

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1861.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

The Festival of this Institution has been held, and £1560 been added to the funds. We could have wished it had been more, but it is most gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the great discouragement which reports as to the management have exercised on the minds of the brethren, for the past few months, that the prosperity of the Institution as fully interests the Craft as ever, and that the subscriptions of this year are very little, if at all, inferior to those of the last. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Bro. Cubitt, P.G.W., who, amidst his numerous occupations, we have long missed from Masonry, made a most graceful re-appearance among the brethren as Chairman of the Festival, and ably discharged the duties he had so kindly undertaken. We are glad to welcome Bro. Cubitt on again coming amongst the brethren, and trust, as his year of civic dignity is now quickly passing away, we may have many opportunities of again meeting him in Masonry—and none can be more grateful than when endeavouring to promote the interests of our Charitable Institutions.

We missed with regret one face which we have been in the habit of meeting at these Festivals—that of Bro. Crew, the Secretary of the Girls' School—a regret which is deeply strengthened, and we are sure will be shared in by every brother when we add that, in all probability, we shall never again meet him in Freemasonry, his demise being daily, we may say almost hourly, expected. His loss to the Masonic Charities will be great; and though his services will not be easily replaced, his friends and brethren will have the consolation of knowing that, should it please the G. A. O. T. U. to call him to another and a better, no brother will ever leave this world more highly honoured and respected.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from p. 185.)

Pallante having in the manner already related, lost his labour and his money, quitted Naples, and retired to Vetri, a distance of just thirty miles from the capital. The new process against the Freemasons had scarcely commenced, when Pallante, though so many miles distant, endeavoured to stop its course by representing to the judges strong exceptions, as he thought, against Criscomio. The Marquis Tenucci, who always supported Pallante, and even directed him in all his motions, endeavoured to obtain permission for them to be read in open court. But Ponsard's advocate represented to His Majesty that there was an established law forbidding the acceptance of any such papers after the information of a process was once begun. The King then gave orders to the tribunal to continue the trial without reading them. The second information was soon finished, and the result was conformable to the facts as related in this history.

When it was complete, Pallante, whose turn it now was to defend himself, received an order, after eighteen months' absence, to repair to Naples. He had his own house as a prison, and a guard set over him. As all his former designs and stratagems had miscarried, he had recourse to the last. Our readers may remember that he had

formerly been accused of preparing the lodge in the manner related; till then he had constantly denied it; but seeing what a turn things had taken, he thought proper to make a true confession, and had the confidence to call his infamous proceedings only a pious fraud. According to his opinion, it was a laudable action to impose on the public authority, in the name of two kings; the corruption of witnesses, in order to betray innocent people, he deemed meritorious; falsehood to his Prince, worthy of praise; poisoning, a necessary act—in short, all the crimes he had been guilty of merited the applause of the world.

While he endeavoured to colour over his crimes in this manner, he used every exertion to gain time. He endeavoured to render the judges suspicious to the nation, though they were men of the greatest honour, raised above all servile fear, of perfect integrity; in short, men who seemed to be inspired with the noble ardour of the ancient Romans, and formed to serve as lessons to this corrupted age. Among these upright and honourable personages, we may mention the Marquis Cito, Patrizio, the Marquis D'Avena, the Duke de Loretto, Palmiero, Criscomio, the Marquis Granito, &c. Nevertheless there were other judges who, from well known motives, supported Pallante; and these—added to the indulgence of the King, and the slowness of proceedings, for which Naples was ever remarkable—enabled Pallante to postpone his trial for a lengthened period.

While this was pending, another persecution was raised against the Freemasons of Aix-la-Chapelle, which deserves to be added to the foregoing recital.

A Dominican of the name of Louis Grunzman, a native of Mayence, whilst preaching at Aix-la-Chapelle in the time of Lent, on the subject of Christian charity, benevolence, and mildness—having exhausted these topics—thought proper to exercise his ministry by railing against the society of the Freemasons. He painted them in the blackest colours, and the better to adapt himself to the ears of the populace, he loaded them publicly with such epithets as villains, cut-throats, sorcerers, &c., to which he added, by way of high compliment, the term of fore-runners or harbingers of the anti-Christ, as more likely to strike an impression on the minds of the vulgar. He assured his auditory, on the word of an honest man, that the heavenly fire, which formerly consumed Sodom and Gomorrah, would not be long before it would descend and exterminate those incarnate children of the devil.

The magistrate, considering how dangerous the fury of the monks had often proved in the minds of the populace, thought it his duty to appease the zeal of the preacher by an act of authority, in causing to be read the mandamus from the pope, wherein stood confirmed the apostolical excommunication against the Freemasons, and ordaining severe penalties against all those that should favour or frequent their assemblies. The reverend father, instead of being appeased by this prudent step of the magistrate, renewed his clamours with double force; supported by public authority, he roared out his invectives with the utmost violence. The populace became raving mad: the priest, with a crucifix in his hand, conjured them by that holy image, the model of charity and benevolence, to assist them in the extirpation of those devils, the enemies and scourge of Christianity.

The monk was joined by a Capuchin friar, of the name of Schufft, who, on his part, exhorted all zealous Catholics to treat the Freemasons as pagans, who denied the existence of a God, and as a people under the immediate vengeance of Heaven. He even declared that all those who should entertain them, lodge them, or live with them, should be liable to the same punishment. He added, also, that those who should know any of their neighbours

to be Freemasons, and neglect to accuse them before the confession at Easter, should be doubly excommunicated; and that no one, except the holy father, should have the power to free them from the excommunication. If any one should die in this predicament, and be imprudently buried in holy ground, his body should be immediately taken up and thrown on the highway, to be devoured by wild beasts, and the earth purified where it had lain.

After these sermons, or rather invectives, against the Freemasons, several persons, suspected to be such, were publicly insulted and imprisoned; they dared not show themselves in the streets, for fear of becoming victims to persecution and a blind religious zeal.

The persecutions in Aix-la-Chapelle lasted but a short period; the higher authorities of the place became convinced of the honest sincerity of the Craft, and they were allowed greater freedom than heretofore.

Men of knowledge and understanding will always be able to put a proper value on noble and virtuous actions; whoever, therefore, raises himself above the suspicions of mean souls, will suspend a too hasty judgment before he knows what the Freemasons truly are. When he is properly informed, he will regard them with esteem and admiration, as a respectable body, whose charity extends from pole to pole, over all the human race. If he will notice those who compose the heads of the society, he will be convinced that their sole aim is the practice of virtue. If they become Masons themselves, they will behold at once the beauty and grandeur of the institution—they will then see the necessity of that secret so truly observed by all real Freemasons. Their deeds are known and spread all over the world; their works are multiplied by those heavenly virtues of charity and benevolence.

While the Freemasons were thus being persecuted in Naples, their Prussian brethren were experiencing the benefit of having a Brother in the person of a Prince, who, when he came to the throne, declared himself their protector. Frederick William II. was one of the most illustrious members of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons. He was taught at an early period of life to believe the institution had a great tendency to promote charity, good fellowship, harmony, and brotherly love, and he resolved to become a Freemason as soon as a favourable occasion should offer, but he was obliged to wait a long time before he could accomplish his object. His father had such an unconquerable aversion to Freemasons, that he would not have hesitated in putting any one to death whom he should discover to have been instrumental in initiating the Prince Royal into the mysteries of the Craft; and such was the temper of the King, that he very probably would have been so enraged against his eldest son, for becoming a member of such a fraternity, that he would have disinherited him. However, both the Prince and the Baron de Bielfeldt resolved to run all risks, and it was determined by the latter, who was one of his Royal Highnesses' gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and some other officers of the household, that they would at all hazards make him a Mason. They thought the fair of Brunswick would afford a good opportunity for putting their scheme into execution, as there were always a great concourse of people in that town during the fair, and that a lodge, therefore, might easily be held there without giving people any reason to suspect the nature of their meeting. The baron and his friends, accordingly, provided themselves with all the apparatus necessary for holding a lodge, and having put them up in trunks, placed them in a waggon, which they attended in disguise. But an unlucky affair had well nigh led to a discovery which would have perilled the life of all parties concerned. The officers of the customs,

placed at the gates of Brunswick, examined the waggon as it was passing into the town, and finding a number of large candlesticks and other things used in the lodges of Freemasons, they could not conceive for what purpose the articles could be intended, and were going to seize them and the drivers, when one of the latter, with some presence of mind, said they were poor harmless jugglers, who were going to exhibit numberless curious tricks at the fair, and that the contents of the trunks in their waggon were merely the ornaments of their little stage, and the implements necessary for displaying their dexterity. This tale had the desired effect; the pretended jugglers were suffered to pass, and the Prince Royal, arriving soon after *incog.*, was admitted in one night, *speciali gratia*, to all the degrees of Masonry. The secret was exceedingly well kept by all parties during the lifetime of the Prince's father, for his royal highness had the chance of a crown to lose, and the other persons had lives to forfeit by the disclosure. They were, therefore, all deeply interested in observing a scrupulous silence on the subject. But when this monarch ascended the throne, he frankly avowed himself a Mason, and his determination to give the fraternity all the protection in his power.

But to return to Naples. While Pallante's trial was still pending, the Queen gave birth to a prince, and claimed, as had been stipulated in her marriage contract, admission and a vote in the councils of state. The King offered no opposition to her desire; but the late Minister, Tenucci, who feared her talents as well as the power of her family, knowing also that they had secretly befriended the Freemasons, whom he now believed to be his enemies, cunningly placed obstacles in her way, and then openly attempted to frustrate her designs. She conquered, and Tenucci lost all hope of again taking office. No king banished from his kingdom could more bitterly lament and complain of his situation than did Tenucci; the neglect of those he thought his friends, the disrespect shown him by his inferiors, his deserted rooms, together with the general change of scene, made him wretched. All the display of those vices, which are inherent in human nature, were by him attributed to the surprising corruption of the time; and to escape the hated sight of man, he retired into the country, where he ended his days. After having been connected with the management of state affairs for upwards of forty years, he died in 1783 in comparative poverty, surviving his downfall but a very short period.

The fall of Tenucci, while it caused a feeling of terror in his followers, and the persecutors of the Freemasons, confirmed the opinion of the power of the Queen, both in the minds of the people, and in the councils of state. She was in the bloom of youth—only twenty-five years of age—blessed with children, beautiful, proud by nature, but still more proud from the greatness of her family. She found it easy to rule her husband, who was wholly absorbed in sensual pleasures. The Marquis della Sambuca, late Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, was, through her means, appointed Minister, in place of Tenucci. On his arrival in Naples, he supported her in all her laudable schemes for the welfare of the people.

Pallante, now believing himself in danger, fled, and nothing was heard of him afterwards; and for a time the persecutions of the Freemasons in Naples ceased, and they were acknowledged as loyal and patriotic subjects. Thus the Queen became the centre on whom rested the hopes of the great, the ambitious, and the patriotic; she felt conscious of her power, and was elated by her success.

(To be continued.)

STRAY THOUGHTS ON THE ORIGIN AND
PROGRESS OF THE FINE ARTS.

BY DIAGORAS.

PART XVI.

Germany, where pointed architecture is supposed to have been first produced, is also the country where the finest buildings of that style have been erected, and where the taste for it has been of the greatest duration. France, it would seem, next received a knowledge of this style, and soon rivalled her neighbour in it; but many of the beautiful edifices that were erected in France have been rased to the ground by revolutionists. England after France received a knowledge of Gothic architecture, but the buildings erected here were mostly executed in a plain and simple style. The Cathedral of Amiens was begun in 1220, the same year as that of Salisbury; and the Saint Chapelle, at Paris, was consecrated in 1248, twenty-eight years after. The comparison of these buildings with each other will show that England had not at that period received the knowledge of, or, possessing the knowledge, had not yet acquired the taste for that aerial lightness and luxuriance of ornament, so remarkable in the French buildings. Many of our churches are built in a mixed style, the Lombard and pointed united, having been commenced in the former and finished in the latter. Canterbury, Ely, and Peterborough exhibit a union of two styles, while Salisbury, Wells, Exeter, York, and others are entirely pointed. Our cathedrals, however, cannot be compared in size with those on the Continent. Our naves and choirs are inferior, and, with the exception of Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster, St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and one or two others, we have no religious or other edifices which display an equal richness of decoration with the foreign buildings. In Italy, the pointed style is found everywhere engrafted on the round, or, where the building itself is in the latter style, the bishop's thrones, the altar canopies, &c., are pointed. During the prevalence of this style no peculiar name was given to it, but, afterwards, when it was superseded by the so-called *return to the antique*, it was considered as barbarous, and stigmatised by the name of *GOthic*. I shall now, in conclusion, proceed to notice that rapid and universal change which caused the rejection of pointed or Gothic architecture, and the adoption in some degree of the styles of ancient Greece and Rome. This sudden desertion of all that had been most admired, and the most carefully perfected, has been assigned by some to the accidental discovery of some of the masterpieces of ancient literature, which had long lain hidden in monastic libraries, and of some specimens of ancient art; rescued from beneath the soil of Rome by others. It has been considered as a necessary consequence of a returning taste for the literature and the fine arts of the ancients. It has likewise been attributed to the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, which drove many Greeks from their homes, and by their means introduced into the Latin Empire the fondness for ancient architecture which those Greeks are supposed to have preserved. But the most reasonable supposition is that which ascribes the change to a revival of industry, trade, and public spirit, and of whatever else might lead the way, as in ancient Greece, for a prevailing taste for literature and the fine arts. Men were beginning to emerge from ignorance and inaction; a knowledge of ancient art was no longer confined to the monasteries, and kept a secret amongst the monks. As the intelligence and wealth of the laity increased, the number of important fabrics, unconnected with religion, increased also; and as the Church, about the era of the pre-eminence of the

pointed style, began to decline in power and resources, and as the Masonic bodies, of whom I have already spoken, were either expelled or withdrawn from most of the stations they occupied, an extensive change naturally took place in the tastes and feelings of the people in general. It is not surprising that a reversion should take place to those ancient and comparatively simple models of Greece and Rome at a time when the expulsion of the Freemasons, who had so deeply studied the pressure and counter-pressure of the most complicated arches, left the less skilful architects imperfectly acquainted with the mysteries of the pointed style. The abandonment of pointed arches, and the return to the ancient orders of architecture, began in Italy, soon crossed the Alps, and entered successively France, Spain, Germany, and England. The new or revived style was at first employed only in the members and details of the edifice, while the old was retained in all the general attributes of the composition. It appears to have been the custom to commit the design and construction of the buildings to native artists, while foreign innovations were confined to the ornamental details. From the time of the Reformation, a method of building had been gradually adopted which is usually called Tudor architecture, or Tudor Gothic, and has been styled the bastard offspring of the Grecian and the Gothic. It was inferior in elegance to the one, and in magnificence to the other, but it combined a degree of security and domestic comfort peculiarly suitable to those times. Of the general picturesqueness of this style, notwithstanding its wildness and oddity, a celebrated writer thus speaks:—"The baron's hall seemed the offspring of the soil; the hill, the river, the groves, the rocks, seemed all to have risen into existence at once. Tower was heaped on tower; there was a wilderness of pinnacles and crow-stepped peaks; jealous windows, barred and double barred, with iron passages which led to nothing; ridges of roofs as sharp as knives, on which no snow could lie; projection overlooking projection, to throw the rain from the face of the wall; and casements at the very summit of the edifice." But this, as well as the purer Gothic, was now to give way for the introduction of the Cinque-cento, or Italian style. Inigo Jones was the first in England who gave an example of a single colossal order, and this was in the Church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, while Michael Angelo was the first who had, long previously to this, resumed the colossal style in Italy. Sir C. Wren, who is said to have been inferior to Inigo Jones in invention, but greatly his superior in the perfect unity and elegance of his designs, had an excellent opportunity of exercising his talent at the restoration of Charles the Second, and at a period when the metropolis had been cleared of its crowded buildings by the destructive fire of 1666. The noble and magnificent Cathedral of St. Paul stands as the memorial of his greatness, and as an instance of the consistent application of the style I am now considering. During the reigns of Charles the Second, of William and Mary, of Anne, and the beginning of the reign of George the First, he carried on this great work, and was enabled to finish it according to the model he commenced with. "Buried amidst a thick-piled city," says Cunningham, "hampered as its architect had felt himself in planning the western front to suit that narrow aperture called Ludgate-hill, composed as it is of freestone, and not of marble, and stained with all impurities of coal and smoke, St. Paul's never fails to fill the mind of the commonest beholder with admiration of its exquisite unity and varied and boundless magnificence." Since the time of Sir C. Wren, the Cinque-cento style has been applied with more or less taste to different public and private

edifices of this country; for so much are the refinements of civilised life extended amongst us, that men are no longer satisfied with the view of beauty and magnificence in edifices set apart for ecclesiastical and civil purposes, or to admire at a distance the splendour of palatial buildings, but are emulous of transferring that harmony of construction and elegance of decoration which are so productive of pleasurable emotions. Thus the aid of architecture is sought everywhere, and, in many cases, unfortunately, without a true perception of those principles which constitute its chief value. Thus, the Grecian, Roman, and Gothic styles are made use of, or even blended without taste or discrimination; and it will be difficult, at some future period, to designate intelligibly the architecture of the present time.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XLI.

X.—VESTA AND DECEMBER.

Protestantism may be compared to the sidereal heaven whose glory is not of one star, but of many stars shining by the same light. Be it Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, Episcopal, or Evangelical, its one professed and sacred object is the propagation and exaltation of Christianity. At the same time, the general dignity, efficiency, and supremacy of Christianity could hardly be better accomplished than under the government of one Church, whose vicegerency should be an attribute of a monarchy, or under the protection of a national legislature. By the agency of an adequate administration, a powerful State attains a commanding altitude; while, on the other hand, incompetent diplomacy causes a mighty kingdom to be paralysed in its actions, and rendered abortive in its vigour. A body without a head obviously becomes a cold, inanimate corpse.

The stern doctrine of Calvinism is derived from John Chauvin (whose name was Latinized into Calvinus), born A.D. 1509, at Noyon, in Picardy, about twenty-six years after the birth of Luther. Its leading principles are belief in Predestination, Irresistible Grace, Election, and Reprobation. The disciples of this most sour of all creeds maintain the rejection of Episcopacy, asserting that, instead of bishops or any ecclesiastical superiors, the Church should be organised as a hierarchy, under the administration of synods or councils, composed in common of clergy and laity, chosen as Presbyters. Upon these principles have been organised the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland, Holland, and Geneva.

But although the Christian world is unhappily subdivided by numerous persuasions, each more or less bigoted and intolerant of the others, the Church herself cannot be separated from Christ. Where, therefore, the doctrines of Christ are not preached, to say that the Church exists is to assert that which is not. Even were the edifice threescore and ten times consecrated with the most gorgeous ritual and imposing ceremony, or if, in the other extreme of vulgar, self-complacent ignoring of all forms—in that “pride which apes humility”—the utmost efforts of perverted intellect had been concentrated to adorn, still, if the tenets of the Founder of our religion be not faithfully set forth, it is but a mockery to call either the place or the assemblage a church.

This is not the place to discuss the leading points of difference between the Romish and the Protestant doctrines. We can therefore merely glance at those of Consubstantiation and Transubstantiation. We consider that the Holy Supper, twofold in its elements, was instituted as an ending covenant between God and man, typical of a sacrifice that should annul the sanction of all

advenient blood-shedding, and be commemorated as a sacrament for the remission of sins by repentance, and the practice of faith, hope, and love, unto the absolving the world of its criminal knowledge of good and evil, by regeneration through grace, faithfully and thankfully received. Here is the apostolic doctrine as it is written in the 14th Chapter of St. Mark:—

“And as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and blessed, and brake it, and gave to them, and said, take, eat: this is my body. And he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them; and they all drank of it. And he said unto them, This is my blood of the new Testament, which is shed for many for (adds St. Matthew) the remission of sins. Verily I say unto you, I will drink no more of the fruit of the vine, until that day that I drink it new with you (adds St. Matthew) in the Kingdom of God.”

Christ having now commanded, as we find in St. Luke, xxii. 19, that they (his Apostles) should break bread and drink wine, as He had done, in remembrance of Him, St. John, in his 13th Chapter, gives us a further explanation of what transpired at that solemn and momentous union and communion of events. He says:—

“Supper being ended, the devil having now put it into the heart of Judas Iscariot, Simon’s son, to betray him; Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into his (the Son’s) hands, and that He was come from God, and went to God; He riseth from supper, and laid aside his garments; and took a towel, and girded himself. After that he poureth water into a bason, and began to wash the disciples’ feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith he was girded. Then cometh he to Simon Peter; and Peter saith unto him, Lord, dost thou wash my feet? Jesus answered and said unto him, What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter. Peter saith unto him, Thou shalt never wash my feet. Jesus answered him, If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me. Simon Peter saith unto him, Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head. Jesus saith to him, He that is washed needeth not save (only) to wash his feet, but is clean every whit; and ye are clean, but not all. For he knew who should betray him; therefore said he, ye are not all clean. So after he had washed their feet, and had taken his garments, and was set down again, he said unto them, know ye what I have done to you? Ye call me Master and Lord; and ye say well; for so I am. If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet; ye also ought to wash one another’s feet. For I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you. Verily, verily, I say unto you, The servant is not greater than his Lord; neither he that is sent greater than he that sent him. If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them. I speak not of you all; I know whom I have chosen; but that the scripture may be fulfilled, He that eateth bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me. Now I tell you before it come, that, when it is come to pass, ye may believe that I am he (namely, the one referred to). Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth me; and he that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me.”

We are now (as amongst those that know) brought to the unambiguous elucidation of the relative Divine mystery as recorded in continuation (St. John, xiv.):—

“I am the way, and the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me . . . He that hath seen me hath seen the Father . . . The words I speak unto you I speak not of myself; but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works. Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me, or else believe me for the very works’ sake . . . If ye love me, keep my commandments. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of Truth: whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you. I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you.”

What we are now treating of are the real heaven-developed mysteries of everlasting life; those secrets of

the spiritual organisations and governments of the human polity, without which (as the world is) there would be no comprehending the existence of a hidden knowledge of good and evil; neither would there have been any reliable evidence of the immortality of the soul. A knowledge of the sacred mysteries (as of the Jews), and of the profane sciences (as of the Pagans), has always existed among a favoured few, and more or less communicated throughout the inhabited globe. But up to the time of Christ there had never appeared any philosopher or sage whose intellect was sufficiently powerful to wrest the truth from the lies which enfolded it, and expound and expose the sublime, the wonderful, the awful realities of these profound mysteries and sciences. Moses, the Archiercal Mason, it may be perhaps said, possessed this knowledge: like Christ, he could, by the same power, accomplish miracles; but whereas Moses exercised the power, Christ had the power in His possession. Moses was the chosen "Man of God," invested with His Spirit. Christ in the Spirit of His manhood, and the manhood of His Spirit, was the only begotten "Son of God." We will now return to our text, as we find it in confirmation and individual connection:—

"Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me: because I live, ye shall live also. At that day (namely, when the Comforter should come) ye shall know that I am in my Father, and ye in me, and I in you. He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me; and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will manifest myself to him. Judas saith unto him, not Iscariot,—Lord, how is it that thou wilt manifest thyself unto us, and not unto the world? Jesus answered and said unto him, If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him. He that loveth me not keepeth not my sayings: and the word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me. These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with you. But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he will teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you. Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid. Ye have heard how I said unto you, I go away, and come again unto you. If ye love me, ye would rejoice, because I said, I go unto my Father: for my Father is greater than I. And now I have told you before it come to pass, that, when it is come to pass, ye might believe. Hereafter I will not talk much with you; for the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me. But that the world may know that I love the Father; and as the Father gave me commandment, even so I do."

If a spirit of truth exists which can be given to assure us of the verity of the Scriptures (as it were, in place of the former angelic visitations), the failing of which would long since have destroyed all faith in Christian instruction, there must, doubtless, be, as all indeed are early prone to know (as it were, of the prince of this world, and a part of our nature "born in sin"), a spirit of untruth. It is, therefore, perhaps not unreasonable to conjecture that, as there are holy spirits of light and truth, so also are there evil spirits of darkness and lies. Upon this belief, which widely exists, the impudent mountebanks of the present day who call themselves Spiritualists have reared their fabric of imposture and swindling. To such of their dupes as may be capable of argument or rational examination we would say that we should esteem the Spiritualists more wise in their "discerning of spirits" did they profess more of their possession of the spirit of truth than of their co-operations and revelations from inferior spirits. There was, in the ancient times, a certain kind of spiritualism, mesmerism,

and clairvoyance, professed amongst occult philosophers as a science of sorcery, enchantment, and magic. But though their practice was equally a fraud and a deception with that of the moderns, yet the ancient magicians took care never to fall into the ridiculous, which is not the case with the quacks of our day. The venerable humbugs of those old times were feared and consequently respected; their modern prototypes have only succeeded in exciting contempt at their absurdities and indignation at their impudence. As it is not possible with all the modern magicians to deal in adjurations, and have a familiar spirit at their beck and call, *operæ mysteria*, or public professors of those attainments, for the most part, have to rely entirely on their own resources of dexterity, and the manœuvres of their ever ready confederates and pretended converts. Practical ingenuity in legerdemain often affords a harmless amusement to the young, and no small astonishment sometimes to the old. Yet, somehow, as perhaps touching upon Christianity and heathenism, it is remarkable that in those manual exercises and concealed artifices, inclusive of "animal magnetism" (the practice of which upon the tender sex it were shameful not to discountenance), the European displays no chance of superiority over the Asiatic. But with especial reference to Spiritualism as it regards spirit-rapping, table-tilting, ecstatic transport, magnetic extension, mesmeric stupration, empusaical endiction, or what is called spirit poetry, and spirit writing, and all such "aroma" and "aura" of the "Celestial Arcana," we hold that any man of ordinary capacity will accept the criteria for exactly what they are worth. Indeed, the question resolves itself in a purely commercial one; for if the mediums received no fees, their spirits would most probably soon refuse to leave "the vasty deep," to write (or rather, spell out, like the learned pig) ridiculous doggerel for the edification of gaping fools. With regard to the "spirit effusions" that have found their way into print, the inquiry is whether they savour more of a madhouse literature or of an intentional burlesque.

It is no fiction, however, that the great, learned, and wise pagans of old themselves self-evidently believed in a philosopheme of religion and magic comprehending three orders of spirits, whom they called gods—the celestial, the terrestrial, and the subterranean or infernal. Examining, as we have done, the systems of this theorem, it is important to bear in mind how deeply they enter into the grave and general subject matters we are now psychologically as well as theologically investigating.

SOME OBSERVATIONS IN EGYPT.

(Continued from page 166.)

SERAPETON OF MEMPHIS.

The Bedouin village of Saccara is, in a direct line, about a mile or mile and-a-half to the west from the site of Memphis. Up above the village, on the Lybian range of hills, are several pyramids with an immense quantity of tombs, proving that this must have been the principal cemetery of ancient Memphis. The pyramids are crumbling away, still however retaining gigantic proportions: the numerous mounds by which they are surrounded indicate constructions beneath, or the excavations of Arabs or travellers in search of antiquities; and for miles the surface of the sands, which have accumulated to the height of tens of feet above the rocky level, are strewn with fragments of mummies, blanched bones, and other worthless fruits of the diggings of the curious, inspiring feelings of horror and disgust at the ruthless spoliations of these resting-places of the dead.

Strabo mentions, as at Memphis, of which this plateau must have been considered to have formed a suburb or part, "a temple of Serapis in a spot," he says, "so sandy that the winds fill it up;" and in it he saw sphinxes embedded—some half way, others up to the head. It would, therefore, appear that, in ancient times, the same agencies existed;

and it could have been by constant attention alone that the areas and dromoi of the temples could have been kept free from the accumulation of sand. Monsieur Mariette had seen a dozen sphinxes at Alexandria, and many at Cairo, brought from this part, and felt convinced that in this locality must exist the burial-place of Apis, or Serapeion, alluded to by ancient authors. He was engaged in his researches four years through the sand, in many parts eighty feet deep, and discovered the dromos or sacred avenue leading from the Serapeion of the Grecian times to that of the old Egyptian dynasties. The memories connected with the god Apis were very peculiar. He was a white bull marked with black spots: great care was used in the selection of the individual animal, that he might fulfil all the conditions required by traditional usage. He was kept in his sanctuary with scrupulous devotion, and not allowed to have food of too nourishing a quality, lest he should become too fat. He was occasionally, but rarely, brought out and exhibited to the worshippers. He was not allowed to live beyond twenty-five years: arrived at that period, he was slain, and his successor selected. They usually died at an earlier age. One is recorded whose death occurred when he was seventeen years, six months, and five days old. It is said that £20,000 were expended for funeral rites, which were of the most sumptuous character.

The Serapeion which I visited had its connection with the Temple of Apis, and is situate on the slope of the hill, about two miles to the north of the Great Pyramid, and the descent to the present entrance is to the depth of some thirty feet or so below the general surface of the sand. We first passed along a narrow gallery about forty-eight paces long, then turned to the left some twenty-five paces, which led into the main gallery, four paces wide, and perhaps fifteen or eighteen feet high. The whole excavation is in the natural rock, which consists of a soft, pliable grey stone, like indurated clay, with seams of striated or fibrous alabaster, from $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to one inch deep, and about twelve or fifteen inches apart. The roofing of this gallery is semi-circular in form, but the sides up to the springing of the circle are laid with soft Thorah stone, in courses fourteen inches high and eighteen thick. Turning to the right down this wide gallery, sepulchral chambers present themselves on each side. Nothing can be more imposing. In the dark gloom of the excavations, lighted only by the glimmering flare of a wax candle or two, or by a few pieces of burning resinous wood, producing a doubtful gleam, these mortuary chapels, on a lower level than the gallery, and into which the eye intently gazed to catch sight of whatever might be within, presented a gigantic sarcophagus in the centre, eleven feet high, twelve feet nine inches long by seven feet eight wide. Such, at least, was the size of the one I measured, although Monsieur Mariette record others from fifteen to eighteen feet long, and thirteen feet high. These enormous proportions have a very impressive effect. They are of porphyry, grey and rose granite, and basalt. The body of the one I drew was seven feet eight inches high, hollowed out to receive the mummy and case, the sides and ends being left from one foot two inches to one foot five inches thick. The lid was three feet one inch high, played off at the top with a level upper surface, four feet ten and-a-half inches wide. Each sarcophagus, without the lid, must have weighed thirty tons. Let us consider for a moment the labour employed to disengage such a mass from the quarry, to transport it several hundreds of miles from the upper country, to carry it from the Nile up to the level on the side of the hill, and then to convey it along the galleries and to raise and lower it into its permanent position. One of the sarcophagi in the rough still remains near the main entrance, as though in course of preparation for the mummy of the Creature God. The floor of these lateral chambers was three feet nine inches lower than that of the main gallery, and the bottom of the sarcophagus was sunk some three feet six inches below that. The chambers varied in size, and were lined with courses of Thorah stone up to the springing of the vaulted ceiling like the main gallery. One sepulchral chapel I measured was twenty-five feet six inches from front to rear, by sixteen feet wide in the clear between the masonry: others measured between the rock twenty-five feet eight inches by twelve feet, thus varying in size. There are only three which have hieroglyphics. Those of

the one I particularly examined were not deeply chased, but rather thinly incised, almost in mere lines, as it were, on the outside surface, and very few characters. For myself, I did not find any hieroglyphics on the other sarcophagi that I examined. I saw twenty-five of these chambers, beyond which the galleries are encumbered by debris; but there are further continuations examined by M. Mariette, and I doubt not others are still concealed from view, but probably containing other like stupendous sarcophagi.

M. Mariette discovered these subterranean deposits of the dead in 1851, and found forty chambers. One of these sepulchral chapels remained intact, just as it had been closed in the reign of Rameses II., some 3700 years since, and containing still the statuettes, vases, and trinkets usually deposited with the bodies, but of which the other chambers had been despoiled. Many votive tablets exist, some inscribed with the names of Darius and of Cambyses, the latter of whom profanely wounded one of the sacred heifers, which, however, an inscription proves to have survived some years after that event. I found a rudely-carved figure of a couchant lion in stone on one of the sarcophagi, 4 feet 8 inches long, and 1 foot 10 inches high, as shown on the drawing.

ON FELLAH ARAB ARCHITECTURE IN EGYPT.

It will be remembered that, when Champollion and the other investigators of the hieroglyphic inscription on the famous Rosetta stone had their inquiries so materially aided by the Greek translation of the edict on that trilingual slab, they had still to find the elements of a language embodied in the hieroglyphic and demotic character, so as to afford a clue to the hidden meaning. With much ingenuity, reference was made to the tongue of the people who had constantly inhabited the country, and among whom tradition might still have retained the like language. Success attended this reference to the Coptic, which was found to contain the key of the ancient Egyptian language. As I was travelling in Lower Egypt, I was struck with the fact that almost all the villages are built on artificial mounds, rising from 20 feet to even 100 feet and more above the general flat and level of the natural soil. These mounds abound in the neighbourhood of Alexandria and Cairo, and in the valley of the Nile, and, in fact, throughout the region of Lower Egypt; consisting of accumulations of the Nile mud, mixed up with large quantities of fragments of pottery. If for any reason portions are cut through or removed, all sorts of antiquities—as, for instance, bronzes, terra-cottas, scarabei, and even tombs with mummies,—are occasionally found, as also sarcophagi. At length I found them to be the sites of ancient towns and villages of the remotest periods of known history—the accumulations of a succession of generations, which had had their frail tenements built one over the other, thus raising the mass still higher. They were thus more and more above the influence of the annual risings of the Nile waters, and protected from ravages that were caused thereby; and the more healthy, as they were higher above the occasional miasma arising from the vegetable decomposition, the natural result of the stagnation of the waters, until the Nile retired within the limits of its natural bed.

Having to go to Ras-el-Wadi, in the valley of Goshen, I saw the grand and extensive mound of Bubastis, of high note in ancient times, and situate near Zagastis: it rose from the plain like the mounds of Nineveh, Nimrud, and other Assyrian cities, described by Layard, and with which these Egyptian mounds have a remarkable analogy. I was detained for some hours on two occasions at Benha El Assal, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, close to the mound of the ancient Athribis, where a friend of mine has found a great variety of antiquities. I was struck with the rude form of the mud-built huts and houses of the Fellah, or people of the country. The walls consisted of sun-dried bricks, of a dusky brown colour; the faces inclined backwards, like the ancient Egyptian temples: flat terraces formed the roofs, on which the Arabs stow their fuel, and perform many of their domestic operations. The apertures for light or air are of rare occurrence, and small; seldom appear on the outside, and are more generally next the court to ensure privacy and shade. While I was detained at the railway station of Benha, I made a point of thoroughly examining its ad-

joining village, and calling to mind the representations of domestic buildings, which we have upon the hieroglyphs and frescoes of antique Egyptian monuments, and as given by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Champollion, Rosellini, Lepsius, and in the work of L'Égypte, I recognised the analogy at once between ancient and modern usages, and found that the buildings, like the language of the people, are a tradition of bygone times of remote antiquity,—and that the one explained the other, like the modern cottages of Lycia, which present the same features of timber construction as the tombs of Zanthus, carved 2000 years ago. The bricks are nearly about the same size as ours; they are simply made of the Nile mud by boys, who perform all the operation, assisted by girls and other boys, who carry the material to the modeller, each of whom makes 900 per diem in winter, and 1200 in summer. They are placed with two courses of stretchers to one of headers. The wider openings have timber lintels of the date wood. To produce an ornamental appearance, they lay a line of bricks herring-bone fashion, so as to present a sharp edge on the face. At others, every alternate header recedes from the face 2 or 3 inches. They have tile-formed bricks, about 12 inches long by some 2 inches thick, to form pointed tops to small apertures, or ranged in row, to give a zig-zag appearance. Vertical channels are sometimes introduced, like those in the face of the ancient propylea, for the banner-masts, and they are formed either by receding bricks, one over the other, or by vertical bricks placed edge on, one over the other. But I need not minutely enter into further details, which are so much more perspicuously shown on the drawings. Over the doorway I observed that they always had a bit of crockery, as a plate, inserted into the face of the brickwork: one of those I saw was a plate or dish with the willow pattern on it. Frequently the doors are painted in brilliant colours, especially green, red, and yellow, with white, in patterns; and I should observe that, at Cairo, every Hadji who had been to Medina or Mecca immediately had his doorway bedizened with colour, to mark the important event. The general tone of the houses and villages is a dirty mud; now and then, yet very rarely, enlivened with a little whitewash on the strings and other features. But the mosques are always white. Sometimes it is a favourite habit for the Bedouins to dip their hands in whitewash that they have prepared, and daub the surface of the wall with the marks of the five fingers. In fact, it is the custom with new-married women, when they have prepared the dough for a meal, to dip their hands in the flour, and mark the outside wall round the doorway, to show that they pay attention to their domestic duties, in preparing their husbands' food.

The streets of the villages are very narrow, varying from 4 or 5 feet to 7 or 8 feet, except perhaps one or two streets for the bazaar, which may be 10 feet wide. This is for the purpose of shade and keeping the streets cool—a necessary precaution in hot climates, and very prevalent in the East. The huts are only one story high, and rise 7 or 8 feet. Some houses have two stories, and a court-yard, with an outer staircase leading to the upper rooms. At the village of Saccara the treads, or steps, of a house at which I slept consisted of blocks of Thorah stone, brought from the ruins of the adjoining tombs and pyramids, carved with hieroglyphic inscriptions on the upper face, and which were being gradually worn away.

The floors and roofs are formed of rough lengths of the palm-tree wood, some 12 inches apart, covered with reeds and a thick coating of mud, which cracks easily, and admits the rain whenever there is a storm: this, however, is a rare occurrence above Alexandria, though frequent enough in that town.

The Arabs pay great attention to ventilation, and have apertures expressly for the purpose over the doors and windows, and under the ceilings in other parts, and occasionally just above the floor. These apertures they close with a mat stuffed in, which they remove whenever they wish to produce circulation of air in their cabins or rooms. Their sanitary precautions extend no further, for they have no drains, and all their dwellings are very dirty, and abound in fleas, not to mention other insects and vermin.

Fowls, pigeons, and doves abound in the plains and desert, where they easily find food, and there are numbers of them in every village. Conical-shaped dovecotes are

generally perceivable in all the towns, rising above the general lines of the roofs of the dwellings; and usually the minaret of the mosque forms another vertical object in striking contrast with the flat tops of the houses. Many a tree also breaks the level line, as each village has them, being especially valuable as producing one of their chief articles of food, fibre for their cordage, and wood for their timber framings and utensils.

As I passed along the Egyptian plains and valleys, and saw these mounds, one after the other, with flat-roofed buildings, and of pyramidal shape, I could not but feel impressed with the conviction that these modern constructions recall the features of the towns and villages of antiquity erected on the very site of olden cities, inhabited by a like race, ruled by like laws of supreme power in their chiefs, following the like customs, but destitute of that civilization and grandeur of conception in their priesthood and dynasties which once produced those wondrous fabrics which have employed the highest genius and most profound learning of modern times to investigate their ruins, and read the hidden mysteries of their records still preserved.

Passing next to the

CATACOMBS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Professor Donaldson said,—

In the illustrations accompanying the Architectural Dictionary, now in course of publication, are some plans and sections of tombs in the catacombs about three or four miles out of Alexandria to the westward. They are very curious, presenting features of the Greek period, and are of considerable extent. Of late years, Mr. Rous, chief engineer of the railroad, has had to cut away a portion of the rock in the immediate vicinity of the station, in order to gain further space for the accommodation of the increased traffic. These operations have brought to light a vast number of catacombs which were not known to exist. The upper surface varies from 20 to 60 feet (I think) above the present level, and the sides present a perfect honeycomb of tombs, one above the other, excavated in the live rock. Each family catacomb consisted of one, two, three, or even four chambers, and had a distinct access from above, with its separate stairs cut in the rock leading down to the subterranean vaults. Each chamber had two or three tiers of columbaria 2 feet 3 inches to 2 feet 10 inches wide, and 2 feet 10 inches high, and from 5 feet to 6 feet 6 inches deep. In some cases, as though for children, they are only 1 foot, 2 feet, or 3 feet deep. The ceilings were cut in the form of a low arched vault, and were painted a blue colour, having a flat oval moulding at the springing, also painted red. I will describe the tomb, of which I give a plan and section.

The principal sepulchral chamber is 14 feet 8 inches by 18 feet 6 inches; having, on the side opposite the door, an arch flanked by antæ, and a sunk receptacle for the body cut in the rock: the lid, if any once existed, is not now remaining there, though others have been found. Over this was cut at right angles in the rock a columbarium to receive a body, 2 feet 4 inches wide, by 2 feet 8 inches high, and 7 feet 3 inches deep. At one end of this chamber there was a like arrangement without the columbarium over, and part of the back being partially broken away, and a portion of the wall in another part of this chamber, which we found to be only 6 or 9 inches thick. Those apertures disclosed on the other side of the thin walls other sepulchral chambers belonging to distinct tombs of other families. The antæ had beams over them sunk in the rock, dividing the ceiling into three compartments. The doorway leading into this chamber had on the outside three-quarter detached columns, over which was an entablature and pediment. There were considerable remains of colour and paintings of flat Egyptian figures in panels, showing that, although the architectural features were Greco-Roman, the pictorial decoration retained the character of Egyptian art.

The level of the principal chamber is about 2 or 3 feet above the floor of the next, which is 18 feet 11 inches long, by 13 feet wide, also vaulted. The two sides only of the latter chamber are pierced for columbaria, three ranges high, five or six of a row irregularly placed. One in the angle, 4 feet 9 inches wide, forms a species of vestibule, 16 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 8 inches, having its sarcophagus cut in the rock and columbarium over at the back of the recess.

An aperture, 8 feet 3 inches wide, led into a sepulchral

chamber which had three tiers of columbaria on the three sides, there being six in each tier on the side opposite the entrance, and space for four in a row at each end; although at present only three were cut, leaving room for future bodies to be received. Each of the openings in this chamber has narrow, delicate, architrave mouldings of a Pompeian character, worked in plaster with thin consoles to support the head mouldings. I found this to be the case in other tombs. From the accumulation of *débris* and collection of water, it was impossible to ascertain precisely the heights of the chambers; but they must be about 11 feet 3 inches to the springing of the vault, and the vault itself rises 2 feet 6 inches, giving a total height of about 13 feet 9 inches.

While at Alexandria, Professor Donaldson went of course to see Pompey's Pillar; and, on examining the base he was surprised to find that a number of boulders were placed irregularly under it. He was enabled to push a 5-foot rod through the fissures; and, upon further examination, he found an opening large enough to admit his body. On entering it he ascertained, greatly to his astonishment, that the pillar rested upon a square block of stone, in the centre, of smaller diameter than the base of the monument itself. The pillar stood upon a mound, 100 feet above the level of the surrounding country. He had asked Mr. Rous, the engineer to the railway, to examine it thoroughly; in the hope that, if the pillar were in danger, some representation might be made to the Viceroy of Egypt, to take steps for its preservation. The circumstance of the pillar resting in the manner he had stated was most extraordinary; and it occurred to him that the block of stone to which he referred, as supporting the whole, might be the upper portion of another column or obelisk, imbedded in the ground. But whatever might be the hypothesis on the subject, the fact itself was most curious.

FALL OF THE CENTRAL TOWER AND SPIRE OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Chichester has received a heavy blow, and England a warning. The story must be told in full.

In the autumn of 1859 it was determined, as a memorial of the late dean, Dr. Chandler, to remove the then existing choir fittings, and to open out the choir to the nave in order to afford greater accommodation for the public at the cathedral services. This determination originated in a bequest by the late dean of £2000, for the decoration of the cathedral. To this bequest a further sum was added by public subscription, and a committee was formed for the administration of the fund, of which committee the dean and canons were *ex officio* members. Mr. Slater was the architect charged with carrying into effect the work thus undertaken. The prebendal stalls, as they then existed, were ranged against the piers which carried the north and south arches of the great central tower, upon which rose the spire to an altitude of 272 feet. The west end of the choir was formed by a return of the stalls; the back of them, and so the limit of the choir, being as nearly as possible at the centre of the responds which carried the great western arch of the tower. Thus the stalls concealed, as far as the western piers of the tower are concerned, about half of the inside faces of these two piers, to the height of the top of the stall canopies. Immediately at the back, *i.e.*, westward of the stalls, there was on either side of the entrance to the choir a stone staircase used for access to the organ gallery, and these staircases nearly concealed the remaining part of the two piers on the inside, as the stalls did of the other part. The first bay of the nave was occupied by a stone arched screen, known as the Arundel shrine, the back or east wall of which inclosed the staircases, and touched the angle of each of the two great piers to which we are now referring. Upon the shrine was placed the organ; it, in fact, formed an organ gallery extending across the nave. The Arundel shrine was built in the fifteenth century. The piers themselves rose to a height of 45 feet, and carried semi-circular arches, both piers and arches being of Norman date. The crown of the arches was immediately below the vaulting of the cathedral, which is 68 feet from the floor of the nave; and above the vaulting, on each side of the tower, was visible a discharging arch of Pointed architecture,

springing from a mass of rubble walling at the angles, the discharging arches being fully three feet deep and of cut stone. The tower above belonged to the Geometrical period. The spire was added later, and the pinnacles and canopies around its base were of the end of the fourteenth century.

Returning to the base, the great Norman arches, visible within the cathedral, were in good condition, and had been carefully constructed, the inner ribs, which were large and strong, having a through stone at about every fourth voussoir. The piers which carry these arches presented many marks of failure. In the two eastern piers these marks were chiefly confined to the upper part, but in the western they were much more numerous, particularly on the south side of the south-west pier; they appeared to have existed for a long time, some of them evidently for centuries; and one great settlement, by which the south-west pier had become separated from the adjoining transept-wall, must have occurred soon after the tower was built, as the Early English string-course above it had been, with some ingenuity, brought to a straight line where the stone courses below were out of the true level. The south-west pier was separated by old fissures from the nave wall, nearly to the same extent as from the transept; and as regards the north transept, a similar separation of the north-west pier had occurred. The failure of the eastern piers in these respects, although marked, was not so complete. Much of the stonework bore marks of calcination from the fire which destroyed the cathedral at the end of the twelfth century. From a computation made a few days before the catastrophe, the weight borne by each one of the four piers amounted to 1416 tons, and the bearing surface of each pier was 83 feet superficial.

The plan of re-arrangement determined upon was, to retain the north and south stalls in their old position after taking down and refitting them: but the return, or western stalls, organ gallery, and Arundel shrine, were to be done away with, in order to open the nave for the congregation.

Very early in the preparation it was discovered that the tower piers were worse than had at first appeared. Many of these defects were coated over with whitewash, and the removal of the woodwork disclosed others. Under these circumstances it was decided to take further professional advice upon their state, and Mr. Yarrow, civil engineer, was consulted. It appeared that in the north-west pier so considerable a fissure existed, that several parts in its height a 5-foot red could be entered for its whole length, and moved freely behind the facing; and in the south-west pier one angle, where the Arundel shrine abutted, was found to have been entirely cut away, and the corner of the pier was carried by a short oak lintel and one upright, and one raking oak shore. The respond of the great west arch against the south-west pier was cut away at the bottom, and at about 12 feet high, had burst off, and was hung to the wall by an iron strap; the marble columns and the whole respond of the two nave arches abutting on the tower piers were fractured, and the nave arches themselves strained and crippled.

Strong timber centres were then placed under the north, south, and west arches, and the work of refixing and replacing the stone separated from the north-west pier was taken in hand, at about the same time that the building up of a sound stone angle to the south-west pier, in place of the wooden shores, was commenced. This was during the past summer, and, ultimately, the respond of the western arch was restored against the south pier, up to where it had been found cut or split off, and the whole east face of the north-west pier, with nearly half its north and south sides, was refaced up to about 40 feet from the floor. The inner ribs of the two nave arches were also renewed. Later still, a small piece of facing near the top of the north-west pier was reset, and the western caps of the south-east pier, which were broken and forced forward, and the joints opened to 1½-inch wide, were taken out, and new Portland stone caps inserted, and the shafts repaired for 7 or 8 feet below. The work to the western piers was finished in or before October last; that to the south-east pier has been completed within the present month. The new work to these piers was built in *lias* mortar; the old was taken out in small pieces at a time. The bond was made as good as was practicable, the old core

proving to have a large quantity of mortar, much of it in a very decayed and friable state, with much chalk, some stones from the seaside, and some moulded stones, evidently parts of a previous building.

In November last a settlement was observed to occur in the south face of the north-west pier, to the right of the respond of the western great arch: by it the new facing was fractured, the seam extending from 8 or 9 feet from the floor down to about 3 feet, through several stones, as well as down the joints. About the same time some of the old fissures in the south-west pier were observed to extend themselves down into the new work. Some time after a crack was observed to open in the north-west pier on its north side, corresponding nearly with what had previously occurred on its other face. The attention of the architect was directed to these, and at the end of the year Mr. Yarrow also inspected them. As a precaution it was determined to add centres in all the arches connecting these two piers with the nave and transepts, and these further centres were at once commenced, although only one of them was ever erected, in consequence of its being found absolutely necessary to apply shores and other remedies of a less formal character. On the 25th of January the seams in the north-west pier were barely a sixteenth of an inch in width: they then extended about 12 feet high, and at the seam there was a marked tendency on both sides of the pier for the centre part of the wall to bulge, although the inward movement had not advanced more than a sixteenth of an inch; the eastern respond of this pier, which was part of the new work, then stood perfectly straight. On the south-west pier one particular old crack, several feet in length, at about half the height of the northside, was observed to be not more than an eighth of an inch wide. On the south side of the pier the old fissures dividing it from the south transept were no larger than they had been for many years; on the contrary, they appeared to be somewhat less, indicating a tendency in the pier to bulge to the south; but so slight was the change, that it was difficult to detect it. On the 14th of February the south-west pier was observed to be dividing from east to west for a height of several feet, at the level of the springing of the nave arches, its north or inside facing becoming entirely detached, to all appearance. This was by the extension of an old fissure in the eastern respond right through the pier into the nave arch. On the 15th the north west pier was observed to have bulged to the extent of five-sixteenths of an inch on its inside face, where, on the 25th of January, it had been only one sixteenth; and as the seam in the north face remained unaltered, it was evident that a vertical fracture from east to west, in the interior, had separated the two parts. The nature of this fracture also appeared in some seams both in the east and west responds; on this day also the east respond, lately newly-built, was observed to bulge eastwards 8 or 9 feet from the floor. A fresh fracture and movement had also occurred in the clerestory window of the north transept. In the south-west pier the old fissure, noticed on the 25th of January, had opened to half an inch wide, and a very general opening of the fissures had occurred: besides, the old fissures in the transept wall were distinctly closed, and that with so much force as to bulge out the facing of the transept wall, both inside and outside. At the same time it was ascertained, by an examination carried to the very summit of the spire, that no movement had occurred in the upper part of the building. The conclusion arrived at was that nothing could stay the ruin of the piers unless a jacketing of solid timber could be applied, powerfully hooped together with iron bolts and balks of timber; the object being to prevent the bursting out of the facing of the piers, which was evidently going on, and was caused by the crushed and rotten state of the interior. Already at the tops of the north and south arches there was warning of their tendency to slip off and down the backs of the centres.

The jacketing was considered a most urgent matter, and the preparation of it was entrusted to Mr. Bushby, of Littlehampton, a builder well-known for his skill and energy. The arrangement of these measures was concluded on Saturday, the 10th February.

On the Sunday following, it was found that a tendency to crush and bulge the facing in one part of the south-west pier, which was decidedly the weakest, was very apparent; and although divine service was proceeding in the afternoon in a

part of the nave temporarily screened off for the purpose, it was found necessary to prepare, without waiting for its termination, for all the shoring that could be effected in the emergency. In this duty the men of Mr. Johnson, of Chichester, carpenter, and Mr. Kitson, mason, worked with unflinching energy till three hours past midnight. On Monday, the 18th, they resumed their work before daylight, and it was vigorously prosecuted till ten o'clock p.m., fresh weaknesses constantly calling for fresh remedies. On Tuesday, the work proceeded as before, but the failures becoming more frequent, it was found necessary, even at the risk of interrupting Mr. Bushby's important preparations, to call some of his men to resist the most immediate danger, and with the additional force, the work was prosecuted till past midnight. During this day, also, the dean and chapter having determined to take independent advice, the building was minutely examined by Mr. Christian, architect. Another examination to the top of the spire on this day showed that that part yet retained its upright position. On Wednesday, the 20th, the tendency to crush the south transept wall, about the old fissures, was very alarming, and the bulging increased very rapidly, both in it and in the south-west pier, in which, at 7 or 8 feet from the floor, the facing bulged about 3 inches out on the south side: on the north side it strained the timber braces placed between it and the north-west pier, and one of them began to bend. It was deemed necessary to add Mr. Bushby's presence, with fresh additions of men, to the force already employed. About five o'clock, the south-west pier settled down about three-quarters of an inch, crushing in the centre, and leaving in parts of its north face at about 4 feet from the ground, the front of the stones standing to their original height and perfect, whilst the back part of the same stones was crushed and compressed down three-quarters of an inch. During some hours the crushed mortar had been pouring out ominously from the old fissures in the triforium wall of the south transept. Flakes of facing stone, too, occasionally fell. With evening came a terrific storm of wind. To those within the building it appeared at first to beat on the north-east side of the church; but as night advanced, it came with unabated violence from the south-west. About half-past eight, p.m., a mass of brick-work, built up probably in the last century to fill in the triforium arch on the south side of the nave, next the tower, fell into the church. A strut of the triforium roof had a bearing upon it, and by the settlement of the walls the strut had pushed the brickwork over. An hour and a half past midnight stone was heard to fall outside the tower in the north-west part. It was found to have broken the triforium roof, but the place of the weakness could not be ascertained during the darkness. The working parties continued to add shoring till three hours and a half past midnight, and amongst the latest of their labours was the strengthening of one of the braces before mentioned, between the north-west and south-west piers, which, before the remedy could be applied, was bent to the extent of a foot.

On Thursday, the 21st, the working parties returned before daylight. Soon after it was ascertained that the fall of stone which had occurred during the night, outside the north-west part of the tower, was from the arch of the clerestory window of the nave close by. The pier appeared to have sunk nearly an inch, carrying down one jamb of the window with it, and thereby loosening the arch stones, which fell out. It was also perceived that the head of this pier had become much seamed with cracks during the night, and the head of the south-east pier, where but slight marks of new failures had before appeared, was cracked, and audibly cracking in many directions. To the weight thrown on these two piers by the settlement of the south-west pier early on Wednesday evening, and to the straining of the storm, is probably to be attributed the mischief now found in progress at the tops of the north-west and south-east piers. About the bottom of the south-west pier, shores applied only the night before were found to bend. Strenuous efforts to increase the number of the shores were made by about seventy men, at work under and around the tower. Crushed mortar appeared in large quantities; flaked stones fell more frequently, and especially from the south-east pier, whence none had fallen before; whole stones burst out, and fell more than once. The position of those who worked was critical. Before noon the falling of the shores became still more evident; no appearance of bending or weakness was, however, observed in the three centres under the great arches, though evidently bearing an enormous load. The straining of the shores showed that the piers had arrived at the last extremity, and warning was then given to the inhabitants near the building to the south-west, as it was clear that the fall of the south-west pier, if it happened before the others, must have thrown the tower and spire in that direction. At one o'clock, when the workmen returned from dinner, Mr. Bushby prevented most of the men from re-entering the building, and about thirty who had re-entered or remained were brought out: it being ascertained that

all were out, the door was locked at a quarter-past one. The workmen waited in anxious groups outside the cathedral enclosure, and were soon joined by the citizens, oppressed and excited with the suspense. The spire, notwithstanding the alarming ruin going on below, appeared still to stand upright, when suddenly it was seen to incline slightly to the south-west, the stones and dust from the base of the tower rushed into the nave, choir, and transepts, and, rapidly crumbling at the bottom as it descended, the mass subsided in the centre of the church, and the top of the spire falling at last to the south-west, threw its capstone against the abutment of one of the flying buttresses of the nave, and broke itself across another of them intervening. The fall was a matter of only a few seconds, and was complete at half-past one.

One bay of the nave and choir, and of each transept, is included in the ruin. As far as can at present be ascertained, the destruction of the two western piers appears to be complete; but of the two eastern, the remains are about 25 feet high. The tower appears to have slid off from them at that height; and in the case of the south-east pier, the separation took place at old fissures, as may still be seen.

The removal of the ruin has commenced: scarcely a stone remains in its perfect form. We have only to add to this recital, which we believe to be complete and correct, that Mr. Slater called to his assistance Mr. Gordon M. Hills, architect, for the conduct of the active operations described in the latter part of it.

A meeting of the inhabitants and of the most influential persons of the neighbourhood has been held, at which measures were taken to bring about the re-building of the spire, and the strongest feeling of determination was evinced to repair the calamity.—*Builder.*

ALTERATIONS TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

There are few buildings which have been more generally abused than that which Wilkins placed some thirty-five years ago upon the "finest site in Europe." The many difficulties which the architect had to contend with have been but slightly considered, and the genuine merit in the structure has been altogether disregarded. Year after year a clamour has been raised against it, and when the management of the collection has been attacked, the building scarcely ever escaped a side-blow. It found no friends, or but feeble ones, and its opponents did not spare it. The "pepper boxes" have become a byword, and its dome has provoked a contemptuous smile. There is no denying that it has many and very glaring defects, but our surprise is great, when we consider the fetters in which its author worked, that it had not more. The excuses which may be urged for the architect, as regards the exterior, cannot, however, be fairly brought forward on behalf of the interior. Every visitor to the galleries must have remarked the unequal quality of the admitted light, and the gloomy shade which enveloped the upper portions of the walls. To hang a picture high up was to consign it to obscurity, and to hide whatever it possessed of good or ill. For this the architect, and the architect alone, is to be blamed. He knew, or ought to have known, the effect which his lanterns would have produced. The size of the rooms and the bad accommodation, the octagon room, the sculpture-cellar, and the dark corridors were, perhaps, beyond his entire control. Many have been the suggestions thrown out to remedy the evils complained of. Last year we had an elaborate plan, extensively circulated, which contemplated the remodelling of the whole of the interior, as well as the removal of the objectionable and ridiculed external features. The alterations of the interior would have been valuable. The drawing of the proposed alteration to the front almost reconciled us to its present state. The expense of the contemplated works was, however, most likely the stumbling-block which prevented its realisation. But for that, the "finest site in Europe" would probably have been improved upon by the officer of Engineers who designed the Brompton boilers, and architects would have mourned and grumbled at the loss of an opportunity to place a suitable building there.

It was, nevertheless, felt that something must be done. The National Collection was getting too large for the space given to it, and the Royal Academy were not ready to move. Mr. James Pennethorne was applied to in the course of last autumn, and from his designs and under his superintendence the present alterations have taken place. Little will, we believe, be done to the exterior, beyond piercing a few of

the upper niches by the side of the portico, to provide light to some upper rooms. The main alteration consists in utilizing the vast hall in the centre of the building. There are three doorways under the portico. The central one was, we believe, never used, and now it never can be, for a couple of small rooms are built behind it for umbrellas, &c. The side entrances, as before, lead to the Royal Academy and the National Gallery, but directly we pass the portals, the change is at once apparent. The arrangement of the halls and staircases has been entirely altered. The general disposition of the rooms at the Academy Exhibitions are tolerably familiar to our readers. The flight of stairs led from an irregular hall to the corridor between the miniature and architectural rooms. The stairs are now brought nearer the entrance, and run in the same direction into the old miniature-room, disturbing the quiet corner where the parasols, walking-sticks, and umbrellas were stowed temporarily away. The old corridor is then thrown into the architectural room which forms, by this addition, a fine apartment very nearly 40 feet square. A new skylight has been put to it—a lantern with sloping sides—and a cove runs round between it and the cornice below. All shadow is thus avoided on the walls, and every portion of them is sufficient lit. The sides of the lantern are slightly decorated with pateræ, which are repeated on the soffit, and perforations are provided for the thorough ventilation of the room. The walls will be boarded and painted. The warming is by means of pipes behind the skirting. A doorway has been formed to communicate eventually with the long gallery, of which we shall presently speak, but it is bricked up for the present, to shut off the Academy from the National Gallery.

Returning to the ground floor, we find that a space of something like 35 or 40 feet has been gained by the contraction of the hall, because a similar alteration to that which we have described has likewise been carried out on the opposite or National Gallery side, where the northernmost of the small side galleries has been enlarged to the same extent as the architectural room. The space thus gained has been thrown into the sculpture gallery, which is now approached by a flight of eight steps on the left hand of the hall and thence by one of four steps at right angles with the upper flight. This leads to a sculpture gallery, 75 feet by 30 feet, with a central bay 40 feet wide at the north side, on the site of the old semi-circle. This latter deviation from the original plan was made to admit of windows being inserted on each side to light the main portion of this new gallery. The bay itself has curved recesses at each end, and is covered by an iron waggon-headed glazed roof. The whole of this space, with the exception of the central projecting bay, is devoted on the upper floor to a new gallery for the National Collection. It is approached from the newly formed square gallery we have before mentioned. Its length is the same as the new sculpture gallery, and its height is 32 feet. The floor is carried on iron girders and brick arches. Hot water pipes are laid down in the floors on this side of the building to warm the apartments. The walls are papered with paper corresponding with that in the old rooms of the National Gallery—a subdued crimson tint. The ceiling is waggon-headed and glazed with embossed ground plate glass. The lighting is perfect in every way. There is no cornice or projection to obstruct the rays. The decoration consists of a guilche frieze picked out with crimson and gold, and of beautifully designed circular panels of carton pierre and wood, pierced for ventilation. This portion is quietly and tastefully tinted in salmon colour and grey. The new gallery will form a very valuable addition to the rooms for the National Collection, and will stay, for a time, the demand for increased space. The next move will be to appropriate the whole of the rooms now tenanted by the Royal Academy. Provision has, as we have shown, been made for this by a new doorway leading to them from this long gallery. The alterations have necessitated others of a minor character, such as the removal of the clerks' and other rooms, but they are of no great importance; new back staircases have been built behind the principal stairs, leading to either end of the sculpture gallery, which, when the Academy is closed, will be devoted to class-rooms, and smaller staircases have been constructed to lead to the upper rooms.

The whole of the alterations will be completed—at all events, on the Royal Academy side—by the latter end of April, so as not to delay the opening of the annual exhibition. —*Building News.*

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

BRO. THE REV. JOHN BREWSTER, M.A.

I will feel much obliged to any of the readers of "Masonic Notes and Queries" who will supply me with a few particulars for a biographical notice of our late Bro., the Rev. John Brewster, M.A., the historian of Stockton-on-Tees; as I am anxious to afford him a notice in my forthcoming *History of Cleveland and its Vicinage*, as well as in a work which I project, devoted exclusively to the Craft.—GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

THE ISRAEL SHOUT.

I have heard from an elderly brother Mason, I believe he calls himself an Athole Mason, that in his time they used "the Israel Shout." What was that, and has it anything to do with the Queen of Sheba?—A FORMER QUERIST (AJAX). [We recognise the handwriting, and have sent the explanation, which has been no doubt received before this. If our correspondent thinks our elderly brother would communicate any of his early reminiscences, we should be too happy to receive them, for we believe there are many customs locked up in the breasts of Masons of half a century's standing, that would tend to the information of the Craft at the present day.—The Israel Shout has nothing to do with the Queen of Sheba.]

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Permit me to say, in reply to the question of R.E.X., in your number of Feb. 23rd, there ought to be no doubt that the Queen of Sheba was of a sable hue. The locality of her dominions may be inferred from the presents she brings to King Solomon. "She came with a very great company, and camels that bore spices and gold in abundance, and precious stones" (2 Chronicles, ix. 1). This would naturally point out the southern extremity of Arabia, which, on account of its productions, acquired the name of Felix, or happy. Classic writers of the Greek and Roman periods even then give glowing accounts of a country called Sabea, the people of which they named the Sabaci, in South Arabia, that sent out ships, and carried westward, spices, gems, and gold. Bruce, the traveller, tells us he found in Abyssinia, near the Red Sea, a Saba; and the Abyssinians say, the Queen of Sheba returned home with a son by King Solomon, and was succeeded by a line of sovereigns who were always proud to trace their origin from the King of Israel; and the Christian religion preached there is strongly imbued with Judaism. Josephus says that the Queen of Sheba came from Ethiopia, and we must bear in mind that both sides of the southern extremity of the Red Sea was called by that name. In Luke, xi. 31, she is called the Queen of the South. One of our ablest commentators on biblical literature says, that much confusion of ideas has arisen from the hasty conclusion, that when Seba or Sheba is mentioned, it always denotes the same country; in Psalm lxxii. 10, we find these words: "The Kings of Sheba and Seba shall offer gifts;" here they are evidently mentioned as two distinct kingdoms. In Genesis, x. 7, Seba and Sheba are spoken of as two of the sons of Ham, and probably they founded the kingdoms of Seba and Sheba, which were named after them; and as the Saba in Africa mentioned by Bruce, near the southern extremity of the Red Sea, lies opposite the Saba of South Arabia, they may have been at one time separate, and afterwards united under the sway of the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon. Mr. Bruce says, that the name of the Ethiopian Saba or Azaba, means, in the language of the country, south. This is confirmed by Strabo, who also informs us of a port called Saba, in the Red Sea. This will account for the queen being called, in the New Testament, the Queen of the South; and whether she was Queen of both Sabas, or only one, whether she went from the African Saba by land through Egypt to Jerusalem, or sailed on the Red Sea to Ezion-geber, thence to Jerusalem on camels, her complexion must have been as sable and as beautiful as that of

A Titian Venus carved in ebony.

—G. M. PASSENGER, W.M. 152.

MASONIC TOKENS.

In answer to Denarius' inquiry of Feb. 16, relative to Masonic Tokens, I may state that I have several such as he describes in a perfect state as when issued; but I consider they are a rude issue of a tavern-keeper, as the inscription on the rim of one is "Halfpenny payable at the Black Horse, Tower Hill." The defective part he describes is SIT. LUX. I cannot find out the coat of arms, but the motto is, "Amor Honor, et Justitiæ," and the inscription is "Prince of Wales elected G.M. 24th November, 1790." Denarius is in mistake in his description of the figure of Cupid, with one hand resting on a pillar, as mine clearly shows the figure holding a plumb-line in his left hand, and a trowel and square and compass at the foot of it.—J. SMITH, Langley, near Macclesfield.

CONSECRATION OF LODGES IN 1813.

By whom was the ceremony of Consecration performed at the opening of the first lodge after the Union 1813, and what was the name and number of the first lodge so consecrated?—S. S. G.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.

Is it known if it is in the contemplation of the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1862 to allot any portion of that building for the purpose of holding Masonic Lodges, Chapters, or Convocations of the higher degrees, so as to foster that fraternal intercourse between Masons of various countries which is so desirable an object?—S. S. G.

MASONIC MATRIMONY.

I have been much interested in the advertisement of a Reverend Brother, that appeared in your last number, seeking a wife, and am desirous of knowing whether it is absolutely necessary that a young lady answering the description, the Rev. T. L. inserts, must be the daughter of a Mason, because I have nieces who, in the words of the old Masonic song, say:—

"None shall untie my virgin zone
But one to whom the secret's known
Of fam'd Free-masonry."

I would also enquire if the Reverend Bro. T. L. is the first of the Craft that has resorted to this means to make his brethren acquainted with his wants?—S. S. G.

MASONIC JEWEL.

Will a P. Prov. J.G.W., dating from Liverpool, and whose jewel was engraved in the last number, furnish me, under cover to you, with the letters signified, and their meaning, attached to the left hand cut represented in "Masonic Notes and Queries." I have tried my key, but can make nothing of them, notwithstanding your correspondent's statement that they may be "understood by any Mark Mason." The right hand figure is obvious to all?—A MARK MASTER.

KING SOLOMON AND THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Some one has inquired if the Queen of Sheba was black or white? This, I take it, opens another question, viz., Was King Solomon black or white? And I believe the colour is always contended for, as being correct, according to the nationality of the inquirer, upon the principle of the negro who, on being asked the colour of the devil, replied: "The white man paint him black, and the black man paint him white; but from him old age and bein' called Ole Nick, I s'pose him gray."—EX. EX.

COLOURED MASONS.

Are there any lodges of coloured Masons in the United States?—C. C. A.—[An American paper gives the following:—

"COLOURED GRAND LODGE.—We publish the following facts relative to the African triennial communication:—The adjourned session of the M.W.G.L. of the U.S.A. (coloured), met in this city on the 2nd of July, A.D. 1860. A.L. (No. 5860). The following officers were installed for the term of three years—until its next triennial communication: Bros. Wm. H. Riley, N.G.M.; Jonathan Tasspott, N.D.G.M.; Samuel Van Brakle, N.S.G.W.; Richard H. Gleaver, N.J.G.W.; Hanson Johnson, N.G. Treas.; Jonathan Davis, N.G. Sec. Seven State Grand Lodges were represented."

PRIVILEGES OF THE BRITISH LODGE (NO. 8.)

In the *Book of Constitution*, sec. "Regalia," small edition page 111, it states "the above jewels" (the lodge jewels) "to be in silver, except those of the officers of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 2), and of the British Lodge (No. 8), which are golden or gilt." The Lodge of Antiquity, all can under-

stand, is allowed many privileges, but how comes it that the British Lodge (No. 8), is so distinguished? What has it ever done to merit such a privilege, and when was it first legalised?—TRUE BLUE AND SILVER.

ARMS IN LODGES.

Who can tell me what is the usual plan when, in foreign countries, Masons hold a Blue Lodge and admit members of the superior degrees, such as Knights Templar, Rose Croix, &c., to be present either by courtesy or by right—do the high Masons wear their swords?—Ex. Ex.

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The working men of Bolton, in Lancashire, have presented to Mr. Gilbert French, author of *The Life of Samuel Crompton*, a graceful and appropriate testimonial, in the shape of a writing-desk made from the wood and metal of a "mule" which formerly belonged to the inventor.

E. A. Freeman, Esq., M.A., is to lecture at the Architectural Museum, South Kensington, on Wednesday next, the 20th inst.; the title of the lecture being, "An Architectural Journey in Aquitaine."

Essays and Reviews has reached a sixth edition, and will soon reach a sixteenth if the excitement which the book has called forth continues. One adroit dodge we have already noticed in connection with this excitement. Some of the publishers who had on hand a stock of most unsaleable, heavy theology books, which few but their compilers ever cared to peruse, are now attempting to push them off in connection with this movement.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague is thus "hit off" in the *Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Carlyle*, recently issued.—"Dr. Gregory had met with Old Montague at the Royal Society in London, who was fond of all mathematicians, and had made himself master of his mind. Montague introduced him to his wife, a fine woman, who was a candidate for glory in every branch of literature but that of her husband, and its connections and dependencies. She was a faded beauty, a wit, a critic, an author of some fame, and a friend and coadjutor of Lord Littleton. She had some parts and knowledge, and might have been admired by the first order of minds, had she not been greedy of more praise than she was entitled to. She came here for a fortnight, from her residence in Newcastle, to visit Gregory, who took care to show her off; but she did not take here, for she despised the women, and disgusted the men with her affectation. Old Edinburgh was not a climate for the success of impostures. Lord Kames, who was at first caught with her Parnassian coquetry, said at last that he believed she had as much learning as a well-educated college lad here of sixteen. I could have forgiven her for her pretensions to literary fame, had she not loudly put in her claim to the praise and true devotion of the heart, which belongs to genuine feelings and deeds, in which she was remarkably deficient. We saw her often in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and in that town, where there was no audience for such an actress as she was, her natural character was displayed, which was that of an active manager of her affairs, a crafty chaperon, and a keen pursuer of her interest, not to be outdone by the sharpest coal dealer on the Tyne; but in this capacity she was not displeasing, for she was not acting a part."

In the first volume of *The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III.*, by Thomas Erskine May, Esq., C.B., we have the following remarks on the peerage:—"Meanwhile, the admission of Scottish peers to hereditary seats in the House of Lords is tending to a singular result. At no distant period the Scottish peerage will probably become absorbed in that of the United Kingdom. One half their number have already been absorbed: more may hereafter be admitted to the House of Lords; and, as no new creations can be made, we may foresee the ultimate extinction of all but sixteen Scottish peers, not embraced in the British peerage. These sixteen peers, instead of continuing a system of self-election, will then probably be created hereditary peers of Parliament. The Act of Union will have worked itself out, and a parliamentary incorporation of the two countries will be consummated—more complete than any which the most sanguine promoters of the Union could, in their visions of the future, have foreshadowed. A similar absorption of the Irish peerage into the peerage of the United Kingdom has also been observable, though, by the terms of the Act of Union, the full number of one hundred Irish peers will continue to be maintained. In 1860 there were one hundred and ninety-three Irish peers, of whom seventy-one had seats in Parliament as peers of the United Kingdom. Thus, the

peers of Ireland sitting in Parliament, including the representative peers, amounted to ninety-nine."

Dr. Knox, the eminent anatomist, read a paper at the meeting of the Ethnological Society, on the 6th inst., "On the Collection of Human Crania and other Bones in the Crypt of the Church of Hythe, Kent;" after which Mr. Lockhart read a paper "On the Miau-tsze, or Aborigines of China."

At the meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the 5th inst., a paper was read by Mr. H. Hooper, entitled, "Description of a Pier erected at Southport, Lancashire;" followed by one, "On the Construction of floating Beacons," by Mr. Bindon B. Stoney.

The Artists' Benevolent Fund appears to be worked with great economy, and we trust their dinner on the 23rd inst. will be productive of much good to the Charity.

The next Congress of the Archaeological Institute is to be holden at Peterborough, in the last week of July.

The various editions of Shakespeare's plays and poems, issued before the famous first folio of 1623, are about to be reproduced in lithographed fac-similes, for the use of students. We hope the scheme will meet with that success which it merits.

The famous Villa Massimo, near the baths of Diocletian, at Rome, is about to be transformed into a railway station.

Mr. D. Ferguson has recently issued a handbook on *The Natural History of Redcar and its Neighbourhood*.

The ancient Town-hall of Hereford, a timber structure which antiquaries would fain have preserved, was wholly demolished about a month since. The present members of the corporation of that city will have earned for themselves a most unenviable notoriety.

Mr. Augustus L. Egg, A.R.A., we regret to learn, has been obliged to leave London for the South of France; in consequence of ill health. As the gifted artist is only in his forty-fifth year, we trust that he will be spared for many years to come, and that we shall see, from his easel, illustrations of our great national bard, superior to any which we have yet received from the same hand.

A book is in the press, under the somewhat singular title of *Popular Authors and Great Authors at a Discount*.

The author of *Adam Bede* has a new work in the press, entitled, *Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe*.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is now inviting all persons to lay before it any information they possess on the cruel practice of vivisection, or dissecting animals alive, as practised both in this country and abroad. Surely, if ever the interests of science imperatively required such barbarities, the information that has been acquired by dissecting so many millions of poor dumb creatures alive, can now be orally taught in colleges, or communicated and preserved by the printing press, and the revolting practice given up, as no fresh discoveries of importance are likely to accrue from its continuance. We believe, with Dr. Millingen, "that if any such beneficial results did arise from the inquiries, they were not commensurate with the barbarity of the experiments." That excellent writer remarks, that "millions of animals have had their bones broken, scraped, bruised in every possible manner, to discover the process of the formation of bone, called *osteogeny*;" and he asks, "has a single fracture of a human limb been more rapidly consolidated by these experiments, which fill hundreds of pages in the works of Duhamel, Haller, Scarpa, and other physiologists?" As every true Freemason is not only a lover of science, but the champion of all the injured and oppressed, be they human or merely belong to the dumb animal creation, we trust that the numerous men of letters and of science who range under our banner, will not be indifferent to this appeal. The experiments of M. Majendie alone are sickening to read of.

The next preliminary literary examination of candidates for the diploma of Member of the Royal College of Surgeons will be held at London, on Monday and Tuesday, the 3rd and 4th of June.

Mr. Hiram Power's statue of California, lately arrived from the artist's studio in Florence, is being shown in London.

The Senate of the University of London will proceed to elect

examiners in the various branches of learning on Wednesday, the 24th of April. Thirty-eight examiners are required, and the salaries vary from £30 to £200. As most of the present examiners are men of mark, and intend to offer themselves for re-election, it is not probable that many changes will take place; but there is one vacancy requiring to be filled up in each of the following departments: classics, medicine, and anatomy and physiology.

Mr. John Stuart Mill has a new work in the press, entitled *Considerations on Representative Government*.

Mr. Joseph Bonomi has been appointed curator of the Soane Museum.

The *Athenaeum* says:—"We are requested to state that there is no truth whatever in a report of the newspapers that Lord Brougham is at present engaged in writing his Autobiography. His Lordship has been writing a new preface and making corrections for his *History of England and France under the House of Lancaster*, which fact may possibly have given rise to the false rumour." We may add that the "preface" here referred to by the *Athenaeum* is an introductory view of the Early Reformation.

Mr. Thomas Hiller, Medical Officer of Health for St. Pancras, and Honorary Secretary to the Association of Medical Officers of Health, thus calls attention to the unsanitary state of schools:—

"However good the sanitary condition of schools may be, however well they may be warmed and ventilated and lighted, the common school-time of five, six, or more hours of daily sedentary constraint required from young and growing children, is injurious to their bodily development, and in violation of the laws of physiology. Any national system of education ought to provide as well for the physical as the mental training of children. As school-houses are commonly constructed, and as schools are usually conducted, without regard to sanitary science, they are the frequent sources of disease, and of permanent bodily and mental infirmity, and tend, together with over sedentary constraint, to augment the excessive amount of infantile and juvenile mortality. For the prevention of these evils, special applications of sanitary science and superintendence are required."

Madden, in his new edition of *The United Irishmen, their Lives and Times*, says:—"There is a miserable affectation prevalent of underrating the oratorical powers of eminent Irishmen, even such men as Burke, Grattan, and Curran, and of describing their highest flights of eloquence as appeals to the passions, in contradistinction to the cool, deliberate, argumentative appeals to the reason which distinguish the oratorical powers of Scotch and English speakers. Mackintosh says: 'Emmet did not reason, but he was an eloquent declaimer, with the taste which may be called Irish, and which Grattan had then rendered so popular at Dublin. Wilde had no precision and no elegance; he copied too much the faults of Mr. Burke's manner.' There are men in America, eminent in the legal profession, and elevated to its highest honours, who are fully as competent as Sir James Mackintosh to form a just opinion of oratorical merit, and the author has heard such men pronounce opinions highly favourable of Emmet's eloquence; and he never heard from them, or from anybody connected with jurisprudence in the American university, neither from its president, Dr. Duer, nor any other person acquainted with Emmet's efforts at the American bar, 'that he did not reason.' On the contrary, the general opinion entertained in that country was, that Emmet was a very close and powerful reasoner."

Mr. Edwin Waugh, in his *Over the Sands to the Lakes*, says:—"The little River Winster is one of the boundary lines of Lancashire and Yorkshire; but, like the rest of these waters in Morecambe Bay, so changeful in its course over the sands, that you pretty island, a little way from the shore, which looks 'as quiet as a spot of sky among the evening clouds,' has been known to be first in Lancashire, then in Westmoreland, and back again in Lancashire, all in a month's time."

Poetry.

THE NIGHT'S GUEST.

In the evening, cold and dreary,
Knocketh one at hostel door,
All the way looks dark before
As the way behind was weary.

"Host! Hast thou a chamber quiet?
I have come a weary way;
Fain would rest till early day,
Far from wicked din of riot."

"I have many a quiet chamber,
Out of reach of human call;
And upon the outer wall
Scented briar and cypress clamber."

"Quick! O Friend, I may not tarry,
I am all with toil forespent;
And my aching knees are bent,
With the weary weight I carry."

"Rough-voiced was the Host and surly,
Yet he spake in softened tone:
'Hast a load and art alone?
Go not to thy rest so early.'"

"Host, I am with travel broken:
Slumber weigheth on my eyes:
Yet I take in courteous wise
What in courteous wise was spoken."

"Lo! the load that doth me cumber,
'Tis but this, my body's weight;
I have borne it far and late;
Now I long for restful slumber."

"Yet I give but friendly warning,"
Said the host in softened tone:
'Why, then, wilt thou go alone,
Since thou goest at early morning?'"

"Host, I go not hence unfriended,
I have comrades for the way.
Now no longer bid me stay;
Let this longsome day be ended."

"Yea! but I have chambers many,
Meet for many a different guest;
One in hallowed bed hath rest,
One lies down unblest of any."

"Not so far I come unshriven;
Weeping sore I sought release:
To my soul was spoken peace;
Pledges twain to me were given."

"Yet forgive me: though thou seekest,
Weary, nought but welcome rest,
Take my warning, O my guest,
Prove those things whereof thou speakest."

Art thou of the Holy number?
Dost thou know the Blessed Lord?
Canst thou give the Holy Word?
Thou in hallowed bed shalt slumber."

'I may claim by Holy Mother,
For the Blood that stained the Tree;
And the Word she gave to me
Is, the Cross: I know no other."

"Now no more I may deny thee;
Chide me not, mine honoured guest,
That I kept thee from thy rest;
'Twas the King that bade me try thee."

"Waiteth now thy quiet chamber,
Thou wilt lie in hallowed bed,
Cross's sign above thy head,
O'er the wall shall roses clamber."

"Thou hast well those pledges taken—
Be thy slumber calm and sweet,
Till at early day, thou greet
Him whose voice shall thee awaken."

So with courteous word and gesture
Went the host before his guest;
Lighted him to place of rest;
Help'd him doff his soiled vesture.

Laid him down in chamber quiet,
He that came from weary way,
Resting until early day,
Far from wicked din of riot.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, on Wednesday, the number of annuitants to be elected at the annual meeting, in May, was fixed at twelve men, and eight widows.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

The Anniversary Festival of this Institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday last, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Bro. Cubitt, P.G.W., presiding, supported by Bros. Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M., Hampshire; B. Bond Cabbell, Prov. G.M., Norfolk; A. Perkins, J.G.W.; W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.; Crombie, S.G.D.; Bridges, G.S.B.; Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Lloyd, P.G.D.; Potter, P.G.D.; Scott, P.G.D.; Hopwood, P.G.D.; Slight, P.G.D.; Ll. Evans, P.G.S.B.; Spiers, P.G.S.B.; Patten, P.G.S.B.; Pocock, P.G.S.B., P.G.D.C.; Rev. A. Picard, Prov. G. Chap., Oxford; Matthews, P. Prov. G.D., Essex; Adlard, Prov. G.D.C., Essex; Roberts, P. Prov. G.D., Wilts; Bros. Gammon, and Eagleton, Under Sheriffs; Legh, M.P. for Cheshire, &c.

The dinner, which was excellently served, being concluded,

The CHAIRMAN said, that he need not urge anything to stimulate the loyalty of an assembly of the brethren, as it was one of the main principles of their Craft. They had great reason to be proud and happy in drinking to the health of "Their beloved Sovereign"—not only on account of the position she occupied amongst the potentates of the world, not only on account of the vastness of her dominions, nor on account of the countless millions of subjects under her sway, or the wealth and intelligence of her subjects, but above all for the ability with which she discharged the business of the country, the lustre she shed upon the throne, and the truly domestic virtues which had distinguished her reign. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said, the next toast he had to propose was, "H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." From the time the Prince Consort first came to reside in this country he had constantly exercised his gifted mind in the endeavour to promote the success of the arts, to increase the comfort and prosperity of the people, and support the best interests of the country. The Prince of Wales had already shown himself worthy of the family from which he sprang; he had in somewhat difficult circumstances displayed considerable prudence, wisdom, and courtesy, which had endeared him to all with whom he had been brought into contact, and vindicated the excellence of his education. His Royal parents had anxiously brought him up to the performance of his duties, and he had in all respects shown himself worthy of his position. (Cheers.) He gave then "His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the rest of the Royal Family." (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN had next to propose "The Health of the Illustrious and distinguished President of the Institution, the M.W.G.M. of the Order." Since his lordship had been elected to the distinguished position he held, he had given perfect satisfaction to the brethren, who regarded him with the greatest affection. From the first day his lordship entered into office Freemasonry had been on the increase, and they as Freemasons rejoiced, because they knew the advantages which were thereby bestowed, not merely on the Craft, but on society generally; for wherever Masonry extended, there they would find good conduct, right principles, religion and loyalty, extend also. (Cheers.) Indeed, second only to their holy religion, Masonry was best calculated to improve and advance the condition of man. (Cheers.) They all rejoiced at the prosperity which had attended upon Freemasonry under the rule of their distinguished G.M., the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, who not only took the greatest interest in the general good of the Craft, but of every lodge and individual connected with it. Long might the Craft continue to enjoy the advantage of his lordship's rule. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN had next to propose "The R.W.D. Grand Master, Earl Dalhousie; the Prov. Grand Masters, and the Present and Past Grand Officers." He was proud to see himself surrounded by so many distinguished Grand Officers, past and present, who were always ready to testify their love for the Craft, and the interest they took in the Charities of the Order. One of the great advantages of Freemasonry was that it neither excluded from its ranks the highest or the lowest members of society; all were equal in Freemasonry. Whilst it contained within its ranks the most distinguished of mankind, it was open alike to the working man, all that was required being that he should come well and worthily recommended. (Cheers.) All were delighted to endeavour to promote the interests of the Charities of the Order. Persons of the

highest rank had ever been proud to wear the apron, and endeavour to carry on the good work. Indeed, even members of the Royal family had formerly graced their assemblies, and he hoped would at no distant date do so again. (Cheers.) He would couple with the toast the name of the Prov. Grand Master for Hampshire. (Cheers.)

Bro. Sir LUCIUS CURTIS returned thanks for the compliment paid to the D.G.M. and the other Grand Officers, assuring the brethren that nothing gave them greater pleasure than to assist at their festive gatherings for the promotion of the interests of their charities. He had now great pleasure in proposing to them what he looked upon as the toast of the evening—"The Health of the distinguished Brother who that evening occupied the Chair"—a brother not only highly respected throughout the Craft, but who enjoyed the fullest confidence of his fellow citizens, and was now the chief magistrate of the greatest commercial city in the civilised world, as well as being a member of the legislature of the country, reflecting honour on every position which he held. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN could assure them he was deeply gratified and affected at the very kind manner in which his name had been received on that occasion. Nothing could be more satisfactory to any man than to find that his humble efforts to be useful to society were appreciated. (Cheers.) He had endeavoured to do his duty, and he was pleased to think he had given them satisfaction. (Cheers.) He was in this house a few weeks ago, when one of the best of Masons and most warm-hearted of men—who he regretted was now lying on a bed of sickness—came to him and said, "I wish, Sir, you would consent to occupy the chair for the Boys' School Festival." He expressed his opinion that he would be unable to do so, when his friend added, "I wish you could, Sir, for you would be doing a good thing if you could." He reflected on the words, "you would be doing a good thing if you could," especially coming from the lips of his poor dear friend, Bro. Crew—(cheers)—and he sent to ask him if he really thought he should be of any assistance to the school if he consented to take the chair, and when that brother said "Yes, Sir," he added, then "I will come." That was the history of his appearing before them this evening. One of the greatest pleasures of belonging to the Order was the feeling that each brother did all in his power to promote the welfare of his fellow-men. (Cheers.) There was no charity better bestowed—there were no services more valuable than those which were rendered to assist the poor orphans and destitute children of their brethren in procuring a good and virtuous education. (Cheers.) Of all charities, schools for the imparting of knowledge to the young were the best, and no possible exception could ever be taken to such charities, nothing could be better devised to assist the distress and relieve the minds of sorrowful friends than an institution like this, which provided for a boy's education, and qualified him for the duties of after life. (Cheers.) He again thanked them for the compliment paid him. (Applause.)

The pupils in the school were here introduced into the room, and being clothed in new dresses, the oil round jackets having given way to tunics—a little too closely buttoned up, in our opinion, for the young—presented a very gratifying appearance, much contrasting with that they exhibited in the school when we visited it a few weeks since.

The boys having been grouped in front of the head table, whilst the stewards nearly surrounded it, it was announced that Bro. J. L. Toole would deliver a recitation—which he proceeded to do—but all that we could do was to hear the sound of his voice, without obtaining the slightest idea of what it was about—which, coupled with the overpowering heat—caused considerable dissatisfaction, and cries of "Time, time," being heard, Bro. Toole gave way—the Lord Mayor explaining that it would be better it should be given after the boys had left the room, whilst brethren in other parts of the hall, more advantageously situated for hearing, were lustily demanding that Bro. Toole should be heard. We certainly think it was rather injudicious of Bro. Toole's friends to put him forward at that particular time; but it certainly showed a great want of taste on the part of the occupants of the head table to cry him down because of the inconvenience to which they were subjected. Bro. Toole, a most talented and amiable brother, came to offer his services gratuitously, to add to the amusement of the brethren, and he had a right to expect to be treated with courtesy and respect, and the more especially by those occupying the seats of honour, with whom the interruption originated.

The prizes were then presented, but to whom, or what was said by the Chairman, it was impossible, from the confusion which prevailed, to understand.

The boys having retired, the CHAIRMAN informed Bro. Toole that the brethren would be happy to hear him, but he very properly declined to again subject himself to annoyance, and Miss Susan Pyne being called upon, sang "The Skipper and his Boy," with great feeling and pathos.

The CHAIRMAN said, before proposing the next toast, he wished

to say a few words relative to the incident which had just occurred. It had been suggested to him, as the Chairman, that Bro. Toole, who had come here at great inconvenience, would give a short recitation, and that, perhaps, he had better do so whilst the boys were in the room, as it might tend to their enjoyment. It happened, however, that when the boys were placed four deep on the dais, surrounded as they were by a great mass of people, the heat was so great that they could not enter into the enjoyment that was intended, neither could the company properly appreciate the talents of Bro. Toole, as he could assure them the heat around the table at which he (the Chairman) was sitting, had been most uncomfortable; and it was, therefore, thought it would be best to dismiss the boys first, and then hear Bro. Toole. He had now to express his deep regret that Bro. Toole had not been allowed to finish his recitation, and he could assure him that it was from no want of respect, but only the great inconvenience to which they had been subjected, that led to the interruption, and he felt bound to offer the best thanks of himself and of the company to Bro. Toole, for his kindness in coming amongst them, and endeavouring to add to their amusement. He would now proceed to what was really the toast of the evening, "The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and Bro. B. B. Cabbell, the Treasurer." He held the highest opinion of the value of this charity, and the healthy and happy appearance of the boys that evening spoke well for the manner in which they were brought up. He believed this Institution to be one of the noblest works of the Craft, and it was impossible to regard it otherwise than with pride and satisfaction. He hoped it would go on prospering, and, assisted by the efforts of the Craft, it would continue to improve until it stood equal, if not superior, to any similar institution. Every now and then they met with men with princely means, who devoted themselves to promoting the good of society—and no man had done more so than their distinguished Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell. (Cheers.) They were proud to have such a man as a member of the Craft—and certainly he had devoted his ample means most liberally in carrying out the sublime principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth. (Cheers.) He had ever proved that pity flowed from his heart, and that he was always ready to relieve the distressed, and assist the orphan children of the brethren. (Cheers.) He gave them "The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, the Treasurer." (Cheers.)

Bro. B. B. CABBELL, who was received with loud cheers, thanked the brethren for the compliment, which he assured them he deeply felt. He had held the office of Treasurer now for more than twenty years, and it gave him great pleasure to observe the continued prosperity of the Institution. Since he first had the honour of belonging to this charity, its scope had been much extended; and whereas they formerly only educated the boys, they now also housed and clothed them; and he was sure it was the endeavour of the committee to promote their happiness, and he hoped that virtue would be planted in every heart. He was pleased to see their right hon. brother in the chair that evening, sparing time from his multifarious public duties to come amongst them, and in the kindest feeling endeavour to promote the prosperity of the Institution. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN next gave the Vice-Presidents, Trustees, General Committee, House Committee, and Auditors of Accounts, all of whom he felt were deserving of the thanks of the brethren, for the time they devoted to the interests of the Institution.

Bro. HORWOOD, P.G.D., Chairman of the Committee, acknowledged the toast.

The Royal Freemasons' Girls' School, the Festival on behalf of which is fixed for the 8th May, and the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons, were next drank, the Chairman again expressing his regret that Bro. Crew, the respected Secretary of the Girls' School, was lying dangerously ill.

"The Ladies," responded to by Bro. Meymott, P. Prov. G.D.C., Surrey; "Grand Steward, and the Board of Stewards," acknowledged by Bro. Capt. Creaton, P.G. Steward, having been drank, the company separated.

The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to £1564, of which £121 came from Brighton.

The musical arrangements were entrusted to Bro. George Tedder, who was assisted by Bros. T. Young, Wallworth, and Smithson, and the Misses Poole, Susan Pyne, Harriette Lee, Jane Palmer, and Rebecca Isaacs, very few of whom we had the pleasure of hearing, the programme being made so ridiculously long that it was impossible to get through it.

METROPOLITAN.

STRONG MAN LODGE (No. 53).—This lodge held its usual monthly meeting at the Falcon Tavern, Fetter-lane, and was most numerously attended. Amongst the visitors were Bros. Farnfield, Assiet. G. Sec.; Smith, P.G.P.; Platt, W.M. St. Luke's, 168;

Watson, G. Stewards' Lodge; Exall, and many other brethren. The lodge was opened at four o'clock; Bros. Dickie, W.M.; Boag, S.W.; Ditchman, J.W., and W.M. elect. The business of the evening consisted of three raisings, three passings, and installation, the whole of the arduous duties being discharged by Bro. Dickie, the retiring W.M., in an able manner, the ceremony of installation more especially calling forth the highest encomiums. The new W.M. appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. White, S.W.; Dyer, J.W.; Lang, S.D.; Ingle, J.D.; Richards, I.G.; Bradley, Tyler, who, by the way, after being invested with his jewel (?) of office, made a display to the brethren, which fully convinced them that he was thoroughly acquainted with its management. It was proposed, seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that a vote of thanks to Bro. Lewis be recorded on the minutes, and a copy thereof be engrossed on vellum, and presented to him as a testimonial of esteem, and an acknowledgment of the satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of Secretary. The lodge was closed in ancient form, and the brethren adjourned to a most excellent banquet, served up in a manner which spoke volumes as to the resources of Bro. Ireland's "victualling department." After the removal of the cloth, the W.M., Bro. Ditchman, called attention to the usual toasts—"The Queen and the Craft," "The Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.," "The Earl of Dalhousie, D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers," coupled with the names of Bros. Smith and Farnfield.—Bro. FARNFIELD, in reply, said he was sure Bro. Smith would join him in thanking them heartily for their hospitality. He was glad to see the lodge in such a prosperous condition, and could assure them that although the D.G.M., through illness, was not often with them, still his hearty good wishes always attended them; in addition to which, the whole of the Grand Officers, as well as himself, had really the interests of the Order at heart. (Cheers.)—The W.M. said, the next toast was "The Visitors," they were that evening of a very exalted character, and he felt sure that the rest of the brethren, as well as himself, fully appreciated the honour of their presence.—Bro. WATSON said, in reply, on behalf of himself and brother visitors, that they were highly gratified by the kind manner in which the W.M. had proposed the last toast. He tendered the sincere thanks of the visitors, and hoped that the W.M. would have a happy and prosperous year of office.—Bro. SMITH, P.G.P., said he would only mention one small matter which Bro. Watson had too much modesty to speak of, and that was, the highly satisfactory manner in which the ceremony of installation had been performed by Bro. Dickie, which was an honour to himself, and a credit to the lodge, and an instance of what benefit might be derived by an apt scholar from a talented tutor.—The W.M. then said, the toast he was about to propose might justly be considered the toast of the evening; it was, "The Health of Bro. Dickie, the immediate P.M." It had fallen to his lot to present him with a jewel, as a testimony of the unanimous good wishes of the brethren of the Strong Man Lodge. It afforded him additional pleasure, as they had been boys together, young men and Masons together; and now, while one had already filled the honourable position of W.M., he had installed the companion of his youth into the chair. Without further preface, he would present him with the jewel, and hoped the G. A. O. T. U. would grant him health and length of days.—Bro. DICKIE said, he feared he should lack words to express the feelings of gratitude he felt for their kindness. He had striven hard to qualify himself for the duties of W.M.; and if, during his year of office, he had given satisfaction to the brethren, he was contented. The jewel he would always esteem and prize, and he hoped to be spared to wear it, and be amongst them many years.—The next toast was "The P.M.s," which was replied to by Bro. Lewis.—Bro. DICKIE said he was entrusted with the next toast, which was that of "The W.M." He felt highly gratified at having been enabled that day to place his old schoolfellow in the chair of K.S.; he assured the brethren that they would find that the W.M. was able to fill the chair, and fulfil its duties in an efficient manner.—Bro. DITCHMAN said, the P.M. had been pleased to speak of him in high terms, and he could assure the brethren that nothing would be wanting on his part to gain the esteem and respect of the lodge.—The next toast was that of "The Officers." The W.M. said, they all desire, and require, and deserve support; without good officers no lodge could prosper, and he hoped to receive their cordial support, as well as that of the brethren.—The officers having replied, the W.M. then said he was sure that the next toast would be acceptable to every one; it was, "THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE," coupled with the name of Bro. Stewart. He spoke highly of the usefulness of THE MAGAZINE, and its claims on every brother, as being the true exponent of the principles of the Craft.—Bro. STEWART thanked them for the honour they had done him in coupling his name with that of THE MAGAZINE, and was glad that it was appreciated, and its true value so well-known to the brethren.—The Tyler's toast ended the proceedings, and the brethren separated. The enjoyment of the evening was much

enhanced by the singing of Bros. Platt, Exall, and Sloman, who displayed his celebrated power of improvising with happy effect.

TEMPLE LODGE (No. 118).—This lodge met on Tuesday, the 5th inst., Bro. Edmund Farthing, W.M., presiding for the first time since his installation. On taking the chair, the W.M. asked the kind indulgence of the brethren as to any little errors they might observe in his working that night, as it was only natural he should feel slightly nervous at first, but which he knew would wear off in a little time. He then proceeded to open his lodge, when Mr. H. Barnes, who had been previously balloted for, was duly initiated into the ancient and honourable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of England, in a manner which elicited high encomiums from all present. Bros. Conquest, Altard, Packworth, Felton, Wright, and Osmond, having answered the usual questions in a satisfactory manner, were then duly raised to the degree of F.C. by the W.M. The lodge was then opened in the third degree, when Bros. Collier and Locke were raised to the sublime degree of M.M. We have often, very often, seen this beautiful ceremony performed, but in all our experience never saw or heard it done in a more impressive manner than it was on this occasion. The lodge was then called off to refreshment, when fifty-two brethren gathered round the table, presided over by the W.M. In presiding at the banquet he does it in that happy, good-humoured, convivial manner that wins admiration and commands respect. The speeches given in introducing the several Masonic toasts were characterised by a few appropriate sentences; but in drinking "The Health of the Past Masters," coupled with the name of Bro. John Keast, P.M., and Treasurer for the last seven years, the W.M. said, the lodge, in its wisdom, had decreed him a jewel, value ten guineas, and had made him (the W.M.) the humble instrument to present it; he did so with unfeigned pleasure, having been an eye-witness to his untiring energy for several years—also for having brought the funds of the lodge from almost inextricable confusion to an unexampled pitch of prosperity. Having done so, it was natural he should wish to repose on his laurels; and although his manner to those who did not know him well was somewhat blunt and rough, yet under that rough exterior beat as kindly a heart as ever animated a Masonic breast. He had fairly won the jewel. In attaching the jewel, the W.M. said, long may you live to wear it; and when, in the fulness of time, it shall please the G. A. O. T. U. to translate you to the Grand Lodge above, may you, with your dying breath, bequeath it to your children, and may they, in years to come, treasure it, to show the estimation in which you were held by your brother Masons of the Temple Lodge.—Bro. Keast briefly returned thanks.—The inscription on the jewel is: "Presented by the members of the Temple Lodge (No. 118) to Bro. John Keast, as a token of respect and esteem for his zealous and faithful discharge of the duties of Treasurer, during seven years. March 5th, 1861." The harmony of the evening was much enhanced by the excellent singing of Bros. Perren, G. and L. Lawrence, Altard, and several other brethren.

PHOENIX LODGE (No. 202).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday last, Bro. M. Maslin, W.M., presiding, when Bro. Fuller was passed to the second degree. The brethren afterwards spent a pleasant evening together, enlivened by the singing of Bros. Distin, Percy, Fuller, and others.

DOMATIC LODGE (No. 206).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening, March 11, at the Masonic Hall, Fetter-lane. Bro. George Moore, W.M., presided; Bros. Russen, S.W.; Wilson, J.W.; H. Thompson, S.D.; Osborne, J.D.; and Meekham, I.G. The following P.Ms. were present: Bros. Carpenter, Smith, Adams, Elmes, Garrod, Marshall, Brett, and Snow; Bros. Sutherland, Cave, and Abbot were questioned as to their proficiency in the science, and their answers being satisfactory, they were severally raised to the sublime degree of M.M., and Bro. Wiffen was passed to the degree of F.C. Mr. Henry Kuhke and Mr. Francis Edward Knibbs were severally introduced, and initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. There being no other business, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned for refreshment. After the cloth had been drawn, the W.M. gave the usual formal toasts; Bro. Adams responding to the toast of "The Earl of Dalhousie and the rest of the Grand Officers." The W.M. said he had then a most pleasing toast to propose, which was, "The Health of their newly-initiated Brethren;" and from the attention which he had observed they had paid to the ceremony that evening, he doubted not that they would prove themselves worthy brethren and good Masons.—Bro. Knibbs returned thanks for the honour conferred upon them, and said they hoped to prove themselves worthy of the lodge they had joined that day.—"The Visiting Brethren" was next given and responded to.—Bro. Smith, P.M. and Treasurer, said he had great pleasure in proposing "The Health of the W.M.," and he had no doubt that the brethren would have equal pleasure in responding to it.—The W.M. thanked the brethren for that mark of favour conferred upon him; and afterwards proposed "The Health of the Past Masters of the

Lodge."—Bro. Carpenter, in one of his characteristic speeches, which elicited roars of laughter, returned thanks.—The W.M. next gave "The Officers of the Lodge," which Bro. Russen, S.W., briefly acknowledged.—The W.M. then gave "The Masonic Charities," for which Bro. Smith responded, and said it was highly gratifying to them to know that Bro. Haydon's list at the last Festival for the Aged Freemasons amounted to £20. He wished to mention to them a letter which had been sent there that evening in reference to Bro. Watson, who had been known to many of them for the last twenty years as an energetic Mason, and who now required the assistance of the Craft at large. On Wednesday last, the Grand Lodge had voted £200 for the purpose of purchasing him an annuity, and what with the subscriptions they would be able to raise, they hoped to purchase an annuity of £50; so that the rest of his life might be made happy and comfortable. Bro. Watson was at all times ready to render his services, whether it was at the consecration of a lodge or the installation of a W.M.; and during his time had given instruction to hundreds of young Masons, without fee or reward. Although the Grand Lodge had voted him £200, yet it could not take effect until the minutes were confirmed, and he hoped in June next that the brethren would attend the Grand Lodge, and, by confirming those minutes, secure that reward to him.—This toast brought the proceedings to a close, and the brethren separated at an early hour.

LODGE OF JORRA (No. 223).—A meeting of this lodge took place on the 4th inst., at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, when the W.M., E.P. Albert, initiated Mr. Morris De Saxe and Mr. George Hamilton into the mysteries of the Order. Bro. Strathbone was passed to the second degree, and Bro. Wertheimer to the sublime degree of M.M., all the ceremonies being conducted in the usual excellent manner of the W.M.; and after some ordinary business, the brethren adjourned to a most sumptuous banquet. Bros. Rosenthal (No. 630), George Tedder (No. 11), Smith (No. 25), Isaacs (No. 53), Wertheimer (No. 247), were the visitors of the evening; and the musical arrangements, under the able superintendence of Bro. Van Noorden, were of the high class usually found at this lodge. Miss Newman's *scena* of Verdi was given with great effect, and Madame Sainville was very pleasing in her songs, gaining much applause.

EUPHRATES LODGE (No. 257).—This lodge held its second monthly meeting, since the re-installation of the W.M. Bro. Jacob de Solla, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at the White Hart Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, when Bro. Stanger was Crafted, and Bros. Fenwick and Carnegie raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The progress of this lodge may well be noticed by a Benevolent Fund having been instituted (founders Bro. D. Swael, P.M., and Bro. Francis W. Klam, P.M.), which has been well supported by its members. After the business of the lodge, the brethren sat down to a fine banquet, prepared by Bro. Morris, in his usual satisfactory style. There were several visitors, amongst whom Bro. Maurice de Solla, son of the W.M., having returned from the Continent, delighted the brethren by his vocalisation.

UNITED STRENGTH LODGE (No. 276).—On Wednesday last the brethren of this lodge held a meeting, at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, convened by Bro. Dr. Jones, for the purpose of selecting a P.M.'s medal to present to Bro. P.M. Frost, the late W.M. of this lodge, the next lodge night. It was proposed by Bro. Jones, and unanimously resolved upon by the rest of the brethren, that a very handsome medal, with the name of the lodge engraved thereon, a design of which was laid before them, value £7, be selected for the presentation.

PROVINCIAL.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORD.—Palladian Lodge (No. 141).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, March 5, when the following brethren were present:—Bros. H. Clarkson, W.M.; J. W. Laury, S.W.; J.G. Morris, J.W.; Rev. C. Allen, Chaplain; H. C. Heddoe, Treas.; J. Gardner, Sec.; W. Phillips, S.D.; E. George, S.D.; W. H. Gutton, I.G.; J. Bather, Tyler; Bros. R. L. Turr, D.D., D. Prov. G.M.; James William, P.M. 141; C. Gray, P.M. 19; H. Careless, N. F. Knight, H. Vevers, T. S. Farmer, A. Myer, O. Shelland, W. Swift, C. G. Hill, J. Cheese, T. A. Court, W. J. Burville, E. J. Piper, F. Hodenham. Visitors: Bros. L. S. Demay, 384, Ireland; F. Green, 300, Ireland; Rev. L. H. Bluck, P.M. 328, and P. Prov. G.C. for Shropshire and North Wales; H. Luckes, W.M. 423; A. Osborne, S.W. 423; E. Reeve, 423, P.G.S.; T. W. Garrold, 423; J. E. Perris, 423; — Skerme, 423; and — Collins, 423. The lodge being opened, the W.M., Bro. Clarkson, proceeded to raise Bros. R. F. Knight and H. Vevers to the sublime degree of M.M., after which Bros. Swift and Thekeray were passed to the degree of F.C. Mr. F. Dillon and Mr. P. Ellis, having been unanimously elected, were initiated into the secret and mysteries of

the order. It was with great pleasure we witnessed the manner in which the W.M. performed his duty in the various degrees, which proved him to be one of the best workers it has ever been our privilege to hear; and hope he will live long to communicate his knowledge of Masonry to the younger branches of his lodge. We must not overlook the other of the officers of the lodge, as they are all well up in their work, which is of course a great assistance to the W.M. We sincerely hope the lodge will go on and prosper, as it has done since it was resuscitated some three years ago, when it numbered some six or eight members. Now it has about sixty subscribing members, which is a source of great consolation to the Old Hereford Masons.

LANCASHIRE (EAST).

BURY.—The quarterly meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of East Lancashire took place in the Town-hall, Bury, on the 7th inst. Lodge was opened at one o'clock, Bro. J. Carlton, W.M. of 150, presiding as W.M.; Bro. Hanley, W.M. of 226, and Bro. T. Openshaw, occupying the S. and J.W.'s pedestals. The lodge being opened, the G. Prov. Officers entered in due form, and after taking their respective positions, Prov. Grand Lodge was opened by the D. Prov. G.M., Bro. Albert Hudson Royds, when several aged Masons and Masons' widows were the recipients of the local charities, which were munificently awarded. Business ended, Prov. Grand Lodge was closed with solemn prayer by the D. Prov. G. Chap. After the duties of the day, the brethren retired from labour to refreshment to the Hare and Hounds Tavern, where a sumptuous dinner was provided by Mrs. Bridge, the worthy hostess. After the removal of the cloth, the D. Prov. G.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. When proposing "The Health of the Prince of Wales," he said, "I hope the day is not a distant one when we shall have the young Prince among us as a brother Mason." Bro. Hanley, in proposing "The Health of the D. Prov. G.M., Albert Hudson Royds, said they had the health of their Grand and D. Prov. G.M. at heart. On their ordinary lodge nights they thought of their kindness, and toasted them heartily. He knew every Mason in the room felt a pleasure at meeting their D.G.M. that evening so much recovered and in such good spirits; might he still improve in health, and meet the brethren in his usual buoyancy of heart, reinvigorated on many a festal occasion. In conclusion, he proposed "The Health of Albert Hudson Royds, P. Prov. G.M. of East Lancashire," which was drank with Masonic honours. Bro. Albert Hudson Royds, D. Prov. G.M., said,—Brethren, the honour you have done me I feel, and I shall always deem it my duty to serve you to the best of my ability and power. I am sure nothing would give our Prov. G.M., Stephen Blore, more pleasure than to be amongst us; business of an unavoidable character alone prevents him, and at this moment he is thinking, I am convinced, of us and our welfare. Brethren, I thank you.—Our R.W. Brother left shortly after, when Bro. Burns proposed "The Press," which was responded to by Bro. M. Wardhaugh, who expressed his incompetency to do justice to so mighty a subject as had been selected by Bro. Binns, and so enthusiastically responded to by the brethren. Suffice it to say, he continued, that the Press has formed the great links in the chain of human events, as traceable to the first dawn of true civilisation, from the hieroglyphs of the patriarchal era to the wooden black types of Guttenberg and Caxton. That by the Press they understood the classification of thoughts and incidents, the equalisation of knowledge, and a daily acquaintance with the doings of every hour, carried on the wings of feathered heeled Mercury, to and from the remotest nooks and corners of the world. "We have," he continued, "a Masonic press. Our MAGAZINE is a spirited, useful periodical, excellently conducted by Bro. Henry George Warren; in it we had an opportunity of knowing how things Masonic are going on in London and elsewhere, and that it should be supported by the Craft every right-minded Mason would concede." He should advise the lodges to take in a MAGAZINE once a week. He lauded the works of Bro. Dr. Olliver, Preston, and a host of others; he gave great praise to the London *Zra*, &c., and hoped the night would never come in the world's age that would darken o'er the English Press. Bro. Walker Wroe sang the "Death of Nelson," in fine style, and Bro. Edmonton, "The Duke of Wellington." The night passed off pleasantly, and the company broke up at high twelve, satisfied with their regalement.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—*Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge* (No. 1081).—At the monthly meeting of the members, held at the Town Hall on Monday, 4th inst., Bro. William Mason, surgeon, Ashby, was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Redfearn, P.M., presided, and, during the evening, initiated Mr. Sellons into the mysteries of Freemasonry, the ceremony being performed in a very solemn and impressive manner. After the lodge had been closed in due form, the brethren adjourned to Bro. Love's, the Queen's Hotel, where an excellent repast awaited them, and to

which the "Free and Accepted" did ample justice. In the course of the evening, the health of the W.M. elect was proposed, to which Bro. Mason made a long and eloquent response. Altogether a very happy evening was spent.

MIDDLESEX.

TWICKENHAM.—*Crescent Lodge* (No. 1090).—On Monday the 4th inst., an Emergency Meeting was held at the Eyot Tavern, presided over by Bro. F. Binckes, W.M., who, after raising one brother to the third degree, and passing another to the second degree, initiated Mr. Lisle Bowles Alt into the mysteries and privileges of the ancient Order. The brethren then proceeded to the consideration of the more immediate business for which the lodge had been summoned at this unusual period, viz., a memorial to the M.W. Grand Master, praying for the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge for the County of Middlesex. The Royal Union Lodge (No. 536), Uxbridge, and the Carnarvon Lodge (No. 1010), Hampton Court, as well as the *Crescent*, are situated without the ten-mile circle from Freemasons' Hall, within the limits of which are included the "London Lodges." The two first-named lodges have always decided in favour of the memorial, which has received the signatures of their executives, and at the meeting of the *Crescent* on Monday, a vote in support thereof was unanimously recorded, and the signatures of the W.M., P.M., and Wardens, on behalf of the lodge, were duly affixed. Four brethren were accepted as joining members. Propositions were submitted for an augmentation of the various fees. After the despatch of business, the brethren adjourned to an exceedingly well served though unostentatious banquet, and passed an evening of unalloyed happiness.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Pomfret Lodge* (No. 463).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held on the 7th inst. under the presidency of Bro. Motteram William Plewitt, the W.M., when Mr. Wm. Brown, of Callington, mineral agent, having been balloted for, and unanimously elected, was initiated into the mysteries of the Craft, the W.M. most ably performing the ceremony. Messrs. William Law, architect, and Mr. Joseph Mason, were afterwards proposed as fit and proper persons to become members of the Craft.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

LEEDS.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 382).—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Private Room, Bond-street, on Wednesday, Feb. 27, at seven o'clock in the evening, and the lodge was opened in due form by the W.M. Bro. John Batley, assisted by his officers, and the brethren present. The minutes of the last regular lodge, and also of the Lodge of Emergency, were read and confirmed. Bro. Oates, having been examined in the usual manner, was passed to the second degree, and Bro. White, W.M. of the Britannia Lodge, Sheffield, who was present as a visitor, gave a beautiful illustration of the Tracing Board of the F.C. degree. Bro. Beverley, having given satisfactory proof of his progress, was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M., the W.M. performing the ceremony, and giving the explanation of the Tracing Board of the third degree. The lodge having been duly closed down to the first degree, the W.M. stated that at a meeting of the Installation Committee of the three Leeds Lodges, it was determined to address an inquiry to the D. Prov. G.M. as to the place of installation of the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon as Prov. G.M. for West Yorkshire, and a letter was accordingly sent to the R.W. Bro. Dr. Fearnley, which had elicited the gratifying information that his lordship had written to announce that he wished the place of his installation to be settled by the Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire. The W.M. then, in suggesting the addition of several names to the Philanthropic Lodge Committee, urged on the Committee the desirability of taking every proper means of securing the selection of Leeds, it being in his opinion the best situated and most convenient place in every respect for this important ceremony. In this opinion the brethren present cordially concurred, and Bro. White, of Sheffield, stated that it was also the wish of the brethren of his town to further the views of the Leeds brethren in the matter, and promised the lodge his support. Bro. Perkin, P.M., proposed that the Secretary be requested, under the superintendence of the W.M., to furnish a condensed report of the meetings of the Philanthropic Lodge to the Editor of the FREEMASONS' MAGAZINE, for publication in that journal, which was carried unanimously. Labour being ended, the lodge was closed in ancient form after a most interesting evening's work.

ROYAL ARCH.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPTER (No. 2).—The convocation for the installation of Principals and investment of officers was held on Thursday, March 7, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chapter was opened by Comps. Robert Tulloch, M.E.Z.; William Robert Wood, H.; and

Lieut.-Col. James R. Western, J. After the minutes of the preceding convocation had been read and confirmed, a conclave of installed Principals was opened, and Comp. W. R. Wood was installed in the first chair, Comp. Western in the second, and Comp. Capt. J. Creaton in the third; the other installed Principals present being, E. Comps. William Stuart, Prov. G. Sup. Herts; Lieut.-Col. William Stuart, W. Pulteney Scott, J. How, and H. Muggeridge. Comps. Williams, N., and S. T. Tompkins, P.S., were invested. The usual pleasant banquet followed the business, and Comp. Pulteney Scott, in proposing "The Health of the Principals," expressed his happiness in seeing three esteemed friends presiding in the chapter, being well assured that nothing would be wanting on their parts to support its prestige.—The toast was acknowledged in grateful terms by the M.E.Z., who then proposed "The Past Principals," to whose merits he feared he was unable to do justice. There were that day but three of that distinguished body present, some, he regretted, were kept away by illness; he therefore asked the Comps. to testify their gratitude for the services of Comps. Stuart, Scott, and Tulloch.—Comp. Stuart, in acknowledging the toast, said, although but few were then present, yet he was quite sure the same desire to support the chapter pervaded the breast of all the Past Principals, and that on no occasion were they all absent. He especially referred to the regular attendance of Comp. Scott, and the great interest that Comp. took in the affairs of the chapter.—"The Health of the Visitors" was acknowledged by Comp. Muggeridge.—The M.E.Z. then proposed "The Officers," and feelingly alluded to the absence of their esteemed Scribe E., whom, it was to be feared, they would never see again among them. He congratulated the chapter on the accession to office of Comp. Tompkins, who had already given proof of his ability, and who, he was satisfied, would be an honour to them.—The toast was acknowledged by Comps. Tompkins and Scott, the latter saying that it was with extreme regret he had represented their absent Comp. Crew, who had so long and faithfully discharged the duties of his office. He might, however, say that, in so doing, he represented a good man; a more worthy and excellent member the institution could not boast, and his place it would be found very difficult to fill.

MOUNT SION CHAPTER (No. 169).—The Comps. met in convocation on Monday, March 11, at Radley's Hotel, for the purpose of installing the Third Principal. The chapter was opened by Comps. H. Muggeridge, as Z.; R. Sharp, H.; and J. How, J. After the minutes had been confirmed, Comp. Robert Farran was introduced and presented by Comp. Partridge, P.Z. and Treas., and installed into the chair of Z. by E. Comp. Muggeridge. After the disposal of general business, the chapter was closed, and the Comps. adjourned, and partook of refreshment. Comps. R. Nelson, Prov. G.S.E. of West Yorkshire, and Thompson, of No. 812, were visitors.

JERSEY.—*Chapter of Harmony* (No. 302).—The quarterly meeting of this chapter was held on Monday, March 11th. It was opened by the most Ex. Comp. Schmitt, Z., Comp. Baker taking the chair of H., and Comp. Adams that of J. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. All who were not Principals having retired, Comp. Adams, P.Z., undertook the ceremony of installing Comp. Donaldson in the office of J. Comp. Schmitt, Z., also inducted Comp. Adams into the chair of H., both these duties having been necessarily omitted at the last meeting. On the return of the Comps., the ballot was taken for Bros. Arthur and Snook, which proved unanimous in their favour. The chair of J. was then taken by Comp. Hopkins, P.Z. of No. 857, and the ceremony of exaltation was carefully and impressively performed by the most Ex. Comp. Schmitt. No other business offering, the chapter was closed, and the Comps. adjourned to the banquet.

MARK MASONRY.

WOOLWICH.—*Florence Nightingale Mark Lodge* (No. 10).—*Scotch Constitution*.—The brethren of the Florence Nightingale Mark Lodge held a meeting at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on the 9th inst. The members present were, Dr. Hinxman, R.W.M.; Capt. Alderson, S.W.; Bro. Hassall, J.W.; Colonel Clerk, Bros. Carter, Boddy, Smythe, and several others. Colonel Tulloch, Lieut. Price, and another brother were advanced to the degree, which was performed with that regularity and perfection for which the Woolwich Masons are celebrated. The ceremony being concluded, the brethren partook of refreshment at the Freemasons' Tavern, Woolwich (Bro. De Grey's), where the usual proper toasts were given and various plans discussed for the good of Mark Masonry under every legitimate Grand Chapter, and it was determined to afford a warm support to St. Mark's Lodge, No. 1, both by joining members and subscriptions, in order that the Mark degree should be fully and efficiently carried on in London under the auspices of a regular, authorised, and earnest body of Mark Masters whose obligations remain unviolated.

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge* (No. 55).—Owing to the exertions

of Bro. Wm. White, jun., W.M. of the Britannia Craft Lodge (No. 162), a warrant was obtained in January to hold a lodge of Mark Masters on the second Friday of every month. Bro. White, has been appointed W.M., and Bros. E. Drury, S.W.; G. Stuart, J.W.; H. Webster, S.D.; J. S. Brennan, J.D., &c.; and they were duly installed on the second Friday in February, when the by-laws were prepared, and Bro. E. Wilkinson was advanced to this degree for the purpose of officiating as Tyler. The second regular monthly meeting of this lodge took place on Friday, the 8th inst., when the by-laws were confirmed. A number of brethren were balloted for, and Bros. Garnett, Naylor, and Moseley were duly advanced to this beautiful degree. The officers of the lodge, though young, are most zealous Masons, and performed their several duties in a very efficient manner.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

JERSEY.—*Lodge La Césarée* (No. 860).—The usual monthly meeting was held on Thursday, February 28th, presided over by Bro. Baudains, W.M. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed immediately after the opening in the first degree. Bro. Edward de la Perelle gave satisfactory proofs of proficiency, and was passed to that of Fellow Craft. A very favourable report having been presented as to the eligibility of Mr. Philip le Gros for the privileges of Freemasonry, the ballot was taken, which proved unanimous. He was then introduced, and received the benefit of initiation. A letter was read from the manager of the theatre, requesting the patronage of the lodge for a performance for the benefit of the aged father of his wife, a member of the Craft. After some discussion and ample testimony to the worthiness of the object, under circumstances which rendered it desirable to comply, it was determined to do so, and the W.M. was requested to take measures with the view of securing the co-operation of the other lodges in the province. Some routine business was then transacted, the lodge was closed in perfect harmony, and the brethren adjourned to partake of the usual frugal repast.

TURKEY.

SMYRNA.—*Homer Lodge* (No. 1108).—At the monthly meeting on the first Tuesday in February, Bro. Hyde Clarke, W.M., in the chair, one of the late Smyrna Masons was regularised in the first degree, one in the second, and five in the third. Two new members were proposed. The W.M. reported his proceedings in the case of the spurious lodge lately detected in Alexandria, and was authorised to take further steps. The House Committee was authorised to select and take a suitable building. W. Bro. George Laurie, P.M. No. 988, hon. member No. 1108, was elected Representative of the Lodge at Constantinople, and W. Bro. Spencer Herapath, W.M. No. 32, as Representative in London. The W.M. was received as Representative in the Homer Lodge of the Oriental Lodge No. 988. A committee on the by-laws was appointed, and the returns to Grand Lodge directed to be prepared.

AMERICA.

(From the *Voice of Masonry*.)

NEW JERSEY.—The Grand Lodge, which is composed of delegates from fifty-seven subordinate lodges of this State, assembled, Jan. 16, at ten o'clock, a.m., in the Grand Lodge-room at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Trenton, M.W.G.M. Isaac Van Wagoner presiding. The lodge was opened in due and ancient form, and by prayer from Rev. Bro. J. L. Janeway, G. Chap. *pro tem*. The report of the G.M., a very able document, was presented and read, after which the reports of the other Grand Officers were presented. Pending the reports of the committees appointed to report on them, the Grand Lodge adjourned until three o'clock, at which time it re-assembled, and proceeded to business, which consisted in the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year. After the election, the Grand Lodge adjourned until half-past eight o'clock, when they again assembled, and the officers elect were duly installed.

RHODE ISLAND.—At Providence, the formation of Calvary Commandery, No. 13, and installation of its officers, occurred on Friday, Jan. 2, accompanied with solemn and attractive ceremonies. The Asylum, in Ionic Hall, was filled with full delegations from the St. John's and Holy Sepulchre Encampments, "in full armour clad," and a large number of ladies and gentlemen as invited guests. The hall was quite full, but the necessary movements were executed with good order and precision; the address was eloquent and most happily appropriate, the ceremonies were interesting and impressive, the officiating Grand Officers were bright and skillful, and the exercises passed so smoothly, that there was no tedium except such as

VERMONT.—The Masonic celebration at the Lake House, Burlington, was emphatically a success. A large number of brethren were in attendance, and the exercises, from the elegant address of Bro. L. B. Englesby, Esq., through the eloquent speeches delivered at the supper table by the distinguished gentlemen in response to the various sentiments, were characterised by a degree of good feeling we have hardly ever seen displayed on such occasions. The festival was opened about eight o'clock, in the large dancing-hall of the Lake House, by an appropriate prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Bro. T. F. Stewart, which was followed by a brief speech of welcome from Bro. Wm. G. Shaw, W.M. of Washington Lodge. An excellent address was then delivered by P.M. L. B. Englesby, on the main tenets of Masonry, in which he laboured to express the true principles of the Order, eulogising its intellectual, moral, and social virtues, and closing with a beautiful apostrophe to charity. The address was full of eloquent passages, and was received with general satisfaction. After the conclusion of the address, the brethren, under the direction of the marshal of the festival, Bro. G. S. Blodgett, repaired to the supper table.

INDIANA.—According to previous arrangement, Plymouth Lodge (No. 149) of Free and Accepted Masons celebrated the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist's birth-day with an appropriate festival, at their hall, on the 27th ult. A large number of the brethren were present, and were assisted in the festivities of the hour by a goodly number of ladies.

Obituary.

BRO. WILLIAM SKELTON.

On the 20th ult., at his residence, Lincoln Villa, St. John's Wood, in his 56th year, Bro. William Skelton. He was initiated in St. Mary's Lodge (No. 76) in the year 1842, and took the third degree in the following March, on the same night as Bro. Albert Smith. He served the office of W.M. in 1854. Our deceased brother was much beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; his genial qualities endeared him to every member of his lodge, which, meeting the day following his decease, resolved to close without the usual banquet, in respect to his memory. Bro. Skelton has, we understand, bequeathed £100 to each the Boys' and Girls' Schools, and like sums to the Dramatic College and Commercial Travellers' Association.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, left Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Friday afternoon, March 8, crossed in the *Fairy*, royal steam-yacht, from Osborne Pier to Portsmouth, and travelled by a special train on the South-Western Railway to London, and at once proceeded to Buckingham Palace. On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Consort, with the Princess Alice, honoured the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre with their presence. On Monday, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice, visited the Zoological Gardens, in the Regent's Park. In the evening, the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, went to the Olympic Theatre, and on Tuesday, Covent Garden Theatre, having visited the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, in the morning. On Wednesday, Her Majesty held a levee at St. James's Palace. The Queen and Prince Consort, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. The Queen had a dinner party in the evening.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, March 7th, in reply to a question from the Earl of Derby in reference to the Columbia Extradition Bill, the Duke of Newcastle said that the bill had been introduced by the instructions of the Government, and that it included only such offences as were contained in the Convention of 1843—namely, murder, forgery, and fraudulent practices. Political offences had been carefully excluded. The Statute Law Revision Bill was passed through committee.—On Friday, the Trade Marks Bill passed through committee, and the Statute Law Revision Bill was read a third time and passed.—On Monday, the Lord Chancellor laid upon the table a bill to remove the anomaly under which a marriage between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, if performed by a clergyman of the Roman Catholic faith in Ireland, is void. The bill was read a first time. He also moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the law respecting the parties who are entitled, or ought to be entitled, to sue in the Divorce Court in England, and in the Court of Session in Scotland, for a dissolution of marriage. Agreed to. The Earl of Derby moved that it be an instruction to the select

committee on the metropolitan railways to inquire into and report upon the number of houses and of inhabitants likely to be removed by the works of the respective railways; and whether any provision has been made, or is required to be made, for diminishing the evils consequent on a large simultaneous displacement of the labouring population. After some conversation, chiefly with regard to the forms of the House, the motion was agreed to.—On Tuesday, the Admiralty Court Jurisdiction Bill, the Inclosure Bill, and the Bank of England Payments Bill, were passed through committee.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday, March 7, in reply to a question, Mr. T. G. Baring stated that Major Yelverton was suspended from the performance of all military duty until the result of any legal proceedings which might follow the action of *Thelwall v. Yelverton*, and that under these circumstances it was obvious the Secretary for War could not take any steps which might prejudice the case.—On Friday, Mr. Monckton Milnes moved for a select committee to inquire into the constitution and efficiency of the present diplomatic service of the country. Lord John Russell, in assenting to the motion, declined to pledge himself in any way that there should be an increase of expenditure upon the diplomatic corps, even should the committee embody any such recommendation in their report. Mr. H. B. Sheridan moved for leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the duty on fire insurances. The hon. gentleman stated that his object was to reduce the duty from 3s. per cent. to 1s. The motion was lost by 138 to 49.—On Monday, in committee of supply, Lord Clarence Paget, in moving the navy estimates, stated that the total sum required for the year 1861-2, would be £12,029,475, being a decrease, as compared with the current financial year, of £806,625. The number of men which he proposed to take for the coming year was 78,200, which would include all classes in the service. The reduction of the number of men in the present estimate was 7300, but there was no reason for supposing that the reserve would not be sufficient. The latter consisted of—naval reserve, proper, 4000 men; coast volunteers, 7000; coast guard, 4000; supernumeraries in home ports, 1500; marines on shore, 8000; boys in training ships, 2000; making a force of upwards of 26,000 available at a moment's notice to man a powerful fleet. The votes for the number of men, wages, and victuals were then agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.—On Tuesday, Mr. T. Duncombe moved a resolution, in substance, that it was the duty of the House to lose no further time in giving such complete effect to the Act of the last reign, whereby reforms were made in the representative system, as should carry out the subsequent recommendations of the Crown, and fulfil the just expectations of the people. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. On the motion of Lord Palmerston, the order of the 5th inst. for the appointment of a select committee to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the royal navy, and the present pay and position of the several classes of naval officers, and to report what changes therein were desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of the naval service, was read and discharged, and the matter referred to the Committee on the construction of the Admiralty Board.—On Wednesday, in committee of ways and means, a resolution was passed that, towards making good the supply granted to Her Majesty, the sum of £4,000,000 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Leave was given to Mr. Bristow to bring in a bill to exempt the volunteer forces of Great Britain from the payment of tolls.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The *Western Morning News* (Plymouth paper), of Wednesday, publishes the following:—"We have received information from a quarter which is entitled to respect, to the effect that the murder at Road House has been confessed by Miss Constance Kent, who, it is said, states that she drowned the child, and afterwards cut its throat, and opened the shutters of the house in order to avert suspicion from herself. The report adds that Miss Constance Kent has shown unmistakable evidence of derangement, and is now in confinement."—As far as the conveyance is concerned, arrangements are completed for the proposed sham fight near Brighton on Easter Monday. The railway companies have made their preparations—it is for the volunteers now to make their's.—The Liberal party in South Lancashire intend inviting Mr. Gladstone to permit himself to be put in nomination for the new seat which will be conferred upon that division of the county when Sir Cornwall Lewis's bill for the appropriation of the vacant seats has passed into law.—A reform meeting was held at Halifax on Monday night in support of the two bills now before Parliament. The speeches and resolutions were thoroughly up to the mark, and excited great enthusiasm. Mr. Crossley, M.P., took part in the proceedings.—An influential meeting of the wine trade has been held, and resolutions passed against the present system of levying the duty by alcoholic strength, and praying for the substitution of a uniform rate of duty.—The annual meeting of the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge Association was held on

Wednesday night, Mr. W. Ewart presiding. Mr. Sala, Mr. G. Thompson, Dr. Watts, and Mr. Ayrton, M.P., were the principal speakers. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Ayrton denounced in energetic language the aggressions of the House of Lords, and urged upon the Commons the duty of losing no time in vindicating its privileges by the repeal of the paper duty.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Another Royal speech has been delivered. King Otho of Greece is the speaker. His Majesty opened the Greek Chambers in person on the 27th ult., and congratulated the senators and deputies upon the attachment to Conservative principles displayed during the recent elections.—Warsaw at the present moment exhibits a most extraordinary spectacle. The heart of the whole city is deeply agitated, yet outwardly the utmost tranquillity prevails. The Poles are resolved to afford no pretext for harsh measures to the Russian Government. Five hundred citizens and town militiamen alternately patrol the city by night to preserve order; but the feeling of the people is manifested by the honours they have paid to the slain and the universal display of mourning. A judicial inquiry, conducted by a committee of Poles and Russians, is being impartially carried on.—General Mayendorff has arrived in Warsaw, bearing the Emperor's reply to the address of the Polish citizens. The Emperor has granted a separate Council of State to Poland, has confirmed in its functions the municipality of Warsaw, and ordered that all official acts shall be executed in the name of the Emperor as King of Poland.—A very curious occurrence is reported from Cracow. The Bank of Poland, it is said, had in its keeping Russian bonds belonging to the Government, which it did not consider itself bound to pay in specie. The Government demanded the amount in cash, and being met with a refusal the bank was surrounded by soldiers, who entered the premises and helped themselves to the amount required out of the metallic reserve.—Several comitats of Hungary have entered energetic protests against the sending of any representative by the Diet to the Council of the Empire. The dissatisfaction growing all through Hungary is stated to have been increased by the Imperial decree convoking a Servian national congress.—The Portuguese Government have submitted to the Cortes a project of law for the reorganisation of brotherhoods and sisterhoods of charity. The Ministers are said to entertain contrasting and discordant opinions upon religious questions, and a Ministerial change is talked of.—The French Budget for 1862 has been laid before the Corps Legislatif. The estimated expenditure amounts to nearly 80,000,000 sterling, of which sum the receipts fall short by nearly half a million. On the total estimates there is an increase over that of 1861 of 38,000,000 francs, the excess in the War Department alone amounting to 26,000,000 francs, or upwards of 1,000,000 sterling.—The *Patrie* of Wednesday announces the arrest of Auguste Blanqui and another in Paris, on a charge of belonging to a secret political society. Both parties are stated to have come from London.—The Spanish Ministry, we learn by telegram, have pronounced in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, and reject, as unworthy of consideration, the proposition of dividing Rome between the Pope and Victor Emmanuel. This decision will render little service to the cause of his Holiness, and the Emperor Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel will work their policy out regardless of Spain.—It is stated that, by the intervention of the Emperor of the French, the town of Messina is to be saved the effusion of blood and the sight of a prolonged struggle. The Sardinian Government have consented to offer to the Messina and Civitella del Tronto garrisons terms substantially the same as those upon which Gaeta capitulated. A steamer has been despatched to Messina, bearing the orders from Francis II. to General Fergola, to accept the conditions, and a similar message will be conveyed to Civitella del Tronto. Nothing could be more gratifying to Europe in general than the friendly intervention which prevents as needless and profitless a contest as the annals of warfare could record. Later intelligence has been received of the surrender of Messina.—The Paris papers publish telegraphic announcements from Beyrout, which state that the Christians of Damascus are again undergoing insults and provocations from the Mussulmans. Consular reports, it is said, confirm the fears that the Christians are in serious danger.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Bombay mail brings sad intelligence of the fearful progress of the famine. In the North-west Provinces, it is said, people are dying at the rate of 400 or 500 a day. In Travancore also the distress is frightful, and mothers are selling their children as slaves for sixpence each to get mere food for the preservation of life. Great efforts are being made by the European and native residents at Calcutta and Bombay and all the great cities, to mitigate the sufferings to which some millions of the people are exposed. As showers of rain had fallen in the North-west Provinces it is hoped the spring corn will be saved, and that the worst is known. The income tax is still borne with a bad spirit in Bombay, and the commissioners were encountering great trouble in collecting it. The electric telegraph has been perverted

to assist in fraudulent speculations in opium, the profits from which, it is said, are to be counted by lacs of rupees. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce are taking means to expose and check the evil. The Sikkimites have proposed terms of peace, which Lord Canniag has accepted. Colonel Brasyer asserts positively that Nana Sahib is still alive in the Nepaal hills, watching his opportunity. To this circumstance the colonel ascribes the disturbed state of the frontier, the only exception to the universal tranquillity of India. In China there has been an imperial victory over the rebels, which was neutralised by the defeat at another place of Sangkolinsin, the Tartar general. Lord Elgin had left Canton for Manilla. Affairs were quiet in Japan; and Prussia, which had been embroiled in a quarrel with that empire, had concluded a treaty.

AMERICA.—Recent advices state that at Baltimore disturbances were anticipated which might have compromised the safety of the President-elect. Baltimore contains a strong party of Secessionists, many of whom not long ago contemplated the capture of Washington itself before Mr. Lincoln's installation: and with their passions roused to the highest pitch, especially by the thoroughly Republican speech which that gentleman had just delivered in Philadelphia, it is considered likely that a formidable street fight might have taken place (encounters which are frequent enough in Baltimore), or that something still more desperate might have been attempted. It was therefore deemed desirable that Mr. Lincoln should be attended by a military escort,—so that no doubt he exercised a wise discretion in hurrying on to Washington without waiting to complete the appointed programme. Mr. Lincoln was soon busily engaged after his arrival at Washington. What with visiting Congress, the judges of the Supreme Court, and other functionaries; receiving deputations from various parts of the country; and considering the appointments to the new Cabinet, his hands were full of work. The office which has given him the most trouble was the Secretaryship of the Treasury, the friends of the two most prominent men—Mr. Cameron, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Chase, of Ohio—being equally numerous and influential. As Mr. Cameron has committed himself to Crittenden's scheme of compromise, and as Mr. Chase, on the other hand, is an inflexible free-soiler, the President's choice between these two competitors would go far to indicate the policy of his Administration.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.

The regular season terminated on Saturday evening with a repetition of "Le Domino Noir," the admirable performance of which by Miss Louisa Pyne and the leading members of the Royal English Opera company has latterly proved so attractive as to induce the management to give six extra representations. Mr. Harrison will take his benefit on Tuesday next, and Miss Louisa Pyne on the following Thursday.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The distressing, but in these days not unfamiliar, spectacle of "A Duke in Difficulties" has furnished Mr. Tom Taylor with a name and a subject for a new play, which is performed by Mr. Buckstone's company with great zeal and spirit. A little tale of German origin, published some years ago in *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the title of "A Duke's Dilemmas," is probably the source from which the dramatist has derived his story, the scene of which is laid in the palace of Kleinstadt, on the Bavarian frontier, during the reign of Louis the Well-beloved. This comedy, like everything that comes from Mr. Taylor's pen, is well written. The characters are vigorously conceived, and most effectively contrasted; and the dialogue is radiant with fun, and flashes with those brilliant antitheses and gay sallies of wit in which Mr. Taylor is such a master. Yet notwithstanding all this wealth of intellect the play is tedious in representation. The story, at best but ill-adapted for dramatic purposes, is needlessly complicated with insignificant circumstances, and is spun out to so unconscionable a length that not all the humour, fancy, and sentiment of the dialogue can avail to prevent a sense of weariness. To mitigate this evil as much as possible the comedy should be carefully curtailed; and to compress it within two acts would be a great improvement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R.E.X.—Next week.

BRUTUS.—We have no record of the event alluded to.

G.B.—It is a disputed point. The autograph in the British Museum is Shakspeare, if our memory serves us right.

P.M.—The brother mentioned ceased to have any connection with the FREEMASONS MAGAZINE in June, 1857.

S.S.—A vulgar error.