The

inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary Bailey, of Stockport, has resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against her daughter, Alice Holt, who was recently committed for trial on a charge of defrauding an insurance society by passing off another woman as her mother, and thus obtaining a medical certificate at a time when the deceased was lying ill. Mrs. Bailey died in March last; the body was exhumed about a fortnight ago; and a *post-mortem* examination led to the discovery of an enormous quantity of arsenic. Holt had purchased arsenic on two different occasions.—An inquiry has been held relative to the death of a girl of 18 at Poplar, who had been attended by an unqualified medical practitioner. The jury declared that the conduct of this person, "a chemist, in prescribing and visiting the deceased during a dangerous illness, was highly censureable."—Another Canadian steamer has been lost. The *Norwegian*, sister ship to the ill-fated *Anglo-Saxon*, went ashore on St. Paul's Island, at the mouth of St. Lawrence, on the night of the 14th instant. Fortunately the passengers, crew, and mails were saved. The *Norwegian* sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on the 5th. She is the seventh steamer that the company has lost since its formation.—The new asylum of the British Orphan Institution at Slough, was inaugurated on Wednesday. The ceremonial was a brilliant affair, the Prince and Princess of Wales taking a leading part in it. The asylum is exactly opposite the railway station. The Prince and Princess arrived at four o'clock, and were conducted to the building, and thence into the grounds, where a dais was erected. Here an address was presented to the Prince, who replied, and then declared the building dedicated for ever to the purposes of the institution. After some further ceremonial their Royal Highnesses proceeded to another part of the grounds, and there planted two trees, after which they took their departure. A munificent donation was made known in the course of the day. Mr. Mackenzie has given no less than £12,000 to the institution, which is one of the most excellent of our many charitable bodies.—The magistrates at Loughborough Petty Sessions have been engaged in hearing a case—one of a class now happily unfrequent. It is a charge against the Marquis of Hastings and some of his gamekeepers for having been engaged in cock-fighting. The offence was committed on a Sunday at Donnington Hall, the seat of the Marquis. The fact coming to the knowledge of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals it instituted a prosecution, and the case was heard on Wednesday. The charge was clearly proved, and the Marquis was fined £5 and his keepers smaller amounts. The "*Alexandra* case" was opened in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday. There were altogether 98 counts, but the substance of the information was that several persons had built and equipped the *Alexandra* for service against the United States. The information was laid under the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the Crown claimed the forfeiture of the vessel. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, but broke down, and on Thursday the Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, expressed a pretty strong opinion that the case of the *Alexandra* did not come within the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. To do so, she must have been equipped and armed for the Confederates. Naturally, after this summing up, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants. The Attorney-General tendered a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the judge.

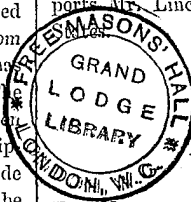
INDIA AND JAPAN.—The Bombay mail has arrived, but contains no intelligence of much moment. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, the prizes offered by the Bombay government in November last, for the purpose of stimulating and improving the cultivation of cotton, have failed to produce any effect; and "the government now states that the realisation of good prices

on the spot appears the best and most acceptable reward to the producer." Dost Mahomed Khan is reported to have taken Herat and since died.—One of Mr. Renter's telegram conveys to us, from Shanghai, the important intelligence that, according to advices from Japan, the English Admiral had allowed the Japanese government fifteen days to consider and accept the British ultimatum. It was thought that war was probable, and the European residents in Japan were preparing, by embarking on shipboard, for the outbreak of hostilities. The American merchants were said to be engaged in supplying the Japanese with arms and ammunition.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**—There have been for some time past rumours of Ministerial changes in Paris, and these rumours have now culminated into facts. M. Billault has been appointed Minister of State in place of M. Walewski. There are some important modifications of the functions of Ministers, and the following appointments have also been made:—M. Baroche, Minister of Justice; M. Boudet, Minister of the Interior; M. Duruy, Minister of Education; M. Behic, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works; M. Rouher, Minister President of the Council of State; and M. de Morny, President of the Corps Législatif. A rumour current in Paris—to which an audience is reported to have been granted by the Emperor Napoleon to the Confederate Commissioner has lent some corroboration—affirms that the Emperor Napoleon is about to make some fresh proposals to the British Cabinet with a view to mediation between the American belligerents, or recognition of the Southern Confederacy.—The notes in which the English, French, and Austrian Cabinets simultaneously make fresh representations and suggestions in favour of the Poles have been despatched to St. Petersburg.—The various accounts from Poland show how fiercely the insurrection still rages and how widespread are its ramifications. Amongst other news we learn that the insurgent leader, Frankowski, having recovered from the wounds he received in the encounter wherein he was captured, has been executed at Lublin; that Prince William Radzivill has been arrested at Lemberg, and that Archbishop Pelinski has been exiled.—The session of the Austrian Reichsrath was opened on the 18th inst. by the Emperor Francis Joseph, who in his speech expressed a hope that Transylvania will soon send representatives to the Reichsrath, declared that his government will endeavour to maintain peace, assured his hearers that no loan will be required during the current year, and invited their attention to bills for imposing taxes in order to restore the national currency, and for reforming the criminal law by introducing trial by jury and publicity of procedure. All the Czech members have agreed to absent themselves from the Austrian Reichsrath, and have sent to the President a collective note informing the House of Deputies of their reasons.—The long debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies upon the policy of the Ministers was concluded on Saturday, when a vote of entire confidence in the policy of the Government was carried by 202 votes against 52.—A telegram received in Turin from Rome states that Tristany, the celebrated brigand chief, has been arrested by the French gendarmes in the Papal city. The *Official Gazette* of Turin announces that 14,000*l.* have been received from Rome as a contribution to the national subscription in favour of the victims of brigandage.—Don Juan de Bourbon, who probably desires that some allowance may be made for his support, has addressed to Queen Isabella his submission and his abandonment of any pretensions which he may have made to the Spanish Crown.—We learn from Brussels that the King of the Belgians on Sunday dispatched to the Ministers of England and Brazil his decision on the matters submitted to him by those two countries. The decision is

believed at Brussels to be more favourable to Brazil than to England.—A telegram from Corfu states that on Wednesday last the Lord High Commissioner issued a proclamation announcing the proposed annexation of the Ionian Islands to Greece, and that the announcement was followed by illuminations and other tokens of a popular joy which the experience of a few years may possibly moderate or even change into vain regrets.—The French are beginning to take advantage of their foothold in Mexico. General Forey, a telegram from Paris states, has decided that merchandise consigned to ports occupied by the French in Mexico shall only pay half of the import duty to which it is liable.—There are renewed rumours in France of a visit to Jerusalem to be paid before long by the Empress of the French.—The drafts of the addresses of both Houses of the Austrian Reichsrath, in reply to the speech from the Throne, have been published. Both addresses advocate German Federal reform, and a policy of justice for Poland.

**AMERICA.**—The *Jura* brings news from New York to the evening of the 13th inst. So far as the military movements are concerned there is nothing very definite. At Vicksburgh the siege was stated to be progressing favourably for the Federals, but at latest accounts it was considered probable that Grant would be attacked in the rear. Johnston was said to have received reinforcements, and it was added that others were on their way to join him. There are some singular stories in the telegrams about the movements of the Confederate General Kirby Smith. First, he is said to be at Miliken's Bend, a place some distance above Vicksburg, on the other side of the river, where he was able to cut off Grant's supplies. So far as the latter part of this story goes it is obviously absurd. So long as Grant retained his communications with the gunboats his supplies could not be cut off, and the presence of Kirby Smith with 10,000 men at a place twenty miles away could not have much effect on those communications. But, stranger still, the latest accounts speak of Kirby Smith as having attacked General Banks at Port Hudson, and driven him off. How Kirby Smith got from Miliken's Bend to Port Hudson, and across the river is not stated, and it is needless to say that very little reliance can be placed upon the rumour. Other Southern despatches assert that Banks had been repulsed at Port Hudson, and that he had lost an arm. We have some details of the cavalry action on the Rappahannock, which seems to have been a hotly contested affair. Lee was daily expected to assume the offensive. At latest accounts, however, it was said that his forward movement had been anticipated by General Hooker, who had advanced against him, and a battle was believed to be progressing on the Rappahannock. The Confederates had made a cavalry raid into Maryland. In Indiana there had been resistance to the enrolment of recruits, and in North Carolina the Confederate conscription had been opposed. Mr. Vallandigham has been nominated for governor of Ohio. The *New York Herald* supports Mr. Lincoln for re-election as President of the United



#### NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**THE VOLUME.**—Owing to an accident we are unable to publish our index to day, but will do so with our next number.

**J. S.**—The notice alluded to never reached us.

**W. S. BOLTON.**—The subject shall be attended to.

**J. R.**—An emergency meeting of a lodge may be called whenever the W.M. thinks proper. He cannot, however, legally initiate any one into the lodge, without a full week's notice is given to each of the brethren of the lodge.