

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860.

NORTH RIDING OF YORK INFIRMARY.

IN our report of the proceedings at laying the foundation stone of the above building by the M.W.G.M., assisted by a large number of Grand Officers and members of Grand Lodge, last week, we took occasion to call attention to the apparently incongruous nature of the procession, consisting of Odd Fellows, Free Gardeners, &c., for the performance of a Masonic ceremony. In thus directing attention to the subject, we did so with the view of observing upon it more at length in our present number, as nothing could be more pernicious than to allow such a programme to go forth to the public as a model of a procession for such ceremonies, as it might hereafter be quoted as a precedent for similar if not greater absurdities, which would then be defended on the ground that they had the sanction of the M.W.G.M., and the other distinguished members of the Grand Lodge present upon the occasion just referred to. It therefore gives us pleasure to be authoritatively informed that the apparent incongruity has arisen from the local reporter having mixed up three distinct processions in one; the Masonic procession having been conducted entirely apart from the others, in strict accordance with the precedent of ceremonials where no other parties but Masons took part; and that on the ground where the stone was laid a platform had been erected which was devoted solely to the use of the Freemasons during the performance of the ceremony. Of course, in such a ceremony as the laying the foundation stone of a building devoted to charity, but not solely to Masonic purposes, it would have been impossible to exclude from all participation in the proceedings the magistrates and corporation of the district, and the chief subscribers to the fund for raising the institution; and the only question then arising would be, how far they would be subordinate to the body by whom the ceremony was to be performed; and this, so far as we can see, was satisfactorily arranged.

The next question arising is, should the Odd Fellows, the Free Gardeners, the Foresters, the Druids, &c., have had any part assigned to them in the proceedings at all—and here, we confess, we feel some little difficulty, inasmuch as we would be amongst the last to urge that the industrious and provident of the strength and sinew of the land, who support such institutions, should not be allowed to take part in a local festivity, and that too, for the establishment of an institution, of the benefits of which some of their members will probably be the principal partakers. We do, however, think it would have been better if they had, upon such an occasion, appeared rather in their characters of simple citizens, than in their corporate capacity—for such we suppose we must designate their meeting; but if local feeling and perhaps local prejudices required that they should be so acknowledged, no better plan could have been adopted than that of allowing them to form a distinct procession of

their own—much as we would have preferred that there should have been but one procession, and that Masonic only, the public functionaries having their assigned and distinctive place on the ground where the ceremony took place. The following is the official programme of the processions, or divisions of procession, issued by the local authorities, the Masonic portion even dispensing with a band of music originally appointed to head it:—

Division No. 1.

Police Officer (Sergeant Bowes.)
Odd Fellows' Band of Music,

1. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity,
(To assemble in East-street, at One o'Clock punctually.)

2. Free Gardeners,
(To assemble in Durham-street, at One o'Clock punctually.)

3. Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Sheffield Unity,
(To assemble in West-street, at One o'Clock punctually.)

4. Foresters and Druids,
(To assemble at the north end of Stockton-street, at One o'Clock punctually.)

N.B.—The Signal for the marching of the above part of the Procession will be given by Mr. John Dunning, who will be stationed on horseback near Sacker's Hotel.

Division No. 2.

Police Officer (Sergeant Byworth.)
Volunteer Band of Music.

Volunteers.

(To assemble at the Goods Station at a Quarter-past One punctually.)
Bishops and Clergy.

Magistrates of the Riding.

Life Governors, Governors and Subscribers of the Infirmary.

The Corporation Band of Music.

The Mayor and Corporation of Stockton.

The Mayor and Corporation of Middlesbrough.

Division No. 3.

The Superintendent of Police.
The Masonic part of the Procession.
The Grand Lodge of Freemasons,
(starting from the Town Hall.)
Police.

We need not again enter fully into the details of the Masonic procession, as they were given at sufficient length last week. There was one part of the report, however, with which we were struck—and which perhaps might be quoted as a fair ground why the Odd Fellows should have their assigned place in the proceedings, viz., that the only building in the town suitable for the banquet, was the Odd Fellows Hall, built by the members of the order—honest working men—at a cost of £2500. What a commentary is this upon the exertions of the Freemasons, and the self-denial which others practice, when wishing to found for themselves a proper and independent home, compared with the want of energy of a body which holds itself to be the highest, most respectable and ancient of associated bodies, for the promotion of Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth. The Freemasons of Middlesbrough, are, however, building themselves a new hall, which will be shortly opened, and we hope will be worthy of the town, of the brotherhood, and the enterprise by which they are surrounded. We wish we could see evidence of similar public spirit in other directions nearer home, to which we shall take occasion, ere long, to allude.

In the meantime we avail ourselves of the opportunity of correcting one or two errors which appeared in the report. In the first place Bro. Havers was not present, but Bro. J. Ll. Evans, P.G.S.B. was, and acted as S.G.D.; and in the

second, Bro. Dr. Harcourt A.G.D.C. was also present and took his due part in assisting Bro. Woods, the G.D.C., in arranging the Masonic proceedings of the day.

As the North Riding of York Infirmary has been auspiciously commenced, so we hope it may be successfully completed, for the benefit of the district, there being no description of charitable institutions more valuable than those which minister to the "various ills that flesh is heir to," and give to the humbler classes the benefits of such medical and surgical assistance in the hour of affliction—either from disease or accident—which, from their own means, it would be impossible for them to obtain.

CLASSICAL THEOLOGY.—XXX.

IX.—DIANA AND NOVEMBER.

TRIFORMIS and Tergemina were names given to Diana, because, as Cicero says (*De Nat. iii.*), she is not three goddesses, but one goddess thrice named in accordance with her threefold offices. Thus, in the heavens, where she enlightens the night, she is rightly called Luna; on earth, where she is the chief protection of the chase, (for with her bow, whose arrows are her rays, she rules over all wild beasts,) she is properly named Diana; and in hell, where, under the power and authority of her dominion, she keeps in subjection the ghosts, and governs all the spirits, she is styled Hecate. On the other hand, although these several names are commonly ascribed to the same goddess, we cannot but agree with Hesiod, (*Orpheus in Argon.*), who attributes them to three distinct feminine deities; to which again are also assigned other names and titles. Artemidorus and Porphyrius say she has three heads, one of a horse, the second of a dog, and the other of a woman, and is therefore by some termed "three headed," or "three-faced." Others, also after this manner, ascribe to her the appearance of a bull, a dog, and a lion. Neither have the poets Claudian and Virgil left unnoticed her three-formed countenances.

"Ecce procul ternis, Hecate, variata figuris."

De Raptu Proserp., ii.

"Behold far off the goddess Hecate
In threefold shape advances."

"Tria virginis ora Dianæ."—Æn.

"Night, Erebus and Chæos, she proclaims,
And threefold Hecate, with her hundred names,
And three Dianæ."

It is most probable that the fabulous Diana, allegorically representing the moon, derived her descriptive title of Triformis, from the three positive phases of the moon, whose first age, or babyhood, is arched with a circle of light; whose second age, or maidenhood, forms a semi-circle of brightness; and whose third age, or womanhood, fills a whole circle with the fulness of its lustre.

The phenomena of the sun and moon are very similar in some respects; they are observed to move in a circle from west to east round the earth every day, though not an exact circle parallel with the equator, because the moon alters its places of rising and setting so sensibly that its difference is as great in twenty-four hours as that of the sun in nearly fourteen days. In the horizon and meridian, there are limits beyond which neither the moon nor the sun ever passes. The moon advances about thirteen degrees and a half once every day, in a circle which cuts the ecliptic and deviates from it about five degrees on each side, so that it accomplishes its

circuit in about twenty-seven days, or its periodical month. Its synodical month consists of twenty-nine days and twelve hours; that is, the time it is in the same degree of the zodiac with the sun, to the time it meets it again in another degree. The meeting of the sun and moon in the same degree is called the conjunction of the moon, or the new moon. At this time the moon can scarcely be seen, but, one or two days after, it becomes visible to the eye; when its horns (for it is then called horned) are always turned towards that direction of the heavens which is opposite the sun. The moon is in quadrature when the sun and moon are separated ninety degrees from each other; and when a hundred and eighty degrees distant from one another the moon is in its opposition or full moon. The circle in which the moon is said to move from west to east is far from being the same; it is observed to describe a new one every month, and at different points successively crosses the ecliptic from east to west. When the moon passes from the south to the north, that intersection of its circle is called the ascending node or dragon's head, and the other intersection of the earth's orbit is called the descending node or dragon's tail. So, observing the dragon in one point it will, be about nineteen years before the moon is seen again in that point, and although it may be observed to pass betwixt the earth and some of the stars, no star has ever been seen to pass between it and us. To these phenomena might be added various others, among which we find that natural philosophers have long since discovered, that after the moon is in conjunction, not only are the horns visible, but all the rest of its surface, when towards us, appears of chalky or ashen colour. It is thought that neither the moon or any planet in its heaven has any clouds; and, if this be the fact, they cannot be in body the same as our earth. It may be added, however, that the dark spots observed on the sun's disc have sometimes been taken to be clouds.

Ptolemy concurred in opinion with Thales of Miletus, that the moon is a spherical substance dependent on the sun for its light. It is evident that the moon's size is much less than that of the earth, and that it appears dark because when it passes through the middle of the earth's shadow its eclipse continues for two or three hours: no shadow can be reflected on light, consequently the moon, like the earth, must be illuminous and unpellucid. When the moon is in opposition to the sun, so as totally to be eclipsed, it is in the dragon's head or tail, or very near to one or the other of them, the earth then revolving betwixt these other two great planets excludes the refraction of the sun's light upon it, but at mean times it can only be partial if the moon is so far distant from the nodes as not to be completely obscured by the earth's shadow or rather by the earth itself. At the time the moon enters into, or comes out of its eclipse, that part which is darkened always appears circular; it therefore follows, from the shape of its shadow, that the earth is round.

Either because it has been thought that one side of the moon is dark or dull and the other side bright or luminous, or because she shines by a borrowed light, the chariot of Diana is represented as drawn with a white and black horse; or, significantly of her horns, with two oxen; to which sometimes, (says Festus), was added a mule as expressive of her barrenness, or unattainable power of self-creative light. But let us examine her more exactly by her names. She was denominated Luna from the glorious sheen she sets forth from on high in the night time—and as some say, *Lunæ*—more perhaps with reference to her two faces than with the

idea of expressing a duality of bodies. These were worshipped, especially amongst the Egyptians; yet, even by them separately, for we deny that they gave this property to a closer hermaphroditical extent, to these or any other of their deities. Lunus and Luna were differently held in reverence; those who worshiped the lunar god were thought to be superior in nature, as under the governance of a male deity—but those who worshiped the lunar goddess were thought to be inferior to the masculine sex, as subject to the woman, or under the influence of a female deity. Further, perhaps for the balance of natural power or *love*, the men who sacrificed to Venus under the name of Luna, dressed themselves in women's attire, while the women clothed themselves in men's garments.

The fable of the loves of Luna and her Endymion has been often written, both in prose and poetry, and never more beautifully than by Kents. According to Apollonius the poet, and the historian Plinius Secundus, it would appear that Endymion was the son of Æthlius and one of the shepherd chiefs or kings of Caria, in Asia Minor, who, having entertained Jupiter visiting the earth, was taken by the god into heaven, where it happened that he became so much bewildered by the brightness and enamoured with the beauty of its queen, the celestial Juno, as to lose himself in the clouds and even to mistake a cloud for the divinity herself. The king of heaven, incensed at the conduct of the presumptuous mortal, banished him his kingdom, and condemned him to a perpetual sleep. Strictly adhering to our authority we should rather say that he was thrown out of heaven; of what his bones were made is beyond conjecture, as he seems, in this fall, to have escaped all fractures or other bodily injury—otherwise, as a natural consequence, we might have dealt with the “perpetual sleep,” and have made an equivocal point of the proverb *Endymionis somnum dormire*. Meanwhile, Luna, having gazed night after night upon the sleeping youth, was at last overcome with a violent passion for him, insomuch that she descended from her sphere in the heavens, to give him love kisses and embraces, as he lay on the mountain Latmus, or Lathynius. The impassioned tenderness of so fair and pure a goddess might well in itself, without surpassing wonder have been sufficient to break the spell of a man's eternal slumber. At all events, Endymion's eyes opened. He saw in reality and in no dream, the body, form, and face of immortality beside him, and with delicious rapture they mutually exchanged their avowed affections. She led him to a cave in the mountain to hide him from Jupiter and from all other eyes but her own. Here she contrived nightly to visit and converse with him, without occasioning any perceptible disorganisation of the harmonious course and music of the spheres. In simple fact Endymion was a famous ancient astronomer, supposed to be the first who discovered the motions and circles of the moon, and because he made Mount Latmus, in Caria, the constant place of his planetary contemplations, the ignorant peasants considered it to be his dormitory. They thought that he was always sleeping there because they observed him stretched on his back on the hill's loftiest slopes, no unusual way, in his time, of studying and reading the starry heavens.

FOOLISH PRESENTS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A Nova-Scotian, a dealer in grindstones, prepared a specimen of his wares for presentation to the Prince of Wales! One side of the stone bears this pregnant legend: “For the Prince of Wales, our Hopeful King, 1860.” On the other side is the business card of the donor. If this sort of thing is to be persevered in the Prince's visit will be a bore to him. We notice in Canada a few persons are preparing to make fools of themselves in the same way. We would advise them to desist.—*Toronto Leader*.

MASONIC JOTTINGS FROM ABROAD.

The quiet earnest spirit which the German carries into all his learned and social pursuits, receive no better illustration than in the zeal manifested of our Brethren in that country in the support and extension of Masonry. They go to work with a quiet enthusiasm on their mission of peace and good-will, and scarcely one of their organs reaches us, but we find some new proof of progress, philanthropy and intelligence. They do injustice to Masonry, or are ignorant of its spirit, who fancy that its “be all, and end all,” consists in mere ceremonial, lodge-meetings, processions, and the like. Masonry attempts and achieves something beyond this. Thus we read with pleasure in the annual report of the Brunswick Lodge for 1859, that the Benevolent Institution for Widows, and Orphans, founded in 1806 by the Brethren, is in a highly prosperous condition. It has an annual income of 1200 thalers (£180), counts 56 members, and relieved last year 23 widows or orphans, to the extent of £6 each. This may appear a small sum in English eyes; but it must be remembered that any part of Germany is poor in comparison with England, and that the sum of £6 in the hands of the frugal recipients, goes much farther than amongst us. There is also a college for widows and orphans, which has existed from the same year, 1806, and which does a great amount of good. The Brunswick Lodge, including 16 honorary members, numbers at present 230 Brethren. And yet, we must read from time to time such statements as the following in an ultramontane journal of Vienna, which style itself the “Peoples' Journal” (*Volkzeitung*), as to the characteristics of Masonry. “Falsehood is its principle, the extirpation of Christianity its object, its chief leader must be the devil, not only in spirit, but in person; and as the Catholic Church may be called the good spirit, so Masonry may be called the evil spirit. Our observations in these sad times lead us to the belief that Freemasonry serves the Devil as a tool for making war against the Kingdom; its founders, continuators, and leaders, inspired by the Devil, labour after his plans, and on their side it represents the great Son of Perdition Antichrist.” This is amusing in its way; but Masonry lacks at least this much of the spirit of the Devil, that it does not “render for railing.” We are sorry to find too, that Alexander Dumas, in his “Memoirs of Garibaldi,” is so ignorant of the nature of Masonry that he confounds it with the secret political sects of Italy. Alexander is a most talented writer; but he is too fast to be always correct, or to be relied upon.

A letter from Bro. George Treu, of Pforzherin, states, that last year in a journey to the East, he was present at the reception into the (English) Oriental Lodge, of Prince Mirza, Ali Ho Gla Khan. The business was conducted in the English and Turkish languages by the worthy Master Aznavour, who is well known in England, where he was initiated. At the close, Bro. Aznavour made Bro. Treu observe that the new Bro. was bound by the Koran, which he acknowledged as a “holy book,” yet that it was only used symbolically as a token of reverence. The Prince was introduced, and the whole business conducted according to the ancient usage of England. For the rest the service is very uniform, and not so attractive as in the Lodge of the “Sun” at Bayreuth. The German Brethren are not quite pleased to “to work” with the uniformity of the English system, on the other hand they consider the French Lodges too ornamented, and that there is too much levity in the introduction and reception of members. Our Bro. heard it stated, that an attempt would shortly be made in the Levant to

found a German Lodge, in which case the Levantives have promised their concurrence.

A singular incident is related by Bro. J. C. G. Schultze, of Holzminden, somewhat comical of its kind, and showing the nature of some of the superstitions held by the ignorant with regard to Masonry. Our Bro. was present lately at a christening, where he stood as godfather to the child of Bro. P. As the ceremony was about to commence, a man appeared, who enquired for Bro. P. and having called him aside, expressed his wish, in a very mysterious manner, to become a Freemason, in order that he might with the money to be received in consequence, as he imagined, to drive a trade in pigs. He farther said, in the presence of other Brethren, that he wished to sell himself to a Freemason; and why? It must be known that the vulgar, in Germany, entertain the silly belief, that no Freemason dies a natural death, that he can buy a substitute, who must die for him; when fate strikes, the substitute, of course, has to yield up the ghost! He said farther, that a shepherd boy had given him the advice, with the remark that he had only to go to an inn and announce himself as a Freemason, as all Freemasons were known to inn-keepers. Thereupon he got up at 3 o'clock in the morning, and must have wandered some 40 miles out of his way to reach Holzminden. To this step his cupidity had impelled him, and for greed would he have endangered his salvation. The Brethren, however, treated him kindly, showed him his error, gave him food and drink, and presenting him with some money, sent him on his homeward way, which must doubtless have been a sorry one, when he first trod it.

Recurring to Masonic efforts and enterprises, we find that our Brethren in the ancient city of Cologne attached to the Lodge of Minerva and Rhedenna have erected a spacious building, devoted entirely to lodge purposes, at an expense of £10,000. It contains, in accordance with the practice of Prussian Masonry, separate temples for each of the three degrees, all decorated with appropriate emblems and mottoes. The structure being finished, its opening was solemnly inaugurated on St. John's day last, the 24th June. The proceedings were commenced at noon, when there were above 200 Brothers present, including the members of the city of Cologne. Others came from Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblenz, and from the Grand Lodge of Berlin. The ceremony was conducted by the D.G.M. of Berlin in person. The whole of the proceedings were of the most impressive character, and occupied two full hours. The most striking event of the day was the uncovering of a fine statue of St. John the Baptist, which was enveloped in branches of acacia. The proceedings were closed with an appropriate hymn. An adjournment was then made to the banquetting-room, where 300 Bros. sat down to an excellent entertainment presided over by Bro. S. Dechen, who discharged the duties of the chair with his wonted firmness, discretion, and kindness. Many had come from distant countries; among others Bro. Henry Garrod, P.M. of No. 1090, to whose kindness we are indebted for this notice, from England. The foreign Bros. were much struck with the eloquent address of Bro. F. Strebel, the orator of the Lodge, whose kind reception of the visitors will never be forgotten by them. The banquet ended at seven p.m., and a most pleasant day was brought to a close by a brief adjournment to the lawn, which afforded an opportunity for much agreeable conversation, in the presence of a fine display of fruit. An excellent poetical address to the chairman was sung, and thus closed the evening. The English Masons noticed many differences in working

the degrees; the first and second being reversed. When the statue was unveiled, the floor was strewn with roses.

We are happy to observe that Bro. Strebel is now on a visit to London, having been present at a recent meeting of the Crescent Lodge. We may, perhaps, be enabled to present our readers with a plan of the building and the disposition of the apartments. It cannot but strike English Masons with surprise that whilst they find a difficulty in raising a few hundred pounds for a building sacred to the Institution, one lodge in a continental town, with a population below some London parishes, contains within it enough of the true spirit of Masonry to devote £10,000 to build a house devoted solely to its own purposes.

ARCHITECTURE AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the season of the British Archæological Association took place in the Town-hall, Shrewsbury, on Monday, August 6. The weather was most unpropitious; nevertheless a large number of members, including a goodly collection of ladies, assembled.

The Mayor (Mr. Burr) opened the proceedings by welcoming the members of the Association to Shrewsbury.

After which an address of welcome was read by the Town Clerk from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, in which allusion was made to the numerous objects of archæological interest in the county and in the borough, and to the recent restoration of Ludlow Church. The address concluded by thanking the President and the Association for having selected Shrewsbury for their place of meeting this year. The President (Mr. B. Botfield, M.P.) returned thanks on behalf of himself and the Association, and then proceeded to read an inaugural address of great length, in which the objects and advantages of the Association were noticed, and commenting more particularly on the history and antiquities of Shropshire. He took an ample survey not only of the antiquities of Shropshire, but of the general features of the county, and, when published in the Transactions of the Association, it will form an interesting and valuable record. This survey commenced before the Roman invasion, and comprehended the county history to recent times. In speaking of the objects of the Association, he observed that one of its most practical benefits was the preservation and restoration of ancient buildings, and the tendency which the study it promoted had to improve the Architecture of the country. Archæology was, he said, the handmaid of history, and brought to light many facts which, without its aid, would be hidden or obscured. The address was almost exclusively directed to the explanation of the antiquities and topography of the county, and to the notice of the political events which had occurred in or been connected with Shropshire. Without pretending to have made discoveries, or to take any new views, Mr. Botfield's address presented the prominent points of the history of the county, and its most remarkable places in a clear and attractive manner. Mr. Slaney, M.P., moved the thanks of the meeting to the president for his address, which was seconded by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bridgeman. The meeting then adjourned, and the members went to visit the Abbey Church, where Mr. Planché *Rose Croix* explained some of the monuments. He said, the first in order was one at the old south doorway, and was stated in the guide-book to have been dug up, prior to 1623, where Roger de Montgomery, the first Earl of Shrewsbury had been buried, and the author and the heralds then visiting the abbey imagined it would represent that warrior. This figure, and another in the same church, supposed to be Earl Hugh's were both said to be cross-legged; but this one never was so. Both the legs were broken off, but enough remained to show that they were perfectly straight. If these effigies were ever intended for Roger and Hugh, they were made long after their death. This one was of the date of King John, and very interesting,—somewhat similar to those in the Temple Church, London, which were of that

date. The next effigy was supposed to be that of Walter de Dunstanville, of Shiffnal, who died in the reign of Richard I. If this were so, it must have been made long after, as the cross-legged effigies, of which this was one, were not made until 1230, or later, and this would be, then, another instance of monuments being erected to individuals long after their decease. Another recumbent figure is in the north aisle, but Mr. Planché had nothing to add to what had been already written about it: he attributed it to the time of Edward II. It represents a judge, but it is not known whom. Another in the north porch was described in the guide-books to be in plate armour, which was a great error. It was a fine old figure of the time of Edward III. in civil state attire. It had the mantle of state similar to those in all civil effigies of that period. This was removed from St. Alkmund when that church fell down. Another adjoining, also from St. Alkmund, was of the same period or slightly older—probably a merchant or official.

Mr. T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., treasurer, read a brief paper on a unique monumental effigy of a sub-deacon in the south aisle—a stone slab of the thirteenth century sculptured with a small figure below a floriated cross.

The day had now nearly closed, and, together with a steady rain, prevented much further research amongst the antiquities of the city. The president, however, and a score of others, were zealous enough to make their way to the fine old church of Saint Mary's, which was described by Mr. Edward Roberts, whose account differed considerably in respect of dates from the Guide-book. Mr. Roberts made a difference of 70 or 80 years in the dates of some of the parts described in the "Guide." He said, it is generally considered to have been founded about 980, by King Edgar; but the earliest portion visible in the present building is of about the end of the eleventh century, and from that time up to the last period of Lancasterian and Tudor specimens are to be seen here, a great part of it of excellent character, but some very debased and inferior, probably due to repairs, and restorations. It consists of a nave and chancel (24 feet wide, and about 136 feet, or, including the tower, 160 feet long); north and south aisles; transepts, with large chapels, north and south porches, and solar or library over one. The tower is Norman in the lower part, but seems to have been considerably altered or repaired internally. The nave has probably been reworked after the piers and arches were built, or it was the earliest indication of the pointed arch, scarcely differing from the circular. The piers were of clustered shafts of early English spirit, and perhaps the earliest indication. The clerestory is early Tudor. The chapels are very lofty, but much altered from the original character. In the arch between the south chapel and the nave is a table-tomb with an effigy of a cross-legged knight of the fourteenth century, very similar to the one in the abbey. The tomb is beautifully arcaded in the canopy-work of that period.

At the evening meeting, which, notwithstanding the rain, was attended by nearly a hundred members, Mr. Botfield presided.

Mr. Planché read a paper on the Earls of Shrewsbury. He said that Owen and Blakeway confounded Roger de Montgomery, the first earl, with his brothers and uncles, and he cleared up the genealogical difficulties. Robert de Belesme was the last earl, and it might be this one whom the cross-legged effigy in the abbey represented.

Mr. Gordon Hills read a paper on "Buildwas Abbey," giving a full description of the remains of that once important edifice, with conjectures of what it was in its original state.

On Tuesday the first excursion took place, the archaeologists visiting first Buildwas Abbey, and afterwards proceeding to some encaustic tile-works, belonging to Messrs. Maw, which have earned some celebrity, and where a paper was read by Mr. Maw on encaustic tiles. The party then proceeded to Bentnall Hall, where luncheon was provided by Messrs. Maw. Wenlock Abbey and Priory were next visited, Mr. E. Roberts reading a paper on the Abbey. He stated that all authorities seem to agree in accepting the account of the original foundation of this abbey given by William of Malmesbury, and in fixing the date of it as 680. It is needless to say, that nothing whatever of that building

is in existence. Probably it was of timber, as were almost all buildings prior to this time, and by no means unusual both here and on the Continent, for centuries after; and it is not surprising that they have in consequence been frequently destroyed. This abbey, then, was founded by Milburga, daughter of Mercwold, Prince of Mercia, and niece to Wulphere, the King of Mercia. Milburga's sister dedicated herself to celibacy, as we gather, on account of the death of her brothers, who were murdered by, or at least the murder was permitted by her uncle. Her mother founded a monastery at Minster, in Kent, on land given as compensation for those murders; and it is possible that the immediate cause of this foundation of Wenlock was the same tragic event. Milburga became abbess, and in process of time a saint, and on her death was buried near the altar. The abbey does not seem to have escaped from repeated calamities, although they mostly arose from warfare, of which, from its great richness of soil and general wealth, as well as its population, this part of England was the constant theatre. It was twice destroyed by the Danes, and after the second destruction was deserted. Some accounts state that it became decayed, and was deserted in consequence. It was not, however, until twelve years after the Conquest, that it began to appear in somewhat of the form in which we now see it. Mr. Eyton says it is the oldest, and was the most privileged, and perhaps the wealthiest and most magnificent of the religious houses of Shropshire. The three abbeys which I have undertaken to describe to you all partake largely of the Norman and immediately subsequent eras. After the loss of the arts by the overrunning of the Roman provinces by the Goths, there arose, in the course of time, an architecture more or less beautiful, according to the greater or less rudeness of the country, and which may be considered as one great school which prevailed for six or seven centuries, the longest period of existence in any style without material alteration in so many countries not under the same rule. Originating either in the indiscriminate application of materials taken from Roman temples and houses, or in a rude imitation of them, we obtain various specimens of one universal type. Familiar as the English must have been with pure Roman works, and a high state of civilisation in common with all countries where Romans went, it is remarkable that, so far as we are able to judge from Saxon remains, the worst type appeared here,—not very different from the Norman in its elements, but differing most materially in the magnitude and the taste of the works. There was besides, on the part of the Normans, an unaccountable jealousy of or dislike towards the Saxon buildings; and, although we can point to a score or two of works either in part or wholly ante-Norman, yet there are very few as compared with the vast number of remains comparatively perfect to this day of what was confessedly only a century or so of later date. Excepting the sacred edifices of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, the majority are of Saxon origin. This we have seen was the case with Wenlock Priory. Its re-founding was by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and Godiva, his wife, shortly after 1017, but it was soon again deserted, and eventually forfeited by the grandson in 1071. There are several slightly varying accounts of its subsequent rebuilding; but judging from the remains, there is nothing which indicates the truth of either one of them beyond the fact of the buildings being of different dates. The oldest portions are of the date of the Norman period. Domesday Book states that Earl Roger had made the church of St. Milburg an abbey, and I consider that little besides the guest-hall (near the present gate) remains of that building, if it ever was completed. William of Malmesbury, writing about A.D. 1130, says that "lately, however, a convent of Clugniac monks was established there while a new church was erecting." Of course, St. Milburg's body was miraculously discovered, and was not only found not corrupt, but emitted the sweetest odours. Of the period referred to, the chapter-house is part. All the church is of the massive Early English of the thirteenth century. It was an alien priory, and in common with others of that class was treated with much severity, and suffered exactions and confiscations repeatedly, until it was naturalised in the time of Richard II. The church is cruciform,

with nave and aisles, two transepts, chancel without aisles; and lady chapel. This I attribute to the time of Joybertus, who first appears as Abbot in 1198, and died 1216; or of Humbert who succeeded him, at which time the abbey became of greater importance, and the parent of other abbeys. The south greater transept has one aisle, and an arcade or cloister. In the aisle is a coeval piscina, and probably the base of an altar: the mortices for the parclose are in the shafts;—a chapel also in an adjoining part. On the west side of this transept are remains of an altar, with part of the stone in the arceding over it cut away, apparently for the head of a crucifix or statue. There are two corbels or brackets for relics, or for saints' statues. There is a drain from the centre archway. The south transept is remarkable for the evident arrangement made with the view of preserving the chapter-house beyond,—the transept required a stronger wall than its aisle, and the main wall has either been added to or cut away so as not to interfere with the other side, and the arrangement of the arches and angle is peculiar and unique. The chapter-house is the only remaining portion of the structures commenced, as I conclude, by Roger de Montgomery. But, whatever the foundation may have been, it was, as now existing, never designed by the same architect. It is a very beautiful specimen of the Semi-Normal or Transitional period, which prevailed generally from 1154 to 1187. There is no record whatever as yet discovered by which we can ascertain the benefactor or designer of this part of the abbey. It must have been in the abbacy of Humbald or Peter de Leja. The latter was promoted from St. David's in 1176. The walling is very elaborately ornamented with the interlaced arceding which has by some been supposed to have caused the invention of the pointed arch. He called attention to the building of the Early English church over these ornamented walls, in order to retain and preserve them. A fireplace has been inserted in the south wall at a much later date. The whole of these buildings have been vaulted. The ruins have been very badly used at different times. A Mr. Moore, writing in 1787, says that many years ago great part of the abbey was pulled down to build some houses, and only four years since one of the clustered pillars of the church was nearly levelled, and a cart was waiting to take it away. To the credit of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne be it said, that he, as well as the present Sir Watkin, put a stop to these depredations. A seal of the abbey was said to have been found at the church of Clun in 1760. Several views have been published in Grose, Beauties of England and Wales, Phillips, and Eyton. There is a popular belief of a subterranean passage to Buildwas, of course without foundation, as was the case at Upton Court and other places seen at the last congress. In the garden at the east of the church is a heap of stones: amongst them is a very beautiful incised tracing of Early English undercut mouldings, on a capital of a shaft, illustrating the subject of architectural drawings which has been occupying considerable attention lately.

Others of the party went to Pitchford Hall, and others again, deterred by the aspect of the weather, which turned out showery, took a shorter excursion to the Wroxeter excavations, the site of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, and inspected the large collection of Roman remains from there, and which are deposited in a museum of the Shropshire and North Wales Natural History and Antiquarian Society in this town. The collection is one of the most interesting ever got together, and additions are being constantly made to it. The last article that was brought to the museum (and which was dug up last Thursday week) is a massive iron signet ring. The metal of course is much corroded, but the stone in the centre is perfect. It represents a fawn escaping from a shell. Other finger rings of metal—some well preserved—are in the collection, besides broken fibulae, spoons, and other articles of use and ornament in bronze and silver, among them the beam of a steelyard. In articles of female ornament there is a large collection of hair pins, chiefly of bone, in a perfect state of preservation, and two ornamental hair combs, bracelets, glass beads, bone buttons and bodkins, and a pair of bronze tweezers for eradicating superfluous hairs. One of the most curious of the articles picked up in the recent excavations at Wroxeter, is a stone medicine stamp used by some famous doctor, who practised the healing

art on the Uriconians. The inscription on the stamp found at Wroxeter is very perfect, and is as follows:—"TB CL DIALBA AD OMNE VM O EX O." The abbreviations are thus filled up:—"Tiberii Claudii Medici Dialibannum ad omne vitium oculorum ex ovo. Reduced into English the inscription reads thus:—The dialibanum of Tiberius Claudius, the physician for all complaints of the eyes, to be used with an egg.

The coins found at Uriconium and deposited in the museum are very numerous; among them are coins of Vespasian, Trajan, Alexander Severus, Constantine the Great, Constantine II., Valentinian, Claudius, Constantinopolis, Marcus Aurelius, &c. Articles in iron and glass (the latter broken, the former rusted), an iron horse's bit, a spear head, knives, axe heads, articles in lead, keys, whetstone, &c., are amongst the treasures secured, besides a large collection of Upchurch pottery and Samian ware. The human remains include some deformed skulls, a thigh bone which had been fractured and set again, and the skeleton of a very young infant. Of other bones are those of the wild boar, ox, dog, red deer, and horse.

The excursionists did not return until seven o'clock, and at half-past eight they met at the Town-hall, for the reading of papers, &c.

The President, Mr. Botfield, M.P., reported to the meeting that they had had a most successful excursion, and stated what papers had been read.

Mr. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., then, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Eyton, read his paper "On the Castles of Shropshire and its Borders." The writer expressed his conviction that castle-building was not the particular genius of the Normans, as some people imagined, nor were these castles properly called "feudal:" their existence was rather a symptom of weakness and internal dissension than of strength. The chronicles recorded but one Saxon fortress, Ethelfreda's, Shropshire Castle, as it was called, which was built in the 13th century. The site of this castle was still to be observed—a mound at Oldbury, or Oldborough, in the vicinity of Bridgenorth. Earl Roger de Montgomery founded a castle at Shrewsbury—the fourth Doomsday Castle.

The paper was listened to with deep attention throughout, and a cordial resolution of thanks voted to the writer. It was also announced, in reply to an enquiry, that it would be published by the Association.

On Wednesday, despite the heavy rain which came down without ceasing till the afternoon, a large party assembled at the railway station for the excursion to Tong Church and Castle, Shiffnal Church, and Lilleshall Abbey. The intention to visit Boscobel House and the Royal Oak was abandoned on account of the weather, as the party left the train at Albrighton. At Tong a paper was read by Mr. Horman Fisher on the church and its monuments; and a discussion took place, in which the Rev. Mr. Petit, Mr. Davis, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Gordon Hills, and Mr. Planché, took part. The visitors afterwards proceeded to Decker Hill, where the President entertained them most hospitably. The main party then proceeded to Shiffnal Church, (the interesting points of which were described in a paper read by the Rev. Mr. Petit,) and returned thence by railway; but the most adventurous members went on to Lilleshall Abbey, and did not return in time for the evening meeting.

At the general meeting three papers of interest were read. The first one was by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, on "Powisland and Powis Castle," which comprised a history, in brief, of the principality of Wales. Mr. Hartshorne described the castle and its surroundings with much eloquence and vigour, and mentioned with due honour the distinguished names of its possessors, and of those related to the Earl of Powis.

The next paper was read by Mr. E. Levien, of the department of manuscripts in the British Museum, "On the Shrewsbury Book." This remarkable and beautiful MS., now in the museum, which was presented by the Earl of Shrewsbury to Margaret of Anjou, the Queen of Henry VI., was described by Mr. Levien with much minuteness. He observed that illuminated manuscripts frequently derive special value, as they contain the portraits of the distinguished donors; and in the "Book of Shrewsbury" there are portraits of the Queen to whom it was given and a portrait also of the King.

The third paper was on Boscobel House and the escape of

Charles II., by the Rev. George Dodd. The house in which King Charles was concealed remains in good preservation. It was built for the purpose of forming a place of concealment for recusants, and the general character of the building has not undergone alteration. There are two places of concealment, one of which is near the chimney place, and consists of a small closet about five feet square, with a passage that leads to the bottom of the chimney stack, where there was a doorway that led into the garden for the purpose of escape, but that door is now covered with ivy. The other place of concealment is in an upper room, where there is a small hiding place covered with a trap-door. The present Royal Oak of Boscobel is variously supposed to have either grown from an acorn from the original tree, which was destroyed by the loyal pilgrims, who cut branches from it as relics, or to be a sprout from the roots of the original oak. There are some, indeed, who entertain the opinion that it is the veritable oak. It is now walled round to protect it from the knives of curiosity collectors. Mr. Dodd, after having described King Charles's places of concealment, followed his progress, and noticed the various incidents and hairbreadth escapes during the forty-two days that followed the battle of Worcester before his landing in France.

Thanks having been given to the authors of the papers, the meeting adjourned.

The excursion on Thursday to Ludlow was very numerously attended. On the way thither the train stopped at a short distance beyond Church Stretton, at Stokesay Castle, which is a ruined fortified mansion, part of which has been destroyed by fire, and has been roofed over within recent years. The building is of small extent, and though it forms a picturesque ruin, it presents few objects of interest, excepting as an example of the style of fortification adopted by those favoured knights and gentlemen who obtained permission from the king to turn their dwellings into fortresses. The license to fortify Stokesay is supposed to have been granted by Henry VI. Mr. Roberts gave a short description of the place to the assembled visitors.

On arriving at Ludlow, the party proceeded to the church, which is the finest ecclesiastical building in the county. It deserves to be called a cathedral, and, having been formerly collegiate, is fitted up with richly carved stalls. Externally the church is a striking object from a great distance, as its finely proportioned central tower rises to a considerable height. The interior was, till within a short period, very dilapidated, but has been recently completely restored, and now presents a magnificent specimen of richly decorated architecture. It was only on Friday August 3rd, that the church was re-opened, with much ceremony, after the completion of the restoration. The most striking features of the interior are the lofty pointed arches that support the tower, which have been cleaned from whitewash and restored to their original form. The lantern of the tower has been opened, and the ceiling, which is eighty-five feet from the floor, is richly coloured and gilded; so, indeed, is the entire ceiling of the chancel and nave. A beautifully carved screen of dark oak, which divides those portions of the building, presents a fine contrast, when seen from the end of the nave, to the elaborately-executed reredos under the east window, carved in fine white freestone. This sculpture consists of a series of pointed niches, with figures of the apostles and of angels, extending from side to side. The large east window represents in coloured glass the history of St. Lawrence, to whom the church is dedicated; and at the west end there is a large window of stained glass, presented to the church by Mr. Botfield, the president of the present congress of the Association. Mr. T. Wright states, in his historical and descriptive sketch of Ludlow Castle and church, that a small church occupied the present site in the twelfth century, that it was enlarged in 1199, and was rebuilt in the fourteenth century.

When the party was assembled inside the church, Mr. T. Wright and Mr. Roberts pointed out the objects of most interest in the building.

From the church to the castle is about a quarter of a mile distant. It is situated on a rock overlooking the rich valley of the Teme, with the river flowing at its feet. The ancient keep of the castle forms a grand object on entering through

height. Mr. Wright undertook to explain the principal features of this magnificent relic of feudal times, and proceeding from one spot of interest to another he pointed out the successive additions to the original structure, and the uses to which the different portions had been applied.

The castle is stated to have been first built by William the Conqueror's kinsman, Roger de Montgomery, in 1094, and, in connection with more recent times, the hall is shown wherein the "Masque of Comus" was first represented. The top of the keep commands a magnificent view of the Clec hills and the surrounding country, with the winding of the river Teme at its base. The rock, which rises high above the castle, on the opposite side of the river, possesses an interest of far more remote antiquity, as it was there Sir Roderick Murchison discovered the fossils in the lower transition series of geological formations, which gave origin to his Silurian system.

After rambling over the extensive and interesting ruins of the castle, the party repaired to the Feathers Inn, where luncheon on a most liberal scale was provided for them by Sir C. R. Boughton.

At the evening meeting the Rev. J. L. Petit read a paper on Shifnal Church, which had been visited the day before. Shifnal Church, like most of the ancient churches in Shropshire, has been rebuilt on the site of an older structure, but it still retains much of the original Norman Architecture. The tower is a curious instance of the construction of a tower of smaller proportions within the remains of a larger; for, though the present tower appears sufficiently massive, there are distinct indications that it is considerably smaller than the former one.

Mr. T. Wright then read a paper on the local legends of Shropshire, in reference to their bearings on Archaeological investigations, such stories, as he observed, being far from unimportant materials for the history of past times. Mr. Wright at the conclusion of his paper expressed the hope that all those who have the opportunity of collecting such local legends will not allow them to perish, for they are now rapidly disappearing.

The President, on behalf of the meeting, thanked Mr. Wright for his very interesting paper.

On Friday, there was an excursion to the Roman Lead Mines at Shreebe, and to Linley Hall.

The evening's meeting was especially interesting, on account of an exhibition of an extensive collection of flint and stone implements, principally from the neighbourhood of Burlington, in Yorkshire, and including also a number of the same kind which had been found among the fossil remains of extinct animals, in what geologists call the "drift," or uppermost deposit, and respecting which there is at present much speculation how they came there.

The first paper read was by Mr. Maw, the gentleman whose encaustic tile manufactory was visited on Tuesday, the subject being the tessellated pavement found during the excavations at Wroxeter.

The Rev. H. M. Searf read a paper on Wroxeter Church, which is situated within a short distance of the excavations. He said that there are four styles of Architecture visible in the structure, and that some of the materials of the ruined Roman city of Uriconium had been used in its erection. He dated the original foundation of the church as far back as two centuries before the Norman Conquest.

Mr. T. Wright then made some observations on the collection of flint implements on the table. He said that in considering this subject two or three questions presented themselves; the first of which was the antiquity of the instruments. He had been assured that implements made of flint must necessarily be of great antiquity, and, according to some antiquaries, there was a stone period, a bronze period, and an iron period; those distinctions of time being made to depend on the character of the implements employed. In his opinion, however, this was a mistaken notion. There could be no doubt that flint had been used at all times for making such implements when metal could not be procured; therefore the use of stone instruments could not be correctly considered as a proof that the working in metals was then unknown.

Saturday lowered dismally after a heavy night's rain;

nevertheless, there was a strong muster of archaeologists to join the excursion to inspect the excavations at Wroxeter, which, being the most interesting object in the neighbourhood, the visit to them had been reserved for the last day. Fortunately, the sky cleared soon after the party started. They proceeded in the first instance to Battlefield, the place where the celebrated battle of Shrewsbury was fought in the reign of Henry IV. The place at present bears no indications of having been the field of a great battle. A few mounds are shown, which are supposed to be the tombs of the slain, and some curious eyes can distinguish the remains of trenches, but to ordinary observers there is nothing to be seen but rough fields enclosed with hedges. The church, which was built on the spot in commemoration of the battle, has been divided into two by a modern wall, the east side of which is roofed and is used for divine service; the other end is in a ruinous state.

Haughmond Abbey was next visited. This abbey, or a portion of it, was built shortly after the Norman Conquest, but it has suffered so deplorably from ravages and modern repairs and additions, that few parts of the original building remain. It is now a complete piece of patchwork, and the most skilful archaeologist is at fault in endeavouring to make out even the original uses of the various portions that are at present seen.

It had been arranged that Mr. T. Wright should meet the party at Wroxeter, and there explain the various parts of the excavations on the site of the Roman city of Uriconium. The party reached Wroxeter about two o'clock, when Mr. Wright, now standing on the remains of an ancient forge, now mounted on the wall of a Roman residence, now elevated on a mound of excavated rubbish, pointed out where once a Roman enameller pursued his art, where the citizen took his bath, and where the meat market stood; the latter spot being marked by a large pile of the bones of animals. The excavations were only commenced at the beginning of February last year, and the space already excavated is of large extent. The museum at Shrewsbury is enriched with numerous relics taken from various parts of the old city. Uriconium, which was one of the largest of the Roman cities in this part of the country, is supposed by Mr. Wright to have been captured and burnt, and its inhabitants massacred, by the Picts in the middle of the fifth century.

From the excavations at Uriconium the party went to Wroxeter Church, which had been described by Mr. Scarf on the previous evening; and many of them afterwards rambled about the neighbourhood, exploring the extent of the ruined city still buried underground, as indicated by various mounds and projecting masonry.

In the evening the concluding meeting of the congress was held. A discussion of considerable interest arose relative to the cause of the remarkable deformity of several of the skulls found at Wroxeter. In a paper on the subject by Dr. Henry Wright, which was read by Mr. Pettigrew, he attributed the distortion to posthumous causes, and he considered that the exposure of the skulls to moisture, and the subsequent effect of frost, might have expanded and distorted them.

Thanks were then voted to the president, to the mayor, to the gentlemen who had hospitably entertained the members, to Mr. Pettigrew, and to other gentlemen who had contributed to further the objects of the meeting.

The congress passed over very satisfactorily, considering the unfavourable state of the weather.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting on Wednesday, the 8th inst., Pevensey and Hurstmonceux Castles being the points of interest proposed to be visited. A previous attempt, ten years ago, to inspect Pevensey Castle, had been rendered abortive by the very bad weather; and now again the old spell seemed to rest upon the excursion, for the rain descended in a hopeless never-to-be-ended manner. Considering the weather, the Society must be congratulated on the enterprising spirit of its members, as evinced by the large gathering which congregated within the roofless walls of the picturesque ruins, Pevensey and Hurstmonceux.

Umbrellas were all but useless: many of them were turned inside out, and portions of others blown bodily

away; while those that maintained their integrity of shape were altogether unable to afford protection from the pitiless deluge.

Within the ruin printed descriptions of it were distributed to the visitors, this method of imparting information being thought preferable to the old plan of "reading papers." The following is the description:

This building was erected in the year 1440, by Sir Roger de Fynes, at a cost of £3,800. A manor-house had previously occupied the site, and been the seat, successively, of the De Hersts, the De Monceaux, and the Fynesses, from the time of the Conquest. To the park which had previously existed, Sir Roger added 600 acres of land. His son, Richard Fynes, Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1452, married Joan, heiress of Thomas Lord Dacre, and was, in her right, summoned to Parliament, and declared Baron Dacre of the South in 1458. Thomas, the second Lord Dacre, distinguished himself as a soldier, and was Constable of Calais. He died in 1534, and was buried under a magnificent altar tomb in Hurstmonceux Church. His grandson and successor, Thomas Lord Dacre, associates this place with a very tragical event. Engaging in the foolish and unlawful frolic of hunting deer in the park of his neighbour, Sir Nicholas Pelham at Hellingly, a fray took place between his companions and the knight's gamekeepers, which resulted in the death of one of the latter. For this Lord Dacre was held responsible, and he, together with three of his gentlemen, Mantel, Frowds, and Roidon, were executed at St. Thomas Waterings, 29th June, 1541. This event has been dramatized by Mrs. Gore, in her "Dacre of the South;" and it is the subject of a ballad in Mr. Lower's "Contribution to Literature." Gregory, son of this unfortunate baron, succeeded to the title, but died unmarried. His sister Margaret espoused Samson Lennard Esq., and was recognized as Baroness Dacre. They resided much at the castle, and added greatly to its internal decorations. The castle and estate remained in the Lennard family until the time of Thomas Lord Dacre, created Earl of Sussex by Charles II. He improved the castle by the addition of sash windows on the east; but, losing a great part of his estate by extravagance and gambling, was obliged to sell Hurstmonceux, the seat of his ancestors from the Conquest. In 1708 the estate became the property of George Naylor, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, who married a sister of Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcastle. His successor was his kinsman, Dr. Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, and the latter left the castle to his son, Francis Naylor. In 1775 it devolved upon his half-brother, the Rev. Robert Hare, but was then considered to be so dilapidated as to be past repair. The interior was therefore demolished, and the materials were employed in adding to the mansion called Hurstmonceux Place. From F. Hare Naylor, Esq., in 1807, the estate passed by sale to Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. In 1819, it was purchased by the Gillon family. In 1816, Jno. Gillon, Esq., M.P., sold it to H. B. Curteis, Esq. M.P., father of Herbert Mascall Curteis, Esq., the present owner. The castle is accounted one of the earliest brick buildings in England. It is also among the latest specimens of a castle, properly so called; possessing much of the grandeur, with little of the strength, of the feudal fortress of earlier times. When in full repair, it was considered the largest house in England belonging to a subject. Addison's comedy, "The Drummer, or, the Haunted House," is said to be based upon a tradition connected with this mansion. The room immediately over the Porter's Lodge was known as Drummer's Hall, from the loud "spirit-rapping" formerly carried on there.

On leaving Hurstmonceux and returning to Pevensey, a handsome spacious booth, erected within the ruins, gladdened the eyes of the voyagers; and a capital dinner, well cooked, well served, and well eaten, brought to a more successful termination than could have been anticipated a day which had opened upon the Sussex Archaeologists with so little promise. The Lord Bishop of Chichester presided at the dinner; and, after its conclusion, appropriate toasts were given. Mr. Mark Anthony Lower read a verified descriptive account of Pevensey, and subsequently Mr. W. Durrant Cooper read a very curious letter, hitherto unpublished, from Dr. Andrew Borde,—the original "Merry Andrew."

THE BRONZE COINAGE.—Mr. Hopwood has asked in the House of Commons, when the bronze coinage would be issued. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was informed the Master of the Mint was prepared to proceed with the striking of the coin almost immediately; but some time would necessarily elapse, after the striking of the coin, before the issue could be commenced. It was necessary that about two months should elapse to have a sufficient accumulation before they commenced the issue; and, therefore, the issue would probably take place about the end of September.

MASONIC NOTES AND QUERIES.

CEREMONIES OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

Has there ever appeared any work which gives the ceremonies practised in the various bodies under the Ancient and Accepted Rite.—KNT. E. AND W.—[Bro. the Hon. Albert Pike of the U.S., has published such a work, but it has been only privately circulated. We cannot undertake to say, whether, or not, the following was ever published, but append a prospectus, which was circulated pretty widely in 1857.—

In course of publication, *the Petroma, for the use of Hierophants and Neophytes of the Greater Mysteries, commemorated in "The Ancient and Accepted Rite," of Freemasonry; comprising a Text-Book, Ceremonial and Iconographic, of the Craft, Ineffable, Philosophical, Religious and Military Orders and Degrees, Regular and Detached, belonging to said Rite.* Prepared at the request of several Lodges, Councils, Chapters and Consistories, and many Brethren cultivating said Rite—from authentic Documents, and the Traditions and Legends of the "Most Illustrious Order." By Giles Fonda Yates, Prince of Jerusalem; P. P. F. M. R. Cross, H-R-D-M.; and of Kilwinning; Past Sov. Gr. Commander of the Sup. Gr. Council S. G. I. G., 33d and last Degree of said Rite, for the Northern Jurisdiction of the U. S.; Dep. Gr. Inspector Gen. under the Old System of 1761, &c.; Scottish Knight of the Temple, &c.—*Nihil novimus nisi bonum, verum, pudicum, æquum, venustum, amabile, utile, dulce, festum, solenneque, superum, et celeste.* "Quin altitudinis studio, secta, ista etiam cœlo ipso sublimiora quæpiam vestigavit, et in extimo mundi tergo degit." *APUL. apol.* "Procul, O procul este profani."—VIRG. We have named our book *Petroma*, because we cannot, as we think, find one more appropriate. The holy mysteries among the ancient Greeks, were read to candidates out of a book called ΠΕΤΡΩΜΑ, from πέτρα, a rock or stone—of TRUTH impregnable the symbol. This book was made of *Two Stones cemented together*; which, like the "two tables of the Covenant" of Moses, adumbrated the *two-fold duty*, which "brethren of the alliance" are bound to perform, and the *conjunction* of each with his neighbour, and with his God. The two books may not inaptly be distinguished into the ancient and modern Book of the Testimony—old and new dispensation—old and new law. Part first of Book I, will contain the whole of "Ineffable" and "Adon-Himmate" Masonry, and Part second, "Zorobabelic, or Ancient Knight and Prince" Masonry; and the first part of Book II, will comprise the "Religious Orders," and part second, the "Philosophic" and "Military Orders" belonging to said Rite. The ceremonial part of the work will be arranged in accordance with the ritual approved by the aforesaid Supreme Grand Council, and "worked" in the Northern Jurisdiction, under the auspices of the M. P. V. and I. Bro. K. H. Van Rensselaer, Past Grand Master of Ceremonies of said S. G. C., Deputy Inspector General for the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, &c. The *Iconographic* part will comprise not only a complete set of the orthodox emblems of the different grades, but also the *allegories and myth-history* appertaining to them, represented in *costly artistic tableaux*. The last named will be more or less extended according to the patronage given to the work—*To test which, this subscription sheet is circulated.* Each of the four parts into which the work is to be divided, will be complete in itself, and can be bound in one, two or four books, as desired.]

WAS HANDEL A MASON?

As so many of the great musicians that flourished in the last century were initiated into Masonry, I am anxious to learn if the greatest of all composers joined our Craft? Handel's residence in England was at a time when Masonry was making no little stir in the world, and from his eminence, as well as friendship, with many of the great men whom we can reckon among our brethren of the period, it seems to me not at all improbable, that he was a Mason. As you have found out several others of note, that belonged to the Craft, perhaps, we may be able to boast of Handel, as well as the other King of Music, Mozart.—PROV. G. ORG.—[Will our correspondent tell us how he arrives at the fact of Mozart being a Brother?]

MASONRY AND THE EPISCOPATE.

As Bro. Spiers, D.G.M. Oxon., was kind enough to furnish us with the names of three Brethren who have become Bishops, can he, or others, extend the list so as to embrace those prelates who are deceased?—PRESBYTER ANGLICANUS.

THE SMYRNA LODGE AND THE MASSACRE IN SYRIA.

Whilst the papers are teeming with accounts of the butcheries in Syria, and the outbreak of the Mussulmans against the Christians, all our Brethren must naturally turn

their eyes to the recently recognised Lodge at Smyrna, because among Mahomedan's Masoury is, generally, an accursed thing, and this knowledge leads to the enquiry of what is being done in Smyrna, where there is assembled, natives of every Eastern race. No one, of late, seems to have heard from our Ill. Bro. Hyde Clarke, and although we do not apprehend any mischief to the Smyrna Lodge, yet, it must be a time of great anxiety for every Brother in the East, and we should all like to know how the storm is affecting those of our own household, who must be, to a certain extent, affected by it?—+****+

THE GRAND LODGE JEWELS.

How old are the present Jewels worn by the various Officers of the Grand Lodge?—P. A. N.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S RING.

What is the correct colour, and kind of cross for a Knight Templar's Ring, and on which finger should it be worn?—P. A. N.

APPRENTICES AT SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

An old Mason tells me, there were no Apprentices employed at the building of King Solomon's Temple. Was this so, and why?—A NEW BROTHER.

CURIOUS COPY OF EUCLID.

I have had entrusted to me a very curious copy of Euclid in MS, about three hundred years old. It is written on very large skins of vellum, the problems in Latin, the definitions in German, the figures drawn in red ink. The whole one of the most beautiful specimens of calligraphy ever penned. To any Brother interested in geometrical studies and wishing to see the MS., I shall have great pleasure in shewing it, if he will favour me, two days previously, with a note appointing an interview (Thursdays and Fridays excepted).—MATTHEW COOKE, 78, George-street, Easton-road, N.W.

AMERICAN REVELATIONS.

We have had the annexed extract, kindly cut out from Rob Morris's "Voice of Masonry," (which, however, had not escaped our notice) forwarded to us, and reproduce it.

SERIOUS ERRORS CORRECTED, AND ILLIBERALITY REBUKED.—We allow to others the same liberty we claim of publishing their views to their own tastes. And our brother of the London *Freemason's Magazine* will admit that we have taken some pretty severe thrusts at American Masons in general, and ourselves in particular, without reply. But his correspondent on page 449 of June 9th, has so egregiously erred in his *facts*, and drawn such ungenerous inferences from his *premises*, that for the credit of American Masonry we think best to reply. He says in relation to the Morgan affair: "To such a pitch did the secession arrive at one time, that there was scarcely an American Lodge, which did not have some of its members enrolled among the false brethren, and gloried in acknowledging their infamy." This is simply false, and shows that Bro. Warren's correspondent knows nothing of the subject upon which he wrote. But his inferences are shockingly unjust. He says: "Well may the Masons of Europe look with suspicion on all American Masons and Masonry?" The fact being admitted that the European Masons do not now entertain those suspicions—as witness the courtesy received by all American Masons who have gone abroad—it would seem that this writer wishes to introduce a great mischief. May God confound his efforts! For the sake of the many English Masons now traveling in this country, and receiving unbounded courtesies from the Craft here, and for the sake of Masonry universal, may God confound all such efforts, by whomsoever employed!

We presume, from the manner in which the above was sent to us, we are expected to answer it, and therefore, proceed to do so by first correcting a mistake into which the writer above quoted has fallen. The *Freemason's Magazine* has like all other periodicals, its several departments, and if the author of the paragraph had fully understood the bearing of the brackets in which the answer, a part of which only he has quoted, was given, he would never have attributed it to a correspondent, but to the Editor of that portion of the paper included under the head of "Masonic Notes and Queries." We have no cause to be ashamed of writing truth to elucidate a point of history. As our reply has been garbled in the extract, we shall now repeat it. At p. 449, a querist asked if Morgan's book was ever published, and what was its title? We had not then a copy before us, and so were compelled to take another edition with the name of Geo. R. Crafts appended to it. We gave the whole of its title, which need not be repeated here, and added,—"We believe the name of 'Crafts' to be as spurious as the rest

of the book. It, however, has one value, viz., to show the excitement occasioned by the Morgan case in America, which was so great that numbers of American Masons seceded from Masonry, and published all they knew of its mysteries, but a reaction at length set in, and those who were duped by the revelations of the seceders at length asked themselves this question: 'If men have sworn such oaths never to reveal these things, they must be perjurers, and no dependence can be placed upon the oaths they now swear that these are the secrets of Masonry.' To such a pitch did the secession arrive at one time, that there was scarcely an American Lodge which did not have some of its members enrolled amongst the false brethren, and they gloried in acknowledging their infamy. Well may the Masons of Europe look with suspicion on all American Masons and Masonry.' Such were our words, and we adhere to them, despite the assertion of the quotation, which says, "this is simply false," for it is honestly true. We are not about to shift our ground, but we cannot forbear to ask a question—one that has never been answered by the American Masons. What *did* become of Morgan? He was last seen in the company of certain Masons, and no man ever saw him afterwards. What then is the inference? We draw ours from the reports of the trials at the time, and fully believe, he was made away with by some of the rash party who had him in their power. And now to return to the matter in hand, and shew that we do know something of the subject upon which we write. At the time of the Morgan affair, and shortly after, there were no less than thirty-six newspapers, magazines, and reviews, which we have seen, how many more there were, we cannot pretend to know, in which Anti-Masonry was the leading principle. In many of these, there were the fullest and most minute disclosures, which ought never to have been published. Rituals and guides-books swarmed from the press, and one of them especially, an *American Brother* pointed out to us as being a text book in Lodges at the present hour. Will the writer of the above challenge us to point out to him ten printed rituals of American Masonry? If so, we will oblige him and stake our credit on their being essentially the same as the text book alluded to in the last sentence. Our opponent is certainly pleading a very curious case. He states "the European Masons do *not* now entertain those suspicions;" from which we infer that they did *then* mistrust. We have no desire to introduce any mischief, great or small; our business is with facts, those stubborn things which cannot be explained away, however much it might suit the writer of the extract to gloss the matter over, and we can scarcely suppress a suspicion that much of the virtuous indignation expressed owes its influence to a question hinging on the almighty dollar: viz., the propriety of so much publication as our American brethren indulge in.]

MASONIC GRAVE STONE.

Can any of our Brethren in Cheltenham favour me, through your MAGAZINE, with a copy of the superscription in cypher at the top of the Stone in St. Mary's Churchyard, which covers the remains of Bro. Wm. Quantrell, a poor actor, who died there. The Stone is there, but the superscription has been washed off by the pitiless storm, years ago.—R. E. X.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP IN THE RANKS.—"The first might be a peer, the second a working man, the third a shopkeeper, the fourth a yeoman, the fifth a captain in the Guards, and so on. There they stood, shoulder to shoulder, intent on the same object, to test their skill in a generous rivalry; and the Volunteer uniform showed no difference. You will see the *Times*, in giving the names does the same. It was the old public school custom over again, and is a sure sign of healthy feeling. Men stood upon their merits alone, their personal merits, in the use of the rifle. Besides, the intermixture of classes did more; it showed us to each other, and we found the mind of the gentleman was common to all. It was 'Fair play and old England;' each man did his best, without striving after any small advantages. We stood upon honour with each other, and it was not long before there was great clan-ship amongst us—just like the old feeling of sides at cricket and football, and, in spite of our individual rivalry, we cheered a successful shot as reflecting credit on the squad. 'Well done Johnson,' 'Well done Bucksborn,' when they got centres. And so high did this run, that, at the close of the day, we wished to challenge any of the squads; and had there been time, no doubt plenty of matches would have come off."

Literature.

REVIEW.

Memorials of Thomas Hood. By HIS SON AND DAUGHTER. 2 Vols. Edward Moxon, London.

These volumes are the warm heart-gushing tribute of two devoted children to a parent, who must have been such a father as it falls to the lot of few of human kind to possess. The name of Thomas Hood is enough to conjure up all that is ideal in large-hearted liberality. He was a poet, whose poetry was the offspring of the heart, and whose feelings were those of a man loving and beloved.

It has been often said that near relatives are not the best biographers, but, in the books before us, we prefer the loving, tender, and respectful treatment of a good man's offspring, to the most eloquent life that could have been written by the ablest word-painter in the world. In these *Memorials* we have the filial love of a son and daughter, not seeking to heighten a parent's fame, pardonable though the attempt might be, by any of the arts of writing, but by a simple, and touching narrative of a pure, holy, and blameless life doing more to perpetuate the name, and virtues, of a man whose sympathies were always enlisted on the side of poor humanity, than any other biographer could hope to achieve.

Thomas Hood is here presented to us as he lived. The *Memorials* are those which chiefly fell from his own hand when fighting day by day with sickness and adversity; yet long-suffering, loving, laughing, hopeful, and happy, with a mind over-burthened with care, and a body which seemed to be the inheritance of some life-long disease; in whose nature was engrafted the principle to—

"Suffer and be strong."

Hood's connection with literature was his earliest and only occupation, and although he experienced some treatment which was discouraging, and had to combat with misfortunes—which his daughter hints were the fault of others—still he clung to the pursuit. And the public did recognise his abilities, but his literary labours, owing to the causes before mentioned, were not proportionably rewarded to his merits. As if this was not trial enough for such a philosopher, he underwent a life of weakness and suffering; and there is scarcely a page of these *Memorials* which does not tell us such a tale of physical prostration, that it is wonderful how he could have borne up through it.

He was eminently domestic in his tastes, indeed, his bodily health would allow no other course, and his gentle and affectionate nature rendered it the most agreeable solace to his mind, for what other panacea could be found for one that declared:

"I'm sick of gruel, and the dietetics;
"I'm sick of pills, and sicker of emetics;
"I'm sick of pulses' tardiness or quickness;
"I'm sick of blood, its thinness or its thickness;—
"In short, within a word I'm sick of sickness."

But he had the good fortune to be watched over, and understood by a loving wife, and nobly does he express to her the treasure that she proved to him. In one of his letters he bears witness to her unappreciable worth in these words:—

"I never was anything, dearest, till I knew you—and I have been a better, happier, and more prosperous man ever since. Lay by that truth in lavender, sweetest, and remind me of it when I fail. I am writing warmly and fondly; but not without good cause. First, your own affectionate letter, lately received—next the remembrance of our dear children, pledges—what darling ones!—of our old familiar love,—then a delicious impulse to pour out the overflowings of my heart into yours; and last, not least, the knowledge that your dear eyes will read what my hand is now writing. Perhaps there is an after-thought that, whatever may befall me, the wife of my bosom will have this acknowledgement of her tenderness—worth—excellence—all that is wifely or womanly, from my pen."

From the above it is evident that what Hood wrote, so was his life. His pathos is never more intense than when he is writing of the charms of home and the joys and sorrows of the claims of domestic

fe. His greatest, best, and well-known poem, "The Bridge of sighs," turns on this point, the home life. What can be more exquisitely true, or more hopelessly hopeless than the lines:—

"Oh! it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
Home she had none."

His biography is one that requires no lengthened notice. It may be dismissed in a single paragraph. Not so, the feelings of a heart like his, attuned to sorrow, yet warmly beating with the love of his fellow-creatures. At twenty-five he married, and soon after produced the first series of his "Whims and Oddities." Then followed his "National Tales," "The Dream of Eugene Aram," in "The Gem," and his "Comic Annual." The Duke of Devonshire, thanking him for the latter, requested Hood to furnish him with the titles for a door to be covered with false backs of books. He applied two batches, amongst which were the following:

"Boyle on Steam;" "Rules for Punctuation, by a thorough-bred winter;" "Annual Parliament, a Plea for Short Commons;" "Lamb's Recollections of Suet;" "The Rape of the Lock, with Brannah's Notes;" "Peel on Bell's System;" "Cursory Remarks on Swearing;" "Barrow on the Common Weal;" "In-i-go in Secret Entrances;" and "Recollections of Bannister, by Lord Fair."

Afterwards he produced "Tynney Hall," and "The Epping Hunt," and then, through the failure of a firm, was obliged to take up his residence at Coblenz, which he seems to have heartily disliked and continually complains of.

On the medical men he is particularly severe.

"The whole system here seems based on Sangrado's practice—bleeding, blistering, and drastics. Verily, I have no faith in the doctors here; we are sure to see a funeral every day, the population being only 20,000, including troops. I heard the other day of a man having fifty-five leeches on his thigh. One of their blisters would draw a waggon."

The German practice of what is somewhat oddly called "domestic medicine," is equally strange in his eyes. Here is what he terms a Coblenz picture:

"Jane in bed, smothered in pillows and blankets, suffered from a terribly inflamed eye. In rushes our maid and without any warning, suddenly envelopes her head in a baker's meal-sack hot out of the oven! prescribed as a sudorific and the best thing in the world for an inflamed eye by the baker's wife (there's nothing like leather!). What between the suddenness of the attack and her strong sense of the fun of the thing, Jane lay helplessly laughing for awhile, and heard Gradle coax off the children with 'Coom schön babie—coom schöne Fannische—mamma kranke! Encore!' I sent a pair of light trousers which were spotted with ink to be dyed black; after six weeks they came back like a jackdaw, part black, part gray. I put my hands in the pockets like an Englishman, and they came out like an African's. I think seriously of giving them to a chimney-sweep who goes by here, full grown, long nosed, and so like the devil I wonder Fanny has never dreamed of him. There were two; but the other was stoved to death the other day at our neighbour the general's. They lit a fire under him when he was up. Our Dr. B——, who was sent for, told me gravely that he could not revive him, 'for when he came the man was *black in the face*!' I forgot to tell you that when Gradle first proposed the hot flour prescription of the baker's wife, Jane had flattered herself that it was only a little paper bag of hot flour; and it was only when she was tucked in that she began to feel what a *cake* she was!"

After two years' residence at Coblenz, Hood removed to Ostend, and whilst there projected "a child's library," which no man could have undertaken better, for he loved children and knew their ways intimately. Of the two or three letters inserted in the volume, one is so happy, so kind, and amusing, such as a good friend would write to a child, that no apology is needed for its insertion here. He writes thus:

"My dear Jeannie,—So you are at Sandgate! Of course, wishing for your old play-fellow, M——H——, (he *can* play,—it's work to me) to help you to make little puddles in the sand and swing on the gate. But perhaps there are no sand and gate at Sandgate, which, in that case, nominally tells us a fib. But there must be little crabs somewhere, which you can catch, if you are nimble enough; so like spiders, I wonder they do not make webs. The large crabs are scarcer."

"If you do catch a big one with strong claws—and like experiments—you can shut him up in a cupboard with a loaf of sugar, and you can see whether he will break it up with his nippers. Besides crabs, I used to find jelly-fish on the beach, made, it seemed me, of sea-calves' feet, and no sherry."

"The mermaids eat them, I suppose, at their wet water parties, or salt *soirées*. There were star-fish also, but they did not shine till they were stinking, and so made very uncelestial constellations."

"I suppose you never gather any sea-flowers, but only sea-weeds. The truth is Mr. David Jones never rises from his bed, and so has a garden full of weeds, like Dr. Watt's 'Sluggard.'"

"Oysters are as bad, for they never leave their beds willingly, though they get oceans of 'cold pig.' At some seashores you may pick up shells, but I have been told that at Sandgate there are no shells, except those with passive green peas and lively maggots."

"I have heard that you bathe in the sea, which is very refreshing, but it requires care; for if you stay under water too long, you may come up a mermaid, who is only half a lady, with a fish's tail,—which she can boil if she likes. You had better try this with your Doll, whether it turns her into half a 'dollar-fish.'"

"I hope you like the sea. I always did when I was a child, which was about two years ago. Sometimes it makes such a fizzing and foaming, I wonder some of our London cheats do not bottle it up, and sell it for ginger-pop."

"When the sea is too rough, if you pour the sweet-oil out of the cruet *all over it*, and wait for a calm, it will be quite smooth,—much smoother than a dressed salad."

"Some time ago exactly, there used to be, about the part of the coast where you are, large white birds with black-tipped wings, that went flying and screaming over the sea, and now and then plunged down into the water after a fish. Perhaps they catch their sprats now with nets, or hooks and lines. Do you ever see such birds? We used to call them 'gulls,'—but they didn't mind it! Do you ever see any boats or vessels? And don't you wish, when you see a ship, that Somebody was a sea-captain instead of a doctor, that he might bring you home a pet lion, or calf elephant, ever so many parrots, or a monkey, from foreign parts? I knew a little girl who was promised a baby whale by her sailor brother, and who *blubbered* because he did not bring it. I suppose there are no whales at Sandgate, but you might find a seal about the beach; or, at least a stone for one. The sea stones are not pretty when they are dry, but look beautiful when they are wet, and we can *always* keep sucking them!"

"If you can find one, pray pick me up a pebble for a seal. I prefer the red sort, like Mrs. Jenkins's brooch and ear-rings, which she calls 'red chameleon.' Well, how happy you must be! Childhood is such a joyous, merry time; and I often wish I was two or three children! But I suppose I can't be; or else I would be Jeanie, and May, and Dunny Elliot. And wouldn't I pull off my three pairs of shoes and socks, and go paddling in the sea up to my six knees! And oh! how I could climb up the downs, and roll down the ups on my three backs and stomachs! Capital sport, only it wears out the woollens. Which reminds me of the sheep on the downs, and little May, so innocent; I daresay, she often crawls about on all fours, and tries to eat grass like a lamb. Grass isn't nasty; at least, not very, if you take care, while you are browsing, not to chump up the dandelions. They are large, yellow star-flowers, and often grow about dairy farms, but give very bad milk!"

"When I can buy a telescope powerful enough, I shall have a peep at you. I am told, with a good glass, you can see the sea at such a distance that the sea cannot see you! Now I must say good-bye, for my paper gets short, but not stouter. Pray give my love to your Ma, and my compliments to Mrs. H——, and no mistake, and remember me, my dear Jeanie, as your affectionate friend,

"THOS. HOOD."

Hood at length returned to England, and settled at Camberwell, with a fixed engagement to write in Colburn's "New Monthly," in which appeared his admirable poem of "Miss Kilmansegg." Here, however, he was subject to a very serious annoyance by one of those pests to society, a member of what Sydney Smith termed "The Clapham Sect," a set of those persons who are ever priding themselves on being "righteous overmuch," and the circumstance came about in the following manner:—

"During his residence at Camberwell, a lady called on my father, who had been acquainted with him many years before. He had no very agreeable recollections of her, chiefly owing to having been annoyed before by her unasked obtrusion of her religious opinions upon him. Her call, therefore, was not productive of any very friendly manifestation on his part, and after sitting stiffly, and being replied to rather coldly and ceremoniously, she took her leave. The same week, however, she wrote him a most unjustifiable attack on his writings and religious opinions. She inquired with a kind of

grim satisfaction what good his "Whims and Oddities" would do his soul? and how he would recall his levities in literature upon his death-bed? My father was pretty well used to attacks of this sort, but this was really going a little too far, and accordingly she received a copy of the following, which he ever after entitled 'My Tract.'

"It is well worthy of separate publication with the 'Ode to Rae Wilson,' in any collection of 'Really Religious Reading.'

"MY TRACT.

"MADAM,—I have received your pious billet-doux, but have little leisure, and less inclination for a religious flirtation, and what (according to our Law and Police Reports) is its usual issue—a decidedly serious intrigue. How else, indeed, am I to interpret the mysterious 'object' of your late visit, which you significantly tell me was defeated by your being unintentionally accompanied by a friend?—how answer for her designs on a man's person who can take such liberties with his soul? The presence of a companion could not of course stand in the way of your giving me a tract, or a letter, or anything proper for a modest woman to offer; but where can be the womanly modesty, or delicacy, or decency of a female who intrudes on a man's private house, and private correspondence, and his most private affairs, those of his heart and soul, with as much masculine assurance as if she wore Paul Pry's inexpressibles under her petticoats? Perhaps I have to congratulate myself, as Joseph Andrews did on the preservation of his virtue from that amorous widow, *Lady Booby*! But whatever impropriety you intended to commit it has been providentially frustrated, it appears, by the intrusion of the young lady in question, to whom therefore I beg you will present my most grateful and special thanks. I am, as you know, a married man, and do not care to forget that character, only that I may be able to say afterwards, as you suggest, '*I have gone astray, but now I have learned thy righteous law.*' . . .

"And now, Madam, farewell. Your mode of recalling yourself to my memory reminds me that your fanatical mother insulted mine in the last days of her life (which was marked by every Christian virtue), by the presentation of a Tract addressed to infidels. I remember also that the same heartless woman intruded herself, with less reverence than a Mohawk Squaw would have exhibited, on the chamber of death, and interrupted with her jargon almost my very last interview with my dying parent. Such reminiscences warrant some severity; but, if more be wanting, know that my poor sister has been excited by a circle of canters like yourself into a religious frenzy, and is at this moment in a private madhouse.—I am, Madam, yours with disgust, THOMAS HOOD."

In 1844 Hood commenced his "Monthly Magazine," and the fame of "The Song of the Shirt," which had appeared in "Punch," just before, promised an extraordinary success, but he died in 1845; and not long previously the crown had granted him a pension. His last letter to Sir Robert Peel and that minister's reply are worthy of being better known, as they exhibit the Premier and the Poet under the most favourable aspect. Hood writes thus:—

"DEAR SIR,—We are not to meet in the flesh. Given over by my physicians and by myself, I am only kept alive by frequent instalments of mulled port wine. In this extremity I feel a comfort, for which I cannot refrain from again thanking you, with all the sincerity of a dying man—and, at the same time, bidding you a respectful farewell.

"Thank God, my mind is composed and my reason undisturbed, but my race as an author is run. My physical debility finds no tonic virtue in a steel pen, otherwise I would have written one more paper—a forewarning one—against an evil, or the danger of it, arising from a literary movement in which I have had some share, a one-sided humanity, opposite to that Catholic Shaksperian sympathy, which felt with king as well as peasant, and duly estimated the mortal temptations of both stations. Certain classes at the poles of society are already too far assunder; it should be the duty of our writers to draw them nearer by kindly attraction, not to aggravate the existing repulsion, and place a wider moral gulf between rich and poor, with hate on the one side, and fear on the other. But I am too weak for this task, the last I had set myself; it is death that stops my pen, you see, and not the pension.

"God bless you, Sir, and prosper all your measures for the benefit of my beloved country.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most grateful and obedient servant,
THOS. HOOD."

To which Sir Robert replied:—

"DEAR SIR,—I must write one line to express an earnest hope that it will please God to restore you to health and strength; and that you may be enabled to apply your unimpaired faculties to the inculcation of those just and really benevolent doctrines which are shadowed out in the letter you have addressed to me.—With my best wishes believe me, dear Sir, faithfully yours,
ROBERT PEELE."

The last scene of our poet's mortal existence is thus described, and proves him to have been, not only a pious man, but a good and exemplary christian, carrying out the blest work of forgiveness and hoping for,

"That mercy I to others show, that mercy show to me."

"Knowing himself to be dying, he called us round him—my mother, my little brother, just ten years old, and myself. He gave us his last blessing, tenderly and fondly; and then quietly clasping my mother's hand, he said: 'Remember, Jane, I forgive all, *all* as I hope to be forgiven!' He lay for some time calmly and peacefully, but breathing slowly and with difficulty. My mother bending over him heard him say faintly, 'O Lord! say, 'Arise, take up thy cross, and follow me.' His last words were, 'Dying, dying!' as if glad to realize the rest implied in them. He then sank into what seemed a deep slumber."

We have lingered over these touching volumes, and would fain transfer every page to our columns, feeling, that the mere reading of them goes far to make us both wiser and better.

The *Memorials of Thomas Hood* will be read, and wept over, by every lover of his species possessing a noble heart, such as was his of whom they bear record.

Poetry.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

'Twas Summer's Eve—I wander'd forth,
My heart was sad, I knew not why,—
The distant chime of evening bells
Came floating on the breezes by.
I sought once more that hallow'd spot—
That spot which oft my tears doth lave;
For, who can gaze with eye undimmed
Upon a Mother's lonely grave;

Or, who can roam amid the dead,
And know the dust that's resting there,
Without a sigh of sad regret,
Or cheek bedewed with unknown tear?
'Tis then the spirit wings its flight,
To dear lost treasures of the past,
And fingers round those youthful joys,
So heavenly once—yet could not last!

I felt that there a mother lay,
Who nursed me as her darling child—
Who kiss'd my pure and infant brow,
And smil'd upon me when I smil'd;
Who took me in the Summer time
Through leafy haunts and shady bowers,
And told me tales of innocence,
While gath'ring for me fragrant flowers.

In vain, I wish'd those hours were back—
In vain, I long'd that voice to hear;
But no, my soul could only gain
From memory's fount a silent tear.
Those lips that mine so often press'd—
Those hands that led me oft away—
That form I treasur'd so and lov'd,
Alas! were mould'ring in the clay.

Yes, thoughts of home and early days
In vision pass'd before me there,
When life was one sweet dream of joy,
And hope wove o'er me garlands fair;
And as I stood beside her grave,
Mourning for her I weep in vain;
Oh! how I long'd in sadness there,
To be a happy child again!

Sweet Memories! though ye bring out tears;
Still, let me treasure in my breast
Each thought of her—that mother dear—
Now sleeping in a holy rest.
Still shall I wander to that tomb,
And there let fall the tear of love
O'er her, for whom my spirit longs
To meet in other lands above!

NOTES ON LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Mr. Murray is just publishing Vol. VI. of the Supplementary Dispatches of the Duke of Wellington, edited by his son, the present Duke. The new volume comprises the period between 1807 and June 1810, and the subjects elucidated include the expedition to Denmark in 1807, that to Portugal in 1808, and the commencement of the Peninsular war.

A literary curiosity has just made its appearance from the lithographic press—a "Treatise on Political Economy for the use of the Turks," beautifully written in the flowing Arabic character, and chastely illuminated. It is entitled "Ilm Tedbiri Mille;" is written and composed by a young gentleman, Mr. Charles Wells, who carried off several prizes for his attainments in oriental literature, at King's College, London; and embodies the leading laws of the science of political economy, as now established in Europe.

Mr. James Blackwood has in preparation: "The Archer and the Steppe; or, the Empires of Scythia: a History of Russia and Tartary from the Earliest Ages to the Fall of the Mongul Power in Europe in the middle of the Sixteenth Century;" and a new translation of "Telemachus," executed by the Rev. J. Lockhart Ross.

The Messrs. Longman are preparing for publication "Lectures on the History of the Fine and Ornamental Arts," by Mr. William B. Scott, head master of the Government school of design at New-castle.

"The Limits of Laissez-faire," by the Rev. Dr. Mac Ivor, Donnellan Lecturer in the University of Dublin, is to form one of the series of University Essays now publishing in the *Dublin University Magazine*.

"Concerning some Scotch Surnames," is another of the contributions to the gossip of Scotch history and biography which we are to owe to the enterprise of Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, of Edinburgh.

Messrs. Trubner & Co., are about to publish an English copyright edition of the "Footfalls on the Boundary of another World," the Spiritualist work of Mr. R. Dale Owen (a son of Robert Owen), which appeared some time ago in the States.

A Boston (U.S.) paper says: "Mr. H. M. Ticknor, of the publishing-house of Ticknor and Fields, sails in the *Arabia* to-day for London, whither he goes to act as agent for that house in the purchase and sale of new works."

The admirers of that amusing book "The Semi-detached House" (which was edited by Lady Theresa Lewis, and attributed to the Hon. Miss Eden) will be glad to hear that another work from the same lively pen is about to be published by Mr. Bentley. It will bear the piquant title "The Semi-attached Couple."

"A Glossary of Mineralogy" is announced for publication by the Messrs. Longman. The author is Mr. H. W. Bristow, F.G.S., and of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. The work will embrace the physical characters and chemical composition of the metaliferous and earthy minerals, and a popular account of their history and applications.

The town of Festus-Bailey is about to give a proof of intellectual life. Early in October next will be published "A Book without a Name," being a magazine of essays, tales, poetry, and miscellaneous literature, conducted by members of the Nottingham Young Men's Literary Association.

The proprietorship of the *Elgin Courier* is passing from the hands of Mr. Russell, who has conducted it for nearly thirty years, into those of Mr. Black, a reporter on the staff of the *Banffshire Journal*.

The literary and artistic gentlemen who have undertaken to collect a fund, by subscriptions and dramatic performances, for the widow and family of the late Robert B. Brough, are proceeding as vigorously with their task as the present "out of town" season will admit.

With the exception of a few minor details, the handsome Memorial Arch which has been some time in progress at Brompton Barracks, Chatham, to the memory of those officers, non-commissioned

officers, and men of the Royal Engineers who fell in the Crimea during the Russian war, is now completed.

The Very Rev. the Dean of York has presented to the Chapter the munificent donation of £2,000, to be invested as an augmentation fund for the improvement of the musical services of York Minster. This great liberality is in keeping with his former donations of £1,000 for the restoration of the chapter-house, and £1,000 for the improved approach to the cathedral.

A tea and coffee service, in silver, from the works of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, together with a purse of two hundred guineas, has been presented to Prof. Robert Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records, by a number of gentlemen connected with the mineral industries of the kingdom, as a record of their appreciation of his energy and ability in originating and completing the great publication of Mineral Statistics.

No appointment has yet been made to the office of First Assistant in the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in contemplation of an expected vacancy in that office, caused by the translation of the Rev. R. Main to Oxford.

The Meeting of the British Chess Association will be held at Cambridge on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st inst., under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Lyttleton, with Lord Cremorne and Sir John Blunden, Bart., as vice-presidents, and a local committee.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science is announced to be held at Glasgow on the 24th of September and five following days.

Mr. Mayall has put together, in a "Royal Album," the series of royal photographic portraits made by him, from time to time, at Buckingham Palace. These exquisite studies from real life are fourteen in number: one of the Queen and Prince Consort, one of the Queen and Princess Beatrice, one of the Queen alone, one of the Prince alone, one of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice, one of the Prince of Wales, one of Princess Alice, one of Prince Alfred, one of the Princesses Helena and Louisa, one of Princess Helena alone, one of Princess Louisa alone, one of Princes Arthur and Leopold, one of Prince Arthur alone, and one of Princess Beatrice.

The appointment of Sir C. Eastlake as Director of the National Gallery has been prolonged, according to the rule before instituted, for another period of five years.

The First Commissioner of Public Works stated, in the House of Commons, that Captain Fowke's plan for the improvement of the National Gallery had been rejected by him, "because he thought it a bad one," and on the objection of the Royal Academy, to whom he had submitted it. It was considered that it provided for too little, if it was intended to make the National Gallery a complete picture gallery; as a mere improvement it provided too much.

A spirited discussion took place in the House of Commons, last week, upon the grant of £94,951 to the Department of Science and Art. The practice of photography by that Department was strongly objected to, but successfully defended on the ground that it would be dangerous to entrust objects of *virtù* and valuable works of art to private operators.

NATURE'S PSALMODY.—The universal hymn of praise ascending for ever to that Being who can hear and comprehend it all better than you or I can comprehend one of its notes. Of what countless millions of voices is it composed; each voice ever keeping its own distinct and appropriate key, as regularly as any instrument in a well-arranged orchestra! If it be not so, why do the linnet in Kelvin grove, and the lark over Salisbury Plain, still sing precisely the same parts they sang in Paradise. Why pipes the wind in one key through the pine, in another through the willow, or poplar, and in another through the oak, in such beautiful swells and falls of Æolian melody? Depend upon it, there is perpetual harmony in the hymn of creation; and, that we cannot all clearly perceive it, is not so much an argument against the fact, as an evidence of our limitedness of capacity and dulness of soul.—*Dr. Spencer T. Hall's "Peak and the Plain."*

THE MASONIC MIRROR.

MASONIC MEMS.

At the last meeting of the Edmund Plantaganet Encampment, Openshaw, it was resolved "That the day of the regular Quarterly Convocations be altered from the last Friday to the last Tuesday in the months of March, June, September, and December, in each year; such alterations to take place from the date of this meeting."

THE new Yarborough Lodge (No. 1113), Brighton, is to be consecrated on Thursday, September 6.

At the Lodge of Benevolence, on Wednesday, £111 was granted for the relief of eight petitioners.

GRAND LODGE.

The principal business at the next Grand Lodge on the 5th Sept. will be the presentation of the report of the Board of General Purposes, which, with the exception of a recommendation that no further time be given for the resuscitation of Lodge 49, before it is expunged from the list, is a mere recital of the decisions of the Board on various complaints made from different Lodges, the details of which we will publish next week.

Bro. Geo. Barrett has given notice of a motion to the effect, that in future, the inmates of the Asylum at Croydon, should be provided with coals and candles from the fund of general purposes belonging to Grand Lodge.

Bro. Joseph Smith, that £4000 be voted from the fund of benevolence to the Masonic Charities, viz., £1000 to the Girls' School; £1000 to the Boys' School; £1000 to the Male Annuity Fund; and £1000 to the Widows' Fund.

Bro. Barrett has also given notice to a similar effect with the exception, that the money be taken from the fund of general purposes, instead of the fund of benevolence.

METROPOLITAN.

CRESCENT LODGE, (No. 1090).—The last meeting of the second season of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, August 15, at the Eyot Tavern, Twickenham. The Lodge was opened by Bro. Frederick Binckes, W.M., supported by Bro. C. Rowland, S.W.; Bro. Dr. O'Connor, J.W.; Bro. Henry Garrod, P.M. and Sec.; with other officers and visitors. The W.M. raised Bro. Joseph Grieves, passed Bro. Stedwell, and initiated Mr. John Bowyer, of Twickenham. The Lodge having been duly closed, the Brethren, numbering eighteen, proceeded to the banquet. The visitors were Bro. Strebel, Orator of the Lodge Minerva and Rhedhanna of Cologne; Bro. Job Austin, P.M. (No. 11); Bro. Wm. Paas, P.M. (No. 30); Bros. Edward Burrell, Prov. J.G.W., and Jeremiah How, Prov. G.D.C. of Herts; Bro. Robert Collard, P.M. (No. 209); Bro. Francis How (No. 861); and George Binckes (No. 772). The dinner ended and the cloth removed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The W.M. then proposed "The health of the newly initiated Brother," and said that in all Lodges the accession of a new member was most warmly acknowledged, and more especially so when local association was added. He could with perfect truth assert that no event had occurred since the opening of the Lodge, which afforded more satisfaction to himself and the members than the accession of Bro. Bowyer. The W.M. referred to some prior knowledge of the newly admitted Brother, and the hope he had long held, that he might at some day be one of them, as his standing in society must be the means of inducing others in the neighbourhood to follow his example. Bro. BOWYER, with some diffidence, tendered his thanks for the kind way in which he had been received into Masonry. He regretted that he was unable to give full expression to his feelings on the occasion, not possessing that flow of eloquence with which Bro. Binckes was gifted. To make amends for its absence, he hoped that in good time, by diligence, to become a worthy member of the glorious institution into which he had been admitted. The W.M. having referred to the business performed that day, and the presence of

several well-skilled Masons, who had had an opportunity of observing how the work was gone through, and the reputation they had acquired in the Lodge, proposed the health of the visitors. Among those Brethren some were associated in his esteem by personal ties, some were of good fame for Masonic practice, and others P.M.'s of the Lodge in which the light of Masonry was first revealed to him. He would therefore briefly propose "The health of the visitors," and assure them, he hoped, as W.M., to see all or any, who could make it convenient, at the next meeting in May. Bro. Burrell, at the request of the visitors, acknowledged the toast. Bro. GARROD, P.M., then gave "The health of the W.M." In Bro. Binckes they had one who had been associated with himself in the formation of the Lodge, and hence he was well known to all the members, and he was certain they were all pleased to see him in the chair, and, by his knowledge, assist them in conducting aright the duties of the Lodge. They could not close the season without distinctly acknowledging the services of the W.M. To the visitors he was equally well known, some, as members of No. 11, had seen him presiding in that Lodge, and others by the active part he had taken in the wide world of Masonry, could not fail to acknowledge his zeal and ability. The W.M. said he knew Bro. Garrod's zeal in forming the Lodge had caused him to acknowledge in grateful terms any aid that was given—his gratitude for his own (Bro. Binckes) services were beyond any benefits they could have afforded. It was his most earnest desire, in his present position, as on all other occasions in Masonry, to discharge his duties to the best of his ability. If differences of opinion existed between himself and others on great and important points of government in Masonry, he hoped all would give him credit for a sincere desire to benefit the institution. Amid all the difficulties of life, it would be a great consolation that he were deserving a tithe of the praises showered on him by Bro. Garrod. The W.M. then referred to the manner in which the duties of Master had been performed by the Brother he had succeeded in that high office. In Bro. Garrod they possessed a member who, as Past Master, was as active and energetic as he had been when presiding as the first Master; in either position Bro. Garrod had but one sole desire—to promote in every way the interest of the Crescent Lodge. He had great pleasure in proposing his health, and in congratulating him upon being appointed Prov. G.D. of Herts. Bro. GARROD, in returning thanks, said that at first starting all Lodges had some difficulties to get over, and they had had some, but happily all rocks and shoals were passed and their barque was now in a calm and smooth sea. The W.M. had referred to his newly-acquired honours, he only hoped and trusted that to whatever position he might be elevated, nothing would induce him to forget "The Crescent." The W.M. then proposed "The Officers of the Lodge," which was acknowledged by Bros. Rowland and Dr. O'Connor. The W.M. next asked for a cordial greeting for Bro. Strebel, who appeared as representative of German Masonry. In noticing Bro. Strebel's visit, he referred to Bro. Garrod having witnessed the inauguration of a Lodge in which ceremonial Bro. Strebel took an important part. Bro. STREBEL modestly confessed his inability, from a want of a sufficient knowledge of the English language, to say all that he desired, but he assured the Brethren that should any of them visit Cologne, they would find that in Masonry Germany was not behind England. The W.M. then proposed "The Masonic Press," coupling with it the name of Bro. How. In speaking of the FREEMASON'S MAGAZINE, the W.M. said he freely acknowledged the great services of the literary organ of the Craft, and the general impartiality with which it was conducted. Bro. How said as time was wearing fast, his observations must be brief; his course was pleasant and easy; as for the MAGAZINE, he was assured its perfect impartiality was acknowledged by all, and that it was the anxious wish and endeavour of the Editor and his coadjutors to render it an organ worthy of the Craft. For himself, he could only say that his services in Masonry were a labour of love. The time for departure having arrived, "The Tyler's toast" closed a very agreeable meeting, enlivened by the excellent singing of Bros. Garrod, Watson, and others.

CAMDEN LODGE, (No. 1006).—This flourishing young Lodge held its regular meeting, on Tuesday last, at the York and Albany, Regent's Park, Bros. Best, W.M.; Oliver, S.W.; Haines, J.W.; Frost, S.D.; Helps, I.G.; Bros. Jones and Tyrell, P.M.'s; and Bro. Leach, Sec., were all early in attendance. The business was that of passing Bro. I. Wilson, and raising Bros. Tilley and Edwards, after which the Brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was well supplied. Among the visitors were Bros. Dixie, W.M. of the Strong Man Lodge; Matthew Cooke, Platt, Ditchman, and a Prov. G. Officer from Bristol, whose name we could not catch. The banquet over, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and the meeting broke up in love and harmony at a reasonable hour.

PROVINCIAL.

BERKS AND BUCKS.

AYLESBURY.—*Buckingham Lodge* (No. 861).—On Tuesday, the 21st inst., a regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the White Hart Hotel, when Bro. Dr. Lovell was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. After this ceremony had been performed in a most able manner by the W.M., Bro. the Rev. Oliver James Grace, the Brethren proceeded to consider the new code of bye laws, which had been prepared by the Secretary, Bro. the Rev. James Cooper Farmbrough, P.M., Prov. G. Chaplain of Berks and Bucks, and seconded by Bro. Thomas Horwood, S.W. Each of the new laws having been discussed, the whole were unanimously approved of by the Brethren, and on the motion of Bro. H. Baker, P.M. Steward, seconded by Bro. John Williams, J.W., a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Bro. Farmbrough for the very careful and efficient way in which he had prepared the new code. Bro. Farmbrough having suitably responded, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the Brethren adjourned to dinner and spent a very agreeable evening in brotherly love and harmony.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

An interesting lecture was delivered at the Institution, Cambridge, on Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, on the History and Illustrations of Freemasonry, by Bro. T. L. Fox, P.M. of the Royal Athelstan Lodge (No. 19), London.

The Rev. F. G. Vesey, rector of All Saints, president of the Literary and Scientific Institution, occupied the chair, and in a few words briefly introduced the lecturer, who craved the kind indulgence of his audience in tracing the origin and progress of Freemasonry in England, and in giving some of the illustrations of its excellent laws and tenets. Masonry, according to the general acceptance of the word, he said, was an art founded on the principles of geometry, and directed to the service, &c., of mankind; but Freemasonry embraced a wider range, and having a more noble object in view, might, with propriety be called a science, although its lessons, principles, and secrets were veiled, and could only be shown to the initiated. Freemasonry, as was generally supposed, was reduced to rules at the building of Solomon's Temple; but there was no doubt of its being entitled to date its origin far anterior to that period. At that particular period, when upon the stupendous work 113,600 Freemasons were employed, some bond of union was very desirable, and found to work most advantageously. Besides the number of Freemasons, there were employed on that magnificent structure 70,000 labourers, or men of burden. The foundation stone was laid in the fourth year of the reign of King Solomon. The building commenced on the 2nd day of the month Zif (April 21st), and was wholly completed on the 8th day of the month Bul (October 23rd), in the 11th year of King Solomon's reign. Masonry had then arrived at such perfection that every piece of timber, stone, &c., was prepared far from the place where it was put up, and in the construction no other than wooden and such like tools were necessary to form the building; and in similar manner their descendant Freemasons in all their Lodges banished discord and confusion, while love and harmony characterised their assemblies. The lecturer briefly touched upon the masonry of past ages, in Nineveh, Thebes, Athens, Jerusalem, Rome, and other cities; and afterwards passed on to Freemasonry in Great Britain, which commenced in the year 287, when Dioclesian and Maximilian, joint Emperors, sent their Admiral Carausius against the Saxon pirates, who, on account of the peace with the Picts had gained a formidable victory: wherefore he was made Emperor of the British Isle; and being a lover of the Arts, appointed Albanus master mason, who built the palace of St. Alban, and fortified the town of that name. St. Alban was not only the first mason, but was the first Martyr of Great Britain, being beheaded in a general persecution of the early Christians. In 303, the Empress Helena girt the city of London with a wall; and after this period Masonry began to be encouraged; but in 534 a horrid period was put to the progress of architecture by Hengis, King of Kent, who in his bloody congress murdered 300 nobles, many of them great artists and encouragers of masonry. Pope Gregory I., who greatly encouraged the arts, sent Augustine, and a colony of monks into Britain, who converted Ethelbert, King of Kent, and in return was made the first Bishop of Canterbury, the cathedral of which was first built in 600. In 602 the cathedral of Rochester was built; in 604 that of London; and 605 the cathedral of Westminster. The clergy at that time made architecture their study, and their masonic lodges or assemblies were usually held in the monasteries. In 680 Bennet, Abbot of Wirral, first introduced stone and brick; prior to which wood was the chief material. Many of the ancient worthies filled the Masonic chair in succession. In 857, St. Swithen was Grand Master; in 957, St. Dunstan. Several of the Bishops of Exeter, the

famous William Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester; Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury; Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester; Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury; Cardinal Wolsey, and many other dignitaries were master Masons. Among the Kings were Alfred the Great, Edward the Confessor, Edward III., Henry VII., James I., during whose reign Inigo Jones planned the banqueting house, at Whitehall, and the stately gallery at Somerset House, fronting the Thames, but the architect was prevented from finishing his work by the civil wars in which Charles I. was beheaded. Sir Christopher Wren was deputy Grand Master at the time of the great fire of London, 1666. The monument, 202 feet in height, took six years in building, on account of the great scarcity of stone. Among his most conspicuous works were St Paul's as it now stands, Winchester Palace, Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, and more than fifty churches. Notwithstanding the merit of this man, he was turned out of his office of surveyor general in his old age, to make room for an arrant blockhead, who was soon dismissed for incapacity, and as Pope remarks:—

“The ill regretted Wren,
Descends with sorrow to the grave.”

Persecutions of Freemasons had taken place at Vienna, occasioned by the jealousy of the ladies, who were baffled in their devices to get their tools into the Lodges. The Court of Rome pointed its bulls and decrees against Masons. The only British Monarch who attempted to suppress the order was Queen Elizabeth, who resolved on the annihilation of the craft, and sent an armed force from the Tower to break up the Grand Lodge of England assembled at York, December 27, 1561; but Sir Thomas Sackville, Grand Master, took special care to make her chief emissaries Freemasons, sending them back after their initiation to justify the institution of Masonry. The Queen was satisfied; and not long after, out of compliment to Masonry, she ordered the Exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, to be called her Royal Exchange. William the Third, the Duke of Norfolk, the Emperor of Germany, Frederick, Prince of Wales, Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Cumberland, King of Prussia, were all Grand Masters. Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales, Prince William Henry, and the Duke of York were initiated in 1787. In 1790, the Prince of Wales was Grand Master, and as such laid the foundation of the late Covent Garden Theatre, 1806. The Duke of Kent was also initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. The grand mastership continued to be vested in one of the male branches of the Royal family until the death of the late Duke of Sussex. The Queen was a Mason's daughter, and the lecturer had no doubt would be a Mason's mother, when the Prince of Wales became of age to fill the chair of his forefathers. They were now governed by a nobleman worthy of the post—the Earl of Zetland, Lord Panmure being Deputy-Grand Master. In allusion to the secrets of Masonry, he would say were the privileges of masonry to be indiscriminately dispensed, the purposes of the institution would not only be subverted, but their secrets being familiar would lose their value, and sink into disregard. The essence of Masonry did not consist in the knowledge of particular secrets: these were only the keys to their treasure, while their pursuits were not trifling or superficial. The usages and established customs among Masons had ever corresponded with those of the ancient Egyptians. They concealed their tenets and principles of polity and philosophy under certain hieroglyphical figures, and expressed their notions of government by signs and symbols, which they communicated to their magi alone, who were bound by oath never to reveal them. The lecturer dwelt at some length upon the Creation and the admirable manner in which God arranged his work, and gave a glance at Scripture History to the temple erected by Solomon. He also alluded to the fact that, in the history of man, Masonry and civilisation had gone hand in hand; and after a brief sketch of the architectural orders, with some remarks on the high moral tone which ought to characterise Freemasons and a passing glance at the seven liberal arts and sciences—Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy—stated before he retired he would beg to make a few more observations; in the first place, to those who then or hereafter might feel an inclination to join the society of Freemasons, of which he was a member. He would remark that it was open to all honourable and upright men, influenced by their own free will to join it. Next, he would note the charity in support of which he had essayed his first attempt at a public lecture. The Royal Freemasons' Charity for Female Children was instituted in the year 1788, for the maintenance and education of indigent female children of reduced or deceased Freemasons, and was situate at St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise, near London. It was supported by contributions. At the present time there were about 80 children in it. They were admitted between the ages of 8 and 11, and continued till they were 15 years old, when they were put in a way of getting their future livelihood.

Dr. Ward proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer for the

eloquent and excellent lecture they had had, which was seconded by Mr. Warsop, and carried by acclamation.

DORSETSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Thursday, the 9th inst., Shaftesbury assumed a most gay and lively appearance, in consequence of arrangements having been made for holding the Provincial Grand Lodge, under the presidency of Bro. Joseph Gundry. The town was in several parts highly decorated; amongst the most admired of the decorations were the following, viz.—A grand triumphal arch, erected between the residence of C. E. Buckland, Esq., and the King's Arms Inn. It was composed of evergreens, interspersed with bouquets of flowers, with flags, &c. This arch bore the motto "Friendship and Sincerity," and the number of the Shaftesbury Lodge (694). A decorated arch across the centre of the High-street. An arch across the lower end of High-street, with the motto "Faith, Hope, and Charity." The decorations on the house of Bro. Soppitt, architect, consisted of various evergreens, tastefully interspersed with flowers and flags, also "a plan of the groundwork of Solomon's Temple," and several Masonic emblems. The weather being exceedingly favourable, at an early hour the visitors arrived from all directions, so that by noon the town exhibited a more lively scene than it has witnessed for a considerable time. At 12.45 the Brethren made their appearance in procession, on their way to Trinity Church, where an appropriate sermon was delivered from the text, Matt. xxii. 39, by the Rev. G. F. St. John, of Manston, Prov. G. Chap. After service the procession marched through the principal streets of the town. The following Lodges attended:

Lodge of Amity, (160), Poole.
Faith and Unanimity, (605), Dorchester.
All Souls, (199), Weymouth.
Friendship and Sincerity, (694), Shaftesbury.
St. Mary's Lodge, (1009), Bridport.
Lodge of Science, (640), Bourton.

Upon the return from church the Provincial Grand Lodge transacted their usual business, and the following appointments were made:—Bros. William Parr, Prov. S.G.W.; F. Cozens, Prov. J.G.W.; Wm. Hannen, Prov. G. Treasurer; Thomas Coombes, Prov. G. Secretary; Captain Phelps, Prov. S.G.D.; W. H. R. Bennett, Prov. J.G.D. At four o'clock the Brethren proceeded to the Town Hall, where they partook of an excellent dinner provided for them by Brother G. Freke. The viands included a haunch of venison and game (presented by the Marquis of Westminster). The dessert comprised pine apples, and other choice fruit (presented by the Provincial Grand Master). The chair was taken by the Prov. G. Master, but as he was obliged to leave by an early train, Bro. Sir E. B. Baker, Bart., kindly supplied his place, and after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the Brethren separated at an early hour. During the dinner, the band, which was stationed in the balcony erected for the purpose over the Town Hall gates, executed several choice pieces, amongst which may be particularised Handel's grand "Hallelujah Chorus." The proceedings of the day passed off to the evident satisfaction of all parties concerned.

HAMPSHIRE.

LYMINGTON.—*New Forest Lodge* (No. 401).—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Lymington, on Monday, August 20th, when the following and other Brethren attended:—Bro. the Rev. Geo. Bradshaw, W.M.; Bro. G. P. Perkins, S.W.; Bro. W. Preice, J.W.; Bro. J. Hayward, P.M. (Mayor of Lymington), Treasurer; Bro. G. W. Clarke, Secretary; Bros. Capt. Hooper, Webb, Blake, Fletcher, &c. After the Lodge was opened and the minutes confirmed, Bros. Capt. Hooper, 555; Naish, 90, Mayor of Winchester; Sherry, 90; Douglas, 152; and Johnson, 845 Calcutta; were elected as joining members. The election of two candidates took place. Mr. George Inman, yacht-builder, was duly initiated by the W.M., the charge being given by Bro. P.M. Webb. Bro. John Milner was proposed as a joining member. Several Brethren expressed their intention of presenting to the Lodge articles of Lodge Furniture which are much needed. Bro. G. W. Clarke stated that he was using his efforts to get entire possession of the Lodge premises which had been for so many years used for non-masonic purposes. The brethren adjourned to the banquet when the usual toasts were given. In proposing the health of the W.M., Bro. Hayward, P.M. stated that he expected the Lodge would considerably increase in its members and importance during the present year. The W.M. proposed "The health of the Newly Initiate," who he described as bearing a good name, and promising well to become a good Mason. Bro. Inman briefly responded. The health of Bro. G. W. Clarke, W.M., 462, having been drank, he thanked the Brethren for the kind expression of their regard, and assured them that however much he deplored the backslidings of individual Masons his love for the Institution suffered no diminution of which he could afford no better proof to

them than his successful exertions (aided by Bro. Hayward) in restoring this Lodge after its sleep of a quarter of a century. He was most delighted that the first man introduced to Masonry since the Lodge was again opened, was Bro. G. Inman, who he (Bro. Clarke) was sure would prove an ornament to the Society. On the other hand, Bro. Inman would find much that would be useful to him in the purity of the principles the quaintness of the ceremonials the friendship of the members of the order into which he had been just enrolled. Still he must warn Bro. Inman that the Institution, if divine in its origin, was human in its working, and therefore he must be prepared to find among the thousands who range under the banners of Masonry, some who, forgetting their obligations were unworthy of that name which should be the sure pledge of fraternal regard, honest motives, and upright actions. Men, too, who may be fair friends in prosperity, but relentless and harsh adversity. In a word, Masonry would make the good better, while the bad might be the worse for the shelter it affords them. Glad was he to believe that the accession of such men as Bro. Inman would do much for the good of Masonry in general, and for the prosperity of the New Forest Lodge particularly.

SURREY.

Grove Chapter (No. 593).—A convocation was held at the Spring Hotel, Ewell, on Wednesday the 22nd inst., when E. Comp. Greenwood, M.E.Z. Elect, was duly installed; he immediately proceeded to install E. Comp. Prince, as H.; and E. Comp. Masterman, J. The Officers elected, and invested were E. Comp. White, N.; E. Comp. Beaumont Scribe E; and E. Comp. Moates P.S. There being two candidates for exaltation (Bro. Captain Hastie and Bro. Gower,) the M.E.Z. proceeded with the ceremony, and though it was his first essay, it was gone through with that accuracy and precision for which he is particularly characterized. The pedestal was most ably, and lucidly explained by E. Comp. Dr. Ladd to the gratification of all present. There was an average attendance of members; but the boisterous weather prevented many attending. Amongst those present were E. Comp. Blake immediate Past Z.; E. Comp. Slight, P.Z.; E. Comp. Holman, P.Z.; E. Comp. Meymott, P. 3; and the only visitor E. Comp. Dr. Ladd. The banquet was, as usual, very substantial, and of the best quality. Every one appeared to have enjoyed the meeting, and separated to return to their homes between nine and ten o'clock p.m.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

UNION WATERLOO CHAPTER, (No. 13).—A convocation was held on Wednesday, August 22nd, at the Masonic Hall, Woolwich. Present: E. Comp. Colonel Henry Clerk, Z.; Comp. J. Moore, H.; Comp. Henderson, J.; Geo. W. Turner, P.Z. and Treas.; R. E. Barnes, P.Z. and Scribe E., &c. Bros. Colonel Tulloh, of Lodge 1008, and William White, of Lodge 1025, were installed with this supreme degree. There was a very good attendance of members, and Comps. How, H. J. Thompson, and Kincaid were visitors. All business ended, the Chapter was closed, and the Companions adjourned to the Red Lion Hotel to banquet. Comp. Clerk, M.E.Z., presided, and after the cloth was removed the customary toasts, loyal and Masonic, honoured, Colonel Clerk said, at all their meetings a collection was made to enable the Chapter to aid any Companion in distress, and as he learned their Janitor was not only very ill, but also in need of pecuniary assistance, the collection of that evening would be given to their serving Brother. The appeal was liberally responded to, and the amount collected handed to the Treasurer for the Janitor. The M.E.Z. had next to claim for their newly-admitted Companions a cordial greeting, and he trusted that Comp. White (Colonel Tulloh) was unable to be present at the banquet) was as well pleased with the Chapter he had entered as the members were with their new associate. From what he had seen of Comp. White, he was satisfied they had in him a true Mason, and they gladly welcomed him as a member. Comp. WHITE in acknowledging the kind reception he had met with, assured the Companions he was duly sensible of the honour paid him by his ready admittance to their ancient and distinguished Chapter. He had been in Craft Masonry many years, but circumstances had from time to time prevented his advance into the Royal Arch degree; but it was his full intention by diligent study to render himself worthy of the honour he had received in being admitted amongst them. Comp. BARNES then rose and, as a Past Principal, proposed the "Health of their excellent and worthy presiding Officer"—Sir Comp. Clerk, who not only by his rank in her Majesty's service and by his position as a gentleman, but by the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of First Principal, shed a lustre on the Chapter over which he presided. Colonel CLERK said it was with feelings of great gratification he rose to express his thanks. He could only say that every endeavour would be used to contribute to the happiness of those around him, and to the best of his ability he

would discharge the duties of his office with fidelity. He must now call the attention of the Companions to a toast that never could be omitted. It was to "Offer a cordial reception to their visitors." To Comp. How they were indebted for the introduction of Comp. White, and on that account they must tender their acknowledgements for the compliment thus paid to their Chapter; but in Comp. How they had also an old acquaintance, who they cordially welcomed. Comps. Thompson and Kincaid were also known to most of them; and to each and all he would say, we thank you for your company, and shall be glad to see you at all times. Comp. How having acknowledged the compliment, the Companions separated at an early hour.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW FREEMASONS' HALL AT SYDNEY.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

THE erection of a Masonic Hall having been for a long period felt to be much wanted by the Masonic body, whose members have much increased lately, the contemplated attainment of that object has been hailed with enthusiasm by the whole of the craft in this city.

The building which has for a long time been used as the Masonic Hall, and which was formerly the Town Hall, has both from the increase in the Craft and the unsuitableness of the interior to the purposes required, confirmed the determination of the heads of the Masonic body in their desire to provide a building worthy of the Order, and more suited to the requirements of the Craft.

The 23rd of May being fixed for laying the foundation stone of the new hall, large numbers of the brethren, under the English Constitution, assembled at the hall, in York-street. The Provincial Grand Lodge, E. C., was opened in form, by the V. W. D. Prov. G. M., Bro. J. Williams, and the necessary arrangements perfected for the procession to the site of the intended building. About twelve o'clock, the brethren of the Irish and Scotch constitutions arrived at the Hall, accompanied by the officers of their Provincial Grand Lodges, preceded by a band of music, when a procession was formed under the direction of the Prov. G. D. C., Bro. M. Israel (P. M. 941), including the Scotch Lodges (according to seniority); Irish Lodges (ditto); English Lodges (ditto); Prov. Grand Lodge of Scotland; Prov. Grand Lodge of Ireland; Prov. Grand Lodge of England. The brethren proceeded to the ground in Clarence-street, where, on arrival, the procession opened and allowed the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, E. C., to advance to the platform, being followed by the Irish and Scotch Brethren, the whole forming three sides of a square. After an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. King, the bed for the stone was prepared by the builders, Messrs. Loveridge, when the D. Prov. G. M., Bro. J. Williams laid the brass tablet, bearing the following inscription, in its place:—"This foundation stone was laid on the 23rd May, A.D. 1860, A.L. 5860 in the 23rd year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria; Sir William Thomas Denison, Kt., K.C.B., Governor; J. Murphy, Esq., J.P. mayor; Bro. John Williams, J.P., Deputy-Prov. Grand Master E.C. and Chairman of the Directors, &c.; Bros. R. W. Moore, P.M., 548; Thomas Turner, P.M., 267, I.C.; Bro. J. Murphy, P.M., 942, E.C.; W. H. Aldis, Lodge 548, Stewards; Bro. J. Alexander Matthews, P.M., 548, Secretary; Bro. George Allen Mansfield, 843, architect; Messrs. S. and A. Loveridge and Thomas Ralston, builders; Bro. Rev. G. F. Macarthur, Prov. G. Chaplain."

The following coins were also deposited: sovereign, half-sovereign, five-shilling piece, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, three-halfpenny piece, penny, halfpenny, farthing, and half-farthing, all of the reign of Queen Victoria.

The stone was then lowered down, and the Prov. G. M. tried the stone, and, completing the ceremony by pouring corn, wine, and oil over it, said "I hereby declare this foundation stone has been, in accordance with ancient masonic usage, duly laid in the north-east corner of the building, and in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, it is dedicated to Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth."

The Rev. Mr. KING, who had kindly acceded to the request of the directors to officiate on the occasion, owing to the illness of the Prov. Grand Chaplain, Bro. Rev. George F. Macarthur, then delivered a most impressive and eloquent oration, which was listened to with deep attention by the large number of Brethren present. The Rev. gentleman said, it has been well observed that there are certain principles in social life, like beautiful landscapes in nature, which present one prominent idea, so striking in their effect, as to rivet the attention on itself, and to render any other subject connected with it comparatively overlooked, or only to be considered as merely auxiliary in effect to the principal feature. If there be a bold headland, or magnificent promontory, in the field of view, the eye will scarcely be able to withdraw itself from the sublime

outline; and if the attention wander for a moment, it is immediately recalled by the natural attraction of the stupendous landmark and the impression which is carried away from the scene, will be almost exclusively an impression of that imposing object which still stands forth in our imagination as the one all-absorbing object of the scene. It is precisely the same in our review of the principles of such a society as this, which we have the honour of commemorating this morning. We meet with one or two prominent landmarks as we pass our eye over the annals of the ancient and time-honoured society of Freemasonry, in which there is to be found one commanding and pervading thought which immediately takes possession of the mind and all that the speaker has to do in the review of such a well-known institution is to furnish an illustration of this thought in which we may gaze upon the one distinguishing idea originally presented to the mind. The grand idea which the Order of Masonic Brotherhood presents to the contemplation is that of Unity. When we fix our attention here, there rises before the inspired imagination a combined host of men, animated by one all-pervading spirit, and bound together as one individual; soul joined to soul, compact and cemented together like the stones of a noble edifice; and when we survey that living structure, that sublime building which never dies, whose foundation was laid in time immemorial—laid, we doubt not, under the auspices of the Great Architect of the Earth and the Heavens, must not our hearts echo that divine approval with which the Creator himself welcomed the crowning element of his sixth day's work on earth, when he surveyed that living temple, and pronounced his work to be "very good." Nor does the thought rest here. A golden chain is seen descending from on high, encircling that vast and expansive band of brotherhood; and while it binds the soul of each to that consecrated society of which it forms a part, it links the whole body with their Universal Parent above. And when I look around upon the present assemblage, and bear in mind the time and circumstances when first the devoted band which bore the honoured name of the Masonic order sprung up in all the fervour and enthusiasm of sacred philanthropy; and, as the pioneers of the Cross went forth from city to city, planting, as they traversed the earth, the holy banner of the divine Redeemer, and leaving with every people among whom they sojourned the hallowed emblem of Christian love and heavenly peace established in their midst, and pointing to the skies; when I survey, in my imagination, the consecrated memorials of the work and labour of love of your predecessors, who, centuries ago, set their seal to the declaration that God is to be honoured by the work of men's hands, and that one society, at least, shall publicly acknowledge and perpetuate, by their scientific art and noble handicraft, that sublime acknowledgment, that "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof;" and then, when I look around me now, and behold, in this remote quarter of the globe, a society of the same sacred brotherhood—knit together by the same bond of peace, of loyalty, and of charity—a three-fold chord which no machinations of wicked men or evil spirits shall ever be able to rend asunder—I feel within my breast a glow of cheerful satisfaction, and congratulate my adopted country that the olive branch has taken root in the heart of her auriferous soil, and spread abroad its branches throughout her mild atmosphere. And here would I raise my humble supplication to the Prince of Peace that her leaves may be for the healing of all party dissensions, so that the heart of every colonist, as he gazes upon that mystic tree, may feel a glow of sacred patriotism, and his lips utter the hallowed ejaculation, "God speed to its growth, may its branches multiply an hundredfold upon the parent stem, and may its leaf never wither." Ever bear in mind, brethren, the bond—the only bond—which keeps the brotherhood as one man. It is the mystic bond of love. Originating in heaven, what thought can penetrate its height! circulating through the human heart, what tongue of man or angel shall portray its calm and peaceful course! Let this love divine, like a live coal from the altar of God, but touch the heart as well as the lips of every man who bears the badge of this ancient brotherhood, and the grand ideal of charity is personified in your midst. But this attribute must be to each of us the reigning principle of our lives. In order to elevate man to the possession of Christian affections we must surround him with the principle which constitutes the character of God. Man cannot exhibit in his life the principles of heaven, unless you surround him with the free amplitude of heaven itself. He cannot appreciate a religion built on mysterious union with God unless he is first lifted into the world of God's habitation. It is from the effectual working of Christian charity that the moral excellencies which adorn our character take their rise. Not even the gift of tongues possessed by the Apostles, nor the power of working miracles, nor the charitable bestowment of all their goods to feed the poor, could be placed, for a moment, in comparison with the vital principle—Love. This is the grace which never faileth; whereas the exhibition of miraculous powers were destined to cease so soon as their object was accomplished; but this is the permanent gift, whose abiding efficacy was to outlive

even faith and hope—yea, that this is the very foundation on which faith and hope are to be built, for by it the Christian “believeth all things and hopeth all things,” and now abideth these three (abideth as distinguished from miraculous powers which were soon to pass away)—Faith, Hope, Charity, but the greatest of these is Charity. Since then, this special gift of Heaven has been chosen as the principle by which your society is to be governed—a principle which constitutes here below the first stage of that manifested glory whose full development shall open upon us in the courts above—ever bear in mind how circumspect should be the walk of him who here professes to bear within his breast this gift divine. Let no unworthy act towards a brother or to any son or daughter of man ever mar the brightness of that escutcheon with which you were entrusted, when first your name was registered amongst the sacred brotherhood. And if I inquire after the first type of your society among men, my research can find no resting-place until I have arrived back 3300 years—to that period when first a chosen generation was separated from the prevailing idolatry of the day, liberated from Egyptian bondage, and constituted a distinct community, with spiritual and intellectual enlightenment from on high. When I recollect the one single mind which pervaded the whole civil polity and spiritual worship of that people, the solemnity of their sacred anniversaries, the feeling of brotherly kindness which characterised them as a peculiar people among the nations of earth, I cannot but regard them, in their social standing, as a type and model which you do well to imitate. And when I contemplate the Heavenly Shepherd leading Israel as a flock, the divine Shekinah beaming the light of His countenance upon them in love, the universal Father shadowing forth in their history on earth, a faint emblem of the new Jerusalem above; I would affectionately say to every member of your fraternity—brother, walk worthy of your high parentage. To my mind there is no idea more grand, no scene more imposing, than that of the Divine ordinance under the Mosaic dispensation, which appointed one place and one temple for the united worship of the whole Jewish people. The one house of God—the centre round which the scattered families of Palestine circled in one combined, solemn act of worship—cemented together while it sanctified the whole mass of the Israelitish people. Religion here flung her hallowed arms around the thousands and tens of thousands of the twelve tribes, and drawing them periodically close to her bosom, united them together in the bond of peace, whilst she whispered to their soul the story of redemption, and symbolized to their senses the great sacrifice which should afterwards embrace the whole world. There, upwards of a million souls worshipped at one altar, bound together by the ties of common brotherhood, and identified under one acknowledged high patronage. The grandeur of such a scene, even in the weak conception of our present imagination, assimilates more to our anticipated contemplations of the general assembly and Church of the firstborn above, than any other scene which this world has ever presented to our view; and if in your periodical assemblings the same hallowed spirit breathes from heart to heart, and the same Divine Shepherd be recognised as your common Head; if individually, as well as collectively, you feel that every drop which fills the cup of blessing in your earthly lot has been ministered by the hand of your Heavenly Father, and every afflictive dispensation with which you have been visited has come in love and wisdom from the same merciful Guardian, whose omnipresence everywhere surrounds you, then will your participation in the anniversaries of your society become sanctified means for preparing your souls for that great and final assembly of the families of earth, where the Sovereign Judge will pronounce to every one of us, with reference to the deeds done in the body, our final award. These few observations are the result of my reflections on the subject which occupies your attention to-day; and for the consideration of which I have had but a few brief hours of preparation since I was honoured with the invitation to address you. My visitations to certain sick friends occupied the great portion of those few hours; but the thoughts which I have thus hurriedly embodied before you, if not studied, possess at least this quality, they are the impulsive utterings of my heart, and I trust they will meet with a sincere response from the heart of every Brother whom I have the honour to address.

At the conclusion of the above address the reverend gentleman pronounced the benediction, and the usual Masonic honours were then given. Three cheers were also given for the prosperity of the new building, and followed by one cheer more for the worshipful the Mayor, who returned thanks to the Brethren.

The very handsome trowel and mallet with which the ceremony was performed was afterwards presented by the directors to the D. Prov. G.M. Bro. J. Williams, and is to have the following inscription—“Presented to the V.W. Bro. J. Williams, D. Prov. G.M., E. C., New South Wales, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the New Masonic Hall, on the 23rd of May, A.D. 1860, A.L. 5860.”

The procession then returned to York-street in the same order as before, where the English Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and the Irish and Scotch Brethren who had so kindly assisted in the ceremony, proceeded to their Lodge rooms.

At three o'clock, a large number of the Brethren sat down to a very handsome and well furnished banquet, provided by Brother A. Cohen. The chair was taken by the V.W.D. Prov. G.M. Brother Williams, supported on his right by the Rev. Mr. King, and on his left by the Worshipful the Mayor, Bro. James Murphy; also, by Bro. T. Turner, Bro. W. H. Aldis, &c. The vice-chair was filled by Bro. R. W. Moore, Prov. G. Treasurer.

The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal toasts drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, “The three Grand Lodges, in connection with the Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales,” was drunk with Masonic honours.

The Prov. G. M. then rose and said, the next toast he had to propose he was satisfied would be welcome. He need not elucidate the origin of Freemasonry, as his friend, the Rev. Mr. King, had already to some extent endeavoured to do so. He had spoken of the existence of Freemasonry for a period of 3300 years as an institution which had distinguished its professors as a peculiar class among men. He, however, would go further back than that, even to the Garden of Eden, where the Author of all Good had endowed man with reasoning powers, and enabled him to protect himself by the exercise of his faculties. The signs and mysteries of Freemasonry passed into the hands of the Egyptians, and subsisted even to the time of Moses. That religion and worship, which belonged to earth, was the precursor of that superior light which brought the children of Israel out of slavery into liberty. The lore of ancient Freemasonry was acquired by the Phenicians, by whom all science was learned. They were the pioneers of Freemasonry, and its rules and instruction were transmitted to the time of King Solomon, and so on to us progressively even to the present time in Australia, where they were now endeavouring to translate its symbols to all. He would give them this toast—“Freemasonry in Australia.” (Loud applause.)

His Worship the Mayor said, he was about to propose the health of one who, he was sorry to say, was not a Mason, but who had, notwithstanding, exerted himself energetically in endeavouring to raise the social and moral tone of society in the colony—“His Excellency the Governor-General.” (Cheers.)

The Prov. G. M., in proposing the next toast, said he was sure he should enlist their cordial respect and esteem for the gentleman whose health he was about to propose, from the fact that it was for the purpose of doing honour to their guest, the Rev. Mr. King, who had so kindly responded to the application of the directors to officiate in the interesting ceremony they had that day witnessed, and who, when the illness of their Bro. the Rev. G. F. McArthur was made known to him, had responded in such a way that he trusted the Masonic Brotherhood would always be grateful for. When the directors were placed in the difficulty he alluded to, they in conjunction with his worthy friend and Brother, the Mayor, went to the Rev. Mr. King, when he unhesitatingly said:—“Any service I can do, I am most happy to perform.” He thanked him most heartily for his truly Masonic and fraternal feeling, and he would say he never experienced more pleasant feelings than at that time. He would call on the Brethren to drink “The Health of their Guest,” the Rev. Mr. King, wishing prosperity to himself and family. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. King, in reply, begged to thank the Brethren for the honour they had done himself and family in the toast just proposed and received so warmly. It was not, however, only in the pleasurable remembrance of the duty he had performed that day, that he felt satisfied, but it was more so because they took for their groundwork and guiding-star the work of God; and he felt that, in acceding to their request, he was only the more completely fulfilling his own mission, and doing that which was appertaining to his own peculiar calling. If he were asked what were the principles of Freemasonry, he would answer—the cause of philanthropy and of God. The Rev. gentleman sat down amidst loud applause.

Bro. M. ISRAEL, Prov. G. D. C., said they had that day met and participated in a most gratifying and interesting ceremony. They had laid the foundation-stone of a new Masonic hall, and he would say, in Masonic terms—“From the foundation laid that day, might they raise a superstructure honourable to the builders.” There were many older Masons than himself present who knew the difficulties the Craft had to contend with in not having suitable places to meet in, and obliging them to meet in taverns. They had been rescued from that degradation by certain Brethren stepping forward to purchase a building. This building, which they were now in, was now found too small for the Craft, which had increased in respectability as in number, and they had determined to build a new hall. He would say, “Honour to whom honour is due,” but where all had exerted themselves so beneficially, he felt it was but

painting the lily to detain them any longer by anything he might say. He would, therefore, propose "The Health of the Directors." (Drunk with Masonic honours.)

The D. PROV. G. M., as Chairman of the Directors, returned thanks. He fully believed the intentions of the directors in their exertions was the benefit of the Craft alone; not the desire to acquire any power, but simply to do their duty as Freemasons.

Bro. R. W. MOORE stated that 1,500 shares in the hall were held by the Masonic Orphan Fund, and he trusted the whole building would soon be entirely available for its benefit.

The D. PROV. G. M. then proposed, "The Universality of Freemasonry; the health of the poor and distressed Brethren, and speedy relief to them," which was drunk with Masonic honours.

Bro. W. B. BENNETT then handed in a copy of verses composed for the occasion, which were sang by Bro. P. M. Israel, and loudly applauded.

The Rev. Mr. KING now retired, all the Brethren standing.

The D. PROV. G. M. next proposed, "The Ladies," to which Bro. P. M. Israel responded in a humorous speech.

Several other toasts were given and responded to, when, at about six o'clock the D. PROV. G. M. gave "Our next happy meeting," and the Brethren separated.

THE WEEK.

THE COURT.—The Queen and family remain at Balmoral, and the Prince of Wales is pursuing his course of loyal reception in North America.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday the 23rd inst., the Gunpowder, &c., Bill, and the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.—The Industrial Schools' Act (1857) Amendment Bill, the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill, and the Spirits Bill, were read a second time.—The second reading of the Savings' Bank and Friendly Societies' Investments Bill was negatived, the numbers being 18 for 18 against, under the resolution for restricting the time of receiving bills. On the following evening this gave rise to considerable discussion, and the Government were urged, if they considered the Bill one of urgency, again to take the opinion of the house upon it. Lord Granville questioned the wisdom of the resolution of the House relative to receiving Bills after a given period, and took time to consider what course should be pursued. The Local Government Supplemental Bill, the Gas (Metropolis) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill were read a third time and passed.—On Monday, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill passed through committee. On the motion of the Duke of ARGYLL, the Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies' Investments Bill was treated as one of urgency, and the standing order having been suspended, the bill was, after some discussion, read a second time.—On Tuesday, the Rifle Volunteer Corps Bill, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, the Customs (No. 2) Bill, the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, and the Defence of the Realm Bill were severally read a third time and passed. The Excise Duties Bill was read a second time.—The Commons' amendments on the Lords' amendments on the Crown Debts and Judgments Bill, and the Weights and Measures (Ireland) Bill, were considered and agreed to, and the East India Loan (£3,000,000) Bill having been brought from the Commons, was read a first time.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday the 22nd inst., Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to a question, that the Government had no knowledge of any enlistment in this country for the service of General Garibaldi, nor were any of the parties co-operating with him in her Majesty's service. The act of going to Sicily to join General Garibaldi came precisely within the same category as that of the Irish volunteers who had gone out to the service of the Pope with the avowed intention of making railways in the Roman States, and the Foreign Enlistment Act equally forbade the one and the other. There were difficulties, however, in the enforcement of that law. It had been evaded in the case of the Irish volunteers; and possibly in the present instance Garibaldi's recruits might allege that they were going to see what Mount Etna was like. In an international point of view the question was, no doubt, a grave one; but there was very great difficulty in bringing the international law to bear upon such proceedings. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and votes passed for National Education in Ireland, not, however, without some opposition. The East India Loan Bill was read a second time.—On Friday, at the morning sitting in Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a series of resolutions, authorising the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to raise a sum not exceeding £2,000,000 sterling, by the issue of Exchequer Bonds or Exchequer Bills, the principal to be paid off at par at the expiration of a period not exceeding six years from the date thereof, and the interest to be payable

half-yearly out of the Consolidated Fund. The right hon. gentleman laid, as ground for the increase on the original estimate, the unpromising aspect of the crops, and the probability of an insufficient harvest, an event which would entail a considerable additional expenditure for the public service. Sir H. Willoughby objected to the proposal that it was an increase of the public debt in the worst shape that could be devised. He wished to know if the ways and means already voted for the financial year did not amount to the enormous sum of £73,250,000. Mr. Henley having also objected to the vote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the course he had adopted. With regard to the amount of ways and means for the year, £70,100,000 were voted in February, £3,300,000 for the Chinese expedition, £2,000,000 on account of fortifications, and £1,000,000 for replacing the Exchequer Bonds falling due in November, making a total of £76,400,000. After some discussion, the resolutions were agreed to. In the evening the House was principally engaged in Committee of Supply, but in the course of the proceedings Mr. Kinnaird asked whether any representations had been made to the Turkish Government, or whether any steps had been taken to influence them to demand the restoration of the Christian women carried off and sold by the Druses. Lord Palmerston replied that instructions had been given to Lord Dufferin to take steps for the purpose, and that a communication had been addressed to the English Minister at Constantinople directing him to use his best exertions to induce the Turkish Government to co-operate with the noble lord in carrying out that humane object.—On Saturday there was a morning sitting, which was prolonged till nearly six o'clock, and a number of miscellaneous votes in supply were taken. The East India Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.—On Monday Mr. Monsell brought under notice the recent outrages upon the Christians in Syria, and advertised in terms of severity upon the conduct of the Turkish authorities, whom he accused of openly abetting the Druses in their attacks upon the Christians. The hon. member called for active intervention in the affairs of Turkey (the condition of which he described as weak and paralytic), and denied the truth of the assertion that the Maronites were the aggressors in the recent outrages. Lord Palmerston regretted to find Mr. Monsell the advocate of the dismemberment of the Turkish empire. Grave complaints might no doubt be made against Turkish rule, but any one who had paid the slightest attention to such matters knew that the Turkish empire could not be partitioned without an European conflict, or without endowing other states with territory, to the prejudice of Great Britain. The remaining votes in Committee of Supply having been taken, the report was brought up and agreed to. The East India Loan and the Spirit Duties Bills were read a third time.—On Tuesday, at the morning sitting, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill and the Exchequer Bonds (£2,000,000) Bill were respectively read a second time. The Endowed Charities Bill and the Militia Pay Bill were passed through committee. The House also went into committee on the Court of Chancery Bill, and had agreed to several clauses when the chairman reported progress.—At the evening sitting, Lord Palmerston announced that, owing to the late period of the session, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with the New Zealand Bill. The object of the measure was to protect the interests of the Aborigines of the colony, and had time allowed, he was convinced he should have been able to remove the objections which were entertained to it. But the Government were of opinion that the powers which the New Zealand constitution vested in the Crown in respect to the rights of the Aborigines would, if properly used, be sufficient for the purpose they had in view. Should it, however, appear that these powers were inadequate, he should not hesitate to call upon Parliament to legislate on the subject. After some discussion the order for the second reading of the bill was discharged. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the Lords' amendments on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill agreed to by thirty-five to eighteen.—On Wednesday the Union of Benefices Bill went through committee. On the order of the day for reading the Roman Catholic Charities Bill a third time, Mr. Butt moved that the order be discharged, with a view to the re-committal of the measure. Sir G. Lewis opposed the motion, and contended that the bill, as it now stood, simply reduced to a written form the existing law and practice of the Court of Chancery. The bill was intended to put an end to a provisional state of things in the shape of an annual suspension of the law affecting other charities, and which in the generality of its terms would otherwise have included Roman Catholic charities also. After some discussion, the bill was read a third time. The Party Emblems Bill was also read a third time, and other bills advanced a stage.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.—Parliament is expected to be prorogued on Wednesday next, the 29th inst., &c.—An estimate has been published of the sums to be voted, for the ensuing financial year, for fortifications at home and abroad. The places at which works are to be first erected are Devonport, Dover, Pembroke, Portsmouth,

the Hilsea lines, the Southsea lines, Cumberland Fort, and Hurst Castle. There is an item of £5,000 for volunteer batteries, the whole sum required for home fortifications being £535,523 and that of the fortifications abroad, £19,832.—Lord Stanley of Alderley has been appointed to the office of Postmaster General.—The committee appointed to consider the question of salmon fisheries in Scotland has issued its report. The most important suggestion is that the fisheries should be managed by a central board, who shall be invested with full power to regulate details, and with authority to prosecute offenders.—Lord Derby has delivered a speech at Kirkdale, on the question of ragged schools. The industrial school established in that place appears to combine all the elements of success. The managers there, as elsewhere, wisely allot a considerable portion of the time spent in teaching the acquisition of those habits of industry, on which the children must depend for their future maintenance. The tuition is of an essentially practical character.—A destructive fire has occurred at East Kent Wharf, and property to the amount of upwards of £200,000 destroyed.—Another atrocious murder has been discovered to have been perpetrated at the east end of London. From the investigations made by the police, it has evidently been committed with a view to plunder. The victim, in this instance, is a widow, upwards of 70 years of age, named Mary Elmsley, residing at No. 9, Grove Road, Stepney, who, up to the period of her death, was in the possession of house property, situated at Stratford, Bow, Bethnal Green, and the east end of the metropolis, realising an income of between £3,000 and £4,000 per annum. The deceased having been missed some days, her house was broken open, when she was found with her skull fractured and other injuries. She had apparently been dead two or three days.—There has been another murder at Frome. On Sunday, the corpse of a child was discovered in the river, at a point close to the most populous part of the town. It seems probable that the child was murdered by its mother.—George Cass was executed at Carlisle gaol on Monday, at noon, for the wilful murder of Ann Sewell, at Embleton, on the 26th March last.—A skeleton, with a pair of trousers on, drifted ashore from the wreck of the Royal Charter, at Moelfre, a few days ago; in one of the pockets was half a crown.—An omnibus conductor has been fined by the magistrate at Bow Street, for working two horses when they were in an unfit condition. It was stated in evidence that the wretched creatures could hardly drag the omnibus when it was empty, and that “they trembled every time they put their feet to the ground.” The defence set up was that a veterinary surgeon had given orders that the horses should have “walking exercise.”

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—If the latest accounts from Constantinople are to be relied upon Fuad Pacha seems to be succeeding in his mission. Ahmet Pacha has been sent back to Beyrout, after having been publicly degraded, and Kurchid Pacha will follow. They will then both be tried by a mixed commission. The proclamation of Fuad Pacha to the inhabitants of Syria has been published. He “orders” that all dissensions shall cease, and promises, in the name of the sultan, that the families who have been driven from their homes shall receive every consideration, and he will take upon himself the care of tranquillising them, of supplying them with food, and “lavishing on them in every way the fruits of the Imperial clemency.”—The Madrid journals of the 14th published a letter from the Pope to the Cardinal-Archbishops of Toledo and Seville, &c., thanking them “for the new and marked proof of their love and piety which they have given him by the sending a donation to relieve his great distress.”—Colonel Perrote of the Spanish army, had been authorised to accompany the French Expedition to Syria. The Madrid journals of the 17th refer to the enormous embezzlements recently discovered in the Government offices. The *Espana* has a violent article against England, in which it is foreshadowed that notwithstanding our Armstrong guns, volunteers, &c., we shall “not be able to prevent poor trodden-down Spain from regaining possession of the rock of Gibraltar.” The *Moniteur* states that their Majesties will leave on the 23rd inst., on a visit to the new departments of Savoy and Nice. Marshal Vaillant is entrusted with the care of the Imperial Prince.—The municipal elections in France are over throughout the country. Of 15,000 votes at Rouen, under 5200 availed themselves of “their rights.” The French Government has announced for the fourth or fifth time, that they are about to start a line of packets between Suez, Mauritius, Ceylon, and Hong Kong. The Volunteer movement in Belgium is progressing. In a great many towns, especially in the provinces of Mons and Hainault, a great many corps have been organised on the plan set forth by the pamphlet, “*Carabiniers Belges*.” The various rifle associations have applied to Government to provide them with arms, the price of which they will defray by annual payments.—The report which the Austrian Minister of Finance has addressed to the Emperor Francis Joseph on the financial position of the empire is published, and gives in detail the various expedients proposed to cover the deficits of 1860 and 1861.—The *Ostdeutsche Post*, in allusion to the murder of

Prince Danilo, states, that the judicial investigation will be made by an Austrian tribunal, the crime having been committed on the Austrian territory.—The Russian Government has given orders to place the Fifth Corps d’Armee on the war footing; and arrangements have been entered into with a company of steamers for the conveyance of troops.—From Milan, under date 16th of August, we learn, that the institution of lottery for the purpose of defraying the cost of the construction of a new piazza in front of the Cathedral of Milan, as well as of the erection of various establishments of public utility, had failed to this extent—that the sum to be raised fell somewhat short of 20 millions; accordingly a variety of schemes were on the tapis.—Count d’Aquila, uncle of the King of Naples, has had to leave the country. This is explained by the existence of a third opposition party at Naples, between the reactionists and the partisans of unity, who wish for a change in the dynastic branch as a kind of substitution like that of Louis Philippe for Charles X.—A report was current, at Genoa, on Tuesday, that Garibaldi, with 6,000 men, has landed at Capodell’Arme, in Calabria. Other accounts say, that Garibaldi, with 3,800 men, has landed at Melito, on the Calabrian coast, 12 miles from Reggio. A general attack was imminent. It is stated that several Prussian soldiers arrived last week at Genoa, *en route* to join Garibaldi. Volunteers, indeed, are leaving Italy by thousands, and it would appear that a force of 8,000 is collected in Sardinia, ready to obey the orders of the great chief to whose standard they have flocked.

INDIA.—The summary of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 23rd ult., states that the Indian public had recovered from its fit of political excitement, and had ceased to discuss general principles of taxation, The Income Tax Bill progresses through committee but slowly, as Mr. Wilson has been ill, and the absence of Sir James Outram, and the necessity of one of the Judge Legislators directing the Council to attend to the sessions, have caused several postponements. The rather awkward discovery has been made, that the assessment and levy of new direct taxes in Oude, before the Income Tax Bill has passed the Legislative Council, must be regarded as illegal acts. The Disarming Act—which raises the old antagonism of white and black—is more fiercely criticised than all the financial measures put together. After long and sharp debates the bill passed, but in a very different shape from that in which it was originally presented to the Council. Mr. Wilson has explained in the Legislative Council, to quiet some disagreeable reports, that India will have to bear no share of the Chinese war.

COMMERCIAL.—The directors of the Ottoman Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax; no account, however, had been made up at Beyrout, owing to the disturbances.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Australia a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared in addition to a bonus at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Southampton Dock Company, a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was declared and £710 carried to the next account.—Several railway meetings have been held during the week, and the dividends we have already announced declared.—The dividend on the South Eastern Railway will be at the rate of £4 13s. 4d. per annum.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MASONIC CYPHERS.—R. E. X is thanked, but were we to publish his communication, we should be advertising a Masonic Ritual, which we will never do. We know the work well.

S. S.—We never publish any such nonsense. Refer to the article, and read it again.

N. M.—The Rev. Bro. alluded to has not written a word in the *MAGAZINE* for upwards of three years, nor has he the slightest connection with it. Adoptive female Freemasonry was never, and never will be, advocated by the present Editor.

J. W.—Must be lamentably ignorant of his duties, to address such a question to us—It is too puerile to be answered.

S.D.—On the right or near—evidently to make room for visitors.

Moses.—The Royal Arch, P.Z.; send us the particulars and we will enquire.

Prov. G.O.—We believe that the installation of Viscount, Holmsdale as Prov. G.M. for Kent, will take place in the course of the ensuing month.

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF HAMPSHIRE.—Pressure of matter has compelled us to hold over our report of this interesting meeting.

PROV. G. TREASURER.—Why is the Jewel of a Treasurer always represented as Cross Keys? the book of Constitutions p.p. 109, 110, and 111, call it the key only. The illustration plate 3 gives a key only. [The single key only is in accordance with the laws, and we know of no reason for taking the Cross Keys excepting to increase the cost.]