

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

OUR CHARITIES.

The last of the Festivals for the Masonic Charities was held on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Prov. G. Master for Warwickshire, and the handsome sum of £2500 added to the funds of the Girls' School—a pretty convincing proof that the prosperity of one of our charities only tends to increase the prosperity of the others. At the Festival of the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows in January, £3000 were subscribed; at that of the Boys' School, in March, £1600; and now, for the Girls' School, £2500; a total of £7100.

The brethren from Warwickshire came up nobly to the support of their Prov. G. Master, upwards of fifty being present; and Lord Richard Grosvenor, the new S.G.W., gracefully availed himself of the opportunity of being introduced to the brethren by his brother-in-law, Lord Leigh, whose well-deserved popularity in the Craft would be sure to command a hearty reception to the introduction. Bro. Lord Richard Grosvenor is a young man and a young Mason, having been initiated in 1857; and we trust we shall have many opportunities of recording his name amongst the supporters of our charities.

There was also an unusual muster of Present and Past Grand Officers, to testify alike their regard for the Charity, and their respect to the noble brother who filled the Chair.

The whole of the proceedings were admirably conducted, and the glee-room nuisance having been abolished, there was nothing to mar the general enjoyment of the company.

But was there no omission? Bro. Crew, the Secretary, who for nearly twenty years has been the life and soul of the institution—whose personal popularity has done much, very much, to increase the success of the school—lies on a bed of sickness, from which, in all human probability, he will never rise again, and not one word of sympathy for his sufferings was uttered—not one hope expressed that the G.A.O.T.U. would mitigate those sufferings, as He tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Surely a kindly word might have been spared on behalf of an old servant and worthy brother. Again, the House Committee and other officers give their services gratuitously, and it would be no great stretch of courtesy to acknowledge those services once a year. The Stewards, who prepare the list of toasts, should see to this.

But though the Festivals are passed, the brethren must not suppose that nothing remains to be done with respect to the Charities. The office of Secretary to both Schools is vacant, and care must be taken to select the best man, in order that neither institution may suffer by the change. In the Boys' School, other and most important alterations are about to take place, and we trust the Committee will in their choice of Master and Matron be guided by no other principle—indeed we are

sure they will not—than that of placing the School in the highest state of efficiency; for on the appointment now to be made depends the prospects of a generation of boys who, according as they are well or ill instructed, will reflect credit or discredit on our Craft. If we educate them so as to enable them to take a good position in the world, they will naturally turn with yearning towards the institution through which they have been passed, and become not only useful members of society, but, we doubt not, active and sincere members of the Craft; whilst, if they leave us so badly educated that none but the inferior walks of life are open to them, they will not only reflect discredit upon us, but be for ever estranged from the Order.

The election of annuitants in the Royal Benevolent Institution will take place on Friday next, and with the growing popularity of the Institution, we look forward with pleasure to the day when it will be only necessary for a brother, as he advances towards the close of his career, or a widow, to be enabled to show that they are in distress, to be at once admitted on the funds, so that all may feel that there is something more in Masonry than a name, and the charity which we profess is fully carried out in practice. With such a day—and we believe it is not far distant—Masonry must flourish even to a greater extent than it has hitherto done, though no one would more sincerely regret than we should, that candidates, seeking advantages from the Order, should be admitted amongst us.

MEMOIRS OF THE FREEMASONS OF NAPLES.

(Continued from page 343.)

Soon after the French occupation of Naples, some of the most ardent Republicans retired to the mountains of Calabria, bearing with them the most vehement hatred of all kings, whether native or foreign. They were living there isolated, and not even formed into a society, when the English in Sicily received notice of this state of things, and determined to make use of them to disturb the French dominion. They excited them to combine and enlist followers, promising them, in case of success, the form of a constitution. The Society of the Carbonari then arose, taking the name from the charcoal-burners of Calabria, many of whom joined the society. Capobianca was at their head: they imitated the Freemasons in their initiative rites, and enjoined the strictest secrecy; but while the Freemasons had always a social end in view, and the welfare of the community, the Carbonari were purely political, and closely followed in the steps of those secret societies of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (at the period of the disputes between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, and of the resistance of the Popes to the pretensions of the Emperors of Germany). Secret societies were then instituted in support of the Papacy, and in opposition to all foreign domination, which in later societies assumed the phase of the independence and unity of Italy. "We labour," they said, in their symbolical language, "to purge the country (Italy) from the wolves" (strangers). The Carbonari, in 1809, vowed vengeance for the Lamb slain by the wolf—by the Lamb meaning Jesus Christ, and by

the wolf, all kings and tyrants. They declared that Jesus Christ had been the first and most illustrious victim of tyranny, and declared they avenged his death in the destruction of tyrants.*

These, then, were the Carbonari, whose existence has been attempted to be proved sprung from Freemasonry; but in the present day, when a Mason is respected all over the world, the idea is simply absurd. Even those who are not members, are aware it is a Freemason's duty, not only to submit to, but to execute the laws of his country; to obey all their ordinances, and perform all their precepts; to be faithful to the constitution of the realm, and loyal to his sovereign, and to act uprightly in all things, in that station of life wherein Providence has placed him.

In the year 1811 certain French and German Jacobins arrived at Naples, and asked leave of the police to propagate their doctrines in the kingdom, as a means of civilisation to the people, and a support to the new rulers. A Genoese of the name of Maghella was then minister. He had risen to power during the revolutions of Italy and France, had been some time resident in France, and was there initiated a Mason. They represented to him that the lodge they wished to establish should be entirely upon the principles of Freemasonry; he therefore proposed to Murat a recognition of the society. He at first refused consent, but at length yielded not only to the recognition of this society, but of the Carbonari in Calabria, who now amalgamated into one general society, which increased rapidly in numbers and in power, and many of the public officers enrolled themselves as members. There was scarcely a government office that had not a Carbonari in their employment.

Joachim Murat was a Freemason; initiated in France in 1798, he soon became a highly respected member of that order, but afterwards, becoming connected with the Jacobin clubs, he was less respected by the older members of the French Craft than formerly; and now finding that the doctrines he had encouraged in Naples were inimical to his throne, became alarmed at their increasing numbers, and began to regard them with jealousy, when a despatch arrived from Dandolo, Councillor of State to the Italian kingdom, who wrote as follows to King Joachim—"Sire, the Carbonari are spreading in Italy; deliver your kingdom from them, if possible, for they are the enemies of thrones. He soon proved the truth of this assertion by their breaking out in open rebellion against their sovereign to protect the Pope. Joachim, with his usual impetuosity, became furious, and proscribed the society, persecuted all belonging to it, and denounced them as the enemies of the government.

The spurious lodges of Freemasons now disowned the Carbonari, and they held their meetings as before, being patronised by the King. Joachim had a firm belief in their faithful sincerity, and occasionally attended their lodge meetings. The members of the old lodge, however, amongst whom was Luigi de Medici, refused to connect themselves with the new societies, but many of them were highly respected by Murat, and often consulted upon important matters. Though they did not disguise their affection for the deposed sovereign, yet were they ever ready to assist in carrying out the new forms of government which, to do justice to King Joachim, tended greatly to the moral and religious improvement of the nation. Institutions were established for the education of the people. Just laws were enacted, and arbitrary power in a great measure abolished; public and oral evidence succeeded secret information and torture; and thought as well as religious

conscience recovered full freedom. Doubtless these regulations were very incomplete, but a stepping-stone was placed which might have accomplished the reformation of the people, viz., "moral and religious instruction."

But King Joachim's reign was of short duration. It is not our province to speak of the political changes that took place; we will only observe that, in 1815, Ferdinand again reigned in Naples, and Joachim Murat was an exile. He now placed confidence in his former friends and brethren in Calabria, and gathering several of his associates to him, he determined upon making a last appeal to his subjects, and, on the 22nd of August, 1815, he sailed from Toulon in an open boat, accompanied only by three staunch old friends. After many difficulties he succeeded in landing at Pizzo. It was Sunday, and Joachim went immediately to the market-place, where were assembled a number of persons, according to their usual custom. No one recognised him; they looked upon him with mute astonishment. The ex-King, however, espied an old sergeant whom he remembered as a Mason, and who had served in his guard at Naples. He walked straight up to him, and putting one hand on his heart, he placed the other on the shoulder of the sergeant, and exclaimed—"Tavella, do you know me?" Receiving no reply, he added "I am Joachim Murat! I am your King! Be yours the honour of shouting, 'Long live King Joachim!'"

The ex-King's suite took up the cry, and shouted it loudly forth. But the Calabrese, amongst whom there seemed a growing feeling of discontent, remained perfectly mute. The King, turning again to Tavella, said—"Well, then, if you will not cry 'long life' to me, at least find me a horse, and I will instantly make you a captain."

Tavella immediately turned away and left the spot, and locked himself in his own cottage.

Scarcely had he left the market-place than the mob increased, and a young man named George Pellegrino, suddenly appeared, armed with a musket, and began shouting, "To arms! to arms!"

The crowd echoed the cry; and in another moment every one sought his dwelling, and armed himself as best he could. On the arrival of Captain Trenta Capelli, of the gendarmerie of Cosenza, who happened to be at Pizzo, and whom Pellegrino had gone in search of, he found two hundred people in the market square bearing different weapons, who, on his placing himself at their head, immediately gave chase to their ex-King.

Joachim's party consisted of only twenty-five friends and sailors that had travelled with him from Toulon. The ex-King, seeing the mob approaching, ordered a halt, and addressing Trenta Capelli, who was their leader, cried:—

"Will you exchange your captain's epaulettes for those of a general officer? If so, cry 'Long live Joachim' and follow me with your brave band to Monteleoni."

"Sire," quickly replied the other, "we are the faithful subjects of King Ferdinand. We come to seize, not to accompany you. Surrender yourself, therefore, and prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood."

Resistance was impossible, and thus, by leaping down a precipice, with three faithful friends he hoped to reach the boat they had left behind them; but just as he was putting his foot on board he was seized, and two of his friends shot.

He now returned a prisoner over the same ground he so lately hoped to tread as a king. They tore off his epaulettes, and would, doubtless, have murdered him on the spot, had not Trenta Capelli and Pellegrino rescued him from the savage mob. He was thrust into the common jail, among assassins, thieves, and other malefactors, who,

* Vide Vaulabelle, *Histoire des deux Restaurations*, and Botta, *Italia d'Italia*.

unaware of his rank, assailed him on his entrance with every sort of abuse.

Half-an-hour after this the commandant Mattei entered, and struck with the dignified air of the captive, rendered him the same homage he would have offered to him had he still been on the throne of Naples.

"Commandant," said Joachim, "look around you; is this a fitting place for a king?"

The commandant, after making some excuse, requested Joachim to follow him to a more fitting place of confinement. On his way he passed within sight of the crowd assembled without, whereupon he threw a handful of gold, which he found in his pocket, to the people exclaiming—

"Here, take this; never let it be said you have received the visit of a monarch, though captive and dethroned, without obtaining *largesse* from him."

"Long live Joachim!" shouted they.

Joachim smiled bitterly, and muttered, "O, you worshippers of filthy lucre; the few pieces thrown to you has opened your mouths in my favour, which all my pleadings of friendship and regard could not do. The same expressions an hour ago might have again placed me on the throne of Naples."

General Nunziante now arrived at Pizzo in command of 3,000 men. Joachim was delighted to hear it, and felt sure he should find in him a friend and a brother. The general soon called upon the ex-king, who discovered, from the cold look of the former, that he had come to perform a duty, rather than on a visit of friendship. He candidly told him his duty was to question him upon several matters connected with the state, and whatever he said would be reported to his sovereign, Ferdinand, to whom he was bound in obedience.

At Joachim's request he ordered him to be supplied with books, pens, ink, and paper, and promised to see him afterwards. These were immediately forwarded to him, when he penned letters to his wife and other friends. Tired of his task, he went to the window of his little room; it overlooked the spot on which he was captured. He threw it open; the shades of evening were just closing; he saw two men digging a hole in the sand. Presently they entered a cottage, and returned bearing with them a dead body. Joachim in an instant (though the corpse was perfectly naked) recognised the handsome features of Campagna, one of his friends that had been shot.

The scene viewed from a prison window by the fast closing shades of evening—the thoughts of the captive as he saw one so young, who had died to serve him, thus ignobly buried, the ceremony unhallowed by the rites of religion, far from his home and all dear to him so much overcome the beholder, that he burst into tears. In this state General Nunziante found him. His look expressed his astonishment, when Joachim hastily exclaimed—

"Yes, General, I am in tears. I am not ashamed of dogs scraping up the sand from the grave where the body lay. He watched intently; they actually reached the body and dragged it away; the ex-king could bear no more, he threw himself on his couch and wept in agony. The next morning, at six o'clock, Captain Stratti found him on his bed with his clothes on. He told him he was to be tried for high treason. Joachim assured him he was careless of his fate; he had but one sorrow, which was the separation from his wife. He was certain of his condemnation, for he found that every member of the court-martial were members of lodges with which he had been connected, and most of them had been raised to their present rank by himself. "Naturally," he said, "they will fear being being accused of partiality, if they decide in my favour."

them. They are shed for one young, ardent, and generous, whose mother committed him to my care, and who now lies yonder buried like a dog." The general had come to summon him to dinner. Joachim followed him to another room, where the meal had been prepared. He, however, could touch nothing. The scene he had just witnessed had completely overcome the heart of him who had viewed thousands perish around him without a sigh on the plains of Aboukir, Eylau, and Moscow. Leaving the meal untasted, he returned to his solitary room; a kind of fascination again drew him to the window which overlooked the burial place of his young friend, and, to his horror, he perceived two large

We pass over the trial and the sentence; but when Joachim knew that he was to die, he wrote a most affectionate letter to his wife; left his children his dying blessing, and cutting off a lock of his hair, enclosed it in his letter. He then sent for General Nunziante. When they met, Joachim said, "General, can I greet you as a brother?" "Yes; oh yes," said he, "my sympathies are with you, but my duty obliges me to be just to my lawful sovereign, and to obey his commands. What can I do for you?"

"Swear to me, as a brother; swear to me, general, as a husband and a father," cried Joachim, as he folded his letter, "that you will faithfully forward this letter; and that, as far as lies in your power, you will protect my wife." "I swear upon the faith of a Mason," said the general, and well and nobly he performed his promise.

When the sentence was formally read, the condemned prisoner turned to Nunziante, and said, "General, believe me, I clearly distinguish between the author of my fate and the mere instruments. I could never have believed Ferdinand capable of allowing me to be shot like a dog. But enough of this. At what hour is my execution to take place?"

"Fix it yourself, sire," replied the general.

Joachim pulled out his watch, but by accident the back presented itself instead of the face. On it was painted a superb picture of the ex-queen.

Ah! look here! Is it not like? Look at this picture of my wife. You knew her, and you will yet protect her; it is my only comfort so to think.

(To be continued.)

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

COLOUR ON STATUES.

(Continued from p. 346.)

Having now laid this distinct proposition before you, for you to consider whether it is right or wrong, I will proceed more in detail. Doubtless, there were many ancient Greek statues, that at any rate, were not monochrome, but on the other hand, of various colours, and in many cases, I believe, painted up to full tints. These, however, were not, I conceive, usually in marble, but their chief examples come under the head of the Crusco-*elephantine* art of the Greeks used in the temples. These Greeks, like the Egyptians, made gigantic statues of their deities, Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Apollo, &c., not, however, in granite, but sometimes in marble. Usually, however, these very large figures were made in metal, either cast or beaten work, or in ivory and gold, that is, with a surface of thin veneers of ivory and plates of gold laid over a framework of wood, so fashioned as just to allow their thickness to make up the substance, form, and surface required. This seems, no doubt, a strange patchwork way of making up a god, like a piece of upholstery, and vastly inferior in dignity to hewing him out of granite or marble; and indeed, had we not reliable data for the

practice, we could hardly have believed that such a people as the Greeks would have so wrought. However, as my audience are not perhaps conversant with Quatremere de Quincy's or Müller's account of these proceedings, I will give a few sentences on the subject drawn from what they say. First, I would premise that these Cruseo-elephantine, or gold and ivory statues, were not uncommon in Greece and the Grecian Islands, and indeed that it was a received way of making a god in those days, and that moreover they were not unfrequently of great size. The Jupiter of Elis, although seated, was sixty feet high; and the Minerva of the Parthenon, standing, forty feet. Both of these were by Phidias. Among various other large examples of this art were the Juno of Argos, by Polyclethus; the Esculapius at Epidaurus, by Thasymedes; and the "Great Goddesses," at Megalopolis, by Damaphoon.

The first thing to be done in making these giant works, after the model was prepared, was to put together a great framework of wood as a core, yet hollow within so that the workmen could get inside to adjust the work and rivet the veneers of ivory and gold which were to form the surface; and no doubt, for convenience, they had stages and staircases within these great statues, the wooden framework of which was, as Müller informs us, strengthened across with rods of metal. But he shall speak for himself. In division 312 of his elaborate work on ancient art, this author thus informs us:—"The ancients received from India, but especially from Africa, elephant's teeth of considerable size, by the splitting and bending of which, 'a lost art,' but one of which certainly existed in antiquity, they could obtain plates of ivory from 12 to 20 in. in breadth." I may here be allowed to remark that in the Exhibition of 1851, this "lost art," so called by Müller, seemed to have been revived and carried even further than by the Greeks. A prize medal on that occasion was awarded to Messrs. J. Pratt and Co., Merdan, Connecticut, United States, for specimens of ivory veneers cut by machinery. "These veneers were exceedingly delicate"—I am quoting the official report—"one piece alone being 12 in. in breadth, and 40 in. in length, and having been sawn from a single tusk. Perhaps some of those present may remember this remarkable example of the ingenuity of our brothers over the water, pendant spirally, like a great carpenter's shaving. But to return to these great Greek statues. "In executing one of these," says Müller, "after the surface of the model was distributed in such a way as could best be reproduced in these plates, the individual portions were accurately represented by sawing, planing, and filing the ivory, and afterwards joined together, especially by the use of isinglass, over a kernel of wood and metal rods." "The holding together, however," he adds, "of the pieces required incessant care," as indeed we may well conceive, as ivory is apt to expand and contract, and warp, and curl, in changes of moisture and temperature. Indeed it must be acknowledged that the whole process and sham nature of the work thus described, impresses us with want of dignity, lack of permanence, and the necessity of repair. From a passage in Valerius Maximus, it appears that Phidias desired to make this figure of Minerva, for the Parthenon, not after this fashion, but in marble, but he was overruled. Had the sculptor had his way, we should probably have had now existing some grand and noble remains of it, in addition to those invaluable fragments of some of the subordinate statues which we possess in the British Museum. But the priests had their way. Idolatry had its way instead of art, and in consequence—oh, just retribution!—not a pinch of dust remains of their Daughter of Jove. Now, *ceteris paribus*, the priests must, we may suppose, have desired permanence for their god, and must have been well aware that this upholstery manufacture mode of making it was not likely to last like marble. Also, this mode could not have been selected, as has been suggested, merely because of its superior costliness, because the introduction to a greater degree of gems with the gold, as was sometimes done, would easily have made the marble work as costly as, or more so, than the ivory. Also, the untouched surface of ivory is by no means more beautiful as a representation of flesh than marble, much less so indeed as regards permanence, as it gets yellow and discoloured. But then, on the other hand, it is highly suitable for receiving the most

delicate and pure tints. It is, therefore, much used by miniature painters. Most of the beautiful works exhibited last year in this room, of the late Sir William Ross, were painted on this material. It is probable, however, that the ivory surfaces of these colossal statues were rather stained than painted; and ivory takes these stains evenly and with facility, which marble does not. The examples, indeed, which I have seen of colouring marble, especially with tinted wax, have been singularly unfortunate. Marble is apt to be unequal in its grain, and takes the colouring matter capriciously. In the imitation of flesh, a greasy, unpleasant effect is the result, and where the grain of the marble shows coarsely, what is vulgarly called a "goose flesh" appearance is produced, which is certainly neither agreeable nor divine.

Doubtless the Greeks imagined that their gods had pure complexions as well as beautiful features. The empyrean airs of heaven might well be supposed to imbue these with an exquisite delicacy not to be imitated by the permanent treatment of any surface less capable of refined tints than ivory. I am well aware that in the few last sentences I have been hazarding a somewhat novel theory, in this special reason I have submitted for the use of ivory in the colossal idol art of the Greeks, but pray accept that I do not do this dogmatically, but only for discussion.

Even, however, in entertaining this view of these great statues of the presiding genii of the Greek temples having been thus surfaced with ivory for the purpose of being coloured up to a refined version of the tints of nature, we must not be under the impression that they had a common, vulgar effect, like that of wax figures, for which we have an instinctive repugnance. This, indeed, would have defeated the very object which the priests had in view, that of impressing the multitude. Indeed, in as far as it could work at such a disadvantage, no doubt the exquisite taste of the Greeks was also applied to the finish of these works. The Minerva of the Parthenon was no mere sham of a great woman, but in the hands of Phidias was a bold, though a coerced attempt to realise the tutelary divinity of Athens, the immortal Virgin of Wisdom—a being solemn and impassive, far above the human level, and through whose veins course, not blood, but celestial ichor.

Dramatic effect in their worship was ever sought by the Greeks, and it was only at special times that their divinities were unveiled at all to the general people. On such occasions every means was taken to work upon the senses. Coloured curtains tinted the light, ceremony lent its impression, and music and the chant their charm. Censers filled the air with their ambrosial stream, and sacrificial clouds waved before the divinity, like those of his own imaginary heaven, from behind which, to the entranced votary, well might the mystic god almost or quite seem to breathe, frown, or smile.

This was "a consummation devoutly to be wished" by the priests, for then the fame of their god increased, and offerings flowed into their treasury. To effect impressions like these, doubtless was it that these great statues were painted up to a key of divine life, which assuredly could not have been reached by the mere natural tints of ivory and gold. It was to accomplish this that the powers of such as Phidias were thus coerced, and it was under all these devices that these magnificent idols were manufactured in those old days as the agents of polytheism and superstition.

Whenever, also, the statue of the god himself, in the penetralia of his own marble house, was thus treated with the hues of life, doubtless its own immediate subordinates around, especially within the building, had in some degree to wear his livery. Also when polychromy spread in addition over the exterior architecture, harmony dictated that some variation of colour should be connected also with the outside sculpture, as especially in the backgrounds of the tympana, metopes, and friezes. As regards, however, the statues themselves in these situations, the variety of tint was probably confined to that obtained by difference of material, as in shields, swords, helmets, and bridles of metal, and not by added surface colour requiring constant and extensive repairs not capable of being done in secret, as was the case with the interior figures.

Thus do I conceive that the Greeks did colour some of their statues, and that they did so in different degrees,

which, however, may be divided into two general styles of execution. One was the painting or staining them more or less to imitate reality, for the higher classes of which work it was, I conceive, that ivory was used, as in the great gods of the temples. The second was the obtaining of variety of colour by difference of material. The former of these treatments can only, I conceive, find its excuse, if excuse it may be called, in the idolatry of the time. The second partakes of the character of mosaic work, and is perhaps less objectionable in principle, but as an art it is assuredly more curious than beautiful, as may be remarked of several late experiments in this direction by our neighbours the French.

While, however, it may be readily acknowledged that Greek artists, coerced by polytheism and superstition, did occasionally colour some of their most prized works, yet on the other hand, with respect to the highest class of their independent marble statues, it is equally evident that they were left untouched in this respect, as we have seen was the case with that most cherished work of them all, "The Venus of Cnidus."

I would thus submit that Greek art-craft made beautiful statues—uncoloured—as works of art and left them so—and that it was Greek priestcraft that made them coloured—as idols—and as engines of state religion. This is a broad distinction; as such, I venture to submit it to you as a clue to what I readily acknowledge to have been the varied character of old Greek practice in this respect.

We will not proceed to later times. Here the reflection obtrudes itself on us that even now we meet occasionally with coloured statues which savour of superstition, and I would avoid this phase of the subject, and as regards modern times, restrict myself solely to the art-craft of the question.

In the Renaissance, or revival of the arts in Europe, we hear nothing of colouring marble statues. In the time of the learned Leonardo da Vinci, Michel Angelo, Raffaello, John of Bologna, and others great in art, we find no instance of marble statues having been coloured. Michel Angelo, who was so remarkable for the union in his one person of all the arts, being at the same time an admirable architect, painter, sculptor, and decorator, never attempted to colour his marble statues. It is true that colouring was afterwards applied to the statues and reliefs, even of considerable size, by Luca della Robbia and others; but these works were not in marble, but in porcelain, and more subordinate than any fine work of sculpture can ever be, however harmonious with the situation in which it is placed. The marble Moses, for the tomb of Julius, and the wonderful groups of the Medici monuments, have come down to us in their native monochrome, untouched by change of tint, except such as time has supplied. Michel Angelo, that representative in one of all the arts of his time, did not mingle in one object the two arts, nor does it appear that in the more important works of the Cinque Cento that marble statues were ever coloured; nor, great as was the attention given to the works of ancient sculpture that at this period were, from time to time, discovered among the ruins of Italian towns, especially in that of ancient Rome, does it appear that these great masters ever contemplated the idea that such works were ever coloured. It appears, therefore, improbable that any remains of colour were found in the Apollo, the Venus, the Laocoon, or other celebrated works when first exhumed, nor does any colour seem to have been found on the statues in Herculaneum and Pompeii, although the colours on the walls of the apartments in which they were discovered were still fresh and vivid. Thus, neither in Ancient nor Modern Italy does there appear any proof of the prevalence at any time of the colouring of independent marble statues, any more than in Greece.

Having thus set forth my view as to the practice of the ancient Greeks in this respect, namely, that they did not colour their statues except for purposes of idolatry, for which reason we find this treatment only connected with their temple architecture, and that not always, we naturally come to the consideration as to whether we should now colour our statues. At any rate, in these isles we are not idolaters. Our church is not one of idolatry, and therefore we have not, as I have said before, that excuse, such as it is, for colouring statues that the pagans had.

Quitting, however, for a moment this vantage ground, let us consider the matter merely as an art question.

Let us first consider, is the addition of colouring to statues to be looked upon as an advance in art, or a retrogression? The polychromist will hold it to be the former, while the monochromist in sculpture will represent that it is rather a confusion of those arts which good taste has gradually separated, in the progress of civilization, into distinct languages of human expression. The polychromist will claim honour for uniting the charms of colour with those of form, as the evidence of advance and improvement, while the monochromist will point with a significant finger to the earliest efforts of art when the arts of form and colour, each barely sufficient in itself to even suggest an animal, a man, or a god, were obliged to club their means to produce anything like a clear result.

We are not without illustrations of this even now, in our most inferior specimens of pottery sold about the country to cottagers by the "Cheap Johns," in crude little images of children, dogs, and parrots, &c., of which the form is so incomplete that the intention could hardly be recognised but for the aid of colour.

In primæval times, the first thing that men attempted in art was probably in the way of hero worship, in the making of images of their ancestors, or of great tyrants, as a sort of guardian to their houses, and to be prayed to and propitiated in the chase or war. The more living these could be made to look by the artist's hand, and the more ferocious the more effective, no doubt, was deemed their mystic power, and hence from those beginnings arose that evil feature that has played so large and lamentable a part in the history of man—the idol.

This form of superstition we have, I trust, thrown off for ever except in a region in which I have no doubt we shall all allow there is no objection to it—in the nursery—where it appears with but little change of name, that of the doll. Doll is only an abbreviation of idol. It is an infantine abbreviation. It is the way a little child would strive to say idol. In the original Greek the work is *Εἰδωλον*; in the Latin *Idolum*; in the English, idol; and in the nursery, doll. You may recognise readily that these little images are to all effects and purposes, coloured statues. Also, we may say that in the nursery they are to a great degree worshipped, especially when they are new. A new doll is to a certain degree a divinity for the time being. However, these kinds of idols are no longer "ferocious." On the contrary, they are produced as pretty as wax and carmine and silken tresses can make them. They even open and shut their eyes, which is an advance even beyond the cruseo-elephantine statues of the ancients. At least, I have no recollection of any record of winking divinities in those days. We can have no objection to the harmless and interesting idolatry of the nursery towards these little images. There is nothing that breaks any commandment in that. I would here remark that these little figures possess one great advantage over any coloured marble statues that I have seen, viz., in having eyelashes. The want of these natural and beautiful fringes to the eye in such coloured marble statues as I have seen is very unpleasant. Of course, in a pure marble statue you do not feel this, but when coloured the want is sadly apparent, and I do not see how it can be got over. There are some evidences of bronze eyelashes having been added in some of the ancient works, but the effect of these could not be very happy, one would think. The children's favourites are more fortunate in this respect. Pray do not conceive that I introduce the nursery statuettes in any way for the purpose of throwing ridicule upon the subject of coloured statues, but only as an illustration of the sole phase of the "coloured statue" which I conceive to be at the present time legitimate as a matter of art or regard.

However, I must not let this happier phase of the idol draw me away from our view of the original type, or from the broad consideration I desire to illustrate, namely, that barbarians and idolaters have been and are more or less polychromists as regards the art of sculpture. They have all coloured, and while they remain barbarians and idolaters will continue to colour their statues.

I conceive, therefore, that in these civilised days, the colouring of statues is not an advance, but a palpable retrogression towards earlier times or less intelligence, and of a lower dispensation, and, moreover, as far as art is concerned, that a decadence would at once ensue on a general adoption

of such a practice. A coloured statue or bust now and then can do no harm, perhaps rather good, as they may serve to show they will not do. But there is a great deal of fashion in art. Fashion is often very unreasonable, and if a fashion were to set in for idols instead of statues, I believe it would do for the time a deal of mischief. Moreover, as a matter of sense and probability, is it possible to consider that the uncoloured statues of the Venus of Cnidus, and of the Moses, and Night and Morning, of Michel Angelo, and the noble works of Thorwaldsen and Flaxman are but incomplete steps, half-way as it were (and as having left the true track of the arts) between the first struggling idolatrous attempts when images were all painted—and a more advanced and perfect period, forsooth, when the same barbaric principles are to be reproduced and practiced?

(To be continued.)

THE REMAINS OF ANCIENT ROMAN BATHS IN ENGLAND.

A paper read by EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D., before the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Liverpool, 17th April, 1861.

Much curiosity exists as to the nature of the Ancient Roman Bath, the accounts which have been of it being often full of discrepancies. This arises to some extent from actual differences in the Roman system of bathing at different periods, but generally speaking it arises from blindly copying what others have written, without any investigation whatever of the sources of their information.

Fortunately we are not altogether dependent upon the "tender mercies" of compilers of classical dictionaries, but have means of informing ourselves on the subject, by the investigation of ancient ruins at our own doors, pregnant with relics of the past, and conveying to the educated eye much which is invaluable for helping us in the decision of present difficulties.

It may, perhaps, be supposed that there are no ruins now existing which are capable of affording accurate information on the subject, and, to a certain extent, this cannot be denied; but when the ruins recently excavated are compared with those of which detailed descriptions have been laid before scientific societies, many difficulties are got rid of which otherwise would be insuperable; and the entire system of bathing practised by the Romans becomes sufficiently manifest. The localities in which the most perfect ruins have been found, are so distant from one another, and so well distributed over the country, as to prove that the custom of using thermal baths had become national, as will appear from the mere mention of the places, viz.:—Lincoln, Chester, Boughton parish, Kent; Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight; and more recently, Uriconium, near Shrewsbury.

Those enumerated have been found in a tolerable state of preservation, but traces of similar buildings occur in almost every district of the country.

The bath at Chester has been a good deal talked of lately, and was described by me in detail, at a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair. I visited it personally on the 30th of November, 1857, while bringing an invalid from Dublin to Florence, and it was owing to my not being able to find anywhere a correct account of it, that I undertook to bring the subject before the Royal Dublin Society, which I did on the 8th of January, 1859. The ruins of Uriconium are worthy of far more attention than has yet been given to them, and the most interesting portion of them is fast disappearing under the hand of time. With a view of satisfying my own mind as to the nature of the buildings found there, I made a special trip to Shrewsbury about three weeks ago, and walked along the beautiful valley of the Severn until I came to the site of the ancient city. When pretty near the spot, I asked a man who was digging if he knew whereabouts the old Roman city was? He replied, that there was no such thing there now; but he could direct me to "what they called the excavations." When I arrived, I was a little disappointed at the small extent of ground which had been excavated in the space of two years, but I was rejoiced to see five distinct systems of tile pillars, belonging to as many hypocausts, which, according to Mr. Thomas Wright, and the most competent authorities, belonged to the baths, or *thermae*, occupying, with their appurtenances, nearly half the space which had been uncovered.

That Uriconium was a city of considerable magnitude, admits of no doubt, as the fact may be proved in several ways; whether we consult ancient records, or the accounts of buildings formerly discovered in the same locality, or visit in person the excavations lately made on the property of the Duke of Cleveland. These excavations were commenced on the 3rd of February, 1859, and a

person is continually in charge, in order to prevent the speedy demolition of the buildings, &c., by "cockneys" of an inquiring mind, who not merely stumble against the rickety pillars, but generally pocket something or other, as a trophy of having "done" the city of Uriconium.

I cannot say whether the disintegration which the tiles are undergoing is owing to the effect of exposure to the weather, or the original quality; but it is certain they are rapidly falling to pieces, and many parts now supposed to be *in situ* have evidently fallen down, and been built up again. That the Romans knew how to manufacture good tiles is well known, for those in the bath at Chester and elsewhere are very hard, and of remarkably good quality; but they are perforated with small holes at regular intervals, which those of Uriconium are not. In the latter city there are no bricks visible, such as we manufacture, but stone is freely used, and tiles are employed in all places where nice workmanship is required. They are not, however, by any means accurate in either size or shape; but are rough, uneven, and irregular in appearance. The general size of these forming the pillars of the alveus (or body of the hypocaust) is about 7 inches square, by 1½-inch thick, standing upon others about a foot square, and each pillar surmounted by another tile of the same size. In the most perfect of the hypocausts I counted sixteen tiles in one of the pillars, cemented together, and making a total height of 3 feet 6 inches. Most of the pillars showed no trace of cement between the tiles, and were either originally laid without cement or had fallen down and been rebuilt. In each hypocaust there were a good many pillars, and the largest measures 43 feet in length by 35 feet in width. In height they were about 5 feet, counting a layer of concrete which was laid on the upper tiles to a depth of from 1½ to 18 inches, and appeared to have been put down in two distinct operations.

In order to make somewhat more distinct the manner of heating employed by the ancient Romans, I have had two diagrams prepared, in which the principal features are well brought out. One represents a hypocaust accidentally discovered at Lincoln, by Mr. T. Sympson, in 1709. Many persons finding charcoal or ashes in the alvei of different hypocausts have come to the erroneous conclusion that the whole of the interior was intended to contain fuel, but the evidence at our disposal goes decidedly against this supposition. For, in every bath hitherto discovered, the fornax itself and the pillars next it have suffered much from the flames, but neither fuel nor its effects are found in the body of the alveus. Of course it would be impossible to prevent small pieces of charcoal and ashes from being sucked in by the draught; but this fact proves the nature of the alveus even more plainly, as it is only such *debris* that is ever found in it. In the diagram before you, two shafts are represented going down a depth of 13 feet before they reach the hypocaust, and through one of them a little boy was let into the alveus, who, after groping about among the pillars, presently returned as black as a chimney-sweep. Mr. Sympson further describes the room, thus, "The walls of this room were plastered, and the plaster painted red, blue, and other colours, and its floor tessellated white. This pavement is about 13 feet below the present surface of the ground, being on a level with the testudo of the hypocaust, so deep was old Lindum buried in its ruins. The workmen in digging up this pavement struck into the flue, 3 feet from the north-east corner of the hypocaust, and opened it into the corner, and so the whole was discovered." The same gentleman in allusion to another hypocaust (of which I have here a lithograph), says "the hypocaust above mentioned must have been a much hotter room than this, for instead of the flues being carried under another room, the walls of the sweating-room itself were hollow or double, and a great number of flues carried up between them all round the room. A curious model of this is still to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Society." The same author mentions that pieces of wood-coal (*i.e.* charcoal) were found in the fornax. At Uriconium the guide showed me a piece of charcoal which was found in one of the furnaces there, and which differed but little from the charcoal commonly sold in France as fuel. Some ordinary stone coal was also found in the western furnace. When at Uriconium, I also endeavoured to ascertain the dimensions of the furnaces there, but found it extremely difficult to decide the points from which to measure, as there was so much loss of substance in the most important parts. As near as I could guess, the largest furnace was 14 inches wide and 3 feet 2 inches high, and the next in size, 2 feet 6 inches high by the same width. The only flue remaining was in the eastern hypocaust, and measured 1 foot in width by 2 feet in height. You will observe in the foregoing description that a considerable thickness of concrete is spoken of as forming the chief part of the roof of the hypocaust, or floor of the sudatorium. The object of this was to ensure equality of temperature, as when thoroughly heated it took a long time to cool, and therefore the temperature of the bath was little affected by any temporary neglect. The modern Turks adopt a somewhat similar

plan, paving their baths with solid marble flags, which retain the heat for a considerable time.

It is not easy to say what was the exact arrangement of the public baths of Uriconium, as almost nothing is left of the flooring of the heated rooms, but from its general appearance I am quite satisfied that they comprise two distinct systems of rooms, one devoted to men, and the other to women, a kind of duality being observable in most of the arrangements. The most westerly hypocaust was pretty well preserved, and measured 37 feet by 25, and contained 120 pillars, which (when complete) stood about 3 feet high, exclusive of the concrete which was placed above them. Many circumstances concur in proving that the city was suddenly and violently destroyed, being sacked and burned to the ground (probably by the Picts and Scots in the middle of the 5th century), and it is very remarkable that the most perfect buildings are the public baths or *thermæ*, and the basilica or town-hall, immediately adjoining one another. This alone is sufficient to show the estimation in which the baths were held, and the importance to the state of their proper administration.

The bath at Carisbrooke was attached to a villa, and does not need any particular description. The soot of 13 centuries was found still adhering to the tiles in large quantities, and the walls and ceilings were painted in the most gaudy colours (as red, blue, yellow, green, white, and black). At Uriconium, it is said that some of the exterior walls of the buildings were found painted red, with stripes of yellow.

The date of Vespasian's invasion of the Isle of Wight is believed to have been A.D. 43, and its subsequent taking by the Saxons, under Cerdic, took place nearly 500 years afterwards, so that we are thus enabled to form an idea of the time during which the Romans had possession of this country. The small lithograph to which I have alluded represents a bath found 160 years ago, near the modern village of Wroxeter, very close to the site of the late excavations, and presents in a complete form the system of flue bricks running up the sides of the apartment, so imperfectly traced in the eastern hypocaust of Uriconium, and evidently belonging to the same city.

A mere glance at the picture suffices to convey a tolerable idea of the nature of the heating apparatus, although it is difficult to ascertain exactly how the floor was suspended over pillars which only occupied the central portion of the basement, or, at least, did not come to the sides, or near enough to one another to admit of tiles extending from one to the other, as in the former illustration. The side flues are obviously intended to run up the walls, and in this manner would be sufficient to heat the apartment very efficiently, even were no heat applied to the door; so that it is manifestly impossible that this could have been intended for any other purpose or use than that of a sudatorium or sweating-room. Besides this, analogy is a very strong argument, and when we are satisfied that the modern Turks derived their knowledge of bath building from the Romans, and find that they likewise adopt the same or similar contrivances, it becomes as morally certain that this was a Roman bath as that a watch gives evidence, by its construction, that it was intended to keep time. I have myself seen the flues in the walls of Turkish baths, and was struck with the fact that they contained but little soot. Perhaps this is owing to the nature of the fuel employed, which is large billets of dry wood. In the picture taken from a fresco of the baths of Titus, the fuel is obviously wood, so that we have evidence that they used three kinds of fuel, viz., coal, wood, and charcoal. No doubt the abundance of wood made it formerly the universal fuel, and as Turkey either contains no coal mines, or the Turks do not know how to work them, there is an obvious reason why wood is employed as fuel in the hamams of Constantinople. They do not use fire-bricks, as we do, in the construction of their furnaces, but a kind of natural fire-stone, which is obtained in the country, and is universally employed there for the purpose.

The two plans which I have already spoken of give distinct ideas of the hypocaust seen sideways, and from above in perspective. The next, Fig. 1, gives a complete ground plan, drawn on the spot by a professional architect, and with the dimensions accurately marked on it. With the exception of Carisbrooke and Uriconium, it is, I believe, the most modern discovery of Roman civilisation in England. The account of it was communicated by Mr. Clement Taylor Smythe to a member of the Society of Antiquaries, in the year 1841, and the ruin in question is on the property of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., in the parish of Boughton Winchelsea, in Kent.

Its extent from north to south was about 60ft., from east to west 30ft., and the walls about 3ft. in height by 2ft. thick. The destruction of the roof of this hypocaust leaves us in the dark as to the arrangements for ablution in the hot room or caldarium, but if we are to judge from the usual arrangements of Roman baths found elsewhere (as at Pompeii), the recesses in the western sides of the sudatorium were probably reserved for this purpose, or for the hot water vessels, *labrum* and *solum*. But the sink is placed at the opposite side of

the apartment, so that the water must run entirely across the room in order to flow off. Thus we see that the only room in which the atmosphere was not moist was the tepidarium, and that it had no hypocaust under it, but only a single flue, so that its object was that of seasoning the skin for the higher temperature of the caldarium, rather than the production of free perspiration. If any nation was ever fitted for the endurance of high temperatures in dry air, it certainly was the Roman nation, for the constant practice of gymnastic exercises (as a kind of preliminary to the bath), rendered the skin capable of performing its functions with great activity whenever necessity arose for it.

It does not appear that it was their practice to indulge in that kind of "roasting" which is now so fashionable, nor do we find mentioned by any author any such thing as the modern practice of drinking immense quantities of water in the bath. On the contrary, we actually find Celsus warning his patients against remaining too long in the bath, on the ground that vapour baths were debilitating when indulged in to excess. He might have said the same of any bath; but it is the use made of anything which determines its influence on society. When luxury was rampant and decency not inculcated by the prevailing form of religious belief, it was not to be expected that the Romans would have made any better use of the bath than they did, when an unhallowed civilisation had reached its climax, and the city of abominations was living at its ease, and enjoying the spoils of many conquered countries. In Britain, however, the case was different. The hardy soldiers who ventured so far were not the men to spend their days in idle luxury, but they used the bath as a means of invigoration during the most arduous achievements; and it seems to me that, inasmuch as an Englishman is neither a Roman nor a Turk, the use of the bath in this country will neither be accompanied by the laziness of the one nor the sensuality of the other. On the contrary, I congratulate myself on whatever part I have taken in its introduction into the country, and believe that every man who has aided the cause may justly boast that he has assisted in giving the people a harmless enjoyment, which is capable of curing disease, preserving health, and giving new capacity for labour. The only true way of checking the intemperance and vice which unfortunately so much abound, is to increase the number of our innocent recreations, and thereby diminish the temptations of the people.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

The foundation-stone of the congregational chapel, Stowmarket, Suffolk, has been laid. The principal front will be on the north side of the street, which has been opened out by the removal of three houses. It stands 80 feet back from the street, and is about 100 feet in length. The plan of the chapel is oblong, with the addition of north and south transepts, and it is intended to seat about 1100 persons, including 200 children in the transepts. A gallery extends round three sides, the fourth side being occupied by the organ-gallery in an arched recess 40 feet high. At the end of the chapel and communicating with it are school premises, consisting of infants' school, 35 feet by 21 feet, on the ground story, to be also used for evening week-day services; and four classrooms. Above these is a school-room 60 feet by 25 feet, opening to the galleries by enclosed lobbies, and having separate staircases for boys and girls at either end. The design of the exterior is in the English Gothic style of thirteenth century, the materials being Kentish rag stone and Caen stone dressings. The clear internal dimensions of the chapel will be 66 feet by 46 feet, and 63 feet across the transepts by 22 feet wide. The contract has been taken for the sum of £3500, including the old buildings on the site.

A thorough restoration of the church of West Torrington, Lincolnshire, is about to be commenced. It has been sadly mutilated and disfigured; the only remnants of the ancient church being the south doorway. Two south windows, and a beautiful Roman font were thickly coated over with paint. Plans have been prepared, which comprise the extension of chancel to its original limits, new roofs, seats, windows, and double bell gable. A porch and vestry are also to be added. The wood-work will be of Petersburg red deal, and Ancaster stone will be used for all dressings.

The restoration of the parish church of Walsingham will shortly be commenced. The expense of putting the interior into a thorough state of repair is estimated at £1760, to which is to be added the cost of a suitable organ, £250, making a total of £2010. The parish of Walsingham is celebrated as containing the site of one of the most famous

of old abbeys. "Our Ladye of Walsingham" was only surpassed in this respect by "Our Ladye of Loretto," in Italy: and before the dissolution of the monasteries, a pilgrimage to her shrine at Walsingham was undertaken, as a religious duty, by the devout of all ages. Robert Bruce and his Queen, and several foreign princes, besides our own sovereigns, Henry III., Edward I. and II., and Henry VIII., came hither as pilgrims; and of the latter, the tradition is that he walked the last mile of the way barefooted, in order to show his devotion.

St. Ann's Church, Willenhall, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield. The edifice is built of a hard volcanic stone, from the Powk Hill quarry, near Walsall, with facings of stone from the quarries of Brewood and Codsall; the facings inside the building are of Bath stone. It is of the Early Decorated style of architecture, with a small tower at the west end, and will accommodate about 450 people. Inside the church the body of the building is divided into two parts by four arches, resting on three light circular shafts, and the southern of these divisions and the tower are the portions which have been lately added. The northern portion contains about 200 sittings, and has been used for the past two or three years under episcopal license; but, being too small for the requirements of the place, the building was enlarged, so that there are now 450 sittings, 150 of which are free. The chancel is at the eastern end of that portion of the building which has been lately added. About £1200 or £1400 have been expended in the extension of the building, and the cost of the original chapel-of-ease was about £1500 or £1700.

The parish church of Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire has been reopened for divine worship. The church is a building of the 12th century; but, having been rebuilt at later times, it has every period of architecture down to the 15th century; and, from the clerestory being of this date, together with the windows of the north and south aisles, this latter period seems to prevail, until a close inspection shows some specimens of the early period. The chancel has been rebuilt by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church has been entirely repewed with open benches. The roof has been enriched by the introduction of hammer beams and carved ribs. The south porch has been reconstructed into a baptistery, where a new font has been placed. The north porch has also been rebuilt in accordance with the earlier architecture of the church.

For some time past, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, in Bridge-street, Bishopwearmouth, has become too small for the congregation; therefore, funds have been raised, and a new church, named St. Patrick's, has been erected in Church-street, Sunderland; and, in addition to the new church of St. Patrick, the Roman Catholics on the Wear have purchased a piece of ground at Monkwearmouth, where they intend to erect a church and school-rooms. This piece of ground is said to have formerly belonged to the ancient monastery of Monkwearmouth, during the life-time of the venerable Bede.

The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid at Byker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Sir Walter C. James, Bart. The site of the church, which will be dedicated to St. Michael, is a prominent one in Byker fields, on the west side of the village, on a piece of ground known as "Byker Folly." The church is Decorated, and will consist of a nave, south aisles, and chancel, with a spire of moderate height. The aisle will be separated from the nave by a row of cylindrical columns, with octagonal caps. The roof will be an open timber roof, stained and varnished; and there will be seats for 490 persons, mostly free.

It is the intention of the Gloucester Grammar School Charity Trustees to proceed with the erection of new schools immediately. The position of the new buildings has been settled, and instructions have been given to the architects, to use all possible despatch in preparing their drawings and specifications, for the purpose of enabling the builders to give in their estimates. The new buildings will be of brick, with stone-dressings, and comprise a large and lofty school-room, with three good class-rooms. A lavatory and playshed will also be provided; and it is proposed to erect a five court for the exercise of the boys during play hours.

Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington, is now completed, and has been formally opened. In plan, the building is a rectangle, measuring 174 feet by 85 feet outside the walls, exclusive of the portico. The ceiling is vault-shaped, and is divided by ribs in plaster work. It is supported on twenty cast-iron shafts, which have enriched capitals, from which spring semi-circular arches, the soffits enriched with guilloche ornaments. The chapel is lighted on both of its sides by sixteen square-headed windows on the ground-floor level, eighteen in first gallery, eighteen in second gallery, and seven in front, with circular heads, in addition to which there are louvre-lights in the roof. The tribune is large and open: below it, within the enclosure bounded by the steps, is a marble baptistery. The walls are matched-boarded. The ground-floor ascends from about midway, so that the seats farthest from the preacher are raised above those in front. At the western or tribune end of the building is planned a library, with male and female candidates' rooms, as also vestries and class-rooms; and in the basement there are school-room, four a class-rooms, and a large lecture-hall. The following has been given as a correct comparison between the Surrey Gardens Music Hall and Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle:—

		Sitting Area.	
Surrey Hall.		Feet.	Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle.
Ground-floor and platform	8,625		
1st gallery	4,598	Ground-floor	10,227
2nd "	3,250	1st gallery	7,268
3rd "	3,250	2nd "	7,730
Total	19,723	Total	25,225

The Tabernacle affords seats, including 200 recently attached to the seat-ends, for 4,404 persons, with standing room for a large number in addition. The means of ingress and egress, including the staircases, are very satisfactory. There are in all fifteen doors,—eight for the ground floor, and the remainder for the galleries. The stairs have no windows, and are supported with iron columns, and wrought-iron carriages. The flights are about 5 feet wide. The careful attention which has been paid in this respect is highly creditable to the architect. The building is lighted by lamps placed at short distances round the front of both galleries, and star-burners placed on the top of the abacus, all round, of each column. The colour is white, slightly gilded in parts. The cost of the building and enclosures has been £22,600; including the land, about £31,000.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

In the grand processions of the Sultan's presents on the starting of the Haji or Pilgrimage to Mecca, at Constantinople, I noticed that most of the boxes of presents were marked with the emblem, plainly and distinctly. The emblem was in most cases gilt.—HYDE CLARKE.

MASONRY DISSECTED.

If "M.M.," King's Lynn, who writes for "Masonry Dissected" in your MAGAZINE of April 13, has not yet seen a copy, I can lend him one; but fear that, though it may gratify his curiosity, it will not tend much to his instruction or edification.—H. J. HIGGINSON, W.M. 1120, Abergavenny, April 30, 1861.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Marseilles Lodge (1822).—As a contribution towards materials for foreign Masonic notes, I give some extracts from a diploma lent to me by that zealous Mason W. Bro. G. Laurie, P.M. 988. The lodge is named L'Amable Sagesse, of Marseilles, under the jurisdiction of the G.O. of France, the date, 26th February, 1822. The diploma is the customary lodge diploma on parchment of the old form. The parties signing are, Bergerac, R.C., acting W.M.; Colomb, R.C., S.W.; Combe, R.C., J.W.; L. Sauvilli, fils, Orator; L. Gibaut, cadet R.C., Garde des Sceaux; Bizot, R.C.; Olive, R.C.; Delangue, Elu; Charles Flescheim, Stefano Radmilli, Ducheny, Dubravich, Bourges, Duchene, Ferrari, Ant. Cazejus. From time to time old foreign diplomas come

under the notice of brethren, and as they are commonly signed by the officers of the lodges for the year, they afford, as in this instance, materials for a record. If, therefore, brethren will avail themselves of the opportunity, we shall by means of THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE collect some interesting particulars. For instance, we are very desirous at Constantinople and Smyrna of obtaining facts as to the older lodges, which once existed.—HYDE CLARK, Constantinople, April 22, 1861.

KNIGHTS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

In your MAGAZINE of January 5th, No. 79, there is a query about the jewel of Knights of Constantinople, which you did not answer. As I am an Illustrious Sovereign of the Order, I can give you the correct description of the jewel, which is sold by Bro. R. Spencer, of Great Queen-street. The jewels are of two kinds, viz., of Illustrious Sovereign, one heart between two poignards, silver, hanging from a red riband, in the centre of which there should be an imperial crown, in gold. The jewel of a Companion is the same, with the exception of having a crescent and star, instead of a crown on the riband thus, all in silver. The Illustrious Sovereign must be a P.M. of a lodge, and the Companions M. M. I enclose my card, but do not wish to have my name published, although I am one of your admirers, and have been a subscriber of your MAGAZINE, from the 1st of January, 1857.

LODGE NO. 11, IN 1735.

Which lodge is it that in 1735 was No. 11, and met at the Queen's Head in Knaves-acre, and was constituted Feb. 27th 1723? also, where was Knaves-acre?—C. E. T.

HAM, AND THE ARK AND MARK DEGREE.

What is the reason that Ham, Noah's son, is excluded from the Ark and Mark degree?—T. A. T.—[If you have taken that degree you ought to know the second answer in the lecture. If not, read your Bible, and you will find out.

"THE MORGAN INVESTIGATOR."

Has any one in England a copy of a periodical entitled *The Morgan Investigator*, which appeared for some eighteen months at Batavia, United States, at the time of the Morgan excitement in 1826.—EX. EX.

LODGE SEALS.

What lodges have peculiar, emblematic, armorial, or other descriptions of dies, or seals.—A. COLLECTOR.

HENRY MOZLEY.

Is anything known of one Henry Mozley, of Gray's Inn? I have an old book of French Masonic songs, with the music, and this is the name and address written on the cover.—M. C.

WAS SHAKESPEARE A MASON?

In "Antony and Cleopatra," act ii, scene 3, Antony says:—

My Octavia,
Read not my blemishes in the world's report,
I have not kept my square; but that to come
Shall all be done by rule.

The words in italic are, I presume, intended to convey the meaning of a Mason. Was Shakespeare a Mason?—A. B.—[If every word that is used in Shakespeare's plays is to be taken as conveying that the author belonged to the Craft that employs them, then indeed Shakespeare must have been pretty well everything, and he has been called almost everything by turns. Nothing is easier than to turn to Ayscough's, or Mrs. Cowden Clarke's *Concordances*, and hunting up all the terms known to exist in one art, or business, make the poet's words prove him to have belonged to that calling. There is a vast deal too much idle nonsense talked about Shakespeare, by people who, if they had a little sense, would not try to make an author become less than he was by pulling him down to their own level.]

MASONS CLOTHED IN WHITE.

There is a report that in the last century Masons in Germany, France, Holland, and Denmark, used to be entirely clothed in white when in lodge. At what time was such a practice prevalent?—F. C.

MASONIC EXPULSIONS.

Is there any record kept of those brethren who have been expelled from Masonry?—CIVIS.—[We hope not. Many have, in former days, suffered the disgrace, but, thank God,

none of late years. Would not CIVIS be more charitable if he refrained from seeking for such? Let us hope all who have been expelled have repented. Our pages cannot be made the vehicle to re-open their shame].

UNRECOGNISED DEGREES.

I should be glad if any of your correspondents who are in possession of unrecognised degrees, by which I mean such as do not come within the list of any of the existing authorities here, would kindly communicate to me, through the Editor, what they are, and who belong to them.—S. A. S.

TRACING OF A CURIOUS MEDAL.

[It won't do; we cannot engrave it. The plumb rule you allude to is nothing of the kind. We keep a good glass, and are not so easily deceived. You tried our gullibility once before with a sham apron. Next time you want to exercise your pencil, try some one else, or we shall be compelled to attend lodge No. —, at the Hall, and ask the brethren what they think of your facetiousness].

SURPLICES IN LODGE.

I am chaplain of a lodge. I think it more becoming to that character to do my duty in a surplice. Can any one of your readers favour me with a precedent, as I have no desire to be an innovator?—M. A., Cantab.

SIR KNIGHT.

What is the meaning of using the title Sir Knight, by Knights Templar? It jarred painfully on my ear when I was lately installed.—ΔΔΔ.—[We used to think as you do, but have come to regard it differently. Knights Templar are made Knights, but it would be ridiculous to speak of a man as Sir Humphrey Brown, who is neither a Baronet or Knight-bachelor. Therefore, in an Encampment, such a one is addressed as Sir Knt. Humphrey Brown, and if a Baronet or Knight is present, he does not feel that we are in any way infringing upon his legal and recognised status in society, but knows that the Humphrey Brown, aforesaid, is a Masonic Knt. Templar.]

HEREDITARY MARKS OF MASONS.

As in the operative Craft of Masonry many men have marks which have been handed down from father to son, is there, in the Mark degree, any brethren that use marks which their fathers adopted before them?—S. O.

SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL.

It has been said that the 33^d, or Supreme Grand Council, is older than Craft Masonry. Is this the case?—E. A. T.—[Who has said so? Every assertion should be founded on a reference, and the latter correctly given. The Supreme Grand Council was established in 1786 by Frederick II., of Prussia, and has gradually spread into various countries.]

HEALING A MASON.

What is meant by healing a Mason? I lately read in a continental paper that Bro. — (I forget the name) was formally healed in a lodge. I am sure my translation of the word "heilen," to heal, is correct.—C. E.—[To heal is correct. It means that, when a brother has taken a degree under a clandestine, or non-recognised authority, and presents himself to a regular lodge for re-obligation, he is said to be healed. It is an expressive term, and fully conveys its own meaning.]

WAS HIRAM ABIF MARRIED?

Was Hiram Abif married, and if so, to whom?—X. E.—[Some say yes, some no. Ask Adonhiram the first time you meet him.]

WAS FIELD-MARSHAL BLUCHER A BROTHER?

I have been reading a life of Blucher, and it appears to me that either he was a brother, or the writer of it was one. Can any one tell me if Field-Marshal Blucher was a Mason?—C. E.

KNIGHTS OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

What is a Council of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, and to what order, or system, does the degree belong?—A KNT. OF CALATRAVA.

MEDAL OF THE RISING STAR LODGE.

In 1844, Bro. Burnes founded the Rising Star Lodge for the natives of India. They, in commemoration of the event caused a medal to be struck by Wyon, the Engraver to the Mint here in London. Has any one a copy or impression of that medal?—P. P.

HELE, CONCEAL, AND NEVER REVEAL.

Are not the words "Hele, Conceal, and never Reveal," synonymous? If so, why are they used?—PHILOLOGICUS—[They are of the earliest kind of rhyme known amongst primitive people, and called Head rhymes. For a very interesting disquisition on this subject, see our gifted Bro. Dr. Hyde Clarke's *Grammar for the English Tongue*, p. 145, *et seq.*]

THE TRIPLE CROSS OF SALEM.

Where shall I find any account of the Triple Cross of Salem; what are its symbolical peculiarities, and why it takes its name from Salem in particular!—† λ.

CAN A KNIGHT TEMPLAR BE A KNIGHT OF MALTA?

I am desirous of knowing if a Knt. Templar can, consistently, be a Knt. of Malta?—EX. EX.—[See *Histoire des Sectes Religieuses*, par. M. Gregoire, ancien évêque de Blois, Paris, 1828, in which it is stated,—“Le primat actuel est vié-Césarini, commandeur conventuel de l'ordre de Malte. Les ci-devant Chevaliers de Malte qui, depuis trente ans, s'efforcent de ressusciter leur ordre, avaient fait, dit-on, des avances pour s'unir aux Templiers, et par ce moyen fortifier leurs réclamations.”]

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

In noticing the present exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, the fine arts critic of the *Athenæum* remarks:—“Close to the floor will be found a charming study from a lovely phase of nature, by Mr. T. Sutcliffe, *An Evening Sky at Redcar* (35), the beach just at sun setting, wave upon wave creeping up the gently sloping shore, and reflecting in each sheeny surface the glorious hues of the sky above—deep violet where the hollow tells of the horizon, and verging through red, scarlet, orange, and yellow, to where the zenith is reproduced on the levels that swim forward; just in the breaking wave a fishing-craft comes ashore, the method of doing which is perfect in action. Beyond are the fresh waves crisply breaking with little petulant crests, and the sun purple of the evening slowly sweeping up, and merging into the sky itself with coming darkness. This is the most striking of Mr. Sutcliffe's studies, but we must commend them all, notwithstanding a certain sootiness in more than one, to our readers.”

A public dinner, to celebrate the inauguration of the Havelock statue, is to be held at Sunderland, on Whit Tuesday (May 21st), when Samuel Alcock, Esq., the mayor, will preside.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon has failed to convince the writers of the *Edinburgh Review* of the purity of the great Lord Bacon; as the following extract will show:—“When the main idea of a work is unsound, it is little to the purpose that here and there it contains some new and original matter, and now and then some acute observations; but, even in these subordinate respects, Mr. Dixon can claim but little commendation. While we have no doubt that his theory is false, and that all he has said will not shake in the least the general opinion of Bacon's character; and while he has used all the artifices of an advocate in embellishing facts that tell on his side, and making enormous omissions and misstatements, we must also add that his original researches have not been fruitful of much new matter, on points at least of paramount importance. As for the manner, design, and style of this book, they appear to us to be in the worst possible state. A biography should be a portrait executed with manliness, simplicity, and truth, not a display of spasmodic rhetoric, tawdry ornament, and false effect; and we regret to have so soon to notice another distressing example of those extravagances and deformities of style with which Mr. Carlyle has infected the English language.” And again:—“Mr. Dixon appears to us not to have materially altered the aspect of the case; and certainly the declamatory vehemence and rhetorical artifices which he employs are altogether out of place. We still await with interest the more mature publication of the biographical volumes with which Mr. Spedding has promised to complete his magnificent edition of the works of Bacon; but we do not conceive that any fresh manipulation of historical evidence can change the moral conviction arising from a candid survey of Bacon's life.”

Mr. G. H. R. Young is engaged in modelling a life-size bust of Sir John Fife, the eminent medical practitioner of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The bust, which is to be afterwards sculptured in marble, is said to be a good likeness; but, with singular bad taste, Sir John is represented in his uniform as Lieutenant Colonel of the Newcastle Rifles,—just as though he was some great warrior,

instead of a scientific man, who has earned for himself a world-wide reputation by his skill in the healing art, and especially for his operations for diseases of the eyes.

Mr. Horace Greeley, the able editor of the *New York Tribune*, commenting on the close of his twenty years' connection with that journal, says:—“The *Tribune* enters this day upon the twenty-first year of its existence, having first been issued on the 10th of April, 1841. . . . The very few personal friends or political sympathisers who welcomed the first issue of this paper on that sour, sleety morning, have grown into a goodly company—the aggregate number of our regular patrons being hardly less than three hundred thousand, while our habitual readers must considerably exceed one million. The current expences of the first week of our enterprise were 325 dollars; the receipts, 92 dollars. Now, our expences are some 10,000 dollars per week, and our receipts—in spite of the hard times—rather exceed that sum. For telegraphing alone—an expense totally unknown to journalism twenty years ago—we pay more weekly than the entire cost of publishing the *Tribune* in 1841; while the intellectual resources of a leading journal, for which 100 dollars per week was an ample provision twenty years ago, now costs us more than 1000 dollars per week.

Captain Mayne Reid, in his recent work, *The Wild Huntress*, thus pithily describes a squatter's clearing in the immense Tennesseean forest —“The squatter's clearing is a mere vial opening in the woods from which only the underwood has been removed. The more slender saplings have been cut down or rooted up; the tangle of the parasitical plants has been torn from the trees, the cane brake has been fired, and the brush, collected in heaps, has melted away upon the blazing pile; only a few stumps of inferior thickness give evidence that some little labour has been performed by the axe. Even thus, the clearing is a mere patch, scarcely two acres in extent; and the rude rail fence that zigzags round it attests that the owner is satisfied with the dimensions of his agricultural domain. There are no recent marks of the axe, not even the 'girdling' of a tree—nothing to show that another rood is required. The squatter is essentially a hunter, and hates the sight of an extensive clearing as he would the labour of making one. The virgin forest is his domain, and he is not the man to rob it of its primeval charms. The sound of the lumberer's axe, cheerful to the lonely traveller, has no music for his ear; it is to him a note of evil augury, a knell of dread import; it is not often that he hears it—he dwells beyond the circle of its echoes. His nearest neighbour, a squatter like himself, lives at least a mile off, and the most proximate 'settlement' is six times that distance from the spot he has chosen for his cabin. The smoke of his chimney mingles with that of no other; its tall column ascends to heaven solitary as the squatter himself.”

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, in the second volume of his *Revolutions in English History*, just issued, gives the following sketch of the character of Catherine of Arragon:—“The character of this ill-fated princess contrasted too strongly with that of her second husband to afford any large promise of happiness. In the love of literature, the king and queen possessed a taste in common; and there were times when Henry seemed to regard the piety of Catherine with a feeling of reverence. Her religion, however, was of a kind that would have qualified her for the head of a convent, better than for the head of a court. She had entered the third order of St. Francis, and always wore the habit of that order under her queenly vestments. Saturday and Sunday were her fast-days, and on the vigils of the Virgin she took only bread and water. In the middle of the night she rose to repeat her prayers, and by five in the morning she left her chamber dressed for the day. Six hours every morning were spent in church, her knees bent for long intervals on the bare floor. Twice a week all her feelings and thoughts were unbosomed to her confessor. When dinner was over, two hours were given to reading the lives of the saints. On these occasions her maids were with her, to be edified by her reading, her counsel, and her example. What time remained was occupied with reading or prayer, until the hour for supper, which was always a simple repast. So the day ended. Henry was a man of religious conviction and feeling; but a wide gulph separated between the queen's temperament and his own on that subject. In many other respects the divergence between them was great.”

A number of finished works of the late Francis Danby, Esq., A.R.A., are about to be offered by public auction. The collection includes four important pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy, about a score of smaller pictures, several sketches in oil, water-colour drawings from nature, and pen-and-ink sketches; many of them being the first thoughts for the pictures painted by Mr. Danby, and others for works contemplated but never accomplished.

Mrs. Augustus Peele has a new novel ready for immediate publication, entitled *Retribution*.

Frederika Bremer has in the press *Life in the Land of the Fire-worshippers*, a novel in the form of an auto-biography.

A volume, entitled *Beyond the Orange River, or Scenes in Southern Africa*, is announced for immediate publication, but without the author's name. Works of fiction may do well enough published anonymously, but surely matters of fact demand the author's name as some small surety that they may be relied on. Who durst quote an anonymous book in support of any assertion?

A cheap edition of *The Autobiography of a Seaman*, by the late Earl of Dundonald, has been published.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is re-issuing Miss Anne Pratt's work on *The Flowering Plants of Great Britain*, in monthly parts, with coloured plates.

A correspondent of the *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig paper, asserts that the music of the famous Marseillaise Hymn was composed by a German, named Holtzmann, of Meersburg, Hof-Capellmeister of the Count Palatine. It is said to have been discovered among Holtzmann's manuscripts by Herr Hamma, the organist at Meersburg, and was intended for sacred music. So Rouget must have the credit of the words, and Holtzmann of the music, of the most celebrated political hymn or song in history.

At the Stratford celebration of Shakspeare's birthday, on the 23rd ult., our Bro. the Rev. Granville Granville spoke as follows (we quote from the *Era*):—"It was a privilege to live in the midst of such interesting Shaksperian associations as those of that neighbourhood; he, for one, deeply appreciated his residence in the town where all those associations centered. They would pardon him, perhaps, for adverting to a topic connected with the subject, and one in which he had a personal interest. They had, probably, heard of two articles which appeared in the *Athenæum*, one signed W. H. D., which brought against him the serious charge of taking upon himself to restore the bust of the immortal Shakspeare, placed in the church of which he had the care, to its original colours. He had not the slightest personal feeling against the authors, and would, in fact, be as pleased as any one to see W. H. D. in Stratford-upon-Avon again. No one could be more ready than he to receive any suggestions or hints which W. H. D.'s researches and literary experience would enable him to give. But, at the same time, he would most emphatically deny that the alterations recently made in the bust of Shakspeare had been effected on his own exclusive responsibility, for the restoration had been carried out with the concurrence of the highest authorities in that town. It might not be generally known that some twenty-five years ago it was actually agreed that the bust should be restored to its original colours and state; and this was about to be done, when the then Vicar of Stratford, being somewhat advanced in years, was persuaded that the stone of which the bust was composed was of a soft and friable nature, and he accordingly countermanded the work. He (Mr. Granville) regarded it as a matter of feeling rather than of taste, and the majority of those present would, probably, agree with him, rather than approve the spirit shown when Malone's suggestion was adopted, avowedly 'to suit the taste of the age.' He believed the general feeling was in favour of the restoration of the bust to its general colours, to mark the style in which the work was done, and the period at which it was executed. This was certainly the decided impression of every person with whom he had conversed on the subject, and he had an opportunity of testing the feelings of the different Shaksperian pilgrims who had come to the Poet's shrine from all parts of the world; he had never heard one word expressed to the contrary, with the exception to which he had referred. Every one said, seeing the work covered with the whitey-brown pigment left upon it by Malone, 'Why don't you restore it to its original colours?' He made these remarks because he was anxious to set himself right in the opinion of his parishioners; for it had been his earnest desire, ever since he had been at Stratford, to do everything in his power to keep in preservation that beautiful edifice raised to the glory of Almighty God, and which contained the ashes of their Immortal Bard, without doing violence to the feelings of one Stratfordian. If he had not thus acted, he should have considered himself unworthy of the kindness they had so undeviatingly shown." Having quoted the charge against our Rev. Bro., it is due to him to give the defence, which was well received at the meeting. To "set himself right in the opinion of his parishioners" is commendable enough in our Rev. Bro., but we hold that it is a matter which no more concerns his parishioners than it does the admirers of

Shakspeare throughout the world. If, however, the original colours of the Stratford bust have been faithfully restored, we certainly must commend the step taken by Bro. the Rev. G. Granville, whatever may be thought of it in an artistic point of view. When the monument was put up, the fine arts were at a low ebb in England; and it is not as a work of art that the Stratford bust is to be valued.

The *Athenæum* informs us that "William Oldys's" account of the London libraries in his time, which has been so long inquired for by literary men, has at length been discovered in the library of the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, and is about to be printed in *Notes and Queries*. Oldys died on the 15th of April, 1761.

The Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival, in aid of the funds of the General Hospital, is to take place on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August, under the patronage of the nobility and gentry of the midland counties.

The *Critic* says:—"The Article in the *Quarterly Review* on the *Essays and Reviews*, which sent the *Review* into a fifth edition, has been variously ascribed to the Bishop of Oxford and to Dr. Sewell; it is now beyond question, we believe, to be attributed to Professor Mansel. The article in the *Westminster Review*, which the Bishop of London fairly charges with originating the tumult, was written it is said by Mr. Harrison, Barrister-at-law. The article in the current *Edinburgh Review* is by Canon Stanley."

Mr. Theodore Martin's translation of *Catullus* is to be out in a few days.

A certain sensation appears to have been made by Herr Schachner's "Israel's Return," recently produced at Berlin. A literary interest, too, may be said to belong to the oratorio, from the circumstance of its text having been arranged by Herr Giebel (the elegant German poet) for Mendelssohn's unfinished "Lorely" from Moore's Sacred Melodies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

REGISTRATION OF LODGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—If you will refer to 57 Geo. III. c. 19, s. 26, you will find that it does not remove the difficulty pointed out by your correspondent, "R. E. X." The exemption in the later statute only applies to those lodges which comply with the requirements of the earlier Act, which it is obvious that lodges holding warrants dated since 12th July, 1799, are unable to observe.

Why does your amiable correspondent, "Anti-Spurious Mark," confine his attentions to the Mark degree. Such of them as have any foundation are as well applicable to the high grades and Templars' Degree, as to that which he so amusingly assails. Yours fraternally, LEX.

[We have the authority of some most eminent lawyers for stating that the Act alluded to refers to all regularly constituted lodges.]

KNIGHT'S TEMPLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—Does your worthy correspondent, "†.†." mean to say that the G.M. of the Templars cannot authorise a commission, consisting of three or four of his Grand Officers, the senior of whom was the 1st Grand Captain of the Grand Conclave of England for that year, to *install*, as I still prefer to call it (we are a very antiquated race here: we have been working the K.T. degree and other degrees of Knighthood, when even the Grand Conclave was dormant, but we never stopped; therefore prefer our antiquated words to any *new*, however well traced words, not in use by our predecessors).—I say, to install a Prov. Grand Commander? He may as well say that on Friday next we cannot install the newly elected Grand Master, because we have no Past Grand Master to do the ceremony. Not only were the members of the commission appointed Grand Officers of Grand Conclave, but all Past Commanders, and something else

besides *higher than that*, but which has been lost, or is dormant in the south, connected with the K.T. degree purely and solely. But as all Grand Masters have, and daily exercise their inherent right of deputing some high officer to install a Knt. Commander or G.C., so the G.M. of K.T. legally exercises that right, and I doubt if Sir Knt. "†." can call the G.M. to account for such exercise of his prerogative. I think your correspondent, in replying to "Sir Knt. Groves,"—which was a *nom de plume* and not your correspondent's name—has fallen into another error, which he brings two examples by analogy viz. that of 1st Captain installing an E.C., or a S.W. installing a W.M. elect. There is no analogy, as your correspondent and his colleagues were not inferiors, or Prov. G. Officers, but were equals—Grand Officers of the Grand Conclave of England.

"Your Correspondent in the North."
Newcastle on Tyne. —†

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR

SIR,—Will you kindly give us your opinion as to who is qualified to consecrate an Encampment, and install a Prov. G. Commander, as I see in your last issued report that ceremonies were undertaken by Sir Knt. Shuttleworth G.V.C. The Statutes, p. 17, sec. 4, provide that the Grand Chancellor "shall perform the functions of a Prov. G. Commander of such counties," referring to those over which no Prov. has been appointed. It is to be hoped that, as far as possible, no irregularity should be permitted for the future, as surely, in the event of the Grand Chancellor not being able to attend, some one of the Prov. G. Commanders would willingly undertake the duty.

Yours truly, JUSTUS.

THE ASYLUM FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMASONS MAGAZINE AND MASONIC MIRROR.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have just seen the balloting paper for the election of twenty Annuitants for the Aged Masons' Institution' and find in the paper a proposal for supplying the inmates of the Asylum at Croydon with coals, at the rate of two cwt., per week from the 30th September to 30th April. This period of time includes thirty weeks, therefore the quantity of coals will be 60 cwt., or three tons. This quantity is much more than they need in the time, and would be better divided throughout the year, as follows:—three sacks per month for six months from October to March and two sacks per month from April to September, to be delivered, as heretofore, the first Monday in each month. This will be found the same quantity as proposed to be given during seven winter months to each inmate. Your consideration to this and consulting the Committee on the subject, will much benefit the inmates.

I remain yours &c. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A CASE OF DISTRESS.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—On behalf of Mrs. Evans, and with her most heartfelt thanks, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount acknowledged last week	6	10	0
Bro. Newall	1	17	0
„ Somers	0	5	0
Egyptian Lodge (No. 20), per Bro. Buss... ..	2	2	0
Subscriptions received by—			
Bro. Isaacs, P.G. Sec. Kent	5	0	0
Col. Burlington, P.P.G.M. Bengal	2	0	0
J. W. English	0	5	0
St. Helen's Lodge (No. 774), per Bro.			
Hammarborn	0	10	6
Bro. William John Gaskell	0	10	0
Bro. W. C. Sleigh	0	10	0
Per Bro. C. Sherry, P.M. (190), Winchester	1	11	0
Bro. T. B. Moutrie	0	5	0
	£21	5	6

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,
JOHN MOIT THEARLE.

106, Fleet-street, May 8, 1861.

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, for the installation of the new Prov. G. Master, the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, D.G.M., is to be held in the Town Hall, Leeds, at ten o'clock, on the 22nd inst. We observe that the Lodge of Truth is to be opened first, and then the Prov. G. Lodge opened within it. The practice of opening the major body within a minor is decidedly wrong, and we trust the R.W.D.G.M. will at once amend it within his province.

The Whittington Lodge (No. 1,164) will be consecrated by Bro. Henry Muggeridge, at the Whittington Club, Arundel-street, Strand, on Monday, the 20th inst.

The following notices of motion stand for discussion at the General Meeting of the Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows on Friday next:—

On the recommendation of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—

1st. "That Article 4, page 17, of the Rules and Regulations for the Widows' Fund be altered as follows; viz., to omit the word, 'not exceeding the age of 65 years, £15,' and 'from 65 to 70 years, £20;' and insert in place thereof, 'from the age of 55 to 70 years, £20.'

2nd. "That Article 4, page 17, be suspended, so far as relates to Female Annuitants at present receiving £15; and that, for the future, their Annuities be increased to £20."

By W. Bro. SAMUEL ALDRICH—

3rd. "That Article 37, page 11, of the Rules and Regulations of the Institution be amended, by adding, 'And that each Annuitant residing therein be supplied with 2 cwt. of coals and 1 lb. of candles weekly, in addition to his or her Annuity, from the 30th of September to the 30th of April, both inclusive, in each year.'"

By W. Bro. HENRY GEORGE WARREN—

4th. "That henceforth the pension of a male annuitant, upon his election, shall be at the uniform rate of £26, subject to the following augmentations:—

"If a subscriber of 5s. a year to either fund for a period of seven years £1 0 0 per an.

"And a like amount for every 5s. regularly subscribed for the said period of seven years

"And for every five years' additional subscription, a like amount of £1 0 0 per an.

"That every Life Subscriber of £5 be taken to be in the position of a subscriber of £1 per annum, for seven years; provided always, that the said subscription was paid at least five years prior to the application to be placed on the list of candidates; and a like privilege be granted for every £5 so subscribed. Provided always, that no pension shall exceed £40 per annum.

5th. "That henceforth the pension of a widow elected on the funds shall be at the uniform rate of £20 per annum, subject to augmentation to the extent of one half her husband would have been entitled to by his subscriptions, had he become an annuitant. But should her husband have been an annuitant, then only to half the amount he would be entitled to as a subscriber to the widow's fund; and,

"Should a widow have been a subscriber to either fund, in her own name, she shall become entitled to the full rate of £1 per annum, for subscriptions paid in accordance with the number of years recited in the foregoing resolution. Provided always, that no such pension shall exceed £30 per annum."

METROPOLITAN.

FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The anniversary festival of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday last, the Right Hon. Bro. Lord Leigh, Prov. Grand Master for Warwickshire, presiding, supported by Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Prov. G.M., Hampshire; Bro. B. Cabbell, Prov. G.M., Norfolk; Bro. Stuart, Prov. G.M., Herts; Col. Burlington, P. Prov. G.M., Bengal; Dr. Kent, P. Prov. G.M., Australia; Lord Grosvenor, S.G.W.; Bros. Novelli, J.G.W.;

McEntire, S.G.D.; W. G. Clarke, G. Sec.; Woods, G.D.C.; Symonds, Asst. G.D.C.; Farnfield, Asst. G. Sec.; Farmer, G. Purst.; Perkins, P.G.W.; Wilson, Potter, Scott, Hopwood, Crombie, Lloyd, Udall, T. R. White, Slight, Giraud, P.G.D.'s; Ll. Evans, Bridges, Elkington, Spiers, P.G.S.B.'s; Percy, D. Prov. G.M., Notts; Rev. F. W. Freeman, D. Prov. G.M., Suffolk; Head, Hewlett, Nutt, Paas, Young, England, McConnell, Barringer, Norris, Matthews, and nearly 300 other brethren, of whom upwards of 50 came from the province of Warwick, as a mark of respect to their Prov. G. Master.

On the cloth being withdrawn and grace sung, under the direction of Bro. Horsley, G. Org.,

The R.W. CHAIRMAN said that he had to propose a toast which was always most warmly received—not only as a mark of loyalty to the Sovereign—but of the attachment borne to her by her subjects, to whom Her Majesty had set an example of every virtue which could adorn a throne. "The Queen," might she live long to be honoured and loved by the people. (Cheers.)

The R.W. CHAIRMAN said the next toast was, "The Healths of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." There was one name which he thought ought also to be connected with the toast—that of their illustrious brother H.R.H. the Prince Frederick William of Prussia—whom many of the brethren then present had, no doubt, the pleasure of meeting in that hall. (Cheers.) He hoped that ere long they would have the further pleasure of seeing other members of the royal family enrolled in their Order; and he proposed the toast with the greatest pleasure. (Cheers.)

The R.W. CHAIRMAN had now to propose "The Health of the illustrious Chief of the Order, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland." He had had the honour of being acquainted with his noble brother many years, and the more he saw of him the better he liked him. He was convinced that there was no man in the country who so fully exemplified the Masonic virtues as the Earl of Zetland, to whom he wished long life and happiness, and that he might long preside over the Order. (Loud cheers.)

The R.W. CHAIRMAN had next to propose "The Health of the D.G.M., the Right Hon. Lord de Grey and Ripon, and the rest of the Grand Officers." It was with great regret that he heard of the retirement of Earl Dalhousie; a regret which he was sure was shared by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. (Cheers.) That regret was, however, lessened by the excellent appointment which the M.W.G. Master had made in the person of the Earl de Grey. Their noble brother was Under Secretary at War, and he (Lord Leigh) had had, in connection with the volunteer movement, many opportunities of observing how admirably he performed his duties, and he had no doubt that his business habits would prove of great advantage to the Craft, in his office of D.G. Master of England. (Cheers.) Another Grand Officer sat to his left, and in him he felt a peculiar interest, being directly connected with him as his brother-in-law, and brother in Masonry. (Cheers.) He was pleased to meet him for the first time as a Grand Officer, and though he felt, in the position he stood towards him, he could not well speak of him as he could wish, he assured the brethren that he admired him as a friend and a relative, and he hoped and believed that they would find him an excellent Senior Grand Warden. (Cheers.) He would therefore couple with the toast the name of Lord Richard Grosvenor. (Loud cheers.)

Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, S.G.W., regretted that the task of acknowledging the toast had not fallen into better hands. It was unfortunate for him, and for the brethren, that it had not done so, as he was but a young Mason. Yet he could assure them that he deeply appreciated the honour which had been conferred upon him in being made an officer of the Grand Lodge of England; and he sincerely thanked the brethren for the compliment just paid him and his brother Grand Officers. (Cheers.)

The children were here introduced, and sung the Festival hymn, which was loudly applauded.

The R.W. CHAIRMAN then rose and said, when he viewed the Stewards' badges, and heard that they were worked by the children, he was highly pleased and gratified; but the exceeding handsome testimonial he held in his hand (alluding to a somewhat similar badge to that worn by the Stewards just handed him), he could assure them he highly valued, and he was convinced that Lady Leigh would equally value it. His lordship then proceeded—"My young friends, it is with great pleasure that I find myself in a position to address you on the present occasion. I have visited your School on several occasions, and it has always been with pleasure that I have done so. I heard you sing the Festival hymn at Wandsworth, the other day, with great pleasure, but I have been even more gratified by hearing you sing it this night, and I hope that you will continue to profit by the teaching at the School. I have been asked to present this medal, which was awarded on the occasion of the presentation of the prizes on the 30th of April, to Kate Pollard. I may inform the brethren it was awarded by your schoolfellows, almost unanimously,

there being but one hand against it, showing how much you are loved by those with whom you are in daily contact. Kate Pollard, I have great pleasure in presenting you this medal, and also a book from Bro. Elkington, the Chairman of the Board of Stewards, and I hope you may long live to enjoy the fruits of your good conduct, and that in future years in prosperity, and happiness, you will reflect honour on the school." (Cheers.) He would now turn to the brethren, and do himself the honour of proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the Royal Freemasons' School for Female Children." (Applause.) That charitable institution was founded seventy-five years ago, and he was informed that two of the grandchildren of the founder, their brother, Chevalier Raspini, had been educated in the school. One of these grand-children visited the school the other day, and expressed her satisfaction at the way in which it was conducted. Already 761 children had been educated in the school, and though originally they could only receive fifteen, such had been the liberality of the brethren, that they now had 80 in the school. One of the girls at present in the school was herself a life-governor, her father having liberally supported it, and served the stewardships to all the Masonic charities. [The girl alluded to having been introduced to his lordship, he took her by the hand and said—"My dear, I have great pleasure in making your acquaintance."] He understood that great exertions were now making with the view of still further endeavouring to enlarge the school, their being eleven candidates for admission, and only three vacancies. He hoped the brethren would liberally respond to the toast, with which he had great pleasure in coupling the name of Bro. Benjamin Bond Cabbell, their excellent Treasurer. (Cheers.)

Bro. B. B. CABELL, P.G.W., Prov. G.M. for Norfolk, felt highly honoured in having his name coupled with the toast, not from any self-glorification, for he was aware that the compliment was due to the office rather than to the individual, but because he had ever taken the greatest interest in the institution. Valuable as he regarded the Boys' School and the Benevolent Institution for the Aged to be, he admitted that he considered the Girls' School more so, as it provided a home and the benefits of education for those in whose welfare in life every Mason must feel interested—and for whom, when they were left desolate in the wide, cold world, by the will of Providence, it was the duty of Masons to provide. (Cheers.) He thanked the Chairman for the kind manner in which he had connected his name with the toast. He had now held the office of Treasurer for a period of 25 years, having accepted it at the request of their late respected Grand Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and he hoped that he had so fulfilled his duties as to give satisfaction. (Cheers.)

Admiral SIR LUCIUS CURTIS, Prov. G.M. for Hampshire, had the honour to propose "The Health of his Friend and Brother, Lord Leigh," the President of the evening. (Cheers.) He proposed the toast with peculiar pleasure, having made his acquaintance abroad many years since, and having always highly esteemed him. He knew his lordship to be one of the kindest of men, one of the best of Masons, and one who took a great interest, not only in the Girls' School, but the other charities of the Order. (Cheers.)

Bro. CHAS. W. ELKINGTON, P.G.S.B., D. Prov. G.M. for Warwickshire, wished, before the toast was responded to, to inform the brethren that there were more than fifty Warwickshire Masons present, who had come to town to show their interest in the institution, and at the same time testify their respect towards the Prov. G. Master, who was ever zealous in every good cause. (Cheers.)

The R.W. CHAIRMAN thanked the brethren for the very kind manner in which they had drunk his health. Bro. Sir Lucius Curtis had alluded to making his acquaintance some years ago. He could assure them that he had a very lively recollection of the circumstance—as in 1846 he was most hospitably received at the house of Sir Lucius at Malta, though he (Lord Leigh) was not then a Mason—and it was with great gratification that he afterwards met him in Grand Lodge, and was enabled to shake the hand of his old friend as a brother. He was glad to have had the opportunity of presiding over the meeting that evening, and though others might have done so more eloquently, he could assure them that no brother could have done so more willingly or more zealously. (Cheers.) He was deeply sensible of the honour they had conferred upon him by the manner in which they had responded to the toast, and for which he sincerely thanked them. He thanked the fifty Warwickshire brethren who had done him the honour to be present that day, it being but another of the very many marked compliments he had received from them. He again returned the brethren one and all his sincere thanks and hoped to have very many occasions of again meeting them.

Bro. B. B. CABELL proposed "The Health of the Medical Officers of the Institution," which was briefly acknowledged by Bro. Peter Matthews, P. Prov. G.D.C. Essex.

The R.W. CHAIRMAN next gave "The other Masonic Charities, the Boys' School, and the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows," which were drunk with the accustomed honours.

The R.W. CHAIRMAN said, the next toast on the list was "The Ladies," particularly those honouring the Festival with their presence. This was a toast generally given by a bachelor, but he had great pleasure in doing so, though he had been married thirteen years, and had a family of seven children, no one had greater opportunities of knowing the value of the ladies than the married man. (Cheers.) He would couple with the toast the name of Bro. McIntyre.

The toast having been duly honoured,

Bro. McINTYRE, S.G.D., said it was with no slight diffidence that he rose to return thanks for the ladies, he being, like their noble Chairman, a benedict; and he considered the toast would have been in abler hands had it been given to one of the gay young bachelors anxious to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony. (Cheers and laughter.) He accepted the task, however, with pleasure, well knowing the light and blessings which the ladies shed over the household, and feeling that the brethren could have no greater pleasure than seeing their fair friends assisting at these festivals, held for the promotion of charity. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then gave the concluding toast, "The Stewards," with thanks to them for their exertions, which was briefly responded to by Bro. Charles W. Elkington, P.G.S.B.

In the course of the evening, the Stewards' lists of subscriptions were read, the amount announced being £2,480 7s., with two lists to come in.

The musical arrangements, conducted by Bro. C. Horsley, G. Org., were excellent, and comprised the talents of Miss Stabbach, Miss Banks, Miss Eyles, Mrs. Lee, Bro. Winn, and Bro. Suchet Champion.

The dinner was excellently served, and the whole of the arrangements of the Stewards gave the greatest satisfaction.

The gallery was again enlarged for the ladies, and added much to the appearance of the room; the work having been entrusted to Bro. Geo. Step, the builder, of the Strand, a member of Lodge 29.

The proceedings did not close until nearly midnight.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED MASONS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

We remind the brethren that the election of the annuitants will take place on Friday next, the 17th inst.; and those friends who desire to support Bro. Warren in his endeavours to take the name of Mrs. Weymouth off the list of candidates, where it has stood for seven years, are respectfully requested to forward their balloting papers to our office at their earliest convenience.

Bro. Warren again reminds those brethren who have not subscribed that 5s. will buy eight votes—the number now wanted to ensure success being about 400 or 500.

Votes for male annuitants will be acceptable, as they may be so used as to ensure support for Mrs. Weymouth.

Bro. Warren repeats that Mrs. Weymouth is altogether unknown to him; but he has had the pleasure of receiving a letter from a non-Mason of Leicester, offering to subscribe to the charity to aid Mrs. Weymouth, knowing her to be "a most respectable woman, and highly deserving the aid of the benevolent."

Votes already acknowledged	248
Bro. Farthing, W.M., (No. 118), London	112
E. G. P., London	100
Bro. Novelli, J.G.W. (£1)	31
„ Symonds, Asst. G.D.C.	20
„ Willett, W.M. 486, Isleworth	8
„ Dennis Hall, W.M., 615, Cambridge	8
„ St. Alban's, Duke, W.M. 1161	8
„ C. J. E. Smith (No. 615) Cambridge.....	12
„ Faithful (No. 165), Richmond.....	8
„ Wilson, M.E.Z. 128, Darlington	8
„ Benson, W.M. 128, Darlington	24
„ Moutrie (5s.) Bath	8
„ Malins, Woolwich (10s.)	16
„ Hassall, Woolwich	24
	636

Bro. Warren has also the following mens' votes, which will be used for the benefit of Mrs. Weymouth:—

Bro. Farthing, W.M. 118	120
„ Warren	84
Mrs. Warren	24
Bro. Morris	8
	236

PROVINCIAL.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

LEEDS.—*Philanthropic Lodge* (No. 382).—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Private Rooms, Bond-street, Leeds, on Wednesday, the 24th of April, when there were present the following officers and brethren:—Bros. John Batley, W.M.; J. Buckton, P.M., as S.W.; E. W. Shaw, J.W.; S. W. Newsam, Sec.; J. C. Browne, S.D.; R. Read as J.D.; C. A. Perkin as I.G., and W. Highton, Tyler, and Bros. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P.M., as Chaplain; Rev. T. B. Ferris, P.M.; J. Lee, P.M.; W. Perkin, P.M.; S. Clark, P.M.; W. Musgrave, P.M.; S. Swan, J. L. Oates, D. Lee, and visitors, Bros. D. Salmund, P.M., Lodge of Hope, 379, Prov. S.G.W.; W. White, W.M. Britannia Lodge (162), Sheffield; S. Freeman, S.W., and Matthews, Alfred Lodge (384); Dore, Lodge of Truth (763), Huddersfield; J. K. Defeher, Rose and Thistle Lodge, Glasgow; and Bros. Lumb, W.M.; Hill, Secretary; Pickard, J.D., Ibbetson, and Holt, Stewards, and J. Hill, of the Lodge of Hope (379), Bradford. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the previous lodge read and confirmed, the W.M. said he had great pleasure in offering to the brethren of the Lodge of Hope, both for the brethren present, and also on his own behalf, a hearty welcome for their presence on this occasion—the more so from the valuable assistance they had rendered by their votes in Prov. Grand Lodge, towards securing the choice of Leeds as the place of installation of the newly elected R.W. Prov. G.M., and which he need scarcely inform the lodge had been decided by a majority of votes at the last meeting of Prov. Grand Lodge. He was happy to say that every effort was being made to give due effect to the ceremony, and render the Festival a credit to the province of West Yorkshire. The worthy Mayor of Leeds (Mr. James Kitson), although not a Mason, had, in the most handsome manner, expressed his desire to assist the Executive Committee as far as possible, and placed the whole of his rooms, in the Leeds Town Hall, at their disposal, so that the festivities would all be concentrated in one building, and much inconvenience to strangers and visitors thus avoided. He would conclude by thanking the brethren of the Lodge of Hope for their presence this evening, and for the valuable assistance rendered by their votes in Prov. Grand Lodge, towards securing to Leeds the installation of the R.W. Prov. G.M. The lodge was then opened into the second degree; Bro. D. Lee having given satisfactory proof of his progress in this degree, was entrusted and subsequently raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The traditional history of this degree was then explained to him by the W.M., and Bro. John Lee, P.M., named and explained the working tools. The lodge was then closed down to the second degree, and afterwards to the first. Bro. W. Perkin, P.M., according to previous announcement, then read a paper, entitled, "Freemasonry Vindicated," which was listened to with much attention. At its conclusion, Bro. Woodford, P.M., said he had listened with very great pleasure to Bro. Perkin's very able lecture, and begged to propose that the best thanks of the lodge be given to Bro. Perkin, P.M., for his able and interesting reading. The proposition was seconded by Bro. John Lee, P.M., and carried by acclamation. Bro. Perkin returned thanks. Several joining members having been proposed, the lodge was then duly closed in ancient form.

COLONIAL.

MAURITIUS.

LODGE OF HARMONY (No. 1143).—The ceremony of installing the W.M. (Bro. J. C. C. Millward) of this new lodge was performed at the British Lodge Rooms, Port Louis, on the 23rd of January, by the W. Bro. Rev. M. C. Odell, Past Master of the British Lodge (No. 1038), and P. Prov. G.D. of China, assisted by the W. Bros. Moore, P.M. of Lodge No. 235, under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Jourdain, W.M. of that lodge, and Barbeau, Venerable of the lodge La Paix, under the Grand Orient of France. There were also present deputations from the above lodges, as also from the lodge La Triple Esperance. Bros. J. E. Palmer and Wm. Hazlitt were invested as the first Senior and Junior Wardens. The first meeting of the lodge was held at the Temple of La Triple Esperance, which has been placed at the disposal of the brethren by the kind and fraternal feeling which characterises the brethren under the Grand Orient of France. At this meeting, Bros. Sir Edward Remono, Kt. Venerable of La Triple Esperance, Sir David Barclay, Bart., Past Ven. of that lodge, Barbeau, Ven. of Lodge La Paix, Brodie, Monk, and Dr. Riccard were elected and affiliated as members. At the second meeting, held on the 14th of March, Wm. Hatch, Esq. was initiated into the mysteries of the Order, and Bro. Colville Barclay, Acting Colonial Treasurer, was elected a member.

ROYAL ARCH.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPTER (No. 2).—The regular monthly convocation of this distinguished Chapter was held on the 2nd of May, at Freemasons' Tavern. Comp. Dr. Tullock presided as M.E.Z., in the absence of E. Comp. Wood; Comp. Col. Western, H.; and Comp. W. Stuart, as J., in absence of Comp. Creaton. The business was merely of a routine character, and the Chapter was closed. The Comps. re-assembled at the banquet. After the disposal of the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, Comp. Pulteney Scott, in proposing "The Health of the Principals of the St. James's Chapter," especially referred to the services of the only actual officer then present. Comp. Wood and Creaton were kept away by their professional duties; they were all entitled to the gratitude of the Chapter for their services. Comp. Western not only did his duties well, but he was always present.—Col. Western having in brief terms acknowledged the toast, Comp. Samuel Tomkins, G. Treas., said he was allowed the privilege of proposing the health of the Past Principals of the St. James's Chapter; it was true there was but one present, but he by active service was a host in himself, and without discouraging the merits of others, the companions were deeply indebted to Comp. Scott.—Comp. Scott, in acknowledging the compliment, said it was equally the desire of every Past Principal to assist in the absence of the actual officers, but all were not so able to attend every meeting. He referred to the sad affliction of their esteemed Scribe Comp. Crew, whose duties he had undertaken in the hope that the affliction was but temporary.—The M.E.Z. said the St. James's Chapter was rarely without visitors; they were that evening favoured by having four.—Comp. Muggeridge, so well known for his services in Craft Masonry as a preceptor. Comp. How, who they all knew, and were always pleased to welcome; Comps. Cartwright and Beauchamp—to each and all they tendered a cordial greeting.—Comp. Muggeridge responded to the toast. "The Officers," which toast included Comps. Williams, N., and Tomkins, P.S., was replied to by the latter, who observed it was very pleasing to see so good an assembly; and although on that occasion there was no demand for their services, he was satisfied the junior officers would, when called upon, be found equal to their duties. He therefore hoped that all would go on swimmingly next year. The janitor's toast concluded a most agreeable evening.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

WOOLWICH.

KEMYS TYNTE ENCAMPMENT.—The usual meeting of this flourishing Encampment was held at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Friday the 3rd inst. The members present were Sir Knights Colonel Clerk, E.C.; Figg, 1st Capt.; W. Smith, C.E., 2nd Capt.; Capt. King, Expert; the V.E. Prov. G. Com. Dr. Hinxman, Treas.; Matthew Cooke, Org. and Capt of Lines; Malings, and others. Sir Knt. Merryweather, E.C. of the Observance Encampment, was a visitor. There were two R.A. Comps. installed on that occasion, viz., Colonels Tulloh and Hewitt.—This being the installation of E.C. for the ensuing year, Sir Knt. Figg was installed E.C. in due form, and afterwards proceeded to appoint his officers as follows: Sir Knts. W. Smith, C.E., 1st Capt.; Capt. King, 2nd Capt.; Lieut. Arbutnot, Expert; Malings, Banner-bearer; Matthew Cooke, Org. and Captain of Lines. The V.E. Prov. G. Com. Dr. Hinxman, was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.—Notice of the installation of the S.G.M. elect, for the 10th inst., was given, and the Encampment was afterwards closed in ancient form.—The Sir Knts. then adjourned to Bro. De Grey's, the Freemason's Tavern, for refreshment.—After the cloth had been cleared, the E.C. proposed "The Health of the Queen," the daughter of a Knt. Templar, whose happiness was dear to every one in that order.—The next toast he had to propose was that of Sir Knt. Stuart, the S.G.M. elect, who does all in his power to further the interests of the Order.—Sir Knt. Col. CLERK, P.E.C., had permission to propose the next toast. From the original foundation of the Encampment their E.C. had been a steady and devoted member. He had worked his way up to the highest position through every office, and he would have their support, without which no one could carry on the business. Col. Clerk ended by proposing "The Health of Sir Knt. Figg," their E.C., and wishing him health and happiness.—Sir Knt. FIGG, E.C., was highly honoured, and much obliged for the way in which his health had been proposed and received. He had taken his high office with a firm determination to do his best; although he was not vain enough to hope to rival their P.E.C., yet, with his assistance he believed he should do his duty respectably, and if his words were not commensurate with what they expected from him in

acknowledging the toast, he begged them to attribute it not to the will but to the want of fluency in speaking.—The E.C. next came to a very pleasing toast. They had now a Sir Knt. amongst them who was well known in Woolwich and much esteemed by the Masons there; he alluded to Col. Tulloh, who had been a brother for many years, but until lately had not come amongst them so often. Sir Knt. Hewitt was an ardent lover of Masoury, working his way up steadily, and he believed that both the Sir Knts. admitted that day were a credit to the Order. (Hear, hear.)—Sir Knt. Col. Tulloh thanked them very much for the honour they had done him in admitting him a Knt. Templar, and he hoped to do, what seemed to be their aim, his duty to God, his country, and his Queen.—Sir Knt. Hewitt was much gratified with the ceremony. The night of his initiation into Masonry he was perfectly disgusted, for no one knew what to do or when to do it. At the time he left to go home he half made up his mind never to go to a lodge again, but was glad he had been persuaded to the contrary, and had since met with brethren who knew their work and did it well. Step by step he had gone on, and in the higher degrees he felt more pleasure than he could express. The solemnity and the sacredness of them had impressed him with reverence and awe, and as long as a man took the word of God for his guide he could not go wrong. They did so, and he thought it only wanted to be known, to elicit more favourable opinions of high Masonry. The outsiders considered it merely as a development of conviviality, but those who were included knew it better, and must love it the more from its basis on the fount of truth.—The E.C. had another pleasing duty to perform in proposing "The Health of the P.E.C., Col. Clerk," who had for the space of two years so ably presided over them, and was so well up in his work that it would belong before the Kemys Tynte had a successor equal to him. Their E. Prov. G. Com., P.E.C., and Treas., Dr. Hinxman had acquainted them with the agreeable fact that they now had a tolerable balance; for, up to that time, they had been indebted to him to some amount. On the personal qualities of their P.E.C.s he should not dilate. They were not unknown, or unappreciated by anyone present. (Hear, hear.)—Sir Knt. Col. CLERK, P.E.C., on rising on behalf of himself and Dr. Hinxman, said he was happy to congratulate them on their prosperity, which he hoped would be the means of making other encampments arise in that province. Sir Knt. Hewitt had said he was disappointed, at first, in Craft Masonry, and felt that the higher degrees were superior in practice, and more spiritual. Such was the fact; they were representatives of the Crusaders, but it was not their duty to fight actual battles like their predecessors, but to combat in the more spiritual sense with the enemy of their souls. It was this teaching that made the higher degrees more impressive than the mere morality of the Craft degrees; therefore, he most heartily concurred with Sir Knt. Hewitt in his observations. On behalf of himself and Sir Knt. Dr. Hinxman, he returned his best thanks.—The E.C. next proposed "The Health of the V.E. Prov. G. Com. for Kent," Sir Knt. Dr. Hinxman. To him they were indebted for having an encampment, and for many of the privileges they enjoyed. (Hear, hear.)—The V.E. Prov. G. Com. Sir Knt. Dr. HINXMAN certainly had not expected to be noticed on that occasion. He sat there as an ordinary Sir Knt., a member of the Encampment. He was proud of its prosperity, but it never would have prospered if he had not worked hard for it. (Hear, hear.) But had it not been for the Sir Knt. Col. Clerk, even his own exertions could never have placed it in the position in which it then stood. (Hear, hear.) He was proud to say that although there was but one Encampment in Kent, yet it was equal to any other four. True, in the manufacturing districts they were larger, but take the Woolwich Sir Knts., and there was not one who was behind the best to be found anywhere. They were not ashamed of their hall, their members, or their work, which was beyond dispute, and which they owed to Sir Knt. Col. Clerk. (Hear, hear.) He begged to thank them for their toast, and drink, "Prosperity to the Kemys Tynte Encampment."—The E.C. was pleased to have the opportunity of drinking the health of the honorary members of the Encampment, because they had one present in Sir Knt. Merryweather, a P.G. Captain and P.E.C. of the Observance Encampment. No one in any grade had done his duty better or more perfectly than Sir Knight Merryweather, whose name he should couple with the honorary members.—Sir Knight MERRYWEATHER hardly expected to have had this honour paid him, but he assured them he was grateful for it. He well recollected when the Encampment was first established, and had been repeatedly asked to visit it, but from many circumstances he had hitherto been unable to do so. His satisfaction was great. Every officer did his best, and he never saw the ceremony so well performed at home. He hoped to be there again, and could not conclude without expressing his thanks for the instruction he had received in the Kemys Tynte Encampment.—The E.C. had to propose "The Health of the Officers." They had one, Sir Knt. W. Smith, C.E., who had been in office two years and

never missed a meeting, and the other officers tried their best.—Sir Knt. W. SMITH, C.E., on behalf of the other officers and himself, tendered his thanks, and said if there were any circumstances that afforded him particular pleasure, it was to see Sir Knt. Figg installed as E.C. that day. He had introduced him (Sir Knt. Smith) into that beautiful Order two years since, and he had never missed a meeting. This he did not boast of in one sense, because it was a duty to execute which he had, on more occasions than one, travelled above a hundred miles to fulfil. It was also a great pleasure to see Sir Knt. Col. Tulloh, his esteemed friend, installed as a worthy follower of such good members as Col. Clerk and Dr. Hinxman. The circumstances which connected them as high Masons were not understood by Craft Masons; they could not estimate them, and it was only by the admission of such brethren as Col. Tulloh that the ban could be removed. He then begged the E.C. to accept the thanks of the officers for the toast, and he believed he might say it was the intention of every one of them to do his duty. The Sir Knts. then parted.

YORKSHIRE (WEST).

SHEFFIELD.—*De Furnival Encampment.*—A Provincial Grand Conclave of West Yorkshire was opened on Friday, the 3rd inst. at 2 p.m., in the Music Hall, Sheffield, by Sir Knt. Nelson, Grand Hospitaller, and D. Prov. G. Comr., when the Prov. G. Officers, appointed last year, were all re-appointed, and a committee was elected to prepare the provincial by-laws. The De Furnival Encampment was then duly consecrated, according to ancient and solemn form, and the Prov. G. Conclave having been closed, the De Furnival Encampment was declared opened. Sir Knt. William White, jun., Prov. G. Herald, was presented by Sir Knt. Nelson, D. Prov. G. Comr., as the E. C. elect, and the imposing and solemn ceremony of installation was ably performed by Sir Knt. Roberts, Prov. G. Capt., after which the E. C. appointed and invested the following Sir Knts. to offices in the encampment for the ensuing year:—Rev. Joseph Senior, LL.D., Past Grand Almoner, and Prov. G. Prelate, as Prelate; Henry Webster, 1st Capt.; Graham Stuart, 2nd Capt.; Ensor Drury, Regr.; Joseph Rodgers Exp.; E. A. Heeley, Capt. of Lines, &c. Comp. H. J. Garnett, of the Chapter of Paradise, having been balloted for and unanimously elected, was introduced and duly installed a Knight Companion of the Order. The encampment was then closed in solemn form with prayer, and the Sir Knts. adjourned to the banquet table, congratulating themselves on the very auspicious manner in which the De Furnival Encampment had been commenced, and hoping that it would long continue to flourish, and diffuse the Christian principles of Freemasonry in the “metropolis of steel.”

SCOTLAND.

ROYAL ARCH.

MAYBOLE.—At a large and influential meeting of the Lodge Maybole Royal Arch, No. 198, held in the Town Hall on the evening of Wednesday the 3rd of April, Bro. Thomas Jack, R.W.M., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to confer the degree of honorary member of that lodge on Bro. D. Murray Lyon of Ayr, J.W. of Mother Kilwinning, for the unwearied attention he has paid to Masonry, and in giving its proceedings due publicity, through the columns of the press. Several members spoke warmly in favour of the motion—declaring that as society is interwoven with the principles of the Craft, and as all classes, numbering among them many Masonic brethren, take a lively interest in the regular and periodical reports given by properly qualified brethren, it is of the highest importance that the newspaper press be encouraged, and those who so kindly attend to Masonic details rewarded with such honorary distinctions as are in the gift of Masonic bodies. The secretary, Bro. West, was accordingly instructed to intimate this unanimous desire of the Royal Arch to our Ayr brother, who in more than one Masonic capacity has rendered valuable services to the Craft, as an expression of their satisfaction in his helping the cause.—[We learn from Secretaries Williamson and Black, that, in a spirit somewhat similar to that influencing the Maybole Royal Arch, the Lodge Ayr Kilwinning, No. 124, on the 5th instant, and the Lodge Navigation Troon, No. 86, on the 8th inst., unanimously agreed to receive Bro. Lyon as an honorary member of their respective lodges.]—*Ayr Advertiser.*

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PRIORY OF AYR (No. 4).—About the beginning of this century not fewer than half-a-dozen Encampments were established in Ayr, all of which, for some years prior to 1856, having become dormant, were erased from the roll of the Grand Priory, and their charters declared cancelled, null, and void; and for twenty years, from the

date at which the last of the dormant Encampments (Wallace Tower Encampment, No. 13) was cut off, Knight Templary in Ayr was almost extinguished. After several ineffectual attempts on the part of remnant members of No. 13 to get that encampment restored, the Grand Priory were at length, through the exertions chiefly of Sir Kt. Glass, induced to grant a new charter to No. 13, under the designation of the Priory of Ayr, No. 4. Although by this arrangement, authority to practice Knight Templary was secured to K.T.'s in the town of Ayr, the order met with little favour from the Masonic body generally, and to the zeal of a few Craftsmen alone is the encampment indebted for its preservation from a fate similar to that which had overtaken it in 1837. By the spirited and persevering efforts, however, of Major Charles Edmund Thornton, Member of the Duke of Athol's Grand Council of Knights Templar of the Chapter-General at Edinburgh, a reaction has been brought about, and under his management the Priory of Ayr bids fair, at no very distant period, to take its place by the side of the most flourishing Encampments in the United Kingdom, both in point of paraphernalia, costume, and correctness of ancient ritual. In terms of express permission from the Chapter-General, the members of the Priory met in the Tam o' Shanter Hall, on Friday, March 22nd, and elected the following Sir Knights as office bearers for the current year:—

Prior—† C. E. Thornton, of Lodge Universal, England, and St. Andrew in the East Royal Arch Chapter, India, K.C.T., R. H.R.D.M. 30°.

Sub-Prior—Andrew Glass, of Ayr St. Paul, and Ayr R.A.C. No. 18.

Mareschal—James Jones, do. do.

Hospitaller—Donald McDonald, do. do.

Chancellor—Robert Lawrie, do. do.

Treasurer—David C. Wallace, of No. 555, Ireland, and R.A.C., No. 32, Ir.

Secretary—David Murray Lyon, J.W. of Mother Kilwinning, and Prin. J. of Ayr Kilwinning R.A.C. No. 80.

Instructor—John M.C. Williamson, Sec. of Ayr Kilwinning, and C.A.K.R.A.C. No. 80.

Baucemifer—John Boyd, of St. Paul and R.A.C. No. 18.

Bearer of Vex. Bell.—William Young, S.W. of Ayr Kilwinning and I.S. of A.K.R.A.C. No. 80.

Chamberlain—William Livingston, of St. Paul and R.A.C. No. 18.

Sentinel—Robert Lymond, T. of Ayr Kilwinning and Jr. R.A.C. 80.

In retiring from the office of Prior, in favour of Major Thornton, Sir Knight Glass said that he did so under the conviction that the talent, energy, and high Masonic attainments of the newly-elected Prior fitted him, in an eminent degree, successfully to revivify and sustain in active existence the Encampment in the prosperity of which he had already manifested such a lively interest. Frater Glass concluded by assuring Sir Knight Thornton that in the execution of the office of Prior he should have the hearty support of the members. Major Thornton having been conducted to his place at the apex of the delta, the Secretary unfurled the Prior's banner and erected it over the stall occupied by the gallant Major. The banner, which is made of rich white silk, bound with thick gold cord, tassels gold, exhibits on a shield of Major Thornton's arms (Argent, a chevron, gules, between three thorn trees vert) the Cross of the Order in Chief, with two white ostrich feathers on the helmet: the Collar of Beads encircling the shield, with the badge of the grade suspended from it. The heraldic figures have been beautifully emblazoned on the banner by Bro. Sharpe, painter and decorator, Ayr, in the most artistic style, from designs supplied by the Major.—The Venerable the Prior having produced his patent as Knight Commander from the Grand Master of the Order, His Grace the Duke of Athole thanked the Sir Knights for their unanimous election of him as head of the Priory of Ayr; and having expressed his sentiments relative to the assistance he had received from the Sub-Prior, Sir Knight Glass, the Mareschal, Sir Knt. Jones, and the Hospitaller, Sir Knt. Capt. McDonald, in raising the Priory from an almost dormant state to a flourishing condition, said—“I have yet a pleasing duty to perform in drawing your particular attention to the important services of a Sir Knt. now present, to whom I feel most deeply indebted for the valuable aid he has rendered me since I affiliated with this Priory. I refer to our worthy Secretary, Sir Knt. Lyon. His endeavours to render the working of the Priory complete are deserving of our deepest obligations; the zeal and activity which he has displayed are worthy of all commendation; and without his ever ready assistance I doubt much whether I should have been able to resuscitate the Encampment. I beg, therefore, to propose a vote of thanks to our Secretary, by the Sir Knts., for the services he has rendered to the Priory, and that the same be entered in the minute-book of the Priory accordingly.” Seconded by the Eminent

the Sub-Prior, and unanimously agreed to. The Secretary then proposed that that distinguished Christian Mason and Sir Knight, Rob. Morris, LL.D., of Kentucky, U.S., should be assumed as an Honorary Member of Ayr Priory—in consideration of the great literary and other services he had rendered, and continues to render, to the Order of the Temple. In everything connected with Masonry, Sir Knt. Morris took a prominent part, and his labours for its advancement throughout the world were beyond all value. The Venerable the Prior felt it an honour to second such a motion as that made by Sir Knt. Lyon. Sir Knt. Morris had a world-wide fame as a Masonic author; and no one who read the productions from his pen as published in the *Voice of Masonry* could fail to discover something of the high intellectual genius of its large hearted and accomplished editor. Should Dr. Morris ever visit the land of Burns, he was sure of a Knightly welcome from the members of this Priory. The motion was most enthusiastically adopted, and the Secretary instructed to inform Sir Knight Morris of his being made an Honorary member—the first honorary member of the Priory of Ayr. At the conclusion of the business of the evening, and on the Priory being closed, the members partook of a repast kindly provided by Major Thornton, and on breaking up all seemed highly pleased with the knightly bearing of their newly-elected Prior, and the courtesy experienced at his hand. The Encampment had quite a gay appearance—the walls being hung with about a dozen of banners in silk, satin, and cashmere—the gift of Major Thornton—profusely ornamented with crosses, &c., in gold and silver lace. Indeed, it is rarely that such a regalia for richness and effect as that of which Ayr Priory can now boast is to be formed in any provincial encampment whatever.—*Ayr Advertiser*.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA.

INITIATION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SING.

The 13th of March, 1861, saw a great and important event in Masonry, one which deserves to be recorded, and preserved in the annals of the Order; namely, the initiation into the Craft, in Lodge Star of the East, of His Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing.

It is no exaggeration to state that such a splendid and successful meeting in connection with Masonry has never before been witnessed in Calcutta. The lodge and banquetting hall were crowded with the representatives of all the influential sections of society eager to do honour to the highly distinguished neophyte on this interesting occasion.

When we reached the Freemasons' Hall, we found the entrance hung with flags, and a scarlet cloth laid on the floor of the covered entrance reaching from the gate to the foot of the stairs. The staircase was hung with flags, ornamental devices, and Masonic bearings, all the way up to the lodge room, on the third floor. To avoid confusion and the crush of such a crowded assembly, the brethren were invited, as they arrived, to take their seats in the lodge room. By this arrangement the reception room, when the Maharajah arrived, was occupied only by the dignitaries of the Craft, consisting of the R.W. officiating Prov. G.M. and his Wardens, and the W.M. and P.M. of the lodge. At the appointed time the officiating Prov. G.M. and the Master of the lodge led the procession into the lodge room, followed by the Grand Officers, and the business of the evening commenced. The degree was administered by the W.M. of the lodge, R.W. Bro. Hugh Sandeman, C.S., in right excellent style, and in a manner worthy of the occasion.

The proceedings having closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquetting hall, and we are bound to say that nothing could possibly have been in better taste than the style in which the hall was decorated with national flags, Masonic banners and emblems; the ornaments and furniture of the table were elegant, rich, and splendid, and the Grand Officers and the brethren seated around the board, many in military uniform, and all in full Masonic regalia, added to the picturesque effect of the scene.

Having got so successfully through their labours in the lodge, and thereafter so effectually "refreshed the inner man," the W.M. proposed to the brethren the first toast, viz., "The Queen and the Craft." He alluded to the loyalty of Masons, and to the fact of Her Most Gracious Majesty being intimately associated with Masonry, from the fact of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex having been long the ruler of the Craft, and highly esteemed as such by English Masons scattered all over the globe; and he considered that, if it were possible for our Gracious Queen to cast a single thought on us at this remote part of her dominions, it would not be distasteful to her to know that her illustrious name had been

mentioned in connection with our noble institution on such a memorable occasion as the present. The band which was in attendance, and had been performing throughout the evening, played the National Anthem.

R.W. Bro. HOWE, the P.M. of the Lodge, proposed "The R.W. the G.M. of England, the Earl of Zetland, in a very neat speech.

The next toast, "The R.W. Prov. G.M. and the District Grand Lodge of Bengal," was given by W. Bro. Dowleas, the S.W., and was responded to by R.W. Bro. Hoff, who supported the W.M. on his left, in a very appropriate address.

R.W. Bro. HUGH SANDEMAN then rose to give the toast of the evening, viz., "The Health of the newly initiated Bro. Maharajah Dhuleep Sing" (Great cheers). It would be unnecessary to take up the time of the brethren by recapitulating the antecedents of their young brother; it was sufficient to say that he was descended from a Royal and illustrious race, and sprung from a father whose martial energy and noble characteristics obtained for him the well known soubriquet of the "Lion of the Punjab," and who was, during his whole lifetime, the firm and consistent ally of the British Government. The brethren were aware that the Maharajah had been for some time domesticated in England, and he (Bro. Sandeman) thought it no little compliment to the Masonic Craft of Bengal, and to the lodge over which he had the honour of presiding, that he should have elected to be initiated into the mysteries and privileges of the Order during his short stay amongst us in this large capital. It was worthy of remark that, while Dhuleep Sing had been admitted into our ancient and honourable fraternity in Calcutta, another lodge, in the capital of a distant province, had lately witnessed a similarly interesting scene in the initiation of a Mahomedan nobleman, while the Rajah of Kupportulla and his brother Bikrama Singh were about to join our Order at Lahore. He was also glad to see, as a guest on the present occasion, his noble Brother, the Nuwab Zulal-ood-deen, who, as soon as he heard of the intended ceremony of Bro. Dhuleep Sing's initiation, wrote an urgent request to be permitted to attend both the lodge upstairs and the present banquet. Were not these circumstances ample and convincing proofs that Freemasonry is not an institution for any particular sect or nation, for any one country or religion? And was it not a pleasing thing to know and to feel, that there does exist in this world at least one society, where, whatever might be the feelings of race, all could meet as brothers descended from one common parent, and join without regard to what was passing in the outward world, in the firm and pleasing bond of fraternal love? Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order, provided he believe in the glorious Architect of Heaven and Earth, and practise the sacred duties of morality. He (Bro. Sandeman) deemed it so far, and on this account, incorrect to speak of the *secrets* of Masonry, for although undoubtedly there were peculiar signs, tokens, and other means of distinguishing a brother from an unenlightened man, and although there were associations of the most interesting character which knitted brethren strongly and firmly together, yet it was surely a misnomer to call that a secret which was open to every man, of every colour, of every creed, that presented himself at the door of a lodge in a regular manner, backed by the tongue of good report and the solemn invocation of a holy name. The R. W. Bro. expressed a hope that as this was a red lettered day in the history of Lodge Star in the East, so it would be a memorable one in the recollections of their young apprentice, that he would not rest satisfied with merely wearing the apron and carrying with him the title of a Freemason, but that he would be an active and useful member among them, and, without neglecting the ordinary duties of his station, feel himself called on to make a daily advancement in Masonic knowledge; and lastly that, amidst all the distinctions and pleasures which were the inevitable accompaniment of his distinguished position in society, he would, when again in a distant land, think something of the brethren of his maiden lodge, who would ever feel the most lively interest in his welfare, and who would not suffer him, though out of sight, to be out of mind. (Loud and continued applause.)

The Maharajah replied in a few concise but pointed words, which were received with great enthusiasm.

Then followed "Our Visiting Brethren," by Bro. Whitten, the Junior Warden; "The Master and Officers of Star in the East," by Right Worshipful Bro. Hoff, Prov. G.M.; "Success to our Lodge," by Bro. Boycott, the Secretary; the Tyler's toast, by Bro. Daniel, the Tyler; and last of all, the final toast, accompanied by the usual song, by Bro. Whitten, the Junior Warden. At a little past eleven o'clock, the W.M. quitted the chair, and retired with the Prov. G.M. the Maharajah, and several distinguished guests. The party very soon after separated, every one delighted with the events of a most agreeable evening, which were not likely soon to be forgotten.

LAHORE.

We have been favoured with a view of an illuminated address delivered in the Lodge Hope and Perseverance, No. 1084, Lahore, East Indies, by the W.M., beautifully written in gold and colours, as a testimonial, recording the services of the immediate P.M., Bro. R. E. Egerton; also a gold P.M.'s jewel, manufactured by Bro. R. Spencer, Masonic jeweller, Great Queen-street. The following is the Address:—

Address delivered by the Worshipful Master of Lodge Hope and Perseverance, No. 1084.

To Worshipful Brother Robert Eyles Egerton, Past Master of Lodge Hope and Perseverance (No. 1084), Lahore.

It is my pleasing duty, at the unanimous request of the brethren, to express their feelings of unmingled satisfaction at the admirable manner in which you have presided over them during the past year, and to present you with a Past Master's jewel, suitably inscribed, as a token of their affectionate respect and esteem.

During your tenure of office, the Lodge has passed through some trials; but through all its difficulties it has been carried under your Hiram successfully to its present state of high prosperity, and your rule has been distinguished by zeal, by true fraternal kindness, and by a firm discharge of all your Masonic obligations.

The jewel, however, is not presented as a reward for past services; these must have brought their own reward to your own heart—but as a testimonial of the high respect and esteem entertained by the brethren to your great Masonic worth.

That you may long live to wear this jewel is the sincere and heartfelt wish of all the brethren of Lodge Hope and Perseverance.

The jewel bears the following inscription:—

Presented
by the Members of
Lodge "Hope and Perseverance,"
No. 1084, Lahore,
to Wor. Bro. Past Master Robert Eyles Egerton,
as a slight token
of
their fraternal regard and esteem.
1861.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and family continue at the White Lodge, Richmond Park. On Friday, the Prince Consort presided at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851; and, on Saturday, held a levee on behalf of the Queen at St. James's Palace. One hundred and twenty noblemen and gentlemen were presented to His Royal Highness.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Thursday, 2nd inst., the Marriage Law Amendment Bill, and the Leases, &c., by Incumbents Restriction Bill, were respectively passed through committee; and the Queen's Prison Bill was read a third time and passed.—In reply to a question from the Marquis of Normanby, in reference to a report made to the Parliament at Turin with regard to the late Italian elections, and forwarded in a despatch to the Foreign Office by Sir J. Hudson, Lord Wodehouse said that as no such despatch had been received by Sir James Hudson, none could be produced.—On Friday, Earl Granville brought up a message from the Queen, informing their lordships of the approaching marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse, and moved an address to her Majesty in reply, expressive of satisfaction at the auspicious event. The Earl of Derby seconded the address, which was agreed to. The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was referred to a select committee.—On Monday, the report on amendments on the Marriage Law Amendment Bill was agreed to.—On Tuesday, the Wills of Personality by British Subjects Bill was referred to a select committee.—The Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Railway Companies Mortgage Transfer (Scotland) Bill were respectively read a second time.—In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., Lord John Russell replied to a question that the Government had directed an adequate naval force to proceed to the coast of America for the protection of British shipping and British interests in that part of the world. The accounts which reached the Government daily, as to the civil war now going on in the States, were of a most lamentable description, and nothing but imperative duty would justify

our interference in any way. We had not involved ourselves in the contest, either by offering advice or otherwise; and, being thus completely free, his recommendation was for God's sake to keep out of the quarrel. The House went into Committee on the budget, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the continuance of the tea and sugar duties, when Mr. Horsfall moved as an amendment that the duty on tea should, after the 1st of October next, be 1s. per pound. After a long discussion, the House divided, when the numbers were, for the resolution, 299; for the amendment, 281; majority for ministers, 18.—On Friday, Lord Palmerston brought up a message from Her Majesty, announcing that a marriage had been agreed upon between the Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, and expressing reliance upon the loyalty of the House to make suitable provision for her royal highness. The noble lord moved an address of congratulation to Her Majesty. Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion, which was agreed to *nem. con.* Lord Palmerston proposed a series of resolutions for amending the practice of the House in the conduct of public business. The resolutions were agreed to by 253 against 98. The House went into Committee of Supply, and £500,000 were voted on account of civil contingencies.—On Monday, the House went into committee to consider the Queen's message with regard to the provision to be made on the marriage of the Princess Alice. Lord Palmerston stated that the proposition which the Government were prepared to make was that a sum of £30,000, in addition to an annuity of £6,000 per annum, should be given to Her Royal Highness. The proposition was agreed to. The various resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the Budget, including the repeal of the Paper duties, were agreed to. The Copyright in Works of Art Bill was read a second time.—On Tuesday Mr. Maguire moved an address for copy of papers and correspondence relative to the mission of Mr. Gladstone to the Ionian Islands, as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary, in November, 1858; and of papers and correspondence in continuation, namely, from the arrival of Sir Henry Storks in Corfu, on the 16th day of February, 1859, to the latest period, including those in relation to the prorogation of the Legislative Assembly by Sir Henry Storks, in March, 1861. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that a portion of the papers asked for were of a historical character, and could only be produced at the risk of inflicting injury on the public service, but that the portion of the correspondence and reports which tended to show the feelings of the Ionian people should be laid upon the table. The visit which he had made to the islands had convinced him that there was no real desire to withdraw from the protectorate of Great Britain, except on the part of a few demagogues who attempted to take advantage of a strong feeling of reverence entertained by the respectable class of the people for the origin from which they had sprung. On the contrary, it was felt that there were at present practical objections of an insurmountable character to prevent union with Greece, and the precipitate measures which, under the influence of popular zeal, were being fomented for selfish purposes, were strongly deprecated. As far as he was individually concerned, he was rather disposed to think that England might be quite as well off if released from her protectorate. She had no selfish or peculiar interest in retaining the islands, but she had a character to maintain in the eyes of Europe, and she had duties and obligations to discharge, from which she could not with honour absolve herself. Neither was he convinced that the condition of Greece was such as to make annexation desirable. We could not keep faith with Turkey if Corfu were united to Greece, neither could we consent to withdraw our protectorate until we were persuaded that the Ionians were fit to receive the blessings of free institutions. The fact, however, was that the system of government in the islands was radically corrupt, and that every practical effort to improve it was rejected by those selfish agitators, who feared that the introduction of liberal institutions would strike a fatal blow at their own aggrandisement. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn. Sir L. Palk moved the second reading of the Labourers' Cottages Bill, the object of which was, he said, to provide for the erection of cottages for the labouring poor. Sir G. C. Lewis said he would not oppose the present stage of the bill, but that he feared there would be great difficulty in carrying its provisions into effect. After some discussion the bill was read a second time, on the understanding that it should be committed *pro forma*, with the view of introducing amendments. The second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Bill was opposed by Sir G. C. Lewis on the part of the Government, on the ground that its details were absurd and impracticable, and the bill was ultimately withdrawn. On the motion for the second reading of the Valuation (Scotland) Bill, the object of which was to arrange the assessment of parishes on the nett and not on the gross rental, a long discussion took place, the supporters of the measure contending that the principle had already been applied to Ireland, where the system worked better than that of England or Scotland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the principle of the bill would do no-

thing less than break up the entire system of the income tax. As to Ireland the case was different, as originally the income tax did not exist in that country. On a division the bill was rejected by 146 to 78. The County Voters (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, and the Tramway (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—The ungenial weather of the past week, so unlike what poetry and tradition ascribe to the month of May, seems to have told with baneful effect on the public health, at least in the metropolis. By the mortality returns for that period there is shown an increase in the number of deaths over the previous week from 1182 to 1261. Of births there were registered 2008, 951 boys, and 1057 girls. The metropolitan corps of volunteer rifles will have an opportunity of undergoing review by the Commander in Chief in the month of July next. His Royal Highness has intimated his willingness to inspect such companies as may be sufficiently advanced in battalion drill by the appointed time, the place of meeting to be Wimbledon Common.—On Wednesday, the Lord Mayor entertained Lord Elgin at a banquet.—The annual meeting of the London City Mission has been held. This association is engaged in a work of really practical benevolence—labouring as it does among the very outcasts of society, those who fear neither God nor man. The court expressed the opinion that the Sunday evening services at the theatres had rendered this unfortunate class more accessible to the missionaries.—The Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 have addressed a circular to all mayors, provosts, and Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom, urging them to form local committees, so that there may be some recognised medium of communication with the commissioners in every district.—The Exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened for the private view on the 1st May. The pictures and sculpture, on the whole, reflect great credit upon British art.—It appears from a statement made by the Lord Mayor, at the meeting of the Indian Famine Committee, which was held yesterday, that by this time the sum of £100,000 has been transmitted from this country to India. It is obvious, however, that to effectually grapple with this great calamity, a very much larger sum will be needed. Sir Charles Trevelyan gave a distressing account of the state of things in Travancore.—At the Central Criminal Court, James Hogg, and Caroline, his wife, were indicted for stealing handkerchiefs and other property, to the value of £200. As it was believed the woman had acted under the coercion of her husband in what she had done, it was agreed to discharge her. The male prisoner, pleading guilty, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.—James Beasley was charged with misdemeanor in keeping an enclosed ground for the practice of rifle shooting, which was so constructed as to be a source of danger to the public. The grounds in question are situated at Old Ford, Stratford-le-Bow, and it was proved in evidence that bullets had passed through the window of a neighbouring house, and frequently they strayed into the public thoroughfare when people were on the road. A plea of guilty was put in after some witnesses had been examined, and the defendant was ordered to enter into his own recognizances to appear when called upon, with the understanding that this would not be required if he made the place perfectly safe.—The remarkable charge against a lady named Mrs. Wilson, of having conspired with others to pass off a child as her own, which was alleged to be in reality her sister's, in order to deceive her husband, Captain Wilson, was to have come on for trial in order, but an application was made by counsel for its postponement to next sessions, on account of the absence of certain material witnesses. The application was granted.—On Wednesday, the young men, Strugnell, Quilter, and Liney, charged with the robbery and murderous assault in Chapel-street, Islington, were brought before the magistrate at Clerkenwell, and again remanded. A certificate from the surgeon was put in, certifying that the poor woman, Mary Ann Redkison, was progressing very favourably, but that she would not be in a condition to attend the court for nearly a fortnight.—A charge of intimidation has been heard at the Marlborough-street police court. It appears that there is a strike among the workmen of a company engaged in the manufacture of silver spoons and forks, and that some of these men used threats and violence towards another of the workmen, who refused to join "the society." Mr. Tyrwhitt, who made some severe remarks upon this system of terrorism, sent the principal offender to prison for a month.—The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment on Saturday, in the case of the Emperor of Austria against Louis Kossuth, to restrain the issue of 21 millions of Hungarian notes. The decision is that Messrs. Day and Son, the lithographers, are to deliver up the plate and notes for the purpose of being cancelled, within one month. Application has, however, been made for liberty to appeal, so that the order of the Court will not be carried into effect for some time yet. No costs were applied for by the plaintiff.—At the annual meeting of the National Provincial Bank of England a dividend equal to 18 per cent. per annum was declared.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—The speech of the Emperor of Austria at the opening of the Council of the Empire appears to have created a favourable impression in Vienna. The city was illuminated, and the Emperor drove through the streets in a carriage, receiving a greeting everywhere which is represented by the Viennese papers as enthusiastic.—The official journal of Turin announces that the reactionary movement has been suppressed in all the Neapolitan provinces, and only exists now on the Roman frontier. Some of the reactionary gangs are said to have committed several murders before the Italian forces arrived to disperse them. The Italian Parliament seem resolved to inaugurate their rule by a series of measures which, more than almost any others, will tend to the unity and the prosperity of Italy. Schemes have been prepared, and some contracts already entered into, for the construction of a network of railways, which will bring the present capital of the new kingdom into immediate connection with the city destined to be its future capital, and with every important town throughout the Peninsula. Within six years the whole system of railways, traversing every part of Italy, from the Alps to the Straits of Messina, and covering Sicily as well, is to be completed. The Italian Minister of Public Works has just submitted to the Chamber of Deputies at Turin the details of the scheme, and the contracts await the approval of the assembly.—A terrible fire broke out on Monday at Limoges, by which a whole quarter of the town was destroyed.—At Warsaw the Russian military are taking increased precautionary measures in consequence of the Russian Easter holidays, which have been thought likely to afford opportunities for Polish insurrectionary movements. Among other steps cannon have been placed in front of the cathedral.—In Hungary, great agitation begins to prevail in consequence of the threatened measures for the coercive collection of the taxes. The Comitats, in a body, are said to have entered their "protests against" the forcible levying of the imposts before the Diet of Hungary has formally consented to their existence. One of the most mysterious and mournful events made known for many years has been announced by the telegraph. Count Teleky, the leader of the advanced Hungarian party, was, on Wednesday, found murdered in his own residence. The rumour ran through Pesth at an early hour, but was not fully confirmed until the meeting of the Lower Hungarian Chamber (in which Count Teleky, although a magnate, had accepted a representative place) when the President announced that the horrible report was but too true. The announcement created, as may be easily imagined, a shock through the chamber such as a representative assembly has rarely felt. Many members expressed their emotions in loud cries of grief, and several ladies were borne fainting from the galleries. M. Deak, the leader of the moderate nationalists, proposed the adjournment of the Chamber for some days, which was agreed to.—The Ottoman Government has signified its assent to the union of the Danubian Principalities, but only, it would appear, during the life of the present Hospodar.—According to the semi-official organ of the Spanish Government, a circular has been addressed by the Minister of Spain to all their diplomatic agents in foreign countries, declaring that Spain is a complete stranger to the annexation of St. Domingo, but that as the spontaneous and general wish of the Dominicans, which the circular alleges to be beyond a doubt, is in favour of a full union with the mother country, it would be unbecoming and unworthy on the part of Spain to repel such a desire.—The Plenipotentiaries of France and Belgium have signed a treaty of commerce, a convention concerning navigation, and a convention for guaranteeing literary, artistic, and industrial copyrights.—The accounts received from the southern departments of France bring unpleasant tidings with regard to the spring crops, which are considerably endangered by the continuous frosts lately prevailing.—The case against the publisher and printer of the Duc d'Anmale's pamphlet, "A Letter on the History of France," was tried in Paris on Saturday. The publisher was sentenced to pay a fine of 6,000 francs, and to be imprisoned for one year. The printer was condemned to five months' imprisonment.—The French Senate have just had under their consideration a great number of petitions praying that some decisive measures may be taken to prevent any further massacres in Syria. The report of the committee appointed to examine the petitions recommends that they be rejected by passing to the order of the day—meaning, we presume, that the Senate prefer to leave the arrangement of the Syrian question in the hands of the Government.

AMERICA.—We are in receipt of intelligence from New York to the 25th ult. The point of danger upon which all eyes were concentrated was the national capital. Defences had been thrown up around the city, and troops were being hurried on for its protection as rapidly as possible. President Davis and General Beauregard are both said to be in Virginia preparing for the assault. Baltimore was under the domination of a mob, and every northerner placed under strict surveillance. At the Norfolk navy yard, Virginia,

the Federal officers destroyed several vessels of war, together with all the arms, munitions, shiphouses, and storehouses—spoil which would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the Secessionists. The telegraph communication between New York and Washington had been cut off by the order of the Government, in order to prevent their plans from being made too soon public. A mass meeting in support of the Government was held at New York on the 22nd ult. It was a demonstration such as was never previously equalled in the history of the United States. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to collect funds and to transact other necessary business. In many places the municipalities are voluntarily taxing themselves, and many wealthy individuals are making liberal contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. Later news states that an impending attack on Washington has led to all the public buildings in the capital being barricaded, and meanwhile the Southern troops are advancing on the city in detachments. Fort Smith has been captured by the State troops with \$800,000 dollars. The Governor of New York has called out 21 additional regiments, and the Governor of Delaware has responded to the President's call for troops, which the Federal Government is also chartering every available steamer. The internecine quarrel is thus evidently growing more fierce, and one necessary consequence is that planting is being neglected, while the growing crops are in danger from want of cultivation. An important item of the latest news will excite great attention here, viz., that dispatches have been forwarded to the British Government.

INDIA.—The intelligence brought by the Bombay mail is satisfactory. India was perfectly tranquil, even the Sikkim little affair having ended in the submission of the rajah. The accounts of the famine are not so disheartening, and the liberal subscriptions that had been raised had afforded a large amount of relief. The issue of the order for the amalgamation of the two armies was anxiously expected. It was supposed to be in the hands of the Governor-General. The £50 pension proposed by Sir Charles Wood is greatly derided by the army. Prince Kutbob Ood has been murdered in Calcutta.

NOTES ON MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Miss Stabbach, one of our most accomplished and popular singers, who has been repeatedly heard at our various Masonic festivals, gave her annual concert at the Hanover Square Rooms on May 1, when she sang a waltz by Schira, "Ah no spiegar non so;" a new ballad by Langton Williams, "Old Familiar Things;" another new song by the same author, "The Days of Chivalry;" and a duet with Signor Gardoni, "Un tenero core," besides taking part in two concerted pieces, and in every instance honourably distinguished herself. Miss Stabbach was heartily applauded in all her efforts. The fair concert-giver was assisted by Signor Gardoni, Miss Theresa Jefferys, and Mr. Lewis Thomas; whilst for the instrumental performance the services of those celebrated players, M. Sainton, Herr Oberthür, and M. Paque, were called into requisition; the solo pianist being a *débutante* in London—M. Lazare, who showed himself to be an accomplished musician.

We have heard that Bro. C. Horsley's Oratorio, "Gideon," may, possibly, be produced in London during the season.

M. Boscovitch, a new pianist, advertised as a pupil of Dr. Liszt, is expected immediately in London.

L'Univers Musical announces that M. Meyerbeer is composing choruses to a drama by M. Henri Blaze, entitled "Goethe," which will shortly be produced at the Odéon Theatre, Paris.

Young Auer, the Hungarian violinist, has been playing in Paris at a concert of the Société des Jeunes Artistes with great success.

A new singer, Mdlle. de Taisy, has appeared at the Grand Opéra of Paris. M. Berlioz describes her as having a true and pure voice, which she manages with sufficient art, an elegant figure, and that her action is quiet and appropriate. What makes this *début* something remarkable, he adds, are the facts that Mdlle. de Taisy had never before appeared on any stage, nor had sung with an orchestra—and more, that she appeared in the first two acts of "Lucia" without rehearsal.

The Sing-Academie, of Vienna, is about to revive Palestrina's mass, "Assumpta est," in St. Augustine's Church.

M. Gounod's "Faust" has been given at Mayence, with great success.

A new one-act comedy in verse, by M. Legouvé, "Un Jeune Homme qui ne fait rien," has been played with success at the Théâtre Français.

Drury Lane Theatre is again closed, and is advertised to be let for a term of months. An advertisement invites dramatists to send thither spectacle plays, in two or three acts, before the 1st of October; the selected ones to be purchased at the price of £200 each.

The *Théâtre des Nouveautés*, at Brussels, was entirely destroyed by fire a few nights ago.

M. Ricquier, to whom every frequenter of the *Opéra Comique*, of Paris, owes many a hearty laugh, for his dry, hardened comedy, and who, for years, was indispensable to every drollery produced there, died the other day of gout.

A defence of royal and noble musicians and amateurs, by M. de Berlioz, in reference to the opera by Mesgrigny and M. de Massa, just given at the *Opéra Comique*, is worth paraphrasing as a morsel of humour. The opera, he says, had been objected to because of its aristocratic parentage:—"Why [asks he] should a *de* before a composer's name be held to indicate mediocrity? The author of "Fidelio" signed himself *van* Beethoven—he of "Der Freischütz" *von* Weber. The number of titled great players is considerable. MM. D'Orus and *De* Merse-mann are none the worse players on the flute for the nobility. *De*-bureau was, they say, a rare clown in spite of his name. We know two faultless trumpeters named *Du*-bois, a celebrated director of the Court ball-orchestra, one *Du* Fresne. The name of *de* Garandé is eminent in the roll of singing-masters. The charming songstress, Madame Charton *de* Meur, is the idol of Madrid. At her last appearance at the *Oriente*, neither bouquets, bracelets, doves let loose, frantic plaudits, nor recalls were wanting. The admirable first violoncello at the Grand Opéra has not found it necessary to change his paternal name of *Desmarests*. . . . And when we speak of rich amateurs—doubtless wealth does not make talent, but contributes to it in a formidable manner—M. Meyerbeer is a rich amateur, Mendelssohn was a rich amateur. We have even amateurs rich, titled and crowned—the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, the Prince Albert, the King of Hanover, the Ex-Emperor Don Pedro, the Baroness de Maistre and the Prince Poniatowski. . . . Then [he concludes sardonically] we have amateurs who are neither rich nor titled, and who have not the least talent. These criticise and condemn everybody and everything. M. Meyerbeer for them is only a musical *poncher* making his *ragout* with the hares which he has killed on the Rossini, Handel, Mozart manors.—Yes, "The Huguenots," say they.—"Pooh! I could make as good if I pleased!" Happily they *don't* please, for if they did make such masterpieces they would have to undergo the contempt of public admiration, whereas the public makes a great point of not enduring that which they *do* make. There is no proof, then, that "Royal-Cravate" must be a bad comic opera, because it is by MM. *de* Mesgrigny and *de* Massa."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JAS. BOLTON.—We have nothing to do with any American publication.

BRO. FINDEL, Leipsig.—The first part of your history has been received.

OMBGA.—You have thoroughly misunderstood the article—read it again.

E. B. GOULD.—Your communication shall appear next week.